## WILDFLOWERS AND FERNS

Hardy Plants in Rare and Beautiful Varieties


Trollius Laxa (Lemon Clobe Flower)

SPECIAL OFFER:-On all orders for fall received before September 1st and accompanied by full amount in cash we offer a discount of $10 \%$ except on orders for strawberries and books.

## THE



How To Order Wildflowers- In prices are for plants fob. Patnes, transportation charges to be paid by the purchaser. Sin plants of one kind will be sold at the dozen rate, fifty plants at the humdred rate. If a single plant of one kind is desired, take one-third the rate given for three and add five cents.

## NATIVE WILD FLOWERS

Aconitum Uncinatum (Clambering Monkshood). Slate blue. July. Partial shade in Acorus Calamus (Sweetflag). Brownish yellow. Rhizome very fragrant-commonly used for making candy
Actaea Alba (White Baneberry or Doll's Eyes). Cream white feathery flowers in May followed by snow white clusters of glossy herries each tipped with a dot of black.
Dense or light shade in rich leaf mold. $2^{\prime}, 3$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$ Dense or light shade in rich leaf mold. $2^{\prime} .3$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$. clusters of herries in July and August. Shade and leaf mold. $2^{\prime}$. 3 for 6 oc; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Anemone Canadensis (Meadow Anemone). Airy white, single flowers from May through June. Partial shade and rich soil is preferred but will thrive almost anywhere. $9^{\prime \prime}-2^{\prime}$. Few flowers are lovelier than Anemones trembling in a June brecze. Anemone Quinquefolia (Windflower). Tiny white fairy drinking cups in May. Partial shade. Wood soil with leaf mold. $4-7^{\prime \prime}$. These completely disappear after flowering so be careful not to disturb their bed.
Anemonella Thatictroides (Rue Anemone). Lacy dark green foliage. White flowers on airy stems in May not unlike strawberry blossoms. Partial shade. Rich wood soil. 4-7
Aquilegia Canadensls (American Columbine). Bell shaped long spurred flowers in May and June. Bright red outside and clear yellow within. Filled with nectar beloved of the humming birds and bumblebees. Sunny or shady rock cliffs or wild garden. Any good soil. 1-2'.
Aquilegia Caerulea (Colorado Columbine). Long spurred sky blue and white flowers in late May and June, continuing sometimes through the summer. Good garden soil in full sun. $9-12^{\prime \prime}$. 3 for $\$ 1.00$; 12 for $\$ 3.5$
Aqullegla Chrysantha (Golden Columbine). Tall growing and nearly everblooming yellow columbine. Full !un. Any rich soil. $1-2^{\prime} .3$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Arenaria Stricta (Sandwort). A rare Sandwort with a fountain of myriad white, starry flowers for sunny crags and cliffs. May into July. 3 for $\$ 1.05$; 12 for $\$ 3.50$. Arlsaema Trlphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Remembered by all who have spent their childhood in Vermont. Moist woodsy soil in partial shade. Brown green striped hooded flowers in May followed by tight clusters of red berries in late summer 12-18".
Arisaema Dracontium (Green Dragon). Unique. A little later flowering than Jack-in-the-pulpit. If you have Jack you should have a Green Dragon to guard him. runcus Sylvester (Common
runcus Sylvester (Common Goatsbeard). Cream white downy spikes spraying down 60 c . 12 for $\$ 200.100$ for 815.00 . Qtit sarum Canadense (Wild Ginger
leaves. Tiny deep maroon three petaled flowers resting shaped fuzzy gray-green leaves. Tiny deep maroon three petaled flowers resting on the ground in late April
and May. Partial shade. Rich wood soil. $3-4^{\prime}$ Ascleplas Incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). Deep rosy red flower heads on 3-5' stalks. Late June and July. Sun or only light shade. Moist loamy soil, or bogs. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Ascleplas Tuherosa (Butterflyweed). Flower heads of lemon yellow varying to dark flame. July and August. Full sun. Good garden soil. Well drained situation. F'rom the time this flower starts to hloom it is a host to myriads of gaily marked butterflies. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Aster Erlcoldes (Heath Aster). Sprays of misty white as beatiful as Gypsophila. ter Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Deep hlue flowers on 4-6' stalks. Florets an inch across. September. Full sun. Rich garden soil. For backgrounds of the garden, open sunny slades or horders of the woodland or slirubbery. 3 for 60c; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Aster Novae-Angliae Roseal (Pink New England Aster), Like the ahove except that the flowers are rose color. It is not as tall a grower. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Baptisla Australls (Blue Wild-Indigo). Large perennial with good foliage and bearing for $\$ 15.00$.
13aptislar Bracteata (Cream Wild-Indigo). An early species with drooping, crearncolored flower spikes in May and June
Baptisla Leucantha (White Wild-Indigo). Erect spikes of snow-white in July. $3^{\prime}$ 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
l3aptisla 'linctorla (Yellow Wild-Indigo). Bright ycllow pea shaped flowers in carly Callar l'astustrls (Wild Calla). Waxy white flowers in June tike the old fashioned indoor Calla Lily only smaller. $5-9^{\prime \prime}$. Cardinal red fruit follows the blossom. For the
shady bog or border of your pool.

