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## ANNOUNCEMENT

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Supplemented by Members of the
Executive Committee
William Warner Harper.
Proprictor

# ANDORRA NURSERIES FALL 1921 



WM.WARNER HARPER PROPRIETOR
CHESTNUTHILL PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

## Directions for Ordering

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend all herbaceous plants to be shipped by express.

All orders are accepted subject to previous sale and the following terms and conditions:

PRICES.-Prices in this catalog cancel all previous lists, catalogs and quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice. The prices in this catalog include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra. Our prices are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery f. o. b. customer's place if within 10 miles of our Nurseries. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged according to the value of the trees chosen, irrespective of catalog list price.

QUANTITY.-Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates respectively. Where no price per single plant is quoted lots of less than five plants of any one sort are sold at the 10 rate, plus $50 \%$.

PACKING.-All goods are thoroughly packed, insuring best protection while in transit. ALL PACKING CHARGES ARE INCLUDED IN OUR LIST PRICES, except for specimen stock of unusual size, when the packing will be at cost.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 30 days.

## Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens about March 1st in the Spring and August 1st in the Fall.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION.-Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the State laws require it.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.-All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant proving untrue to name will be replaced. Our stock is of the highest grade, thrifty and well grown, insuring its success if properly cared for after transplanting. As we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands properly packed and in good condition, we can give no guarantee on the life of stock; however, any just complaint will receive our utmost consideration. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.-All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. Claims for damage while in transit must be made to the delivering company. Have delivering agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, promptly present your claim to the transportation company and send copies of all papers so we can help you to secure promnt settlement.

ADDRESS all correspondence and orders not to individuals, but to

## ANDORRA NURSERIES.

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor CHESTNUT HILL,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.


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## ANIORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

## Chestnut FFill Philadelphia



The Entrance to Andorra

## An Invitation to Andorra

THOSE who are interested in landscape art and the beauty of trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half-hour from the heart of Philadelphia; from Chestnut Hill Stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars brings one to the gates of the Nurseries.

Situated at the northern entrance of the far-famed Wissahickon Drive through Fairmount Park to Philadelphia, Andorra Nurseries are located in a rolling country offering a great variety of soils and exposures; with this great advantage of soils is coupled a range of temperature from the twenty-belowzero days of the Winter of 1917 to the hot dry Summers of this latitude, so that Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, grown at Andorra, assure their success in every part of this country of varied climatic conditions to which their habit of growth fits them.

Each Spring and Autumn a catalog is issued which gives to those who have never visited Andorra a worded picture of the hundreds of varieties and sizes of trees and shrubs to be found growing here, and in these catalogs will be found articles which deal with various subjects of planting and landscape design of interest to the lover of things beautiful out-of-doors.


Beautiful in Its Setting of Trees and Shrubbery Borders

## Country and Suburban Homes

WITHIN the last decade there has been a tremendous exodus from the cities in answer to the appeal of the country and the call of life out-of-doors which has resulted in the rapid development of country and suburban homes of large and small extent. The desire of every owner is to create an appropriate setting for his home in the midst of gardens and beautifully planted grounds.

To those interested in such planting Andorra Nurseries, over 1000 acres in extent, offers the selection of a stock of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Hardy Perennials complete in assortment and unequaled in quality.

In 1886 we established a policy of growing exclusively ornamental nursery stock in wide rows with room for individual development and by frequently transplanting creating a fibrous root system which ensures the success of our trees and shrubs. Our stock is not to be compared with that ordinarily offered by other nurseries which do not use the same care or time in handling.

We have furnished stock for most of the famous large estates and parks in this country and to the most prominent landscape architects and gardeners, than which there can be no higher recommendation.


Evergreen Planting Which Softens the Foundation of House or Terrace

## The Decorative Value of Evergreens

THE beauty of deciduous trees and shrubs is wrought in stately lines of trunk and arching branch, of opening bud, gay flower and cool green of spreading leaf. These aptly suit the spirit of our changing seasons, while through nature's shifting scenery from flowery Spring to bronzing Autumn and the white of Winter, the Erergreens sound a pleasant note of contrast in form and color among their deciduous neighbors.

Varying in form from the spreading Yews and Junipers to columnar Cedar and Japanese Cypress they are especially appropriate in planting close to the house and garden, giving a proper setting to the architectural design and lending warmth of color to the Winter scene.

The Pines, Spruces, Firs and Hemlocks are pre-eminentiy fitting in border, screen or windbreak, where they form a beautiful background for smaller flowering trees and shrubs planted in front of them. Their pleasing color note of fresh needles in Spring and their interesting form accent the beauty and grace of Summer flower and the tracery of Winter twig and branch.

The Evergreens are later in starting into growth than deciduous trees and one of the most favorable times for Spring planting is in April and May. All of our Evergreens are lifted with a large ball of earth and fibrous roots,-"B \& B."

## Evergreen Trees

## All Evergreens are lifted with ball and burlapped.

## ABIES concolor. <br> Per 10

WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy; rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | it. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Each \$6 00 | \$47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | ft. ......................... 875 | 7000 |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 ft | ft. ......................... . 1100 | 8500 |
| to 6 ft | t. ......................... 1250 | 10000 |
| Specimens. <br> 7 to 10 ft | Large and handsome- <br> $\$ 20.00$ to 50 |  |

A. Nordmanniana.

CRIMEAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green foliage. Good specimen.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ........................Each $\$ 1100$
$51 / 2$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1500
12000
Specimens. Broad, spreading trees, from 6 to 16 ft . in height. $\$ 20.00$ to 15000
A. Veitchii.

VEITCHES FIR.


BIOTA orientalis.
ORIENTAL ARBORVIT咴. Tall and slender like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For formal work.

| $15^{\circ}$ | to 18 | in. | Each \$1 50 | 1250 | 9000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft. | 250 | 2000 | 18000 |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | ft. | 300 | 2500 | 22500 |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | ft. | 375 | 3000 |  |
| 4112 | to 5 | ft. | 450 | 3500 | 31500 |
| 5 | to 6 | ft. | 550 | 4500 | 40000 |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. | 750 | 5500 | 50000 |
| 7 | to 8 | ft. |  | 7000 | 65000 |
| 8 | to 10 | ft. |  |  |  |

B. orientalis, var. aurea nana.

DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-
VITA. Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.
15 to 18 in. .........................Each $\$ 400$
20 to 24 in. .................................. 500
24 to 30 in. ............................... 750
30 to 36 in. ................................. 850
36 to 42 in. ................................. 1000
6750
48 to 60 in. ................................. 1500
B. orientalis, var. compacta.

COMPACT CHINESE ARBORVITE. Dwari, columnar shape; fresh green. For the very formal place or hedges.

BIOTA orientalis, var. elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBORVITÆ. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.

| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . Each \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 750 | 6000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1000 | 9000 |
| to 6 ft . | 1350 |  |

B. orientalis, var. semperaurescens.
DWARF GOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBOR-
VITE. For formal planting about the house or garden.


## CEDRUS atlantica glauca.

MOUNT ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen.

6 to 7 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1250
8 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
C. Libani.
CEDAR OF LEBANON. Its horizontal branches make it a picturesque specimen.
1 to 2 ft . .............................Each $\$ 500$
8 to 12 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 17.50$ to 2500

CRYPTOMERIA japonica, var. Drachioides.
JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups.
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 1500$
8 to 10 ft. ...................................... 2500
C. Japonica, var. Lobbii compacta.

LOBB'S JAPANESE CEDAR. Tall and slender. Spendid for Winter effect of dark bronze-tinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for the setting of their temples.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 600$
$51 / 2$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. ................................. 1250
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ...... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
Specimens. Beautiful for their rich color and texture. 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$ to 3500

## ILEX. See also pages $9,37,3 S, 82$.

I. Aquifolium.

ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in Winter landscapes in protected corners.
1 ft. .....................................Each \$3 00
ILEX opaca.
AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known andhardier than English. Effective in bordergroups or as specimens. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ....................each $\$ 275$2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ............................. 400$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............................... . 450$3_{11 / 2}$ to 4 ft. ............................... 750$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................ . 10005 to 6 ft. ................................ 12507 to 8 ft. ................... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
JUNIPERUS chinensis.CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnarform; grayish green foliage. For formal ef-fects or mixed evergreen planting.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 600$ ..... $\$ 4750$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft ..... 750 ..... $60 \quad 00$
$51 / 2$ to 6 ft ..... 1000
7 to 8 ft ..... 1500
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
J. chinensis, var. albo-variegata.
SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. Tall pointedpyramid with attractive colored needles. Forformal use.
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ........................Each $\$ 750$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ...................................... 1000 ..... 8000
5 to 6 ..... 1250
$61 / 2$ to 7 ..... 2000
Specimens of this compact slow-grow-ing tree, 8 to 10 ft . high. .... $\$ 25.00$ to 5000
J. chinensis, var. femina Reevesii.
UPRIGHT CHINESE JUNIPER. Freedom ofform; more valued in mixed planting thanformal use. Spreading upright branches.
5 to 6 ft . ..... Each $\$ 900$
6 to 7 ft . ..... 1250
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . $\$ 20.00$ to ..... 2500
J. chinensis, var. Pfitzeriana.
PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Its sweeping, gray-green branchlets give this broad, bushy typevalue for mixed planting.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ..... 1250
J. chinensis, var. virginalis.DWARF CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low-growing; use in masses in low border plant-ing.
12 to 15 in. x 18 in. ..... Each $\$ 400$
15 to 18 in. ..... 500
18 to 24 in. ..... 600
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . spread ..... 1000
J. communis (canadensis).
COMMON UPRIGHT JUNIPER. Dense fastig-iate form; grayish-green foliage. Valuablefor formal effects.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. .......................Each $\$ 200$ ..... $\$ 1850$
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .................................... 250 ..... 2000
$31 / 2$ to 4 ..... 3250
$41 / 2$ to 5 ..... 600
5 to 6 ft. ..... 750
6 to 8 ft . $\$ 10.00$ to ..... 15006000

JUNIPERUS communis, var. depressa.
SPREADING CANADIAN JUNIPER. With few equals for rockery or edging for evergreen borders near house.

J. communis, var. depressa plumosa.

PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. NEW introduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winter when foliage is tinged with rich purple.

| 12 | to 15 in . spread | \$3 00 | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | to 18 in . spread | 400 | 32 |
|  | to 24 in . spread |  |  |
| 24 | to 30 in . spread |  |  |
| 2112 | to 3 ft . spread |  |  |

J. communis, var. hibernica.

IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, columnar form;
glaucous green foliage. For formal effects, especially in the garden.

J. communis, var. horizontalis Douglasii.

WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage. Low growing, spreading; of exceptional merit.
10 to 12 in. spread ...............Each $\$ 250$
15 to 18 in . $\mathrm{x} 21 / 2$ to 3 ft .............. 500
J. communis, var. suecica.

SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slowgrowing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.

J. excelsa, var. stricta.

GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing, pyramidal form with gray-green foliage. Excellent in the formal garden.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................ 750
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ............................... 1000
4112 to 5 ft. ............................... 1500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. .................... 2000
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . ........ $\$ 30.00$ to 5000

Per 10
2500
3250
4000
60
$67 \cdot 50$

JUNIPERUS japonica.
JAPAN JUNIPER. Low-growing with rich green foliage. For the border or rockery.

J. japonica, var. aurea.

GOLDEN JUNIPER. Low growing; needles golden green in Spring.

J. Sabina.

SAVIN JUNIPER. Low-growing; dark green. Useful for all informal plantings.

3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ............................... 500
3200
4000
J. Sabina, var. tamariscifolia.

TAMARISK LEAVED SAVIN JUNIPER.
Grayish-green foliage. Suited for rockery work. Low, spreading.


## J. squamata.

JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Low, spreading, with sparkling effect of glaucous green foliage. For rock garden or border.

| 12 to 15 in . | ch \$200 | 15.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . spread | 250 |  |
| 24 to 30 in . spread | 350 |  |
| 30 to 36 in . spread |  |  |
| 36 to 42 in . |  |  |

## J. virginiana.

RED CEDAR. Tall and slender, resembling the Italian Cypress in form and rich, dark green color. All these Cedars should be used more in deciduous plantings, where they give an enlivening note in color and form. All the tall varieties are excellent for formal work.

| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft . | Each \$2 50 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | ft . | 350 | 2800 |
| 4 | to $41 / 2$ | ft. | 400 | 3200 |
| 41/2 | to 5 | ft. | 500 | 4000 |
| 5 | to 6 | ft. | 600 | 4800 |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. | 750 | 6000 |
| 7 | to 8 | ft. | 900 | 7200 |

Specimens. 9 to 12 ft . ...... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
JUNIPERUS virginiana, var. Cannartii.
COLUMNAR TUFTED CEDAR. Tall, robust;
formal in growth. Dark green color.
Specimens. Compact columnar shaped trees, 8 to 10 ft . high....... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
J. virginiana, var. glauca.

BLUE CEDAR. A bluish gray. For garden or border. Tall and slender.

J. virginiana, var. Kosteri.

SPREADING VIRGINIA CEDAR. Dark green needles. Spreading in habit. For rockery or border.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . $\times 21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ........Each $\$ 600$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . x $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ................ 750
J. virginiana, var. elegantissima.

LEE'S GOLDEN CEDAR. Like Red Cedar in
form, with attractive golden tipped growth. Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and beautiful tree.

J. virginiana, var. pendula.

WEEPING RED CEDAR: Slender pendulous
branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed borders.

| to 8 ft . | Each \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 9 ft . | 1250 |
| 9 to 10 ft . |  |

J. virginiana, var. Schottii.

COLUMNAR RED CEDAR. Very like the Red Cedar in form and color. Interesting texture.

J. virginiana, var. tripartita.

SHRUBBY JUNIPER. A spreading evergreen with upright branches of graceful form.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft .
Each $\$ 750$
4 to 5 ft


Rock Garden of Evergreens and Hardy Perennials

## Evergreen Rock and Wall Gardens

THIS interesting form of garden in its many adaptations can be made a charming feature of nearly every place. A sloping bank set with scattered boulders, a dry retaining wall or an old-fashioned stone fence may serve as the basis of a rock garden made gay with bright-flowered Hardy Perennials from early Spring until late Autumn.

In Winter the Rock Garden will have an individual interest if liberal use is made of trailing Junipers and Savins, spreading Yews, dwarf Mountain Pines, Adams Needle and other low growing Evergreens together with Evergreen Shrubs like the Azaleas, Quince Berries, Evonymus and Loniceras, intermingled with the gray and brown of rocks.

A few of the Hardy Perennials whose flowers find an admirable setting among the Evergreens are Achillea, Ajuga, Alyssum, Aquilegia, Arenaria, Armeria, the hardy Asters and Chrysanthemums, Cerastium, Ceratostigma, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Gypsophila, Iris species and Fleur-de-Lys, Iberis, Myosotis, Pachysandra, Phlox subulata, Primula, Sedum, Saxifraga and Vinca.

The photograph above well illustrates the charming effect of a border of large growing Evergreens, small flowering trees and shrubs which serve as a background for the Rock Garden and extend a welcome to inviting shaded walks beyond.

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 58 and 59.
M. grandiflora.
eVERGREEN MAGNOLIA. Hardy to Philadelphia. Bushy white flowers showy against glossy dark green foliage.
3 to 4 ft . with ball
Each $\$ 750$
PICEA alba. (See Picea canadensis).
P. Alcockiana.

ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal; dark green foliage, glaucous beneath. Handsome as a lawn specimen.
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft . ..............Each $\$ 750$
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft . ........ $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
P. canadensis. (alba.)

WHITE SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal, very shapely; foliage silvery-blue. Excellent for grouping.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ....................... Each $\$ 250$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ........................................ 350
to 6 ft. ................................ 500 4000
Specimens. 7 to 12 ft......... $\$ 10.00$ to 3500
P. canadensis, var. aurea.

GOLDEN TIPPED SPRUCE. Its attractive needles recommend it for specimen or group.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 500$

5 to 6 ft. ....................................... 1000
P. excelsa.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for hedges.
Dark green; rapid growth; adapted to clipping.
5 to 6 ft . Broad and bushy ..... Each $\$ 4503500$
6 to 7 ft. Broad and bushy ........... $625 \quad 5000$
7 to 8 ft. Broad and bushy ........... \& 757000
Specimens. 10 to 20 ft . Most useful for their height in screen or windbreak planting $\$ 15.00$ to 3500

P. excelsa, var. Maxwellii.

MAXWELL'S DWARF SPRUCE. Dense;
spherical; very dwarf. Useful for low plant-
ings of evergreens or rockery.
6 to 8 in. x 10 to 12 in. ..........Each $\$ 500$
P. excelsa, var. pumila.

DWARF SPRUCE. This and Maxwell's suit-
able for formal work. Dense little balls of green.
18 to 24 in. ....................... Each $\$ 350$
P. excelsa, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL NORWAY SPRUCE. A com-
pact dark green spire shape for formal use.
Per 10
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 600$
6 to 7 ft . ......................................... 750
$\$ 6000$
7 to 8 ft. .................................... . 1000
8000
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft. ....... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000

PICEA orientalis.
EASTERN SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens.
$41 / 2$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Each $\$ 850 \quad 7000$
5 to $51 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000 800
6 to $61 / 2$ fit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . . . . . $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Specimens. 9 to 18 ft . . . . . $\$ 35.00$ to 10000
P. Parryana glauca.

SILVER SPRUCE. Tall, symmetrical; bluishgreen like Colorado Blue Spruce.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $600 \quad 4750$
P. polita.

TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ....................... Each $\$ 350$
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ................................. 500
Specimens. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 20.00$ to 2500
P. pungens.

COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very
hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.

P. pungens, var. glauca.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Familiar sil-
very-blue tree; provides distinct color note.
Use as specimen.


5 to $51 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1500 \quad 12500$
6 to $61 / 2$ ft. ................................ . 2000
Specimens with wide-spreading branches for groups or avenues-
7 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 25.00$ to 6000
12 to 20 ft. .................. $\$ 75.00$ to 15000
P. pungens, var. Kosteri.

KOSTER'S BL.UE SPRUCE. Like variety
glauca, but more distinct in rich color of
silvery-green.

$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................. . . 1000
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
5 to 6 ft. ................................. $1750 \quad 16000$
Specimens of handsome nroportions-
6 to 8 ft. . ................ $\$ 20.00$ to 4000

政 to 20 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 60.00$ to 15000

PINUS Austriaca. (See Pinus nigra Austriaca.)
P. Cembra.

SWISS STONE PINE. Very slow-growing conical tree. Attractive silvery-green needles.

Per 10
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .......................Each $\$ 450$ \$35 00
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. . ................................ 500.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ............................................... 6005000
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750 6000
5 to $51 / 2$ ft. ................................. $900 \quad 7000$
6 to 7 ft. ................................ . . 1500
P. densiflora, var. globosa.

JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring.
Specimens rich in form and color.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ...... Each $\$ 1500$
5 to 6 ft. x 5 ft. ......................... 2500
6 to 7 ft. x $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. excelsa.

BHOTAN PINE. Use this gracefullybranched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. in habit like White Pine.

P. montana.

MOUNTAIN PINE. Invaluable for edging, rich evergreen plantings or rockeries; low.



Dwarf Mountain Pine
(See page 17.)

## PINUS montana, var. Mughus.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Boxbush is used. Unclipped, it is admirable in low evergreen plantings or rockery.
18 to 24 in . spread ................Each $\$ 400$
1 to 24 in spread
30 to 36 in. spread ........................ 6005000
Specimens of rare size and rich char-
acter. 42 to 60 in............. $\$ 7.50$ to 1500
P. nigra austriaca.

AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .......................Each $\$ 3503000$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............................... 400 3250
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................. 450 . 3600
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................ $600 \quad 5000$
8 to 9 ft . ...............Each $\$ 30.00$ to 3500
10 to 12 ft . ..................... $\$ 40.00$ to 5000
Specimens. Especially beautiful spreading trees of this variety for use in instances where an immediate effect is desired-
P. ponderosa.

BULL PINE. As name suggests, a sturdy massive tree with long green needles.
7 to 8 ft .
Each $\$ 1500$

## P. resinosa.

RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, red-
dish-brown; foliage, light green.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 4003200$
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ............................... $500 \quad 4000$
P. rigida.

PITCH PINE. A strong growing rugged tree thriving on poor soils. Good for screens.
4 to 5 ft . ............................Each $\$ 500$
P. Strobus and sylvestris. See page 18.
P. Thunbergii.

8 to 10 ft. ........................ Each $\$ 1500$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. virginiana (Inops).

JERSEY PINE. Rapid growing. Place in groups or edge of woods, or in screens.
10 to 12 ft .
Each $\$ 2000$

## PINUS strobus.



| Per 10 | Per $1(11)$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 25$ | 00 |  |  |
| 30 | 00 | $\$ 270$ | 00 |
| 36 | 00 | 325 | 00 |
| 40 | 00 | 360 | 00 |
| 60 | 00 | 500 | 00 |
| 72 | 50 | 600 | 00 |
| to $\$ 15$ | 00 |  |  |

2 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots 2500$ to 7500
Specimens
which have the picturesque character and spreading branches characteristic of this soft green needle pine.

Note.-Prices on White Pines do not include packing charges except with other goods.
P. sylvestris.

SCOTCH PINE. Showy reddish bark; silvery green needles. Quick growing screen tree.


## Evergreen Trees for Windbreaks and Screens

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which may mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time by planting flowering trees, or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

The trees, found in this category, comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Pines and Spruces, and for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring. The admixture of deciduous flowering trees, such as the Dogwoods, Thorns and Oxydendrons, with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an undergrowth of spreading shrubs.

P. taxifolia, var. glauca elegans.

SILVER DOUGLAS FIR. Open growing.

