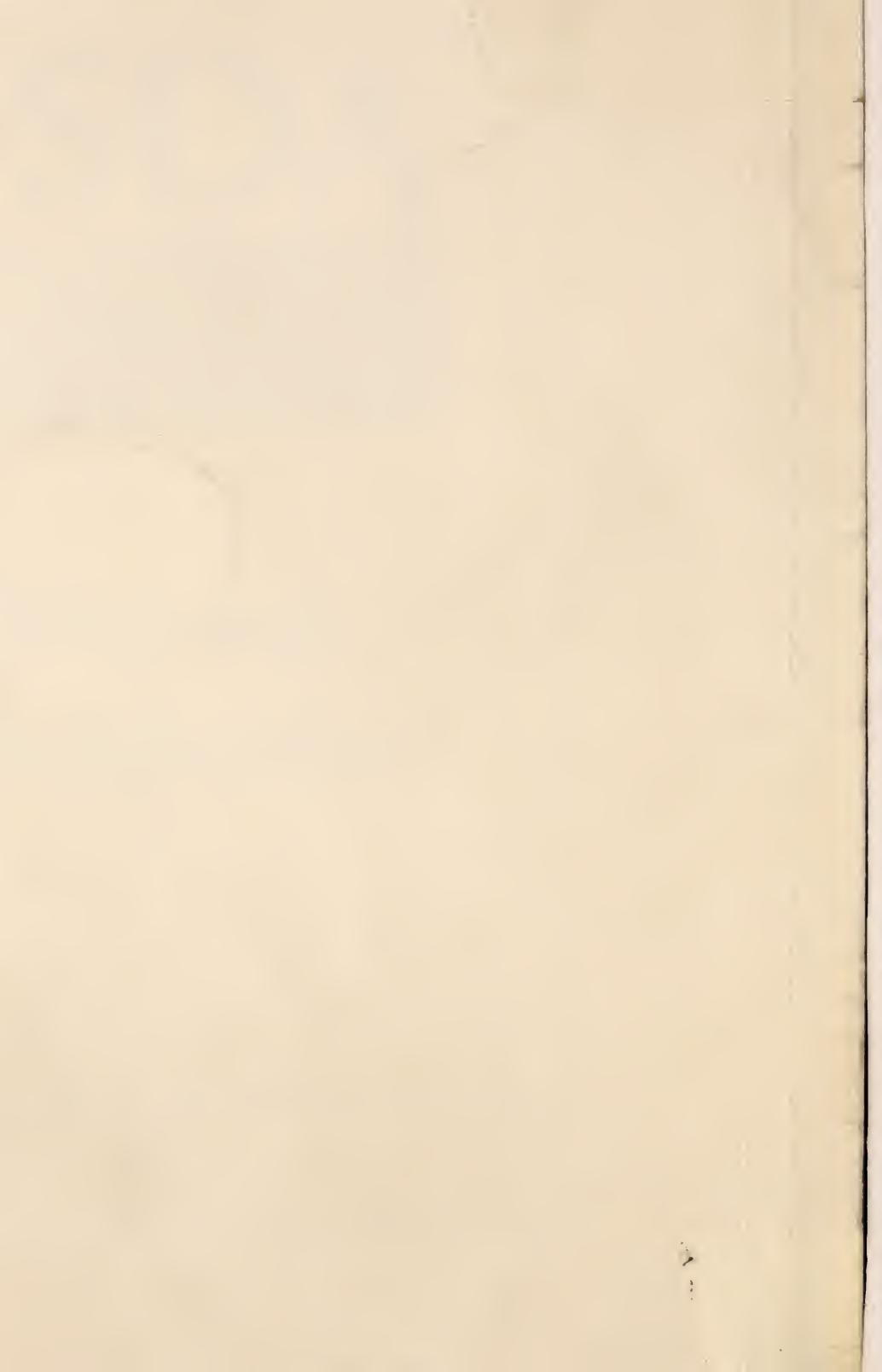


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VERMONT IN SPRINGTIME

PERENNIAL PLANTS

Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Evergreens and Roses

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PLANTS

1929

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, Inc.

SHELBURNE, VERMONT





VIOLA, JERSEY GEM

A Plant that Blooms All Summer

HAVE you ever wished, as so many have, for a plant that would flower in your garden the whole summer through and late into the fall? You may have it in this Perennial Pansy. More than that, it has been tested and tried in all parts of this country and in Europe, and has succeeded everywhere equally well. From one of England's greatest authorities comes this brief word: "The Pansy is a 'gem' in all ways, we think, and thank you for sending it." The raiser records that it failed to show its true character until its third season of blooming, but now an American specialist says of it: "It is so perfect that it cannot be improved upon; it seems to have unsurpassed vitality, perfection of form and habit, a color that will never be outclassed, and a continuity of bloom that is not matched by any other species or variety of the Viola family."

Our color photo shows it, even to the peculiar twisting of the petals which once caused a customer to call it "A Flapper Pansy."

The plants we offer are from small pots. We have found these to be more satisfactory in every way, as they will bloom all summer, which field plants often will not do, due to the check of moving. They are easily shipped anywhere at any time, and may be had from April to July. \$1.50 for 10, postpaid; \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1,000, delivery extra.

The raiser of Jersey Gem gave us a white form last season, identical with the parent except in color. We offer plants of this true **White Jersey Gem** from small pots, at \$3.50 for 10, postpaid; \$30 per 100, delivery extra.

VIOLA, JERSEY JEWEL

Is another new Viola from the raiser of Jersey Gem. It is more of a pansy in habit, though perennial and everblooming. The flowers are larger, more rounded in outline, and the color more vivid, making a more showy bed. Plants are very strong and less compact than the preceding. Our plants are from small pots, and the stock is directly from the introducer. \$5 for 10 plants, postpaid.

Perennial Plants

IN THE following list of plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, it is our aim to give accurate descriptions and to keep moderate prices, at the same time sending out plants of good quality, well grown and packed, true to name and color, so far as possible. We guarantee that plants will reach you safely, but if received in poor condition we must be notified at once, and in no case whatever will we be responsible for more than the value of the plants supplied.

We welcome letters of inquiry regarding the culture or habits of our plants, and attempt to give each one a full answer. At times we cannot do this, but if you write in advance of the regular planting seasons, when we are not so busy, we will answer to the best of our ability.

In midsummer we publish a catalogue of bulbs, as well as other plants for summer and autumn planting. Bear it in mind—a copy should be mailed you, but if you fail to receive it, let us know.

Our prices cover packing, except as otherwise noted, and delivery to carrier. We do not pay delivery charges except on special offers. Parcel Post charges to the extent of 10 per cent of the order should be included. Otherwise we will ship by Express.

Plants of Especial Interest Which Every Garden Should Have

Anchusa Myosotidiflora

This is called the Forget-me-not-flowered Alkanet. A gem for the rockery, and fine if massed in the garden, growing 18 inches tall and never becoming coarse as do the common sorts. Dainty blue flower sprays and good foliage. Fine throughout the season. Locate it so that it is protected against the cold spring winds. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Aster, Queen Mary

There is a bewildering variety of hardy Asters, but this one stands out above the rest. Its flowers are large, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and of a very pleasing blue. The heads are branching, and the cut sprays keep well and arrange splendidly. Will thrive in any ordinary soil in sun, and reach a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Astilbe Hybrids

This family of plants, though called Herbaceous Spireas, is really akin to the saxifrages. It is well known as a pot plant at Easter, but does equally well in the garden. Absolutely hardy and grows 3 feet high. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Gloria. Fine pink.

Juno. Deep violet-rose.

Kriemhilde. Salmon-rose.

Queen Alexandra. Light rose-pink.

Rose Perle. Shell-pink.

Aquilegia, Long-spurred Hybrids

Airy, graceful flowers, poised on long stems. All garden lovers know them well. There are many poor strains in which reds and yellows predominate: the reds are short lived; the yellows tend to seed and take over the bed. Ours is a Scotch strain, thought to be one of the very best. Plant in deep loam, in sun or partial shade. They grow 3 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Campanula lauri

We have a small stock of this new species. The English sponsor of this plant cannot vouch for its correct name. It is similar to *C. rotundifolia*, but the flowers turn upward instead of drooping. The lavender blooms are about 1 inch across. Easy culture and fine for the rockery. Fine plants, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Anchusa Myosotidiflora

Deliytra spectabilis

The true, old-fashioned Bleeding-Heart, and the most graceful spring-flowering plant we have. It is fine for the front of shrubbery, for massing, or as a garden specimen, and should have a deep, cool, well-drained soil. Grows 2½ feet high. Our plants are fine and clean, of our own growing. Light plants this year, 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4, \$2 for 10.