Callirhoe Involucrata (Poppy Nallow). Glowing cups of dark garnet. . truly differ ent color. No trailing plant is more elegant or hetter suited to the sunny, well drained rock garden. Blooms continuously throught the summer. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Calopogon Pulchellus. Dainty little Orchid growing in hogs. Of similar color to the Pogonia, but bearing several flowers on a stalk. Blossoms in June and July on $12^{\prime \prime}$ stems. 50 c each; 12 for $\$ 5.00$.
Caltha Palustris (Marsh Marigold). A dash of gold for your sunny bog. Brilliant yellow wide open flowers in May and early June. Rich glossy green leaves. Easy as grass to grow and very hardy.
Camassla Esculenta (Wild Hyacinth). The Camassias are excellent for mass planting in moist or semi-shady locations. The bulbs were a favorite food of the Indians. The plants grow to about $2^{\prime}$ in height and the flowers vary from cream to blue. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Camassia Leichtlini. This is a talter growing, rare variety, usually in deep blue. The
Camassias blossom in May swith us. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} \cdot 12$ for $\$ 125: 100$ for 5800 Camassias blossom in May with us. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
Campanula Rotundifolia, (Bluebells of Scotland). No flower has more grace than this one as it clings, dancing in the breeze on a dry cliff. The small blue hells are borne on delicate stems $9-12^{\prime \prime}$ high. Blooms from June until frost preferring fairly, rich dry soil and full sun or only very light shade. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Cassia Marilandica (Wild Senna), Clusters of clear yellow flowers with small black stamens borne on stalks often $5^{\prime}$ high. Prefers full sun, but will grow in either dry or wet soil. July and August. The individual flowers are not unlike those of the Canary bird vine and are heautiful in a bouquet with white phlox. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Chelone Glabra (Turtlehead). White spikes on $2^{\prime}$ stems similar to Physostegia except for larger individual flowers. Easily naturalized in rich soil around the garden pool. helone Lyoni
Chelone Lyoni (Pink Turtlehead). Like the above except that it is a taller grower, will thrive in a drier, sunnier situation, and is an ardent rose shade.
Chimaphila Maculata (Spotted Pipsissewa). A splendid ground cover with notched green leaves mottled cream. Dainty bell shaped flowers on $6^{\prime \prime}$ stems in Junc. 12 fors $\$ 3.00$. Chimaphila Umbellata (Pipsissewa). Like the plain, smooth green-like Japanese lacquer. mold and dense shade. White berries lasting throughoune demanding pure leaf are glossy green, small and round. Potted plants. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 3.00$.
Cimicifuga Racemosa (Black Cohosh). Thrives in rich soil and rather dense shade. Grows to $5^{\prime}$ with fluffy white spikes of flowers beginning in July. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Claytonla Virginica (Springbeatht). A most delicate early spring wildflower, white with pink markings. Easily grown in partial shade and leaf mold from the hard
Clintoods. After blossoming, this $4-6^{\prime \prime}$ plant disappears through the summer
intonia Borealis (Bluebeads). Broad, shiny, green Ladyslipper-like leaves. The primrose yellow flowers similar to those of the Shootingstar commence the last of May. Three blue beads are found on the top of the flower stem in September. Icid soil. Quite dense shade
Clintonla Umbellulata (Speckled Clintonia). Slightly acid soil. Partial shade. This Clintonia has three leaves while the former has only two. Loose clusters of very Covely white flowers in July. Black berries in late summer
Convallarla Majalis Roseal (l'ink Lily-of-the-Valley). I delicate pink, bell-shaped Lily-of the-Valley. Fragrant like its larger cousin and likes a shady location.
Coptls 'lrifolla Gold Thread). I creeper preferring very moist acid soil and light shade. The name Goldthread antly describes the root which has medicinal qualities. The plant has a delicate, tiny, white, sharp petaled blossom in midsummer. A lover of sour leaf mold.
Cornus Canadensis (Bunchberry). An outstanding ground cover. Irleal for use in $\$ 15.00$.
Corydalls Clauca (Pale Corydalis). linely cut blue-green foliage. Dinute sprays of pink flowers with ycllow centers, slaped like bleeding heart. May and Junc. Gypripedum Acaule (Pink Joccasin lower). The pink Noccasin lower supplies color for the pine woods of .ew England. This largest flowered adyshipper will grow also in hardwood shade and sometimes in open sun, if the soll is acid. It hlossoms in May. 3 for 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Cyprlpedluni Cindldun2. Avery rare ladyslipperfrom the boes of the middle states. Small white blossoms on $12^{\prime \prime}$ stems. It prefers alkaline soil and full sum. $\$ 2.00$ each. Cypripedlum Acaule Alba (White Moccasin Volower). I very rare and choice white form of the Moccasin l'lower. Same culture as the link. \$1.00 each; 12 for $\$ 10,00$.