P. taxifolia, var. pendula.

WEEPING DOUGLAS FIR. Japanese in effect with its downward hanging branches.
7 to 8 ft . ............... Each $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
8 to 10 ft. ....................... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500

## RETINOSPORA filifera.

THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. Medium height; foliage deep green. For formal use. This and nearly all the following Japanese Cypresses are equally valuable in formal work, in mixed evergreen plantings, as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................ 400
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .................................. 500
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ......................................... 600
4112 to 5 ft. ................................. 750
3000

Specimens. $51 / 2$ to 6 ft . .............. 1250
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ............. 2500
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft . ... $\$ 35.00$ to 5000
R. filifera, var. aurea.

GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS. An interesting type for use in garden or evergreen groups.
2112 to 3 ft. ........................Each $\$ 500$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ............................... 750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................. . 850
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ............... 2000
R. obtusa.

TREE CYPRESS OF JAPAN. Clear, good, deep green foliage. Of graceful habit.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .......................Each $\$ 375$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. .................................... 500
4 to 5 ft. ................................. 600
5. to 6 ft. ................................. 750

6 to 7 ft. ................................. 850
8 to 10 ft. . .................... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500


Boxwood Hedges in a Formal Garden. A Tall Hedge of Japanese Cypress Encloses a Portion of the Garden in the Background.

## Hedges

THE treatment of formal terrace and garden, or grounds of small extent, where it is desirable to accentuate the architectural character of the design by including in it the grounds about the house, demands the trim neat lines of the clipped hedge. The line and form of masonry or wall is agreeably emphasized by the light and shade of hedges placed in proper relation, while the flowers and coloring of the garden are thrown in pleasant relief against the textured green of of enclosing hedges. The beautiful old Yew hedges of England find their replica in our country in the Hemlock (Tsuga), Japanese Cypresses (Retinospora), and many other evergreens, while the charm of green-hedged fields and lawns can easily be created with the Hawthorn (Cratagus) and field Maples.

A walk through Andorra's hills reminds us of a few trees and shrubs admirably adapted to hedge planting, giving an idea of the great variety from which we can choose. Plants classed under medium height may sometimes be trained into high hedges, or may be clipped to a low height, dependent upon circumstances and vice-versa. The effect desired, and conditions, vary so greatly in hedge planting that we can advise you much more definitely if you will write giving us the requirements of your particular problem.


Formal Evergreens Seen Against a Dark Green Hedge

## For Low Hedges

E Dwarf Cypress (Retinospora plumosa var. sulphurea). E Japanese Yew (Taxus cuspidata).
E Japanese Evergreen Azalea (Azalea amœna).
E Boxwood (in many varieties).
E Evergreen thorn (Cratcegus pyracantha var. coccinea).
E Japanese Holly (Varieties of Ilex crenata).
Wilson's Barberry (Berberis Wilsonii).
Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii).
For Hedges of Medium Height
E American Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis).
E Siberian Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis var. Wareana).
E Golden Japanese Cypress (Retinospora plumosa aurea).
Field Maple (Acer campestris).
Hawthorn (Cratogus crus-galli).
Barberry (Berberis vulgaris).
Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus).
Ibotan Privet (Ligustrum Ibota).
Regel's Privet (Ligustrum regelianum).
California Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium).
Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica).
For High Hedges
E Norway Spruce (Picea excelsa).
E White Pine (Pinus strobus).
E Japanese Cypress (Retinospora plumosa).
E Gray Cypress (Retinospora squarrosa).
E Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis).
Beech (Fagus sylvatica).
Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana).
E Denotes Evergreen varieties.
RETINOSPORA obtusa, var. compacta.COMPACT CYPRESS. Bushy form; richgreen color; low-growing. For formal use orplanting at base of house and terrace.4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ....................... Each $\$ 1000$$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ............................... 1250
R. obtusa, var. Crippsi.
YELLOW CYPRESS. Loose growing. Warm
color note in garden or base planting.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ..... Each \$3 50
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 450
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ..... 600
3 to 4 ft . ..... 7506000
R. obtusa, var. nana.
DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Very slowgrowing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Useful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.
15 to 18 in. ..... Each \$4 00
20 to 24 in. ..... 600
24 to 27 in . ..... 750
27 to 30 in . ..... 1000
Specimens. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 1250
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 3500
Specimens. to 7 ft . ..... 5000
R. obtusa, var. nana aurea.GOLDEN DWARF GARDEN CYPRESS. Likepreceding; leaves bronze-tinged in Winter,gold-green in Spring.
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... Each $\$ 2500$
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 3500
R. obtusa, var. nana gracilis.
DWARF CYPRESS. This dense plant isvaluable for pot use in garden or on terrace.
2 ..... Each $\$ 1000$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 1250
3 ft. ..... 1750
Specimens of this slowest-growingdwarf evergreen.............. $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
R. pisifera.PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidalshape; broad, flat foliage of deep, glossygreen. A beautiful formal specimen whenclipped.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .......................Each $\$ 300$
4 to 5 ft. .................................. 600
5 to 6 ft. .................................. 750 ..... 50 ..... 2400 ..... 3600 ..... 4800
 ..... 8000
Specimens. Well clipped and compact,
10 to 16 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 15000

RETINOSPORA pisifera, var. aurea.
GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Like type in form and habit.

Per 10
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .......................Each $\$ 300 \quad \$ 2400$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................ 350 2800
3 to 4 ft. ................................ 450 3600

4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $600 \quad 4800$
5 to 6 ft. .............................. $750 \quad 6000$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. .............. $1000 \quad 8000$
Specimens. $\delta$ to 10 ft . .... $\$ 15.00$ to 4000
Specimens. 12 to 15 ft . .... $\$ 50.00$ to 7500
R. plumosa.

GREEN PLUMED CYPRESS. This, with the golden variety, stands shearing best. Useful for hedges and formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.


Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . ........ $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
Specimens closely clipped to narrow columnar form, admirably adapted to formal use, 10 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . \$ 50.00$ to 10000
R. plumosa, var. aurea.

GOLDEN-PLUMED CYPRESS. One of hardiest. The rich golden growth of Spring holds well through the Summer. One of the best for specimens or hedges.


Specimens. Sheared to close columnar form. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 25.00$ to 5000 12 to 18 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 60.00$ to 15000
R. plumosa, var. sulphurea.

## SULPHUR-PLUMED DWARF CYPRESS. Soft

yellowish-green color; compact form.


## RETINOSPORA squarrosa.

GRAY CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.

| $11 / 2$ to 2 | ft. Heavy | Each \$2 50 | \$20 00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $21 / 2$ | ft. | 300 | 2400 |  |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 | ft. | 350 | 2800 | \$250 |
| to $31 / 2$ | ft. | 400 | 3250 | 30000 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 | ft. | 500 | 4000 | 36000 |
| to 5 | ft. | 600 | 4800 | 42500 |
| to 6 | ft. | 750 | 6000 |  |
| to 7 | ft. | 850 |  |  |

Specimens. Rich in color and sheared to narrow columnar form-
8 to 18 ft. ................... $\$ 25.00$ to 15000
SCIADOPITYS verticillata.
UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen.
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 2000$
Specimens. 6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 5000
TAXUS baccata adpressa.
SMALL-LEAVED ENGLISH YEW. Dense growing, thickly branched trees of medium height; foliage dark green; bright scarlet berries. Stands clipping. Plant near house and terrace.
3 to 4 ft. .......................... . Each $\$ 1000$
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft. .................. 1500
T. baccata, var. aurea.

GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 850$

Specimens. Wide and bushy, boldly
contoured, 5 to 7 ft . ....... $\$ 25.00$ to 5000
T. baccata, var. Dovastonii aurea.

DOVASTON'S GOLDEN YEW. Spreading, horizontal branches, pendulous at tips. Use in intimate plantings.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ........................Each $\$ 750$
Specimens of unusual character-
6 to 10 ft . ................. $\$ 25.00$ to $\$ 7500$
T. baccata, var. erecta.

ERECT ENGLISH YEW. Upright form of slow growth. Useful where type is too spreading.
15 to 18 in. ...........................Each $\$ 350$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 12.50$ to 1500

TAXUS baccata, var. erecta aurea.
ERECT GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Similar in habit to preceding. Foliage bright gold.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ...................... Each $\$ 750 \quad 6000$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1250
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft x 3 ft. .... Each $\$ 2000$
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . $\$ 1750$ to $\$ 3500$
T. baccata, var. fastigiata.

IRISH YEW. Slow growing; slim and upright; foliage blackish-green and glossy. Of most formal aspect.
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft. x 15 in. ...... \$20 00
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft x $15 \mathrm{in} . . . . .$. . 2500
T. baccata, var. fastigiata aurea.

GOLDEN IRISH YEW. Similar to preced-
ing in habit; leaves margined golden yellow.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ........................... Each $\$ 1250$
4 to 5 ft. .................................. 2000
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. ...Each $\$ 2500$
T. baccata, var. repandens.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. Low and spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. For fronting the evergreen border.

| 10 to 12 in . | Spread | Each \$2 50 | \$20 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | Spread | 300 | 2500 |
| 15 to 18 in. | Spread | 400 | 3500 |
| 18 to 20 in . | Spread | 500 | 4000 |

T. baccata, var. Washingtonii.

WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Strong growing, dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the yews in form and color.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Each $\$ 750$

Specimens.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . x 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ...... Each $\$ 2500$
4 to 5 ft . x $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ...................... 3500
T. cuspidata.

JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading, deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plantations near house and garden for its note of richness.

| 15 to 18. in. Spread | Each \$3 50 3000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. Spread | $400 \quad 3250$ |
| 2 ft . x 2 ft . Spread | $600 \quad 4800$ |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Spread | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & 50 & 100 & 00\end{array}$ |
| $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x 3 ft . Spread | $1500 \quad 12500$ |

Specimens. Unusually large with spreading branches to form plants of rich character-
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Spread ................Each 2000
4 to 5 ft. Spread ........... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500

Per 10

TAXUS cuspidata (capitate form).
UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For grouping or for hedges and garden use.

T. cuspidata, var. brevifolia.

SHORT-LEAVED JAPANESE YEW. One of richest and most handsome dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short dark green needles. Equally valuable for formal or naturalesque effects.


## THUJOPSIS borealis, var. latifolia glauca.

SITKA CYPRESS. Vigorous, erect and slender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.

T. Standishii. (See Thuju Standishii.)

THUJA occidentalis.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Columnar; close; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge plant. Of merit for formal use.


## THUJA occidentalis, var. aurea.

GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVIT $\nrightarrow$. Similar in habit to type; foliage clear, lasting golden yellow.

T. occidentalis, var. Douglasii.

DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE. Formal slim pyramid form; deep green foliage. Ideal for formal planting.

T. occidentalis, var. globosa.

SPHERICAL ARBORVITÆ. Dwarf, close, compact, gray green. For accent in formal use.
10 to 12 in .
Each $\$ 200$
T. occidentalis, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITIE. Its
tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.

| 2 | to $21 / 2$ | ft. | Each \$200 |  | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | to | ft. |  |  |  |
| 4 | to $41 / 2$ | ft. | 400 |  |  |
| $41 / 2$ | to 5 | ft. | 500 |  |  |
| - | to 6 | ft. | 500 |  |  |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. | 600 |  |  |
| 7 | to 8 | ft. | 800 |  |  |
| 8 | to 9 | ft. | 1000 |  |  |
| 9 | to 10 | ft. | 1250 |  |  |

T. occidentalis, var. Rosenthalis.
 growth; columnar habit; color deep green. For formal use.


THUJA occidentalis, var. Vervaeneana.
VERVAENE'S ARBORVITE. Graceiul, bronze, mottled tree. Pyramidal form for garden or house planting.
${ }_{3}^{3}$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ......................Each $\$ 375$ $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. .................................. 400
4 to 5 ft. ................................. 500
5 to 6 ft. ................................ 600
6 to 7 ft. ................................ . 800
7 to 8 ft. ................................. 900
Specimens. 8 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 10.00$ to 1500
T. occidentalis, var. Wareana.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITE. Striking dark
grayish-green color. Fine for exposed positions as it is very hardy.


## T. Standishii (Thujopsis).

STANDISH'S SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal; pendulous branches of light green foliage. 6 to 7 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 1000$
7 to 8 ft. ................................... 1500
TSUGA canadensis.
AMERICAN HEMLOCK. For enlivening Winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade, or in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as specimen this tree is invaluable. Our hemlocks are closely sheared at intervals to produce extra heavy, bushy trees.

| $50$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................... 350
3 to 4 ft. .................................. 400
4 to 5 ft. ................................ 500
5 to 6 ft. ................................. 600
6 to 7 ft. ............................... 750
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . ................ 1000
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft . ...... $\$ 25.00$ to 4000
Specimens. 12 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . . . \$ 40.00$ to 6500
T. canadensis, var. Sargentii pendula.

SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK. Graceful pendulous tree for use as low, broad specimen. 2 ft . Each $\$ 750$
Specimens. 5 ft. x 3 to 4 ft . .......... 2000
T. caroliniana.

This type, from the South, appeals through its rich dark foliage and handsome habit.

[^0]Per 10
$\$ 3000$
3200
4000
4750
6500
7500

Per 100


No Evergreen is Better for Mass Planting than the Hemlock
TSUGA diversifolia.
SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Same graceful habit as American form, but with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.

Per 10
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 350 \quad \$ 2800$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ................................... 450 3600

## T. Sieboldii.

JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Of somewhat stiffer habit than our American Hemlock; deep green glossy foliage; most decorative as a specimen.


## Balled and Burlapped-"B \& B."

THE prime essential of success in transplanting trees and shrubs is that they have a system of fine fibrous roots which are obtained at Andorra by frequent transplanting and pruning. Most deciduous trees and shrubs when they drop their leaves are in a dormant state, and do not require the same degree of care in handling as the evergreen trees which always bear their leaves, and so are always exposed to untoward conditions of drought and wind. To insure the success of our evergreens in shipping, their compact balls of fine fibrous roots are carefully lifted from the ground still surrounded by the damp protecting soil in which they grew, and securely wrapped in burlap, so that they are never exposed to the danger of drying out in shipment, and +hey wili reach the purchaser in perfect condition.


Broad-Leaved Evergreens Lend an Air of Welcome Cheeriness Both in Summer and Winter

## The Year-Round Beauty of Evergreen Shrubs

NATURE has been liberal in the number of slirubs which are not only beautiful in the flush of Spring bloom and green leaf through the Summer, but which have the added charm of holding their deep green foliage through the cold Winter months, making cheery the Winter landscape.

With the strong appeal of out-of-doors answered by the year-round country and suburban home we have learned a great appreciation of these shrubs whose evergreen foliage softens and warms the bleakness of Winter. Most of them are hardy in protected places as far north as Boston, while from the latitude of Long Island south they can be used freely in almost any situation.

These shrubs are characterized by richness of deep green leaf, showy blossom and handsome berry and so are admirably adapted to planting near the house and gardens against back-ground-borders of evergreen trees and the larger growing deciduous shrubs--there throughout the year their constant changing beauty is a never-ending pleasure.

Among the most beautiful in flower are the hardy Azaleas and gorgeous Rhododendrons, while the Hollies, Quince Berries and Evonymus have an added charm of bright berries while others are equally attractive in flower and foliage. They are best transplanted in April and May, or August and September.

## Evergreen Shrubs

## ABELIA grandiflora.

ARBUTUS SHRUB. Dwarf; semi-evergreen; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.
Field-grown ..........................Each $\$ 100$

| Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 650$ | $\$ 50$ |

ANDROMEDA Catæsbæi. (See Leucothoë Catcesbcei.)
A. floribunda (Pieris floribunda).

MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH. Low spreading
graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring.

A. japonica (Pieris japonica).

JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters.
15 to 18 in. ..........................Each $\$ 3502800$
18 to 24 in. ............................... $450 \quad 3600$
AZALEA. See also pages 72 and 73.
A. amæna. (Hatsu-giri.)

JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spread-
ing bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a b.andsome hedge; effective in masses.

| 12 to 15 | \$2 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 21 in . Broad and Heavy | 375 |  |
| 21 to 24 in. Broad and Heavy | 75 | 37 |
| Specimens. 27 to 30 in . |  |  |
| Specimens. 32 to 36 in. |  |  |

Specimens. 32 to 36 in. ................. 1000
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft .Each $\$ 12.50$ to 1750
A amœena, var. Fuji-manyo.
FUJI-MANYO EVERGREEN AZALEA. Deep lavender.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Specimens ..........Each $\$ 7506000$
A. amœna, var. Hino-digiri.

PINK JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA.
Profuse flowers of carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winter foliage.
8 to 10 in. ......................... Each $\$ 200$
10 to 12 in. ................................ 250
A. indica, var. alba.

HARDY INDIAN AZALEA. Low growing; dense; light green foliage; white flowers.
15 to 18 in. .......................... Each $\$ 375$
18 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 500
A. indica rosea.

PINK INDIAN AZALEA. Pink tinted.
18 to 24 in. ..........................Each $\$ 500$
24 to 30 in . .................................. 750

AZALEA joponica, var. alba.
WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of white flowers in April and May.
18 to 24 in. x 24 in. .............Each $\$ 750 \$ 6000$
A. Kæmpferi.

KÆMPFER'S EVERGREEN AZALEA. Good bright green foliage with flowers varying from orange red to pink.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
.Each $\$ 350$
3000
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............................... 500
4000
A. ledifolia.

HARDY WHITE AZALEA. Large, pure white flowers; foliage gray-green. For the garden.
20 to 24 in. $x$ same ..............Each $\$ 500$
A. ledifolia, var. narcissiflora (Yodogawa).

LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender
flowers of great beauty.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .......................Each $\$ 5004000$
3 to 3112 ft. .............................. 600 . 4800
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ................. 1000

## BERBERIS ilicifolia.

HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. Small; attractive, gray-green Spring foliage. Plant in combination with evergreens.


BUXUS japonica, var. aurea.
GOLDEN JAPANESE BOX. Warm golden yellow tone in Spring and Summer. For specimens or informal evergreen planting.

8. japonica, var. Fortunei.

JAPANESE BOXBUSH. Broader, thicker leaves than Buxus sempervirens; giving plant a bolder character; of broad formal habit.
Specimens. 2 to 3 ft. .. Each $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft......... $\$ 25.00$ to 3000
Specimens. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 40.00$ to 5000
8. japonica, var. rotundifolia.

ROUND-LEAF BOX. Rich, slow-growing plant; large bluish-green foliage. For mixed evergreen plantings or handsome specimens. Heavy specimen plants.


BUXUS japonica, var. rotundifolia. Pyramids.

$31 / 2$ ft. ........................................ . 1250
Specimens. 4 ft. ....................... . . 1500
Specimens. $41 / 2$ ft. ....................... 2000
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ... $\$ 25.00$ to 4000
B. japonica, var. rotundifolia pendula.

PENDULOUS ROUND-LEAVED BOX. Leaves
broad, rich color; ends of branchlets droop-
ing. Interesting specimen.
3 ft .
Each $\$ 1500$

Specimens. 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2500
Specimens. $41 / 2$ ft. ........................ . 4000
Specimens. 5 ft. ......................... . . 5000
B. sempervirens. (Bush Form.)

BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.

B. sempervirens. Pyramids.

BOXBUSH. Not sheared.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ........................ Each $\$ 600 \quad 4800$
$3 \quad \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 15$ to 18 in. base ............ $750 \quad 6000$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 15$ to 18 in . base ............ $850 \quad 7500$
4 ft. x 20 in. base ..................... $1000 \quad 8000$
$41 / 2$ ft. x 20 in. base ..................... $1250 \quad 11000$
5 ft. x 24 in. base ..................... $1500 \quad 13500$
A few Specimens $51 / 2$ to 7 ft . Prices on application.
B. sempervirens. Standards.

BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on
single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and
BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on
single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and garden use.

## Specimens.

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . stem x 2 ft . head... Each $\$ 1500$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stem x 20 to 24 in . head ..... 2000
Also short stemmed, broad headed standards with crowns from $21 / 2$ to 4 ft . spread, at $\$ 75.00$

Specimens. 2 ft. $x 2$ ft............. 1500
Specimens. $211 / 2$ ft. x $21 / 2$ ft............ . 2000
Specimens. 3 ft. x 3 ft............. . 2500
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathrm{x} 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$.
An excellent collection of large specimen
Box from 4 ft . x 3 ft . in height up to 7 ft . $\mathbf{x} 7 \mathrm{ft}$.
Prices vary according to the size of the plant and range from $\$ 75.00$ to $\$ 150.00$ each.


Stately Old Boxbush Adds an Indefinable Charm to this Doorway

## Boxwood

TTHE Box-bordered walk and flower garden, or doorway flanked by stately specimens of Boxwood create a feeling of age and charm of inestimable value in our gardens, and in the appearance of our homes. Andorra has long been famous for its rare old Boxbushes of large size that at once give character to the new place. Then, too, we have Boxwood standards, pyramids and bushes for hedges and edging in all sizes.

The recent prohibition on imported Boxwood by the Federal Horticultural Board will in no way affect our offerings, as the Boxwood which we list is growing at our nurseries. Appreciating the requirements of our patrons for Boxbush in large sizes, we set aside and have grown, with frequent transplanting in our nurseries, large quantities in many varieties, so that the risk and expense of collecting large Box from old places is obviated to those who desire large specimens for immediate effect. These large Boxbush are from 5 to 7 feet in height and almost as broad; they have taken on the beautiful modeling of billowy contour and rich appearance of the pompous guardians of some old Colonial house or garden; these plants from our nurseries move with a tremendous ball of fibrous roots and loam.

BUXUS sempervirens, var. augustifolia variegata.
GOLDEN TIPPED BOX. Free open growth.
Good massed with smaller evergreens.
Per 10 Per 10 n
$21 / 2$ ft. ...............................Each $\$ 750$ \$67 50
3 ft. Broad and bushy ................ 1000
$31 / 2$ ft. Broad and bushy ............... 1250
4 ft. Broad and bushy ............... 1500
5 ft. Broad and bushy ................ 2500
B. sempervirens, var. arborescens.