Delphinium Hybrids

The Hybrid Larkspurs, as they are better known, may be had under every conceivable name and claim. Ours is a mixture of all the best sorts, and as such it will give wonderful results. The basic strain we use is an English one not commonly offered. It does not give extra size or height, but the flowers have lasting quality, the plants are strong, stand



Hybrid Delphiniums

well against wind, and are resistant to disease. To this we add an equal quantity of a mixture from the best sources. Last season we had some wonderful colors—all shades of blue, shading to rose and an occasional white. They thrive in any good garden soil, moderately enriched. Extra-fine spikes may be had by feeding with liquid manure when the first stem-growth appears. 2-yr. clumps, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy

This new double Baby's Breath is one of two genuine American introductions that are advances over all older sorts (Jersey Gem, Viola is the other), and it has received the coveted Award of Merit in England. Originating in New England, it is perfectly hardy and will succeed anywhere, North or South. The individual flowers are double the size of the older variety, pure white, produced on stems better suited for cutting, and, best of all, the plants flower continuously from July till late fall. Give plenty of room, for it is a robust grower needing as much space as a peony. Any deep soil suits it. Field-grown plants, \$1 each.

Hesperis nivea

A great improvement over the common Sweet Rocket, being a compact grower, perfectly hardy, with pure white flowers. It is an excellent plant in its color and blooms in June when white flowers are scarce. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Iris cristata

This dainty little Iris is a native of the South, but is perfectly hardy. Of the eight or more native Irises, it is the only one we consider of real value in the garden. It blooms very early, on short stems, and the flowers are a wonderful shade of light blue. Do not confuse this with the *Pumila* varieties; it is entirely distinct. 50 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Lilium auratum

When planting the Regal Lily, add to the bed some bulbs of this, the Gold-banded Japanese Lily, and some of the next variety. They will provide a succession of bloom from July to October. The well-opened flowers of this Lily are 6 to 8 inches across, white, spotted with red, and have a yellow band down the center of each petal; powerfully fragrant. Plant deeply—at least 6 inches to the top of the bulb—in a well-drained, gritty loam. If necessary, spade in fine gravel. Enrich the top soil with a little old manure, but do not let it touch the bulbs. These Lilies all feed from stem-roots, above the bulb. Mulch with a little Peat Moss or Sphagnum, during the summer. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

***Lilium sargentiae*, Sargent's Lily**

Named for Dr. C. S. Sargent, so long head of the Arnold Arboretum. It is a fine thing when established, being much on the habit of *L. regale*, though later, and while it does not grow as readily as that popular variety, is very dependable here. Good bulbs, \$1 each, \$2.50 for 3, 10 or more at 75 cts. each.



Lilium auratum. See page 4

Lilium princeps

Lack of space prevents our giving this Lily all the attention it deserves in any catalogue. It was offered for the first time, commercially, last year. The stock is held in Canada, and the necessity of obtaining a permit prevented many from obtaining it. We have a moderate number of good-sized flowering bulbs.

This new Lily, a deliberate hybrid between *L. regale*, and *L. sargentia*, is a counterpart of *L. regale* except in the color of the anthers, which are like those of *L. sargentia*. About two weeks later than *L. regale*, it bridges the period between its two parents, so that now one may have blooms of the Regal Lily type from July till September. It seems to be best planted as an individual specimen and left undisturbed, increasing in size each year. We recommend it highly. \$10 each.

Lilium regale

No one plant has done more to popularize its family than the Regal Lily, and beyond a doubt, it is the most easily grown form. Readily increased, it is now becoming very plentiful, and almost everyone has seen its chocolate-shaded trumpets, with their primrose-yellow throats, nodding over the July garden. Every garden ought to have some of these Lilies, and we have reduced the price with that in mind. Ours are clean young bulbs, that will flower well the first season. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Lilium tenuifolium

This is one of the gems of the Lily family. The color is a bright coral-scarlet and the flowers are of the Turk's-cap type, much

recurved, like *L. speciosum*. They are about 2 inches across when fully open, and are borne on slender stems, from 1½ to 3 feet high. The bulb is small, and it is not generally known that smaller bulbs last longer in the garden than do large ones, increasing in size, bearing more and more flowers each year, until at last they surpass themselves in a glorious burst of bloom, and then disappear. Our bulbs will flower the first season if conditions are right, and will last for a number of years. The price is moderate, and every gardener should have a bed of these planted under a cover of thyme or some other low-growing, creeping plant. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 4, 10 or more at 20 cts. each.

Lilium speciosum rubrum

This Lily blooms quite late and has beautiful, rosy white, Turk's-cap-like flowers, heavily spotted red. It also is delightfully fragrant. Early frosts do not injure the flowers. Culture like the preceding. Large bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Papaver orientale, Olympia

This is the first genuinely good, double, hardy Poppy. It opens fully double, about 4 inches in diameter, only showing the stamens as it matures. The color is a brilliant rich flame-scarlet, while the habit is vigorous, but compact. A small stock only, offered while they last at 50 cts. each.



Lilium regale

*Daphne cneorum***Primula capitata**

This is fine in the rockery, and though the odd-shaped flower-heads have little beauty, the flowers themselves are of a deep purple, contrasting nicely with the dusty gray-green foliage. 50 cts. each.

Primula florindae

Comparatively speaking, Primroses are plants for the specialist, and most new ones are safely classed that way. But this plant is of such easy culture that it may be grown in any garden. Seedlings put out last year in a slightly moist, sandy loam grew with all the abandon of a marsh marigold, and from a few scattered reports in gardening papers, others have had the same results. The plant grows from 3 to 4 feet high, carrying from June to late August, 60 to 80 fragrant, bright yellow, pendant flowers at the top of the stem. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Sempervivum triste

Perhaps there is little of charm or beauty in this family, so commonly used in the rockery, but of the several varieties of "Hen and Chickens" which we grow, this is by far the best. The rosettes are of a deep reddish tint throughout, and are very distinctive. The flowers, on short, strong stems, are of the same color. All who see this plant like it. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Daphne cneorum

A prostrate evergreen, bearing at the end of 12-inch stems terminal clusters of pink flowers in the spring and sparingly through the year. One of the very finest things for the rockery, and wonderfully fragrant. Strong, 2-yr.-old plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Daphne mezereum

The Mezereum Daphne is an old shrub, still rare and seldom seen. It is deciduous, grows about 2½ feet high, and the rosy lilac flowers, deliciously sweet, appear in May before the leaves. In smaller sizes it is not difficult to transplant, but it should not be disturbed. It is particularly valuable for planting in the shade, as on the north side of buildings or under hard woods, and is delightfully used in that way. We have three sizes, the smallest being the best for woodland planting. 4 to 6 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100; 8 to 12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100; Clumps, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Sidalcea, New Hybrids

The best description we can give these plants of the Mallow family is that they are dwarf hollyhocks. Originally the plant came from our plains country, and was white, but in the hands of English hybridists all shades of pink have been given it. Numerous stems, 3 feet high, bear the single blossoms during July. Varying shades, from seed of the best English named sorts. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Viburnum carlesii

This rare Korean Viburnum is entirely distinct, forming a rather low, spready bush and bearing, in spring, clusters of deliciously fragrant, clove-scented flowers, pale rose in color, tinted white. They have a curious waxy texture unknown in any of the other Viburnums, and remain in good condition for a long time. Quite hardy, but most at home in a somewhat sheltered location. A background of Evergreens provides an ideal setting. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.