I'olemonlum Reptans (Greek V'alerian). Close, graceful $12^{n}$ sprays of blue in May. The very embodiment of spring's return. Full sun or partial shade. Any good soil. 3 for 6 (l) ; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
['olemonium Van Bruntiae (immerican Jacob's Ladder). Much taller growing and larger flowering than the former. The color is lighter blue. Moist rich soil. Wartial shade. July. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 3.00$.
l'olygala l'aucifolia (Fringed Dolygalal. Fairy airplanes of orchid pink. Dry soil Full sun or light shade. $4-5^{\prime \prime}$. May. 3 for $60 \mathrm{fe} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
bolygonatum Biflorum (Solomonseal). Small green bells on gracefully overhanging ane Blue $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$. 100 for $\$ 1200$. . June. Blue berries in Sutumn. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
Polygonatum Commutatum (rreat Solomonscal. and June. Light shade. Ditmp rich soil. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.000$. , baves like those of the wild Calla. Likes the rich mucky soil beside the shuggish stream or is edge of sour lily pool
Primula larinosa (Birdseye I'rimrose). One of the daintiest of all primroses. Pale lavender flower heads. Dull silver leaves. Native to the Northwest and to Furope thood soil. Light shade. 3 for $\$ 1.50 ; 12$ for $\$ 5.00$
Pyrola Americana (Ronndleaf Pyrola). Trim, round, waxy white blossoms shaped like miniature lamp shades, atternating on $16-10^{n}$ erect stem. Sweet smelling Deciduous leaf mold or alkaline soil. Partial shade. July
Pyrola billpticat (Shinleaf). Like the ahove ont with fewer blossoms and these nearer the top of the stem. Sinne cultural directions as the above,
Rudbeckla Newmanni (Hestern Blackeyed Susan). One of the last of all perennial plants to bloom lingering well after many hard frosts, any dry, sunny situation. $\$ 12.00$.
Sagittarla Latifolia (Arrow-head). Of pleasing truly acpuatic appearance. The threepetaled white blossoms have round clusters of golden stamens and are borne several to the $24^{\prime \prime}$ stalk. The leaves are shaped like immense arrow heads. For the pool or marsh garden. Midsinmmer
Salvia Azurea (Azure Salvia). 3-6'. [all. branching growth and long, terminal racemes of clear, sky-hlue flowers in August and September. Light blue is a color rarely seen in the Fall. and clumps of dzure Salvia in the border are wonderfully attrac
Sangulnarla Canadensis. (Bloodroot). Plant these snow white starry flowers in great masses under your Flowering Crabs and Ilawthornes and along your shady paths, where they can bloon with the Primroses and t'iolets in earliest spring.
Sartacenia Flava (Trumpet Pitcherplant). Tall, sellow trumpets reaching a height of
Sarracena Purpurea (Pitcher-plant). I'. June. Reddish green. A very curious plant found in swamps. It thrives on the insects which it catches in its pitcher-shaped leaves.
Saxifraga l'ennsylvanicum (Swamp saxifrage). "lmagine Mignonette blossoms growing up $3^{\prime}$ hollow stems in the swamps in late May and you have it picture of the swamp Saxifrage" from "ploneering with IVildflowers" by Coorge D. Aiken. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Saxifraga Virginlensis (Mountain Saxifrage). Small clasters of white flowers on 3-6"
stems. They tike best some cleft in the high rocks. Rich, dry soil. liull sun or stems. They
cutellaria Integrifolia (Skullcap). Filowers like Monkshood only smaller. Soft bright blue with white centers. $18-30^{\prime \prime}$. Fiull sun. Good garden soit. Dugust. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
sedum Ternatum Mountain Stone Crop). The most adaptable sedum for the wild garden. Misty white flower heads in June. Smooth, deep green leaves. "refers rich wood soil. Equally at home in either full sun or very light shade. 3-6", 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$
Shortla Galacifolia (Oconee-hells). A prince among the wildtings. Large reddish green glossy leaves which last the year round. White mallow like blossoms on
stems $6^{\prime \prime}$ high. Light shacle. Icid soil. May. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for stems 6
$\$ 18.00$.
Silene Stellata Virginica (Fire-pink). Flame red stars $1^{1}{ }^{2 \prime \prime}$ across on $9-12^{\prime \prime}$ stalks Graceful in clumps. Grood garden soit. Full sun. 3 for 60c; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$
Slsyrinchium Angustifolium (Blue-eyed-grass). (ircular blue flowers ${ }^{1}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ across on minute iris like foliage $6^{\prime \prime}$ high. "Fairly moist soil. Sunny situation. Nay and June. Smblacina Trifolia (Threc-leaved False Solomon's Seal), $5-8^{\prime \prime}$. Airy white flower
heads in June. Shade. solldaso Odora (Fragra
borders (ragrant Goldenrod). Fragrant yellow tlowers. Open fields of mathes
Piranthes Cernua (Ladies Tresses). Fragrant waxy, white orchid flowers on a $6-8$ stem. Wne of the daintiest of wild plants. Rich, moist soil in the sunny bog. Nugust and September. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}$.
Streptopus Amplexitolium. . from the hardwoods. Partial shade. 3 for 75 c ; 12 for S2.50; 100 for \$18.00
Sreptopus Roseus Twistedstalk). Like the above except that the dainty bells ir Thalictrum Dioicum Karly Meadowrue). $2^{\prime}$. Rich woods. Misty purplish flowers in May. Ittractive, fincly cut foliage. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.


