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Meehan's Garden Bulletin



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Including Meehan's Lawn and Garden Plant List

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER, 1911

One man's business is another's happiness.

From cover to cover, special articles and advertisements in this number are food for thought which may be turned to your permanent enjoyment.

Poets, philosophers, physicians, men of business—all unite in blessing the soil and plant life as a panacea for physical and mental ills.

Are you giving garden and lawn the position in your home life that it unquestionably deserves?

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

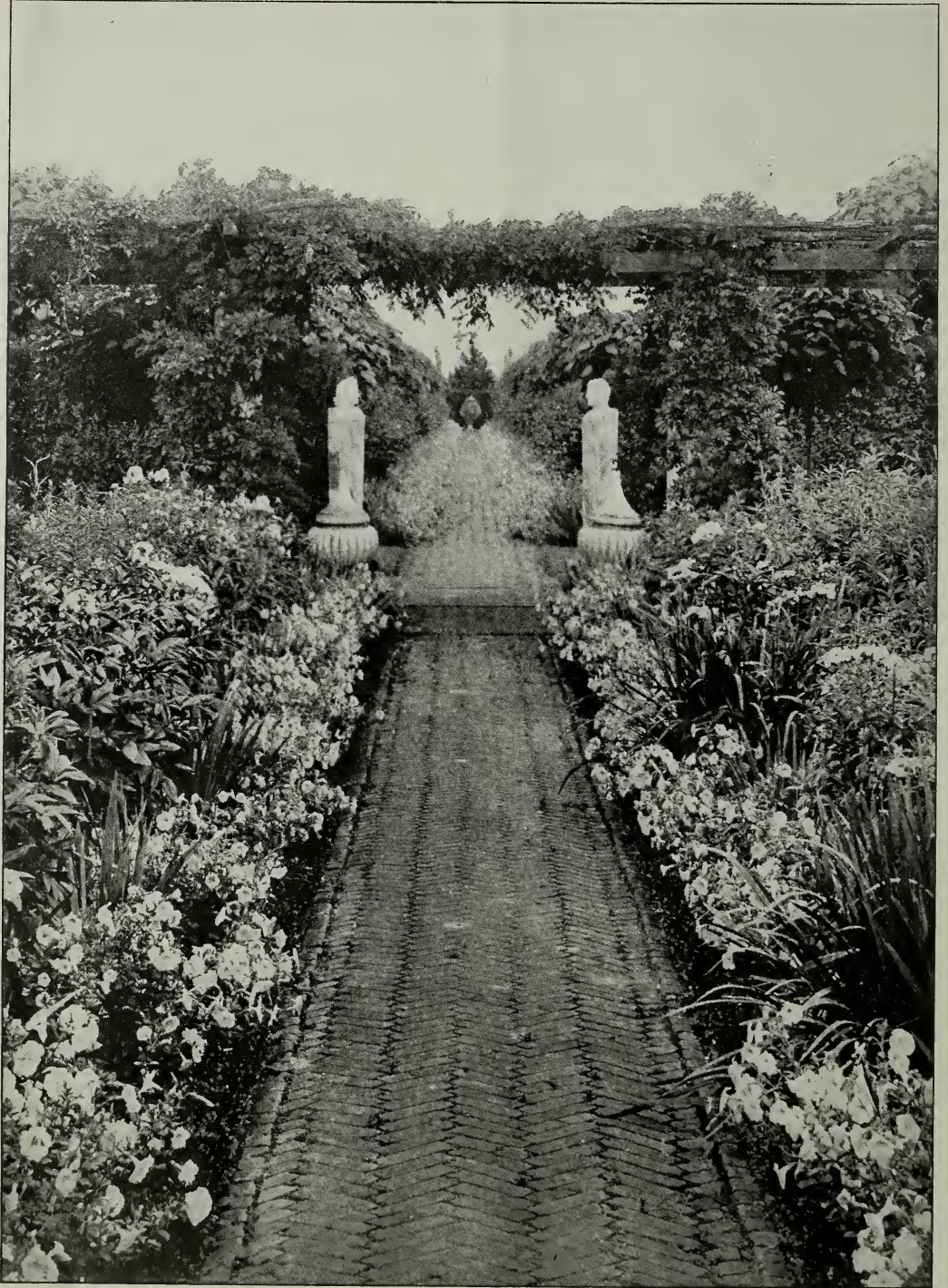
THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS

NURSERYMEN and HORTICULTURISTS

GERMANTOWN

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Meehan's Garden Bulletin



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Planting the Home Grounds

PERSONAL taste does and always will govern largely the style of planting of grounds. Rightly so, as it expresses individuality.

It is equally true that certain principles must be the ground work of any satisfactory planting; and, further, that while individuality is a matter of course, every property is desired to be in harmony with its neighbors and must be considered accordingly.

If there is any one place in particular requiring more careful consideration than another it is that portion of the home grounds immediately surrounding the house. Whatever is done here will either make or mar the pictorial effect of the house in the general sense.

At the same time any kind of planting is preferable to none.

The residence, to set comfortably on a given site, should be united harmoniously with "Mother Earth." In some places where there are broad surfaces of wall, the planting may be of some depth and height, but without exception the plantations should be carried out some distance from the corners of the building.

In most instances we should use plants of a pendulous character, the branches of which will meet the turf gracefully and form a continuous line of green from turf to wall. The *Spiraea Van Houttei* and *Thunbergii*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Ligustrum Regelianum* and *Berberis Thunbergii* constitute a list of plants which will fill all the essential requirements that make a satisfactory garment to the base of the house and give a harmonious union between the walls and the greensward. When planting around the base of the house it is necessary to consider the cellar windows, that the light may not be obscured from the cellar, which is but indifferently considered at best.

However, as plantations should be tied together for the continuity of effect, it is expedient

that we select some very dwarf sorts for those positions. The *Hypericum Moserianum*, *Daphne Cneorum*, *Azalea amena* and *Deutzia gracilis* are all admirable for such positions, depending on the geographical position of the place, as the first two named plants are not hardy in cold latitudes. Some of the hardy herbaceous plants may be used to advantage in front of the windows as well as along the outer boundary of the shrub plantation. We should avoid planting a great variety about the house, but rather confine ourselves to a few sorts and to establish broad effects rather than an effect of fussiness.

The use of evergreens alone as a means of a tie between the house and lawn are not always satisfactory, especially, as frequently planted, in straight, stiff beds.

Some pyramidal evergreens planted at the corners of the house with a gradual inclination of contour toward the turf line of Junipers, using the dwarf variety, *prostrata*, at the very point will soften the harsh line of a building admirably, while the use of upright-growing sorts alone will rather detract than improve.

The shrubs make a most satisfactory treatment, giving their quota of interest in the bloom, while the evergreens save the effect from being one of barrenness through the dull winter months. The pyramidal sorts are the most effective and practical for planting in conjunction with shrubbery.

The broad-leaved evergreens are a much neglected category of plants, which serve well the purpose of a tie between the building and surrounding topography. The Mahonias, *Andromedas*, *Kalmias*, *Azalea amena*, *Box* and *Rhododendrons* constitute a list which, in combination, create effects most pleasing to the eye while in flower, and have the additional virtue of presenting an agreeable aspect during the winter months.

It will be found very interesting in the bed close to the house to have places where one may come into closer relationship with the plants, a space where bulbs may be planted for early spring, and annuals may be introduced for the summer effect. This affords additional color to the scene at mid-season, and the satisfaction of seeing these most responsive plants improve under personal attention.

The vines are not to be overlooked as a means of making a proper tie between house and grounds. Where it is not possible to use large-growing plants, these answer most admirably. The English and Boston Ivies are both too well known to dwell on their specific merit. The Virginia Creeper and *Euonymus radicans* are two sorts which have not been so universally used.

The plantations about the offices of the dwelling should be arranged to give the proper screen, where a screen is desired. But these isn't any reason why the planting should manifest that purpose alone. If the *Ligustrum* is used to break the view of the service part of the house, let it also be the background for some more interesting plants in point of bloom. Establish a gradual inclination toward the turf line, using the dwarfer sorts at the outer edge.

Generally speaking, screening is resorted to only as a necessity. It may consist of only a half dozen plants to hide the ash or garbage can; it may become a plantation of large extent to screen distant objectionable views that mar the landscape, or afford a protection against prevailing winds.

The necessity for screening is more prevalent to-day than formerly. Large building operations spring up where least expected, and the owner of some quiet country or suburban home finds that his hitherto placid retreat and practically rural surroundings have been supplanted by rows of red brick walls.

Whatever is used to shut out such things must be quick-growing and already of sufficient height to produce immediate effects.

Here the Lombardy Poplar becomes indispensable, as it possesses the qualifications of height, rapidity of growth, is economical of space and comparatively inexpensive.

Shrubs or evergreens are sometimes used in conjunction with the poplar, planting them a little to the foreground, that when the poplar eventually becomes a little bare at the base, the shrubs or evergreens may fill and screen the first five feet from the ground line.

A combination of poplars and althæa makes an

excellent screen. Both having close upright growth, they are the right thing for narrow spaces. The althæas also give a bright display of bloom in the late summer, in itself a charming feature.

Where a screen of no great height is desired, and summer effect only is wanted, some of the high-growing flowering shrubs can be used with good effect, for invariably they embody grace and beauty with utility.

Some of the very best for this purpose are *Philadelphus coronarius* and variety *grandiflorus* (the mock oranges), *Deutzia crenata*, *Forsythia intermedia*, *Viburnum tomentosum* and the old-fashioned Lilac, all of which make a perfect summer screen of moderate height; each in its season is a veritable bower of bloom. However, notwithstanding the genuine kindly regard we may feel toward deciduous plants as screens and the shelter afforded by sweet flowering shrubs, we are easily convinced that no deciduous tree or shrub can compare with evergreens when it comes to providing a screen for the whole year. The evergreen plant forms a wall unchanged by season.

While we could name a dozen different evergreens that could be used for screening, the best for all general purposes are the Norway Spruce, Hemlock Spruce and the American *Arbor-Vitæ*.

The entrance to grounds and the boundaries of the property are in a sense quite as important as the planting close to the house.

The passerby or the visitor must be pleased, and the first impression is of immense importance.

According to the massiveness of the entrance, or the height above the sidewalk if terraced, the selection and arrangement are governed.

But even one graceful plant, or a formal one, according to taste, on either side, will make the entrance inviting.

Walks and drives are never an attractive feature of a scene, except where "furnished" by appropriate planting. Some overdo it by long straight borders. The most tasteful planting, perhaps, is where individual or small groups are placed in bends or angles, and not stiffly located. A little formality near steps and walks, such as may be furnished by standard or pyramid box plants, Japanese Barberries, *Catalpa Bungei*, etc., is often very pleasing.

The strictly amateur gardener often scatters plants all over a lawn.

Even an enthusiastic nurseryman, if reliable,
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



Though difficult to get established, such exquisite blossoms as these are worth many trials to establish.

The Clematis Planting Conditions and Prevention of Disease

S. MENDELSON MEEHAN

ANORTHERN Illinois correspondent, deeply interested in the Clematis, and finding great difficulty in getting it to live in his locality, has taken the trouble to collaborate from various sources cultural instructions and suggestions.

The GARDEN BULLETIN is asked to pass judgment on these varying statements. We shall quote and comment on them just as they were presented.

"As to soil, one says: 'Heavy rich soil is the favorite place of the Clematis.' Another says: 'A rich soil of a light, loamy character is the best for Clematis, and a little mixture of lime will make it better.'"

Any one familiar with the kind of roots which the Clematis has would instantly set aside the first of these two statements. They are light-soil roots. As to "richness," many of us use the term to express the personal imagination, and it must be defined in this case before a satisfactory judgment may be passed.

One thing is certain and perhaps sufficient, the Clematis should be well-fed and made strong and healthy to resist disease. Richness sometimes means "more than the average need," and that might prove disastrous to the Clematis.

"As to situation, one says: 'Plant in a sunny spot.' Another says: 'The plant likes a cool

place, and hence a little shade is not objectionable.'"

The kind of soil and sufficiency of moisture probably determines the proper exposure.

Light soil, plenty of food and moisture, and the resultant strength and vigor enable the Clematis to enjoy and thrive in full sunlight, successfully resisting the blight, which without these favorable conditions is best guarded against in the "cool" of "partial shade."

"As to planting, one says: 'Plant so that the crown of the roots will be three inches below the surface of the soil.' Another says: 'Plant in good garden soil, placing the crown of the roots three-quarters of an inch below the surface of the soil.' Another says: 'The roots should not be set so deep as to cover the crowns, as this has been found to induce decay.'"

One more question—the kind of soil? If very light and porous, deep planting is desirable. According to the degree in which this condition changes, the crown should be nearer the surface. Where the soil is of a texture which retains moisture, by all means observe the method of elevating the crown.

"As to cause of blight, Professor Comstock, in a paper which he presented to the meeting of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)



A glimpse of a hardy garden in Chestnut Hill, the result of a love for flowers.

The Indispensable Hardy Perennials

ERNEST HEMMING

HARDY perennials are popular because they deserve to be.

The plants are hardy. Each spring finds them coming through the ground stronger and better than the preceding season. One planting is sufficient, for after becoming well established they thrive with but an ordinary amount of care and attention. Yet one may always have the opportunity to add a few of the newer plants each year. Consider the superiority to annuals in this respect and the consequent reduction of expense.

For almost all the hardy plants any ordinary garden soil is suitable. Where large quantities of cut-flowers are required, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly manured.

Be sure in all cases to start out with a good stock as the foundation. So much depends upon quality that it is well to avoid all risk of future disappointment by planting the finest obtainable.

It is better to plant three young, thrifty plants about a foot apart to form one clump, than to set out large overgrown stock.

All authorities on hardy perennials agree in advocating their extensive use for the purpose of brightening up shrubby borders.

Nearly all the shrubs bloom in the early part of the year. When the Spiræas, Golden Bell, Judas Tree, Lilacs, Mock Oranges, etc., are in bloom, little else is wanted, but after they are over, the borders begin to look dull and uninteresting. At this time it is astonishing what a few hardy perennials will do if judiciously placed. The arrangement is very simple, with a background of shrubs to work on, the position for each clump or mass will suggest itself. A clump of scarlet Phlox here, a white one there, or the aristocratic Lilies growing in recesses formed by the shrubs, change the whole effect, and give color where otherwise there would be but green.

In the fall, when the leaves of the shrubs begin to take on their autumn tints, the charm is much enhanced by the Goldenrods, Purple Asters, Sunflowers, Japanese Anemones, and, above all, the Hardy Pompon Chysanthemums. Along the front edge may be placed a border of such plants

as *Armeria maritima*, Scotch Pinks, *Iris pumila*, Lavender, or any of the neat growing kinds, which will give a very effective finish to the whole.

These plants are unconventional in their habit of growth. This feature is one of their greatest charms and makes them appeal so strongly to lovers of the art of nature, yet its principle is not thoroughly understood, or if it be, it is not applied in enough cases. With such a characteristic it is but logical that all strikingly formal lines should be avoided in the arrangement. The most pleasing results are obtained by massing in a natural manner in large borders, etc., or by planting in smaller beds or borders just as the surroundings suggest.

Study the heights of the varieties—it is not well to place a tall one in the foreground and one of dwarf nature in the rear of a bed—and arrange the colors so that they will not conflict. Some bloom can be secured in succession from early spring until late frost, as one of the great merits of these plants is that they flower at varying periods.

As a permanent and important feature of any planting, the planning of a hardy perennial garden should be taken up with care. Consideration should be given the arrangement, for it is not, as in the use of annuals, calculated for a season only, but for a period as long as attention is given the stock.

Bug-proof Foliage in Roses

The numerous rose-bugs and leaf slugs are most discouraging to those who wish to grow the more tender varieties of roses out of doors. The Japanese *Rosa rugosa* and the Wichuraiana type are very hardy and quite free from the attacks of insects and, besides, are equal in beauty and variety to the more tender kinds. These are rather later bloomers and have tough foliage.

Getting Vines to Cling

Very often newly planted vines show a hesitancy to climb. This is due to not having had proper treatment. Young plants, field- or pot-grown, have not had a chance to climb, therefore the tendrils are not properly formed and they cannot take hold.

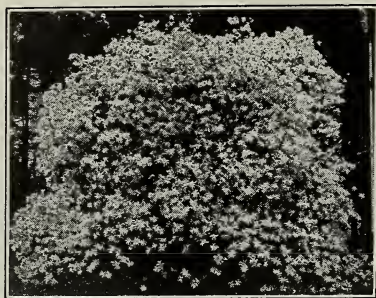
When planting a vine, even alongside a suitable place to ascend, it should be tied or tacked to the support, so as to encourage the growth—or, better still, cut off the old growth and properly train up the new, and steady progress of the plant is assured.

Ornamental Hedges

What kind of a hedge shall I plant? This is a perplexing question that often confronts the suburbanite. In deciding it too often the advice of the man-of-all-work is taken, and his knowledge of artistic landscape gardening is far from being practical or in keeping with the surroundings. The bad results from plantings of this kind can be seen on all sides. In some localities a certain kind of hedge will be used exclusively, giving a set and far from artistic appearance. Often a tall-growing hedge will be perched on a terrace, emphasizing the already high position. Some thirty or forty years ago the hedge was looked upon chiefly as a means of dividing property, little attention being given to its attractiveness to surroundings. Cost and rapidity of growth were the chief considerations. The Osage Orange, Honey Locust and Buckthorn are examples of this type of hedging. At this period more thought is given to variety in form and foliage, which is resulting in some exceptionally pretty effects. One very noticeable improvement has been made, in that hedging is supplanting the varied unsightly styles of iron and picket fences, giving a more harmonious effect to the property in general. Suggestions may be made as to the best forms of the various kinds of plants available for hedging, and for convenience they can be divided into the following classes: Evergreen, deciduous, tall and dwarf, flowering and perennial hedges.

There is no doubt that the evergreen hedge is the most desirable form. It gains this distinction in that it is effective at all seasons. Many have been discouraged in using it, as the results in the past have not been wholly successful. A very good lesson is to be learned from the cause of these failures. After an evergreen hedge has been planted, presuming that it has been given good soil and location, it demands careful attention at regular periods. Annual mulchings should be given in the fall, and in the early summer there should be a judicious pruning and thinning out of the undergrowth. How often the hedge is neglected after the planting, causing the plants to lose their lower branches and produce an unsightly appearance. Ranking as the best in evergreen hedges may be mentioned Hemlock and Norway Spruce and American Arbor-vitæ. These trees are unquestionably the finest where a tall, broad hedge is desired. Never plant an evergreen

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



The first shower of blossoms from a tree in early Spring is the star flowered *Magnolia stellata*.

Magnolia stellata

Every property, large or small, has a place for a choice specimen plant that will not attain too large a size. Among the plants that can be recommended for such a spot very few equal or surpass the Dwarf Magnolia, with the pure white, star-shaped blossoms—*Magnolia stellata*.

Classed usually with trees, it is more nearly a bushy shrub. In the early spring, when but few of the trees and shrubs are showing signs of the approaching new leaves, this plant is in full bloom. Here is one instance where the word full, often applied when speaking of blooming plants, is aptly used. The end of every shoot seems capped with a snowy white blossom, presenting a massed appearance, delightfully springlike.

The dark-green leaves following the blossoms are small and resemble somewhat the crinkly, shiny leaf of the Bayberry (*Myrica*). Toward fall the downy terminal bud, containing the starry blossom, is formed. These buds cut in January and, placed in water, can be forced by bringing them gradually into the heat and light.

S. V. WILCOX.

The Charming Gladiolus

The most ardent advocate of hardy perennials will always have a good word for the Gladiolus.

At this writing, there is a vase in view filled with bold spikes of these flowers in striking colors. What a glorious sight it is! For just such a purpose—table decoration—they are most admirably adapted. Unlike most flowers, they are naturally sturdy, long-lasting and fresh-looking to the last. One of the cheapest flowers to produce, occupying very little ground space, they will outshine and outvalue most flowers many times costlier and more troublesome.

To Get Good Fruit

To have fruit that is of good form and flavor it must be attended with much care. The hundreds of insects, fungi and diseases which attack both fruit and tree tend to make very difficult the production of good fruit. However, scientific pruning and spraying have largely overcome these pests. But still much fruit is spoiled by inattention to over-ripening, under-ripening, over-bearing, fertilizing and cultivating. Fruit trees need as much tilling and fertilizing, according to their root systems for gathering food and moisture, as do the smaller fruits and berries or ordinary garden vegetables.

A tree may be laden with fruit and on that account be unable to supply nourishment enough to bring it to perfection, but if a portion of the fruit be picked off or thinned out the tree will have a chance to properly mature the remainder.

In many of the fruits the flavor is affected by the time of picking; some, while ripe, should remain a while longer on the tree, so as to mature. The Niagara Grape is an instance. Much of the true flavor is lost by too early picking; if left until matured the grapes have a yellowish cast and the flavor is very delightful. The Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening Apples afford another example. The flavor is greatly improved if given proper time to mature after ripening. The Seckel Pear needs like treatment. The reverse may be said of the Keiffer and Clapp's Favorite Pear, which should be picked early. If allowed to remain too long on the tree they lose their flavor and become woody or fibrous, and the latter decays.

While good fruit is dependent on your care for the tree in pruning, spraying, fertilizing and cultivating, properly flavored fruit is in a large measure dependent on your after-care for the fruit itself in the attention given to its ripening.

G. W. O.

Aster Tataricus

A strong-growing, hardy Aster, with large leaves. It will attain a height of 6 to 7 feet if planted in heavy or moist ground.

The large trusses of blue flowers are among the very last hardy perennials to be seen in the garden, blooming in October and November.

It is fine for cutting and decorative purposes. The separate flowers are large and showy; they persist in remaining open late in the evening, an excellent quality not common with other hardy Asters.

W. LAMB.

Memorandum Sheet



Views of our nursery at Germantown. The office on the left is a veritable bee hive almost all the year, and to the right is a view from the office looking in the direction of our perennial gardens.

MAKING THE HOME GROUNDS ATTRACTIVE

TO-DAY, when thousands are becoming converts to the outdoor, suburban life, the all-important question of making the home grounds look attractive, by planting on them trees and hardy plants, becomes a problem, particularly to the uninitiated.

With a desire to supply this much-needed information, we have issued this present catalogue or plant book.

It is the outgrowth of a careful study of needs, resulting from many years of close observation, after having published catalogues, price lists and garden papers, in fact more garden literature than any other nurseryman in this country, possibly in the world.

This present book is not unabridged, complete or final. That is not its purpose. It is, as first stated, a book with a solution to the average planting problem.

It will tell the owner of a suburban property just what are the really good, dependable plants for beautifying his grounds. It does not confuse, by listing plants completely, a failure we as well as others have made in the past.

In this book are the very plants that you would be likely to select, could you see them in leaf or flower. It has taken us a long time to prepare it, but we feel it now fills a long-felt need.

This book not only gives the cream of the trees and hardy plants suitable for home-ground planting, but it also endeavors to tell you why this house—*The House of Meehan*—can serve you better than any other in this country. It does this indirectly.

If you will go through this book and read the descriptions given, you will find reflected in them a close knowledge of plant life, not possible to secure in a year or two. It is the result of nearly sixty years of close plant association.

Our business to-day is organized to give the very best service to plant buyers.

You may feel that the problem you have before you is too trifling to write us about, but you will find us ready to help you about any garden matters, large or small.

To give you an idea of the scope of work covered by this establishment, let us cite a few of the many questions that are being daily put to us:

“Can you tell me what kind of shrubs to put in the bed, which is directly in front of our bay window. I enclose a rough sketch, giving size and location.” We told this woman what she should have and named a sum for supplying a given list of stock, and furnishing her with a plan by which to plant it.

“I have a steep bank on my property, where I have trouble in getting anything to grow, as it is hot and dry. Will you please tell me the best plants for such a situation?” This was quickly and satisfactorily answered, so we received the order and our customer was satisfied.

“I have a formal garden and wish more bloom in the month of June. Can you give or suggest a good list of perennials in addition to these I send you?” We were able to send quite a long list from which this man can make a selection.

“Please tell me what plants you have that would be suitable for edging a woodland, which I have on my property. I want something that will harmonize with the natural plants which are there now.” We were able to name a good list for this purpose, as we know what grows in that section of the country.

It does not matter how large or small your proposition may be, we will welcome a note from you that we may assist you in making your grounds entirely successful. Do not think a letter to the house will be handled automatically. This establishment is founded on a different basis.

We have the country divided into geographical sections, and each gets the personal oversight of



One of our assorted evergreen beds, useful in showing visitors the wide assortment of color and foliage.

a manager, who does nothing else but study that one locality.

An inquiry from Connecticut comes before Mr. Wilcox; one from Virginia to Mr. Hemming; one from Ohio to Mr. Pond, and so on; all under the daily supervision and advice of S. Mendelson Meehan.

The six managers, looking after these territories, are experienced and well informed, and can give you this special Meehan service to your decided advantage.

Write us about any garden problems you have; tell us particulars, and if you have any photographs showing exact conditions, send them along. We will insure to you careful consideration of your problem.

This direct, personal service coupled with our immense nurseries give this establishment an equipment capable of serving the needs of all who want the best in hardy plants.

Quality should be your first thought in purchasing plants. Satisfactory results demand good quality. Plants that have been grown with care and given every attention are not only going to live after transplanting, but *thrive*. That is a big consideration to you.

When you try to save a few dollars on an original purchase, it results in replacing perhaps the entire order. You are going to lose in actual dollars and cents. In having to replace such an order you also *lose time*—something that money can not buy—and you are just that far behind in results.

Our plants will give you quick, satisfactory results. We can make this claim, as we know how each plant has been grown. They are not rushed through for quick selling, but raised with care and experience, gained by fifty-five years of horticultural association.

Right from the start our plants receive not only the necessary attention that makes them grow, but experienced care that gives them that degree of vigor that the planter can appreciate.

Only the strong young plants are selected, and planted well apart in the rows where they grow and develop. Frequent transplanting gives them

the roots that, when permanently planted, keep right on growing.

Did you ever know of a nurseryman pruning, staking and training all his plants where desirable? Our working standard, "every plant a specimen," has been paying us right along, and the proof shows in our large list of pleased customers.

The final condition that places us in a position to do business with any one is our ideal packing system. Very, very few know how to pack plants. It is an art. We can ship, not only to all points in the United States, but *all over the world*.