TREE BOX. Loose, graceful habit of growth. Tree attains twenty feet. For evergreen plantings or specimens.
4 ft. Broad and bushy ....... Each $\$ 2500$
$41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Broad and bushy ............ 3000
Specimens. 5 ft. ...................... 3500
Specimens. $51 / 2$ to 6 ft . .... $\$ 45.00$ to 6000
B. sempervirens, var. argentea marginata.

SILVER-TIPPED BOXBUSH. Interesting for mixed evergreen border.


3 ft. x 3 ft. ................................ 1500
Specimens, 4 to 5 ft . ......... $\$ 25.00$ to 35.00
B. sempervirens, var. Handsworthii.

HANDSWORTH'S BOXBUSH. Upright growing. For informal planting, or, clipped to columnar form, for formal use.
3 ft. x 3 ft. ................... . Each $\$ 1500$

Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ...... $\$ 30.00$ to 4500
Specimens. 5 ft . to 6 ft . .... $\$ 50.00$ to 7500
B. sempervirens, var. myrtifolia.

MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. Close growing;
very dark leaves. For mixed evergreen planting or specimens.
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots$. ...Each $\$ 4500$
Specimens. 4 ft. x 4 ft. ............. 6000
B. sempervirens, var. salicifolia.

WILLOW-LEAVED BOXBUSH. Narrow
leaves of warm green. Can be clipped for formal use if required.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ....................... Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .... $\$ 35.00$ to $\$ 45.00$
Specimens. 5 to 7 ft x 5 to 6 ft . $\$ 65.00$ to 15000
B. sempervirens, var. suffruticoso.

DWARF BOX EDGING. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden.
3 to 4 in.
4 to 5 in.
2000

## COTONEASTER frigida.

QUINCE BERRY. Tall, upright, half-evergreen; scarlet fruit. One of the most beauti-
ful for flower and fruit.
3 to 4 ft . .............................Each $\$ 100$
C. microphylla.

HIMALAYAN QUINCE BERRY. Similar to preceding, with smaller foliage and close trailing branches.
8 to 10 in. ...........................Each $\$ 100$
750
C. Simonsii.

SHINY-LEAVED ROSE BOX. Medium height; upright branches; clusters small white flowers; red berries.
4 to 5 ft . ............................ Each \$0 7.
C. Wheeleri.

WHEELER'S QUINCE BERRY. Upright shrub of merit for the border.
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ......................... Each $\$ 100$
850
2 ft. ............................................ 150
CRATAEGUS pyracantha, var. coccinea.
EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thornarmed branchlets. Attractive shiny deep green Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berries lasting till New Year. For borders and hedges.
18 to 24 in. ...................Each $\$ 200$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............................ 250 $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. Bushy ................. 300
Specimen Clumps. $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$......... 400

## DAPHNE Cneorum.

GARLAND FLOWER. Very low; spreading. Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossoms in Spring. For border or rockery.
2 year ..............................Each $\$ 150$
EVONYMUS. See also pages 78 and Vines.
E. japonicus.

EVERGREEN BUSH EVONYMUS. Of compact growth; heavy dark green foliage. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .........................Each $\$ 075$
E. radicans and varieties.

JAPANESE EVERGREEN IVY. Attractive dark green-leaved evergreen plants of slow growing habit and very hardy; resembling English Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging these plants have few equals.
E. radicans.

EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.
2-year; field-grown
.Each \$0 75

## EVONYMUS radicans variegata.

VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER.
Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3$ | 50 | $\$ 25$ | 00 |
| 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |

E. carrieri.

CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.
2-year; field-grown ............... Each ${ }^{\text {\$0 }} 75$

| 4 | 00 | 30 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 00 |  |  |

Extra heavy stock ........................ 100
600
3500
E. vegetus.

BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet
fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.

3-year; extra heavy ..................... 100

400
$30 \quad 00$
$00 \quad 3500$

ILEX. See also pages 8,38 and 82 .
I. crenata.

JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower.
Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries.
Valuable for formal work when clipped, for
specimens, and in borders with bright-fruited plants.

| 12 | to 15 in. Bushy | Each \$200 | 1600 | 12500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | to 18 in. Bushy | 300 | 2400 | 20000 |
| 18 | to 20 in. Bushy | 350 | 2800 | 25000 |
| 20 | to 24 in . | 500 | 4000 | 30000 |
| $21 / 2$ | to 3 ft . | . $\$ 10.00$ to 1500 |  |  |
| Specimens. 3 to 5 ft . . . . . . . $\$ 20.00$ to 3500 |  |  |  |  |

I. crenata, var. buxifolia.

BOX-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Broad leaves; columnar growth; rich dark green foliage. For borders or garden.
Specimens. Picturesque in form and of unusual character-

I. crenata, var. Fortunei.

FORTUNE'S HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.
2 ft. ................................... Each \$4 00
3250
21⁄2 ft. ......................................... 750
6000
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft . . . . . $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . \$ 30.00$ to 4000
ILEX crenata, var. microphylla.
SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Slow-
growing and dense, and stands severe clip-ping. Best for hedges.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 16$ | 00 | $\$ 125$ |
| 24 | 00 |  |
| 24 | 00 | 200 |
| 28 | 00 |  |
| 38 | 00 | 250 |
| 60 | 00 |  |
| 640 | 00 |  |

12 to 15 in. Bushy ..............Each $\$ 200$
15 to 18 in. Bushy .................... 300
18 in. Bushy ........................... 350 ..... 350
2 ft . Bushy ..... 475
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy ..... 750
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 35.00$ to 5000
KALMIA latifolia.MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants.Dark green foliage and showy masses of pinkflowers in June. Stands shade well.


## LEUCOTHOE catæsbæi.

DROOPING ANDROMEDA. Graceful arch-ing branches of dark shiny green leaves.Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Massfor naturalesque effect in shady positions.12 to 15 in ..... 150
15 to 18 in. ..... 200
18 to 24 in. ..... 250
1350 ..... 12500
Also Heavy Clumps, 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., at $\$ 3.50$ each
1750 ..... 15000
2000LONICERA. See also page 87 and Vines.L. nitida.Very dwarf; semi-evergreen glossy foliage.Useful as ground cover in borders. New.1 to $11 / 2$ ft. ......................... Each $\$ 100$800
L. pileata.
Low; semi-evergreen; dark green glossyfoliage; white flowers fragrant, fruit purple.
New introduction.
1 to $11 / 2$ ft. spread Each $\$ 100$800
MAHONIA aquifolia.
HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA. Desirable forundergrowth in evergreen shrub planting-rich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.
15 to 18 in. "transplanted" ..... Each $\$ 150$
18 to 24 in. "transplanted' ..... 200
1000 ..... 7500 ..... 10000
M. japonica.
JAPANESE MAHONIA. Holly-like deepgreen leaves; Springtime clusters of smallyellow flowers; showy bunches of blue-blaciberries; low growing, spreading. Use to bor-der evergreens; shade-loving.
$11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$3 002500
2 ft ..... 375 ..... 3000
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.3500
PACHYSANDRA terminalis.JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground coverin any position. Spring brings a multitudeof white nosegays on its dark green carpet.

## Rhododendrons

BEST known of flowering Evergreen Shrubs, the "Rose Tree"-so called by classic Grecians-stands preëminent with its wealth of gorgeous blooms in rich color against the cool green leaves. There is a popular belief that Rhododendrons can be grown only in peaty soil ; on the contrary, the only factor limiting their use in temperate regions is the fact they will not thrive in soils strongly impreg nated withlime, in which case it is necessary to ameliorate the condition of the soil with peat and leaf mould, otherwise most good garden soils are admirably adapted to the growth of Rhododendrons. The most important element of success with Rhododendrons is to protect them against the cutting winds of Winter by thick borders of other ${ }^{\circ}$


Rhododendrons are Most Beautiful when Planted in Masses, Their Blending Shades and Tints Gorgeous in Their Richness evergreens and deciduous shrubs, and to keep their roots moist in Summer by a heavy mulch of leaves. With these two simple needs in mind, no place need lack the beauty of the handsome Rhododendron.

Andorra Rhododendrons are grown on open hillsides, and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results which cannot be expected of tender imported plants. The following list comprises varieties carefully selected for their hardiness and beauty of flower. Our stock comprises over 20,000 plants grown on the open hillsides of Andorra so that they are absolutely acclimated to our severe Winters and hot Summers; their hardiness and vigor are well proven.
RhododendronsHYBRID VARIETIES-ANDORRA-GROWNRHODODENDRONS, Abraham Lincoln. RosyCrimson-
2 ft . Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft. ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
album elegans. Blush White-
2 ft . Each \$4 ..... 400
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 6 vo
3 ft. ..... 800
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
album grandiflorum. Blush White-
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... Each $\$ 15.00$ to $\$ 2000$
Amphion. Rose Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 1500
atrosanguinea. Dark Scarlet-
2 ft. ..... Each \$5 00
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $311 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Boule de Neige. Dwarf White- 15 to 18 in. ..... Each $\$ 500$
18 to 24 in. ..... 750
candidissima. White-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
Specimens. 3 ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Caractacus. Purple Crimson-
2 ft . ..... Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft. ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . XX. . $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
Charles Bagley. Bright Red-
2 ft ..... Each \$5 00
$21 / 2$ ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Charles Dickens. Scarlet-
2 ft . ..... Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
C. S. Sargent. Crimson-
2 ft . ..... Each \$5 00
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 10.00$ to 2000
delicatissimum. White-
2 ft. .................................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
Edward S. Rand. Rich Scarlet-
2 ft. ...................................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
4 to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Everestianum. Rosy Lilac-
18 to 20 in. ...........................Each $\$$ ..... 00
24 in. ..... 750
Specimens. 21122 to 3 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
F. D. Godman. Crimson-
3 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............. Each $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
General Grant. Rosy Scarlet-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 .ft ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
giganteum. Rosy Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$7 50
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
Gomer Waterer. Blush White-
18 to 20 in. ..... Each \$5 00
20 to 24 in. ..... 650
24 to 30 in . ..... 750
Henry W. Sargent. Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft. ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
H. H. Hunnewell. Dark Crimson-
2 to 3 ft . ..... Each $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. 3112 to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
John Spencer. Rose-Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . . Each $\$ 20.00$ to $\$ 3500$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . ..... $\$ 35.00$ to 5000
5000
Kettledrum. Deep Red-
2 ft . ..... Each $\$ 750$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1000
3 ft. ..... 1250
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 6 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 5000
Lady Armstrong. Pale Rose-
2 ft . Each ..... $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Lady Clermont. Rosy Scarlet-
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Lady Gray Edgerton. White- $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent. Pink-
2 ft. ..... Each $\$ 750$

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Mrs. Milner. Crimson-
$21 / 2$ ft. ...............................Each $\$ 1000$
3 ft. ......................................... 12 50
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .... $\$ 15.00$ to 3000
Old Port. Plum Color-
3 ft. .................................Each $\$ 1000$
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft......... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Parson's Gloriosum. Blush-
2 ft. .................................Each $\$ 500$
$2112 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft . ......... $\$ 10.00$ to 2000
Parson's Grandiflorum rubrum. Deep Pink-
21⁄2 ft. .................................Each $\$ 750$
3 ft ......................................... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft....... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
President Lincoln. Crimson-
3 ft.
.Each \$10 00
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . .................... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
purpureum elegans. Purple-
2 ft. ................................Each $\$ 500$
21⁄2 ft. .......................................... 750
3 ft. .......................................... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
roseum elegans. (True.) Clear Pink-

3 ft. ....................................... 1250
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ...... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
roseum elegans. Rose Pink-
2 ft . .................................Each $\$ 500$
21⁄2 ft. ......................................... 750
$3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to $41 / 2$ ft. .... $\$ 12.50$ to 1750
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 6 ft. .... $\$ 25.00$ to 7500
roseum superbum. Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

...............Each \$7 50
3 to 4 ft . ..................... $\$ 10.00$ to 2000
Sefton. Maroon-
2 ft. ..................................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2$ ft. ......................................... 750
3 ft. .......................................... 1000

## NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

The following sorts are very hardy and are natives of the Appalachian Mountains as far North New Hampshire. The plants listed are grown at Andorra Nurseries.

## RHODODENDRON catawbiense.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Parent of the hardy hybrids. Late Spring blooms of rose-lavender. Very heavy nursery-grown stock. Recommended for extensive ${ }^{\prime}$ woodland planting.

This is all nursery-grown stock, nearly as broad as its height. The very heaviest kind of material.
2 ft. ................................Eách $\$ 500^{\circ}$
21⁄2 ft. .......................................... 7503. ft. ....................................... 10006750
9000Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ...... $\$ 12.50$ to 1750Specimens. 4 to 6 ft . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
RHODODENDRON catawbiense, var. alba.WHITE CATAWBA RHODODENDRON.Flowers of purest white, and like the aboveblooms in June.
2 ft. .................................Each $\$ 500$2112 ft. ......................................... 7503 ft. ........................................... 1000$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ...................... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
R. carolinianum.
CAROLINIAN RHODODENDRON. ㄷ. F , com-pact evergreen with pale rosy-pink flowers.$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Heavy ......Each $\$ 500$ to $\$ 750$$31 / 2$ to 5 ft . Heavy ........... 1000 to 2000
R. maximum.
GREAT LAUREL. The high growing GreatBay familiar to visitors in the Alleghenies.July brings forth the lavish white to blush-pink bloom.

| 2 | to 3 | ft. Bushy | Each \$3 00 | \$25 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | ft. Bushy | 400 | 3500 |
| 4 | to $41 / 2$ | ft. Bushy | 600 | 5000 |
| $41 / 2$ | to 5 | ft. Bushy | 0 to 1250 |  |

Carload lots of collected Rhododendronmaximum. Prices on application.
DWARF RHODODENDRONS
For use in rockery or in groups, combinedwith larger Rhododendrons, Azaleas or otherevergreens. Interesting colored foliage inWinter.
R. myrtifolium. Pink flowers and handsome small myrtle-green foliage. 18 to 24 in . ..... Each $\$ 500$
R. arbutifolium. Pale rose-colored blooms dottedgreen in throats. Loose-growing and earlyflowering.
12 to 15 in ..... Each \$3 50
15 to 18 in . ..... 425
R. punctatum. Dotted-
12 to 15 in. Bushy ..... Each $\$ 350$
15 to 18 in. " ..... 425
18 to 24 in. ..... 500
R. punctatum, var. Waterer's Hybrid.
15 to 18 in . XX Bushy ..... $\$ 500$
18 to 24 in. ..... 500
VIBURNUM rhytidiphyllum.Medium height; semi-evergreen; large hand-some leaves; flowers yellowish white; fruitred to black.
4 to 5 ft . x 2 to 3 ft . ..... Each $\$ 500$
YUCCA filimentosa.
ADAM'S NEEDLE. Heavy clumps.Each $\$ 150$1250
Y. glauca.
5 yr. ..... Each $\$ 150$ ..... 1250


Shade Trees in Groups at Edge of Lawn that Shut Out Disagreeable View Beyond

## The Beauty of Shade Trees

NATURE opens the Spring with a wealth of soft green foilage, interspersed with the brilliant purple bloom of the Judas Tree and rich red flower of the Swamp Maple, great white trusses of bloom on the dignified Horse Chestnut, the dainty white and pink flowers of the Apples and Cherries, and not satisfied with these, she gives us from week to week, bloom on other shade trees to continue the riot of color of our Spring shrubs. No other feature of the tiny suburban bungalow or spacious country place is more necessary to its real enjoyment and comfort than the shade afforded in Summer by properly planted trees on street and lawn; no other feature of the out-of-doors adornment of our American homes adds so much to their general attractiveness and real value, as the trees which furnish a setting for the house and garden.

For planting singly or in groups near the house, for their shade or for landscape effect on lawn or meadow, there are the Maples, Lindens and Oaks in many varieties, and the graceful Elms suitable for the widest range of soils. Of quicker growth, no trees can compare with the symmetrical Norway Maple, giving a rich dense shade, and the spreading Oriental Plane of graceful foliage and interesting gray-green branches, the Willows with their graceful drooping branches and the Tulip Tree with its wonderful rich foliage and gorgeous bloom. Of the slower growing varieties there are the Beeches (Fagus) and the beautiful Maidenhair Tree, both of which make beautiful specimens.


Specimen Trees in Groups at Edge of Lawn that Shut Out a Disagreeable View Beyond

ACER dasycarpum. (See Acer saccharinum.)
A. ginnala.

TARTARIAN MAPLE. Medium height, lowbranched. Brilliant autumnal coloring.
4 to 5 ft. ............................ Each $\$ 150$
5 to 6 ft. ...................................... 250
6 to 7 ft. .................................... . 400
Specimens. Wide spreading prone to ground. 8 to 12 ft . in height... Each $\$ 15.00$ to 3500
A. ginnala, var. rubrum.

RED TARTARIAN MAPLE. Reddish hued form of above.
Specimens. Broad and spreading, low branched-
6 to 8 ft. ............................Each $\$ 500$
A. Negundo.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Rapid growing, medium height. For quick screen or windbreak.
.8 to 10 ft . ........................ Each $\$ 150 \quad 750 \quad \$ 8500$
10 to 12 ft . ................................ $200 \quad 1650 \quad 12500$
A. pennsylvanicum.

STRIPED MAPLE. Medium height; gray bark striped with green.
6 to 7 ft. .............................Each $\$ 200 \quad 1500$
7 to 8 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 1850
8 to 9 ft. ..................................... $350 \quad 2500$


Typical Avenue of Beautiful Norway Maples

## ACER platanoides.

NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. caliper. . Each $\$ 250$
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. caliper....... . 275
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in . caliper........ 350
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$................... 400
10 to 12 ft.; $21 / 4$ to $21 / 22 \mathrm{in}$................... 450
12 to 14 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.................... 550
14 to 16 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in.................. 600 14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2$ in................... 700 14 to 16 ft .; $31 / 2$ to $33 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.................. 750 16 to 18 ft.; $33 / 4$ to 4 in................. . 1000 18 to 20 ft .; 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.................. . 1250 18 to 20 ft .; $41 / 2$ to 5 in....... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500 Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.
A. platanoides, var. purpurea.

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE. Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen.
 750

| Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$17 50 | \$150 00 |
| 2000 | 18000 |
| 2500 | 22500 |
| 3000 | 27500 |
| 3400 | 31000 |
| 3600 | 32500 |
| 3900 | 35000 |
| 4500 | 40000 |
| 5000 | 45000 |
| 7500 | 60000 |
| 10000 | 800 |

## ACER pseudoplatanus.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. Tenacious of leaf till late Fall. Vigorous tree for screen planting
12 to 14 ft .; $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .......Each $\$ 300 \$ 2400$

12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............ 4003200
14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .... $\$ 5.00$ to 750
A. rubrum.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE. Strikingly vivid crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist positions; red flowers in early Spring.

1500

2000
$\$ 18000$
10 to 12 ft : 111 to 11 in 75
2200
2600
20000
2800
23500
$3200 \quad 30000$
$40 \quad 00 \quad 360 \quad 00$
16 to 18 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in. . $\$ 10.00$ to 1500
6000
A. saccharinum (dasycarpum).

SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. Each $\$ 150 \quad 1000$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
1250
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in. ............... $200 \quad 1500$
14 to 16 ft .; $13 / 4$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 50 \quad 1850$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 4$ in.............${ }^{2} 75 \quad 2000$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. .............. $335 \quad 2500$
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to $31 / 2$ in. .............. $500 \quad 4000$
18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 in. .... $\$ 7.50$ to 1500
A. saccharinum, var. laciniata.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. Interesting
tall rapid-growing tree with graceful sweep-
ing branches.
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 500$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 in. .... $\$ 7.50$ to 1250
16 to 20 ft.; 4 to 5 in. ........ $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
A. saccharinum, var. pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE. A rapidgrowing form with narrower top than the Silver Maple.
16 to 20 ft .; 4 and 5 in
$\$ 8.50$ to 1500
A. saccharum.

SUGAR•OR ROCK MAPLE. Broad-headed, erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.
8 to 10 ft. ............................Each $\$ 250$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 4$ in. .............. 450
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in. .............. 800

| 18 | 50 |  | 150 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | 50 | 0 |  |
| 27 | 50 |  | 180 |
| 00 | 220 | 00 |  |
| 30 | 00 |  | 24.0 |
| 000 |  |  |  |
| 40 | 00 |  | 360 |
| 000 |  |  |  |
| 55 | 00 |  | 450 |
| 60 | 00 | 480 | 00 |
| 70 | 00 |  |  |

14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to $31 / 2$ in. .............. 1000
7000
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
18 to 20 ft .; $41 / 2$ to 5 in. ... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

## SPECIMEN JAPANESE MAPLES

These characteristically Oriental slow growing dwarf trees have a distinct individuality in richness of form and color. Some varieties make most attractive sorts for Japanese pots or tubs on the terrace; other varieties make interesting specimens and groups or they are effectively massed in the evergreen border. Our large specimen trees are particularly interesting.
all Japanese maples lifted with bali-"B. \& B."
ACER palmatum (polymorphum).
JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing;
bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall.
Rich as specimen or with evergreens.
4 to 5 ft . x 3 to 4 ft . Each $\$ 15.00$ to $\$ 1750$
5 to 6 ft . x 4 ft . ........... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
6 to 7 ft . x 4 to 5 ft . ...... $\$ 25.00$ to 3000
8 to 10 ft . x 5 ft. ............ $\$ 35.00$ to 5000
A. palmatum, var. aureum.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. Handsome yellow foliage. Mass for color tone in mixed planting. Dwarf.
3 to 4 ft. ................Each $\$ 10.00$ to 2500
A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum.

BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. Small, compact; foliage blood-red to purplish-red. Good specimen.

```
2 ft. ..............................................
21/2 ft. ......................................... 4 50
3 ft. .......................................}75
31/2 ft. to 4 ft. ................ $12.50 to 15 00
    5 to 8 ft. Extra Broad ....$25.00 to 75 00
```

A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum dissectum.