Tiarella Cordifolia Foamfoner
'Thallctrum l'olyganum (Tall Meadowrue). 4-6'. A late summer native at home near brooks and pools. Feathery flowers of pure white. Fine cut flower. Thrives in the garden border. 3 for $50 \mathrm{e} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
'1hermopsls Caroliniana (Caroline Thermopsis). A tall growing flower with clover like leaves and handsome spikes of golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Greatly resembles Lhpine, but the color is clear yellow. 5-6'. June and July
"1iarella Cordifolla (Foamflower). Fluffy white flowers on stems sometimes 8 " high. May. IIardwood soil. Especially suited to the shady rock garden. Wionderful radescantial Bracteata (Bracted Spiderwort). Pastel orchid three petaled fowers an inch across like soft velvet. (harming in the sunny rock garden for the plant for $\$ 15.00$
Tradescantia Virginiana (Spidorwort). Clamps of long, grassy foliage. Single blue, and purple flowers with golden stamens. Old-fashoned flowers which are both unique and beatiful. June-luty
Tradescantia Virginiana Rosea (Tradescantia Rose Spiderwort). Leaves are light green and flowers an attractive shade of rose pink. Really a good addition to the hardy perennial plants. It blooms like the other Spiderworts on cloudy days and during the morming, June. Cernumm (Nodding Trillium). A nodding Trillum not too common, with 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 18.00$
Trillum Erectum (liakerobin). Our own native Trillium of deep red, at home in the rich woods, blossoming in May and about a foot tall.
Irillium (irandiflorum (Snow Trillium)。 Great snow-white flowers often 3-4" across, I beautiful plant for a semi-shady spot in the garden or for naturalizing unden
illium Nivale (Dwarf White Trillium). This $6^{\prime \prime}$ varicty comes from the central west and is almost the earliest wildiower to blossoml. It blooms with the inepaticats
and early yellow liolets and should be a wonderfully good rock garden plant. 3 for 60 c : 12 for $\$ 2.00$