We keep following our business methods right along and improving them where they appear the least weak. It is attending to the little things, we find, that brings the general satisfaction.

This book will be found to contain few sizes and prices, and there is a reason for this.

Our stock is so large and extensive, and therefore constantly changing in size, age and price, that to list these grades and prices, would make the book accurate for but a short period.

At the same time we have indicated what the different plants are worth, and smaller or larger sizes are in almost all cases possible to secure.

We are always glad to give special lists and estimates, with assurance of uniformly fair treatment to customers small or large.

Let us also say in this connection that, though we have never advertised the fact to any great extent, we have a most extensive collection of large, well-formed specimen trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., suitable for producing quick, pleasing returns. This collection compares most favorably with many which are given considerable publicity.

However, the amateur will find that frequently the younger and more thrifty plants are preferable for his purpose.

After all has been said, many readers of this book will feel the need for some definite, specific information. Write us, ask us all the questions you want, get our help in every way possible.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS.



One block of splendid evergreens made up chiefly of the Golden Japanese Cedar.



The Norway Maple invariably makes a rounded specimen. Just what is usually desired for the avenue or street.

MEEHANS' DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer—The Maple

Street, Avenue, Lawn and Shade

There are scores of Maples, and our collection is complete.

As street and avenue trees they are popular everywhere, satisfying every kind of condition. Some, including the lovely Japanese kinds, are not tree-like; we call them "Tree-Shrubs," as they grow bushy and usually without single leaders. Among them are a few very dwarf ones—mere ornamental shrubs.

But few groups of trees are so replete with desirable qualities, such as ornamental colored foliage, rapid growth, shapeliness, striped bark and general adaptability. See individual description.

Acer dasycarpum Wierii—Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 feet.) This remarkably graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a very rapid grower.

Young thrifty trees, 6 to 8 feet, \$1; larger sizes, \$2 and up.

A. platanoides—Norway Maple. (40 to 50 feet.) A round-headed, compact tree. A favorite for street planting. Rich, dark green foliage, changing in autumn to a beautiful clear yellow. Lovely yellow flowers. Little or no pruning required. Growth not rapid, but very satisfactory.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75; larger sizes, \$2 and up.

A. platanoides Schwedleri—Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 40 feet.) Buds and leaves open deep purple in spring, gradually changing to dark, olive green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway.

10 to 12 feet, \$2.75; larger sizes, \$3 and up.

A. saccharinum—Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 feet.) A tall, handsome, moderately rapid growing tree. Autumn foliage gold and scarlet. Very handsome. Grows rather erect, but spreads nicely.

10 to 12 feet, \$1.75; larger sizes, \$2 and up.

Japanese Maples

Tree-Shrubs for Lawn Ornamentation

Among the most handsome dwarf trees for specimen plantings, or equally as valuable in beds near buildings or grouped together on the lawn.

This is a Meehan specialty of own growing. American-grown stock has been found far superior to imported plants. We know there are no better plants obtainable.

A. polymorphum—Green Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 feet.) The blood-leaved variety has drawn deserved attention away from this beautiful plant. Feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as prominently attractive as the colored ones. Suitable wherever a big, bush-like specimen is wanted. Excellent used with the blood-leaved kinds.

2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; fine specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.



The Horse Chestnut has many interesting features.
In flower it is one of the showiest of trees.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum—Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 feet.) Known generally because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a full bushy specimen, with breadth equal to height. The most beautiful colored foliage plant that is hardy. Sometimes grown in tree form.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger sizes, up to \$12 each.

A. polymorphum dissectum—Green, Fern-leaved Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) A wonderfully

beautiful variety; makes a broad specimen, with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fern or lacey foliage is a bright, rich green. Grand for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks, or equally useful to edge off a group of others. Sometimes grafted on stems in small tree form.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger specimens up to \$6.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum—Red, Fern-leaved Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) Exactly like the former, except for its red foliage.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2; larger specimens up to \$5.

A. japonicum aureum—Golden Japanese Maple. (5 to 7 feet.) A full leaf of a rich golden color, which, as the season advances, changes to bronze and light green. Slow growth. Rare and much in demand.

1½ to 2 feet, \$2; a few larger sizes.

(We have many other Maples. Write if you wish them.)

Æsculus—Horse Chestnut or Buckeye

Well known to many by its showy flower clusters, unique seeds and broad, pleasing, shade-giving leaves. Develops into a large, majestic specimen.

Æsculus glabra—American Buckeye. (50 to 60 feet.) A fast-growing kind, with light yellow flowers in May. Excellent foliage, and makes a very full growth. Likes heavy soil and cool atmospheres.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75; larger trees, \$2.25 to \$6 each.

Æ. rubicunda—Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. (30 to 40 feet.) Showy-red panicles of flowers, flecked yellow. A splendid lawn specimen, and very popular.

5 to 6 feet, \$2.50; special quotations on larger sizes.

Amygdalus—Flowering Peaches

Amygdalus Persica fl. pl. (6 to 8 feet.) When in flower, the most striking feature in a land-



Showing the elegant effect produced by a group of Japanese Maples. They bear an aristocratic tone.

scape. Double flowers in wonderfully glowing crimson, pink and pure white, the first thing in spring. Growth and foliage similar to fruiting peach. The three make a very attractive group.

Sturdy trees, 50 cents. 3 colors for \$1.50.

Betula—The Birch

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of the birches, and the beautiful bark, make them indispensable. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall. The English, Poplar, Sweet and Yellow Birches are also in stock.

Betula papyracea—Paper or Canoe Birch. (40 to 50 feet.) Pure white bark, which is the admiration of all who see it. With room, grows into a large, shapely tree, with good, plain foliage. The best white of all birches, contrasting beautifully with surrounding plants.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.

B. alba laciniata—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 feet.) A most graceful tree, not unlike the Weeping Willow in character, but with finely cut foliage. Considered one of the loveliest lawn specimens.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.

B. rubra—Red or River Birch. (40 to 50 feet.) Easily recognized by its shaggy, red bark, which gives it individuality. The foliage is green, not red, as is sometimes supposed. It prefers a damp locality, though not requiring it.

It is quite attractive and useful grown with, say, three leading stems instead of one, making a large "clump."

10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; larger sizes can be had.

Catalpa

The large, tropical-looking leaves and rapid growth of catalpas make them much sought. There are several kinds in our collection, but these are the best.

Catalpa speciosa—Western Catalpa—"Johnny Smoker." (35 to 40 feet.) If for no other reason, this will always be in demand for the large panicles of white flowers in June, and for rapid growth. General habit of growth is rugged and informal.

8 to 10 feet, \$1; larger sizes, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

C. Bungei—Globe-headed Chinese Catalpa. (7 to 10 feet.) One of the best-known plants of the day. It meets a need in plantings that none other can. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about five feet high, makes this an admirable tree for formal posi-



The White Birch is effective here against bare branches and sky. It is more beautiful showing against evergreens.

tions, or for a high screen. No amount of pruning is required to keep its form.

5 to 6-foot stems, 1-year heads, \$1.50; specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.

Cerasus—Japanese Weeping Cherry

Cerasus rosea pendula. (6 to 10 feet.) A most beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is smothered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about five feet high, the branches sweeping artistically to the ground. A fine specimen in bloom is worth going miles to see.

5 to 6 feet, 2-year heads, \$2.

Cercis—Judas or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis—American Red Bud. (20 to 25 feet.) A unique small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light-pink flowers, about the first week in May, curiously scattered along the stems. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, or in the background of large plantings.

4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; larger plants, \$1.

C. Japonica—Japanese Judas. (6 to 8 feet.) In reality a shrub, not a tree. Its blossoms are a deeper pink. The leaves are oval and abundant, making it one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents; larger, 50 and 75 cents.





This is a very proper position for the neat growing English Beech where taller forms project overhead. The purple variety shows to splendid advantage in that way.

Cornus—Dogwood Tree

Cornus florida—White Dogwood. (20 to 25 feet.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents; larger plants up to \$3 each.

C. florida flore rubro—Red-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 feet.) A "Meehan" introduction. An excellent companion plant for the white dogwood. The pink flowers are an impressive sight.

2 to 3 feet, \$1; larger plants, \$1.50 to \$2.

Fagus—The Beech

Beeches have a character of their own which makes them indispensable to effective landscapes. The gray bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

Fagus ferruginea—American Beech. (40 to 50 feet.) A magnificent tree, of large, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its gray bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

F. sylvatica—English Beech. (40 to 50 feet.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit. It is much admired for its

shining-green foliage, smaller than the American. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.50; larger specimens up to \$4 each.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii—Purple Beech. (35 to 40 feet.) Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.75; 4 to 8 feet, \$2.75 to \$4 each.

Fraxinus—Ash

Fraxinus Americana—White Ash. (50 to 60 feet.) Excellent for street or lawn use, and easy to establish in a variety of situations. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The best American species.

8 to 10 feet, \$1; larger trees, \$1.50 to \$3.50 each.

F. excelsior—English Ash. (40 to 50 feet.) Attain grand proportions when given ample room, and has very pretty foliage, light and silvery on the underside. We have a large collection of all kinds of Ash.

10 to 12 feet, \$1.50; larger trees, \$2.

Liquidambar—Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. (40 to 50 feet.) A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change

to singularly beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting preferred.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75; larger trees, up to 3½ inches in caliper, at \$4.50 each.

Liriodendron—Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 feet.) A tree that never fails to satisfy particular people. One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish-yellow, blotched-orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thrives in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

Magnolia

It would be almost impossible to over-praise Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for lawn ornamentation. Nothing else gives such a profuse floral display.

All have rich, green foliage which continues attractive throughout the growing season.

They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering.

Magnolia conspicua—Yulan Magnolia. (20 to 25 feet.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves appear.

4 to 5 feet, \$2.75 each; heavier specimens up to \$4 each.



A plant of *Magnolia stellata* ready for shipment. In the fall, before packing, the leaves are always removed.



Flowers of *Magnolia stellata*.

M. Lennei—Large Red Magnolia. (20 to 25 feet.) The large, cup-shaped, deep-red flowers are beautiful, and are unlike those of any other sort. A few flowers appear from time to time all summer.

3 to 4 feet, \$2.25; larger specimens up to \$6 each.

M. purpurea—Purple-flowered Magnolia. (6 to 10 feet.) Really a shrub-tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Especially good in plantings of mixed shrubs. Should be used more. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

M. Soulangiana—Pink Magnolia. (15 to 20 feet.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; larger specimens up to \$4 each.

M. stellata (Halleana)—Dwarf, Star-flowered Magnolia. (6 feet.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable kind. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each; larger plants, \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.



The columnar
Lombardy
Poplar.

Morus—Teas Weeping Mulberry

Morus Tatarica "Teas Weeping." A splendid lawn specimen, where a large mass of foliage is wanted without tall growth. Grafted on stems about five feet high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground.

5 to 6 feet, 2-year heads, \$2 each; heavier specimens, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

Platanus—Oriental Plane or Buttonball

Platanus orientale. (40 to 50 feet.) The best all-round street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Excellent for sidewalk or lawn. Is the better for sharp pruning when transplanted.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50; larger trees, up to \$3 each.

Populus—Poplar

While we can furnish the common Carolina Poplar, we never recommend it. The following, however, are desirable—in fact, are quite indispensable:

Populus fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar. (50 to 60 feet.) Decidedly columnar, never spreading. Very popular for screening or high "walls." Grows very rapidly, giving immediate effects.

8 to 10 feet, 75 cents each; larger trees up to \$1.50 each.

Special quotations on plants in quantity for screening. See Hedge Plants, page 40.

P. alba Bolleana—Bolleana Poplar. (35 to 40 feet.) Similar to the Lombardy Poplar in form. Leaves dark and glossy above, white and wooly beneath. A very fine tree, and considered by many the superior of the two.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each; larger trees, \$2 up to \$3.50 each.

Pyrus—Mountain Ash

Pyrus aucuparia—European Mountain Ash. (15 to 25 feet.) This is valued for its bunches of orange-colored berries, which ornament the tree from early summer till winter. Exceedingly hardy.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

Flowering Crab Apples

P. Ioensis "Bechtel's"—Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. (20 to 30 feet.) The large, double pink-white blossoms resemble small roses,

and come in profusion about the middle of May. A great favorite. Makes a spreading tree like an ordinary apple.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

P. Malus Scheideckeri—Pink-flowering Crab. (15 to 20 feet.) Semi-double blossoms, deep red in bud, opening light pink. An exquisite new variety, which in flower sends every one into raptures.

6 to 8 feet, \$2.50.

Quercus—Oak

On account of a reputed slow growth, quite undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact they are not all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees, and are superior to all in view of their permanent character. Our own country is particularly rich in oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth. We only name the best popular kinds, on which every one may rely.

Quercus alba—White Oak. (60 to 75 feet.) The most noble of all hardy American Oaks. The Southern "Live Oak" most nearly approaches it. Large-growing, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed, and huge limbs. The



A specimen of Pin Oak. The pyramidal habit is already in evidence.



Of all the weeping trees there are none more beautiful than the Babylonian Willow. It does not require to be near water, but it appears more at home there.

foliage takes on a light-purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting.

6 to 8 feet, \$3; fine specimens up to \$10 and \$12 each.

Q. coccinea—Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) A highly esteemed oak, not only because of its beautiful, finely-lobed foliage, but for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions.

8 to 10 feet, \$2; larger trees from \$2.25 to \$5 each.

Q. palustris—Pin Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) Foliage deep-green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75 each; larger trees from \$2 to \$20 each.

Q. rubra—Red Oak. (50 to 60 feet.) A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright-green, and take on a lovely purplish-scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.

6 to 8 feet, \$2.25; large assortment of sizes up to \$10 each.

Salisburia—Maidenhair Tree or Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia or Ginkgo biloba. (30 to 40 feet.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the Maiden-Hair Fern, and remain green till late fall. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases. A very unusual tree.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75 each; large trees, \$2.50 each.

Salix—The Willow

The Willows always find a place where no other plant would be suitable. They make such quick progress after transplanting as to please the most exacting.

Unless the situation for planting is very favorable, fall planting should be discouraged and spring transplanting recommended.

Out of the many kinds we grow, we recommend the following:

Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 feet.) The well-known weeping form, so commonly used near ponds and lakes, but doing equally as well in other good situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

Vigorous trees, \$1 each; heavier trees, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

S. pentandra—Laurel-leaved Willow. (20 to 30 feet.) Makes a nice ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining-green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore.

6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Sophora—Japanese Pagoda Tree

Sophora Japonica. (25 to 30 feet.) A most worthy tree for distinctive effects on the lawn. Rich, dark green foliage and twigs. In August it bears large panicles of yellowish-white flowers. In winter the bright green branches are distinct. One of the handsomest flowering trees in every particular.

3 to 4 feet, \$1; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$2 each.

Styrax—Japanese Storax

Styrax Japonica. (10 to 12 feet.) A most pleasing small tree, worthy of a position on every lawn. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The foliage is perfect, being neat and a rich green. There is nothing better where a small-growing, flowering specimen is wanted. A plant that will stand the particular scrutiny of the front lawn.

2 to 3 feet, 75 cents; larger plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

Tilia—The Linden

Of quick growth, and foliage which produces good shade. Excellent for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.

Tilia Americana—American Linden or Basswood. (50 to 60 feet.) An exceedingly fine,



Spotless flowers of the Japanese *Styrax*, one of the most graceful dwarf trees of all those which have come to us from Japan.



The Lindens are probably our most formal, upright trees. The branching is very regular and the foliage neat.

large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop.

8 to 10 feet, \$1.75 each; larger trees, \$2.50 to \$6 each.

T. Europæa argentea—Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 feet.) A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and splendid for ornamental purposes on the lawn. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

10 to 12 feet, \$3.75 each; larger specimens, \$4.25 to \$6 each.

Ulmus—The Elm

Ulmus Americana—American Elm. (50 to 60 feet.) Our native elm is too well-known to need description. Just the tree for quick growth. None more graceful. Takes well to most soil.

8 to 10 feet, \$2.25 each; larger sizes, \$3 up to \$5 each.

U. montana pendula—Camperdown Elm. (6 to 10 feet.) Grafted on stems, the branches growing out at sharp angles from the head, a singular, sheltering spread of branches is formed.

5-foot stems, 2-year heads, \$2 each; larger specimens, \$2.50 to \$3 each.





A real object lesson in the great value of massing shrubs and plants around the base of a residence.

MEEHANS' DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Amorpha—Indigo Shrub

Amorpha canescens. (4 to 5 feet.) The showy, light-purple spikes of flowers which this shrub bears in June are quite attractive. The gray foliage and stems are unusual. A splendid dwarf shrub for use in rock gardens and light soil.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Amygdalus—Flowering Almond

Amygdalus nanus. White or pink. (4 to 5 feet.) About the first of May the small, double blossoms of this beautiful shrub clothe the bare branches in bright display. A well-known and deserving dwarf shrub.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

Aralia—Shrub Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla or *Acanthopanax spinosum.* (12 to 15 feet.) Most commonly seen as a bushy shrub, though it grows strong canes at times. Foliage resembles that of the Virginia Creeper, and from early spring until autumn is a rich, glossy, bright green. Upright in form and develops rapidly into a bushy specimen. Very hardy, does well in poor soil and partial shade, and is excellent for hedging. One of the best all-round shrubs.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1.

Azalea

The great popularity of the Azaleas is well deserved by the brilliancy and freedom of their flowers.

Then, too, they serve such good purposes in edging woodland plantings and thriving in many half-shaded situations where many plants will not succeed.

Azalea calendulacea—Flame-colored Azalea. (4 to 6 feet.) In late May the richly colored blossoms of this Azalea burst into full flower. In color they vary from fiery crimson to shades of red and orange.

A splendid native Azalea for color effects in woodland plantings.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25 each.

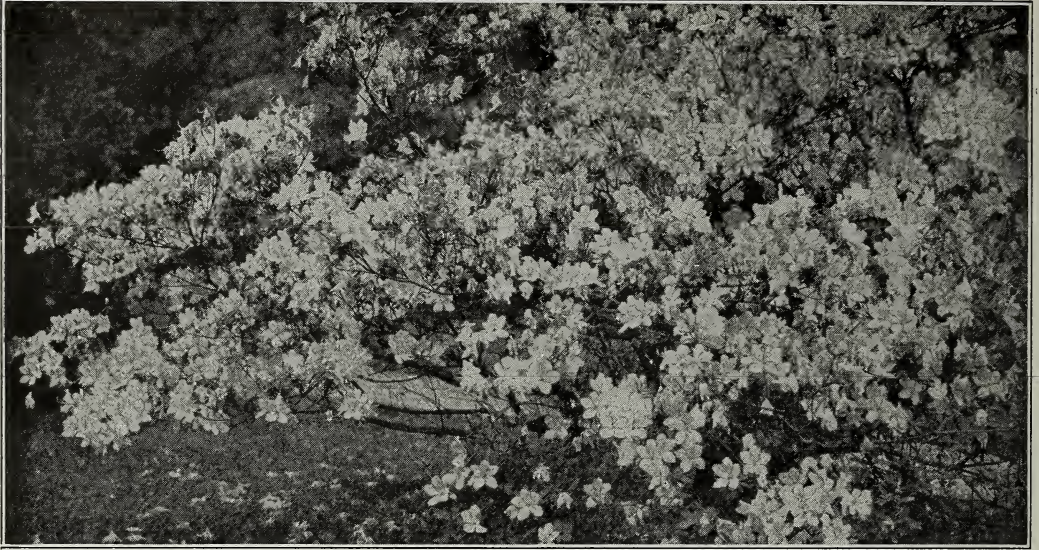
A. mollis—Chinese Azalea. (3 to 4 feet.) Dwarf, sturdy Azalea bearing very large blossoms in shades of yellow and red. In May the plant is almost covered with blossoms. A splendid plant for shrub borders.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1; heavier plants, \$2 and \$2.50 each.

A. Pontica—Ghent Azalea. (3 to 5 feet.) Not so dwarf and bushy as *mollis* and the flowers are smaller and closely resemble the flower of a honeysuckle. Frequently fragrant and the blossoms have a wide range of color with all shades of crimson, yellow, orange and white.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each; heavier plants, \$1.50 each.

A. amœna—Evergreen Azalea. (3 to 4 feet.) Leaves small, almost round, and evergreen. It is



Just a portion of a bush of *Azalea mollis*. Note the profusion of blossoms which come before the foliage in May.

a dwarf, compact plant, and in early May the bright, claret-colored blossoms come in such profusion as to almost hide the branches. Splendid for use in bordering beds of broad-leaved evergreens or as a single specimen.

Pot grown, 75 cents each—10 for \$6.00; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$2 each.

A. amœna "Hino-de-Giri"—Crimson Japanese Azalea. This Azalea has evergreen foliage but larger in size than Amœna. The flowers are borne in profusion and all a crimson color. It bids fair to displace the popular Amœna when well known.

Pot-grown plants, 75 cents each; heavier plants, \$1 each.

Berberis—The Barberries

Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry. (2½ to 3 feet.) A well-known and deserving shrub. The small, white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, continuing so all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring, a feature worthy of special mention. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses as well as in shrub borders.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; larger plants, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10.

B. vulgaris—Common Barberry. (4 to 5 feet.) The pretty racemes of yellow flowers are quite showy in late May. Very hardy, and adapted to poor soil. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish-red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; heavier plants, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

B. vulgaris purpurea—Purple-leaved Barberry. (4 to 5 feet.) A variety of the common barberry, but distinctive in having purple foliage. Desirable for massing or with other plants for contrast.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

Calycanthus—Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus lævigatus. (5 to 6 feet.) The old-fashioned shrub with dark, maroon colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed. Has excellent foliage. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.



The Japanese Barberry *Berberis Thunbergii* is so commonly associated with hedges we reproduce here the pleasing effect secured from a single specimen.



The spicy-scented Sweet Pepper Bush is full of spikes of pure white blossoms in July. It also has rich, glossy green foliage.

Caragana—Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 feet.) A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week in May. A useful shrub for massing.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents each.

Caryopteris—Blue Verbena Shrub

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. (2 to 3 feet.) A worthy shrub, planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright-blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. A group of plants produces a striking effect. Spring or summer planting preferred.

Pot-grown, fine, 50 cents each.

Cercis—Japanese Judas

Cercis Japonica. (6 to 8 feet.) The early spring days find this bushy shrub in full flower, the deep red, pea-shaped blossoms clothing the branches throughout the plant. Later the round, full leaves appear and are for the balance of the season very ornamental.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

Chionanthus—White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica. (8 to 10 feet.) The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe, in early

spring, make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large spreading shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark-purple, making an additional attraction. Very hardy.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. (5 to 7 feet.) The spicy fragrance of the blossoms gain for this plant its common name. The white spikes of flowers appear in July and August, a time when few shrubs are blossoming.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Cornus—Bush Dogwood

The flat heads of flowers, appearing during early and mid-summer, followed by the colored berries, make these shrubs highly ornamental and valuable.

Additionally attractive during the winter are the brightly colored twigs of some, in contrast with the snow.

They can be effectively used in shrub borders. Will thrive well in fairly moist situations.

The kinds that give attractive effects by their twigs in the winter are improved by frequent pruning.

See Trees for description of the large flowering kind.

Cornus alba (stolonifera)—Red-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 5 feet.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

C. mascula—Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 feet.) Broad, bushy shrub, with dense growth of handsome glossy foliage. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright-red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

C. paniculata—Panicked Dogwood. (6 to 8 feet.) Upright handsome shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. White flowers in short panicle-clusters appear in late May. White fruit is borne on dark-red stems in the fall. A most worthy shrub.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; 4 to 6 feet, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

C. stolonifera lutea—Golden-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 6 feet.) Similar to the red-twigged dogwood in all respects except branches in the winter are a bright golden. Excellent for combination with the other.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Corylus—The Hazel

Corylus avellana purpurea—Purple Hazel. (8 to 10 feet.) Soon after the large leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they

blend to a light purple. It is highly valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure color contrasts. Makes a beautiful specimen plant.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; larger plants, 75 cents each.

C. var. "Improved Filberts." (8 to 10 feet.) Interesting plants are the well-known Filberts or Hazelnuts of improved kinds. The value of the nut for table use is well known. Their utility as an ornamental, small tree is not so well understood. The large leaves make a good mass of foliage, and make them effective in landscape work. Will do well in partial shade.

We have selected, from many varieties, two which we consider to be the best; they are the large *Garibaldi* and *Cosford's Thin Shelled*.

4 to 5 feet, \$1 each.

Crataegus—The Hawthorns

The Hawthorns are closely identified with English horticulture and this is one reason for their popularity here. Any one who has visited England, on returning, desires to number some in the shrub border.

***Crataegus crus-galli*—Cockspur Thorn.** (10 to 15 feet.) The lustrous green foliage looks as though it would defy frost. The long thorns successfully turn trespassers, and it is one reason for adopting it as a hedge plant.

3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each; larger plants, \$1 to \$1.25.

***C. oxyacantha*—English Hawthorns.** In variety. (12 to 15 feet.) Being usually preferable, we have specialized on the double-flowered varieties. The blossoms open in May and come in profusion. The foliage is very neat and pleasing and the

development of the plant results in a well-formed specimen.

We have three varieties, *Double White*, *Double Pink* and a double scarlet known as "*Paul's Scarlet*."

5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Desmodium—Purple Bush Clover

***Desmodium penduliflorum* (*Lespedeza Sieboldi*).** (3 feet.) Unquestionably fine, as it bears the pretty rose-colored, pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubby borders. Dies nearly to the ground in winter, but appears again each spring.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Deutzia

How dead the spring display of flowers would seem without the dainty *Deutzias*.

Covered with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, they transform the landscape into a bower of blossoms. They should be in every representative group of shrubs.

By pruning in June or July a strong, thrifty growth can be had and the display for the next year increased.

Deutzia crenata. (6 to 8 feet.) A tall, handsome shrub well suited for a position in the background of a shrubby border, or equally as valuable as a specimen plant. We have the double pink and double white form.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; heavier plants, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.



The pure white flowers of *Deutzia gracilis* are as delicate as the Lily-of-the-Valley. The taller growing forms are equally as valuable for planting.



Deutzia crenata gets to be six to eight feet high, and the double, bell-shaped blossoms come in great profusion. A necessary shrub to every group.

D. gracilis. (2½ to 3 feet.) A dwarf, bushy form which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bell flowers come in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; larger size, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10.