WEEPING BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE
MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided
foliage; spreading graceful branches.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . x 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ... Each $\$ 600$
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. $\times 21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .......... 800
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .......... 1250
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ......... 1500
Specimens. 3 to 5 ft . x 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 25.00$ to 7500
A. palmatum, var. atropurpureum nigrum.

BLACK JAPANESE MAPLE. Rare variety;
low dense trees, round compact head. Valuable for depth of color.
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . Each $\$ 60.00$ to $\$ 7500$
A. palmatum, var. dissectum.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING JAPANESE MA-
PLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light
green foliage. Mass with evergreens.
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ... Each $\$ 600$
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. x $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ......... 800
Specimens-

A. palmatum, var. filicifoiium.

YELLOW-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE.
Large foliage of soft green.
Specimens. 6 to 9 ft ...Each $\$ 25.00$ to $\$ 5000$

## DECIDUOUS TREES

ÆSCULUS carnea (rubicunda).
RED-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Medium; semi-regular; attractive bloom. Best as lawn specimen.
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 500$
8 to 10 ft. . ................................. . . . 600
10 to 12 ft.; 2 in. ........................ 750
Specimens. 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . \$ 15.00$ to 3500
A. Hippocastanum.

EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group.


| Specimens- |
| :--- |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ to $4^{\circ} \mathrm{in}$. |
| 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft}:$ |
| $41 / 2$ to 5 in |
| 25.50 to 2000 |

14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 41 / 2$ to 5 in . .. $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
A. Hippocastanum, var. alba flore pleno.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE
CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.
7 to 8 ft. ......................... . Each $\$ 350$
10 to 12 ft . 13 to 2 in 400
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.

12 to 14 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$ in. ............. 750
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............ 875
Specimens
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 4$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in ......... $1500 \quad 12500$
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 in. $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium).


AMYGDALUS. (See Persica.)
ANDROMEDA. (See Oxydendrum.)
ARALIA fatsia (Fatsia japonica).
CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. Small tree, handsome ornamental foliage. Large heads of white bloom. Cluster in border screen.
6 to 7 ft. ............................ Each $\$ 200$ 1500
8 to 10 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
A. pentaphylla. (See Acanthopanax.)
A. spinosa.

HERCULES CLUB. Tropical looking; great clusters of creamy-white flowers; armed with thorns. Handsome foliage.



## BETULA alba.

## EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Tall; very

 graceful habit; effective among evergreens.10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ...... Each $\$ 250$
12 to 14 ft .; $13 / 4$ to 2 in. ............. 350
B. alba, var. laciniata pendula.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING WHITE BIRCH.
Effective in groups for foliage, form and bark.
10 to 12 ft . Each \$3 00
B. Iutea

YELLOW BIRCH. Yellowish-gray bark; strong grower. For windbreak or screen.
6 to 8 ft .; 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ........ Each $\$ 2001500$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in. ............... 2501850
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2$ in. ............... $300 \quad 2250$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$ in. ................ 350 . 2750
14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$............... 4503600
B. papyrifera.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. Vigorous tree;
its white bark glistens effectively against evergreens in screen.
6 to 8 ft .
Each \$2 00

12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ................ 300
B. populifolia.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. Small graceful tree; thrives on poor soils.
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Each \$3 50
B. nigra (rubra).

RED BIRCH. Screen or windbreak tree thriv-
ing in moist places; tall and graceful.

2250
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3200
BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. Paper Mulberry-

CARPINUS caroliniana.
AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 175$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .265$
to 8 ft . B. \& B. ........................... $750-6500$
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. . ...................... . . 1000
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft . Prices on application.
C. Betulus.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading;
for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns.
5 to 6 ft . x $21 / 2$ to 3 ft. B. \& B.Each $\$ 525$ 6 to 7 ft . x 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. B. \& B...... 750
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . B. \& B $\ldots \$ 8.50$ to 1250
Specimens. 10 to 14 ft . B. \& B... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Bungei).
UMBRELLA CATALPA. Dense heads on slender stems give common name. For formal use.
5 to 6 ft . Standards . . . . . . . . . . . . Each $\$ 350$
6 to 7 ft . Standards ...................... 750
C. speciosa.

WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods planting.


CEDRELA sinensis.
CHINESE CEDRELA. Pendulous clusters, white flowers and tropical foliage. Rapid. For border or screen.

| 12 to 14 ft . | 325 | 2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 400 | 3000 |
| 16 to 18 ft . | 500 |  |

CERASUS avium, var. alba plena. (Prunus.)
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY.
Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom.
10 to 12 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 750$
C. avium, var. rosea pendula.

PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A
form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring.
5 to 6 ft . B. \& B. ...................Each $\$ 500$
Specimens. 10 to 15 ft . . . . $\$ 100.00$ to 20000
C. Sieboldii, var. rubra plena.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED CHERRY. Strong color brightens borders. Branches loaded with bloom.
8 to 10 ft .
Each $\$ 750$
CERCIS. See also page 74.
C. canadensis.

RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.

| 3 to 4 ft . |  | 600 | 5000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | Each \$1 00 | 750 | 6000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 125 | 850 | 7000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 150 | 1000 | 8000 |
| 7 to 9 ft . | 200 | 1500 |  |

## CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.

KADSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foliage; Fall coloring salmon pink; of interesting pyramidal form.
7 to $S$ ft. B. \& B. ................. Each $\$ 750$
8 to 10 ft. B. \& B. ........................ . 1000
Per 10
Per 100

Specimens. 10 to 16 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 15.00$ to 3500
CLADRASTIS lutea. (Virgilea.)
YELLOW WOOD. Picturesque tree. Plant
as specimen for its white flowers.

Specimens. 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \$ 25.00$ to 7500
CORNUS. See also pages 75 and 76 .
C. florida.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Small
upright tree. White blossoms; scarlet fruit. For border with evergreens.

| 3 to 4 ft . | Each \$1 00 | 750 | \$50 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 150 | 1000 | 6000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 200 | 1500 | 8500 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 250 | 2000 | 16000 |
| 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} . \& \mathrm{~B}$. | 500 | 4000 |  |
| $\delta$ to 10 ft . B. \& B. | 750 | 6000 |  |

C. florida.

STANDARDS. These trees in the formal garden are extremely attractive.
$\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft.} ; \text { headed } 5 \mathrm{ft} .\end{aligned} \ldots . . .$. Each $\$ 750$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ;$ headed 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .{ }^{2} .{ }^{2} 150013500$
C. florida, var. flore plena.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.
Valuable for white-mantled Spring branches.

C. florida, var. flore rubro.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers
suffused with bright pink; for garden or border, or in masses.

2750
4 to 5 ft. ........................................ 400
3000
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. ........................... . 750
$67^{\circ} 50$
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ........................... 1000
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. . $\$ 35.00$ to 7500
C. Kousa.

JAPANESE DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood.
S to 9 ft . B. \& B. ................ Each $\$ 850$
7650
9 to 10 ft . B. \& B. ......................... 1000
9000
10 to 12 ft . B. \& B. . . . . . . .... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
CRATREUS Arnoldianum.
6 to 8 ft .
Each \$5 00

CRATIEGUS cordata.
WASHINGTON THORN. June flowering; bright Fall coloring and red fruit. For high shrub border.

Per 10
Per 100
4 to 5 ft. .............................Each $\$ 2$ 50
$\$ 2000$
8 to 10 ft .
750
C. Crus-galli.

COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; at-
tractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit;
excellent for hedges.

C. mollis.

SCARLET HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.
4 to 5 ft. ...............................Each 250
5 to 6 ft ...................................... 300
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 2000

16000
to
500
3000
18000
7 to 8 ft .
4000
C. Oxycantha, var. alba flore plena.

DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN. Low spreading tree. Valuable for bloom and height in shrubberies.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
C. Oxycantha, var. coccinea flore pleno.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN.
Large, double rich crimson fiowers.


## C. punctata.

DOTTED-FRUITED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit; good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yellow fruit.

6 to 7 ft. ................................... $400 \quad 3000 \quad 24000$
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
CYTISUS Laburnum. (See Laburnum vulgare.)

## DIOSPYROS virginiana.

PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit.
8 to 10 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 2$. 50



Uniformity of Variety and Size Gives the Perfect Avenue Planting

## Street Trees and Civic Planting

N0 finer monument to civic beauty exists than the trees which arch the streets and avenues of our older cities and towns, no other one thing adds as much to the beauty and dignity of our public parks and grounds as their stately shade trees. These stand as a grateful memorial to the civic pride and forethought of our public-spirited citizens.

A wide range of trees offers for selection as street trees; appropriate sorts for suburban planting where there is ample room for root-development are the Maples, White and Green Ash, Tulip Tree, Pin Oak, Red Oak, Gingko and Elms. Where the parking space is more restricted no trees can compare with the rapid-growing Norway Maple and Oriental Plane, as they seem better able to withstand extremes of heat and drought than any others.

The parking space between curb and sidewalk offers an opportunity for planting not only trees but flowering shrubs and Evergreens and gives added protection to the suburban home against the noise and dust of street or road.

For planting of parks and public grounds the range of trees and shrubs is practically unlimited and in such plantings the value of the Evergreens for their richness and color should be constantly kept in mind.

FAGUS americana (ferruginea).
AMERICAN BEECH. Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn or specimen. For high hedges
when clipped.
3 to 4 ft. ............................ Each $\$ 250$
Per 10
$\$ 2000$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} . \&$ B. ........................ 350 . 300

6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B}$. \& B. ...................... 500 . 4000
Specimens. 7 to 9 ft . B. \& B. ....... $750 \quad 6000$
F. sylvatica.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges.
3 to 4 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 350$
4 to 5 ft. ..................................... 450
5 to 6 ft. .................................... . . . 600
2750

6 to 7 ft. .................................... 850
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1200
(\$325 00

8 to 12 ft. B. \& B. ........... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Specimens. Prices on application.
F. sylvatica, var. asplenifolia.

FERN-LEAVED BEECH. Airy foliaged tree; slender drooping branchlets.
8 to 10 ft .
. Each $\$ 1500$
F. sylvatica, var. grandidentata.

CUT-LEAF BEECH. Valuable as specimen for its attractive form and foliage.
Specimens. 12 to 16 ft . ..... $\$ 25.00$ to 35 ut
F. sylvatica, var. pendula.

WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful tree to grace the lawn.
Specimens. 8 to 14 ft .. . Each $\$ 2000$ to 5000
Specimens. 20 to 35 ft . Prices on application.
F. sylvatica, var. purpurea.

PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.
6 to 7 ft . ............................. Each $\$ 900$
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ...... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Specimens. 12 to 30 ft . Prices on application
F. sylvatica, var. Riversii.

RIVER'S BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.
5 to 6 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 750$
6 to 7 ft. . .................................... . 1000
8 to 10 ft . ................... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
Specimens. 18 to 20 ft ; 10 ft . spread.
Prices on application.
FATSIA japonica. (See Aralia.)

FRAXINUS americana.
WHITE ASH. One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beantiful.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 1$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ........Each $\$ 200$
10 to 12 ft.; $11 / 2$ to 2 in. ............... 250
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ............... 350
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to 3 in . .... $\$ 5.00$ to 1000

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 15$ | 00 | $\$ 120$ |
| 20 | 00 |  |
| 27 | 00 | 160 |
| 2700 |  |  |
| 270 | 00 |  |

F. lanceolata (viridis).

GREEN ASH. Moisture loving tree witl. dark green, round-topped head.


GINGKO biloba. (See Ňalisburiu adiantifolia.)
GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.
WATER LOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.
8 to 10 ft : 1 to $11 /$ in ..................
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
G. triacanthos.

HONEY LOCUST. Large, thorn-armed tree with white fragrant flowers.


GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis).
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Interesting open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.

2000
14 to 16 ft. .................................. 500
HALESIX tetrapiera.
SNOWDROP TREE.
3 to 4 ft. .......................... Each $\$ 150 \quad 1250$
4 to 5 ft. .................................... 200
1500
JUGLANS cinerea.
BUTTERNUT. Large nut-bearing tree.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 100$
600
5000

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
if to 8 ft. ................................... 2502000
J. nigra.

BLACK WALNUT. Fairly rapid growing.
Makes impressive, massive specimen.
4 to 5 ft .
.Each $\$ 150$
1000

## J. Sieboldiana.

JAPANESE WALNUT. Hardier than above.
Spreading crown of handsome foliage.
10 to 12 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 350$
12 to 14 ft .
500

## KCELREUTERIA paniculata.



LABURNUM vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum).
GOLDEN CHAIN TREE. Yellow flowers.


LARIX decidua (europæa).
EUROPEAN LARCH. Horizontal branches
seen through soft light green foliage in early Spring.

L. leptolepsis (Kæmpferi).

JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green needles. Rapid growing.
5 to 6 ft. .............................Each $\$ 200$
10 to 12 ft. ..................................... . . 350

## LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua.

SWEET GUM. Maple-like leaves purplishcrimson in Fall; medium height. For lawn or avenue.
8 to 10 ft ; 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. . Each $\$ 250$
10 to 12 ft .13 to 2 in .......... $1 / 250$
12 to 14 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} 25$ 3250
A very fine lot of extra large specimens, thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted with ball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft ., 7 to 9 in . in caliper. Prices on application.

## LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera.

TULIP TREE. Large, rapid, spreading tree; fragrant yellow flowers.


MORUS alba.
WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushy topped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.
6 to 8 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 250$
M. rubra.

RED RUSSIAN MULBERRY.
6 to 8 ft. ............................Each $\$ 250 \quad 2000$
M. alba, var. pendula.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.
$41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stems, 6 yr. heads ........ Each $\$ 750$

## MAGNOLIAS—FLOWERING TREES

Among the most beautiful flowering trees are the Magnolias, some of them attaining a height of 50 to 60 ft . as far North as New York. Their flowers are pure white and some are very fragrant.

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 14 and 59.

## M. acuminata.

CUCUMBER TREE, Yellowish-white June
flowers. Deep scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit.

Per 10
$\$ 1500$
7 to 8 ft. ....................................................... 350 2800
14 to 16 ft. ................................... $500 \quad 4000$
M. glauca.


Magnolia Glauca

## SWEET

 MAGNOLIA.A beautiful tallgrowing shrub or small tree thriving in damp situations, but equally happy. in any good soil. The foliage is a rich glossy green and partly evergreen. The cupshaped fragrant flowers with wax white petals are the crowning glory of this handsome plant. We cannot too highly recommend it.

## M. tripetala.

UMBRELLA TREE. Open headed, spreading; large leaves and blossoms.


## MAGNOLIAS-CHINESE SPECIES

Small trees flowering early, the blossoms magically appearing over night. Excellent for the garden or intimate planting near the house and seen to best advantage against a dark background of evergreens. Very fragrant. Any planting devoid of Magnolia bloom in early spring loses much of the charm of our first bloom in the shrubbery or as specimens. Special attractiveness is added to garden entrances and pathways when these beautiful trees flank the entrance. Either grown in bush form with their branches down to the ground or trained to simple stems when their dense branching and heavy foliage form a rich canopy and over-arch the pathway.
MAGNOLIA Alexandriana. (Hybrid.)
ALEXANDER'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy and
vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cupshaped pink tinted flowers in April.
4 to 5 ft. B. \& B. ....................Each $\$ 750$
5 to 6 ft. B. \& B. .......................... 1000
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. .......................... 1500
M. conspicua.

CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. Noteworthy
for its large white flowers. Try it massed with Hemlock.
5 to 6 ft. B. \& B. ................. Each $\$ 1000$
6 to 7 ft. .................................. 1500
M. Lennei (Hybrid of Magnolia Soulangeana).

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage.
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. ................ Each $\$ 1000$
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. ............. $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
M. Soulangeana Hybrid.

SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous.
Large, glossy foliage; pink, cup-shaped flow-
ers in April. One of best garden or specimen plants.
4 to 5 ft. B. \& B. .................Each $\$ 750$
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. ........................ 1000
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ........................ . 1500
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. ............ $\$ 25.00$ to 5000
A few extra large specimens from 12 to
20 ft . in height, broad and heavy, at from
$\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 150.00$ each.
M. Soulangeana, var. nigra.

SOULANGE'S PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Showier than preceding, inasmuch as flowers are dark purple on outside.

5 to 6 ft . ..................................... 900
M. stellata (Halleana).

HALL'S STARRY MAGNOLIA. Low, slowgrowing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 750$
3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 1000
NYSSA sylvatica.
SOUR GUM, TUPELO. Hardy tree with flaming scarlet Fall foliage.
5 to 6 ft .
Each $\$ 250$
6 to 8 ft. ....................................... 350

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. (Andromeda.)
SORREL TREE. One of the most ornamental small trees in cultivation; valuable in shrubberies, and beautiful in combination with Leucothoe Catesboci, when the latter is used as an undergrowth. Of small size, with thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green, which is highly attractive at all seasons, especially in autumn, when it changes to brilliant crimson. The fiowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling lily-of-the-valley blooms.

4 to 5 ft. .................................... 200

Per 10 Per 100

6 to 7 ft. ..................................... 350
$\$ 850 \quad \$ 6500$
$1500 \quad 10000$

Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. B. \& B... $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B.. $\$ 10.00$ to 2500
PARROTIA Jacquemontiana.
PERSIAN IRON WOOD. Dense, with spreading branches; round top, brilliant Fall foliage.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 250$
2000
PERSICA Amygdalus vulgaris, var. alba plena.
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH.
Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.
5 to 6 ft. ............................EAch $\$ 150$ 12 50
6 to 7 ft. ..................................... $200 \quad 1750$
P. vulgaris, var. sanguinea plena.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Similar to above, with very beautiful large double red flowers.
4 to 5 ft . ............................ Each $\$ 150 \quad 1250$

## PLANERA japonica.

JAPANESE WATER ELM. A rare tree.
10 to 14 ft. .................Each $\$ 5.00$ to 750

## Deciduous Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

By properly planting trees of quick-growing varieties in combination with slower growing, more permanent sorts, it is easily possible in a few years' time effectively to blot out objectionable views which may mar the outlook from house or lawn, at the same time by planting flowering trees, evergreens or shrubs on the lawn side, producing an added attractive landscape feature.

The trees, found in this category, comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Birches and Poplars, or for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring, as the Pin Oak. The admixture of long-lived trees and flowering sorts with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an undergrowth of spreading shrubs.


Oriental Plane Tree.

## ORIENTAL PLANE.

The proprietor of the Nurseries saw this tree in Europe many years ago and, realizing its great value as a street tree admirably adapted for city planting, introduced it extensively in this country. We have made a specialty of growing the Oriental Plane, spaced wide apart in the nursery rows, insuring a fine symmetrically-developed top, while frequent transplanting creates a thick fibrous root-system. Our trees are immeasurably superior to those grown without the care which we exercise, and will produce the quickest results.
This rapid-growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, together with the Norway Maple, are most suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage. Rapid grower; fine, symmetrical head. Not bothered by insect pests or smoky, dusty locations.
PLATANUS orientalis (acerifolia).

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 12$ | 50 | $\$ 100$ | 00 |
| 15 | 00 | 125 | 00 |
| 17 | 50 | 135 | 00 |
| 22 | 50 | 175 | 00 |
| 25 | 00 | 200 | 00 |
| 32 | 50 | 235 | 00 |
| 37 | 50 | 250 | 00 |
| 47 | 50 | 300 | 00 |
| 55 | 00 | 350 | 00 |

POPULUS nigra Italica.
LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing.
Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable views.


PRUNUS Padus. (See also Cerasus.)
BIRD CHERRY. Pyramidal tree with pure white blossoms followed by bird-attracting black fruit.
8 to 10 ft .
Each \$250
2000
P. serotina.

WILD BLACK CHERRY. Ornamental, dark green foliage; attractive flowers and fruit.
7 to 8 ft. ............................ . Each $\$ 250$
P. triloba.

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, white-
flowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.
3 to 4 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 150$


Flowering Crab Apples Are a Mass of Pink and White in Spring

## Flowering Trees

IN instances where it is not desired to plant the larger growing shade trees, a wealth of smaller growing trees is at our command, many of which have the added attraction of a profusion of beautiful flowers in Spring or Summer. Especially to be recommended are the Flowering Cherries (Cerasus), the white and red flowering Dogwoods (Cornus florida), while the rare Cornus Kousa of Japan is worthy of the better acquaintance of all. The Hawthorn (Cratcogus) needs no better introduction than that which its place in English literature has given it. Standing quite alone in their wealth of gorgeous bloom in early Spring are the many varieties of Magnolias, their rich wax-like petals ranging in color from pure white, through soft tones of pink to rich deep crimson, in full, luxurious wideflung blossoms. These are followed a little later by the dainty rose-pink bloom of the Ornamental Flowering Apples (Pyrus), the Tulip Tree, and in mid-Summer the Varnish Tree (Koelreuteria) bears its yellow blossoms.

As to the most pleasing landscape effect, groups of different varieties of these charming flowering trees planted against the background of evergreen border, or their use as individual specimens, or in groups in the open is to be impartially advised; their appearance is equally charming wherever they are used.

The Flowering Crab Apples (Pyrus) listed on opposite page are ornamental little trees clothed with fragrant flowers in Spring, followed by attractive yellow or orange Autumnal fruit.

## Flowering Apples

## PYRUS (Malus) baccata.

SIBERIAN FLOWERING CRAB. Free, robust, round-headed tree with white flowers,

Per 10

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. .................................... $600 \quad 4000$
7 to 8 ft. .................................... $7.50 \quad 6000$
P. coronaria.

SWEET SCENTED FLOWERING CRAB.
Fragrant blush bloom and large fruit.
3 to 4 ft. ............................Each $\$ 2001500$
4 to 5 ft. .................................... 3503000
5 to 6 ft . Heavy specimens .......... 450
P. Dawsoniana.