## Trillium Grandiflorum (Snom Trillium

Trillium Recurvatum (Prairie Trilliunt). Rich deep brownish red flowers of peculiar formation, with recurved petals.
Trillium Sessile Calitornicum (alifornia Trillium). A western stemless Trillium a foot tall with very large leaves and long petals. The flowers are ivory white and
fragrant. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$. rillium Stylosum (Rose Trillium). This rose pink Trillium comes from the solthern mountains. The last of the Trilliums to bloom. 3 for foc; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for
$\$ 15.00$. $\$ 15.00$.
Trillium Indulatunn (Painted Trillium). Blooms in late May, the flowers being white with a red center and red veining in the potals. One of the most beautiful of the Trilliums. Should he planted in an acid soil in partial shade.
Trollius Laxa. Soft luminous yellow cups. A most lovely and delicate shade. Extremely rare globeflower native to the east. 3 for $\$ 1.50 ; 12$ for $\$ 5.00$.
Uvularia Perfoliata (Merry Bells). Cream white bells along the drooping stalks in 100 for $\$ 12.00$
Vinca Minor (Myrtle): Best of all ground covers. Closely matted foliage, and bright hlue flowers in May. 3, for 50 c ; 12 for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Veronica Virginica (Culvers-root). Tall ivory white flower spikes in . Bugust. Open sun. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Viola BIanda (Sweet IVMite Violet). Tiny white fragrant violet for boggy places
Viola Canadensis (Canada liolet). (rows to a foot tall with lavender and white flowers
$\$ 12.00$.
Viola Cucullata (Blue Marsh Niolet). Long stemmed deep blue flowers
Viola Pedata Birdsfoot liolet). A rich purple with fincly cut foliage.
Viola I'edata Bicolor (Two color Birdsfoot Violet). Perhaps the showiest Violet. the upper petals being royal purple and lower ones rich blue. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 7 5}$; 100 for $\$ 12.00$.
Viola Pedata LIneariloba (Lilac Birdsfoot Violet). The eastern form of Birdsfoot "iolet, with very large lilac blue flowers. Plants only grow $4-6^{\prime \prime}$. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12 \mathrm{for}$
Vhola 1'rlmulifolia. . Iteractive long green leaves with red stems. Small white flower. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$
Vola l'ubescens ( Downy Yellow Violct). Easily naturalized in any shady rather dry spot with Hepaticas and Bloodroot. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$; 100 for $\$ 12.00$.
iola Rotundifolia (Early yellow Violet). A tiny. hright yellow fiowered Violet which is about the earliest to bloom, coming soon after the snow leaves. It grows
Waldsteinia Fragarioides Barren Strawberry). I splendid ground cover. Rich glossy foliage and yellow strawberry-like hlossoms

## THE HARDY FERNS OF NEW ENGLAND

Almost the most useful group of all hardy plants are our ferns for there is scarcely a place where the judicious planting of them will not improve it. Their hardiness and useful beauty should endear them to all. Little fellows for the rockery and big fellows for the field and bog. For sun or shade there is a wide range of varieties.

Vermont is the home of the best ferns. Almost every variety native to temperate North America grows here and our plants are much heavier and stronger than those from other sections.


## Polystichum Brauni (Braun's IIollyfern)

Adiantum Pedatum (Maidenhair). This most graceful of ferns grows on shady banks 60 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 10.00$.
Aspleniun Platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort). This fern cannot be excelled for a small fern for the shaded rockery. The 6 in. ebony stems and graceful habits are small fern for the shaded rockery. The 6 in. ebony
enirancing. 3 ior $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; \mathbf{1 0 0}$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Asplenium Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). This may safely he called the daintiest of all the ferns. It grows from 4 to 6 in . tall and prefers the shaded rocks. 3 for $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ tor $\$ 15.00$.
Athyrium Fetixfemina (Lady Fern). This is a very easily grown, graceful, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. fern, preferring partial shade but will succeed in full sun here in the north. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Athyrium Pycnocarpon (Narrowleaf Spleenwort). A large, clean looking fern growing 2 ft . or more in height and found in the company of the Crested Woodfern of the swamps. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50$; 100 for $\$ 18.00$.
Athyrium Thelptroides (Silvery Spleenwort). The Silvery Spleenwort resembles the Lady Fern somewhat in size and shape but the spores on the fruit fronds give it a Lady Fern somewhat in size and shape but the spores on the
silvery sheen. It likes a partial shade. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{7 5} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0}$.
Botrychium Dissectum (Cutleaf Grapefern). This is a finer cutleaf variety than the Rattlesnake Fern. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1} \mathbf{2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 14.00$
Botrychium Matricariae (The Broadleaf Grapefern). This Grapefern grows about 6 in . tall and with a single leaf. It is often confused with the exceedingly rare Moonwort. It grows in open meadows. 3 for $\$ \mathbf{1 . 0 0} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 3.50$.
Botrychium Obliquum (Ternate Grapefern). The fruit spores are borne on a stalk separate from the leaf similar to Rattlesnake Fern and likes open sun. 3 for $\$ 1.00$; 12 for $\$ 3.00 ; 100$ lor $\$ 18.00$.
Botrychium Virginianum (Rattlesnake Fern or Grapefern). An attractive fern with unusual fronds for the open woods. It grows 12 to 18 in . tall. 3 for 60c; 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 14.00$
Camptosorus Rhizophyllus (Walking Fern). It has received its name from its peculiar appearance and a novice might not suspect its being a fern. It grows naturally on the rock $y$ cliffs and roots from the tips of the fronds. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for \$2.50; 100 for $\$ 16.00$
Cystopteris Butbifera (Berry Bladderfern). It is nearly always found growing wild on the rocks hy the side of small brooks. Fhe long weeping fronds are over 2 ft . in length. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$
Cystopteris Fragilis (Fragile Bladderfern). This is a rather more delicate fern, resembling the above. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
1)ennstedtia Punctilobula (Hay-scented Fern). A fern which forms dense mats of fragrant fronds 1 ft tall and is one of the best for open sun or woods. When bruised
the fronds give off an aroma like new mown hay. This is a good fern for naturalizing. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Sods of Hay-scented Fern about 10 in . Square. 3 for $\$ 1.00$; 12 for $\$ 3.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 20.00$.