D. Lemoinei. (3 to 4 feet.) Quite similar to *gracilis* in flower, but a larger and more free-growing kind, with erect branches well covered with the panicles of pure white blossoms.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Diervilla

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 feet.) A shrub which should be better known. July finds the loose clusters of yellow flowers open in pretty display. The foliage, too, is very ornamental throughout the season. Does well in partial shade.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Euonymus—Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus—Winged Burning Bush. (6 to 8 feet.) One of the most interesting plants imaginable, though difficult to picture in words. The corky winged bark of this Japanese shrub is quite characteristic. In the autumn, the foliage colors beautifully. A distinctive, broad-spreading shrub, claiming attention wherever seen.

1½ to 2 feet, 75 cents each; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$1.75 each.

E. atropurpureus—American Burning Bush. (8 to 10 feet.) The orange-colored pods of this shrub are very curious in shape and decidedly pretty in the autumn and early winter, gaining for it the common name it bears. The dark-green foliage and stems, and the upright growth are distinctive. Good for poor soils. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Exochorda—Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. (8 to 10 feet.) For the pure whiteness of its flowers this plant is called "Pearl Bush." They come in loose racemes

in early May and almost cover the bush, they are in such profusion.

Planted in a sunny position, and given ample room, it forms a large spreading specimen.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

Nearly every one knows the *Forsythia* under the most appropriate name of "Golden Bell," and it is seen in most collections of shrubs.

Not often, however, is it used in the capacity of a solitary specimen. When it is, it forms a most delightful sight. The rich yellow flowers preceding the leaves fairly envelop the plant, forming a conspicuous feature that may be seen from quite a distance.

It retains its foliage, too, in good condition throughout the whole season.

Forsythia suspensa—Drooping Golden Bell. (6 to 7 feet.) Graceful drooping form highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. It blooms in profusion in April.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

F. viridissima. (6 to 8 feet.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the other. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April. Leaves a little larger and dark green.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Halesia—Snowdrop Tree

Halesia tetraptera. (8 to 10 feet.) Truly handsome when full of the white bell flowers which resemble so closely the early snowdrops. Flowers in early May. Really a dwarf, bushy tree. Will stand partial shade.

4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each; larger plants up to \$2 each.

Hibiscus—Althæa, or Rose of Sharon

Well known to all, these handsome, late-summer-blooming shrubs are highly decorative and particularly effective, coming when few shrubs are in flower.

The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities than would otherwise be the case. Very pretty flowering hedges are secured by using them. Prune these in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; nearly all other flowering shrubs require the opposite treatment.

In some of the newer kinds there are distinctive merits. Our selection is carefully made. Spring planting is preferred.

Hibiscus Syriacus Meehani—Meehans' Variegated-leaved, Single-flowered Althæa. The brightly variegated leaves of this beautiful Rose of Sharon contrast attractively with the unusual green of the other shrubs.

Unlike the old form of variegated Althæa, which does not flower, this beautiful variety



A profusion of satiny-lavender blossoms displayed against the brightly variegated foliage gives Meehans' *Althæa* a distinctive place among flowering shrubs.

blooms for three or four weeks in mid-summer, bearing satiny, lavender blossoms, some three inches in diameter.

This new form is a treasure and should be in every shrub collection.

If you are seeking distinctive effects consider this admirable shrub for a striking hedge.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

H. Syriacus. From among the confusing numbers of known varieties we have selected ten which represent the very choicest, the cream.

Here are both the single and double kinds of real merit, to suit the tastes of all.

Enchantress. Single white, pink blush; red eye.

Lady Stanley. Cream, edged pink.

Double Lilac.

Single Lilac.

Beatrice. Single pink, red center.

Elegantissima. Double white, crimson center.

Pæonæflora. Rosy pink.

Duc de Brabant. Double red, shaded pink.

Rubra plena. Double magenta.

Totus Albus. Single, pure white.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10; larger sizes up to \$1.50 each.

Hydrangea

Too much praise cannot be given to so fine a collection of hardy shrubs as we have in the glorious Hydrangeas. Beautiful foliage at all periods, vigorous growing plants, and when in flower eclipsing all other shrubs in size and quantity of blooms.

The popular fall-flowering variety with its huge panicles is well known to all. Preceding this in flower are the two forms of *paniculata*. A very worthy form is *radiata*, which flowers in July.

All these forms, when closely pruned in the

winter or spring, make an unusually vigorous growth and flower more profusely.

The Japanese flat-headed flowers and the well-known pink and blue variety are worthy of special notice, being so distinctly different from all the others. All are perfectly hardy on the seacoast and south of Philadelphia.

The Japanese usually require a little protection in the winter, but are well worth this additional attention. The system of pruning is different, severe winter pruning being avoided, the aim being to preserve the wood, as it is on the old wood the flowers appear.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora—"Hills of Snow." A magnificent new shrub destined to become more popular than all the other kinds.

The pure-white flowers come in full round heads of large size from June to August—an unusual thing.

Excellent foliage all the season and a quick and pleasing growth in any good soil.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

H. Japonica cœrulea—Blue Japanese Hydrangea. (2 to 3 feet.) Flat-heads of flowers which are blue in the center with singular sterile flowers on the margin. Requires winter protection.

3-year plants, 35 cents each; heavier plants, 50 cents and 75 cents.

H. Japonica Hortensia Otaksa. (3 to 4 feet.) Known by its huge heads of flowers, pink or blue as the individual case may be. The color is not constant in either case.

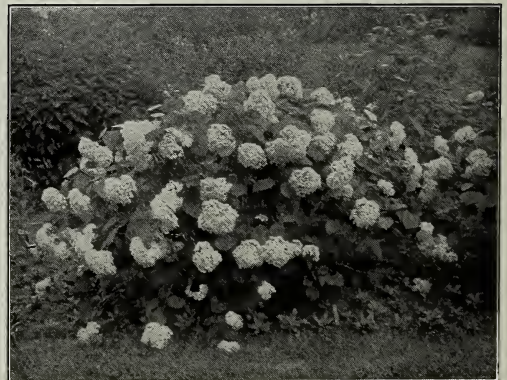
Pot-grown, 75 cents each; heavier plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

H. paniculata—Early flowering. (5 to 6 feet.) A most graceful Hydrangea, the upright panicles of blossoms are not so solidly formed, and present an unusually artistic effect. Quite vigorous in growth, splendid foliage and very hardy.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; extra heavy, 75 cents to \$1 each.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Common Hydrangea. (6 to 8 feet.) The huge heads of pure white flowers are too well known to need description. A grand shrub for individual and mass plantings and as a flowering hedge.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10.



No wonder this *Hydrangea* is commonly called "Hills of Snow." Note the wealth of bloom. It comes all summer. New.



The old-fashioned, hardy *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* will always be a favorite. Good foliage, ease of establishment, and great flowering propensities—all claim recognition.

H. paniculata grandiflora—Standard. The tree-form variety of the above, well suited for formal planting in numerous positions. Sharp winter pruning is conducive to a vigorous growth and good, large blooms.

Good strong plants, \$1 each.

H. radiata—Silver-leaved Hydrangea. (5 to 6 feet.) An odd and beautiful form. Under side of leaves silky-white. Flat, white flower heads. Prune yearly to maintain vigorous new growth.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; heavier plants, 40 cents and 60 cents.

Hypericum—St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. (3 to 4 feet.) A splendid shrub having very attractive foliage and in July produces a show with a great quantity of rich yellow flowers.

1 to 1½ feet, 25 cents each.

H. Moserianum—Gold Flower. Never gains a permanent height, but grows strongly from the roots each season. The flowers are easily 2 inches across and a bright golden yellow. Very beautiful light-green foliage. Needs protection in the north, except in well-drained soil. A good plant in the rock garden.

3-year roots, 35 cents; heavier plants, 50 cents each.

Itea—Virginian Willow

Itea Virginia. (4 to 5 feet.) The rich, crimson, fall coloring, following the white flowers, which are in racemes in June, adds to the beauty of this native shrub.

2 to 2½ feet, 50 cents each.

Kerria

Kerria Japonica fl. pl. (Corchorus). (4 to 5 feet.) The double, bright golden blossoms of this shrub, which appear in April and at intervals during the summer, are to be seen in all old gardens. It is an old favorite worthy of a place in every garden of to-day. Excellent foliage.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

K. Japonica variegata. (3 to 4 feet.) Valued because of the beautiful variegation in the foliage. Flowers in April, bearing single yellow blossoms similar to a buttercup in color and form.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Ligustrum—Privet

The dark green, rich foliage of the Privets make them highly valuable to use for foliage effects with shrubs or as individual specimens and screens.

The Californian variety is more commonly known through its use for hedging. The Ibot Privet can be depended on for hardiness. Regelianum is uncommon, and for a specimen or used among shrubs it lends itself admirably, having a pendulous style that is beautiful. It is just as hardy as Ibot.

All the Privets, when pruned, develop quickly into handsome specimens.

Plants for hedging purposes will be found, priced in quantity, on page —.

***Ligustrum Ibot*—Ibot Privet.** (5 to 6 feet.) A Japanese Privet having the sterling merit of being perfectly hardy—a merit which the common California Privet lacks. It is upright in growth, and the foliage persists until winter sets in.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger sizes 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

***L. ovalifolium*—California Privet.** (8 to 10 feet.) The well-known hedging plant. Valuable also as a shrub for planting with others to give color contrasts in foliage.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each—\$2.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each—\$3.50 per 10; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

L. ovalifolium aureum. (4 to 5 feet.) A glorious bright golden Privet, superior to all the other variegated kinds. Decidedly good for planting for contrast with other foliage. Rare.

Pot-grown, thrifty plants, 50 cents each.

***L. Ibot Regelianum*—Regel's Privet.** (5 to 6 feet.) A grand variety, and, as it develops, has a weeping habit at the ends of the branches that is very effective and pronounces it distinct

from all the others. Good for hedging or specimen planting.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger sizes up to \$1 each.

Lindera—Spice Wood

Lindera Benzoin (Laurus). (8 to 10 feet.)

A fine plant for shade, as it grows naturally in the woods. Very early spring finds the small, yellow flowers in blossom. The crimson berries are ornamental.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckle

Some of these make imposing subjects for specimen planting. They have a two-fold beauty in that the sweet-scented flowers, which are yellow, white and pink, are followed by a rich display of red, yellow or amber berries. These ripen during the summer, and, provided the birds do not strip them, the fruit remains on the plant for a considerable time. A shrub loaded down with these pretty berries is a grand sight.

Lonicera fragrantissima—Fragrant Honeysuckle. (6 to 8 feet.) The pretty white flowers, tinged pink, coming in very early in spring, are deliciously fragrant. Later, the scarlet

berries give another show. The foliage is a distinctive feature, being almost evergreen.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

L. Morrowi—Japanese Honeysuckle. (6 to 8 feet.) Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries, which come in the summer time, that make the chief display. A very choice shrub, and very hardy.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents each.

L. Tatarica grandiflora. (5 to 6 feet.) One of the best of the bush honeysuckles for flowers, as they are larger and very showy. It is also a more compact-growing shrub.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

L. Ruprechtiana. (8 to 10 feet.) Like the others, this one flowers in early spring, bearing pinkish-white flowers. The real show is produced in the summer by the quantities of bright scarlet, translucent berries.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; larger plants, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Magnolia

Though usually considered among trees, the two *Magnolias* we list here are in reality shrubs, and therefore deserve mention in this group.

See trees for other kinds.



The shrub border when properly schemed provides a picture for all periods, winter as well as summer, when we consider the berries and brightly colored stems of some.



Few realize the great beauty of the bush Honeysuckles, particularly when in flower as these bushes are.

Magnolia purpurea (obovata). (6 to 8 feet.) Shrub-like in development and decidedly showy when in flower, the purple blossoms coming in June, after many of the Magnolias are through flowering. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each; heavier plants, \$2.50 each.

M. stellata (Halleana). (6 to 8 feet.) Bushy, and in development a shrub in every respect. Almost before the snow has gone, the small, pure white star blossoms begin to open. When flowering, this plant, even when small, is almost completely covered with the profusion of blossoms. In general appearance, it would not usually be taken for a Magnolia.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; larger specimens up to \$4 each.

Myrica—Wax Myrtle

Myrica cerifera. (8 to 9 feet.) The Wax Myrtle is almost evergreen, and the foliage gives this impression, as it is green and glossy. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the berries which follow are covered with a white, waxy substance which makes the bush interesting. Invaluable for sandy places. Makes a handsome specimen.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

Philadelphus—The Mock Orange

How deliciously fragrant are the spring blossoms of the Mock Oranges! To many they bring pleasant thoughts of the coming flowers. A shrubby group or border is incomplete without them. Grown as specimens, they not only make a grand display at the flowering period, but continue to please with attractive foliage.

Prune at time of flowering or soon after, thus encouraging a strong growth and insuring additional bloom for the next season. Very hardy.

Philadelphus coronarius—Old-fashioned Mock Oranges. (6 to 8 feet.) The white,

fragrant orange blossoms are too well known to need description. Valuable as a single specimen or grouped with others. Useful as a screen.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

P. coronarius aureus—Golden Mock Orange. (4 to 5 feet.) Dwarf. Excellent golden foliage, particularly bright in early spring.

1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

P. grandiflorus—Large-flowered Mock Orange. (6 to 8 feet.) The flowers of this are much larger than the others and very showy, but hardly as fragrant. Develops into a bushy specimen shrub.

3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 and 75 cents each.

P. Lemoinei—Lemoine's Sweet Mock Orange. (4 to 5 feet.) A close, compact-growing shrub, bearing quantities of small but deliciously fragrant flowers—the sweetest of all the Mock Oranges.

2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

Prunus—Purple Plum

Prunus Pissardi—Purple-leaved Plum. (7 to 8 feet.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th the small, white flowers come in abundance.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.



Look in the old gardens and you'll surely find the Mock Orange often known as Sweet Syringa. The pure white blossoms are delicately perfumed.

Rhodotypos—White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides—White Kerria. (4 to 6 feet.) The foliage of the White Kerria, as it is sometimes called, is handsome, and in May there is a wealth of bloom from the single white flowers. The shining black berries, which follow, remain on until winter.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Rhus—Sumach

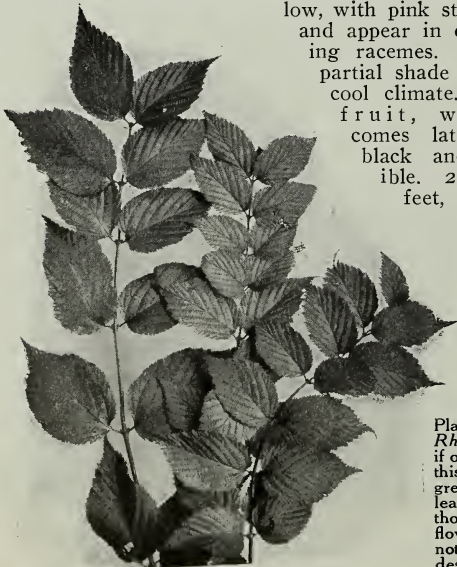
Rhus Cotinus—Smoke Bush. Venice Sumach. (8 to 10 feet.) Compact shrub, with rounded leaves. Flowers in early summer, bearing billowy masses of plume-like pale-purple bloom, which gives a realistic smoke effect. The foliage assumes brilliant red and yellow tones in the autumn.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; 4 feet and larger, 75 cents to \$1 each.

Rhus glabra laciniata (4 to 5 ft.). A dwarf variety, with beautiful finely divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker-up" to make a large clump. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

Ribes—Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum—Yellow-flowering Currant. (4 to 6 feet). Plant this shrub if only for its sweet-scented blossoms. A very pretty shrub flowering about May 12th. The flowers are yellow, with pink stamens and appear in drooping racemes. Likes partial shade and a cool climate. The fruit, which comes later, is black and edible. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.



Plant the *Rhodotypos*, if only for this rich green leafage, though the flowers are not to be despised.



No wonder the *Rhus Cotinus* is frequently called Smoke Bush. A remarkably effective shrub.

Robinia—Rose Acacia

Robinia hispida—Rose Acacia (4 to 6 ft.). Exquisite pink, pea-shaped blossoms, in clusters, in June. A worthy shrub and not commonly seen. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; larger size, 50 cents each.

Rosa—The Rose

Though there are thousands of roses—roses for almost all purposes—there are but a few satisfactory for grouping with general plantings of shrubs. The following are of this class, and for bush, climbing and trailing kinds refer to pages 33 to 35, where splendid lists of the best will be found.

Rosa Persian Yellow (6 to 8 ft.). Rich, golden yellow roses. A superb old garden variety. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

R. rubiginosa—Sweet Brier (6 to 8 ft.). How fragrant the foliage is, especially when the dew is on it. The single, bright pink roses also please. An old-time favorite. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

R. rugosa—Japanese Rose (4 to 6 ft.). Beautiful single roses, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow later are striking. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well—spring, summer and autumn. It defies the insects. The flowers come in red and white and more like a shrub in character than any other rose. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 and 75 cents.

R. rugosa Mad. Georges Bruant (4 to 6 ft.). A superb double white variety of the Japanese Rose, with all the latter's sterling qualities. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Sambucus—Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea—Golden Elder (5 to 6 feet). The golden foliage of this Elder certainly makes a glorious show, and, in addition, there are the flat heads of white flowers followed by the berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; larger sizes, 50 cents to \$1 each.

S. racemosa (pubens)—Scarlet-berried Elder (5 to 6 feet). A glorious summer display of clusters of berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Spiræa

Of all the hardy shrubs probably none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of the *Spiræa*.

Starting with the Bridal Wreath in the early days of May, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red-flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom.

All spring blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter-pruned.

It would be a half-planted shrubbery border which could boast of no *Spiræas*, they being well adapted for all landscape effects.

Spiræa Bumalda Anthony Waterer (3 to 4 feet.) Flat heads of crimson flowers appear in June and continue to some extent all summer. A well-known *Spiræa* of sterling quality. Good for low effects and for hedging as well. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each. Extra size, 50 cents each.

S. callosa (3 to 4 ft.). A bushy, pink-flowering form, with large flat clusters in early July



The Japanese Rose is welcomed wherever known. The single blossoms are beautiful and delicate, and the rich, glossy, green leaves bid defiance to the rose bugs. The seed hips are a show in Summer and Fall.



Spiræa callosa bears flat clusters of bloom and is dwarf and compact in growth. Excellent for dwarf specimen use.

and for some time afterward. Excellent for border planting. 1¼ to 2 feet, 35 cents each.

S. carpinifolia (4 to 5 ft.). One of the best white, summer flowered *Spiræas*, the large panicles of flowers being quite showy. It is quite unlike the other *Spiræas*. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

S. Douglasi (4 to 5 ft.). Invaluable for summer display, the fingerlike spikes of deep pink flowers appearing through July and August. Upright in growth, with pleasing foliage, which is white and woolly beneath. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 to 75 cents each.

S. opulifolia—Ninebark (5 to 6 ft.). In early June the flat heads of white flowers appear, followed by ornamental red seeds. A very vigorous grower. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 cents to \$1 each.

S. var. aurea—Golden-leaved Ninebark (5 to 6 feet.) Similar to the above, but having attractive yellow foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1.

S. prunifolia fl. pl.—Bridal Wreath (4 to 5 feet.) The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 to 75 cents each.

S. Van Houttei (4 to 5 ft.). Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all *Spiræas*. When in flower in May the long pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms. It has very handsome foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

S. Thunbergii (3 to 4 ft.). Quite distinctive on account of its very fine light-green foliage. Flowers in early May, the small, pure, snowy white blossoms coming in profusion. It is very graceful and the branches are inclined to be pendulous. Very useful as a dwarf shrub. 1½ to 2 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.



The pure white, fleshy berries of the Snowberry are showy in the Autumn and early Winter. Plant with them the Indian Currant and get contrast in color.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa (3 to 4 ft.). A compact-growing shrub, with small, Hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early July.

Beautiful purple tones to the autumn coloring. A great favorite where known.

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

Symphoricarpos—Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus—Snowberry (3 to 4 feet.) The pure, white berries of this ornamental shrub are well known to all. Plant in groups for the best results. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger plants, 50 cents each.

S. vulgaris—Indian Currant (3 to 4 ft.). In late autumn this plant is well fruited with clusters of small red berries. Very ornamental. A graceful, pendulous plant in habit. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each.

Syringa—The Lilac

The glorious fragrant flowers of the lilacs, coupled with their pretty foliage, have for years made them favorites in the shrub group.

They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubbery borders or for growing as specimens.

After flowering is the only period pruning can safely be done, and then only old wood should be removed.

Syringa Persica Rothomagensis—Rouen Lilac (10 to 12 feet.) Quantities of loose panicles of deep lilac blossoms adorn this bush in May. Excellent foliage of small neat form. Of

very graceful outline. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1 each.

S. villosa (Emodi) (5 to 6 ft.). After the other lilacs are through flowering this one blooms—in June. The creamy white flowers are quite showy. It has characteristic glossy foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes up to \$1 each.

S. vulgaris—Common Lilac (8 to 10 ft.). The grand, old-fashioned lilac of the old garden. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1 each.

S. vulgaris alba—Common White Lilac (8 to 10 feet.) Same as preceding, but bears white blossoms. Excellent. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents to \$1 each.

French Lilacs

All these varieties are to be highly recommended for their superior quality of flowers and early blooming propensities.

Charles X. Large cluster with deep purple flowers, tinted red. Old, well-known variety. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Mad. Lemoine. Beautiful double white. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Marie LeGraye. A splendid single white variety. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Rubra de Marley. Rich, deep lilac flower. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Tamarix—Tamarisk

Tamarix Japonica plumosa (8 to 10 ft.). Beautiful, soft-green feathery foliage. Bears soft pink blossoms in August. Loose branching stems give it an added artistic value. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Large size, 50 cents each.

Viburnum—Snowballs

Some of the *Viburnums* are the well-known Snowballs, and the popularity of these latter account for their wide distribution.

The *Viburnums* are needed for flower foliage and berry effects.



The arching branches of *Spiraea Van Houttei*, laden with their thousands of pure white blossoms, are a sight in May.



This is Lilac *Mad. Lemoine*, one from France, and like all French Lilacs, an improvement over the old forms.

Viburnum dentatum (6 to 8 ft.). Bright green foliage, which, in the autumn, changes costume, appearing in rich bronze and deeper shades. The bright showy berries are highly ornamental. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

V. Opulus (*Oxycoccus*)—High-bush Cranberry (6 to 7 feet). The white flowers come in



The old-fashioned Snowball, *Viburnum opulus sterilis*, is always to be depended upon for a wealth of bloom.

spreading ornamental shrub. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

V. plicatum—Japanese Snowball (6 to 8 ft.). Thought by many to surpass in beauty the old-fashioned kind. The showy heads of flowers are not perfectly round, but set closely to the branch, remaining in flower longer. Beautiful foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes, 75 cents and \$1 each.

V. Sieboldi (10 to 15 ft.). This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th, succeeded by berries which change from green to pink and from pink to bluish-black. The leaves are very large, heavy, dark-green and leathery. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes up to \$1 each.

V. tomentosum (6 to 8 ft.). Very handsome foliage all season, particularly in the autumn, when it colors so vividly. The flat heads of white flowers are showy, too, followed by a display of berries. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger sizes up to \$1.75 each.

V. Wrightii (6 to 7 ft.). The brilliant fruit of this *Virburnum* is sufficient to recommend it for all shrub borders. It has flat heads of white flowers preceding these berries. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 and 75 cents and \$1 each.



Splendid foliage, beautiful flat heads of flowers in May, and rich autumnal coloring, are some of the merits of this beautiful Snowball, *Viburnum tomentosum*.



The Weigelas seem to be shrubs for everyone, as their blossoms come in white, pink, red and crimson.

Weigela—Diervilla

What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are useful for shrubbery borders, large or small; yes, almost necessary; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays.

Prune early in the summer and in this manner secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

W. amabilis variegata (4 to 5 ft.). The bright variegation in the leaves and the pink blossoms of late May make this almost indispensable for border and group planting. 3 to 4 feet. 50 cents each.

W. candida (5 to 6 ft.). Healthy, attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms. Splendid. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Larger plants, 75 cents each.

W. Eva Rathke (3 to 4 ft.) Rich, deep, scarlet blossoms which follow a week after the other kinds. A very fine variety. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger sizes, 50 cents to \$1 each.

W. rosea (5 to 6 ft.). A most pleasing rose-flowered kind, known for years and still a most worthy kind. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Larger size, 50 cents each.

Special Flowering Shrub Offers

There are a number of our customers familiar with the Shrub offers we have made in the past, where we have given splendid collections of really extra-sized plants at a nominal price.

These offers are always open as we are continually clearing ground for new plantings and take this opportunity to sell these plants at a reduction.

In every case they are splendid plants. Never do we send out questionable stock.

If this interests you, read the offers mentioned below and tell us to send you some.

Such opportunities as these are splendid for the purchaser who has no special selection in mind but wishes some first-class plants.

\$5.00 Shrub Group

In this collection we include one dozen, bushy, well rooted shrubs averaging from 3 to 5 feet high. Not one will be found objectionable for lawn planting and if purchased individually would cost at least one-third more.

Such plants as go into this collection bring 75 cents and \$1.00 each singly.

Usually they are such well-known shrubs as Snowballs, Hydrangeas, Mock Oranges, Spireas, etc.

\$10.00 Shrub Group

The 25 big, bushy shrubs in this selection are worth easily \$15.00, and in many nurseries could not be had at all.

Just suited for lawn planting and sure to give quick returns.

Composed of good, dependable varieties such as Spireas, Snowballs, Hydrangeas, etc.

If these groups appear attractive to you and you would like to see the selection before ordering, write us for the lists.



Note the effectiveness of these formal Box Plants used in the vases along this terrace. This is the most attractive and dependable hardy evergreen for every purpose.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

IN winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty, the bright glossy foliage of evergreen shrubs makes a brave display and is, on this account, doubly valuable.

It is often that this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planning of a property, when there is possible such pleasing results as these shrubs create.

Not only do these shrubs produce cheerful

effects during the winter period, but the growing season finds their glossy leaves making a display, often more pleasing than those of a deciduous character.