*Viburnum carlesii*



General List of Perennial Plants

All Perennial Plants 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, unless otherwise noted
Five of one kind at 10 rate; 25 at 100 rate

- Achillea filipendulina*. The tall Yellow Yarrow. Foliage finely cut and aromatic. Large, flat yellow flower-heads.
- A. ptarmica*, **The Pearl**. Double, white flowers like little roses, in a large head. Fine for arranging with cut-flowers.
- Aconitum napellus*. July-flowering Monkshood. Fine dark blue, often 6 feet high. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- Anemone hupehensis* (Fall-flowering Anemone). This is the hardiest of this delightful family, and also the earliest to bloom, opening in August. Flowers are mauve-pink, with reverse of petals, deeper, and are borne on 18-inch stems in great profusion. Likes a deep soil and to be left undisturbed. Often fails to start early in the spring, but if not dug over will come up with warm weather.
- A. vernalis* (Vernal Anemone). A spring-flowering sort, with dwarf, hairy foliage and pale purple flowers.
- Aquilegia alpina*. The Alpine Columbine is a dwarf, compact form, a little earlier than the native sorts, and the flowers are a wonderful shade of blue.
- A. cærulea*. The glorious blue and white, long-spurred Colorado State Flower. One of our finest native flowers.
- A. chrysantha* (Yellow long-spurred Columbine). Very fine. Tall, and a long time in bloom.
- Artemisia lactiflora*. A fall bloomer. Tall, with long, foamy spikes of fragrant white flowers.
- Aster Hybrids**. Fall-flowering hardy Asters in varied shades. We offer **White Climax**, a tall white; **Heather Glow**, 4 feet high, with rose-pink petals; and **Ruth Ballard**, a fine blue.
- Baptisia australis*. A fine plant for the back of the garden where it will be very permanent and increase in size for many years. Bluish foliage and dark blue, pea-like flowers on 4 or 5-foot stems.
- Boltonia latisquama*. Rosy pink flower-heads on tall, branching stems in late fall.
- Campanula carpatica*. Blue or white. Grows 6 inches high. Fine for edging.
- Cheiranthus allioni* (Siberian Wallflower). The only sort that is hardy here. Brilliant orange flowers and fine wallflower fragrance. Should be allowed to seed, as it is biennial, but self-sows easily.
- Convallaria majalis* (Lily-of-the-Valley). Small clumps nursery grown.
- Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*. The finest yellow summer flower.
- Corydalis lutea*. Showy golden yellow flowers and bluish (glaucous) foliage. Quite dwarf. 35 cts. each.
- C. nobilis*. Very hardy plant. Finely divided foliage, and white flowers tipped with yellow, in the early spring. 35 cts. each.
- Delphinium belladonna*. Light blue Larkspur.
- D. bellamosa*. Dark blue form of the preceding. Not subject to disease.
- D. chinensis*. Blue or white. Not so tall as the rest. Almost perpetual blooming.
- Dianthus plumarius* (Hardy Garden Pinks). In a large range of colors.
- Doronicum caucasicum* (Leopard's Bane). A fine, early yellow-flowered plant for the garden. Height 3 feet. 35 cts. each.
- Echinops ritro* (Globe Thistle). Ornamental. Will last a long time when cut and dried.
- Euphorbia polychroma* (Spurge). This plant is about 2 feet high, with yellow flower-bracts. The true flowers are inconspicuous, but the effect, as in the poinsettia, also a member of this family, is of a large flower. Blooms early. 35 cts. each.
- Funkia lancifolia*. Dark green, lance-leaved Plantain Lily. Flowers bluish lavender, rising over the rosette of leaves, in August.
- F. lancifolia variegata*. Like the preceding, but with foliage striped green and white.



German Iris

Funkia subcordata grandiflora (White Plantain Lily). This is one of the finest fall-flowering plants we have. Tubular white flowers in a large head, on long stems above a beautiful cluster of light green leaves. The flowers have a fine fragrance. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno. True double form of the perennial Baby's Breath. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

G. ehrlei. This is also an improved Double Baby's Breath, and very good. It is a trifle more erect in growth, and a little later flowering. Our plants are own-root, field-grown stock, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Helenium autumnale. Tall, yellow, fall-flowering. Fine when massed.

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies). This family has recently become more popular. We offer several named sorts.

H. flava (Lemon Day Lily). An old favorite. Light yellow and fragrant.

H. thunbergi. Similar to the preceding, but later, prolonging the season.

H., Apricot. Rich golden yellow flowers, deliciously fragrant. 2½ ft. 50 cts. each.

H., Dr. Regal. Rich apricot flowers; late-flowering. 50 cts. each.

H., Florham. Large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. June. 50 cts. each.

H., Orangeman. Deep orange flowers, flaring wide at tips. 50 cts. each.

H., Sovereign. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. 50 cts. each.

Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells). Often known as Alum-root, a name belonging to another plant. Rosettes of beautiful leaves throw up 18 to 24-inch stems, carrying dainty, bright red bells. 35 cts. each.

Iris

The so-called German Iris may be planted in the spring, but it is better to wait until July, or just after flowering. We will ship at either time, but if no date is set, will ship at once. This glorious garden flower flourishes in hard, stony soils, or on sand. It requires only plenty of sun, some bone-meal, and to be left alone. The newer varieties are much larger and have wonderful color shades. We offer a good selection, 10 per cent discount on ten or more of one kind.

Ambassadeur. Late, wonderful, tall, purple and maroon blooms. One of the very best. \$2 each.

Anna Farr. White, lightly penciled blue; fragrant. A beauty. \$1 each.

Caprice. Still one of the best reds. 25 cts. each.

Dr. Bernice. Coppery bronze and crimson. 25 cts. each.

Her Majesty. A fine old pink variety. 25 cts. each.

Lent A. Williamson. The most popular variety in the country today. Blue-violet and purple. \$1 each.

Mme. Chereau. Delicately beautiful; white, penciled blue edges. 25 cts. each.

Pallida Dalmatica. Vigorous; lasting foliage; exquisite lavender-blue blooms. 25 cts. each.

Pauline. Tall; rich pansy-violet. 25 cts. each.

Powhatan. Light violet and deep purple. 25 cts. each.

Quaker Lady. Odd buff or smoky gray shades. 25 cts. each.

Red Cloud. Rosy lavender and crimson-maroon. 25 cts. each.

Violacea Grandiflora. Violet self; very vigorous. 25 cts. each.

Windham. Soft lavender-pink; falls darker. 25 cts. each.

Wyomissing. Creamy white, overspread soft rose; falls deep rose, fading to flesh. One of the most beautiful Irises. 25 cts. each.

Iris laevigata (Japanese Iris). Very large, late blooming. Mixed colors.

Lavendula vera (True Lavender). Fragrant little plant with gray leaves and slender spikes of blue flowers, both powerfully impregnated with the oil which carries the well-known odor. Fine as an edging plant.

Liatris scariosa. The best of the Gayfeathers. The flower-heads are separate instead of in one long spike.

Lilium candidum (Madonna Lily). If ordered early, the bulbs of this popular white Lily may often be moved with perfect safety in the spring and flower the same season. Too well known to need description. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. canadense (Native Meadow Lily). Yellow; strong bulbs.

L. henryi (Yellow Turk's-cap Lily). Tall; permanent. September. Strong bulbs \$1 each.

L. philadelphicum (Native Wood Lily). Red with black spots; upright blooms.

L. tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Very showy; easily grown. Bright orange-yellow, recurved flowers spotted maroon.

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A native plant which grows in moist places, but will do well in ordinary garden soil. Flower-spikes of brilliant red in August and September. The showiest native wild flower. Nursery-grown plants.

Lupinus polyphyllus, Mixed Hybrids. Grown from the best seed obtainable. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L., Blue, White, or Pink in separate colors.

Lychnis coronaria (Mullein Pink; Rose Campion). A very showy, red-flowered, June-blossoming plant.

Mertensia virginica (Virginia Cowslip). A very fine spring-flowering plant. Blue and pink blooms.

Papaver orientale

The common scarlet Poppy

Strong plants in the following named sorts, from small pots. **Mrs. Perry**, salmon; **Perry's White**, white; **E. A. Bowles**, apricot-pink; **Olympia**, double scarlet. These plants will not flower, probably, for another year.

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). We have the Coonara strain with many pink shades.

Pardanthus chionensis (Blackberry Lily). Also called Belamcanda. Plants 3 feet high, with orange and black-spotted flowers, followed by seeds which resemble a blackberry. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pentstemon grandiflorus. An attractive plant from the western plains. Very hardy, and resembles the showy but tender *P. gloxinoides*.

Phlox

The following list of these popular hardy plants is most complete, and contains, in addition to the best standard varieties, many of the very latest introductions.

B. Comte. French purple; very tall and late.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. White, with large crimson eye.

Camillo Schneider. *New*. Brilliant scarlet-red. 50 cts. each.

Elizabeth Campbell. Soft pink. The clear color of this Phlox has never been equaled. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Europa. White, with crimson center. Not as tall as some, but individual flowers very large.

Frau G. von Lassburg. The best midseason white.

Jules Sandeau. Dwarf, sturdy plant; enormous trusses of large clear rose flowers.

Maid Marian. Soft lavender.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf; enormous trusses of flowers of a peculiar clear white. One of the finest Phlox.