DAWSON'S FLOWERING CRAB. Large white flowers and yellowish-green fruit.
3 to 4 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 2001500$

5 to 6 ft. ................................... $450 \quad 3750$
6 to 7 ft. ................................... . $600 \quad 4000$
P. floribunda.

FLOWERING CRAB. Japanese; profuse rose-colored flowers followed by red fruit.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . Each $\$ 2001500$
4 to 5 ft. ..................................... 350 3000
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. floribunda, var. atrosanguinea.

RED-FLOWERED CRAB. Very showy; rich, rose-red blossoms.

P. iœnis, var. Bechtelii.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.
One of best; vigorous; fragrant large double flowers, delicate shell pink.
4 to 5 ft .
Each $\$ 350$
3000
5 to 6 ft . $\cdot . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3750
P. Niedzwetzkyana.

PINK SIBERIAN CRAB. Showy deep pink flowers; purplish fruit; very ornamental.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 2001500$
4 to 5 ft. ................................... 3503000
5 to 6 ft . .................................... $450 \quad 3750$
P. Parkmanii (Halleana).

PARKMANN'S CRAB. Compact form, tenacious of its dark green foliage; semi-double, rose-pink blossoms.
4 to 5 ft. ............................Each $\$ 3503000$
6 to 7 ft. ..................................... . 600

## FLOWERING APPLES-Continued

| PYRUS (Malus) Scheideckerii (pulcherrima). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOUBLE FLOWERED CRA colored blossoms. | Deep rose- |  |
| 3 to 4 ft . | Each $\$ 200$ | 1500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 3000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 3750 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 600 | 4000 |
| P. spectabilis. |  |  |
| CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, deep coral-red flowers. Very showy. |  |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | .Each \$3 50 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 3750 |
|  |  |  |

P. Toringo. (Sieboldii.)

DWARF CRAB. Small; single white or blush flowers and small yellow fruit.
 5 to 6 ft. ................................... 450 3750

## The Midsummer and Autumn Landscape

AFTER the glorious burst of bloom that heralds the Spring, our shrubberies take on a different aspect; the restful green foliage of Viburnum and Bush Honeysuckle provide a pleasing foil for their handsome ripening berries, and for the snow-white bloom of Hydrangeas and pink Tamarix; and the tall Rose of Sharon puts forth its gay rose-like flowers. Then there are a multitude of low flowering plants like the Spiræas and shrub Horsechestnuts, St. John's Wort with its rich golden blooms and the delicate Arbutus-like flowers of Abelia, which keep the shrubberies bright and interesting through the hot drowsy days of Summer.

September brings again another change, from the cool green of Summer to the warmth of red and gold tints in leaf and berry, and, as the gay colors of twig and branch appear through falling leaves, the background of evergreen foliage of Pine and Hemlock shelters lawn and garden from the crisping winds and makes a foil for their bright Autumn coloring. By no means of least importance are the berries of our shrubs, which. keep our song-birds and their cheery notes of coming flight with us till late November.

## The Oak

One of the most beautiful of our American trees, long-lived and growing in a wide range of soils is the Oak.

On account of its long life and freedom trom injury by storms the Oak is generally looked upon as an extremely slow growing tree. To the contrary some varieties grow quite as fast as our other hard wood trees, notably the Pin and Red Oaks. Both these varieties are admirably adapted to street, avenue and lawn planting, where a handsome permanent tree is required.

## QUERCUS alba.

WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.

| to 6 ft . | \$1 50 | \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 8 ft . | 250 |  |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 500 |  |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 750 |  |

Q. bicolor.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.
Specimens. 20 to 25 ft . Prices on application.
Q. cerris.

TURKEY OAK. Rapid, vigorous, pyramidal. Attractive oblong leaves.
4 to 5 ft . ........................... Each $\$ 350$
8 to 10 ft .; 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 750
Q. coccinea.

SCARLET OAK. Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.
6 to 8 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 350$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 4503000
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 5004000
12 to 14 ft .; $13 / 4$ to 2 in. ............... $750 \quad 5500$
Q. laurifolia.

LAUREL-LEAVED OAK. Slow growing. Very beautiful dark green leaves.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. B. \& B. ... $\$ 6505000$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in. B. \& B. .... 7506000
12 to 14 ft .; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. B. \& B. .... 1000
Q. macrocarpa.

MOSSY CUP OAK. A tree of fine habit and form. Tall with wide spreading head and massive branches; twigs of the branches are covered with a peculiar cork bark wheh is interesting. The leaves are large and carried late into the Fall. It also bears peculiar deepcupped acorns with a mossy fringe to the cup and from which it takes its name. There is no better tree for specimen planting.


## QUERCUS palustris.

PIN OAK. Graceful, spreading. Pyramidal habit; deeply cut leaves held late into Winter.
Lawn or street.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 20$ | 00 | $\$ 150$ |
| 25 | 00 |  |
| 25 | 200 | 00 |
| 30 | 00 | 240 |
| 00 |  |  |
| 37 | 50 | 300 |
| 40 | 00 |  |
| 40 | 00 | 320 |
| 00 |  |  |
| 45 | 00 | 360 |
| 00 |  |  |
| 50 | 00 | 400 | 00

Q. Prinus (montana).

CHESTNUT OAK. Tall, irregular; does well in poorest soils.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ........Each $\$ 300$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 350
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 in. .... $\$ 7.50$ to 1250
Q. Robur (pedunculata).

ENGLISH OAK. Symmetrical; low spreading, dense head. Leaves stay green till late Fall. 8 to 10 ft. .........................Each $\$ 500$
Q: Robur, var. Concordia.
GOLDEN OAK. Form of above with bright yellow leaves. Attractive specimen.
12 to 14 ft . B. \& B. .............. Each $\$ 1000$
14 to 16 ft . B. \& B. .................... 1500
Q. Robur, var. fastigiata (pyramidalis). PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Slightly resembles Lombardy Poplar; though smaller and slower growing.
6 to 8 ft . ...........................Each $\$ 500$
8 to 10 ft .
750
Q. rubra.

RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical;
leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 200$

| 17 | 50 | 135 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | 00 | 145 | 00 |
| 27 | 50 | 200 | 00 |
| 30 | 00 | 240 | 00 |
| 35 | 00 | 280 | 00 |
| 40 | 00 | 320 | 00 |
| 45 | 00 | 360 | 00 |
| 50 | 00 | 400 | 00 |

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ in. ............... 300
10 to 12 ft .; $1 \frac{11 / 2}{}$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 400
10 to 12 ft.; $13 / 4$ to 2 in. ............... 450
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 525
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 600
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in . ............... 750
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 in . ..... $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading,
from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.
Q. velutina (tinctoria).

BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately.
Retains browned leaves in Winter.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ........ Each $\$ 350$
10 to 12 ft .; $13 / 4$ to 2 in . ............... 450
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 500
3500
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to 4 in . .... $\$ 7.50$ to 1500
tion.

RHUS. See also page 88.
R. glabra.

SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or border.
6 to 8 ft
Each \$2 00 \$12 50
R. glabra, var. laciniata.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. Low, deeply cut leaves, rich red in Autumn. Mass or border. 3 to 4 ft . ...........................Each $\$ 100$
R. typhina.

STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring.
6 to 8 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 100$
SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Gingko biloba.)
MAIDENHAIR TREE. GINKO. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth.


A few large specimens from 20 to 30 ft ., 4 to 5 in. caliper. Prices on application.

## SALIX-WILLOW.

Ornamental trees, rapid growing; good, clean foliage. Especially valuable for Winter coloring of bark. Effective when shown against massed dark evergreens.
S. babylonica.

WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.
8 to 10 ft . .............................Each $\$ 350$
S. pentandra (laurifolia).

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green. 6 to 8 ft .

Each $\$ 150$

## SASSAFRAS variifolium (officinale).

SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orange-yellow Fall foliage.
7 to 8 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 150$ \$12 50
8 to 10 ft. ................................... 250
2000

## SORBUS aucuparia.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape.
7 to 8 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 350$

## STYRAX japonica.

STYRAX. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. One of the finest flowering trees. Nodding white flowers.
4 to 5 ft. Heavy. B. \& B. .......Each $\$ 250$
5 to 6 ft. B. \& B. ........................... 350
2750
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. .......................... $500 \quad 4000$
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ............................ 600
5000
8 to 9 ft . B. \& B. ........................... 750
6500

## SYRINGA japonica.

TREE LILAC. The familiar Lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border. 3 to 4 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 250$
5 to 6 ft. ..................................... $350 \quad 2750$

## TAXODIUM distichum.



TILIA americana.
BASSWOOD, AMERICAN LINDEN. Large, dense, round-headed tree. Attractive light green foliage.
10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 350$.
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2$ in. ........... $450-2750$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to $81 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 600
3250
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to $5 \mathrm{in} . \ldots . . \$ 8.50$ to 2000
T. euchlora (dasystylla).

CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. . Each $\$ 5004250$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to 3 in .............. $750 \quad 6500$
14 to 16 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in . . $\$ 10.00$ to 1500
T. platyphyllos

LARGE-LEAVED LINDEN. Broad topped
large tree. Early flowering. Roadside or avenue.
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. . Each $\$ 350$
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to 4 in . .... $\$ 5.00$ to 1000


Avenue of Rich Foliaged, Sỵmmetrical Lindens

## TILIA tomentosa (argentea).

> SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Leaves green above, silver beneath. Broad, shapely, pyramidal habit. Beautiful lawn specimen.
> 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to 2 in. .......Each $\$ 350 \quad \$ 2750$
> 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$.
> 4250
> 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ to 4 in. .... $\$ 8.50$ to 1500
> 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 41 / 2$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ... $\$ 20.00$ to 5000
T. tomentosa, var. pendula.

```
WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. Drooping branchlets; very graceful tree.
Specimens. 18 ft .; \(31 / 2\) to 4 in. with 9 year heads. B. \& B. .........Each \$50 00
```

T. vulgaris (europea).

EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for formal avenues.
8 to 10 ft. ............................ . Each $\$ 250$
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to 2 in. ............... $300 \quad 2500$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{2} .{ }^{2} 50 \quad 3750$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$ in. .............. $600 \quad 4500$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 4$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .............. $900 \quad 6500$
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
Specimens. 18 to 25 ft . Prices on application.
T. vulgaris, var. rubra.


## The Elm

Holding a distinctive place as a street tree or stately specimen the American Elm has become more widely known than some of the other varieties; these should share with the American species its popularity as they are adapted to a wide range of soils and possess the merit of being fairly rapid growers.

## ULMUS americana.

AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect.
10 to 12 ft .; 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ....... Each $\$ 300 \$ 2250 \$ 18000$
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............. $3502500 \quad 20000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in. .............. $4003000 \quad 24000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ............... $4503500 \quad 28000$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to 16 ft.; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$. in. .............. 700475038000
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............. 900600048000
Specimens. 16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ to 4 in . $\$ 10.00$ to 2000
U. campestris.

ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn.
8 to 10 ft .; 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 3002500$
10 to 12 ft.; $11 / 2$ to 2 in. .............. $400 \quad 3000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. ............... 500
12 to 14 ft .; $21 \frac{1}{4}$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 600
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in . . 900
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in .
$\$ 10.00$ to 2000
U. campestris, var. Wheatleyii.

CORNISH ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée.


14 to 16 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............ 900
7500
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in . $\$ 10.00$ to 1500
U. glabra (scabra-montana).

SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. Broad, roundtopped head; spreading branches.
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to 2 in. .......Each $\$ 3502750$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. .............. $500 \quad 3500$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............. $600 \quad 4500$
14 to 16 ft .; 3 to 4 in. $\ldots \$ 7.50$ to 1500
U. glabra, var. Dampieri.

FASTIGIATE SCOTCH ELM. Like Lombardy Poplar in shape, but longer-lived and richer, darker green.
10 to 12 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 750$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 1000


An Effective Border Planting of Shrubs and Trees Screens the Street and Adds Charm and Interest to the Grounds

## The Shrubbery Border

THEIR cheery blossoms among the earliest harbingers of Spring, a wealth of bloom throughout the Summer, and an Autumnal burst of vivid color in leaf, berry and twig, make the shrub borders a continuous source of interest and delight throughout the year. There can be no more beautiful enframement for lawn or garden than the border of shrubs accentuated here and there with evergreens or small flowering trees, sheltering the hardy herbaceous plants which form its boundary, a pleasant screen against drive or road, and shutting out from the beauty of our surroundings some obnoxious view.

We regard the breaking bud in early Spring with delight, for with it comes a realization that Winter's backbone is broken. All through the cold months we have watched the jealously-folded bud with the anticipation of gay flowers to come. An infinite variety of shrubs herald Spring's advent with riotous bloom. Among the first are the Azaleas, choice dwarf shrubs with radiant colors so effective against evergreens; the Magnolia, tall and graceful, whose magic blossoms appear almost overnight after the first warm days of Spring, and the flowering Dogwood appear after the jauntily flowered Golden Bell have spread their mist of yellow in the shrubberies. Later come the pink and white of the Weigelias and Deutzias, the graceful charm of stately Lilacs in rich coloring of many varieties, and Bush Honeysuckles and Mock Oranges with their wealth of handsome bloom.

## Deciduous Shrubs

## NATIVE AZALEAS

Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under Evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty; see page 31.

AZALEA. See also page 31.
A. arborescens.

FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. Broad, bushy; flowering in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall.
15 to 18 in. clumps ..............Each $\$ 250$
18 to 24 in. clumps ...................... $300 \quad 2500 \quad 22500$ 24 in. clumps .................... 350275025000
30 in. clumps ..................... $450 \quad 3500$
A. lutea (calendulaceum).

FLAME AZALEA. Briliiant, lemon-yellow
and orange flowers in late May. Mass with evergreens.

| to 18 in. clumps | Each \$2 50 | 2000 | 180 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. clumps | 300 | 2500 | 22500 |
| 24 in . clumps | 350 | 2750 | 250 |
| 24 to 30 in. clumps | 450 | 3500 |  |
| 30 to 36 in. clumps |  | 4500 |  |

A. canadensis.

RHODORA. Excellent for moist places, low growing, covered with lavender flowers in May.
18 in. clumps. Heavy ...........Each $\$ 3002500$
24 in. clumps. Heavy ................. 3502750
A. canescens.

FRAGRANT BLUSH AZALEA. Blush flowers in early May. Mass with evergreens.

| 12 to 15 in. clumps | ch \$2 00 | 1750 | 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in. clumps | 250 | 2250 | 20 |
| 18 to 24 in. clumps |  | 2750 |  |
| 24 to 30 in. clumps |  |  |  |

A. nudiflora.

WOODS HONEYSUCKLE. Low, with deep pink flowers in early May. Useful for moist places.

| 15 to 18 in. clumps | .Each \$2 50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. clumps | 300 |  |
| 24 to 30 in. clumps |  |  |

A. Vaseyii.

SOUTHERN AZALEA. Shell-pink flowers in April and May. A graceíul shrub.
15 to 18 in. clumps
.Each $\$ 250$
2250
24 to 30 in. clumps
2750
30 to 36 in. clumps ....................... 450 3500


## EUROPEAN AZALEAS

These beautiful shrubs are among the most effective for planting either in groups or borders. The flowers appear in great profusion in the Spring, literally covering the plants with their varied and gorgeous hues. Treat them the same as Rhododendrons, with which they may be combined with excellent results.
AZALEA mollis.
JAPANESE AZALEA. Flowers in shades of yellow, red and orange. Mass against evergreens.

Per 10 Per 100
J. C. Van Tol. Yellow.

18 to 24 in. . .......................... . Each $\$ 350$
24 to 30 in. .................................... . . 450

## Koster's. Red.

18 to 24 in. ........................... . Each $\$ 350$
24 to 30 in. ...................................... 450
A. pontica.

GHENT AZALEA. Hardiest European Azalea. In colors from whites to yellows, through orange and red.

2 ft. ............................................ . . 450

Varieties as follows:
Anthony Koster. Yellow.
Coccinea Speciosa. Brilliant Orange.
Davesii. White.
Nancy Waterer. Clear Yellow.
ABELIA grandiflora. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
ACANTHOPANAX pentaphylla.
BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen planting; dark green foliage held late in Fall.

| 2 to 3 ft . | \$3 50 | \$25 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 450 | 3500 |

## ESCULUS parviflora.

DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Flowers white in July; handsome foliage. Plant in masses. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ......................... Each $\$ 100$ 2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .................................. 150

| 8 | 50 | 75 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | 50 | 100 | 00 |
| 15 | 00 | 125 | 00 |

AMELANCHIER oblongifolia (botryapium).
DWARF SHAD BUSH. White flowers in May followed by red fruit. Use among evergreens.

7 to 8 ft . standards with 6 ft . stems. . 600
AMYGDALUS (Almond). (See Prumus.)

ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.
$\$ 600$
750
0
100
-

500
750

BENZOIN æstivale (odoriferum)
SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries. Does well in shade or sun.
2 to 3 ft. ............................. . Each \$0 75
3 to 4 ft. ......................................... 100
400
3500
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
500
4000
750
BERBERIS ilicifolia. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
B. Sieboldii.

SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY. Handsome tall shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ........................ Each $\$ 050$

2 to $21 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75

4 to 5 ft. ................................. . . 150
B. thunbergii.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. Low, spreading; brilliant scarlet fruit and leaves in Fall. Hedges or massing.
12 to 15 in. Bushy ............... Each $\$ 050$
18 to 24 in. ................................... 75
B. vulgaris.

COMMON BARBERRY. Medium height;
yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens.
18 to 24 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
2 to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
Each \$0 75
B. vulgaris purpurea.

PURPLE LEAF BARBERRY. Handsome purple foliage. An attractive color note in the shrubbery.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$1 00

## CALYCANTHUS floridus.

SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives in sun or shade; handsome foliage.
2 to 3 ft .


CERCIS. See also page 51.
C. chinensis (japonica).

JAPAN JUDAS. Strong growing; heavily laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.


2500
3500

250
2000
$350 \quad 3000$
$500 \quad 4000$
600

2500
3000

## CHIONANTHUS virginica.

WHITE FRINGE. Covered with a mist of
Per 10 Per 100 white flowers in June; large dark green foliage. Use among evergreens.
3 to 4 ft. . ............................Each $\$ 150$ \$10 0 n

## CITRUS trifoliata.

HARDY ORANGE. Deep green wood and leaves; strong thorns. Rich in leaf or fruit. Useful for hedge or as a specimen plant.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 100$

## CLETHRA alnifolia.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. Medium growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-Summer.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each \$0 75
600
3 to 4 ft
100
850

CORCHORUS. (See Kerria.)
CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. See also page 56.
Strong growing shrubs particularly attractive for their wealth of flowers, as well as abundant berries and leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and their bright colored branches in Winter.
C. alba.

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches red; spreading.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 300 | 2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 400 | 3500 |
|  |  |  |  |

C. amonum (sericea).

SILKY DOGWOOD. Flowers white; fruit blue; branches deep red and spreading.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 350 | 2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 400 | 3500 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 | 4000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . Heavy | 150 | 600 | 4500 |
| 6 to 8 ft . Heavy | 250 | 1500 |  |

C. mas.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open growing.

C. paniculata.

PANICLED DOGWOOD. Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white on red stems.

| 2 to 3 ft . | 050 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 |
| 4 to 5 ft . |  |
| 6 to 7 ft. clumps |  |


| 3 | 50 | 25 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 00 | 30 | 00 |
| 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 |

CORNUS sanguinea.
EUROPEAN RED OSIER. Flowers white; Per 10 Per 100
fruit black; branches bright red and upright.

2 to 3 ft. ............................. . Each $\$ 050$
3 to 4 ft. ...................................... . . 75

$\$ 350$
400
500
2500
3500
4000
C. stolonifera.

NATIVE RED OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for waterside planting.


C. stolonifera aurea.

GOLDEN BARKED OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red twigged varieties.
2 to 3 ft. . ............................ . Each \$0 75

## CORYLUS americana.

AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing hazel nuts.
2 to 3 ft . .............................. Each \$0 75
C. maxima, var. purpurea.

Tall shrub with deep purplish red foliage. Use for contrasting color.
5 to 6 ft . Heary ................... Each $\$ 150$
COTONEASTER. (See also Evergreen Shrubs.)
C. Frigida. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
C. Simonsii. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)

CRATÆGUS. See pages 38 and 57.

## CYDONIA japonica.

JAPANESE QUINCE. A medium growing shrub of great value for massing, garden, or hedge planting. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.
C. japonica-Red. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft........Each $\$ 100$
C. japonica candida-Cream. $\begin{array}{lllll}21 / 2 & \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} . & 2 & 50 \\ 3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . & 3 & 50\end{array}$

## DESMODIUM pendulifforum.

DESMODIUM. Drooping sprays of rosypurple flowers late in Summer. Useful for covering banks.



The Deutzias are Absolutely Covered with Profuse Bloom in Spring

## DEUTZIA.

Handsome flowered shrubs of low and medium height for the garden or border. The pretty flowers may be cut for house decoration in early Summer.
D. gracilis.

DWARF DEUTZIA. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 5$ | 00 |  |

D. gracilis rosea.

2 to 3 ft .
Each $\$ 075$ $\$ 500$
D. Lemoinei.

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white flowers on upright branches.
5 to 6 ft . ...........................Each $\$ 100$
D. scabra.

DEUTZIA. Tall grower with double-white, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage.
3 to 4 ft . ............................Each $\$ 050$
4 to 5 ft. .......................................... 75
5 to 6 ft. ........................................ 100
6 to 7 ft. .................................... . 150
scabra, var. Pride of Rochester.
Tall; flowers tinted with pink.

D. scabra, var. candidissima.

Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best.

| to 4 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 350 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 5 ft . | 75 | 400 | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 100 | 500 |  |

## DEUTZIA scabra, var. rosea plena.


$\qquad$
DIERVILLA sessifolia. (See also Weigelia.)
SHRUBBY HCNEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading shrub; attractive when massed on borders or covering slopes.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 050$
D. trifida.