A deep, cool, moist sub-soil with proper drainage is the ideal soil and a shaded position is often preferable, as bright sunlight during the winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris) (5 to 6 ft.). Beautiful glossy foliage and where protected in the north it is evergreen. The small waxy white flowers are slightly tinted pink. 3-year plants, 35 cents each. Larger plants, 50 and 75 cents each.

Andromeda—Fetter Bush

Andromeda Japonica—Japanese Fetter Bush (3 to 4 ft.). A most graceful evergreen shrub, with rich green foliage and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms. Excellent plants for edging Rhododendron or Azalea beds, doing well in a partially shaded position. 9 to 12 inches, bushy, \$1.25 each. Larger plants, \$1.75 and \$2 each.

Azalea

Azalea amœna. Evergreen Azalea (4 to 5 feet). This is a grand dwarf evergreen, bearing beautiful claret-colored blossoms in profusion in early June. Excellent as a low hedge or for planting in a bed. Also good for edging Rhododendron beds. Pot-grown, 75 cents each. Heavier plants, \$1 to \$2.50 each.

A. Hinodegiri—Japanese Evergreen Azalea (3 to 4 feet). A real gem for dwarf planting. Foliage shiny green, broad compared to *A. amœna*. Blossoms bright scarlet and a profusion of them at the time of flowering in early May. Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

A. Indica alba—White Indian Azalea (4 to 5 feet). Rather more vigorous in growth than the others. Foliage light green. Flowers large, about the size of *A. mollis*, and pure white but for a tint of blue when opening. Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

Buxus—Box

The neat, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction.

As a low edging plant the *sempervirens*, or well-known Box Edging, is unexcelled. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

Promiscuous importations of Box have brought into the States quite a confusion of varieties and names, till the best authorities are prone to throw up their hands in despair at an attempted identification.



Our stock of these standard form Box Plants is large and varied. They transplant with comparative ease by the methods we use.

It has been our aim to adopt a practical course, recognizing the *purposes* for which the plants are wanted, and classifying the varieties accordingly.

Buxus arborescens. This represents the somewhat free-growing forms with small, neat, pointed leaves. It is easily kept in any desired shape through shearing, or will grow nicely undisturbed. Our stock is considered unusually handsome. Varieties:

Pyramids. Conical specimens of excellent form for producing immediate effects. We have them in tubs as well as growing in the open ground, making it possible to move plants out of the regular season. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, \$2 each. Many others up to \$10 each.

Standards. Perfect specimens of tree-form plants. Straight stems with round, well-developed heads. \$2.50 to \$10, all depending on size.

Globes. Round, ball-shaped specimens of dwarf stature. Just like the standards, without the stems. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$2. Larger specimens up to \$5 each.

B. decussata. A strong, upright growing variety of vigorous appearance, with broad light-green foliage arranged uniformly along the branches. Unusually good and hardy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$2. Larger sizes, \$2.50 to \$4 each.

B. rotundifolia. Quite distinct from all the others in having large, rounded leaves which are dark green and glossy. Obtainable in pyramidal form, sometimes as standards, but usually the former. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$3.50. Larger sizes up to \$7.50 each.

B. sempervirens (suffruticosa)—Box Edging. This is the well-known dwarf, compact-growing variety so commonly used for edging. 4 to 5 inches. First grade, \$7.50 per 100; second grade, \$5 per 100.

Euonymus

Euonymus Japonicus—Japanese Evergreen Euonymus (5 to 6 ft.). A most beautiful, glossy-green foliaged evergreen shrub, commonly used for specimen and group planting, and particularly in the South as a hedge plant. Succeeds best in positions free from much winter sunlight. Fine for use along the seacoast as far north as and including, New Jersey. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 75 cents each.

E. Japonicus aureus—Golden-leaved Euonymus (5 to 6 ft.). A bright golden variegated, shrub, otherwise similar to the one above. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1 each.

Ilex—Holly

Ilex crenata—Japanese Holly (4 to 5 ft.). Small, bright-green foliage of great ornamental value. An evergreen shrub growing in popularity. Succeeding as an evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$1 each. Larger sizes to \$2 each.

Kalmia—Laurel

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel (6 to 8 feet). Our well-known native Laurel. Attractive, broad, glossy foliage and in June covered with a wealth of flowers. Though pink in bud, when fully opened they are white. Excellent for associating with Rhododendrons in semi-natural plantings. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. \$1.25. Larger plants up to \$3.50 each.

Leucothæ

Leucothæ Catesbæi (Andromeda) (3 to 4 feet). Thick, glossy green leaves of great beauty, especially in the fall, when they turn to rich bronze and dark-red tones. Flowers rich creamy white, fragrant, and produced in racemes which are very showy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. \$1 each.

Ligustrum—Privet

Ligustrum lucidum (6 to 8 ft.). Broad, glossy leaves, which are unusually attractive. When happily located in well-drained soil and a sheltered position, it will succeed in the vicinity of Philadelphia at least, and would, without doubt,



From 18 inches to 6 and 8 feet high you may get beautifully developed, well matched specimens from us. Our stock is unusually fine.



The rich glossy foliage of the Evergreen Privet. Worthy of a place on every property.

thrive further north along the seacoast. Pot-grown, 75 cents each. Large plants, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Mahonia—Holly-leaved Barberry

Mahonia Aquifolium (Berberis)—Oregon Grape (4 to 5 feet). Handsome foliage similar to a Holly, bright glossy green in the growing season, turning in the autumn to rich red and bronze shades. Persistent through the winter. The yellow blossoms in April are very attractive. Locate it where the ground is deep, rich and also shaded. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each. Larger sizes, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

M. Japonica—Japanese Holly-leaved Barberry (3 to 4 ft.). The glossy, green foliage, with the pointed edges to the leaf, like the Holly, remain the same dark green color summer and winter. In April the bright yellow racemes of flowers are decidedly showy, followed by ornamental clusters of porcelain-blue berries, resembling small grapes. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each. Larger size, \$1.50 each.

Osmanthus—Holly-leaved Olive

Osmanthus Aquifolium—Holly-leaved Olive. The leaves of this evergreen shrub are rich, glossy and spiny-toothed like the Holly. In autumn small white fragrant flowers come in clusters. Often this shrub is mistaken for a true Holly. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.75. Larger sizes up to \$2.50 each.

Rhododendron

Winter and summer there are effects to be had from the beautiful Rhododendrons that cannot well be secured from any other class of plants.

In planting the home grounds, there will often occur offsets in building which are shady and of a northern location. Such a position the Rhododendron loves, provided care be given to properly prepare the bed.

Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants.

It pays to get good plants, but equally important is the preparation of the bed. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for, many times over. It is permanent result you are seeking.

Making a Rhododendron Bed

In making a rhododendron bed, dig out the soil to a depth of about four feet and fill in the bottom with about two feet of broken stone or similar material. Finish with *good* top soil; sod is better if it can be procured. Should the soil be heavy, add a proportion of sand to lighten it. Good drainage is essential. Provide a mulch by covering the top of the ground with a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure. Such a bed will be cool and moist all the time, reproduc-



The Hybrid Rhododendrons display their gorgeous blossoms to good advantage and with their glossy, rich foliage produce effects unobtainable with other plants. They are the aristocrats of the plant world.

ing the conditions under which the plants thrive so wonderfully with only the care Dame Nature gives them. Do not make the common mistake of digging the soil in an established bed, as the Rhododendron is a surface-rooting plant and suffers from this disturbance.

Rhododendron Catawbiense (5 to 6 ft.). The deep rose flowers formed in the clusters which are so abundantly produced by this grand native Rhododendron have made it very popular. In large plantings the effect is glorious. Flowering a month before *maximum*, it is well suited for planting with it and in this way extending the flowering period. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50. Larger sizes, quotations on application.

Larger sizes, quotations on application.

R. maximum—Native Rhododendron or Rose Bay (8 to 10 ft.). In early July, after all the other Rhododendrons have finished flowering, the light pink blossoms of this grand native species, *maximum* comes into flower.

The trusses of blossoms are decidedly attractive. The foliage of *maximum* is distinct from the others. The leaves are longer and so healthy and vigorous in appearance as to make it decidedly ornamental all the year round.

In the mountains near Mt. Pocono we have some of the finest native Rhododendrons growing that can be found anywhere.

Big, healthy plants, with good roots, fine foliage and plenty of buds. They are plants to be proud of.

We make a special price on carload lots, sending such shipments, plants from 3 to 5 feet high, at the flat net rate of 80 cents each, f. o. b. Cresco, Pa.

Less than carload lots, 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each. 3 to 5 feet, \$2 each. Specimens, bushy, \$5 each. Where particular grades are desired we will make special quotations.

Hybrid Rhododendrons

The hybrid Rhododendrons, in their various colors, ranging from white through shades of pink, red, crimson and purple, are nearly all imported from Europe. Many kinds are very tender, and only fit for greenhouse culture. They are



The huge panicles of beautiful, pure white blossoms, combined with rich green foliage, make the Adam's Needle a valuable plant for many positions. Does well in almost any soil.

forced in great quantities for Easter decoration; other kinds are very hardy and, given the right conditions, grow splendidly.

As a rule, the white, pink and purple kinds are the freest growers, the red and crimson not being quite so robust.

The following list has proved the best for outdoor planting:

Album elegans. White, tinged pink in the bud. Strong, vigorous grower.

Album grandiflorum. Very fine white, tinted blue.

Atrosanguineum. Rich blood-red.

Blandyanum. Rosy crimson flowers, rich foliage.

B. W. Elliott. Deep rose, with dark spots.

Caractacus. Truss large, rich crimson. Late.

Chas. Bagley. Cherry-red.

Chas. Dickens. Rich scarlet-crimson, fine foliage.

Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.

Everestianum. Rosy-lilac flowers, and foliage superior to all.

Gloriosum. White, with a tint of violet.

John Walter. Rich crimson, of beautiful form.

Lady Clermont. A rosy-scarlet with deep dots. Distinct.

Lady Gray Egerton. Silvery-white, with bluish.

Michael Waterer. Scarlet, intensely bright.

Mrs. J. Clutton. A good white, prettily spotted yellow.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson, fine foliage.

Purpureum elegans. A grand, rich purple. Good foliage.

Roseum elegans. An attractive light rose. Compact.

Red and Crimson Rhododendrons

	Each
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50
1½ to 2 ft.	1 75
2 to 2½ ft.	2 25
Larger specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.	

White, Pink and Purple Rhododendrons

	Each
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00
Larger specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.	

Yucca—Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa—Spanish Bayonet. Indispensable in almost all plantings. The long green leaves, growing from the crown, form a bushy cluster of foliage ornamental for at least ten months. The flower stalks rising 5 to 6 feet high bear quantities of creamy white flowers in June—a sight which once seen is always remembered. An excellent plant for dry banks as well as semi-shaded spots. 4-year roots, 35 cents each. Extra size, 50 cents each.



One of our blocks of evergreens; it contains a very fine lot of the Golden Japanese Cypress (*Retinispora plumosa aurea*), especially shapely and of magnificent color.

MEEHANS' CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Abies—The Fir

There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree. The following are the best ornamental species:

Abies Nordmanniana—Nordmann Fir. (35 to 40 feet.) One of the finest dark green evergreens. Foliage rich in color, summer and winter. Develops into a tall specimen, but not wide-spreading. Excellent to group with the Blue Spruce.

3 to 3½ feet, \$4 each; specimens, \$5 and up.

A. concolor—Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 feet.) Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage. Rapid in growth and attractive in form. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. Not unlike the famous Colorado Blue Spruce, and equally choice. Very hardy.

3 to 3½ feet, \$5 each.

A. sub-alpina. (25 to 30 feet.) A soft-foliaged Spruce of dome-like shape. Steel-gray color. Very hardy and useful. Though large-growing, it is slow and usually considered dwarf.

2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50 each.

Cedrus—Deodar Cedar

Cedrus Deodara. (50 to 60 feet.) Well known for its graceful growth and silvery foliage. While quite hardy here, it is not so in the extreme North.

Frequently associated with Cedar-of-Lebanon and Mt. Atlas Cedar, which we also have. A great favorite in the South.

3 to 4 feet, \$3 each.

Cupressus—Evergreen Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana—Lawson's Cypress. (30 to 40 feet.) A beautiful steel-blue evergreen, the flat leaves lying closely together. Pyramidal in habit.

3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.

Juniperus—Juniper

The Great American Cedar

Not another group of evergreens is as worthy of special mention as the Junipers. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. For bedding, the great variety of colors and character of growth make them the most important consideration.

J. Chinensis variegata—Variegated Chinese Juniper. (4 to 6 feet.) Dense foliage, pretty deep-green, flecked with gold. Conical in form and developing into a full, bushy specimen. One of the most useful.

2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$3 each.



We challenge anyone to produce better-colored Blue Spruce than these bright blue specimen plants of ours, all of which are Koster's.

J. communis aurea—Douglas' Golden Juniper. (4 to 5 feet.) A low, spreading Juniper, singularly beautiful, especially in early summer, when the rich, golden foliage is very prominent. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.75 each.

J. excelsa stricta—Stricta Juniper. (6 to 8 feet.) Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. A most pleasing Juniper, and quite uncommon. Should be in every selection. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

J. Sabina—Savin Juniper. (4 to 5 feet.) A dark, rich, green Juniper of low, spreading habit. Splendid for where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock gardens. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

J. Virginiana elegantissima—Golden-tipped Cedar. (15 to 20 feet.) The green foliage is beautifully tipped golden, making a striking combination in itself, as well as in contrast with other evergreens. Tall and slender in habit.

2½ to 3 feet, \$3 each; larger plants, \$3.50 and \$4 each.

J. Virginiana glauca—Blue Virginia Cedar. (15 to 20 feet.) Beautiful silvery-blue foliage. Grows tall and somewhat slender, developing into a pleasing specimen. Very popular.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each; larger plants, \$2.25 to \$3.50 each.

J. Virginiana Schottii—Schott's Juniper. (15 to 20 feet.) Tall, slender growing form of rich green color and compact foliage. Excellent for using with the lighter-colored ones.

3 to 4 feet, \$3 each; larger plants, \$3.50 to \$5 each.

Juniperus Hibernica—Irish Juniper. (6 to 8 feet.) Columnar in habit and quite compact in growth, and on this account useful in formal gardening and wherever a break in rounded lines is wanted. Foliage bluish-green. Likes a cool climate.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; larger specimens, \$2 up to \$4 each.

J. "Waukegan"—Waukegan Trailing Juniper. (1 foot.) A close, trailing variety of great value in planting banks, rock gardens or covering ground in dry situations.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each.

Picea—The Spruce

Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and indispensable in securing many effective landscape results.

Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce. (40 to 50 feet.) A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter and as a screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50; larger specimens, \$2 to \$4.25 each.



This illustration shows how effectively Norway Spruce can be used as a windbreak or screen. You would be delighted with our superb plants.

P. pungens Kosteriana—Koster's Blue Spruce. (30 to 40 feet.) The brightest Blue Spruce obtainable. Known to almost every one, and looked upon as the very choicest evergreen cultivated. Ours are grafted to secure the richest color—don't get seedlings.

2 to 2½ feet, \$4 each; larger specimens, \$5 to \$20 each.

P. orientalis—Oriental Spruce. (40 to 50 feet.) Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. An aristocrat.

2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25; larger plants, \$2.75 to \$3.75 each.

Pinus—The Pine

There is a characteristic beauty in the Pines not to be found in other evergreens. The long needles are the distinguishing difference to the uninitiated.

Pinus Austriaca—Austrian Pine. (40 to 50

feet.) A bold, free-growing form, with long, stiff, dark-green needles. Well known for its hardy character.

3½ to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

P. cembra—Swiss Stone Pine. (8 to 10 feet.) Conical in form, very compact and rich, dark-green foliage. Of slow growth. Handsome, even when young, as it is seldom unshapely. Very useful.

2½ to 3 feet, \$3 each; larger specimens up to \$4.50 each.

P. flexilis—Limber Pine. (30 to 40 feet.) Very hardy western Pine of considerable ornamental value. Rather rare. The dark gray foliage is quite soft and the branches pliable.

3½ to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

P. mughus—Dwarf Mountain Pine. (6 to 8 feet, in time.) A dwarf, rather spreading Pine of pleasing form. Indispensable where an evergreen clump is wanted.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50 each.

P. sylvestris—Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 feet.) This has silvery-colored leaves, which, with its hardness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

3 to 4 feet, \$2 each.

Retinispora—The Japanese Cedar

In these Cedars we have a grand collection of evergreens suitable either for single-specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing, which cannot be said of all evergreens.

Retinispora obtusa—Japanese Cypress. (20 to 25 feet.) Rich, bright-green foliage of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Partakes of the Japanese style. Very hardy and a most desirable kind.



The *Retinispora obtusa* sheared to a formal specimen. It has rich green foliage.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; larger sizes, prices on application.

R. obtusa compacta—Compact Japanese Cypress. (5 to 6 feet.) Foliage similar to the former, but habit entirely different. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. Dwarf, and therefore very useful.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$6 each.

R. pisifera—Sawara Cypress. (30 to 35 feet.) A splendid rich-green Cedar, the flat leaves being beautifully arranged. Tall and pyramidal in habit. One of the hardiest in this class. A favorite.

3 to 3½ feet, \$2.50 each; larger specimens, prices on request.

R. pisifera aurea—Golden Sawara Cypress. (30 to 35 feet.) A golden-leaved form of the above, which is decidedly rich and ornamental. Very graceful, and makes a charming specimen.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.25 each; larger sizes, \$4 to \$20 each.

R. plumosa—Plumed Japanese Cedar. (25 to 30 feet.) Soft, plume-like foliage of a very pretty rich green shade. Always needed in selections.

3 to 3½ feet, \$2.50 each; larger sizes from \$3 to \$8 and \$10 each.

R. plumosa aurea—Golden-plumed Cedar. (25 to 30 feet.) Foliage similar to the one above, but of a rich, golden-yellow color. The most popular evergreen of this type.

3 to 3½ feet, \$3.50; immense stock of larger sizes from \$4 to \$18 each.

R. squarrosa—Blue Japanese Cedar. (20 to 25 feet.) Rich, bright, steel-blue foliage, the admiration of every one. Makes a thrifty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

3 to 3½ feet, \$3.50; splendid specimens, \$4 to \$12 each.

Sciadopitys—Japanese Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. (25 to 30 feet.) A rich, ornamental evergreen which attracts attention wherever seen. The heavy, green needles, arranged in whorls, give it a pleasing appearance. Its form is conical. Perfectly hardy.

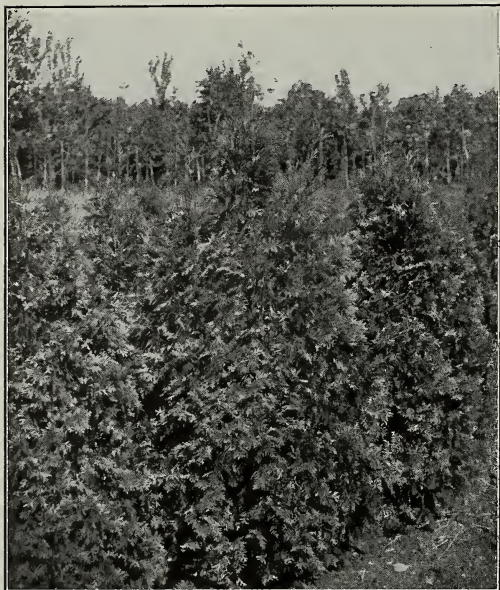
2 to 2½ feet, \$4 each; larger plants, \$5 to \$15 each.

Taxus—The Yew

Even without the associations of the Old World, the Yews would always be favorites. Unlike most evergreens, they rather like a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

Taxus cuspidata—Japanese Yew. (8 to 10 feet.) To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark-green foliage is typical of this family. It makes really a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare.

1½ to 2 feet, \$2 each.



These few American Arborvitæ show how beautifully plants of this kind develop under our careful supervision.

T. baccata—English Yew. (30 to 40 feet.) Of large, open, spreading growth. Dark-green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50; larger plants, \$3 to \$5.

Thuja—The Arborvitæ

There is much to be said in praise of this fine group of evergreens. Of quick growth, they easily recover from transplanting. They seem to thrive in a variety of soils, some not of the best. Really indispensable in a representative evergreen group.

Thuja occidentalis—American Arborvitæ. (18 to 20 feet.) Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. Extremely hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.50; assortment of larger plants, \$2 to \$4 each.

T. occidentalis aurea—Peabody Golden Arborvitæ. (15 to 20 feet.) Good, bright yellow overlies the green foliage. Tall and columnar in growth and valuable in grouping with the green kinds.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2; larger sizes, \$2.50 to \$4 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal Arborvitæ. (18 to 20 feet.) A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.25; 3 feet up to 10 feet, \$1.50 to \$7. each.

T. globosa—Globe Arborvitæ. (4 to 6 feet.) Perfect little globe. Highly suited for bedding and formal use. Nice for either side of path at special points. Light-green foliage.

1 to 1½ feet, \$1 each; larger plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

T. Hoveyi—Hovey's Arborvitæ. (4 to 6 feet.) Somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and a much darker green foliage.

1½ to 2 feet, \$1.25; larger plants, \$1.75 to \$2.25 each.

T. Sibirica—Siberian Arborvitæ. (6 to 9 feet.) A most satisfying evergreen as a dwarf specimen. Grows full and semi-pyramidal. The foliage remains a rich, dark-green, summer and winter. Exceedingly hardy. One of the most useful.

2 to 2½ feet, \$1.75; larger plants, \$2.25 to \$3.50 each.

T. (or Biota) orientalis—Chinese Arborvitæ. (12 to 18 feet.) Of upright growth, slender, and bright-green foliage. Growth is flat, on twigs arranged mostly vertically. Especially good in the South.

3 to 4 feet, \$1.75 each.

T. (or Biota) orientalis elegantissima—Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ. (8 to 10 feet.) A beautiful golden form. The growth, when young, is bright-yellow, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit.

2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

T. (or Biota) orientalis nana aurea—Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ. (3 to 4 feet.) Close, compact-growing specimen, especially adaptable for bedding purposes. The rich, golden color is greatly admired.

12 to 15 inches, \$1.25 each.

Tsuga—Hemlock Spruce

Tsuga Canadensis. (50 to 60 feet.) One of the handsomest and most graceful evergreens. Excellent for specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, also for natural plantings, especially where shade is encountered, as it is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade.

2½ to 3 feet, \$1.75 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.



The graceful Hemlock Spruce which loves the sun and shade alike. Excellent as a specimen and useful as a hedge as well.



The Wichuraiana Rose and its many hybrids are particularly well suited for clambering over walls, banks, rocks, fences and also trellises and arbors.

ROSES

THE glorious roses are a source of interest to all flower lovers and a necessity to every well-planned garden.

In offering our collection we do not claim to have a complete list by any means, confining those we grow to the most vigorous tested kinds.

In growing the climbing and bush roses we frequently pot the plants, facilitating transplanting.

To gain the best results, planting should be attended to in the spring unless the plants are pot-grown, as are many we offer. These are unusually strong and, moved in the fall, will repay with a wealth of bloom the following season.

Bush Roses

Those of the Hybrid Perpetual class or June Roses are, as a rule, hardy without protection, but even with these it is better to secure the most sturdy kinds. Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter, unprotected, but it is always best with these, as well as with the Teas proper, to give them some protection. Straight rye straw placed around them, after the branches have been tied in, is a good method.

The following lists represent careful selections from the enormous variety of Perpetuals and Ever-blooming roses. Due consideration has been given to their vigor and hardiness. The range of color is quite complete. This selection should form the foundation for the average rose garden. A few new varieties may be added from time to time for the sake of novelty, but it is most likely that they will not give the results that these will in the northern climate.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

June's display of roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the large, handsome blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Though only in flower a few weeks, the immense flowers, beautiful in form, and rich in color make them indis-

pensable. The old rose gardens were renowned for their big General Jacqueminot Roses and other well-known kinds.

Closely examine the list below and note the varieties are only those which have won renown.

Plant in the spring to get the very best results, and remember that our plants are on their own roots, and having been carefully grown, are distinct from the small rooted cuttings or cheap, budded roses so often sold.

Anne de Diesbach. Bright carmine-pink.

Baroness Rothschild. Very delicate satiny-rose.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh-tinted white.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

Louis Van Houtte. Vivid velvety crimson.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Deep rosy-pink, shading flesh.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose; one of the largest.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson-maroon, shading black.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Hybrid Tea or Monthly Roses

The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other ever-blooming roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down.

How desolate the rose garden would appear in July and later if it were not for these grand roses.

Plant them, even though your ground is limited. It is an easy matter to have success.

Do not buy in the fall, as a rule, but get young, vigorous plants, but not too young, and plant them out in early spring when danger of frost is over.



Killarney, a rose which in but a short time has won thousands of admirers.

If given good soil and a sunny position, they will reward you with a generous display of choice flowers.

In the late fall, mulch the bed, as you would with all roses, and cover the tops with straw, leaves or other protective material.

Only the varieties we can unhesitatingly recommend are to be found here, and their quality cannot be surpassed.

- Belle Siebrecht.** Rich, deep pink.
 - Liberty.** Bright crimson.
 - La France.** Silvery pink, tinged crimson.
 - Mme. Abel Chatenay.** Carmine-rose, shaded salmon.
 - Clothilde Soupert.** French white, deepening to rose.
 - Etoile de Lyon.** Rich yellow.
 - Gruss an Teplitz.** Glowing crimson, with dark velvet sheen.
 - Hermosa.** Bright, rich pink; an old favorite.
 - Madam Caroline Testout.** Satiny rose, deepening to clear red.
 - Killarney.** Sparkling, shell pink.
 - Maman Cochet.** Deep rose-pink.
 - Safrano.** Saffron-yellow.
 - White Maman Cochet.** Pure white.
 - Queen's Scarlet.** Brilliant crimson-scarlet.
 - Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** Delicate, creamy white.
 - Richmond.** Scarlet-crimson.
- Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Baby Ramblers

These are dwarf, bush roses, which continue to flower all summer, but do not ramble, as their name would indicate.

Baby Dorothy. Beautiful, shell pink. The counterpart of Dorothy Perkins.

Crimson Baby Rambler. The same rose as the old, well-known Crimson Rambler.

White Baby Rambler. Small, double white roses, in form same as Crimson Baby Rambler.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Climbing Roses

What a large and beautiful collection of climbing roses there are. In our list will be found only the good, dependable kinds that have been tested and are of proven value.