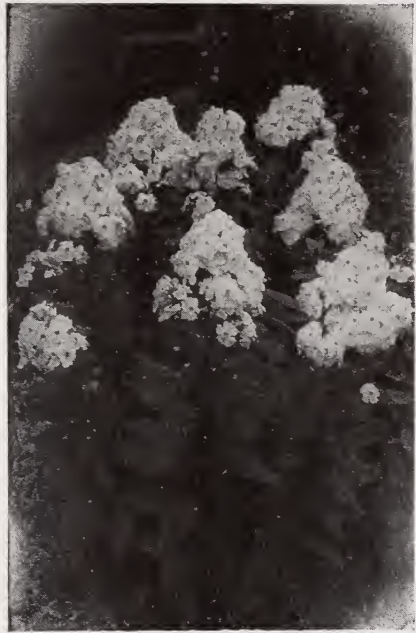
Mrs. Scholten. A vivid salmon-red. One of the newest sorts and extra fine. 50 cts. each.

Paul Dutrie. Apple-blossom-pink. Fine.

Prof. Went. Another new sort which will replace *B. Comte*. It has the same color and does not fade. Large heads; very free-flowering. 50 cts. each.

Rheinlander. A fine salmon-pink sort recently introduced.

Riverton Jewel. Mauve-rose, carmine-red eye.



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX, continued

R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red, suffused salmon.

Rijnstroom. A lively shade of rose-pink; very large and fine.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Snow Queen. Pure white; tall and late.

Special French. A clear shade of light pink.

W. C. Egan. Soft pink, which at close range proves to be a light lavender.

Phlox suffruticosa, *Miss Lingard*. This grand, free-flowering white variety is a universal favorite, coming into flower in May and continuing through the season.

Primula cashmeriana. A fine Primrose in gravelly soil, spreading freely and throwing up good stems with purple flowers in dense heads. 50 cts. each.

P. polyanthus. The Polyanthus of old gardens. Ours is a fine Scotch strain.

Pyrethrum hybridum (Painted Daisy). June-flowering in varied and beautiful shades.

Sedum spectabile, *Brilliant*. Strong plants of this deep-colored sort.

Senecio clivorum. Stately border plant with rich orange flowers in August. Likes a moist soil, and will grow 3 feet high. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Statices latifolia (Sea Lavender). Fine, foamy, light blue flowers. Excellent for drying for winter use.

S. gmelini. Like the preceding, but a more compact head and deeper colored flowers.

Stokesia cyanea (Stokes Aster). A deep blue-flowered form of this popular plant. Likes a light, deep soil, and when happily located is a beautiful thing, flowering over a long period in July and August.

Stokesia alba. White seedling form of the preceding. May not all be true to color, and may yield some intermediate shades, or even pink.

Trollius europeus (Globe Flower). Often called Double Buttercup. Light lemon-yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

T., **Orange Globe**. Like the above but somewhat deeper in color. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Veronica, **Blue Ridge**. A strong-growing, large-flowered sort.

V. longifolia subsessilis. Very popular for edging shrubs or massing in border, with long spikes of rich blue flowers.

V. spicata. Fine for massing. Grows 2 feet high.

All Perennial Plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, except as noted
Five plants of one kind at the 10 rate. Twenty-five plants of one kind at the 100 rate

Native Plants, Orchids, Ferns

We can supply the following at the proper seasons, in strong collected clumps.

All at 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100

Actæa alba (White Baneberry).
A. rubra (Red Baneberry).
Anemone canadensis.
A. nemerosa (Windflower).
A. virginiana (Thimbleweed).
Anemone thalictrifolia (Rue Anemone).
Apios tuberosa (Wild Bean).
Apocynum androsaemifolium (Spreading Dogbane).
Aquilegia canadensis (Columbine).
Aralia racemosa (Spikenard).
Arisæma triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit).
Asarum canadense (Wild Ginger).
Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold).
Campanula rotundifolia (Harebell).
Chelone glabra (Turtlehead).
Chimaphila maculata (Pipsissewa).
Clintonia borealis.
Coptis trifolia (Gold Thread).
Cornus canadensis (Bunchberry).
Dentaria diphylla (Crinkle-Root).
Dicentra canadensis (Squirrel Corn).
D. cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches).
Erythronium americanum (Trout Lily; Adder's Tongue).
Eupatorium perfoliatum (Boneset).
E. purpureum (Joe-Pye-Weed).
E. urticæfolium (Snow Thoroughwort).
Gaultheria procumbens (Wintergreen).
Gentiana andrewsii (Bottle Gentian).
Geranium robertianum (Herb Robert).
Goodyera pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain).
Hepatica triloba (Liverwort).
Houstonia cærulea (Bluets; Quaker Ladies).
Iris versicolor (Blue Flag).
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).
Maianthemum canadense (Canada Mayflower).
Mentha canadensis (Wild Mint).
Mitchella repens (Partridge Vine).
Mitella diphylla (Bishop's Cap).
Oakesia sessilifolia (Bellwort).
Orchis spectabilis (Showy Orchis).
Polygala paucifolia (Fringed Polygala).
P. senega (Seneca Snakeroot).
Pyrola elliptica (Shin-leaf).
Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot).
Sarracenia purpurea (Pitcher Plant).
Saxifraga virginensis (Early Saxifrage).
Sedum acre (Yellow Stonecrop; Wall Pepper).

Biennial Plants

Canterbury Bells. Single. Pink, Blue, White, or Mixed. Be sure to state color, or if wanted mixed.

Digitalis (Foxglove). White, Pink, or The Shirley strain. State which is desired.

Hollyhocks, **Allegheny**, **Single Mixed** and **Double Mixed**. A strong and vigorous strain in all the best shades.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Strong plants. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Pansies. The finest strain we can buy. All colors and ruffled sorts. \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

Sweet William, **Mixed**. A fine strain. Also **Pink Beauty** as a separate color, from seeds, but probably quite true.

Sedum telephium (Common Stonecrop).
Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's Seal).
Spiranthes cernua (Ladies' Tresses).
Thalictrum dioicum (Early Meadow Rue).
T. polygamum (Tall Meadow Rue).
Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower).
Trientalis americana (Star Flower).
Trillium erectum (Wake Robin).
T. grandiflorum (White Trillium).
T. undulatum (Nodding Trillium).
Uyularia grandiflora.
Viola canadensis (Canada Violet).
V. cucullata (Blue Marsh Violet).
V. pubescens (Downy Violet).
V. rotundifolia (Round-leaved Violet).

Moccasin Flowers

Cypripedium acaule (Common Ladies' Slipper). 25 cts. per bud.
C. hirsutum (Showy Ladies' Slipper). 35 cts. per bud.
C. parviflorum (Yellow Ladies' Slipper). 25 cts. per bud.

Ferns

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair).
Aspidium acrostichoides (Christmas Fern).
A. cristatum.
A. cristatum clintonianum.
A. marginale.
A. noveboracense.
Asplenium acrostichoides (Silver Spleenwort).
A. angustifolium (Spleenwort).
A. trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort).
A. felix-femina (Lady Fern).
Camptosorus rhizophyllum (Walking-leaf).
Cystopteris bulbifera (Bladder Fern).
C. fragilis.
Dicksonia punctilobula (Hay-scented Fern).
Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern).
O. struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).
O. claytoniana (Clayton's Flowering Fern).
O. regalis (Royal Fern).
Phegopteris dryopteris (Beech Fern).
P. polypodioides.
Polypodium vulgare (Common Polypody).
Woodsia ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia).
W. obtusa.



Plants for the Rockery

While the following plants have been selected, either from those obtained from the Palmer Nursery which we recently purchased or from our own lists, as being especially suited for the rockery, most, if not all of them, may be grown in the open garden. In some cases, care must be taken not to plant too far back in the open border, as then the plants would be hidden. In the main, any or all of these will thrive in a sandy or gravelly soil, in full sun, without special preparation. Good drainage is essential, however. The plants in this list are absolutely hardy if well-drained soil is used, as the Palmer Nursery was uncared for during the extreme winter of 1927-28 and these are propagated from whatever survived.

All at 50 cts. each, \$1 for 3, \$30 per 100

Ajuga genevensis (Geneva Bugle). A fine ground-cover, spreading rapidly. Foliage dark bronze. Height 3 to 6 in.

Alyssum argenteum. Similar to *A. saxatile* but later, and flowers more or less throughout the summer.

A. saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort). Golden yellow flowers in spreading masses in spring. Height 6 in.

Aster alpinus. Tiny plants with 6-inch stems, at the top of which are blue, daisy-like flowers with bright golden centers. A gem, but must have perfect drainage.

Allium cernuum. This belongs to the onion family, and the plants have the distinctive fragrance. However, the flower-heads, like little cushions, are in bright colors, and the plants rarely become unsightly. This one has rose-pink flowers.

A., Ruby Gem. A fine form. Erect, large heads of deep rose flowers.

A., Unnamed Variety.