LOW BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Smaller than above; yellow flowers in Summer.
3 to 4 ft . ............................Each $\$ 075$
500

## ELEAGNUS angustifolia.

RUSSIAN OLEASTER. Silvery green follage; yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders.
3 to 4 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 075$
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 100
5 to 6 ft. ........................................ 150
E. longipes (edulis).

JAPANESE OLEASTER. Medium bushy grower; foliage gray green, fruit red. Plant among evergreens.
3 to 4 ft
Each $\$ 100$
E. parviflora.

HIMALAYAN OLEASTER. Distinctive like the others for silvery foliage and pretty fruits; tall grower.
3 to 4 ft .
Each $\$ 075$

## ELSCHOLTZIA Stauntonii.

MINT SHRUB. Small shrub; aromatic bright green foliage, flowers lilac-purple in Autumn. 2 to 3 ft . ............................Each \$0 75

EVONYMUS. See also pages 36,37 and Vines.
E. alatus.

CORKBARKED EVONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.
2 to 3 ft . ...........................Each $\$ 100$
3 to 4 ft. ..................................... 200
1750
E. americana.

BURNING BUSH.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 050$
400
3 to 4 ft. ....................................... 75
500
SPINDLE TREE. Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 050$
3 to 4 ft. .......................................... 75
$400 \quad 3000$
EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). Per 10 ..... Per 100
3 to 4 ft .
Each $\$ 100$
Each $\$ 100$ ..... 750 ..... 750
FORSYTHIA-Golden Bell.
Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring,its bell-shaped yellow flowers are alwayswelcomed. With rich green foliage these tallgraceful shrubs are particularly desirablefor borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.
F. fortunei.FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 350 | 2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 75 | 400 | \$30 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 |  |

F. fortunei, var. aurea variegata.VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractivewhen massed in front of evergreens.4 to 5 ft. ............................Each $\$ 100$5004000
F. intermedia.
GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers.


## $F$. suspensa.

WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Golden-yellow;branches prostrate. Especially good forslopes.2 to 3 ft . ..... Each \$0 50
4. 00 ..... 3000
3 to 4 ft . ..... 75
500 ..... 3500
F. viridissima.GOLDEN TWIGGED GOLDEN BELL. Deepyellow flowers; dark green leaves remainingon branches later than other varieties.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 050$3503000
3 to 4 ft . ..... 75
5 to 6 ft . ..... 100
500 ..... 3500
600 ..... 4000
GENISTA tinctoria.DYER'S GREENWOOD. Small shrub; erectolive-green branches covered with yellowflowers in Spring.
2 to 3 ft . Each $\$ 075$ ..... 5003 to 4 ft. ...................................... 100750
HAMAMELIS japonica.
JAPANESE WITCH-HAZEL. Medium height;yellow flowers in very early Spring. Forwoods or border. A rare shrub.
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . Each ..... $\$ 750$
H. virginiana.
WITCH-HAZEL. Tall shrub; yellow flowers
in late Fall. For borders or in woods.
2 to 3 ft . ..... Each $\$ 075$

## HIBISCUS syriacus.

ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best known of the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particularly valuable for its handsome flowers in hot mid-Summer. Use in masses or in formal situations. The standards are especially attractive. Good hedge plant.
Boule de Feu. Red.

$\$ 500$

750
coelestis. Single Blue.
2 to 3 ft. . .......................... . Each $\$ 075 \quad 500$
 750

Jeanne d'Arc. White.

3 to 4 ft. ........................................ $100 \quad 750$
totus albus. White single flowers.

4 to 5 ft. ...................................... 100
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. Standards ................... 350
Violet Clair. Violet double flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ......................... . Each \$0 75500

HIPPOPHAEA RHAMNOIDES.


3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 75
400
3500

## HYDRANGEA.

Among the best flowering shrubs, valuabie for their wealth of late Summer bloom. Advantageously used in front of taller shrubs.
H. arborescens grandiflora.

BANKS OF SNOW. Valuable for shady places; great clusters of white flowers in mid-Summer.
2 to 3 ft. ........................... . Each $\$ 075$

600
5000
H. paniculata.

SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. Tall
shrub for the border; August flowers.
4 to 5 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 100$
5 to 6 ft. Heavy ......................... 150
$750 \quad 6000$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . B. \& B........... 350
H. paniculata grandiflora.

FALL HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white double flowers in late Summer, turning to brilliant reds in Fall.

850

1250
H. quercifolia (oak leaf hydrangea):

2 ft. ...................................Each $\$ 150$
1250
HYPERICUM moseranium hybridum.
GOLD FLOWER. Large yellow flowers on low graceful stems in mid-Summer. For edge of the shrub border or garden.
2 year
.Each \$0 75


An Effective Border of Flowering Shrubs. Brilliant with Showy Berries in

## Berried Shrubs for Fall and Winter

THE shrub border is poorly planned if it does not include some of the handsome berried varieties which, from late Summer until well into the Winter, add their charm of bright colors ranging from white to blue, black and scarlet. Their brilliant berries make most attractive house decorations and fill the shrubberies with song birds.

A background of Evergreen trees adds to the beauty of the bright berried shrubs, making appropriate contrasts to their brilliant coloring and harboring the birds. Many of the Evergreens also have berries like the Junipers, Yews and Hollies and the Evergreen Thorn with its flaming scarlet berries in great clusters and the black-berried Japanese Hollies.

Some of the shrubs whose berries are especially attractive are the Aronias, Barberries, Dogwoods, Cotoneasters, Eleagnus, Evonymus and Ilex in both deciduous and evergreen varieties, the Privets and Bush Honeysuckles, Myrica, Rhamnus, Rhodotypus, Sumacs, Elderberries, Symphoricarpus and the Viburnums.

ILEX. See also pages $8,37,38$.
I. Sieboldii (serrata).

RED-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY. Branches covered with holly-like berries. Plant with evergreens in border.

I. Sieboldii, var. alba.

WHITE-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-
BERRY. Similar to last, but with white berries.

I. verticillata (Winter Berry).

2 to 3 ft .
Each \$0 75
600

## ITEA virginica.

VIRGINIA WILLOW. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ........................... $\operatorname{Each} \$ 100$
3 to 4 ft. ................................... 150
4000

ERRIA Japonica (globe flower).
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Each $\$ 075 \quad 500 \quad 5000$

## LIGUSTRUM——PRIVET.

Too much cannot be said about the usefulness of Privet about the grounds, as screens, hedges and in the border. Dark green foliage, white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.
L. ibota.

SIBERIAN PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.

| $21 / 2$ | to 3 ft. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | to 4 ft |
| 3 |  |

5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
6 to 7 ft . Heavy ....................... 150
Specimens. 7 to 10 ft . . . . . . . . $\$ 2.50$ to 350

## LIGUSTRUM intermedia.

Per 10 Per 100
PRIVET. Strong growing, bushy shrub for shrubberies. White flowers; black berries.

L. ovalifolium.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges, but kills back in severe Winters north of Philadelphia. Some of the other varieties are preferable on this account.

| to 3 ft . | 1,000, \$100.00 | 250 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | per 1,000, \$125.00 | 350 | 20 |
| 4 to 5 ft . |  | 500 | 30 |
| 5 to 6 ft . Heavy |  | 50 | 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . Heavy |  |  | 1000 |

## L. vulgaris.

COMMON PRIVET. Tall, spreading shrub best adapted to shrubberies and naturalesque planting; white flowers, black fruit.

| to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 |  | 2500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 75 |  | 3000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 | 40 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 | 750 | 5000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 200 |  |  |

## "Where Nothing Grows"

HOW often do we complain of the spot in the deep shade of old trees, or on the north side of the house "where nothing grows"? These bare patches of soil can be transformed into places of beauty and clothed with green throughout by the use of carpets of low shade-loving evergreens, like Euonymus, English Ivy, Periwinkle or Myrtle, Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra), dwarf St. John's Wort, and the rapid-growing Honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica). In colonies in these green carpets a wide range of shade-loving perennials thrive, and find a charming setting; the Lily-of-the-valley, Anemone pennsylvanica, Forget-me-nots; blue Harebells and golden Moneywort and graceful Ferns will make a charming transformation of these shady spots. Steep sunny slope and bank can be made a thing of beauty with Yellow Root (Xanthorrhiza) of pretty foliage and purplish blossom, or with the equally rapid-growing Hall's Honeysuckle or trailing Japanese Rose (Rosa Wichuriana), and spreading Forsythia suspensa. A wide range of plants from many climes gives us the opportunity to beautify each bare and ugly spot.


The Handsome Flower of Bush Honeysuckle

## L.ONICERA-BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

These strong growing shrubs, especiaily the Tartarian varieties, are invaluable in the border plantation and mass plantings. Tall growing twiggy plants covered with blossoms in Spring, followed by showy red and yellow berries in mid-Summer and early Fall.
L. fragrantissima.

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, open grower; fragrant white flowers, dark foliage till late in Fall.

3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
4 to 5 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
5 to 6 ft . Heavy ............................ . . 125
6 to 7 ft. ........................................ 150

| Per | 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3$ | 50 | $\$ 25$ | 00 |
| 5 | 00 | 35 | 00 |
| 6 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| 7 | 50 | 50 | 00 |
| 10 | 00 |  |  |

L. Morrowii.

MORROW'S BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Medium height, drooping branches; white flowers and red fruit remaining all Fall.

$\begin{array}{llll}3 & 50 & 25 & 00 \\ 4 & 50 & 30 & 00\end{array}$
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 100
500
3500
L. nitida. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
L. pileata. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
L. ruprechtiana.

ORANGE FRUITED HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit. 3 to 4 ft. ............................. Each $\$ 075$

L. Standishii.

STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. Earliest of all; blush white fragrant flowers; scarlet fruit, semi-evergreen.
3 to 4 ft. ............................ . Each \$0. 75
4 to 5 ft. ......................................... 100
600
5000

LONICERA tatarica rubra.
TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers

| and fruit crimson. |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | Each \$0 75 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 | 4000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 150 | 850 |  |

L. tatarica, var. alba.

Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.
2 to 3 ft. .......................... . Each $\$ 050 \quad 350 \quad 2500$
3 to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $75 \quad 400$ 0500
4 to 5 ft. .................................... $100 \quad 500 \quad 4000$
5 to 6 ft. ........................................ 150
L. tatarica. var. bella albida.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Tall; flowers white to pink; fruit red.
6 to 7 ft. ..............................Each \$1 50
$600 \quad 5000$
L. tatarica, var. gracilis.

3 to 4 ft. ............................. Each $\$ 075$
L. tatarica, var. splendens.

Tall; flowers pink; fruit deep red.
5 to 6 ft .
Each \$1
600
5000
L. xylosteum.

FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower of irregular habit; flowers yellowish-white; fruit dark red.
4 to 5 ft. ............................ . Each $\$ 100$

## LYCIUM chinensis.

MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub valuable.for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit.
2 to 3 ft . ..............................Each \$0 50
MAGNOLIA. See pages 14, 58, 59.
MYRICA cerifera.
BAYBERRY. A valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as a ground cover. Beautiful rich green foliage turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall. Gray fruit in late Fall cover the stems in dense masses. Best known as the plant from whose fruit the Bayberry Candles are made.

| 15 to 18 | in. Bushy | Each \$0 75 | 600 | 4000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 | in. Bushy | 100 | 750 | 6000 |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | ft. Bushy | 150 | 1000 | 7500 |
| 3 to $31 / 2$ | ft. Bushy | 200 | 1500 | 10000 |

PAVIA parviflora. (See Alsculus parviflora.)

## PHILADELPHUS-MOCK ORANGE.

Ornamental tall-growing shrubs of the greatest value for garden and border planting. Large fragrant white flowers and dark green foliage.
P. coronarius.

FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE. Tall, graceful
shrub; profusion of white flowers in June.
3 to 4 ft . ............................Each $\$ 075$
P. coronarius speciosissimus.

MOCK ORANGE. Very showy; flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.
5 to 6 ft . Heavy .................Each $\$ 100$
P. grandiflorus.

Tall; very large white flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ......................................... $\$ 050$
350
2500
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 75
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. Lemoineii, var. Mont Blanc.

LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. Smaller than preceding; spreading habit; dark green foliage. Profusion of showy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . .............................Each $\$ 100$
P. Zeyheri.

Tall shrub; fragrant showy white flowers. One of the best.
4 to 5 ft . .............................. Each $\$ 075$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 100

## PHYSOCARPUS opulifolia.

NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, use-
ful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.
3 to 4 ft . ............................Each $\$ 0$. 50
4 to 5 ft. ............................................ 75
5 to 6 ft. ...................................... . 100
6 to 7 ft . ........................................ 150
P. opulifolia, var. aurea.

Showy yellow foliage, bronze in Summer and
Fall; white flowers.
3 to 4 ft. .............................Each $\$ 0$ 50
4 to 5 ft . .............................................. 75
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
PRUNUS amygdalus communis. (See also Trees.) FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy white flowers in Spring. Suitable in flower border.

4 to 5 ft. ...................................... 150
P. amygdalus communis rosea.

FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flowers; very attractive.
2 to 3 ft .
Each $\$ 100$

## PTELEA trifoliata.

HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 050$
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 75
$350 \quad 3000$
$400 \quad 3500$
600
$350 \quad 30$ D0
$500 \quad 3500$
$600 \quad 4000$
$750 \quad 5000$
3500
4000
$400 \quad 3000$
500
35010

## RHAMNUS cathartica.

Per 10 Per 100
BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedge or border. White flowers in June; black fruit.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each $\$ 050$ | \$3 50 | \$30 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 400 | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 100 | 500 | 40 n |

Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . B. \& B... $\$ 2.50$ to 350
R. frangula.

BLACK THORN. Tall, spreading; clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black.

| 2 to 3 ft . | .Each \$0 50 | 400 | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 500 | 4000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 750 | 5000 |

## RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.

WHITE KERRIA. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries through the Winter.

| to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 350 | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 75 | 600 | 4000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 750 |  |

RHUS. See also page 67.
R. copallina.

SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.
1 to 2 ft . .............................Each $\$ 050$ 3 50
R. cotinus.

SMOKE BUSH. Old-fashioned shrub; tall, spreading; purplish feathery flowers in July,
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 100 \quad 750$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 150 1250

## The Rhododendron Border

RHODODENDRONS thrive best in masses or groups and are handsomest where their beautiful colors are set off by a background of the dark green of Evergreen Trees, or in a corner of house or wall clothed with evergreen vines. At the edge of the Rhododendron border and blending it into the lawn the dwarf growing Junipers, Yews, Azaleas and Evergreen Euonymus are particularly appropriate.

## ROBINIA hispida.

ROSE ACACIA. Medium height; pendulous rose flowers in late Spring. A pretty border shrub.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each \$0 75

## RUBUS odoratus.

FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height; flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 050$
SAMBUCUS canadensis.
ELDERBERRY. Quick growing; white flowers in flat panicles in mid-Summer followed by black fruit.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 050$
350
2500

500
3000
4 to 5 ft .
100
S. nigra, var. aurea.

GOLDEN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 075$
4 to 5 ft. ..................................... 100
500
3500

## SORBARIA lindleyana.

SPIRAA. Medium height; spreading habit; spikes of white flowers in Summer.
3 to 4 ft. .............................Each $\$ 100$
S. sorbifolia.

ASH-LEAVED SPIRAEA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer.
3 to 4 ft .
Each $\$ 100$

## SPIRÆA.

A species of shrubs useful on every place -in garden, lawn, about the house and at edges of border planting. They include medium and dwarf varieties, blooming from early Spring to mid-Summer.
S. Bumaldi, var. Anthony Waterer.

A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders. 15 to 18 in.

Each $\$ 075$
S. Reevesiana.

A tall grower. Single white flowers in Spring. Similar to Van Houtteii.
3 to 4 ft. Heavy ...................Each $\$ 100$
4 to 5 ft . Heavy ......................... 125
600
4000
750
5000
S. Reevesiana fl. pl.

A tall double-flowered form.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$1 00

## S. thunbergii.

Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green foliage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring.

| to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Each \$0 50 | \$400 | \$3500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 75 | 600 | 40 |
| to 4 ft . | 100 | 50 |  |

## SPIRÆA Van Houtteii.

BRIDAL BOWER. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 075$

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 400$ | $\$ 3500$ |  |
| 5 | 00 |  |

STAPHYLEA colchica.
BLADDER NUT. Tall growing; fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attractive seed pods.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075$
500
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
600
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Lace Shrub).
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075600$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 100850
STYRAX japonica. (See Trees.)
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus.
SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant; rose-white flowers in Summer; large white berries in Winter.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 075$
S. vulgaris.

CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$0 75
350
2500
SYRINGA japonica. (See Trees.)
S. Josikæa.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall grower; valuable for late purple flowers; dark green foliage.
2 to 3 ft . .......................... Each $\$ 075600$
3 to 4 ft. .................................... $100 \quad 750$
S. Rothamagensis.

ROUEN LILAC. Slim branches, delicate foliage; flowers intense violet blue.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
S. villosa.

HIMALAYAN LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer, light purple in bud and white when opened, fragrant.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 100$
S. vulgaris.

COMMON LILAC. An old-fashioned favorite of well-proven worth.

S. vulgaris, var. alba.

WHITE LILAC. Similar to type. White flow-
ers and is a taller grower.
2 to 3 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 100850 \quad 7500$
3 to 4 ft . Heavy ........................ 150 12 50 100 00
4 to 5 ft. Heavy ......................... 200 . 1500
5 to 6 ft . Heavy ......................... 2502000

## NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

These improved varieties are superior in color and size of flower. The following collection is of the choicest kinds, and these plants will give immediate results.


Frau Bertha Dammann. Single white.
2 to 3 ft . ..........................Each $\$ 100$ \& 50
4 to 5 ft . ......................... $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White.
2 to 3 ft . ........................... Each $\$ 100850$
3 to 4 ft. .................................... $200 \quad 1650$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Mme. Casimir Perier. Double. Cream.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 100850$
3 to 4 ft. .................................... $200 \cdot 1650$
4 to 5 ft. ...................................... 500
Mme. Lemoinei. Double. White.
2 to 3 ft . .......................... Each $\$ 100850$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. ............................ 200 1650
4 to 5 ft. .......................... $\$ 2.50$ to 500
Marie Le Graye. Single. White.

Michael Buchner. Double. Pale Lilac. 2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 200$

1650
President Grevy.
5 to 6 ft . Clumps ...............Each $\$ 750$
Rubra de Marley. Single. Reddish Purple.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 200$
1650
Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Red.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 100850$
3 to 4 ft. ................................... 200 1650
4 to 5 ft . ........................... $\$ 2.50$ to 500
TAMARIX-Tamarisk.
T. africana.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 075600$
T. juniperiana (plumosa).

Pink flowers.
5 to 6 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075$
T. odessana.

Medium height; pink flowers July to September.
5 to 6 ft . .............................Each $\$ 075$
500

## VACCINIUM corymbosum.

HIGH BUSH BLUE BERRY. Handsome pink-ish-white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## VIBURNUM.

Ornamental hardy shrubs meriting extensive use in all plantings, in gardens, screening plantings and among the border shrubs. Nearly all are large shrubs, with flowers white to pinkish white in flat clusters, followed by red, blue or black fruit of great beauty. Their foliage is also most attractive, assuming bright hues in the Fall. Will grow in any soil, in sun or partial shade.

## V. acerifolium.

DOCKMACKIE. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.


V. carlesii.

BOUVARDIA SHRUB. Dwarf; fragrant pink-ish-white flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional new garden sort.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ........................... Each $\$ 250$
V. cassanoides.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each $\$ 075$
V. dentatum.

ARROW-WOOD. Upright, Fall growing; white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall.
4 to 5 ft . Very Heavy Clumps..Each $\begin{array}{lllllll}\$ 1 & 50 & 12 & 50 & 100 & 00\end{array}$
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . Clumps.......... 250
V. dilatatum.

JAPANESE BUSH CRANBERRY. Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.

3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 250
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 350
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
V. lantana.

WAYFARING TREE. Tall; upright; fruit, red changing to black.

3 to 4 ft . Very Heavy ................. $100 \quad 650$
V. lentago.

SHEEP BERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.
2 to 3 ft. ............................. . Each $\$ 075$
$500 \quad 40 \quad 00$
3 to 4 ft. .................................... . . $100 \quad 650 \quad 5000$
4 to 5 ft . Extra Heavy ............... 125
$850 \quad 7500$
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 3.50$ to 500

2250

500

750
2000
3000

## VIBURNUM molle.

SOFT-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Medium height,
upright; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.
2 to 3 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 075$

50
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . ........ $\$ 3.50$ to 750
V. nitidum.

2 to 3 ft .
Each $\$ 150$

## V. opulus.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Medium height, upright bush. Fruit, scarlet in mid-Summer. 2 to 3 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 075$ 3 to 4 ft . Heavy ........................... 100
5 to 6 ft . Heavy ........................ 150
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
V. opulus nana (Dwarf Viburnum).

15 in. x 15 in. .....................Each $\$ 100$
V. opulus, var. sterile.

GUELDER ROSE. Medium height, upright;
showy white flowers in large clusters.
4 to 5 ft . Heavy ..................Each $\$ 125$
5 to 6 ft . Heavy ........................ 150
Specimens. 6 to 8 ft . ......... $\$ 3.50$ to 500
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
V. prunifolium.

BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.

5 to 6 ft. ..................................... 350
6 to 7 ft. .................................... 450
V. Sieboldii.

Tall; upright; beautiful white flowers. Exceptionally effective foliage and bright red berries in mid-Summer.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 100$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to 8 ft.• Heavy ............. $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
V. tomentosum.

SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Medium height; handsome foliage; flowers white; fruit bluish black.

| 3 to 4 ft . | Heavy | \$1 00 | 7 | 50 |  | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 5 ft . | Heavy | 150 | 10 | 00 |  |  |
| 5 to 6 ft . | Heavy | 250 | 20 | 00 |  |  |

850
1000

Per 10
500
600
850
1000
Per 100
4000
4500
6000
8500
$5.00 \quad 3500$
650
5000
1250

1000
1250

1500


## WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA)

Vigorous growing shrubs of spreading habit; they are among the showiest shrubs for the border and their flowers are borne in June after most of the Spring flowering shrubs. Their long branches are clothed in bloom and are attractive also when cut.
W. amabilis. White.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| to 4 ft .. . $\$ 075$ | 500 | 35 |
| 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . \$ 100$ | 650 | 4500 |
| . candida. White. <br> 3 to 4 ft .. . \$0 $75 \quad 500 \quad 3500$ <br> 4 to 5 ft .. $100 \quad 650$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## W. florida rosea.

 Rose Pink.2 to 3 ft... \$0 $50 \quad 350$
4 to 5 ft ... $100 \quad 650$
W. japonica, var. Eva. Rathke. Dark Carmine.

W. japonica, var. rubra. Red.

| 2 to 3 ft . | . Each \$0 50 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 | 6 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 125 | 6 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 |  |

W. Grœenwegeni. Red in bud, opening White.
4 to 5 ft .
.Each \$1 00
650
W. Lavallei. Bright Crimson.
4 to 5 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 100$
650
5 to 6 ft .
150
1000
W. Mme. Contourier. White to Pink.

| 4 to 5 ft . | Each \$1 00 | 650 | 4500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 | 1000 | 6000 |

W. Steltzneri. Dark Red.

| to 5 ft . | Each \$1 00 | 650 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 |  |

W. Van Houttei. Carmine.

W. Verschaffeltei. Pale Pink.

4 to 5 ft .
Each $\$ 100$

## XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia.

YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful for ground cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade in any soil


Standard Wistarias in a Flower Garden

## Vines and Ground Covers

VINES and climbing roses fill a distinctive need in softening and blending architectural forms with the rest of the planting about house and garden. The climbing Ivies and Evonymus used on uninteresting walls relieves their monotony and bareness and other climbers on trellis or arbor admirably frame window and doorway in green and blossom.

Pergolas and arbors shaded with Wistaria, the rapid-growing Kudzu Vine, the scarlet flowered Trumpet Vine, Clematis or Honeysuckle are features of beauty and utility. - There can be no better or more effective screen against unsightly objects than a vine-covered trellis or high fence;-the quick-growing Honeysuckle is one of the best vines for this purpose as it holds its foliage well into the Winter.

We find these vines and trailing plants together with some of the trailing shrubs of great value in clothing unsightly slopes with verdure. These slopes and banks are often a source of trouble on account of the surface washing or slipping during heavy rains, but the inter-lacing roots of Honeysuckle, Periwinkle or Bittersweet will obviate this difficulty. Forsythia suspensa, Rosa wichuriana, Lycium chinense and Yellow Root are also adapted for this use.

For carpeting bare patches of soil in shady places where grass will not grow we have the evergreen English Ivy, Japanese Spurge (Pachysandra) Periwinkle and Lonicera Japonica, which form a carpet of green in what would otherwise be an ugly spot.

One of the most useful and interesting plants for filling in odd corners near walls or steps, along the base of house or terrace or as a pretty edging plant for Evergreen borders there is the very hardy Evonymus in a number of varieties.

## Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants

Vines are an essential to every place-there are walls, fences, arbors, unsightly banks and odd corners to be covered. A selection for every purpose can be made from the following varieties.

ACTMEDIA polygama.
$21 / 2$-in. pots................ . . . . 2 . $\$ 050 \$ 300$
AKEBIA quinata.
FIVE FINGERED VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers.
5-in. pots ..........................Each $\$ 100$

## AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. <br> VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson. <br> 5 -in. pots <br> Each $\$ 075$

A. quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni.

ENGELMANN'S CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.
5 -in. pots .......................... Each $\$ 075$
500
A. tricuspidata. (Veitchii.)

BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; good Fall color. Best for walls.
3-in. pots; heavy ..................Each $\$ 050$
350

## ARISTOLOCHIA sipho.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Strong vine; large light green leaves; purplish pipe-like flowers. 5 -in pots

Each \$1 50
BIGNONIA capreolata.
3 to 4 ft .; field-grown
Each $\$ 075$
B. grandiflora.

TECOMA. Large brilliant orange red flowers.
3 to 4 ft.; field-grown .............Each $\$ 075$
B. radicans.

TRUMPET VINE. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-summer.
2 to 3 ft.; field-grown ............Each $\$ 075$

## CELASTRUS scandens.

BITTER-SWEET. Rapid-growing; orangeyellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.
3 to 4 ft .; heavy; field-grown ..... Each $\$ 075$

## CLEMATIS coccinea.

RED CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers.
4-in. pots .........................Each $\$ 100$
C.-Large Flowering.

Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, red ...........................Each \$1 00
C. paniculata.

BRIDAL BOWER. Rapid grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer....Each \$0 75
C. virginiana.

WOOD CLEMATIS. Similar to last, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 4-in. pots ............................Each \$0 75

EVONYMUS. See also pages 38 and $8 \mathbf{2}$.
E. radicans. (Evergreen.)

EVERGREEN CREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.
2-year; field-grown ................Each \$0 75
E. radicans variegata. (Evergreen.)

VARIEGATED EVERGREEN CREEPER. Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.
1-year; field-grown ................ Each \$0 50
2-year; field-grown ...................... 75
400
E. carrieri. (Evergreen.)

CARRIER'S CREEPER. Large, handsome,
glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.

2-year; field-grown ................Each $\$ 050$
Extra heavy stock ........................ 75
400
3000
3500
E. vegetus. (Evergreen.)

BROAD LEAVED CREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.
2-year; field-grown ................Each $\$ 050$
3-year; extra heavy ..................... 75
2500

EDERA helix.
ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.
3-in. pots ..........................Each \$0 75
LONICERA-Honeysuckle.
L. japonica, var. Halleana.

Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.
3-in. pots ...........................Each $\$ 050$
4-in. pots .................................... 75
350
2000
2590

## PERIPLOCA græca.

| SILK VINE. Excellent porch green foliage; purple flowers in 3 -in. pots |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides.
CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Strong growing, clinging vine with handsome Hydrangea-like fowers.
Strong plants in pots..............Each $\$ 350$
VITIS-Grapes.
Useful for covering rough walls, fences and trees; rapid growers; large handsome foliage.
V. æstivalis.

SUMMER GRAPE. Fruit small and black.
Field-grown ........................Each $\$ 100$
V. Labrusca.

FOX GRAPE. Fruit purplish-black to brown.
Field-grown .........................Each $\$ 100$

## WISTERIA chinensis.

CHINESE WISTERIA. Hardy climber with
families of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis, porch and arbor work.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. ......Each $\$ 150$

## W. CHINENSIS STANDARDS.

Large heads covered with violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage; for garden. Stems four feet high.
Specimens. Standards. 5 to 7 ft .; 4 to 5 ft. stems ............ Each $\$ 15.00$ to $\$ 2000$
W. chinensis alba.

WHITE WISTERIA. Same as above, but with white flowers.
Heavy; field-grown; 3 to 4 ft...... Each $\$ 2502000$
Heavy; field-grown; 4 to 5 ft............. 3503000

## W. Multijuga

A Japanese species. Immense panicles of deep purple.
2 to 3 ft .; field-grown ............. Each $\$ 150$

## Reeds and Grasses

BAMBUSA Metake. A fine semi-evergreen Per 10 undergrowth .......................Each $\$ 100 \$ 650$
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Clumps ......... $100 \quad 650$
EULALIA Japonica, and vars. variegata, gracillima univittata, zebrina. Clumps. $100 \quad 650$


## Roses

FROM the earliest times we know that where any attempt at gardening was made at all, great dependence was laid on the Rose. The Persian garden has handed down a race of Roses and the medieval gardens gave us others and so down to the present time gardeners have vied with each other to produce new and wonderful varieties of the classic plant. In consequence there is now a Rose for every situation; the bush Roses for the shrubbery border, the trailing Roses for covering steep banks, the old-fashioned Moss Roses, the Hybrids, and the Everblooming Tea Roses for the garden.

## Cultural Directions

Preparation of the Ground. Always select an open, sunny place, exposed to full light and air. Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or masses. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance, and beauty by rich soil, liberal manuring, and good cultivation. The ground should be subsoiled and well spaded to the depth of two feet or more, and enriched by digging-in good cow-manure or other good fertilizing material. Roses are gross feeders and require a quantity of manure. Renew old beds by decayed sods taken from old pasture-land.

Planting. When the ground is thoroughly prepared-fine and in nice condition-put in the plant slightly deeper than it was before, spread the roots out evenly in their natural position, and cover them with fine earth, taking care to draw it closely around the stem, and pack firmly with the hand. It is very important that the earth be tightly pressed down on the roots. Budded Roses should be planted 3 inches below the bud, but in all cases avoid deep planting. A mulch of litter will be found very beneficial.

Pruning. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's wood should be cut away early each Spring, and a little cutting-back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. Climbing and Pillar Roses should not be cut back; but the tips of the shoots only should be taken off, and any weak or unripe shoots cut out altogether.

## Fall and Winter Treatment

In the Fall the Rose-beds should have a good dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer. The Winter rains will carry the strength to the roots, and the remaining matter makes a nice mulch, which in many places is all the protection necessary. Where the Winters are not very severe, tender Roses may be covered with clean rye-straw, leaves, or evergreen branches, not too thickly, but so as to permit considerable circulation of air and not to retain water; nothing should be used that will ferment, heat, or rot. The nhject of covering is to break the force of sudden and violent changes, particularly in March, when the plants should be protected from the sun rather than from cold, the sudden thawing of the frozen wood doing the damage.

## CLIMBING ROSES

On arbor, porch or trellis, the showered glory of the climbing rose makes its appeal in simplicity and charm.

$$
\$ 1: 00 \text { each }
$$

American Beauty, rose pink.
Christine Wright, double-wild rose pink.
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.
Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink.
Lady Gay, cerise.
Silver Moon, semi-double-mure white.
Tausendschon, soft pink. 4-in. pots.
White Dorothy Perkins.

## EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

These hybrids are among the choicest, for their fragrant flowers are borne continuously from early June till the late frosts of autumn. In the Northern sections of the country they require the protection of a mulch of straw or soil in Winter.

## $\$ 1.00$ each, $\$ 8.50$ per 10

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate Antoine Revoire, rosy flesh, yellow ground. Bessie Brown, creamy white.
Carolina Testout, rose.
Chateu de Clos Vougeot, scarlet.
Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.), white.
General McArthur, bright crimson.
Gruss an Teplitz, crimson.
Hermosa, pink.
Killarney, pink.
Killarney, white.
Lady Hillington.
Lady Pierre, deep copper salmon.
Lady Ursula, flesh pink.
Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine.
Madame Abel Chatenay, carmine rose.
Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red.
Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings.
Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson.
Mr. Aveur.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow.
My Maryland, salmon pink.
Ophelia, salmon pink.
Richmond, scarlet.

## THE TRAILING ROSE WICHURIANA. Its

spreading branches form a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms.
2 to 3 ft.; 2-year old.............. Each \$0 75
Gardenia (Hybrid Wichuriana). Bright yel-
low
.Each $\$ 100$
850
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet, these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color. Fieldgrown.
Cherokee, Single White ...........Each $\$ 100850$
Rosa rugosa. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . .$. .......... $100 \quad 750$
Rosa rugosa, var. alba. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . $100 \quad 750$
Rosa rugosa, var. Sir Thomas Lipton, double, pure white, 2 to 3 ft., heavy $150 \quad 1000 \quad 7500$
Rosa rubignosa, Sweet Brier ........... $100 \quad 750$
Rosa setigera, Prairie Rose. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{F} \quad 500$
Spinosissima (Scotch Rose)............. $100 \quad 750$


A Herbaceous Border that will furnish a succession of cut Howers for the house

## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

THERE is a strong appeal in the gardens of old farmhouse and cottage with the glowing yellow and orange Day-ilies, bright flowered Phlox and Peonies, and their show of hardy Chrysanthemums; a demonstration of the ease with which these plants are grown and the little care they require when one thinks how little time the busy country housewife can spend in gardening. The old-fashioned perennials have been enriched with many improved varieties and species, and every corner of the grounds can be kept bright throughout the whole growing season; the tall growing varieties can be effectively planted in the shrubberies, their flowers showing against the background of evergreen or shrub, and the lower sorts blending the edge of shrubbery and lawn in naturalesque borders, or the wood edge made gay with some of the Asters, Foxgloves, Ferns and many others.

Of flowering plants, two things are demanded-Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration-these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list. The tall growing varieties should be planted about eighteen inches apart and the lower-growing sorts about ten.

Quantities of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively; quantities of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the ten-rate, plus $50 \%$.
ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Per 10 Per 100
Queen. June to September. Amaranth-red. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... \$2 50
A. ptarmica (The Pearl). All Summer. White. 2 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
ACONITUM Fischeri. September. Blue. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 350 ..... 2500
AJUGA Genevensis. May. Bright blue. 6 in... ..... 250 ..... 1500
ALTHÆA rosea (Hollyhock). July. Various colors. 4 to 6 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). May and June. Yellow. 1 ft . ..... 250
ANCHUSA Italica, var. Dropmore. (Alkanet.) New. May and June. Blue. 3 to 4 ft ..... 250 ..... 2000
AQUILEGIA canadensis (Common Columbine). May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1. to 2 ft . ..... 250
A. Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids ..... 350 ..... 2500
A. nivea grandiflora. April to June. White. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 15.00
A. vulgaris fl. pl. May to July. White to blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
ARABIS alpina (Rock Cress). April and May. White. 4 in. ..... 250
ARMERIA maritima, var. splendens. Thrift. Summer. Rose. 9 in. ..... 250
ASTER Novæ Angliæ. September and October. Purple. 4 ft. ..... 2.50
A. Tataricus. October and November. Purple. 5 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
BELLIS perenmis. June. White and pink. 6-in.. ..... 250 ..... 1500
BETONICA. (See Stachys.)
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). Au- gust and September. White. 4 ft . ..... 250 ..... $15: 00$
CAMPANULA persicifolia (Peach Bells). June and July. Blue. 18 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
C. trachelium (Coventry Bells). Purple. June and July. 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). June and July. Dark purple. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250
CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July. White. 6 in. ..... 250
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in. ..... 250


Hardy Chrysanthemums Bright in the Autumn Sunshine

When frost has browned the other flowers of the garden, thes $\theta$ hardy plants burst forth in a profusion of bloom, in colors which seem to catch the most delicate tints and shades of bronzing leaf and gorgeous autumn sunset, while some foretell the purest white of coming snow, and pink of purpling shadows.

Planted in the hardy garden, border or lawn at edge of shrubbery, they will yield a wealth of bright flowers in late autumn, and fill the house with cut flowers.

## HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS-POMPON VARIETIES

For Spring Delivery.
$\$ 3.50$ per $10 ; \$ 25.00$ per 100
Allentown-Bronze yellow.
Blushing Beauty-White edged with pink.
Blushing Bride-Clear pink.
Canovia-Orange yellow.
Globe d'Or-Canary yellow.
Golden Mlle. Marthe-Fine bright golden yellow.
Golden St. Thias-Golden yellow.
Ivanhoe-Dark pink.
James Boone-Cream white.
Julia Lagravere-Dark bronze.
La Purete-White.
Mrs. Porter-Bronze.
Perle-Rose lilac, pale rose lisc.
Prosperity-Pure white.
Prince of Wales-White.
Santiago-Bronze tipped with yellow.
St. Illoria-Silvery pink.
Sir Michael-Yellow anemone flowered.
Soeur Melaine-Pure white.
Strathneath-A distinct shade of rose pink.
CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and Sep- ..... Per 10 ..... Per 100
tember. Rose purple. 2 ft. ................... $\$ 350$
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisies). Alaska. All summer. White. 2 ft . ..... 250
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. August and September. White. $2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 350
CLEMATIS crispa (Leather-flower). June to Sep- tember. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 350
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in ..... 250
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to Octo- ber. Golden yellow. 2 ft . ..... 250
DELPHINIUM Belladona. June. Blue. 2 to 3 ft .
D. formosium. June. Deep blue. 3 to 4 ft ..... 2501500
250
D. Chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
DIGITALIS purpurea (Common Foxglove). June and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 it............. ..... 250
FUNKIA subcordata, var. grandiflora. Septem- ber. White. Fragrant. 2 ft. ..... 350
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and August. Lilac. 1 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket-flower). June to November. Yelluw. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 250 ..... 1500
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to September. Red. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250
HELIANTHUS mollis. September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft. . ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. rigidus, var. Wooly Dodd. September. Deep yellow. 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
HEMEROCALLIS Aurantiaca. June and July. Bright Indian yellow. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 250
H. Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft . ..... 250 ..... $20 \quad 00$
H. fulva, var. Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. fulva, var. Thunbergii. August and Septem- ber. Lemon-yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 250 ..... $20 \quad 00$
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althara rosea.)
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April andMay. White. 6 in..................................2501500
KNIPHOFIA obelisque. July and August. Saffron- yellow. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 350
K. Pfitzerii (Flame Flower). July to October. Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 250

| IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT | Per 10 | Per 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IRIS atroviolacea. May. Dark Violet. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3 50 |  |
| 1. Pallida, var. Dalmatica. June. Light blue. 3 ft . | 350 |  |
| 1. Pallida, var. speciosa. June. Indigo-blue. 2 to 3 fi . | 350 |  |
| 1. Pseudacorus. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft . | 250 |  |
| I. pumila, var. cyanea. Royal purple. May. 8 to | 250 |  |
| I. Sibirica, May and June. Bright blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. | 250 | 1500 |
| I. Sibirica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 25 | 15 |

FLEUR-DE-LYS OR HYBRID FLAG (Iris Germanica)

## $\$ 3.50$ per 10; $\$ 25.00$ per 100

Bossnet No. 265. Tall; standard petals purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.
Cengalti No. 251. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.
Celeste No. 273. Satiny blue.
Cordelia No. 252. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.
Delicata No. 267. Tall; standards; yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.
Edina No. 253. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.
Eytheria No. 254. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.
Gazelle No. 256. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.
Henricart De Thiery. Standards light blue; falls deep rich blue.
Hortense No. 257. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.
La Tristesse No. 271. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.
Mexicana No. 274. Dwarf. Standard petals yellow; fall petals veined with purple. Very distinct.
Penelope No. 260. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.
Queen of May No. 261. Standard petals rosy lilac, veined with yellow. Tall. Distinct.
Rolandiana No. 275. Standard petals blue; fall petals reddishpurple.
Thorbecke No. 263. A very delicate sulphur-yellow.
Walneriana No. 277. Standard petals deep lavender-blue; fall petals clear bright blue.
King of Blues No. 278. Deep dark blue. Early.
Cyclops No. 280. Standard petals blue; fall petals purple; marked very distinctly near base of petals with white.

## Planting Perennials

THE first thing to be considered is the proper preparation of the soil. The beds, enriched with well-rotted manure, should be dug deep, especially if there is a clay bottom, which should be broken through to give the bed proper drainage and permit deep rooting of the plants, so that they will withstand the drought of summer.


The Decorative Blooms of Japanese Iris make it an Admirable Flower for Cutting

## JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kæmpferi or lævigata)

$\$ 5.00$ per $10, \$ 35.00$ per 100
Of all the Iris family none equal the Japanese. The large blooms, carried well above the foliage, are gorgeous in their coloring, which ranges from purest white to deep purples, indigo blues and mahogany red, between which there is a wonderful array of tints and mottlings. To see our collection a visit to Andorra in June is worth while; or better buy a full set.

Anne Boleyn No. 2. Royal purple flaked with white.
Apple Blossom No. 4. Light ground suffused with rosy purple.
Blue Danube No. 7. Deep indigo-blue with violet shadings.
Diana No. 12. Reddish purple flaked with white.
Dinah No. 13. Purple flaked with white.
Goldbound No. 18. Pure white, six petaled.
Hanniball No. 21. Porcelain lined with rose purple and lavender.
Hyde Park No. 22. White marbled with reddish purple.
Mahogany No. 26. Deep velvety mahogany red.
Mit. Hood No. 28. Violet-red shading deep blue toward center.
Neptune No. 30. Rosy-purple, suffused with light blue.
Oriole No. 32. Purple amaranth.
Princess Clothilde No. 36. Ash gray blushed with purple.
Pyramid No. 38. Deep violet-purple veined with white.
Robt. Craig No. 41. French grey, violet tinted.
Shadow No. 42. Deep blue shading to indigo.
Snowbound No. 54. Pure white, three netaled.
Templeton No. 45. Violet-purple marbled with white.
Vesta No. 48. Distinctly veined with purple.
Victor No. 49. Porcelain reined with blue.
Zenobia No. 52. Light ground suffused with bright reddishpurple.


Rich in Form and Color the Peony is a Fine Cut Flower

## PFEONIA—PEONIES

Rich in an infinite variety of color, from white through tints of pink and rose, to darkest crimson, these hardy plants grace garden, bed or border with gorgeous bloom in May or June, and their fragrant flowers are most decorative when cut for the house or porch. Whether against a background of evergreens or shrub border, or in the garden, they yield a rich return in blossoms. They are best transplanted in August or September, but may be moved in very early spring, and should be planted about two feet apart in good ordinary garden soil.

We are making some changes in our extensive plantations of peonies, and can offer strong plants from some of the best varieties, in assortment, for fall planting, at exceptional values.