Baltimore Belle. One of the very finest climbing roses, the blush-tinted roses coming in clusters, almost covering the bush.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. The silvery pink roses come in clusters throughout the summer, giving bloom for a number of weeks.

Crimson Rambler. Our plants of this well-known rose are unusually strong and healthy.

Dawson. Lovely, fragrant pink roses in clusters throughout the blooming season. A vigorous-growing rose.

Empress of China. The large roses of this variety, a beautiful apple-blossom pink, make it a great favorite, and they are additionally attractive in being fragrant.

Glorie de Dijon. Always some roses on it throughout the season. Flowers double, creamy white, with a slight blush. Needs protection in the North.

Paul's Carmine Pillar. Single carmine roses of exquisite form and color. Rare.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improved crimson rambler, flowers more perfect in form, and yet of the same rich red color.

Prairie Queen. Clear, bright pink double roses in clusters. One of the finest.

White Rambler. White flowers, sometimes with a blush. Fragrant and a vigorous grower.

Yellow Rambler. This should hardly be termed a yellow, as the flowers turn quickly to white, but make good double roses and bloom in clusters.

Large, pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Wichuraiana Hybrid Running Roses

What a charming class of roses! Useful for climbing or trailing and so distinct from all other forms.

The rich, glossy green foliage is beautiful in itself, and fragrant flowers, in single and double forms, obtainable in any shade or color, give the final touch of beauty to them.

For covering rocky places, banks, fences, walls or running on trellises, porches or pergolas, they are admirably suited.

The assortment we have is large and varied, each variety having its distinctive merits.

The pot-grown plants may advantageously be planted in the fall. The field-grown plants should be moved in the spring.

Alberic Barbier. Double, pure white rose of exceptional beauty. The large glossy green foliage is almost evergreen. We predict a great future for this distinctive rose.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest roses yet produced. The double, clear, shell-pink roses come in clusters in great profusion, and make a wonderful display. Glorious foliage.

Evergreen Gem. A fine, double white rose, buff in bud, and the foliage beautiful and glossy.

Gardenia. A grand double rose. Rich yellow bud of good form, opening buff in color, changing to a pure white. This variety has grand foliage. The roses are frequently 3 inches in diameter, and are always fragrant.

Jersey Beauty. The best single rose; flowers very large and buff in color, with rich, yellow stamens. Elegant foliage.

Lady Gay. New, handsome rose. The flowers are in loose clusters and open a cherry red, changing to a soft-tinted pink. Glorious deep green foliage. It is perfectly hardy and a grand climbing rose.

Pink Roamer. A fragrant and desirable single pink, small and produced in clusters.

Rene Andre. Semi-double, carmine; center mottled with white. Glossy green foliage.

South Orange Perfection. Old, well-known double, pink form, changing later to white. A profuse bloomer, the smaller pompon flowers appearing in clusters.

R. Wichuraiana—Memorial Rose. A grand rose for running over banks and rocks. The glorious, shining green foliage and abundance of pure white, fragrant flowers, with yellow stamens, make this a general favorite.

Strong, pot-grown, 50 cents each.



Alberic Barbier, the double, pure white Hybrid Wichuraiana Rose, destined to be the leading white climbing rose for severe situations.

From BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"I wish to mention the fact that all orders that I have received from you in the past are the finest plants of their kind I have ever seen, and I have recommended you to several people, who have ordered from you and are perfectly satisfied."

A. J. McE.

Tree Roses

A Tree Rose in bloom is a sight that will make you long for some on your own grounds. The blooms, clustered together, form a huge bouquet. In the semi-formal tree-shape the possibilities for decorative use are many. In the past experiments in this country, the results have been miserably poor, due to the kind of stock used in the budding. At last we have succeeded in securing good, sturdy plants, by using the hardy *Rosa Rugosa* as the stock plant. You will get bloom from them, with abundant evidence that we have sold the very finest varieties obtainable.

Baby Rambler. The dwarf, bushy habit of the Baby Rambler, and its persistent blooming qualities insure display throughout the season.

Every one knows the bright red flowers it bears, resembling the highly prized **Crimson Rambler**.

Crimson Rambler. To see the sight produced by the rich, red flowers of this beautiful rose would mean that you could not do without it in this form. We have in addition to the size quoted, some extra-sized plants at \$2.50 each.

Dorothy Perkins. Handsome, double pink *Wichuraiana* Hybrid, with long pendulous sprays.

General Jacqueminot. Everyone knows this famous red rose, and it should especially be considered for use when grown in this form.

Gruss an Teplitz. The rich, velvety, crimson flower of this rose, combined with its free-flowering qualities, make it a general favorite.

La France. Quite fragrant and a beautiful silvery rose in color. Well known.

Magna Charta. Bright rose pink, large, full and fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. One of the finest white June roses known. The center is a pale flesh color. Good, large, well-formed flowers.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, with a large, perfect flower. In fragrance, is highly pleasing. Excellent for cutting.

Paul Neyron. A delightfully fragrant, deep-red, June rose, deserving high praise. It is a rival of the *American Beauty* in bloom and fragrance.

Persian Yellow. This is the very finest hardy yellow rose. The flowers are a deep color and, though small, are produced in great profusion.

Ulrich Brunner. The large, brilliant, cherry-red flower of this well-known June rose endear it to many.

Strong, pot-grown, 4 to 5 foot stems, \$1.50 each.



The standard or tree rose is indispensable in the furnishing of a formal rose garden.



Great masses of delightfully fragrant flowers and rapidity of growth combine to make the *Clematis paniculata* a very popular vine.

Best Clinging Vines. Where vines are wanted for clinging to walls and surfaces, we recommend the following as being the best: *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, *Euonymus*, Trumpet Vines, English Ivies, *Decumaria*.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. Highly attractive foliage, being dark green and lustrous. In addition, there are white flowers with purple anthers, produced in small clusters.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A Japanese vine of great merit. The dainty five-fingered foliage is very pleasing. Its rapid growth makes it highly suitable for porches, trellises or running over banks. The fragrant, cinnamon-colored flowers are very pleasing in early spring.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

What beautiful and artistic effects are possible with but a single vine! The value of the many different kinds in landscape work is known to the gardener and plant lovers.

On the home grounds they fill a distinct need. The pergola, the trellis, the fence, over unsightly dead tree trunks or banks; in fact, wherever they can run or clamber, they transform the place and beautify the surroundings to a degree that greatly compensates for their slight cost.

What are to be found in this list can be recommended without hesitation or explanation. They represent all the good kinds, with no uncertain ones included.

Potted Plants. We have for some years been growing the major portion of our vines in pots, and it has been the means of pleasing all who have secured them in this form.

With no disturbance to the roots, their growth on being planted out is phenomenal at times, and quick returns from a vine are always assured. It makes them suited to summer planting as well.

Rapid-Growing Vines. Frequently there is need for vines of very quick growth to shut out objectionable views or produce shade. For this we recommend the following: *Dolichos* or Kudzu, *Actinidia*, *Honeysuckles*, *Akebia*, Chinese Yam, and *Virginia Creeper*.

Ampelopsis—Ivy Creeper

Ampelopsis Veitchii—**Japanese Ivy.** (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

A. Virginica (*quinquefolia*)—**Virginia Creeper.** "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Graceful and most adaptable for natural effects. Very hardy and of rapid growth.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Aristolochia—Dutchman's Pipe

Aristolochia Siphon—**Dutchman's Pipe.** Dark,

broad, rich green. Leaves and flowers shaped like a pipe, accounting for the common name. A splendid screening vine. Does well in heavy soil and smoky localities.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Bignonia—Trumpet Vine

The summer finds these grand vines in flower, making a glorious display with their red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers.

Extremely valuable for covering old stumps or walls.

***Bignonia grandiflora*.** Chinese Trumpet Vine. The flowers of this vine are orange in color and quite large, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the other.

Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

***B. radicans*.** Common Trumpet Vine. Well-known, invaluable Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The flower is a favorite of humming birds.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Celastrus—Bitter Sweet

***Celastrus scandens*—American Bitter Sweet.** The scarlet fruit pods are wonderfully handsome and showy. Good for banks and slopes, to create natural effects.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Clematis

What a charming range of color and size there is in the flowers of this popular vine—the Clematis!

All are well suited for porches, trellises and other situations where flowering vines are wanted.

In planting, pack the soil closely around and among the roots, but do not bury the crown.

The tops are more or less inclined to die off in the winter, and if cut away, the new growth the following year is fresh and strong.

***Clematis coccinea*.** The scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms are well known to many. Very pleasing foliage. It is herbaceous.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

***C. paniculata*—White, Sweet-scented Clematis.** Too well-known to need much description. The small, white starry blossoms come in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

***C. Virginiana*.** Wild Clematis. A strong, vigorous grower. Clusters of white flowers followed by very ornamental feathery white seeds.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Large-Flowering Clematis

Admired by all flower lovers. The large-flowered Clematis is becoming very popular. We have gone a step farther than any other nurseryman, and are selling only potted plants, eliminating to a great degree, danger of failure, which has in the past been a great drawback to successfully growing the field-grown plants.

Bangholme Belle. Exquisite, pure white variety of single form. Equally as large as the purple.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Beautiful double white.

Gypsy Queen. Dark, lustrous, velvety purple.

Henryi. Grand large single white.

Jackmanni. Well-known single purple.

President. A beautiful, rich violet blue, with a noticeable light vein through the center of each petal.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Dioscorea—Chinese Yam

***Dioscorea Batatas*—Cinnamon Vine.** A remarkably rapid grower, valuable where shade is quickly wanted.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Dolichos—Japanese Kudzu

***Dolichos Japonicus* (*Pueraria*).** Exceedingly rapid in growth, when established, making twelve and fourteen inches a day. Bears racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers in August. We guarantee this to be true to name and not another vine, masquerading.

Pot-grown, 75 cents each.

Euonymus

These are such dainty, attractive evergreen vines, the foliage being small and neat, and the plant clings tightly to rough surfaces.

If pruned a little, these vines develop into bush form, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

***Euonymus radicans*.** The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls, the vine clinging tightly.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.



One must see the large, single blossoms of these hybrid Clematis to appreciate their great beauty.
We have all colors.

E. var. variegatus. Variegated-leaved. Unusually pretty foliage, variegated white and green. Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Hedera—English Ivy

Hedera Helix—English Ivy. What handsome effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter!

Highly suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is difficult to get the grass to grow.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Jasminum—Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum—Yellow Jasmine. The first warm day in early spring finds the Yellow Jasmine in full flower, a small plant producing a great quantity of bloom. Train them against your porch or trellis in a warm position and prepare for a treat. These plants we offer are quite strong and stocky.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Lonicera—Honeysuckle Vine

The delicious fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing form of foliage make them general favorites, even though they are so familiar.



The old-fashioned purple Wistaria will ever be a favorite for pergola, trellis, arbor, or in fact wherever a strong growing vine is desired.

Their adaptability for so many purposes and positions accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank and many other places can be made attractive with them.

Excellent results are obtained by planting the green and yellow form together, especially when used on a fence in hedge-like form.

Our potted plants will quickly produce results.

Lonicera brachypoda—Japanese Evergreen Honeysuckle. Almost all winter the leaves remain green and glossy. Flowers creamy white and very attractive.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. var. aurea—Golden Honeysuckle. Renowned for its beautiful yellow and green variegated leaves. A very free bloomer, too.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. Halleana. The well-known, rapid-growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Handsome light green foliage, and quantities of creamy white, fragrant blossoms.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. sempervirens—Red Coral Honeysuckle. Large, fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about two inches long. Profuse in flower and showy.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

L. Sinensis—Chinese Honeysuckle. Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower buds red, white on the inside.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Lycium—Matrimony Vine

Lycium barbarum. Produces a grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Vitis—Flowering Grape

Vitis heterophylla variegata. The variegated foliage, also deeply cut, is handsome and decorative. Has highly attractive, porcelain-blue berries.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

V. riparia—Frost Grape. A fast-growing form, having berries which vary in flavor. Sweet-scented flowers.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

Wistaria

The favorite vine of many. Admired for the beautiful pendulous racemes of flowers, usually very fragrant.

Highly valuable for trellis, pergolas and covering old tree trunks.

Wistaria frutescens—American Wistaria. Flowers later than the Chinese, and the lilac-purple flowers come in dense racemes.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

W. Sinensis—Common Purple Wistaria. All know this splendid vine, with its drooping racemes of fragrant, rich-blue flowers.

Pot-grown, 50 cents each.

W. Sinensis alba—White Wistaria. A decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the one above.

Pot-grown, \$1 each.



The Hemlock Spruce, when properly grown, is not surpassed in beauty by any other hedge plant, evergreen or deciduous. The Arborvitæ gives quicker results, so does the Norway Spruce.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Some 30 or 40 years ago the hedge was chiefly looked upon as a means of dividing property, little attention being given to its attractiveness to surroundings. Rapidity of growth and cost were the chief considerations.

At this period more thought is given to variety

in form and foliage, resulting in some exceptionally pretty effects. Another noticeable improvement has been made, in that hedging is supplanting the varied, ungainly styles of iron and picket fences, giving a more harmonious effect to the property in general.

Evergreen Hedges

The evergreen hedge, being attractive at all periods of the year, has in this respect one advantage over the deciduous kinds.

To gain the best results with these plants they must be carefully planted in good soil. There is a tendency to then allow them to shift for themselves instead of annually mulching and enriching the surrounding soil. The lack of this attention accounts for many failures in growing these hedges. Never attempt to grow an evergreen hedge in a shady place. It will not succeed unless, perhaps, it is the Hemlock Spruce, if given great care.

Prune your evergreen hedge about June, and it will encourage a strong growth during the summer. In late September a slight trimming of the growth, to give the hedge form, will complete the work.

Buxus sempervirens—Box Edging. The real, old-fashioned edging for the formal garden, 4 to 5 inches. First grade, \$7.50 per 100. Second grade, \$5.

Euonymus Japonicus—Evergreen Euonymus. Used extensively in the South as a hedge plant, where splendid effects are secured by the glossy green foliage. 12 to 15 inches, \$20 per 100.

Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce. A well-known evergreen, producing quick results. Useful as a hedge or windbreak.

Height	Per 100
2 to 2½ feet	\$65 00
2½ to 3 feet	100 00
3 to 3½ feet	135 00
3½ to 4 feet	150 00
4 to 4½ feet	165 00
4½ to 5 feet	225 00
5 to 6 feet	250 00
6 to 7 feet	280 00

Thuja occidentalis—American Arborvitæ. Makes a very desirable hedge. Compact and useful as a wind-break. The large sizes are so heavy they are set wider apart than usual, costing less per running foot.

Height	Per 100
2½ to 3 feet, bushy	\$85 00
3 to 3½ feet, bushy	95 00
3½ to 4 feet, bushy	100 00
4 to 5 feet, bushy	110 00
5 to 6 feet, bushy	135 00
6 to 7 feet, fine	160 00
7 to 8 feet, fine	180 00

Tsuga Canadensis—Hemlock Spruce. Our native Hemlock Spruce is naturally so graceful and ornamental that when grown in hedge form the effect is grand. It will lend itself to any

form by judicious pruning. Our stock cannot be surpassed.

Height	Per 100
2 to 2½ feet	\$75 00
2½ to 3 feet	87 50

SPECIAL.—In using evergreens for hedging place them from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, depending on bushiness.

Deciduous Hedges

With these plants there is an excellent opportunity to have an ornamental hedge that will be something more than a dividing line. Properly pruned, they will produce a grand display of flowers.

Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry (3 to 4 feet). Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, make it very ornamental.

Height	Per 100
12 to 18 inches	\$13 50
18 to 24 inches	15 00

Crataegus Crus-galli—Cockspur Thorn (10 to 12 feet). The bright, glossy green foliage and long thorns are very ornamental, and well adapts this plant for hedge effects. 3 to 4 feet, \$30 per 100.

Gleditsia triacanthos—Honey Locust. This is used largely for farm hedges, and, being one of the hardiest plants, it is in great demand in the very cold States. The stems are very prickly, and it is one of the best defensive hedges. 4 to 6 feet, \$25 per 100.

Hibiscus Syriacus (*Althaea*)—Rose of Sharon (10 to 12 feet). This grand, fall-flowering shrub has long been used for hedging, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$12 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Hardy White Hydrangea (5 to 6 ft.). A grand hedging plant, with vigorous growth and immense panicles of pure white flowers in early September, which give it a pendulous appearance.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	20 00

Ligustrum amurense—Amoor River Privet. Dark green, lustrous foliage. Strong upright growth. Excellent for hedging.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	20 00

L. Ibota—Ibota Privet. Highly valuable where a particularly hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright growing form.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$17 50
3 to 4 feet	25 00
4 to 5 feet	37 00

L. ovalifolium—California Privet. The well-known hedge, giving satisfaction, except in extreme northern localities.

Height	Per 100
1 to 2 feet, 1 year	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet, 2 year	5 00
3 to 4 feet, 3 year	8 00

SPECIAL.—These three grades are regularly handled, and, in addition, we have the following exceptionally heavy, transplanted plants for immediate results. Plant 15 inches apart.

Height	Per 100
2½ to 3 feet	\$8 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00
4 to 5 feet	20 00

Rhamnus Catharticus—Buckthorn. An old and well-known hedging plant. Very hardy. Use for fencing, in rural properties. When closely pruned it makes a thick, compact hedge.

Height	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet	12 50

Rosa rugosa—Japanese Rose. The bright, heavy, glossy foliage of this rose, combined with the glorious, large, single blooms of light red or white flowers, make it a most desirable hedge plant, not to mention its large scarlet fruit.

Height	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet	20 00

Spiraea Van Houttei. One of the very finest flowering hedge plants. The long pendulous branches, almost sweeping the ground, are in May completely covered with bloom. It also has attractive foliage.

Height	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	20 00

SPECIAL.—In using deciduous plants, place them from 6 to 15 inches apart, depending on bushiness.

Screens

In addition to some of the evergreens, under "Evergreen Hedges," which are suitable for screening, the need is frequently felt for an immediate effect in a tall, rapid-growing tree.

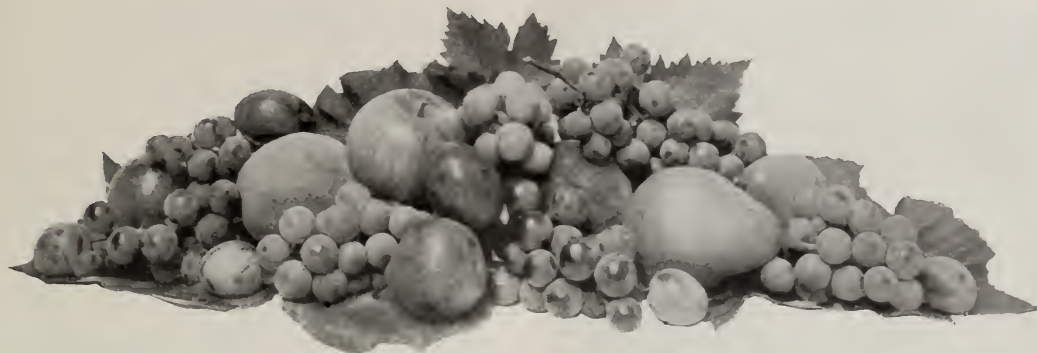
In such instances the following trees are well suited.

Populus alba Bolleana—Bolleana Poplar. Leaves glossy, green on surface, white and woolly beneath. Decidedly columnar, and develops into a close, compact tree.

Height	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$35 00
8 to 10 feet	50 00
10 to 12 feet	75 00

P. fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar. Well-known for its tall, columnar style and great rapidity of growth. Light green, ornamental foliage.

Height	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$25 00
8 to 10 feet	55 00
10 to 12 feet	75 00



FRUIT TREES

Standard Apple

Large-sized Apple Trees are impossible to secure in stock that is free and clear from scale. These we offer are the very largest to be had and are guaranteed, as all our fruits are, to be entirely free from scale.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, rich, juicy. Winter. red. Sub-acid. Fall.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium. Striped red. Sub-acid. Fall.

Early Harvest. Small. Straw color. Fine acid. July.

Fallwater. Extra size, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Fall.

Fall Pippin. Large. Yellowish-green. Delicious. October.

Gravenstein. Large. Yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium. Sub-acid. November.

King. Large. Yellow, striped red. Rich flavor. Winter.

Maiden's Blush. Large. Pale yellow, red cheek. Sub-acid. August.

Northern Spy. Large. Yellow, striped red. Slightly acid. Winter.

Rambo. Medium. White, striped red. Sub-acid. October and November.

Red Astrachan. Large, crimson. Juicy, acid. July.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellow-green. Winter.

Roxbury Russet. Large, green and russet. Winter.

Smith's Cider. Medium yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. Winter.

Smokehouse. Medium, red striped. Sub-acid. Winter.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow. Very sweet. August.

Wealthy. Medium, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

Winesap, Stayman's. Medium, bright red. Delicious. Winter.

Yellow Belleflower. Large, yellow. Sub-acid. Winter.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

5 to 6 feet. 75 cents each.

Crab Apple

Red Siberian. Small, yellow, red cheek. Acid. September.

Transcendent. Medium, golden yellow, crimson cheek. September.

Yellow Siberian. Medium, yellow. Acid. September.

Strong, stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Apricot

Moorpark. Large, deep orange. Rich. August. 50 cents; \$4 per 10.

Sweet Cherry

Black Eagle. Medium, deep purple, rich and delicious. July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish-black, rich. June.

Coe's Transparent. Medium, pale amber, sweet. June.

Gov. Wood. Large, yellow and red, sweet and rich. June.

Ida. Large, whitish-yellow, rich. June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy and rich. First of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, yellow and red, excellent. July.

Rockport. Large, red, pleasant and rich. Early June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, red, rich and pleasant. July.

Windsor. Large, liver-color, rich. July.

Yellow Spanish. Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet. Last of June.

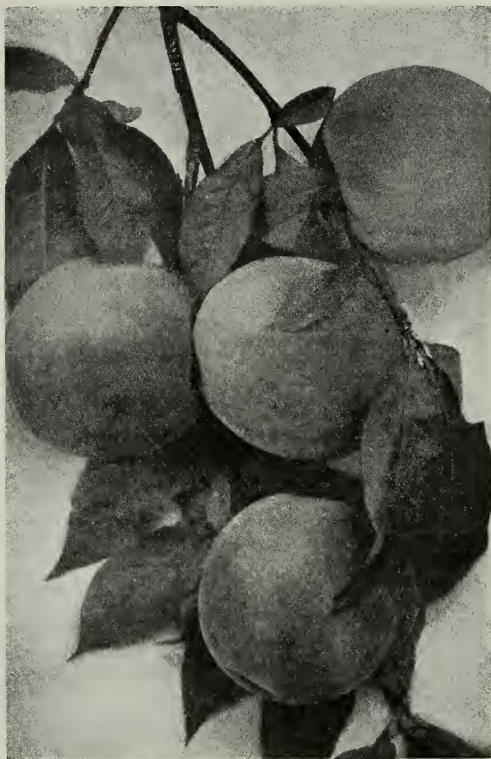
5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Sour Cherry

Early Richmond. Medium, deep red, rich acid. Middle of June.

English Morello. Large, dark red, pleasant acid. Last of July.

5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.



Peach

(All our Peaches are free-stone varieties.)

Amsden's June. Medium, red, sweet. Middle of July.

Champion. Very large, white, red cheek, delicious. Late July.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet and rich. Middle of August.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, red cheek, delicious. Late September.

Elberta. Very large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, rich. Middle of August.

Morris White. Medium, creamy white, sweet. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose. Medium, white, red cheek, sweet. First of August.

Oldmixon. Large, yellowish white, red cheek, pleasant. September.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, red cheek, delicious. September.

Troth's Early. Medium, white, red cheek, pleasant. Last of July.

Ward's Late. Medium, white, red cheek, pleasant. Last of July.

Yellow St. John. Large, yellow, sweet. July.

Clean, healthy, thrifty trees, 35 cents each; \$2.80 per 10.

Standard Pear

Bartlett. Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, yellowish green, delicious flavor. Fall.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, pale yellow, sweet. August.

Howell. Medium, pale yellow, mildly sub-acid. September.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, sweet. October.

Lawrence. Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet, spicy flavor. August to October.

Seckel, Worden's. Medium, yellowish russet, spicy. October.

Sheldon. Medium, greenish-yellow, rich and aromatic. October.

Vermont Beauty. Medium, yellow, red cheek, rich. October.

5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Dwarf Pear

These dwarf-growing pears are particularly suited to small yards, where they will come into bearing size without occupying much room.

Bartlett. Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, yellowish green, delicious. Fall.

Duchess. Very large, dull greenish yellow, excellent. October.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, pale yellow, sweet. August.

Lawrence. Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.

Seckel. Small, yellowish-russet, spicy flavor. August to October.

Stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Plum

European Varieties.

German Prune. Large, purple, sweet. September.

Lombard. Medium, delicate violet, delicious. August.

Reine Claude. Large, green gage, excellent. Late. September.

Japanese Varieties.

Abundance. Large, cherry red, sweet. August.

Burbank. Large, cherry red, sweet. Last of August.

Red June. Large, purple-red. Very early. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; \$6 per 10.

Quince

Orange. Large, yellow, fine. October. Stocky trees, 50 cents each; \$4 per 10.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal, and Barr's Mammoth. \$1.25 per 100.

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberry

Erie. Enormously productive. Good, large, firm berries.

Kittatiny. Ripens early and fruits for some time. Very popular sort.

Wilson's Early. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black and sweet.

Good strong canes, 50 cents per 10.

Currant

Black Naples. A good, dependable black.

Cherry. Red. A remarkably heavy bearer. Good berry.

Fay's Prolific. This red has been known for years as a dependable variety.

Versailles. Red. Very good and a heavy bearer.

White Grape. Unusual and the best white. Strong healthy plants, \$1 per 10.

Gooseberry

Columbus. Very large and quite sweet. Approaches the old English varieties in size. \$2 per 10.

Downing. A very fine green gooseberry, and bears heavily. \$1.50 per 10.

Industry. A dark red variety, rich and agreeable in flavor. \$2 per 10.

Red Jacket. Considered to be almost equal in size to famous English Gooseberries. Very fine, \$2 per 10.

Grape

Black

Campbell's Early. One of the largest fruiting grapes and extremely satisfactory. 35 cents each.

Concord. The well-known black grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.

Moore's Early. A little earlier than Concord and fruit a little larger.

Worden. Bunch large and compact. Good large berries and an early fruiting variety.