Arenaria montana. A charming plant with large white flowers. Free and continuous.

Campanula garganica. A trailing variety which is the gem of the family. Large blue flowers with white centers.

Dianthus arenarius. Flowers pale purple, fringed. Height 6 in.

D. graniticus. Good rock species; bright red flowers.

D. velenowskyi.

Draba bruniaefolia. Dense, dwarf rosettes of yellow flowers.

D. repens. Very similar to the preceding.

Gypsophila repens. A trailing plant spreading wide, and covered with white flowers, sometimes tinged pink.

Lamium maculatum (Variegated Nettle). Good ground-cover.

Micromeria croatica.

Polemonium reptans (Greek Valerian). Dwarf, compact-growing perennial, with loose, panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers in May. Height 1 ft.

Saxifraga. We have two varieties. One is encrusted and believed to be *S. longifolia*; the other is a mossy dark green sort.

Sedum album. White flowers; much branched. **S. alpestris (repens)**.

S. anglicum. White flowers; rounded foliage.

S. lydium. Very tiny form. A veritable gem.

S. lydium glaucum. Bluish foliaged form of preceding.

S. middendorffianum. Brownish yellow flowers; serrated leaves.

S. rupestre (reflexum). Flowers yellow.

S. sarmentosum. Very rapid-growing variety.

S. sieboldi. Charming rose-pink flowers. Foliage changes from blue and cream to coral-rose.

S. stoloniferum. A flat, trailing variety with pink flowers.

Sempervivum arachnoideum (Cobweb House-Leek).

S. globiferum (Globe House-Leek). Common "Hen and Chickens."

S. triste. See "Special Section."

Thymus serpyllum (Creeping Thyme). Makes dense mats of light green foliage with pinkish flowers. Fine for planting between the rocks of paths.

Veronica allioni. Yellow foliage and blue flowers.

V. incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violet-blue flowers.

V. repens. A trailing variety covered with blue flowers in May.

V. teucrium rupestris. Dwarf and spreading. Deep blue flowers in May and June.

Viola gracilis. Tufted habit. Rich violet flowers in May and June.

Violet, Double Sweet Russian. Fragrant, dark blue.

Yucca colo-ma. A gem from our own West.

This is a hybrid form of several dwarf Yuccas of Colorado and Oklahoma. It is a miniature form of the well-known *Y. filamentosa*, and is just right for the rockery. Very hardy and satisfactory.

In many cases we cannot vouch for the authenticity of our nomenclature. Where a plant is unknown to us, and sometimes cannot be bought for comparison in this country, we have to chance getting the true seed from our varied sources.

Roses

Everyone loves Roses, and the question constantly heard is "What sorts are hardy here?"

As a matter of fact, none of the best new garden Roses are satisfactorily hardy in the North. The wood is tender, and being budded or grafted, they are lost if killed to the ground, while on their own roots they do not succeed. If one can restock each year, however, wonderful blooms may be had.

There are, we feel, three types of Roses satisfactory for northern planting. The first are the hardy species, bushy, strong-growing plants, better used as shrubs than anything else, though beautiful and fragrant. We list several good forms.

Next are the newer hybrids of the *Rugosa* type of Roses and the Moss Roses. In recent years, several fine forms have appeared, bearing large, double, fragrant, well-formed and colored blooms. They are generally quite spiny and strong-growing, and only a few bloom throughout the season. We list the best.

Most satisfactory, we believe, are the Polyantha or bunch-flowered Roses. These are comparatively hardy, do well on their own roots, and if grown in this way they may be killed to the ground, only to result in extra-fine blooms. The colors are good, the flowers small but dainty, the fragrance delightful, and they are almost everblooming. We are propagating them only on their own roots, but for the present must purchase what we sell. Whenever possible we buy our own root stock.

Strong-growing Shrub Roses

Hugonis. This Rose should be called the "Golden Bridal Wreath" for it is a golden counterpart of that popular shrub. It is absolutely hardy, attractive in leaf and stem, fragrant, early. Use it not in the Rose-garden but as a shrub about the house, as a hedge, or a single specimen. It will delight you in May with arching branches loaded down with single yellow flowers. It needs only full sun. 2-yr. plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Rugosa. Strong-growing, with single red flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Rugosa alba. Like the above, but white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Sweetbrier (*R. rubiginosa*). A fine old Rose, noted for the fragrance of its foliage and single, pink flowers. \$1.

Semi-double Scotch. We only know this Rose as it is common about old homes, where it is a mass of fairly double, bright yellow flowers in June. Strong plants, \$1.

Semi-double Scotch. This seems the counterpart of the preceding, except that the flowers are white. Strong plants, \$1.

Xanthina. We have fully tested this Rose. It seems perfectly hardy, and is the counterpart of Hugonis, except the flowers are double. Foliage good, and the blooming season long. \$1.50 each. Supply limited.

Hardy Hybrid Rugosa Roses

\$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where noted

Blanc Double de Coubert. The best double, pure white *Rugosa*. 75 cts. each.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Large, light silvery pink blooms. Very hardy, and needs lots of room. 75 cts. each.

F. J. Grootendorst. A hybrid between the Baby Rambler and the *Rugosa*. Clusters of bright red flowers throughout the season. Makes a fine hedge.

Pink F. J. Grootendorst. A pink form of the above. Stock now plentiful. Very fine.

Mme. Julien Potin. Large, double, pure flesh-pink flowers. Hardy, and a continuous bloomer.

New Century. Fully double flowers of clear flesh-pink, with red center, and creamy edges. Fragrant.

Nova Zembla. White, tinged with pink. Highly recommended. 75 cts. each.

Rose a Parfum de l'Hay. Double, dark crimson flowers, shaded carmine. One of the most fragrant of Roses, and very hardy. 75 cts. each.

Schneezwerg. Half-double, snow-white flowers. Blooms steadily from spring to frost. Fine for a dwarf hedge plant, and very pretty in autumn with its abundance of small red fruits.

Sir Thomas Lipton. A white form of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Double and of unusual quality. Hardy and vigorous. 75 cts. each.

Seven Sisters. This is a very old rose found about Vermont homes. Large, double pink flowers in June. Do not confuse this with the June rose, *R. cinnamomea*.

Moss Roses

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Blanche Moreau. Double, white flowers in clusters.

Crested Moss. Full, bright rose-pink blooms. Unique and handsome.

Henri Martin. Shining crimson. The easiest red Moss to grow.

Salet. Rosy pink with blush edges. Free-flowering and vigorous.

Polyantha Roses

The following are fifteen of the best varieties. None are absolutely hardy, but with protection all will winter nicely. Own root, whenever possible.

75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Cecile Brunner. The Sweetheart Rose. Pink. Tender.

Chatillon Rose. New. Bright pink.

Eblouissant. Dark red, petals peculiarly twisted.

Echo. Tender rose-pink.

Ellen Poulsen. Bright rose-pink.

Erna Teschendorff. Carmine-red.

POLYANTHA ROSES, continued

- George Elger.** The yellow Sweetheart Rose. Tender.
- Greta Kluis.** Red or deep pink. Very hardy.
- Gross an Aachen.** Pink, overlaid yellow. A most beautiful and different Rose.
- Ideal.** Brilliant red.
- Katharina Zeimet.** The best white.
- Miss Edith Cavell.** Brilliant crimson, white eye. Very hardy.
- Orleans.** Brilliant red.
- Perle d'Or.** Buds and flowers small; light orange and creamy yellow. Tender.
- Triomphe Orleanais.** One of the best light red Polyanthas.

Climbing Roses

The Climbing Roses are a class apart. Those offered as hardy are usually sufficiently so to live through our most severe winters, but the long, rambling growths—which must be preserved through the winter, for they bear the flowers—often suffer, and the result is, no flowers. If you would grow Climbing Roses, plant in full sun. Prune out all old wood, immediately after the flowers fade. Then in late fall, take down the canes,

tie them securely together, and to two stakes, one close to the base, the other at the tips. Cover completely with leaves or straw, and cover that with evergreen boughs. In the first warm days of spring, remove the leaves or straw, but put back the evergreen. If properly done, this will winter any of the following anywhere in the North.

2-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

- Bess Lovett.** Light crimson-red. Fine for cutting.
- Christine Wright.** Wild-rose-pink.
- Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Best of all Climbers. Pale pink buds and flowers like the finest Hybrid Teas.
- Gardenia.** Until now the best yellow climber. Still very good and quite hardy.
- Mary Lovett.** Like a white Dr. W. Van Fleet.
- Mary Wallace.** Bright pink, double flowers. Very fine and extremely hardy.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** Purest scarlet. Wonderful. Best used as a pillar Rose because of its moderate growth.
- Star of Persia.** This is said to be the yellow climbing Rose. It is of a strain which does not fade and is very hardy. We have wintered it, but have not seen it flower. Stock limited. \$1.50 each.