1) ryopteris Cllntoniana (Clinton Woodfern), A very large type of the crested Woodfern growing to nearly 3 ft . and almost evergreen. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50$; 100 for $\$ 18.00$.
1)ryopteris Cristata (Crested Woodfern). A rather uncommon Woodfern with diark $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 2.00$.
Dryopterls Coldiana (Coldie Fern). This is the largest of all Woodferns with a chaffy stem and rich dark green fronds from 2 to $\& \mathrm{ft}$. tall. 3 for $\$ 1.50 ; 12$ for $\$ 5.00$.
1)ryopturis 11exagonopteral (Winged Woodfern). Crows to 18 in . with fronds nearly as broad as tall. Easily cultivated and increases rapidly, but rare in the wilds. Dry woods. 3 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50$.
Dryopteris Intermedi: (Fancy Fern). The fern used extensively by the Iforists and picked by millions in the lall. It prefers the

Dryopteris Linncana (Oakfern). A very tiny attractive 6 in. fern with branchecl fronds. It likes moist shade. 3 for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Dryopteris Marginalis (Evergreen Woodfern). The evergreen fronds are leathery and remain attractive throughout the winter. This fern likes the rich woods. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75$; 100 for $\$ 10.00$.
Dryopteris Noveboracensis (New York Pern). This small fern is like the 11ay-scented Fern and grows naturally in the marshy woods and meadows. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Dryopteris Phegopteris (Narrow Beechfern). The fronds of the Beechfern are borne at the top of the 6 to 8 in . stems and are shaped like arrow-heads. It requires shade. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Dryopteris Thelypteris (Marshfern). Grows 1 ft . tall on open, marshy ground. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$
Lygodium Palmatum (Hartford Fern). At last we have a fine supply of this very rare Climhing Fern or Hartford Fern. It grows in acid soil to a height of 2-4 ft . climbing up other plants like a true vine. The foliage is most attractive and we are 3 for $\$ 1.50$; 12 for $\$ 5.00$.
Onoclea Sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). A fern which grows small in the open meadows hut attains a leight of 3 ft . in the wet shade. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Ophioglossum Vulgatum (Adderstongue). This is a quaint fern with it single leaf and the stem of the Adderstongue seems sufficient for its single oval leaf and the fruit stalk. It is considered rare hut we have it in considerable quantity. It thrives best in the cold open meadows and grows from 6 to 12 in . in height. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{7 5 c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.50$.
Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). The immense fronds of this fern are 4 ft . tall with the fruit stem rising from the center of the plant. This is a fern for partial shade or open meadows. $\mathbf{3}$ for $60 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Osmunda Claytoniana (Interrupted Fern). Possibly this is the largest of our native ferns, attaining a height of 6 ft . It is at home in the open woods and moist fields. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Osmunda Regalis (Royal Fern). This is considered by many the most beautiful of all ferns. It grows to 3 ft . in shady bogs but is smaller in open land. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$
Osmunda Regalis Gracilis (Slender Royal Fern). A somewhat slenderer fern than the Royal and apparently at home in drier soil. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for S15.00.
Polypodium Vulgare (Common Polypody). This attractive 6 in. evergreen fern form: mats on the shaded rocks. $\mathbf{3}$ for $\mathbf{6 0 c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.75 ; 100$ for $\$ 12.00$.
Polystichum Acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). d 12 to 18 in. evergreen fern called Dagger Fern hy florists. Fine for shaded rock gardens and may be grown indoors in Winter. 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 10.00$.
Polystichum Brauni (Braun's Hollyfern). A 2 ft. fern from the dense, moist wonds. It is conspicuous for its very chaffy stems and considered extremely rare, but plentiful in many Northern locations. 3 for $\$ 1.50 ; 12$ for $\$ 5.00$
Pteritis Nodulosa (Ostrich Fern). This fern has graceful plumes, and grows in moist hollows and along the sunny brooks and ponds. It has plumes 4 to 6 ft . tall. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Pteridium Aquilinum (Bracken). The Eagle fern of the open, sunny hillsides, growing to a leight of 2 ft . 3 for $50 \mathrm{c} ; \mathbf{1 2}$ for $\$ 1.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
Woodsia IIvensis (Rusty Woodsia). This grows from 6 to 8 in. tall and has a brown 12 for $\$ 200 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$. 12 for $\$ 2.00 ; 100$ for $\$ 15.00$.
Woodsia Obtusa (Blimnt-lobed Woodsia). This most charming variety of the rocky woods grows to a foot tall. 3 for 75 c ; 12 for $\$ 2.50$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.
Woodwardia Areolata (Chainfern). A fern which is native to the wet lands along the Atlantic coast. The fruit spores resemble chain links from which appearance this fern gets its common
Woodwardia Virginica (Virginia Chainfern). This resembles the areolata, but is somewhat larger. 3 for $60 \mathrm{c} ; 12$ for $\$ 2.00$; 100 for $\$ 15.00$.