Red and Purple

Catawba. A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.

Delaware. The well-known small, very sweet red grape. Comes in small bunches.

Salem. Berries larger than Catawba, flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

White

Green Mountain. A particularly fine white grape and not well known as yet. 35 cents each; \$2.80 per 10.

Niagara. This well-known white grape needs no description. It should be in every collection.

Strong roots (except where specially priced), 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.



Raspberry

Columbian. Excellent flavored fruit of large size. A good dark-red variety.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Golden Queen. Large, firm berry, amber color, and of good quality.

Gregg. A well-known black-cap. Fruit large and good. 50 cents per 10.

Rhubarb

Strong roots of fine quality, \$1.50 per 10.

Expert Gardeners

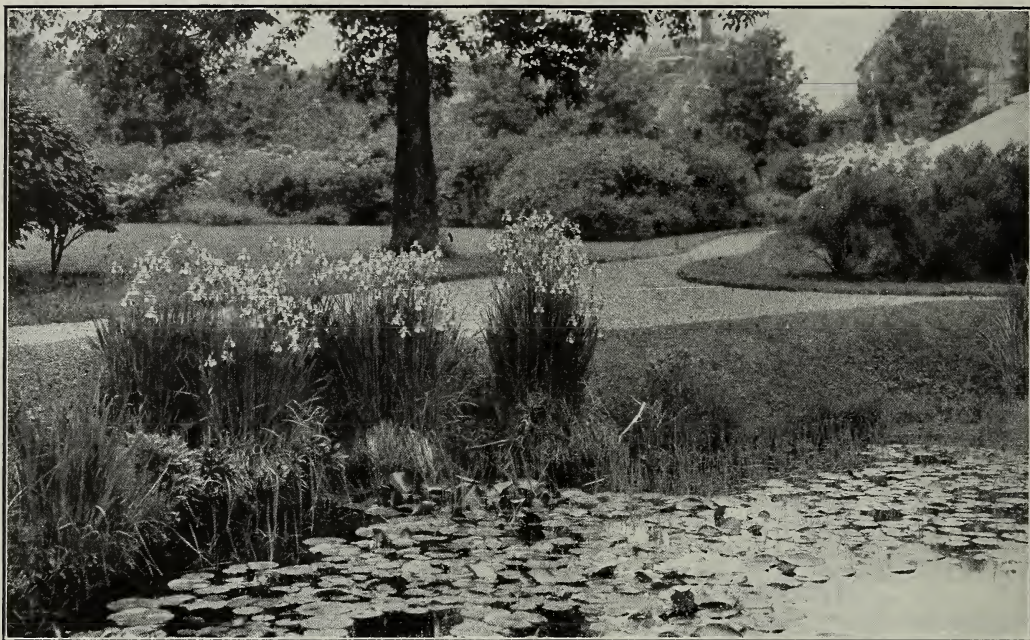
Are you in need of a good superintendent or gardener? Do you want the service of a man in whom you can place trust?

We have a file of the best practical men in this line to be had anywhere.

They are not men who have worked a year or two and consider themselves finished gardeners. They have served their term as practical men. Assistance in securing such men is rendered free of charge, and without obligations of any kind.

Our desire to assist gardeners and owners is to raise the standard of the gardeners' profession and protect the employer's interests.

Employers or gardeners are solicited to correspond with our "Gardeners' Employment Bureau."



The possibilities in artistically planting the margin of a stream or pool are unlimited. Though at one time considered an objection, such a condition is now turned into a special feature.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

This selection of hardy Herbaceous Perennials is one of which we are justly proud.

For years we have been amassing a great collection, and we have (often to the dismay of intending purchasers) usually listed everything we have.

The time has come when we can say, "Here is what you really want—at least as the founda-

tion of your garden. It is the choice of a huge collection."

We could list—we have—many, many more; but why confuse you.

Found your garden on these, then call on us for the numerous variations found in additional kinds.

This is Meehans' "True-blue" list.

Achillea—Yarrow

Achilleas are thrifty-growing plants. "The Pearl" is an excellent flower for cutting, and *A. tomentosa* for planting on rockeries where the ground is rather dry.

Achillea Ptarmica plena—"The Pearl." Double white tufts in great profusion all summer. 2 to 2½ feet.

A. tomentosa. Carpets of Yellow flowers. July. 6 inches.

Aconitum—Monkshood

The pretty blue spikes of flowers of the Monkshood are well suited for a place in the hardy garden.

Aconitum Napellus—Blue Aconite. Blue. August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

Agrostemma

Masses of these flowers add a dash of brilliant

color to a planting that is not equalled by any other flower.

Agrostemma coronaria—Rose Campion. Velvety crimson. June and July. 1½ to 2 feet.

A. Flos-Jovis—Flower of Jove. Cerise. May Flowers in clusters. June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

Alyssum

Alyssum saxatile compactum. Sheets of canary yellow. April and May. 9 inches.

Anchusa

Anchusa Dropmorei. A new perennial of sterling merit. Gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, the equal of Larkspur. June and July. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cents each.

Anemone—Windflower

Flowers quite like a dainty, single rose.

There are no flowers superior to the Anemones

Strong, Healthy Plants—except where specially priced—15c each, postpaid 20c each.

for cutting. The Japanese kinds are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are getting scarce. Plant them in spring for the best results.

Anemone Japonica, in the following varieties:

Alba. Beautiful, single, pure white.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, silvery-pink.

Rubra. Double red.

Whirlwind. Semi-double, white. All bloom from September to November. 2 to 3 feet.

A. sylvestris—Snowdrop Windflower. Single, white. May and June. 1 foot.

A. sylvestris fl. pl. Double white, May and June. 1 foot.

Aquilegia—Columbine

Too well known to need much description. No hardy garden is complete without them. *A. vulgaris* is perhaps the freest growing sort.

Aquilegia caerulea—Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue and white. April and May. A weak grower. 1½ to 2 feet.



The rich, striking blue spikes of flowers of the *Anchusa* are indeed equal to the Larkspur in beauty.

A. Canadensis—Red Columbine. Bright red and yellow. Good for naturalizing in rocky places. April to June. 1½ to 2½ feet.

A. chrysantha—Golden Columbine. Very free, and a reliable sort. Yellow. May to July. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. flabellata nana alba. Dwarf. Beautiful foliage and flowers. White. April and May. 1 to 1½ feet.

A. vulgaris—Common Columbine. Various colors. April to June. 2 to 3 feet.

A. vulgaris grandiflora alba. White, April to June. 2 to 2½ feet.

Arabis—Rock Cress

An excellent rock plant, smothering the ground with flowers in early spring. An improved variety.

Arabis albida superba. White. April. ½ foot.

Armeria—Thrift

Armeria Laucheana. Red. May and June. 9 inches.

A dainty rock or border plant, bearing little, round balls of flowers on slender stems, rising from shapely "cushions" of foliage.

Improvement over *maritima*.

Asclepias—Butterfly Plant

Asclepias tuberosa. Orange. July and August. 1 to 1½ feet.

Bright-orange blossoms of unusual beauty and long-lasting quality. Spreading branches make it very effective.

Astilbe

Astilbe Davidii. New, from China. Violet-rose. July and August. 5 to 6 feet.

A beautiful perennial, larger, but resembling the *Spiraea*; forced at Easter.

Aster—Michælmass Daisy

Our gardens could not dispense with these plants. They are peculiarly American and keep the garden gay through the fall months.

We are particularly pleased with our well-selected collection, which contains only the best varieties. Do not confuse these "single" Asters with China Asters, which are not hardy.

They flower and grow in great profusion.

Aster alpina—Early Dwarf Aster. Light blue. May and June. 6 to 9 inches.

A. amethystinus. Clear blue. September and October. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. laevis. Lavender. September and October. 2½ to 3 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ—New England Aster. Erect growth. Purple. September and October. 3½ to 4 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea. Rosy-pink. September and October. 3½ to 4 feet.



The Japanese Anemones are indispensable in the perennial garden in the Fall when flowers are scarce.



The beautiful, delicate bell flowers of *Campanula persicifolia*—violet blue in color.

A. Novæ-Angliæ "Edna Mercia." Deep rose. September and October. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

A. Novæ-Angliæ "St. Brigid." White, tinted lilac. August to October. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A. Novi-Belgii "Robert Parker." Pale heliotrope. September and October. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.

Baptisia—False Indigo

Baptisia australis. Blooms in May and June. Blue. 2 to 3 feet. Very attractive, blue pea-shaped blossom coming in short spikes. Nice, lasting foliage. Will stand partial shade.

Bellis—English Daisy

Excellent plants for edging beds. Well known to all who have gardens.

Bellis perennis—English Daisy. Various colors. April to July. 6 inches.

Bocconia—Plume Poppy

A noble-looking plant, well adapted for shrubbery beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

Bocconia cordata. White. July. 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in loose plumes, followed by buff seeds.

Boltonia—Starwort

Resemble the Asters. Excellent for massing. *Boltonia glastifolia*—(asteroides). White. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

B. latisquama. Pink. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

Callirhoe—Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. Trailing. Brilliant crimson. July and August.

Campanula—Bell Flower

All the Bell Flowers are good; some, like the *C. carpatica*, are low growing, while others, like *C. pyramidalis*, throw up immense spikes of bloom. A hardy garden is incomplete without a good showing of these charming perennials. The tall ones are grand for cutting purposes.

Campanula Carpatica—The dainty Hare Bell. Blue. July to September. 6 inches.

C. Carpatica alba. White. July to September. 6 inches.

C. glomerata Dahurica—Clustered Bell Flower. Violet-blue. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

C. latifolia macrantha. Dark blue. May and June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

C. Media calycanthea alba—Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell. Biennial. White. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. Media calycanthea cœrulea. Blue. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. Media calycanthea rosea. Rose. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. Persicifolia—Peach-leaved Bellflower. Blue. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. Persicifolia alba. White. June and July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. pyramidalis—Chimney Bellflower. Blue. August and September. 4 to 5 feet.

C. pyramidalis alba. White. August and September. 4 to 5 feet.

C. rotundifolia—Scotch Hare Bell. Clear blue. June to September. 9 inches to 1 foot.

Centaurea—Perennial Corn Flower

An indispensable group of excellent perennials. Well known to all flower lovers. Good foliage; large flowers.

Centaurea macrocephala. Large yellow, globular heads. July. 2 feet.

C. montana—Perennial Corn Flower. Blue. June to September. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

C. montana alba. White. June to September. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

C. ruthenica. Pink and white. June to August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Cerastium—Snow-in-Summer

Cerastium tomentosum Biebersteinii. An improved variety. White. April and May. 6 inches.

Excellent for rock-garden use.

Chrysanthemum

Our entire collection of Chrysanthemums, consisting only of the hardy kinds, should not be confounded with the large flowering varieties usually grown in the greenhouses, as very few of these would stand the winter out of doors.

The hardy Chrysanthemums are equally good for pot culture and planting out in the garden. What they lack in size they certainly gain in quantity, for the blooms are so numerous as to completely cover the plant.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut flowers are wanted in the late fall. The early frosts do not injure them and it is not an uncommon sight to see them blooming when all other flowers are completely killed.

If you already have a collection, send for our complete descriptive list. There are many kinds that will interest you; if you have none at all in your garden, let us make the selection for you; we will send you an assortment that will undoubtedly please.

Among the foremost may be mentioned:

Julia Lagravere. Large, deep velvety maroon.

Souer Melanie. Pure white, large.

Golden Mlle. Martha. Small golden yellow.

A. Neilson. New silvery pink. Fine.

Globe d'Or. Dwarf lemon yellow.

Strathmeath. Large, clear pink.

Fremy. Large, terra-cotta. Crepe petals.

Autumn Queen. Large rosy-pink.

Brown Bessie. Old-fashioned, brown button.

Chrysanthemum "Shasta Daisy." A Burbank production of merit. Large, white. June to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Clematis—Bush Clematis

Uncommon but worthy of a place in every hardy border. All bloom well.

Clematis Davidiana. Blue flowers suggestive of the Hyacinth. Excellent foliage. July to September. 2 to 3 feet.

C. recta. White, star-shaped flowers. June and July. 1½ to 2 feet.

Convallaria—Lily-of-the-Valley

Almost indispensable for the shaded spot, and well known to all.

Convallaria majalis. White bells. April and May. 6 inches.

Clumps. 25 cents each; pips, \$5 per 100.

Coreopsis

Always included in a collection of perennials. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow. June to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Delphinium—Larkspur

Rich, stately, showy flowers, associated with hardy gardens for years. Excellent for cutting.

We have some wonderfully fine strains.

Delphinium Chinense—Chinese Larkspur. Free-flowering. Dwarf. Blue. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

D. Chinense album. White. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet

D. elatum—English Larkspur. Various blue shades. June to August. 4 to 5 feet.

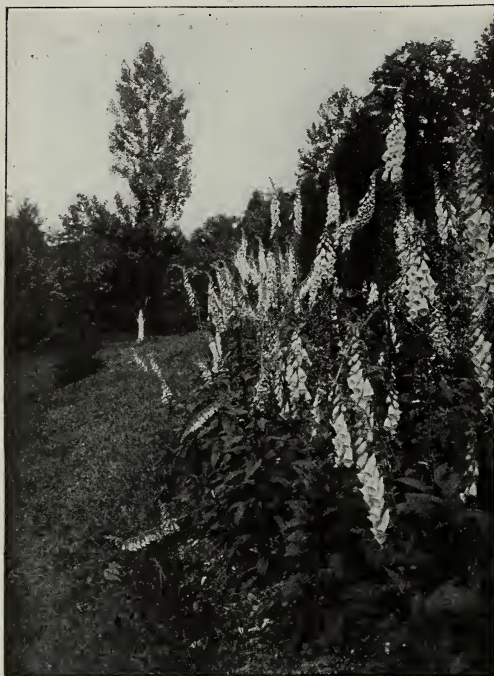
D. elatum "Gold Medal Hybrids." Improved strains of English Larkspur.

D. formosum. Indigo. A favorite shade. June to August. 3 feet.



The dear, old-fashioned Chrysanthemums with their distinctive pungent fragrance cry for a place in every garden and should be there.

Strong, Healthy Plants—except where specially priced—15c each, postpaid 20c each.



Foxgloves—the real, old-fashioned flowers of our grandmother's garden. They will always be popular.

Dianthus—Scotch Pink and Sweet William

A description of these well-known and indispensable garden flowers is unnecessary.

Dianthus barbatus—Sweet William. Various colors. May to July. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. plumarius diadematis—Scotch Pinks. Semi-double, clove-fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June. 9 inches.

Dianthus plumarius—Scotch Pink, in the following varieties:

- Carmen. Good, showy pink. Double.
- Her Majesty. Pure white. Double.
- Lord Lyons. Rosy crimson. Double.
- Perpetual Snow. Excellent pure white. Double.
- Variabilis. White and maroon.

Dicentra—Bleeding Heart

A well-known, early spring flower, one of the most useful for cutting.

Dicentra spectabilis—Dutchman's Breeches. Pink. April to June. 1½ to 2 feet.

Dictamnus—Gas Plant

Excellent foliage and splendid flowers, which are said to exhale a luminating gas.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. Red. May to July. 1 to 2 feet.

25 cents each.

D. Fraxinella alba. White flowers, otherwise same as above.

25 cents each.

Digitalis—Foxglove

Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded, position. Old garden favorites that cannot be dispensed with in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes.

Digitalis grandiflora. Yellow. Uncommon. June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

D. lanata. New. Gray tipped, white. June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. purpurea—Old-fashioned Foxglove. Purple, dark-spotted. June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

D. purpurea alba. White variety of the above.

Doronicum—Leopard's Bane

Yellow blossoms like large daisies in early spring. Fine for cutting, each flower lasting an unusual length of time. A neat plant, the flower stems rising direct from the ground leaves.

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. Yellow. April to June. 2 to 2½ feet.

Echinacea—Cone Flower

A charming flower, individual blooms, persisting for weeks in good condition. A group in a setting of other good foliage plants is very striking.

Echinacea purpurea. A very unusual and attractive shade of purple; cone center of rich old-gold. July to October. 2 to 3 feet.

Eupatorium—Hardy Ageratum

Excellent flowering effects in September from these.

Eupatorium ageratoides—Thoroughwort. White. September. 3 feet.

E. coelestinum—Hardy Ageratum. Very showy. Blue. September and October. 1½ to 2 feet.

Euphorbia—Spurge

One of the best rockery plants or for the flower garden. Good for cutting.

Euphorbia corollata. White. June to August, 1½ feet.



The bright yellow, daisy-like blossoms are open in very early Spring.



Helenium Hoopesii. Strikingly bright orange flowers in April. An unusual flower.

Funkia—August or Plantain Lily

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Funkia cœrulea. Neat foliage. Blue. July and August. 1½ feet.

F. Fortunei. Pale lilac. July and August. 1 foot.

F. sub-cordata grandiflora. Large leaves and very large white flowers. A famous doorway plant. August and September. 1½ to 2 feet.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves. Blue flowers.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the *Gaillardia*. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia grandiflora compacta. Crimson and yellow. Curiously striped "daisies." July to September. 1½ feet.

Geranium—Stork's Bill

A low-growing form, very free-flowering and attractive. Good foliage which sets off the unusual color of the flowers.

Geranium sanguineum. Deep rose. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Geum

A very attractive rock or garden plant, rather unknown.

Geum coccineum atrosanguineum. Scarlet. June and July. 9 inches.

G. Heldrichi. Orange. June and July. 6 inches.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

Loose, feathery white flowers highly suitable for bouquet purposes.

Gypsophila paniculata. Grows in loose masses of foliage and flowers. Indispensable where a "grow-as-it-will" plant is in keeping. White. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

G. paniculata fl. pl. Double-flowered form of the above. 25 cents each.

G. repens. A creeping form, excellent for rock and garden work. Myriads of tiny white flowers.

G. repens rosea. A splendid pink form of the one above.

Helleborus—Christmas Rose

Valued for the early spring blossoms. Somewhat difficult to grow, but every one is eager for it.

Helleborus niger. White. March and April. 6 to 9 inches.

Strong plants, 50 cents each.



An attractive combination has been made of the Maiden Hair Fern and the *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas Rose. The frost has hardly left the ground before the latter makes a display which gladdens those who have grown weary of the Winter.



A superb flower for cutting in late autumn.
Helianthus Maximiliana.

Helenium—Sneezewort

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the *Heleniums* are fine subjects, especially *H. autumnale* and *H. grandicephalum striatum*, as they give a solid blaze of color, and form huge heads of small "daisies" on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. autumnale rubrum. New maroon. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. grandicephalum striatum. Brown and yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. Hoopesii. A grand, orange-colored kind flowering in June. 2 to 2½ feet.

H. Riverton Beauty. A new and improved sort. Yellow. August. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

Helianthus—Perennial Sunflower

The perennial sunflowers are so well known as to need but little description; all, without exception, are good for cutting. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual sunflower. The double *decapetalus* are like yellow Dahlias.

Helianthus decapetalus—Soleil d'Or. Double yellow. July and August. 3 feet.

H. decapetalus multiflorus maximus. Double yellow. August and September. 5 to 6 feet.

H. Maximiliana. Fine for fall decorations. Long sprays studded with flowers. Single yellow. September and October. 6 feet.

H. orgyalis. Much admired for the curious narrow leaves which thickly clothe long stems with a singular and graceful effect. Neat yellow single flowers in profusion. September and October. 6 to 8 feet.

Heliopsis—Ox Eye

Heliopsis is very like the perennial sunflower. It flowers for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. Good for cutting.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. Orange. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

H. scabra major. New and choice. Orange. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

Hemerocallis—Day Lily

The *Hemerocallis*, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with *Funkia*.

Hemerocallis flava—Lemon Day Lily. A lovely flower, nicely formed and fragrant. Yellow. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

H. fulva—Tawny Day Lily. A sturdy kind. Bronze. July. 3 to 4 feet.

H. fulva fl. pl. (Kwanso). Bronze. Double. July and August. 3 to 3½ feet.

H. Thunbergii. Narrow leaves. Later than all to flower. Yellow. July. 1½ to 2 feet.

Hesperis—Sweet Rocket

Old-fashioned fragrant border flower.

Hesperis matronalis—Sweet Rocket. Has a color all its own. Pink and white. June. 2 to 3 feet.

Heuchera—Alum Root

Lovely little plants with the daintiest of flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. A striking color. Very free flowering. Use in the rock garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

Heuchera sanguinea—Coral Bells. Bright coral-red. May to July. 1 foot.

H. sanguinea maxima. Bright coral red, large flowers. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

Hibiscus—Mallow

The *Hibiscus* are not of much use for cutting, but for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where large, showy plants are required, they are unexcelled.

In the creation and introduction of *Meehans' Mallow Marvels* the uses to which these plants could be put and their great superiority over the others have caused them to supplant the native kinds.



The exquisite blossoms possible from Meehans' true Mallow Marvels—the new, wonderful perennial creation of the 20th Century.

We therefore only offer the true "Mallow Marvels," which we introduced.

Our stock is the finest to be had anywhere. If you do not know what sterling plants they are write us for a full description.

	2-year Roots		3-year Roots	
	each	per 10	each	per 10
Pink Marvels	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$0.75	\$6.00
Soft shades of pink.				
White Marvels50	4.00	.75	6.00
White and very pale-tinted kinds.				
Red Marvels75	6.00	1.00	8.00
Vivid shades of red.				

Hollyhock

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The Allegheny Strain has prettily fringed edges. Introduced several years ago, it was in much demand and the supply was quickly exhausted. We have just been able to restore it. All flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 feet.

Hollyhock—Double. Rosette flowers in white, pink, red, maroon and yellow.

H. Single. In all shades, mixed colors.

H. Allegheny. Beautiful flowers in all colors—not separate.

Iberis—Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens superba. An imported form. White. April and May. 6 to 9 inches.

Excellent for bordering or rock garden use.

Inula—Elecampane

Inula Britannica. Yellow. July to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Uncommon garden plant, good for cutting.

Iris—Flags or Fleur-de-Lis

A good collection of Iris is a garden in itself. Truly they are of the most beautiful of flowers.

Justly has it been termed the "Poor Man's Orchid," on account of the ease with which it may be successfully grown.

There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

Iris Germanica—German Iris

This versatile group of Iris cannot be too highly recommended. They are to be seen in

May loaded down with their exquisite blooms, thriving in situations of all kinds. Never are they indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have a splendid collection of tested varieties ready to give prompt and pleasing results. Here are a few of the most pleasing. In describing the varieties; S., indicates standard or upright petals; F. fall or drooping petals.

Aurea. Rich chrome yellow. A very fine Iris.

Alex. von Humboldt. S., light blue; F., dark purple. An Iris of beautiful appearance.

Bacchus. A white Iris, with a delicate lavender edging to the petals.

Celeste. Delicate, light lavender blue.

Coelestine. Soft, pleasing lavender shade.

Joseph. Very fine, rich purple.

Lady Alice. S., lavender; F., purple.

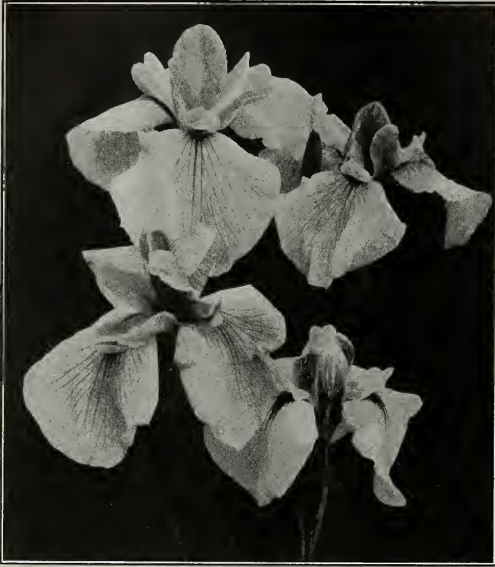
Lady Francis. Pale blue with a faint tint of lavender. Petals delicate like gauzy silk. Large flower.

Lady Stumpp. Lavender petals in center, F., dark blue.



The German Flag cannot be excelled for cutting purposes. Every cutting border should have some.

Strong, Healthy Plants—except where specially priced—15c each, postpaid 20c each.



Our Japanese Iris are A-1 as regards quality of varieties.
We do not confuse you with the names.

L'Interessante. S., white, tinted pale blue; F., dark purple, edging white.

Lilaceous. S., lavender; F., dark purple with pronounced veining.

Mad. Cornelia. S., buff; F., lilac, tinted rose.

Marie. S., lavender; F., lavender, shading to blue.

Purpurescens. S., buff; F., very dark purple. Quite distinct.

Parisensis. Good, rich purple, penciled with white at base of petals.

Purpurea. Rich, royal purple. A splendid Iris.

Rosamond. S., lavender; F., tinged pink.

Silver King. A superb white Iris, with a faint blue tinge, noticeable on close inspection. Fragrant and indispensable in a collection.

Stenophylla. S., blue; F., darker blue. Good.

Iris Lavigata (Kempferi)—Japanese Iris

Flower in July after the German Iris have long finished their bloom. Do well in moist situations, developing flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

Our stock of these superb, July-flowering Iris are the equal of any to be had anywhere.

It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal.

Let us know what special colors you desire, if you have a preference, or allow us to make you up a good group. In either case you will be well pleased.

Additional Kinds

Iris pallida Dalmatica. A superb Iris for cutting. S., fine, soft lavender; F., deeper lavender. Flower large and graceful.

I. pallida "Queen of May." A lovely, soft pink, tinted with a touch of lilac.

I. pseud. Acorus. Excellent for water courses. Grows luxuriantly, has excellent foliage and bears medium sized, bright yellow blossoms.

I. pumila "Penelope." An attractive dwarf Iris. S., good, rich blue; F., darker.

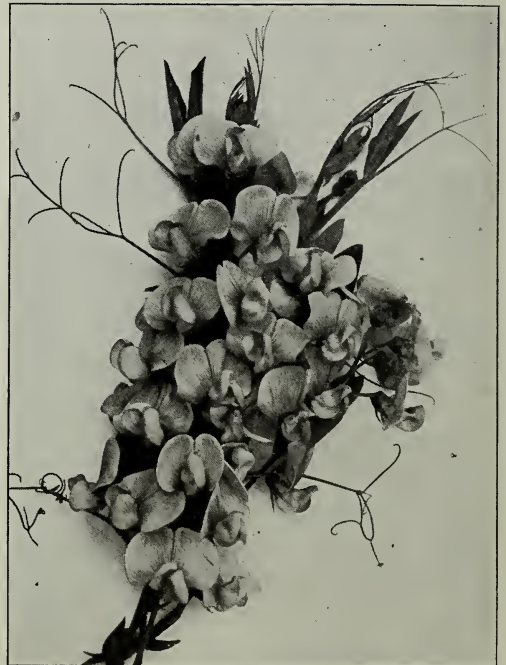
I. Sibirica—Siberian Iris. Just the Iris for moist situations, as are the varieties below. Foliage narrow; flowers, though small, come in abundance. Flowers rich blue.