Climbing Vines

There seems to be more than usual interest in Climbing Vines this past year, and we are adding to our list a few of the very best. We call your attention particularly to our Wisteria which is grafted, and is therefore sure to be true to color, and will positively flower; and also to our long list of choice Clematis, in contrast to the two colors usually carried by nursery firms. Last of all, if you want an especially vigorous vine to screen a view or cover a blank wall, and still not be coarse or objectionable, we can definitely recommend *Polygonum auberti*. We have specimens planted on a south wall, several years old, perfectly hardy, delightful in flower, and already 30 feet high.

- Actinidia arguta** (Bower Actinidia). Rapid-growing. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Ampelopsis quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper). The well-known Woodbine, with red or scarlet foliage in fall. 2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- A. veitchii** (Boston Ivy). The best vine for walls. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- Aristolochia siphon** (Dutchman's Pipe). Broad, dark green leaves. Rapid growth. Strong plants \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Celastrus scandens** (American Bittersweet). 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Clematis paniculata** (Japanese Virgin's Bower). White, sweetly-scented flowers in late summer. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Clematis Hybrids.** Large flowers in mid-summer. 2-yr.

- Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh.** Double; white. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- C. henryi.** White. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- C. jackmani.** Purple. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- C., Mme. Edouard Andre.** Red. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- C., Ramona.** Light blue. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Polygonum auberti.** One of the most desirable hardy climbers. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 to 30 feet or more, and producing, through the summer and fall, great, foamy sprays of creamy white flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- Wisteria chinensis, Purple.** 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- W. chinensis, White.** 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Evergreen Shrubs

It is difficult to advise on the culture of Laurel and Rhododendron where they are not native. However, recent discoveries in the use of chemicals give great promise. We will gladly give all the information we possess.

- Cotoneaster horizontalis** (Rock Cotoneaster). A charming, low evergreen shrub of spready habit, with glossy leaves and showy red berries. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each.
- Kalmia latifolia.** The well-known Mountain Laurel. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

- Rhododendron maximum** (Great Laurel). The best for massing in deep shade. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.
- R. catawbiense** (Catawba Rhododendron). Rosy purple; very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3 each.

Evergreens

The use of Evergreens about small homes has added greatly to the interest in and the demand for them. Unfortunately, many times the two types of Evergreens are confused and wrongly used, resulting in great dissatisfaction.

The common Evergreens of our hills are all trees many feet high. These and similar forms from all over the world, may be used on large places or as specimen trees, but they should rarely or never be planted close to a house.

For this purpose the nurseryman has developed forms resulting from chance seedlings which are more controlled in growth. Often the ultimate height is only a few feet, or the habit is so pyramidal as never to conceal. Add to this various colors—grays, blues, even golden and white, variegated, and every shade of green—with odd shapes and habits and, in short, the lot is interesting as specimens.

The best landscape architects of today consider them artistic when properly used and though more expensive than shrubs, their year-round charm makes them worth the extra cost.

Varieties preceded by a star (*) will develop into large trees and should not be located near buildings, but grouped in clumps or as specimens where their growth will not be hampered.

- **Abies balsamea* (Balsam Fir). 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.
- **A. concolor* (Colorado Silver Fir). Bluish green. Preferred by some to the more conspicuous Blue Spruce. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.
- Juniperus chinensis albo-variegata*. An interesting white-tipped form. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50 each.
- J. chinensis pfitzeriana* (Pfitzer's Juniper). Very hardy kind of spreading habit. Attractive silver-green foliage. One of the best for foundation planting. Each 1 to 1½ ft. \$2 50
1½ to 2 ft. 3 50
- J. communis* (Common Juniper). 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.
- J. excelsa stricta* (Greek Juniper). Compact, conical. Foliage gray-green, changing to steel-blue in winter. 12 to 15 in., \$2 each.
- J. sabina* (Savin Juniper). Low, spreading habit. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each.
- J. sabina horizontalis* (Creeping Juniper). A creeping form, useful for rock-work or as a ground-cover. 15 to 18-in. spread, \$2.50 each.
- J. virginiana* (Red Cedar). Upright, conical habit. We have a splendid bargain offering of Red Cedar, as we bought a block of young plants. We list them below, at special prices, and as there are many fine pairs for tubbing or as lawn specimens, we are sure we can please you, no matter what you desire them for. Each
12 to 18 in. \$1 50
18 to 24 in. 1 75
24 to 30 in. 2 25
30 to 36 in. 3 00
3 to 3½ ft. 3 50
3½ to 4 ft. 4 00
- **Picea excelsa* (Norway Spruce). We can supply these trees in sizes suitable for hedges or windbreaks at a lower price. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

- **Pungens glauca* (Colorado Blue Spruce). The deepest blue form. 12 to 15 in., \$3.
- Pinus montana mughus* (Mugho Pine). The true, compact type. 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.
- **P. resinosa* (Red or Norway Pine). Rich, dark green foliage; vigorous growth. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.
- **P. strobus* (White Pine). 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- Taxus cuspidata*. Close, upright growth; dark green, glossy foliage. Splendid as a specimen or for hedging. Entirely hardy. 1 to 1½ ft., \$3 each.
- T. cuspidata nana* (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Dark green foliage. Does well in sun or partial shade. Fine for low hedges or foreground planting. Slow growing. 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50 each.
- **Thuja occidentalis* (Arborvitæ). Very hardy and useful for architectural effect or for forming dense but not spready hedges or screens. Effective either winter or summer. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each.
- T. occidentalis hoveyi*. A dwarf form of conical growth. Each
12 to 15 in. \$1 50
15 to 18 in. 2 00
- T. occidentalis lutea*, *George Peabody*. A handsome golden form of above. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.
- T. occidentalis pyramidalis* (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Erect, pyramidal form, of compact growth. 18 to 24 in., \$2.50 each.
- T. occidentalis wareana sibirica* (Siberian Arborvitæ). Dark green foliage; slow, pyramidal growth and semi-dwarf. Very hardy. Each
15 to 18 in. \$2 50
18 to 24 in. 3 50
- **Tsuga canadensis* (Canadian Hemlock). Each 10
8 to 12 in. \$0 35 \$3 00
12 to 15 in. 50 4 50
18 to 24 in. 1 50

Grass Seed

We handle a special mixture of Grass Seed, compounded of sorts which we believe give the best turf under Vermont conditions. It is not a cheap mixture, but it is as clean and high-grade in every way as it can be made. If you want a first-class lawn, it will pay you to pay our price for seed. Lb. 50 cts., 100 lbs. \$40.

Shrubs and Trees

There are a great many very satisfactory shrubs and trees for home ornamentation that we do not list, as there are many, too that are useful as artistic single specimens. We have made our choice on a basis, first, of hardiness, next, of general utility about the home or on the estate, and have included for specimen planting only those of real beauty. We procure our stock from reliable sources and are generally able to ship quite dormant plants late in the season. We will gladly advise about the individual problems of shrub planting, and will obtain varieties not listed whenever, in our judgment, success may reasonably be expected.

Packing charged on trees and shrubs. Star (*) marks varieties suitable as specimens.