|  | COLLECTION A Trilliums |  | COLLECTION C llabenarias |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For the Woodland | 3 | Large l'urple Fringe- |
| 6 | Snow Trillium . . . . . \$ . 75 |  | orchicl. . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$ |
| 6 | Purple Trillium . . . . . . 75 | 3 | Hooker Orchid. . . . . . 1.50 |
| 6 | Painted Trillium . . . . . . 75 | 3 | Ragged liringe-orchid. .60 |
| 6 | Prairie Trillium. . . . . . 75 | 3 | large Round-leaved |
| 6 | California Trillium. . . 1.00 |  | Orchicl . . . . . . . . 1.50 |
| 6 | Dwarf White Trillimm 1.00 | 3 | Small l'urple Fringe- |
| 6 | Rose Trillium . . . . . . . 75 |  | orchid. . . . White 3 Orchid |
| 0 | Irillinm declinatum. White to red seminorlding . . . . . . . . . 1.00 | $\frac{3}{18}$ | Mants worth . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.60$ <br> Collection I'rice . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |
| 48 | Plants worth . . . . . \$ $\$ 6.75$ |  |  |
|  | Collection I'rice . . . . \$5.00 |  | COLLECTION D <br> Aquatic and Marsh l'ants |
|  | COLLECTION 3 | 6 | (ardinallower . . . . . . \$1.00 |
|  | llardy Ladyslipper | 0 | White l'ond Lily . . . . I . 00 |
| 6 | l'ink Moccasin l'lower. \$1.00 | 6 | Water Calla . . . . . . . I.00 |
| 3 | White Moccasin | 6 | Marsh Marigold . . . . 1.00 |
|  | Flower . . . . . . . . . . 3.00 | 6 | 1'ickerelweerl . . . . . . . 75 |
| 3 | Yellow Ladyslipper... 1.00 | 0 | Bluetlag . . . . . . . . . . 75 |
| 3 | Showy Ladyslipper . . I. 15 | 6 | T'rue liorget-me-not . . 1.00 |
| 15 | Plants worth . . . . . . . \$0.15 | 42 | I'lants worth . . . . . . . $\$ 0.50$ |
|  | Collection I'rice . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |  | Collection l'rice . . . . . $\$ 5.00$ |

## COLLECTION A Trilliums <br> For the Woodland

llardy ladyslipper
6 link Moccasin lilower. $\$ 1.00$
3 White Moccasin

COLLECIION E Ferns
1 Maidenhair Spleenwort.
3 Virginia (irajue lern
. \$ . 35
. 60
Fragile Bladder Fern. . 60
Ebony Spleenwort . . . . . 35

## (ioldie

 . 50Silvery Spleenwort . . . . 35
1ady Fern . . . . . . . . . . 50
Berrybladder l'ern . . . . 60
()aktern

50
*arrow Beechfern
Hayscented liern . . . . . . . 50
Christmas Fern . . . . 50
3 New Vork Fern . . . . . . 50
31 l'lants worth . . . . . . . $\$ 6.35$
Collection I'rice . . . . . . $\$ 5.00$
COLLECTION F
Plants for your Herb Garden
3 l'eppermint. . . . . . . . . $\$ .50$
3 Spearmint . . . . . . . . . 50
Ginsinx. . . . . . . . . . . . 60
3 (rokden Ceal. . . . . . . . . 60
12 Plants worth. . . . . . . . $\$ 2.20$
Collection l'rice. ..... $\$ 1.80$

## COLIECTION G <br> Plants for the Woodland Pathway

| 50 | Coldthread . . . . . . \$ | 5.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | l'ink l adyslippe | 5.00 |
| 24 | Jack-in-the-l'ulpit | 3.00 |
| 50 | 1 )utchmans-breeches | 5.00 |
| 50 | Blue Phlox | 6.00 |
| 50 | Bloodroot | 5.00 |
| 24 | llepatica | 3.50 |
| 100 | Snow 'r rillium | 7.00 |
| 50 | Sweet White Violet. | 5.00 |
| 12 | White Baneberry. | 2.00 |
| 12 | Solomonseal | 1.75 |
| 12 | Early Meadowrue | 1.75 |
| 24 | Snow Thoronghwort | 3.00 |
| 12 | 1)alibarda. | 2.00 |
| 50 | Springleauty | 3.50 |
| 50 | Bluebearls. | 5.00 |

600 Plants . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.3 .50$

Entire Collection For. $\$ 50.00$
Half the amount for . . . $\$ 27.50$
These items nay be purchased separately at list prices if so desired.

## OUR COMPLETE CATALOG

Space in this Fall catalog does not permit us to mention all the Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs and Perennials which should be planted in the Fall. Our very complete assortment is described in our 1939 catalog. If you (lo) not have a copy, or have mistaid yours, we will gladly send you one.

## POT GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawherries grown in pots and planted in the fall will bear a first crop the next spring. Set in the usual way in the spring plants will not bear until the following year. Thus to offset the difference in price between pot grown and field grown strawberry plants, the planter gains a year. Ilant on rich soil that has been plowed a year previous. Do not fertilize with wood ashes or any material containing lime. Most varieties are planted 18 inches apart in rows 4 ft . apart. Everbearing kinds produce more berries if planted in hills and not allowed to make plants.

## GREEN MOUNTAIN EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY <br> Inited States l'lant Patent No. 112

Finest of the FAI.L. BEARIN(; STRAWBERRIES we have ever grown.
The plants are extremely vigorous and exceptionally free from disease. The fruit is large, firm, very bright in color and of superior quality, A splendid berry for the market or for home consumption. In the production of both plants and berries we have found it superior to Mastodon or to any other everbearing strawbery we have grown. Last summer
we picked berries fully ten days after the last of the Howard 17 were gone. The fall crop is also late, averaging from September 20th to November 1st. The largest crop is borne the second fall. For a bumper FALL, CROP keep the blossoms picked until August Ist. After harvesting two fall crops it is our custom to let the plants produce a summer crop the third season.
GREEN MOUNTAIN EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY is a patented variety, originating here at The Aiken Nurseries. 'The purchase of plants entitles you to grow as many as you wish for your own planting. Before growing plants to sell or otherwise dispose of, arrangements must be made with us. We now have an adequate supply of GREEN MOUNTAIN PLANTS and offer them at these new, low prices; price, strong pot grown plants 12 for $\$ 1.50 ; 25$ for $\$ 2.50 ; 100$ for $\$ 8.00$.
CA'TSKILL. A most popular and profitable new midseason variety. liright rich red of fine quality: Cross of Marshall and I'remier. 12 for $75 \mathrm{c} ; 25$ for $\$ 1.25 ; 100$ for $\$ 4.00 ; 1000$ for $\$ 35.00$.
IIOWARD 17. Still being planted more than any other variety. Very heavy yielding commercial berry. For light and medium soil. Season early to late. Price same as Catskill.

## LEAF MOLD PEAT AND PINE NEEDLES

Most of the native plants grow naturally in a soil composed largely of leaf mold peat. The orchids, Trbutus and the acid loving plants are fond of a soil composed of decomposing pine needles. We have so many calls for these materials that we are offering them, this fall, in two bushel bags. A combination of the two, the peat mixed into the soil to a depth of several inches, with the pine needles used as a muleh on the surface, will proluce a soil condition admirably suited for the orchids and for Arbutus. Wie suggest the use of the peat alone in the preparation of the soil for ('ypripedium candidum and for Orchis spectabilis.
Leaf Mold Peat. This is a superior grade of peat which we have here at l'utney. The bed is very old, the disintegration so contplete
that the peat is readily incorporated into the soil existing in a wild garden. It can be mixed or used as a muldh. We recommend mixing it to a depth of several inches as it is decidedly retentive of moisture, supplies considerable nourishment and will be found extremely: helpfal in growing the native plants. Price per 2 Bushel Bag, $\$ 2.00 ; 5$ Bags for $\$ 7.50$.
Pine Needles. Is a match around. Irbutus Plants and in the planting of the Orchids, particularly (ypripedium acaule, Pinc Needles will be of great help. We will send you material which is partially decomposed and ideal for the purpose intenderl. Price per 2 Bushel

## SPEAKING FROM VERMONT

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## SPEAKING FROM VERMONT



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## WILDFLOWERS

## FERNS

## EVERGREENS

PERENNIAL PLANTS

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