I. Sibirica orientale. Rich, reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris.

I. Sibirica orientale "Snow Queen." Most enchanting, pure white. Group with either of the two mentioned above.

Lathyrus—Perennial Pea

A real gem among perennials. The individual blossom is exactly the same as a Pink Sweet Pea. Instead of coming singly, however, the display is made doubly beautiful and very striking by a number of the flowers being clustered together. There is no fragrance to the flower. The rich, dark-green foliage is handsome and forms a background for the floral display. It is almost evergreen. Use it for gracefully falling over a wall. On a bank it is splendid, and tied to a stake or trellis it is handsome; grows luxuriantly in any case. It is a perfectly hardy perennial.



The hardy Sweet Pea, which comes in clusters instead of a single blossom on a stem.



The Lilies are at home in such a location as this, where they may have their roots shaded, but raise their heads above the plants to better display their exquisite blossoms.

Lathyrus latifolius grandiflorus. Pink. June to August. 5 to 6 feet.

L. latifolius grandiflorus albus. A white variety of the above.

Lavandula—Lavender

The lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers, so useful for the linen closet. Gray, evergreen foliage.

Lavandula vera—English Sweet Lavender. Lavender. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Liatris—Blazing Star

The long spikes of showy purple flowers very much resemble shooting rockets. A striking border plant.

Liatris pycnostachya. Purple. July and August. 4 feet.

Lilium—Lily

Nodding their graceful heads in mid-summer, filling the air with fragrance and producing wonderful results, the graceful American and Japanese Lilies fill a distinct position in the hardy garden of to-day.

Though thousands are now planted annually, we predict they will be far more popular in a few years, when they become better known.

In solid beds the display is gorgeous, and yet, occupying such small space and thriving as they do in a semi-shaded situation, they are happy among shrubs or rhododendrons, where they can raise their heads above the plants and flower in all their glory.

Give lilies a good, well-drained soil. Avoid the use of fresh tank manure; let it be well rotted and liberally mixed with sand and leaf soil. In fact, it is a good plan to surround each bulb with sand when planting.

Lilium auratum—Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Pure white with gold band. Huge flowers.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. Batmanniae. Rich apricot.

25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. candidum—Madonna Lily. Fragrant, pure white. Tall. Very hardy and lasting.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

L. canadense—Wild Meadow Lily. Orange yellow. Small, but attractive.

10 cents each; 80 cents per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

L. elegans. Various colors. Dwarf. Plant at front.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

L. longiflorum—Easter Lily. Pure White.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum album—White Japanese Lily. All the *speciosums* are lovely, the flowers on branching stems, gracefully suspended.

25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum Melpomene. Bright, rich red.

20 cents each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum roseum. Fragrant rose-colored Lily.

25 cents each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

L. superbum—Turk's Cap Lily. Tall. A much-admired native.

12 cents each; \$1 per 10; \$8 per 100.

L. tenuifolium—Coral Lily. Narrow leaves.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

L. tigrinum splendens—Improved Tiger Lily. Tall.

15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

L. umbellatum. Large, various colored lilies.

15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Fall, of course, is the accepted time in which to plant out the bulbs, but in the spring we invariably have a splendid collection of potted lily bulbs, well rooted, ready to give immediate flower same season. Write for special quotations on these.



The bright, vivid scarlet heads of blossoms of *Lychnis chalcedonica* dominate the garden when in flower.

Linum—Flax Plant

Linum perenne—Blue Flax Plant. A graceful little plant with a profusion of dainty flowers of the loveliest porcelain blue. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

Lobelia—Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower. Most brilliant of all flowers. Might be termed "Hardy Scarlet Sage." Loves moisture. Bright scarlet spikes. August. 1½ feet.

Lupinus—Lupine

The bright display possible with these grand plants accounts for their popularity.

Lupinus polyphyllus—Purple Lupine. Very bold growth. Purple. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

L. polyphyllus—White Lupine. White. May and June. 2 to 3 feet.

Lychnis

This genus includes such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Flower of Jove and others. All good, showy things and very reliable.

Lychnis chalcedonica—Scarlet Lightning. A mass of it is a wonderful sight. Vivid scarlet. July. 3 to 3½ feet.

L. diurna rubra fl. pl. Quite different from the foregoing. Double rosy-red. June and July. 1 foot.

L. Haageana—Maltese Cross. Large flowers. Various colors. June and July. 6 to 9 inches.

L. Flos-cuculi—Ragged Robin. Very showy in masses. Pink. June. 1 to 1½ feet.

L. Flos-Jovis—Flower of Jove. Cerise. May and June. 15 inches.

L. viscaria splendens—Catch-fly. Red. July. 1 to 1½ feet.

Lysimachia—Gooseneck

Lysimachia clethroides—Gooseneck. White flower spikes curiously curved. July to September. 2 to 3 feet.

Good for cutting. Strong growing and looks well massed. Lasting flowers.

Lythrum—Loosestrife

Good for using in moist situations as well as in dryer places.

Lythrum Salicaria is best known, but the following is an improvement:

L. Salicaria roseum superbum. Rose. July and August. 4 to 5 feet.

Monarda—Bergamot

Oswego Tea and Bee Balm. A real old-fashioned favorite. The one we list is the best; we do not catalogue the others.

Monarda didyma splendens. A curious flower in ragged heads. Striking color. Scarlet. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Myosotis—Forget-me-not

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. Likes moisture. Blue. April to July. 6 inches.



The beauty of the double Pæony will never be questioned though the single forms may become popular.

Strong, Healthy Plants—except where specially priced—15c each, postpaid 20c each.



Note the bright display of blossoms in this garden though it is only May. This alone shows the possibilities of the pæony in landscape gardening.

Enothera—Evening Primrose

Very showy perennials, free-flowering and excellent for cutting purposes. Flowers are like small poppies.

Enothera Missouriensis. Good for rockeries. Very large yellow flowers. June to September. 6 inches.

E. speciosa. White. June to August. 1 to 1½ feet.

E. Youngii. Yellow. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

Pæony

When it comes to Pæonies, we don't acknowledge any stock superior to ours, but know that few are as good. At this writing we have one hundred and sixty-one beautiful, distinct named kinds.

These have been picked from double that number. We have trial grounds on which we grow them to find out if they are suitable for cataloging.

Some years ago we made careful preparations to grow a large stock of first-class quality plants. We went out into the Middle West, and from the late well-known pæony specialist, H. A. Terry, secured his whole collection—thousands of wonderful kinds of Pæonies.

These have been carefully grown and tested, and to-day have them carefully tabulated and classified.

With these we grouped some of the most satisfactory known kinds—those which you will see in the best collections grown by pæony enthusiasts.

Not only are our varieties first in quality, but they are good roots from which speedy results may be had. Get freshly dug roots, like these of ours, in preference to the dry roots so frequently sold to the public. A shriveled tuber is bound to be devitalized to a certain degree.

Pæonia Moutan Banksii—Tree Pæony. These pæonies make wood from season to season, eventually getting to be bushes. Ours are strong, healthy plants. Variety of colors. Bloom in May. \$1.50 each.

P. officinalis fl. pl.—Old-fashioned Early Pæony. Crimson, early May. 25 cents.

P. officinalis alba. White variety of the well-known kind. 25 cents.

P. officinalis rosea. Flesh-colored variety of the same kind. 25 cents.

P. tenuifolia fl. pl.—Fennel-leaved Pæony. Full double crimson flowers. Earliest of pæonies. Distinctive because of the beautiful fern foliage. Totally unlike any other pæony. 25 cents.

Popular Named Pæonies

Space will not permit listing any but a limited few of the better kind. If you seek a wide selection ask for our complete list.



The old-fashioned, hardy garden Phlox. An indispensable mid-summer perennial.

Compte de Paris. Outer petals pink, center deeper, suffused with salmon yellow, producing a rich result in color effect. A most excellent variety. 50 cents.

Delicatissima. A late-flowering pæony of rare beauty. Full double, immense blossom, delicate clear pink, lighter in the center. Very fragrant and blooms freely. \$1.

Duchesse d'Orleans. A remarkably fine pæony. Large, full, well-formed flower, deep, carmine pink suffused with pink and salmon in the center with noticeable violet tints. 75 cents.

Festiva Maxima. As near a perfect pæony as one could desire. Full double flower. Of large size. It is pure white except for a few flecks of crimson on some of the center petals. 50 cents. Worth double the sum.

General Grant. (T) Terry may well have felt proud of this exquisite flower. Large, double blossom of rich blood-red. A strong-growing plant and very free flowering. 75 cents.

Grandiflora. (Richardson's) A bright, flesh pink flower of double form and immense size. Late and quite fragrant. 50 cents.

La Tulipe. A distinct and valuable pæony. A large, globular flower of a clear, flesh pink, shaded to cream and ivory white. Center petals tipped carmine, outer petals striped. \$1.

Leslie. A good, showy, double crimson pæony, inner petals tipped lighter. Fine. Free flowering and excellent foliage. 50 cents.

Madam Chaumy. A glorious pæony. Soft pink, shaded bright rose with silvery border. Late. 50 cents.

Modeste Guerin. Anemone-flowered. Guard petals rosy pink, center shaded lighter. Free bloomer. Priced higher by others. 50 cents.

Queen Victoria. A full, strong white, with creamy center. A standard variety of great merit. 25 cents.

Reine des Francaise. Guard petals rose, with center white, shaded yellow. 50 cents.

Tricolor Grandiflora. Outer petals good, deep rose, center shading to salmon and lighter. 25 cents.

Victoria Tricolor. Large, deep rose, center pink shaded yellow or straw. Standard variety. 25 cents.

Single Mixed. These are excellent plants. The single flower is becoming more popular every day, and here is an opportunity to get some at a low figure. 10 for \$1.50, 25 for \$3.50, 50 for \$6.

Papaver—Poppy

Reasonable, indeed, is the enthusiasm of the lover of poppies—the rich Oriental kind, with their huge, gorgeous blooms.

The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion. **Papaver nudicaule—Iceland Poppy.** Yellow or white. May to July. 6 inches to 1 foot.

P. orientale—Oriental Poppy. Huge scarlet flowers. June. 2 to 2½ feet.

P. orientale "Livermore." Blood red. June 2 to 2½ feet.

P. orientale "Royal Scarlet." Intense scarlet. June. 2 to 2½ feet.

Pentstemon—Beard Tongue

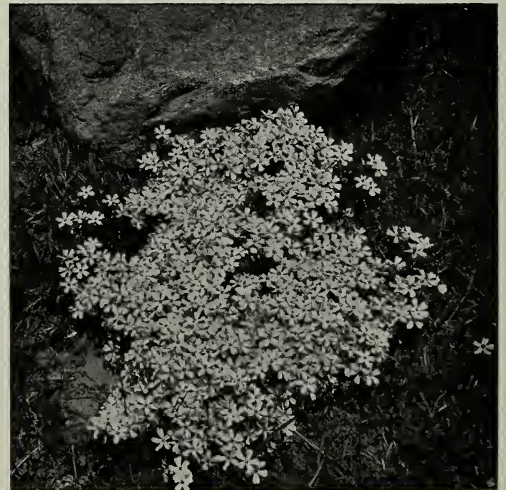
Excellent for massing or border planting. One can also get such lovely flowers for cutting, in a quantity of shades.

Pentstemon barbatus coccineus. Long, narrow, tubular flowers, clothing long graceful stems. Brilliant scarlet. June to August. 3 to 4 feet.

P. Digitalis. Quite different from the preceding. More like a Phlox in effect. White. June and July. 3 to 3½ feet.

Phlox

Phlox are a garden in themselves. There is nothing quite equal to them in all-round good qualities.



One of the best flowers for a ground carpet is the Mountain Pink or Moss Pink—*Phlox subulata* in variety.

Formerly they consisted of white and a few dull shades of pink and purple, but not so now. There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white.

The colors are apt to deteriorate in old plants. The secret of success is keep your plants young.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring, and *P. divaricata*, the blue or pale lilac Phlox, so useful for massing.

Phlox decussata—Hardy Garden Phlox. Under this classification are the popular, named Phlox in a great variety. Among the best may be listed:

Aurora Borealis. Rich orange-crimson.

Bridesmaid. White, bright crimson center.

Carran d'Ache. Rosy carmine, white eye.

Champs Elysees. Rich, dark reddish-purple, fades to purple and white.

Coquelicot. Fine pure scarlet.

Epopée. Rich violet, fiery center.

Eugène Danzanvilliers. Lilac, shading to white, white center.

Gen. Chanzy. Fiery orange, deep carmine center.

Independence. Large pure white.

La Vague. Clear pink, vermilion center.

L'Espérance. Clear lilac, large white center, beautifully shaded.

L'Evenement. Delicate pink, tinted salmon, crimson eye.

Lord Raleigh. Dark violet.

Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye.

Mad. P. Langier. Bright red, dark eye.

Molière. Salmon-tinted rose, carmine eye.

Pantheon. Brilliant carmine-rose.

Prof. Schliemann. Bright lilac-rose, crimson center.

Queen. Good pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-carmine center.

Terre Neuve. Lilac, crimson center.

Wm. Robinson. Tall, brilliant salmon-pink.

Phlox divaricata. Pale blue and lilac. Creeping. Medium high. May and June. 1 to 1½ feet.

Phlox subulata—Mountain Pink. Low creeping. Showy carpets of color in early spring.

In the following varieties:

Alba. Pure white.

Brittoni. Soft pink.

Rosea. Bright rose.

Sadie. Lavender.

Physostegia—Obedient Plant

An excellent plant, with long-flowering spikes, fine for cutting purposes.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright pink and white. August. 2½ to 3½ feet.

Platycodon—Japanese Bellflower

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue.

The flowers in bud are like little balloons. One of the most satisfactory of all perennials. Dark green foliage.



Useful for cutting, and continuing to flower for some time, makes *Physostegia virginica alba* popular.

Platycodon grandiflora—Balloon Flower. Blue. June to October. 1½ to 2 feet.

P. grandiflora alba. A white variety of the above.

P. Mariesii. Dwarf. Blue. June to October. 1½ feet.

P. Mariesii alba. White. June to October. 1½ feet.

P. Mariesii macrantha. Dark blue. June to October. 1½ feet.

Plumbago—Leadwort

Plumbago Larpentæ. Excellent rock plant. Lovely flowers, of an intense shade of blue. Late growth in spring makes it excellent to associate with bulbs. August to October. 9 to 12 inches.

Polemonium—Jacob's Ladder

Polemonium Richardsoni. A stately plant, with lovely curling foliage. Pretty flowers. Blue. May and June. 1 to 1½ feet.

Polygonum

Polygonum compactum. New dwarf form of great merit. Makes an abundance of growth. White. August and September. 2½ to 3 feet.

P. cuspidatum. A splendid, rank-growing perennial for creating striking effects in moist situations. Spreads at the root. An admirable plant in the right place. White. August and September. 6 feet.

Primula—Primrose

The English Primrose, with its yellow blossoms, and the other kinds, with flowers of every color, are most pleasing plants for the border. A little shade is beneficial.



Almost everyone knows *Rudbeckia Newmanni* under its common name Black-eyed Susan. Excellent for cutting.

Primula Polyantha—Cowslips. Clusters of flowers on each stem. Various colors. April to June. 6 inches.

P. veris elatior cœrulea. Blue. April to June. 6 inches.

P. vulgaris—English Primrose. Yellow. April to June. 6 inches.

Pyrethrum—Feverfew

One of the most useful of hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and continue improving from year to year.

Pyrethrum parthenifolium fl. pl.—Feverfew. Double white button flowers. June to August. 1½ to 2 feet.

P. roseum. Very pretty daisy-like flowers. Quite unlike the preceding. Low foliage. Flowers on good stems. Single. In shades from red to white. June. 1 to 1½ feet.

P. uliginosum—Giant Daisy. Flowers very profusely. White. August and September. 2 to 2½ feet.

Ranunculus—Buttercup

This bright, double yellow flower is decidedly showy. Rich shining foliage. A good rock plant, where water is not entirely absent. Thrives wonderfully in a moist soil.

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. Double yellow buttons. April to June. 1 to 1½ feet.

Rudbeckia

Very free-flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

Rudbeckia laciniata "Golden Glow." Flowers are double yellow balls. August and September. 6 to 7 feet.

R. Newmanni—Black-eyed Susan. The attractive yellow field daisy with brown eye. Orange. August and September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Saponaria—Bouncing Bett

An improved double form of the real old-fashioned flower of grandmother's garden.

Saponaria officinalis fl. pl. Double bright rose. July to September. 1½ to 2 feet.

Scabiosa—Blue Bonnet

Scabiosa Caucasicæ. Blue. June to August. 1½ feet.

Sedum

The Love-entangle is a fine ground cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

Sedum sexangulare—Love-entangle. Much used on graves, in hanging baskets and rock work. Yellow. June. 3 to 4 inches.

S. spectabilis—Live-forever or Showy Sedum. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending. August and September. 1 foot. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will. Always neat.

Spiræa

Spiræas are all more or less partial to wet places, though such a situation is not necessary



Stokesia cyanea or Stokes' Aster reminds one something of a Chinese Aster. The blue of the flower is very attractive.



Very few know this flower though it is decidedly pretty. It is *Thermopsis Caroliniana*, and the pea-shaped blossoms are a golden yellow.

for their success. All have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

Spiraea filipendula fl. pl. Double white flowers, in clusters on stiff stems. May to August. 9 to 12 inches.

S. Japonica multiflora compacta. The variety forced at Easter. White plumes. May. 1 foot.

S. lobata-venusta. Unusually fine. Rosy carmine. June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

S. palmata elegans. Superior foliage, pink. June and July. 2 to 2½ feet.

S. ulmaria alba plena. Double white. June and July. 3 to 3½ feet.

Statice—Sea Lavender

Misty sprays of delicate blue flowers. Excellent for bouquet purposes. An unusual effective plant. This is an improved form.

Statice Gmelini. Violet-blue. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Stokesia—Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. Considered one of the best hardy perennials. Blue. June to September. 1 to 1½ feet.

Thalictrum—Meadow Rue

Thrifty growing. Flowers plummy, of a delicate, pleasing character. Foliage like a maiden-hair fern.

Thalictrum equilegifolium roseum. Rosy pink. July and August. 3 feet.

Thermopsis

A very choice, pleasing plant. Upright spikes of yellow, pea-shaped blossoms. Might be termed "Yellow Larkspur." Should be in every collection.

Thermopsis Caroliniana. Yellow. June. 3 to 4 feet.

Tritoma—Red-Hot-Poker

A flamboyant flower of exceptional merit. Appropriately named. The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation.

Tritoma uvaria "Pfitzeri." Coral-red and yellow. July to October. 1½ to 2 feet.

Trollius—Globe Flower

Dwarf, with flowers like huge buttercups.

Trollius Asiaticus. Orange. May. 1 foot.

T. Europæus. Yellow. May and June. 1 foot.

Valeriana—Hardy Heliotrope

Valeriana officinalis. A peculiar strong fragrance. Rose pink. June and July. 2 to 2½ feet.

Veronica—Speedwell

Veronicas are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock garden. Very free flowering and hardy.

Veronica candida. Silvery foliage. A lovely combination. Blue. June and July. 6 to 9 inches.

V. Hendersoni (*longifolia subsessilis*). A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Big blue spikes. August. 1½ to 2 feet.

V. montana. Slender spikes in marvelous profusion, carpeting the earth. Blue. June. 1 to 1½ feet.

Vinca—Periwinkle or Myrtle

Well known to all. Good for a ground covering. Evergreen.

Vinca minor. Blue flowers. April and May, trailing.

Viola—Violet

The cultivated fragrant violets.

Viola odorata—Fragrant Blue Violet. Blue. April and May. 4 inches.

V. odorata alba—White Fragrant Violet. White. April and May. 4 inches.

V. odorata "Czar"—Double Blue Violet. Double blue. April and May. 4 inches.

All these Perennials are Beyond the Nursing Stage

Unlike the usual perennial sold by nurserymen and dealers, our strong field-grown or potted plants will be found to be *ready* to give a most satisfactory display.

At the same time our prices, instead of being higher, as is warranted, are quite reasonable, lower in fact than most growers.

Tell us, if you cannot agree with these statements, and we will prove them.



The shady place, where nothing grows, will be made attractive by a bed of our hardy ferns. Let us make you up a selection.

HARDY FERNS

Well may the ferns be considered in all garden plans, filling as they do, a position that no other plants could occupy as well.

What grand effects are obtained by planting them along the base of walls, in shady nooks and corners, or interspersed with Rhododendrons and other shade-loving plants.

A moist situation is also a home where they do well; in fact, their native haunt.

Not only do the ferns make pleasing effects in the summer, but many, of evergreen nature, afford a pretty landscape effect in winter.

Adiantum—Maiden Hair Fern

Adiantum pedatum. Delicate and graceful foliage, so well known as to need little description. Grows 9 to 18 inches high.

Aspidium

Aspidium acrostichoides—Christmas Fern. Evergreen. 1 foot high. Easily grown and very pretty.

A. marginale—Evergreen Wood Fern. Evergreen. 1 to 2 feet. Rich, dark green. Delights in a shady hillside or rockery.

A. spinulosum. Evergreen, 18 inches, very fine foliage. Quite a prominent fern in moist woods and on shaded banks.

A. Thelypteris—Marsh Shield Fern. One foot high, thrives in a wet, open position. Makes a good effect when massed.

Asplenium—Spleenwort

Asplenium angustifolium—Narrow-leaved Spleenwort. Light green, graceful fronds. 1 to 3 feet high. It likes shade and moisture.

Dicksonia

Dicksonia punctilobula—Gossamer Fern. 1 to 2 feet. Pale green fronds, which are sweet-scented.

Onoclea

Onoclea Struthiopteris—Ostrich Fern. Strong-growing fern. 3 to 5 feet. Very graceful, and produces excellent, bold effects.

Osmunda

Osmunda cinnamomea—Cinnamon Fern. 2 to 5 feet high. Strong, erect fronds. The fertile fronds are a cinnamon brown color.

O. regalis—Royal Fern. 3 feet fronds, almost a foot wide. Loves moisture.

Polypodium—Polypody

Polypodium vulgare—Common Polypody. 4 to 10 inches, forming dense mats. Excellent for crevices in rocks.

HARDY GRASSES

The common striped grass, well known to all, is *Eulalia variegata*. A decidedly pretty striped grass, the bars of which run crosswise, is *Eulalia Zebrina*.

Spring planting is to be recommended for all these grasses.

Prices on all Grasses. Root-clumps, 6 in. diameter, 25 cents each. Extra heavy clumps, 50 cents each.

Pretty and lasting effects can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they appear at home. If a formal bed is being treated, they are unquestionably the plants to give the best all-around effect, spring, summer and fall.

Bambusa—Bamboo

Bambusa Metake—Hardy Bamboo. Splendid, rich, green foliage. Gets 5 to 6 feet high. Almost evergreen.

Eulalia—False Pampas

The real Pampas Grass is not hardy in the North. These Eulalias are our very good, hardy substitutes.

Eulalia Japonica. 6 to 8 feet. Rich, green foliage, which waves with the slightest breeze. Very graceful.

E. Japonica gracillima univitata. 5 to 7 feet. Narrow-leaved variety of the one above, therefore very graceful and pleasing.

E. Japonica variegata. 4 to 5 feet. Striped with white variegation, forming a striking plant when grouped with the green.

E. Japonica zebrina. 5 to 7 feet. Barred with bronze-yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.



Zebra Grass or *Eulalia Zebrina* is quite unusual, as it is barred with bronze yellow. The illustration shows this.

HOW TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

A pretty lawn has a charm for every one who can appreciate beauty. The sight of a well-kept stretch of healthy grass always delights the eye and the mental impression it gives never fails to be favorable.

A good lawn attracts attention, and whether it be large or small it does much to ornament the home it surrounds. But it must be good. When it shows bare places or patches where the weeds have gained mastery the effect is the reverse of favorable.

The principles upon which the success of a lawn are based seem to be well fixed in the minds of most persons. They know that a foundation of good, deep soil is necessary; that food should be available in liberal quantities; that proper drainage is essential; that too much shade is harmful; but they do not appear to understand the way to remove that pest, "fall grass," as many inquiries indicate. Keep it closely cut to prevent seeding or permit the sparrows to eat the seeds—how they do enjoy them—but, best of all, tear it up roots and all by hand. Cut it out with a knife or sharp tool and do it before it seeds. Though the work is slow and tiresome, the method is most effective.

It is impossible to make a good lawn with poor seed. Good seed is of prime importance. But what kind to use—that's the question. There are so many fancy mixtures, blends, formulas, etc., offered—and many of them have real enticing one. In the multitude of brands there surely is names—that the right selection is a most difficult confusion. Select Meehans' Peerless Grass Mixture and you cannot go astray. It is an honest, dependable mixture and is generally suitable for a wide variety of conditions.

Meehans' Peerless Grass Mixture

Our great faith in Peerless Mixture is founded upon the satisfactory results it universally produces. We know it is worthy of confidence. We feel safe in strongly recommending it.

Meehans' Peerless Mixture is a rare combination of many varieties of the highest value and quality. These are mixed in the proper proportions, the private formula being the result of our own experience of many years. The demands upon the Landscape Department made the pressing need of such a mixture very apparent. This department has used hundreds of bushels on its many operations, with marked success.

The bushel is a liberal one—20 pounds—and the price is reasonable. Spread from three to five bushels to an acre. Scratch bare places in the lawn with a sharp-toothed rake, scatter the seed plentifully, then roll it.

1 qt.	\$0 25
1 qt., postpaid	30
1 bushel (20 pounds)	5 50
5 bushel lots, per bushel	5 25
10 bushel lots, per bushel	5 00

Quantity Required: One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

Meehans' Shady Lawn Grass Seed

Have you a shaded lawn?