- Acer platanoides** (Norway Maple). 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.
- A. platanoides schwedleri** (Red-leaved Norway Maple). A fine lawn or ornamental specimen. \$4 each, \$35 for 10.
- A. saccharum** (Sugar Maple). 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50 each.
- Æsculus hippocastanum** (Horse-Chestnut). 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.
- ***Amygdalus** (Flowering Peach or Almond).
A., White. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.
A., Pink. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.
- Betula alba** (White Birch). 5 to 6 ft., \$2.
- B. alba pendula lacinata** (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.
- Berberis thunbergii** (Japanese Barberry). An ironclad hedge plant entirely immune from disease. 18 to 24 in., heavy, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.
- ***B. thunbergii atropurpurea** (New Purple-leaved Japanese Barberry). The finest low ornamental shrub introduced in many years. Its leaves are a brilliant deep purplish red. It must be planted in full sun, otherwise it is exactly like its parent, has the same good habit, freedom from insects, and the scarlet berries in the winter. 9 to 12 in. only, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- Cornus alba sibirica** (Red-twigged Dogwood). Showy red branches. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- C. elegantissima variegata.** This bushy Dogwood has leaves attractively variegated green and white. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- ***Crataegus oxyacantha splendens** (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Very showy scarlet-crimson flowers in late spring. Highly desirable where a specimen of compact growth is desired. 3 to 4 ft., branched, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
- ***Cydonia japonica** (Japanese Quince). Showy scarlet flowers in late spring. 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Deutzia gracilis.** Dwarf-growing. One of the best low shrubs. White. 12 to 18 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- D. gracilis rosea.** Pink form of the preceding. 18 to 24 in., 60c. each, \$5 for 10.
- Euonymus alatus** (Winged Burning-Bush). Twigs peculiarly winged. Foliage turns red and crimson in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Forsythia intermedia** (Golden Bell). This new form is far more erect in habit than the older varieties, very floriferous, and the plants are completely covered with golden flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Halesia tetraptera** (Silverbell Tree). A very vigorous, dwarf tree, with beautiful, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora** (Snowball Hydrangea). Pure white, ball-shaped flowers during July and August. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- ***H. paniculata grandiflora** (Common Hydrangea). Large, white flowers, turning bronzy pink in fall. Very popular. 1½ to 2 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- H., Tree Form.** This is the common fall flowering Hydrangea, trained in tree form, and is much preferred in cemeteries, as leaves do not gather under them. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
- Ligustrum amurense** (Amur Privet). The hardest and best Privet for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.
- Lonicera morrowi** (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). White flowers and showy red fruit in August. Spreading bush, fine for massing. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- L. tatarica** (Tatarian Honeysuckle). Strong, upright grower. Pink flowers; orange-red berries in summer. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- L. tatarica alba.** White-flowered form of above. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Flowering Crab-Apples

- ***Malus ioensis plena** (Bechtel's Crab). Soft pink, double flowers, resembling roses; quite fragrant. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.
- ***M. niedwetzkyana** (Red-vein Crab). Deep pink flowers. Remarkable for the purplish color of the leaves, branches and fruit. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.
- Philadelphus, coronarius.** The fragrant, tall-growing white Syringa or Mock Orange. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- ***P. virginial.** A greatly improved Mock Orange. Fragrant, semi-double, pure white flowers, densely clustered, completely cover the plant during June, with occasional flowers appearing later in the season. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
- Populus caroliniana** (Carolina Poplar). 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
- P. fastigiata** (Lombardy Poplar). 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
- ***Prunus** (New Red-Flowering Plum). Much deeper color than the older varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.
- ***P. pissardi** (Purple-leaf Plum). Young leaves deep crimson, changing to coppery red. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

- ***Prunus triloba** (Double-flowering Plum). A showy shrub, bearing in May, on long slender branches, large, pink, double flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Snowball**. See *Hydrangea* and *Viburnum*.
- Sorbus aucuparia** (European Mountain-Ash). Tree to 30 feet, with white flowers and flat clusters of red berries in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.
- Spiræa, Anthony Waterer**. Flat-topped flower-heads of a deep rosy pink on an erect, many-twiggd shrub. Use with Japanese Barberry, as a low foundation planting. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- S. callosa alba**. Very like the preceding, but white. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- S. prunifolia**. The old-time Bridal Wreath. First of the family to be known by that name. The flowers are very double. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- S. vanhouttei** (Bridal Wreath). The most graceful of all shrubs, completely covered with clusters of pure white flowers during May. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Symphoricarpos racemosus** (Snowberry). Showy, white, waxy berries until mid-winter. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Syringa vulgaris**. The popular purple Lilac which does well everywhere. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 for 10.
- Syringa vulgaris alba**. The common white variety; equally good. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- ***Named Hybrid Lilacs**.
 Bush form. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
Marie Legraye. Single; white.
President Grevy. Double; blue.
President Viger. Double; bluish lilac.
 Tree form. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.
Congo. Single; wine-red.
William C. Barry. Single; buds reddish lilac, opens silvery lavender.
- Ulmus americana** (American Elm). 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.
- Viburnum opulus** (High-bush Cranberry). Tall-growing bush with showy fruit resembling cranberries. White flowers in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- V. plicatum** (Japanese Snowball). 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- V. tomentosum** (Double-file Viburnum). Single white flowers. Bronzy foliage in fall. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- Weigela rosea**. Large shrub with pink blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
- W., Eva Rathke**. Like the above, but crimson flowers in great profusion. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gladiolus

We cannot claim to be *Gladiolus* specialists, but in the following list of varieties we think we have twelve of the most popular and satisfactory sorts. They may be depended upon for flowers and freedom from all troubles.

Our mixtures are from reputable sources and are made up carefully for each order, so that real mixtures, not chance ones, result.

- Alice Tiplady**. This fine variety is classed as a *Primulinus* hybrid. Color rich orange saffron. A very popular sort. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.
- Anna Eberius**. Rich, warm rhodamine-purple, with dark Bordeaux center. Large flowers on strong stems. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.
- E. J. Shaylor**. A superb beautifully ruffled sort; color deep rose-pink. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- Evelyn Kirtland**. A splendid variety with large flowers of wonderful substance, rosy pink at the edges passing to shell-pink in the throat, with fiery scarlet blotches on lower petals. A strong, robust grower. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.
- Le Marechal Foch**. This might briefly be described as an improved *America*, having the same soft flesh-pink color, but with much larger blooms and coming into flower two weeks earlier. Of unusually strong, vigorous growth, with splendid, straight, well-filled spikes. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.
- Mrs. Francis King**. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame. One of the most effective. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.
- Mrs. Dr. Norton**. Dainty "peaches and cream" color combination of white, soft pink and primrose-yellow. Exquisite for cutting. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.
- Mrs. Frank Pendleton**. All experts agree that this is one of the finest varieties yet introduced. The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat—a color combination rivaling many of the finest orchids in its richness; exquisite in every way. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.
- Peace**. Immense, pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. These are borne on tall, graceful spikes; a beautiful and exceedingly refined variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.
- Schwaben**. This is considered one of the best and freest growing yellow varieties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.
- Virginia or Scarlet Princes**. Rich, dazzling scarlet, makes a gorgeous display. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.
- Wilbrinck**. A favorite variety for cutting; very early flowering, color delicate pink. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE NAMED GLADIOLUS

1 each of the above 12 sorts (12 bulbs).....	\$1 25	6 each of the above 12 sorts (72 bulbs) .	\$6 00
3 each of the above 12 sorts (36 bulbs).....	3 25	12 each of the above 12 sorts (144 bulbs) .	10 00

General Mixture, all shades, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100

Tender Bedding Plants (Delivery Extra)

Cannas

- Apricot.** Green foliage. Buff-yellow flowers.
Austria. Green foliage. Canary-yellow.
City of Portland. Green foliage. Pink.
Eureka. Green foliage. White flowers.
Hungaria. Green foliage. La-France-pink.
King Humbert. Bronze foliage. Orange-scarlet flowers.
Meteor. Green foliage. Crimson flowers.
The President. Green foliage. Best red.
 Growing plants from 4-inch pots, \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.

- Ageratum, Blue Perfection.** From pots, \$2 per doz.
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). Pink, or Mixed. From pots, \$3 per doz.
Asters. Plants from flats, 35 cts. per doz., \$1 for 3 doz. **Early.** Pink, White, Rose, Lavender, and Dark Blue. **Midseason.** Same colors. **Asterum.** Mixed Colors.

- Begonia semperflorens.** From pots, \$3 per doz.
Geraniums. Red, white, or pink. Strong plants from 3 1/2-in. pots, \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.
Heliotrope. Strong plants from pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Lobelia, Crystal Palace compacta. From pots, \$2 per doz.
Marigolds. Tall or dwarf, from flats, 50 cts. per doz.
Petunias. Single or Double Fringed, Mixed and **Rosy Morn** (single pink) from pots, \$2 per doz.
Phlox drummondii, Mixed. From pots, \$1.50 per doz.
Salvia, Bonfire. From pots, \$1 per doz.
Stocks. Pink and Mixed. From pots, \$2 per doz.
Verbena. Mixed. From pots, \$1 per doz.
Zinnias. Giant Rose and Mixed. From pots, \$1.50 per doz.
 All the above shipped on specified date or we will use our own judgment.

Fruit Trees

The following list of Fruit Trees is not large. From it, however, the home planter may select varieties covering the entire season, all of high quality. We have no use for low quality in fruit. Moderate packing is charged on trees and bushes. Plants and small bushes are not charged for.