> Garden Assortment of Mixed Colors
> $\$ 4.00$ per 10 plants; $\$ 35.00$ per 100 plants DOUBLE PEONIES

Each
Per 10
Aglae Adamson. No. 352. Clear lilac, white center reflected lilac
$\$ 075$
$\$ 600$
Ambrose Verschaffelt No. 325. Purple-crimson, very full fragrant flower

100
750
Atrosanguinea No. 453. Dark red, semi-double showing golden stamens brilliant color

100
750
Delachei No. 362. Dark crimson, grand late.....
Duchesse de Nemours No. 458. Very fine cupshaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late and one of the best of the white sorts

Faust No. 330. Flesh, lilac tinted and shading to buff, center clear buff. Well-shaped bloom. Free bloomer
Floral Treasure No. 485. Very double fine-shaped bloom. Perfect in outline, exquisitely fragrant, color fine clear delicate pink flower, holds color and lasts a long time. A splendid bloomer and an excellent reaper
Globosa No. 354 (English origin). Paper-white, blotched with crimson. Large full bloom of pure white, very close to P. Festiva maxima in habit of growth and color of bloom, but blooms later.
Lady Bramwell No. 305. Silvery rose, good size and substance, prolific bloom.
Lady Dartmouth No. 462. Pure white, center sometimes spotted with carmine. Early .......
L'Esperance No. 466. Almost identical with Duchesse de Nemours. Large bloom on long stem, very early, fragrant, a good cut flower variety

| Each | Per 10 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 075$ | $\$ 600$ |

600

Louis Van Houtte No. 516 (Calot). Bright pur-ple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant-superb, late
Louis Van Houtte No. 517. Dark crimson, very compact
Mme. Bollet No. 312. Flesh rose with white reflex

1501000
Mme. Chaumy No. 329. Satiny rose, center flesh.
Mme. Coste No. 348. Guard petals soft pink tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white. Extra
Mme. de Verneville No. 525. Anemone shape, broad guard petals, center very compact sulphur fleshy white, very early
$75 \quad 600$
$150 \quad 1000$

Mme. Lebon No. 331. Bright cherry-red with satiny tint, enormous flower
$50 \quad 1000$

Mme. Pelissier No. 342. Pink guard petals, light salmon rose center, very loose, showing seed pods

75600

Mme. Vilmorin No. 343. Guard petals blush, center peach blush flaked with crimson
75600
ter peach blush faked with crimson............
Marie Houillon No. 324. Light satiny rose .....
Modeste Guerin No. 332. Cherry rose, large full
globulous flower sweet .............................
Ne Plus Ultra No. 513. Peach, edged white ....
Noemie No. 321. Soft rose ........................
Prince Imperial No. 322 (Calot). Brilliant pur-plish-scarlet, extra large bloom of good form..
Rose Quintal No. 333. Transparent carmine rose
Rubra Triumphans No. 484. Dark purplish crimson. Semi double-mixed ..........................
Sulphuria No. 461. Large, globular, sulphurwhite

150
1000

## SINGLE PEONIES

The single varieties have been much neglected in.favor of the double sorts, but they are quite as showy, especially for massing in the shrubbery borders, holding their blooms well above the foliage, giving flowers of delicate texture and color.

| Comus No. 401. Light purple | \$100 | Per 10 $\$ 750$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eclat No. 400. Purple. Wide petals | ${ }^{1} 100$ | + 70 |
| Lady Wimborne No. 416. Pale pink | 150 | 1000 |
| Lucerinus. Rich crimson. Tall grow |  |  |
| Mardonius. Bright crimson. D |  |  |

Per 10
250
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (London Pride). July to September. Vermillion. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July. Crimson. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
L. viscaria, var. splendens. (German Catchfly.) June and July. Pink. 15 in. 250
250
LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Moneywort). June to August. Yellow. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500ONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). July andAugust. Scarlet. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
250 ..... 1500
M. didyma, var. Cambridge Scarlet. July and August. Scarlet. 2 ft . ..... 250
MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading ..... 250 ..... 2000
250
ENOTHERA fruticosa, var. major (Sundrops). July. Yellow. 11/2 ft.
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Evergreen. May and June. White............ ..... 250PAPAVER orientale. (Oriental Poppy). June.Orange-scarlet. 2 ft .1500350
PENTSTEMON Iævigatus, var. Digitalis. July and August. White. 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
PHLOX amœna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. carolina. May and June. Rosy red. $1 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. ..... 250
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June. Rose. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata, var. atropurpurea. May and June. Purple. Creeping ..... $250 \quad 1500$
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft.......................... ..... $250 \quad 1500$
P. virginiana, var. speciosa. August. Pink. 3 ft. ..... 250 ..... 1500
250
PRIMULA vulgaria (English Primrose). May. Yellow. 6 to 9 in.2.50$\$ 1500$
RUDBECKIA laciniata, var. Golden Glow. July toSeptember. Yellow. 8 ft
R. Newani. August and September. Yellow. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to Octo-
ber. 3 ft................................................ ..... 250
SEDUM acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading ..... 250
S. sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yel- low. 6 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. Sieboldii. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in . ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in. ..... 250 ..... 2000
S. spectabile, var. atropurpurea. September and October. Purplish crimson. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . ..... 250 ..... 2000
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft... ..... 250 ..... 1500

## PHLOX PANICULATA-HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

A succession of flowers of greatest beauty from early July until frost, in softest tones of pink and rose, salmon, mauve and silvery white in great panicled blooms, will orighten the hardy border of mixed varieties of Phlox. Easy of culture, and perfectly hardy, the plants can be used at the edge of shrub border or in the garden, spaced about eighteen inches apart.

## Garden assortment of mixed colors of our selection, $\$ 15.00$ per 100 <br> THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES $\$ 2.50$ per $10 ; \$ 20.00$ per 100

Albatre No. 101. White, dense panicles, dwarf.
Argon No. 102. Rose, shaded salmon, dwarf.
Bacchante No. 105. Dark crimson, shading lighter to center.
B. Comte No. 142. Intense purple-crimson.

Brantome No. 106. Well-formed flowers grosseile red, violet center.
Candeur No. 108. Pure white, extra dwarí.
Champs-Elysees No. 110. Intense rich purple-crimson.
Czarina No. 107. Pure white, pyramidal spikes.
Eclaireur No. 114. Flowers immense, crimson-purple with rosey starry center.
Etna No. 115. Fine salmon-scarlet, with dark crimson eye. A bright rich color.
Europea No. 165. White, carmine eye.
F. G. Vonlassburg No. 147. White.

General Chanzy No. 117. Very bright dark salmon.
Girondin No. 118. Dark carmine rose, blush center.
Henri Murger No. 119. Large pure white, large carmine center; very fine.
Independence No. 120. White.
James Galloway No. 123. Cherry red.
Jeanne d'Arc No. 122. White.
J. H. Slocum No. 140. Crimson.

La Vague No. 124. Silvery rose, large flowers.
Le feu du Monde No. 127. Flame color, late.
La Mahdi No. 126. Large rounded panicles of well-formed flowers, metallic blush violet.
Madam P. Langier No. 128. Salmon pink, dark eye.
Miss Lingard No. 149. Tall, early. Fine, free flowering, white.
Norwood No. 133. Large flowers and white spike, bright ma-genta-crimson.
Pantheon No. 135. Rose, light center.
Peach Blow No. 167. Delicate pink with deep rose center.
Professor Schiliemann No. 161. Tall, pure mauve, with crimson eye, late.
Sunshine No. 162. Medium, early. Bright red. Crimson eye with light halo. Large flower.
Thebadie No. 172. Bright reddish violet with large white center.
SPIRAEA aruncus (Goat's Beard, or Meadow- Per 10sweet). June and July. White. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . $\$ 250$
S. Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. 3 ft... 250 ..... 2000
STACHYS Betonica (Betonica rosea). July and August. Rose. 1 ft.......................... . . ..... $250 \quad 1500$
STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes’ Astor). July to Octo- ber. Lavender. 112 ft............................. ..... 250
THYMUS montanus (Thyme). May. Bright red. 4 in ..... 250 ..... 1500
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to November. Deep blue. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$. ..... 250
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July. Blue. Spreading ..... 250
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue.$11 / 2$ ft..................................................... 250$250 \quad 1500$
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 ft. ..... 2501500
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue. Spreading ..... 250 ..... 1500

## Ferns

50 c each, $\$ 4.00$ per $10, \$ 35.00$ per 100 .
ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). 1 to 2 ft . Moist, shaded positions.
ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). 1 to 2 ft . Evergreen. Dry or moist soils in shady places.
A. Felix-mas (Male Fern). 2 ft . Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
A. Goldianum. 2 to 4 ft . Semi-shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
A. marginale. Evergreen. 1 to 2 ft . Shaded positions, dry or moist soils.
ASPLENIUM Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). 2 to 3 ft . Open or shaded positions, in moist or dry soils.
BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). 6 to 12 in. Shaded positions, moist or dry soils.
DICKSONIA punctilobula (Boulder Fern). 2 to 3 ft . For open positions; forms large plantations.
ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). 1 to 2 ft . For open planting and wet soils.
O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). 2 to 4 ft . For open positions, dry or moist soils.
OSMUNDA gracilis (Flowering Fern). 2 to 4 ft . Open or shaded positions, and moist soils.
O. Claytoniana. 2 to 5 ft . For open plantings, dry or moist soils.
O. cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 2 to 5 ft . For open or shaded positions, in wet soils.
WOODSIA obtusa. 6 to 12 in. Shady places, in moist soil.
WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). 1 ft . Open or shaded positions, in moist soils.

## The Home Fruit Garden

To meet a demand for fruit trees in larger sizes than those ordinarily offered by the fruit nurserymen, we have grown a limited quantity of trees of the best varieties in large sizes, which will obviate the long wait for trees to come into bearing.

Abbreviations.-Summer (s), Fall (f), Winter (w).

> APPLES. Extra heavy grades, 6 to 8 ft. ...................... $\$ 500$
> Benoni (s), Fall Pippin (f), Golden Sweet (s), Spitzenburg (w), Wealthy (f), York Imperial (w), Yellow Transparent (s), Summer Rambo (s), Early Harvest (s), Early Sweet (s), Gravenstein (f), Wealthy (w).

*Two-year-old trees of the above varieties.................. 250
CRAB APPLES. Extra large trees, 8 to 10 ft.................. 750
Hyslop, Yellow Siberian.
6 to 8 ft . Heavy Grade
Red and Yellow Siberian, Transcendent.
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos). Early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency, 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.
Large Sweet (Hearts and Bigarreaus). Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft .

## NECTARINES

Red Roman. 8 to 9 ft........................................... 750
PEACHES. Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Carmen, Champion, Elberta.
5 to 6 ft .
100
PEARS. Extra large trees, 7 to 9 ft. Doyenne d'Ete....... 750
Duchess d'Angouleme (f), Lawrence (w), Flemish Beauty (s), Rutter (w).

Heavy Grade. 6 to 7 ft .
Beurre d'Anjou (w), Duchess d'Angouleme (f), Howell (w), Lawrence (w), Sheldon (w), Seckel (s), 5 to 6 ft., Worden Seckel (f), Clapp's Favorite (s), Bartlett (s).
PLUMS. Extra large trees, 8 to 10 ft............................ 750
Satsuma, Imperial Gage.
Two-year-old trees
Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Green Gage.
QUINCES. Three-year-old trees-Champion and Orange.

## SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES. Eldorado, Rathbun, Wilson Junior,
CURRANTS, Red. Cherry, Fay's Prolific; White. White Grape
GOOSEBERRIES. Red. Houghton, Industry; Green. Downing, Smith's Improved
GRAPES, Black. Concord, Moore's Early, Warden; Red. Brighton, Catawba, Delaware; White. Green Mountain, Niagara.

Each \$1 00RASPBERRIES, Black. Gregg; Red. Cuthbert, Ruby;Yellow. Golden Queen ..........................per 100, \$7 50150

## Helpful Hints on Planning

WHILE there are numberless books and magazines dealing in detail with the subjects of soil preparation, cultivation and pruning of hardy trees and plants, we think that a word on some of the problems of planning is not amiss.

First of all plan your planting and order the nursery stock well in advance of the planting season, so that the utmost advantage of the seasonal rains will insure success. The Spring planting season starts as soon as frost is out of the ground, when all deciduous trees, shrubs and perennials can be transplanted. Evergreens of all sorts should be transplanted just before the new growth begins, from April till June. In the Fall the procedure is reversed, the Evergreens being ready for transplanting from August to October, when the new growth is mature, while deciduous trees, shrubs and perennials are transplanted from late September until the ground is frozen.

Remember that the cost of preparation, planting and aftercare is the same for inferior nursery stock as for the bushy fibrous-rooted stock grown at Andorra and that results in planting are of most importance.

Various articies in this Catalog will be helpful in the suggestion of the most effective use of trees and plants and in their arrangement we can take no better guide than Nature where colonies and groups of the same or similar varieties of plants are always the most beautiful and successful in their growth. After all, Nature's reasoning is simple, for trees and shrubs planted in groups close together afford tach other a mutual protection and with their shade prevent the drying out of their roots by wind and sun.

Therefore let us plan our planting naturally in borders and groups with here and there a specimen for pleasing contrast, and rather than have the borders present a "spotty" appearance by the use of a great number of varieties obtain the benefit of mass as well as individuality by using a smaller number of well chosen varieties in groups and colonies.

Conditions of soil and exposure vary the prohlem at times, but as a general guide for use in estimating the quantities of trees and plants required, we give below a few suggestions for assistance in planning. Our booklet, "Planting Instructions," is sent with every order; it contains detailed directions for preparation of soils, planting, pruning and care of our stock.

## Borders and Screens of Evergreen and Deciduous

 Trees. (See pages 6, 44, 62, 64, 71 and 81.)The spacing will vary with the width of the border, but as a general rule estimate the trees about 10 feet apart each way and here and there groups of deciduous trees spaced 12 to 15 feet apart can be introduced. An underplanting of shrubs spaced at about 4 feet will form an effective ground cover.

Hedges. (See pages 20 and 21.)
It is important to plant closely and in the case of Privet. it is desirable to plant in double rows. Privet, 9 to 12 inches. For low hedges space 12 to 18 inches; for medium hedges, 18 inches to 2 feet; for high hedges, 2 to 4 feet.

Evergreen Foundation Plantings. (See pages 6, 30, 34, 39 and 94.)

Select varieties which according to height will be in scale with the architecture; vary the composition by the use of accenting pyramidal or columnar forms with low rounded or spreading masses. Bear in mind the pleasing contrast of colored needles and foliage and the richness imparted by the flowering Evergreen Shrubs. Estimate plants at an average of three feet apart or less. The use of low Evergreen ground covers planted about 12 inches apart as an irregular edging is attractive.

Rhododendrons. (See pages 39 and 94.)
Plant in groups or borders spaced 3 to 4 feet apart.
Trees. (See pages 5, 29, 44, 45, 46, 54, 61, 62, 69 and 71 .)
We quote a prominent landscape architect in a recent issue of "Landscape Architecture" on the subject of tree planting. "We have noticed during the past summer, as never before, the beautiful effect produced when trees are planted close together. We remember as the most perfect avenue we have ever seen that at Hyde Park on the Hudson. The trees are Oaks and they are if our memory is right) not over fifteen feet apart in the rows and perhap not twenty-four feet from one row to the other." The effect of specimen trees is most telling when they are planted in groups.

## Shrub Borders and Boundary Plantings. (See pages

 13, 16, 30, 34, 64, 71 and 81.)In very few cases should a bed or border be less than an average width of 8 or 10 feet in order to produce a pleasing effect. On large places and parks it will develop into the shrub "plantation" of large extent with the beauty of massed effect. Plant strong growing shrubs at about 4 feet, medium growers at 3 feet and dwarf varieties at about 2 feet or less.

Roses. (See pages 98 to 100.) Plant $2 t$ inches apart.
Herbaceous Borders and Gardens. (See pages 94, 101 to 112.)

Plan your borders and gardens so that there will be a continuous show of flowers by planting closely with varieties intermingled to prevent "bare spote" at any season. An English writer of note once said that there should be "one plant for every square inch," but good results are obtained by estimating one plant per square foot.


Large Nursery-Grown Tree Ready for Moving. Note the Fine Fibrous Roots.

## Large Trees on New Places

THE writer once stood in the portico of an old southern home and looked down an avenue of magnificent live Oaks casting their two-huindred-year-old shade across splendid old Boxwood sentinels standing shoulder high on either side of the door. One marvels at the foresight of that old southern planter who in pre-Revolutionary days set out his sapling Oaks and tiny Boxwood before that stately white-columned house, and at the hard-headed Yankee who lined village street and lawn with Elms or Maples; to-day we reap the benefit as we pass in motor cars beneath these century-old trees. We of this generation are hardly satisfied to wait for years for the adormment and value that large trees always lend to any property-trees and evergreens which will produce a beautiful effect at once on lawn and avenue.

Andorra Nurseries are equipped to supply large trees of thirty to forty feet in height, that are in keeping in size and dignity with our spacious modern houses, these trees at once producing an immediate effect on estates which would otherwise be shadeless and urrinteresting for many years. Prominent among the varieties of large trees which we have grown in our nurseries, and which can be successfully moved by truck or freight are Maples, Elms, Oaks, Lindens, Planes and the spreading Beech; among the Evergreens are Pines, Spruces, the Japanese Cypress and great Boxwoods. These large trees are suitable for planting on arenues or lawn.

## Fall Planting

AWORD on this subject is not amiss, as there are many rabid adrocates of planting only in the Spring, while others as earnestly advise only Fall planting. As a matter of fact, successful transplanting goes on here at Andora during practically every


Bright Berries, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees
Enliven the Borders in Winter monthinthe rear, for with our immence stockthis is necessary in order to insure that development of root system which gives Andorra trees and shrubs the distinctive place which they hold in the horticultural. world. Just. afterthetop growth has hardened, in August a $n d$ September, is one of the best times to transplant all sorts of evergreen trees and shrubs; the Fall rains thoroughly settle the earth around them, and a good root growth during the Fall months will insure their success the following Spring.

The planting of deciduous trees and shrubs-those that drop their leares in Autumn-is most successful if done in October and November, and they are prepared to take advantage of the growth induced by the warm rains of early Spring. A thick mulch which protects the ground around the plants from freezing till late in the Fall is equally beneficial in the Spring, and supplies the needed plant food for rapid growth. Then again, there is the distinct advantage of planting hardy trees and shrubs in the Autumn, as it can be more carefully done in many instances than if put off till the rush of work which always greets us in suburban home or country place with every Spring season.

## Index

THIS catalogue is based on a careful survey of our Nurscries taken every Summer and Winter, and the stock listed herein is growing at Andorra Nurseries in the sizes and varieties shown, so that one is enabled to select his requirements in exact sizes for the special purpose at hand, with the full assurance that the plants will be freshly dug (not taken from storage rellars or jobbers' packing cases) and properly packed ready for shipment for long distances, with the assurance of success after transplanting.

For the conrenience of our patrons, the catalogue is arranged in groups as shown below, the species being alphabetically listed under their botanical names, as the common names vary greatly in different parts of the country.

The following index will serve for ready reference to Trees, Shrubs and Plants, not only by the botanical names, but by the common names as well.

In addition to the items listed, we have many varieties in quantities too small to offer in a general list; if you do not find the item in this list which you require, write us about it.

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| Phrsocarpus ..... 86 | Sour Gum. . ... 59 | Woodsia - . . . . . . 1112 |
| Physostegia ...... 109 | Speedwell . ........ 111 | Woodwardia ...... 112 |
| Picea . . . ......14, 15 | Spice Buch - . 74 | Woods Honersuckle. 72 |
|  | Spiderwort ...... 111 |  |
| Pine. . . . 16, 17, 18, ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ | Snindle Tren...... 78 | X |
| Pinks . . . . . . $16.17,17,18$ | Spiræa, 88, 89, 102, 111 | Xanthorrhiza ..... 93 |
| Plane, Oriental, 17, 18 | Spruce …......14, 1015 |  |
| Planera . . . . . . . . . 60 | Stachys . . . . . . . . . 111 | Y |
| Platanus . . . . . 61 | Stanhylea .. . | Yellow Root....... 93 |
| Plum, Flowering . . 61 | Stoke's Aster . .... 111 | Yellow Wood.i...5 59 |
| Plums, Fruit......113 | Stokesia . . . . . 111 | Yew . . . . . . . 24, 25, 26 |
| Plumbago ........ 102 | Stonecrop ........ 111 | Yucca ........... 43 |



Sweet Magnolia (Magnolia glauca)

## The Sweet Magnolia

ABEAUTIFUL, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream-white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant and the seed-pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds.

Used in masses with Evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens it gives added pleasure in any planting.

## Recently Transplanted Stock

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$2 50 | \$20 00 | \$160 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft | 300 | 2500 | 20000 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 400 | 3000 |  |
| 5 to 6 ft | 500 | 4000 |  | 6 to 7 ft . with ball of soil. 650

## ANDORRA NURSERIES

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.


Office and Entrance to Andorra

## AN INVITATION TO ANDORRA

THOSE who are interested in landscape art and the beauty of trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of Colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. From Philadelphia by the River Drive (Fairmount Park) continuing up the Wissahickon Drive and LincoIn Drive to Chestnut Hill, thence by Stenton Avenue to City Line, turning Ieft to Andorra.

Train connections over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads make Andorra a twohour run out of New York and a half-hour from the heart of PhiladeIphia; from Chestnut Hill stations a ten-minute ride on the City Line trolley cars brings one to the gates of the Nurseries.

Situated at the northern entrance of the far-famed Wissahickon Drive through Fairmount Park to PhiladeIphia, Andorra Nurseries are located in a rolling country offering a great variety of soils and exposures; with this great advantage of soils is coupled a range of temperature from the 20-below zero days of the winter of 1917 to the hot, dry summers of this Iatitude, so that Hardy Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, grown at Andorra, assure their success in every part of this country of varied climatic conditions to which their habit of growth fits them.


[^0]:    3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
    Each $\$ 7.50$