Why not get a good growth of grass on it by sowing a mixture that contains the proper kinds of grasses?

Some grasses flourish as well in shade or partial shade as the Kentucky Blue does in the sun.

Meehans' Shady Lawn Grass Seed is just such a mixture. It is a combination of grass seeds known to do well in the shady spot, so often the one trying condition connected with the beautification of the lawn.

1 qt.	\$0 35
1 qt., postpaid	40
1 bushel (20 pounds)	6 00
5 bushel lots, per bushel	5 75
10 bushel lots, per bushel	5 50

Quantity Required: One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

EVERY LAWN NEEDS FOOD

Though the need of food may not be apparent, the lawn needs to be regularly fed. You may think that there is plenty in the soil, but consider that every day during the long-growing season the millions of little grass plants are using the available supply. "A stitch in time saves nine." Do not wait until the lawn shows signs of starvation before giving it attention. Be charitable to it in a broad-minded way. Treat it so well every year that there will be no need of drastic measures. A little care each season is the best form of economy. To improve a run-down, neglected lawn is of far more trouble and expense.

We handle high-grade fertilizers. All the leading brands may be obtained from us, as well as special combinations. A specialty is made of Canadian Unleached Hard Wood Ashes and Unadulterated Bone Meal.

Meehans' Canadian Wood Ashes

To sweeten a sour lawn or improve a heavy soil, use wood ashes. When you do, see that they are good all the way through. By experience we have learned that there are a *great many* grades. Here is as good as money will buy. Ashes from the hardwood section of Canada, all unleached and of the highest fertilizing value.

These may be applied on the same ground on which bone meal has been used, but let it follow three or four weeks later.

50 pounds	\$1 00
100 pounds	1 50
1 barrel (200 pounds)	2 75
1000 pounds	11 00
1 ton (2000 pounds)	22 00
1 ton, delivered locally	24 00

We can quote very low rates on carload lots.
Quantity Required: One pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

Meehans' Unadulterated Bone Meal

Though not the pleasantest article to handle, bone meal certainly contains the real plant food. It gets to work quickly if spread early, and you can *see* results. You may pay more but you can't get better than the high grade we offer.

25 pounds	\$0 75
50 pounds	1 25
100 pounds	2 00
1 ton (2000 pounds)	32 00
1 ton, delivered locally	34 00

Quantity Required: One pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

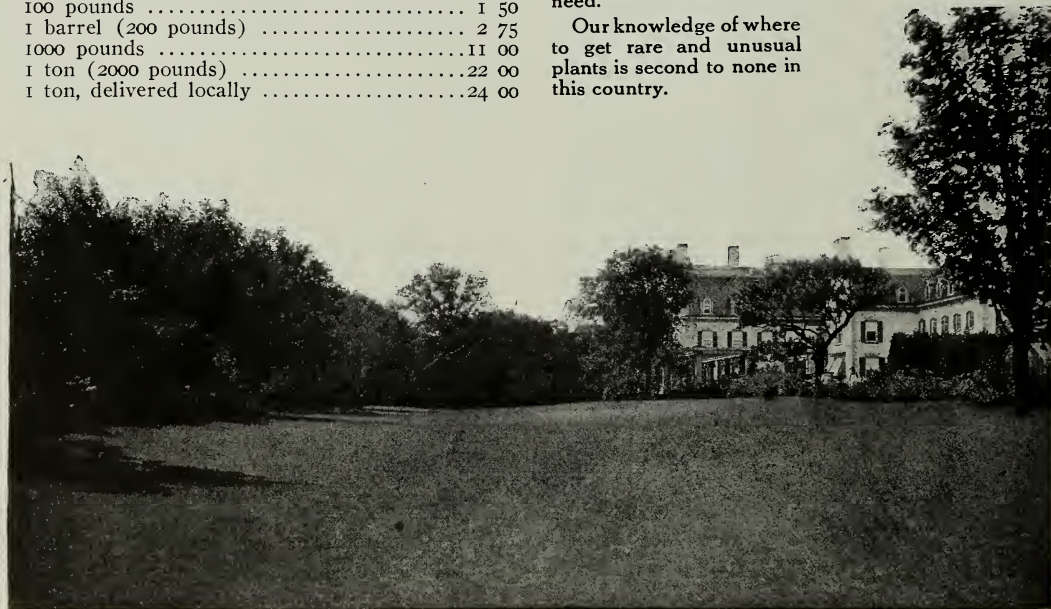
An Immense Collection of Plants

This book does not begin to list all the kinds of plants we grow. We have as many again and plants too which in many cases are unobtainable elsewhere.

You may realize that in almost sixty years of business experience we have gathered a collection of plants impossible to obtain in a few years.

Let us hear from you, no matter what plants you need.

Our knowledge of where to get rare and unusual plants is second to none in this country.



Here is a lawn which shows the results possible from a careful selection of grass seed at first, followed by systematic feedings of good fertilizers.

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*Prices STRICTLY NET. Monthly credit gladly
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(OVER)

Some Valuable Hints

Altheas thrive best in light, well-drained soil. To put a heavy soil in condition for such planting, mix it well with coal ashes.

In making a good lawn the soil should be eighteen inches to two feet in depth, and kept well fertilized. The grass should be cut regularly, the knives of the mower kept set quite high.

To keep cut flowers, cut the stems under water so as to prevent air bubbles forming in the sap vessels and stop the water from flowing in.

By cutting the seed pod from tulip blooms at the time of formation of the pod, the blooms will last a week or ten days longer than they otherwise would.

Bulbs planted too close have a tendency to split up and form new bulbs, and the bloom is lost. Planting bulbs too deep will also interfere with the flowering.

Azalea amana does not look very well arranged in groups, as they have insufficient foliage to form a proper background for the profusion of bloom they carry. Single plants set along the border of the evergreen or shrubbery bed appear to advantage.

Viola palmata, common blue violet, on account of its fine foliage and compact growing habit, makes a good carpet for bare places where it is difficult to get grass to take hold. It also makes a fair edging for beds and borders.

During the hot, dry weather the foliage of some evergreens becomes speckled and yellowish, especially the box and fir. This is the work of the Red Spider. To get rid of this pest, spray with whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

G. W. O.

Book Reviews

Shade Trees in Towns and Cities, by William Solotaroff; published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Price \$3.00

I think I can say without qualification that this is the best book of its kind that I have ever seen. I can even go further and say that it is the only book of its kind.

There are some minor details with which I do not agree, but it is a book which any one could study to advantage and ought to be in the hands of every one interested in these subjects. It is so complete in the ground which it covers that there is very little to comment upon. Even to those who merely wish to study the subject it is of great value, particularly in the description of the more common kinds of shade trees planted in different sections. The chapter on "The Care of Street Trees," is also of value, as probably 90 per cent. of trees planted are left to themselves, and instead of developing into healthy, well trained specimens they soon become out of shape and frequently troublesome.

One might criticise some of the illustrations. The line of the cut on page 120, shown by A-B., is too flat and would require too great a length of time in healing. Plate 26, No. 1, shows plainly the proper point to remove a limb, that is, about one-quarter of the distance between lines C-D and A-B, probably less than a quarter and nearer to C-D. A-B is incorrect for reasons given in describing the cut. C-D is a little too flat or too close, although not so bad as the one on page 120. Just beyond C-D there is a quick lessening of the bulk of the limb. This is the place which I designate as the "collar" and the proper place to remove a limb.

The description of "Injuries to Shade Trees." should be productive of good results if the book falls into the hands of those interested in the matter, overhead wires and mutilation by horses being particularly damaging, although I suppose not more so than the inexperienced pruner.

The description of "Injurious Insects, Fungous Diseases, etc." enables the reader to secure knowledge which gives him the opportunity to detect these serious drawbacks to successful tree raising. Owing to the increased enlargement of cities and even suburban villages the natural enemies of insects are being destroyed and it is therefore necessary for man to take up the work in his own defense.

J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN.

How To Lay Out Suburban Home Grounds, by Herbert J. Kellaway; published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Price, \$2.00.

A work which gives information in plain language and terms which are understood by the layman. The writer is undoubtedly a self made man and seems to have based his knowledge on observation and experience.

Of special merit are his notes concerning the value of carefully studying before building, or even before purchasing, local conditions, locations of buildings, roads, drainage, etc., particularly as they refer to points of future economy of construction and harmony.

Another point worthy of comment is his advice that the "plans and sketches shown are not to be carried out, but only examples of what can be done." It is very seldom that effects can be duplicated or reproduced on another property with the same effect as in the original.

The scope of the landscape gardener is well defined on page 92 and places before the reader much food for thought. J. F. M.

Rhus Osbeckii—"Japanese Sumach"

As well known as may be, the Sumachs, the subject of our notes, is one not commonly seen in plantings.

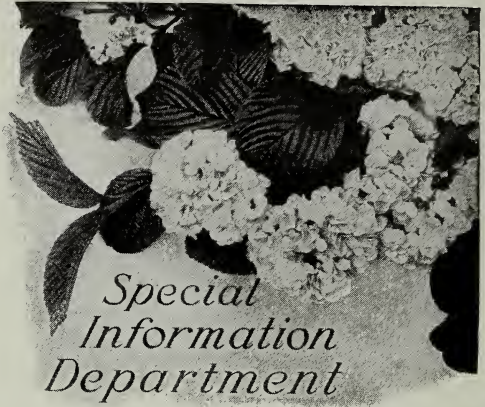
Like many other trees of Japanese origin, it has a certain individuality about it that makes it distinct from the other members of the genera.

A few days since, the writer was attracted to a beautiful specimen of it in full bloom on a lawn at St. Davids, Pa.

The plant in question had attained a height of 14 feet and each branch and lateral had terminated in a large inflorescence of small, white flowers, the individual panicles being as large, if not larger, than the well-known *Hydrangea grandiflora*. Imagine, then, what an ornamental feature this plant may be with its tropical-looking, compound foliage surmounted with such a floral display. Another distinctive feature about it is that the petiole or stem of the leaf is winged in excess of that of any other Sumach.

While we have much to say in praise of its excellent foliage during the major part of the season, and the fact that it gives us flowers at a time when there are but few other trees in bloom, yet its beauty does not end here, for, with the coming of autumn, its foliage, in dying, glorifies the plant in rich colors of crimson and gold.

E. MATTHEWS.



Poor Color in Japanese Maples

"In the spring of 1910 I purchased a blood-red Japanese maple. The tree has done well, but only a few top shoots retain the original color, the rest of the leaves having turned green. Is there any way of restoring the red color?" W. T. P.

From your description we are convinced the plant is all right and that the present appearance is due to a second growth which not uncommonly appears just about this time.

All blood-leaved Japanese maples put forth these colored leaves in early spring and they gradually fade green. The growth is usually confined to the first four or five weeks in the early summer, but sometimes the plant is incited to the second growth at this period, and, of course, that new growth makes the same red leaves as the new growth in spring.

Paulownia

There is a splendid specimen tree on a lawn near my home, which bears showy panicles of purple flowers in early spring. Can you tell me what it is and whether hardy in Connecticut? T. K. M.

The tree you speak of must be the "Empress tree," *Paulownia imperialis*. Without doubt, it will be hardy in Connecticut. The only trouble as to its hardiness is experienced by the nurserymen growing it from the seedling stage. During this time, until it assumes tree-like proportions it will invariably lose some of its wood from winter killing. To lessen this, we wrap the young trunk in paper during winter, which greatly helps to preserve the wood, and in a few years its wood will be sufficiently hard to withstand zero weather.

Will Planting Pay Now?

I have considerable planting to do on my place either this fall or next spring. Will I gain by planting this fall, or will better results come from attending to the work in the spring?

S. B. N.

Fall is a splendid time to plant the majority of ornamental nursery stock. There are some things which in our experience do better when planted in the spring. We refer you to Mr. Pond's article on this subject for further details.

Removing Plants from Paper Pots

"Regarding shrubs and plants in paper pots—can you tell me whether they should be removed from the pots or not?"

W. S. M.

It really makes very little difference as to whether or not the paper pots in which shrubs and plants are shipped are removed when planting. If the stock be well rooted and has carried well, the paper pots can easily be removed without disturbance. If, however, the ball of earth has become loosened it is just as well to plant pot and all, only seeing that the bottom of the pot is loosened somewhat, so that the roots can easily penetrate.

Tree Injury

"I have a very nice shade tree in front of my residence, a Norway Maple about ten years old.

"There was a wagon run against it the other day and cracked the bark on the one side about 12 or 15 inches. The lower part of the crack is loose and about 6 inches of the bark is dead and stands away from the tree, exposing the trunk of the tree. The trunk is not injured in any way.

"It seems to be in a very healthy condition and it occurs to me that if the trunk of the tree is exposed where the bark is dead it might rot. Where the bark is cracked above this it seems to be tight to the trunk of the tree. This, you will understand, is only one side of the tree."

H. W. K.

In the treatment of the Norway Maple we would advise that you remove the loose bark and see that the edges of what remains are carefully pared with a knife, that there may be no ragged edges.

Any good, thick roofing paint is all right. Black seems to harmonize best with the color of the bark and is least unsightly. Put it on thick and repeat it when there is a likelihood it has worn off. Do not use any binding, as, while there

is no harm in it, as a permanent protection it is not satisfactory. It harbors insects and encourages dampness, both of which are bad. Thickly painted, a plant is better for exposure to air and light and is more sightly.

Pleasing Combination of Plants

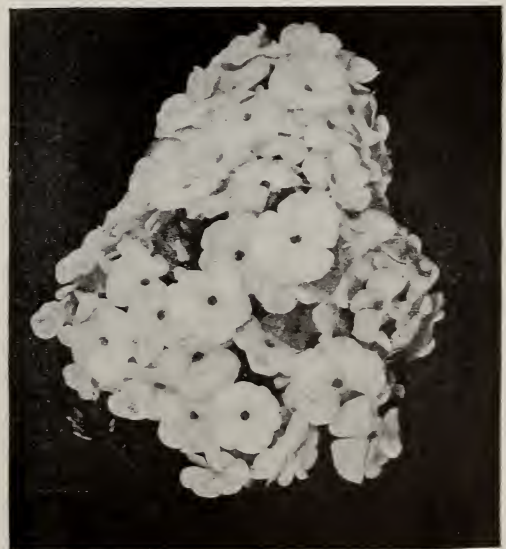
The Wichuraiana and other climbing roses are very prolific bloomers but some of them lack good foliage background. To overcome this, *Ampelopsis Veitchii* may be planted with them; its dark green leaves make a good contrast.

Phlox Richard Wallace

There is much to admire in Hardy Garden Phlox, and they have received recognition for many years from garden lovers. With our host of new and choicer kinds, we should be encouraged to a much greater use of them.

The subject of these notes, the variety Richard Wallace, has many merits. The flower, which, as an individual is large, is pure white with a carmine eye. The corolla tube carries the carmine tint and adds much to the attractiveness. The flower clusters or heads are large and showy. Similar to the other light-colored varieties, the foliage is a pleasing shade of very light green. A fairly tall grower, the variety makes a splendid appearance when massed. It mingles well with many kinds. It is rather delicately scented, which should make it a favorite for cutting.

S. V. WILCOX.



Richard Wallace is a good Phlox for size and also color contrast.

The Clematis

Planting Conditions and Prevention of Disease

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

Western New York Horticultural Society, in 1890, says: 'At first sight there are strong reasons for locating the seat of the disease in a limited section of the vine near the ground. This section has a diseased appearance; the plant dies down to this point; and later fresh shoots are sent out from below it as if the roots were healthy. It was doubtless these reasons that led Professor Arthur to look upon a fungus, which he found in the plant at this point, as the cause of the disease. But my studies have convinced me that this fungus simply accompanies the disease, and that the cause of it is very different. Every grower of Clematis has observed healthy growths of varying size upon the roots of some of the plants. It is in these knots or galls that the cause of the disease is to be found. If a gall be cut across and the section examined with a hand lens of moderately high power, there will be found embedded in the abnormal plant growth, small, pear-shaped bodies of the same color as the cut surface of the root, but rendered easily visible by their smooth, polished surface. These pear-shaped bodies are sacs containing a large number of eggs. In fact, each sac is the body of a worm which has become greatly distended by the eggs which have been developed within it. It is these worms cankering the roots of the plants that cause disease.'

"But in 'The Flower Garden,' by Ida D. Bennett, the author says: 'The nodules on the Clematis roots are stores of nourishment like the nodules on Clover roots.'

We have not made the kind of study of the Clematis disease that would make our statement authoritative, but our practical observations do not favor the worm-canker idea, but rather that of local affection.

"As to preventives, one says: 'I would strongly advise the use of Bordeaux Mixture upon the first sign of the blight, and repeat this spraying until three or four applications have been made. The spraying should be directed against the lower part of the vines, as it is there that the disease centers.' Another says: 'Apply a handful of wood ashes to the soil, digging it in, or use the same amount of slaked lime, mixing it well through the earth.' Another says: 'Cosmos Borer is very destructive to the Cosmos and Clematis. The preventative is a teaspoonful of Paris Green to three gallons of water, poured around the base of the plant, using sufficient to wet the ground

three or four inches deep. Begin when the plant is a foot high, and continue until fully grown.'

The wise man will not make a choice among these suggested preventatives. Each has merit as health-retainers. Of the Paris Green formula we are skeptical, though frankly we never tried it. The method of application is in itself wholly impractical.

We trust these comments will begin to crystallize the subject of cause and treatment, and that the coming season may bring investigations which will completely solve this mooted question.

To Recall By-gone Days

Perhaps no condition of youth furnishes more lasting, pleasant recollections than that which pertains to outdoor life, on the farm, in field, meadow, orchard, garden and woodland.

To one it is this; to another, that; but to each the memory may be most precious.

Without association many quite meritorious things will interest the average person but slightly. For example, the persimmon. Who cares for it? A tree with nothing much above the average in good looks; its fruit "unfit to eat," some would say. But, yes, find the man or woman who, as a child, has hovered around such a tree near the old home about the time Jack Frost was giving them that "rotten" appearance which proved them highly delectable, and you have a persimmon enthusiast. These will tell you that there is no flavor like or equal to that of persimmon; that it is a fine tree, grows in beautiful rounded outlines, and has neat foliage that will keep green late into the winter.

For old time's sake, can you blame them for such feelings? Certainly not the writer, for he has had that experience! S. M. M.

Planting the Home Grounds

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

would not jeopardize his reputation to make such a recommendation.

Some solitary specimens and small groups may be judiciously located, but should usually be under expert advice.

The safest and sanest plantings are on the boundaries. Here is a glorious opportunity for effects in form and color, foliage, flower and berry; mass effects, vistas, secluded walks and little gardens. Even small grounds, if carefully planned, may easily embody all these features.

What a pity it is that the average place of medium size is either totally neglected or indifferently planted, when there are such tremendous possibilities!



No wonder there is rivalry between the pæonies and roses when one may get such exquisite bloom as these.

The Peony

EDWIN MATTHEWS

WHO has seen, in May and June, as a sea of bloom, a track of this magnificent perennial in the nursery and has not shown ecstatic delight on beholding them.

It is not necessary, however, to see them in large quantities to love the Peony.

Take a single blossom from the solitary plant in your garden. Notice the satiny texture of the petals, their fragrance, their changing hues as you hold a flower at different angles in the sunlight, and you must appreciate the beauty of this plant.

The many varieties of Peonies, as we know them to-day, are the outcome of the hybridist's art and patience in selection and hybridization, till, from the few old primitive forms, which were grown in gardens centuries ago, we have the thousand and one varieties in their varied shades of color and form.

The Moutan, or "Tree Peony," while resembling the herbaceous section in flower and foliage, differs from them in one particular—namely, it does not die down to below the ground level, as do the latter, but, year by year, a

woody stem is formed, till eventually a shrub-like appearance is gained.

Taking the family as a whole, they are not fastidious in their requirements. Ordinary good *deep* garden soil suits them, with annual dressing of well-rotted manure given in late fall. They like a good proportion of sunlight and moisture, and are most effective when massed either in a bed to themselves or in bold groups in the hardy garden.

The first to bloom is *P. tenuifolia*, a beautiful little low-growing species, with finely cut foliage, which, apart from the deep-red flower, is a charming feature in itself.

Next in order is the old crimson *P. officinalis* and its pink counterpart, "*rosea*," both satisfactory kinds and never failing to make a splendid showing.

Following the above are the bulk of the varieties of *P. Sinensis*, in colors ranging from the purest white to the deepest crimson.

Quite a long season of bloom can be secured from the Peony family alone, when careful selection is made, keeping in view the difference in the time of flowering of the various kinds, and what beautiful effects are gained when the many shades of color are intelligently harmonized.

Ornamental Hedges

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

hedge where it will be subjected to continual shade. This has often been a costly experiment. The Japanese cedars, such as *Retinispora plumosa*, *plumosa aurea* and *squarrosa*, produce decidedly pretty effects, though they require very careful attention in point of pruning, and winter protection from heavy snows. In localities where broad-leaved evergreens flourish, quite a novel and pretty hedge can be had from the *Mahonia aquifolia*, or, as it is commonly known, Oregon Grape.

Without question, California Privet is, as the best tall hedge plant, the most popular with the public. Though it has been largely used only for the past fifteen or twenty years, it has established itself as the most popular plant for this purpose. It is surprising how quickly it develops into a well-formed, bushy hedge. Many people inquire as to the time to prune. The amount of growth made should govern the time to prune. Constant pruning encourages a thick, bushy hedge, especially in the privet. The Buckthorn, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are commonly used as farm hedges, and for this purpose are very good, but not at all suited for decorative effects on small suburban places. Of all dwarf deciduous hedge plants, the Japanese Barberry is by far the best. It thrives in almost any situation, and in growing keeps a close, neat habit, not making pruning a necessity, except, possibly, once a season. The foliage, too, is particularly pretty, and in the fall takes on a brilliant scarlet color. In the winter it is effective with its many bright red berries. The purple variety of barberry is another form of hedge that is well worth recommending and retains its purple foliage until late in autumn.

To those wishing flowering hedges there is a wide variety from which to choose. The most popular and well-known kinds are the Rose of Sharon or *Althaea*, with its great variety of color in flowers, some of recent introduction being especially attractive; the White Flowering Spiræa (*Spiræa Van Houttei*) with its pendulous habit of growth and flowering; Burning Bush or *Pyrus Japonica*, coming early in the spring, with its well-known crimson flowers; the common hardy White Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*), with its grand fall display of flowers; the Red Flowering Spiræa (*Spiræa Anthony Waterer*), with its flat heads of flowers appearing all summer; and the dwarf *Deutzia*

gracilis, bearing its dainty white flowers in April, and at all times making a neat, compact hedge. All these are well known and do well in ordinary locations. In addition to these there are several well worth mentioning: The Golden Bell (*Forsythia viridissima*) brings a bright, cheerful show of flowers in early spring and flourishes in almost any location. The lovers of roses can secure a very attractive effect with the Japanese Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), intermingling the red- and white-flowered varieties. The foliage of these roses can be depended upon for a pretty effect at all periods, being immune from all insect attacks. The Tamarisk is a most satisfactory plant for seashore hedging, the salt air having the effect of producing a strong growth. Its delicate sprays of pink flowers are very pretty in contrast with the fern-like foliage. Probably as well known as any flowering plant for hedging are the hawthorns, especially the English kinds. Their strong growth and attractive foliage, coupled with the good and varied forms of foliage, make them all well liked. They are not used as extensively in this country as in England and yet deserve particular mention. In addition to the English varieties, special note should be taken of the American Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*) and the Cockspur Thorn (*Crus-galli*).

The hardy herbaceous perennials may be considered in this article, as they have quite a bearing on the planning of formal gardens and borders. Probably the best for edging are the following: The Variegated-leaved Day Lily (*Funkia undulata variegata*), English daisies (*Bellis perennis*), Candytuft (*Iberis semperflorens superba*), Scotch pinks (*Dianthus plumarius*) in variety, and Sea Thrift (*Armeria maritima*). In connection with these edging plants may also be mentioned the creeping phlox or mountain pinks (*Phlox subulata*) in variety. The possibilities in variety in hedge plants are great, and, in addition to the plants already mentioned, there are others that can be used effectively, depending on the surroundings and exact location.

WARREN J. CHANDLER.

WANTED

The publishers would appreciate a copy of December, 1910, of the *Garden Bulletin*, which is Vol. II, No. 4. This particular number is wanted by the Librarian of Congress for the Congressional Library files. The publishers' supply has been entirely exhausted.

Unique Hedge Plants

True it is that for all general hedging purposes it would be hard to name another plant that would wholly supersede the California Privet.

The excessive use of this plant, however, on large and small properties alike has verily become monotonous.

There are quite a few people, we are sure, who would like to distinguish their grounds from the general run by the use of something unique to form a boundary to their property.

To get away then completely from the stiff (severely clipped into shape) hedge and at the same time secure utility with distinction for the whole year, we will turn our attention to three forms of the beautiful Japanese Cedar and name them with all confidence for this latitude.

Retinispora plumosa, "Green Plume Cedar."

Retinispora plumosa aurea, "Golden Plume Cedar."

Retinispora squarrosa, "Silver Plume Cedar."

So rarely do we ever see these plants in use, except as single specimens, groups, or in beds with other evergreens, that it was with both surprise and pleasure the writer saw a hedge of the silver variety enclosing a very pretty property at Swarthmore, Pa.

After seeing such refined taste displayed in the selection of a hedge plant it was no surprise to find the plantings on the grounds proper quite in harmony with the boundary line.

The position occupied by the hedge was by no means a sheltered one, yet the vigor of the plants attested their hardiness.

Very likely the fact that they were planted in hedge form was a source of protection, as it is commonly known that plants in close contact protect and shelter each other.

The hedge in question was about three to four feet high and making a splendid growth.

What a soft pleasing appearance it made compared with the stiff, hard outline of common Privet hedge.

We could not help wish that such were more often seen.

The green and gold kinds, too, are both as pleasing as the silver, the trio having that graceful, feathery look, which even a close shearing cannot destroy.

But little shearing is required in a hedge of this type and but once a season at the very most.

This in itself is a great saving of labor, considering that ordinary Privet hedge will require

clipping three and four times during a season to keep it in perfect order.

In addition to this saving of expense on the care of the hedge after the initial outlay, have we not something that is most pleasing and interesting in winter, when deciduous hedges have lost their foliage and with the foliage their interest.

E. MATTHEWS.

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