Apples (Certified true to name)

- 5 to 7 ft., well branched, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10
 Lower prices on quantity. Arranged in order of ripening.
Yellow Transparent. Yellow.
Red Astrachan. Red.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Striped.
Fameuse. Red.
McIntosh. Red.
Cortland. Red. A later McIntosh, said to keep better, and to be fully as good.
Delicious. Red. A fine Apple.
R. I. Greening. Green.
Tallman Sweet. Green.
Pound Sweet. Green.
Baldwin. Red. Fine winter Apple.
Red Spy. This is a new strain of Northern Spy, more heavily colored red. \$2 each.
Hyslop Crab-Apple. Very red fruit for jelly.

Cherries

- 5 to 7 ft., well branched, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10
Black Tartarian. Sweet; early.
Early Richmond. Sour; early.
Governor Wood. Sweet; early.
Montmorency. Sour; late.

Grapes

- 2-yr., first size, 25c. each, \$2 for 10
Agawam. Red; early.
Brighton. Red; large clusters.
Concord. Black; midseason.
Delaware. Red; high quality.
Moorea Early. Black; early.
Niagara. Green; early.
Worden. Black; early.

Raspberries

- RED.** \$2 for 25, \$7 per 100
Cuthbert.
Herbert. \$1 for 25.
Latham. Mosaic immune.
Golden Queen.
BLACK-CAP. \$2.50 for 25, \$9 per 100.
Cumberland.
Plum Farmer.

Pears

5 to 7 ft., extra-fine stock, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

- Bartlett.** Summer. The standard of quality.
Beurre d'Anjou. Fall. Keeps till Thanksgiving.
Beurre Bosc. Fall. Fine flavor.
Clapp's Favorite. Earliest of all.
Lawrence. Winter. Fine keeper.
Seckel. Fall. The sugar Pear.
Sheldon. Fall. Russet, fine.
 We can supply a limited quantity of the new Pears, Cayuga, Gorham and Phelps at \$2 each. These are distinct advances over older sorts, all being good keepers. If interested, write us.

Plums

5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

- Abundance.** Cherry-red; early.
Bradshaw. Dark reddish purple; early.
Burbank. Dark red. Best commercial variety.
German Prune. Purplish black; late.
Imperial Gage. Yellow; early.
Lombard. Purplish red; early.
Yellow Egg. Yellow; late.

Small Fruits

PURPLE-CANE RASPBERRIES. \$2.50 for 25, \$9 per 100.
Columbian.

Blackberries

\$2 for 25, \$7 per 100
Blowers.
Eldorado.
Snyder. Hardest.

Vegetable Plants

Delivery Extra

Good Vegetable Plants for the home-garden cannot be had from "any old place." We use just as much care in selecting our seeds for the following plants as we do for our Perennials. Especially in the colder sections of the state, where late frosts in the spring make a short season, it is essential that the plants be of early strains. Quality is often sacrificed for earliness, but in the main our varieties are of good quality. Particularly we ask you to try our Golden Acre Cabbage. It will stand freezing and may be planted out in early May. The earliest Cabbage known and a moneymaker commercially. Harris' Earliest Pepper is the only satisfactory Pepper in cold sections, and Tomato Bonny Best combines earliness with the very finest quality. Our orders for these increased 100 per cent last season. There must be a reason.

Asparagus, Washington Pedigreed Rust-proof. 2-yr., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Cabbage and Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, well hardened. Will stand several degrees of frost. Plant in early May for summer crop.

Golden Acre Cabbage. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Snowball Cauliflower. 35 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

Field-grown plants of the above, in good winter varieties, ready June 15 and later. 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Onions. Try some of these in heavily enriched land. The Onions often weigh a pound or more. Variety Pricetaker, ready May 1 and after, \$1 per 100.

Tomatoes. We grow two good varieties: Harris' Canadian Earliana and Bonny Best. 40 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Pepper, Harris' Earliest. These plants are ready after May 15, transplanted, stocky, well hardened, sure to live and grow. 40 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Celery. Open-ground plants for main crop, ready first of June. Varieties, Golden Plume and Golden Self-blanching. \$1 per 100.



Hotkaps

Insure Successful Vine Crops

In order to grow profitable vine crops, the grower must do everything possible to insure the greatest yield of early fruit at a minimum cost. The use of Hotkaps has proved a decided advantage in growing these crops.

This remarkable invention consists of a scientifically constructed wax paper cone which is placed over the plant or hill of seeds in the field. They act as **miniature hot-houses** and enable the grower to set out his plants or plant his seed as soon as the ground gets warm, as they afford perfect protection from frost. **Hotkaps** also protect the plant from insects, such as the striped beetle which does so much damage to the young plants, from wind, beating rains, and prevents the ground around the plant from baking. **This insures earlier and better fruit.**

For early Sweet Corn. By covering the hills with **Hotkaps**, the grower can plant his early sweet corn very early and not risk the danger of having it killed by late frosts.

We are sure from our own experience and that of gardeners in our neighborhood that **Hotkaps** will repay their cost many times.

Hotkaps are easy to set out. Just place them over the hill and draw a little dirt ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) around the bottom of the Kap.

PRICES: Not postpaid. 1,000 (shipping weight 22 lbs.) \$11.50. Trial package of 250 Hotkaps—with special garden setter (shipping weight 7 lbs.) \$4. **Hotkaps** for the backyard garden: 50 (with special setter) \$1.50 (postpaid); 100 (with special setter) \$2.25 (postpaid).

We will be glad to send a folder giving full details and directions for using **Hotkaps** to anyone interested. Please write.

Vigoro

All Plant-Life Must Be Fed

Plants, like human beings, must receive the right nourishment. Vigoro is specially prepared to supply lawns, gardens, flowers, shrubbery, and trees, with *all* of the plant-food elements needed for rapid, sturdy, and luxuriant growth.

In our own green-houses and fields we use Vigoro to produce the flowers we sell at home and the plants we ship our customers.

It is *odorless and clean* and is packed in paper sacks, protected by clean white cotton ones. Will not leak out or get wet and hard. The sacks do not tear, and the unused portion may be kept indefinitely. Finely ground and may be sown by hand, like grass seed.

Users find that this ideal plant-food gives a quick, vigorous start, more velvety green grass, better flowers, and hardy, disease-resistant plants.

For a lawn or garden, 50 x 100 feet, 100 pounds is sufficient; for a plot containing 100 square feet only 2 to 4 pounds is required which is not at all costly. Fine, too, for potted plants in the home.

Full directions for applying in every bag. May be had in 100-lb. sacks for \$6; 50-lb. sacks \$3.75; 25-lb. sacks \$2; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.



A Swift & Company Product



IN A VERMONT ROSE-GARDEN OF OUR MAKING

IT IS natural for many people to think of Vermont as a land of green mountains, maple sugar, and snow. As a matter of fact, here, in the Champlain Valley, we have as long a season as the more southern New England States, without the accompanying heat. Peaches ripen here and gardens flourish; and so they do all through the hills and valleys. People of leisure who have homes in Vermont have beautiful gardens, some of which we have helped to build. It is natural that we who grow plants here should know conditions and soils, so that what we plant will succeed. We are glad to help in planning and ask only to be given a chance.

We are developing a wonderful wild garden here at Shelburne in which we shall gather as many of the native plants as possible, in a permanent location where they may be observed by those interested without long hunts in woods and swamps and along ledges. It will take more than one season to do this, but a start is made, and if you call this summer we shall be able to show you some rare things.

Last of all, we have a wide acquaintance with nurserymen the world over. If there is some plant that escapes your search, we will do our best to locate it for you, if you will drop us a line.

Landscape work is a matter for time, and if you wish help, write us well in advance of the busy season, so that we may be able to take care of your needs at the proper time. And if you live outside of Vermont, come to the state this summer, look it over as a summer home-site, and visit us, just outside the city of Burlington.



A GARDEN IN THE HILLS



*Remember,
It's Not a
Home
Until It's
Planted*



THE hedge was, perhaps, the first fence, and is today the best means of separation without offense, of privacy with beauty. And the finest hedges of all are developed from the Evergreens. Arborvitæ, Spruces, and Hemlocks have long been favorites, possibly in the order named, but the cost of large plants, and the shipping cost of the ball of earth, have created a market for barberry and privet.

We have a fine lot of young, thrifty Arborvitæ plants that are not so large that they must be shipped with the ball of earth, but large enough so that in a very few years they will really make a hedge. If you are not ready to set them in place permanently, they may be planted in a row across the flower-garden and put in place when they are larger, with little trouble and cost. And they may be had at a price which compares favorably with barberry.

Transplanted Arborvitæ, 6 to 12 in. high, extra bushy, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100; lighter grade, 4 to 8 in. high, fine roots but not bushy, \$1 for 10, \$9 per 100, \$75 per 1,000.

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, Inc.
SHELBURNE, VERMONT

MEMBERS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN