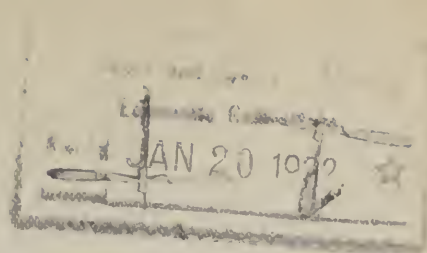


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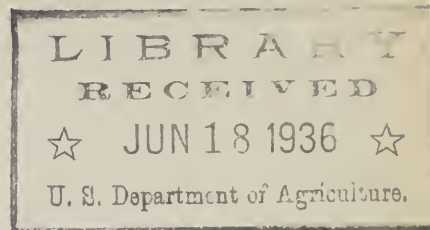
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Hardy Trees Shrubs and Plants



Capital City Nurseries, Inc.

Since 1869

Des Moines, Iowa



Economic and Social Survey
LONDON
JAN 20 1922

THIS little book does not profess to be a work of art. Nor is it a catalog in the usual sense. Not all the statements made herein will directly help us sell our products, but they tell you **THE EXACT TRUTH**. It does even more than that. It carries our message of service to you.

Throughout its pages we offer you as accurate information as our fifty-six years continuous experience in the horticultural field can warrant.

Glowing descriptions, forceful "sales talk" and all exaggerations have been carefully avoided. Our aim throughout is to describe simply and accurately certain nursery plants which our personal experience indicates are most adaptable to your needs.

J. L. Marshall

President Capital City Nurseries, Inc.



Block of Spirea in Nursery

We Grow Our Own Trees and Plants

OUR nurseries are located along the south limits of the City of Des Moines. They can be easily reached. The Fort Des Moines Car Line and the paved road to the Army Post, pass directly through our grounds.

During the growing season, our nurseries present a beautiful and interesting study. A visit is well worth your while. A cordial invitation is extended to you. Any time between May first and November first a beautiful bouquet of hardy flowers is yours for the asking.

We have been growing stock continuously for fifty-six years. Buy from the grower--it pays.



A view of our nurseries



THE Capital City Nurseries is one of the oldest nurseries in the middle west.

It was established in 1869, and has followed the policy of supplying customers with high grade, reliable nursery stock at reasonable prices. In all the 56 years that have intervened, no attempt has ever been made to cheapen the grade or quality of its products in order to meet "cheap" price competition. "Cheap" nursery stock is the most expensive in the long run.

That this policy of supplying high grade products rather than cheap stock has met with the approval of the public is evidenced by the fact that today Capital City quality is in demand in every part of the middle west.

It is a notable fact that in practically all of the large public planting projects carried out in the State of Iowa within recent years, Capital City trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., have been SPECIFIED. Fully 90 per cent of all the nursery stock used by the professional landscape architects of Iowa comes from our Nurseries. Among the larger projects of this kind for which Capital City stock has been used are the great Capital Extension Development at Des Moines, the City Park at Indianola, the Municipal Waterworks Park at Des Moines, the Iowa State Fair Grounds, Camp Dodge Iowa National Guard site, Ottumwa High School, New Roosevelt and Lincoln High Schools, Des Moines, etc.

The items in this catalogue, therefore, are not offered to you on the basis of "price", or of extravagant claims,—we submit this as a listing of reliable, high grade nursery stock that will give you lasting satisfaction.

Quality comes before Price.

A Personal Message

THE propagation or sale of tree or plant has long been the ultimate and final aim of most nurserymen. Too often the account is closed when your bill is paid, and the success or failure of your planting left entirely with you. The two most vital factors determining the success of your planting are 1st, Proper Selection and, 2nd, Care and Culture after you receive the stock.



Moving a large tree

Selection

Government statistics show that millions of trees and plants are purchased each year and lost because not properly adapted to the soil or climate where planted. Great care should be used in making your selection. If a variety has proven itself unsatisfactory or not hardy in your locality, we are frank in advising you not to buy it. Many varieties which succeed in one locality, may fail in another. Soil and drainage, even more than climate, affect the hardiness of plants.

Consult our Zone Map freely for then you can determine which varieties you will be able to grow most successfully. No time or expense has been spared to present to you this dependable and practical chart for your guidance.



Zone map showing horticultural latitudes of the middle west. If you live in Zone B or C be careful about planting varieties recommended for Zone A only.

Find your location on the Zone Map, whether A, B or C and confine your selection to the varieties which are marked, following each description, as adapted to *your* zone. Then, no matter what your previous experience may have brought in the way of disappointments; you can have fruit, shade and flowers, simply because YOU HAVE SELECTED THE RIGHT VARIETIES.

Care and Culture

Here at the nursery we use the utmost care to prevent undue exposure of roots in digging and packing. A very large percentage of our products are not kept in cold storage over winter but are dug fresh from the fields and shipped direct to you. At a cost of more than double that of the old method of boxing assembled orders for shipment and delivering your stock with roots exposed, we have perfected the method of individual bales, one bale containing your complete order, all roots well packed in moist excelsior and moss securely burlapped, tops well protected with weather-proof paper and all securely bound to withstand ten days travel. Under our direct methods of shipment and with our excellent railroad facilities, few shipments are out of the nursery more than two or three days before reaching you.

It is highly important, after receiving the stock, that the roots are not unduly exposed to the sun and air. Keep the root end of the bale well packed and moist until you are ready to plant. Then dip the roots in thin mud to prevent drying while planting.

Plant all trees three to six inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Dig large holes. Spread the roots, giving them plenty of room. Fill in surface soil about the



Trees baled for shipment

roots. Pack the soil tightly. When the hole is three-quarters filled with earth, pour in plenty of water. After the water has soaked away entirely, fill up the remainder of the hole and don't tamp the surface.

Cut out all weak branches entirely. Cut back the other branches, except leaders, from one-half to two-thirds of their original length. Always cut just above a bud. Make a fresh slant cut on all the larger root ends just before planting. Do no pruning during April or May, except the stock that you are planting.

Cultivate once each week until July 1st. THEN MULCH, with straw or litter, three to five inches deep.

Landscape Architecture

The development of large public and private grounds should not generally be undertaken without the aid of a professional landscape architect. While he charges a fee for his services, a considerable portion of this cost is generally saved the client by reason of the trade discount which he can secure from the nurseryman for you. The only true and dependable landscape architect is one who has absolutely nothing to sell you except his services. He is a highly trained expert, thoroughly familiar with landscape composition and design. His work insures harmony and enduring beauty. We shall be glad to refer those interested to the best landscape architects in the Middle West.

Des Moines Municipal Water Plant Des Moines, Iowa

Feb 23, 1922

Capital City Nurseries, Incorp.,
City.

Gentlemen.

I want to commend your firm for the straightforward, businesslike manner employed in handling my private planting, especially in the matter of large evergreens

So far my experience with you has justified the confidence I have in your integrity and in the fulfillment of your agreements including replacement when by chance or through misfortune a tree or plant fails to grow

I am aware that your company has had long practical experience in the propagation and growing of trees and plants, and I have been greatly benefited by such experience.

Yours very truly,

Charles S. Genoman

There is a difference between planning a planting around your home and working up a design for the development of broader projects such as golf courses, fair grounds and large estates.

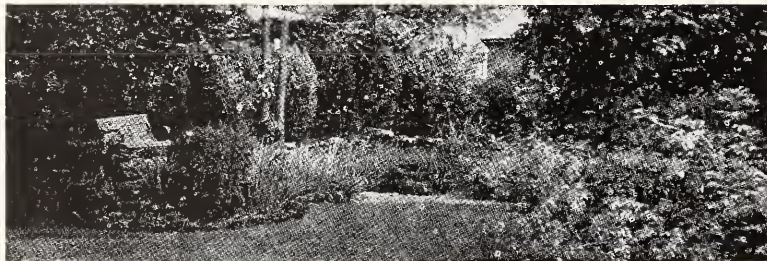
In the development of large public and private grounds a professional landscape architect should be consulted. For home planting, our own service department, made up of skilled nurserymen of long experience, will gladly help you without cost or obligation.



A formal garden

Landscape Plans

Every ornamental development which requires a period of time or the assistance of more than one person to complete it, should be planned in advance. This applies especially to the city lot and the farm home grounds. The idea or the vision you wish worked out should be put on paper. You will find it much easier to change and perfect your plan if you have an expression of the complete idea before you. Occasionally we meet customers who are able to draw their own plan or sketch and who find great pleasure in doing it. More often though, on account of the lack of knowledge of plant materials and their proper uses, a nurseryman with trained landscape experience, is a most valuable and inexpensive assistant.



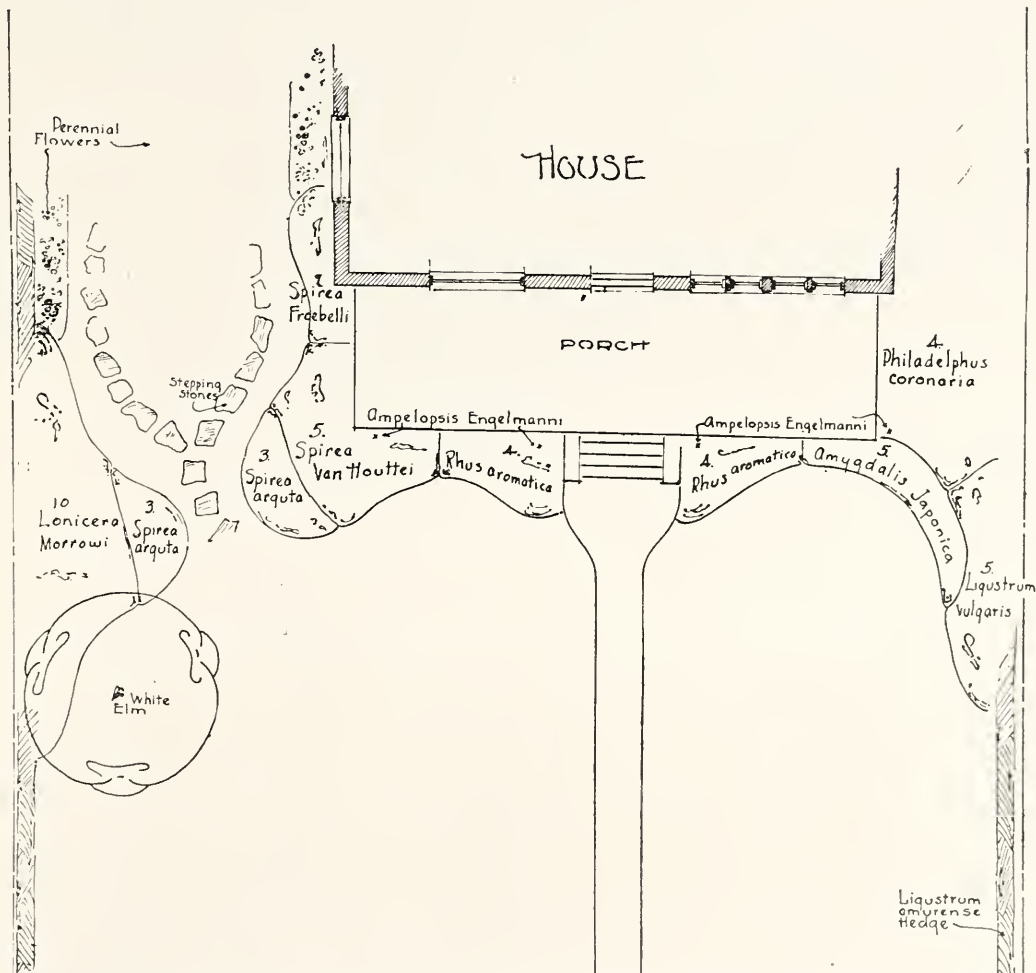
An outdoor living room in the back yard. You would be surprised to know how little such a development cost when planned carefully

Our Landscape Service Department

Our service includes the planning of developments, planting, pruning, cultivation, spraying, tree surgery, large tree moving and other work of similar character. The field of this department is to help you work out, in a satisfactory way, your landscape and horticultural problems. Wherever you are located, or whatever your problem may be, we can be of service to you. Advice and counsel are freely given at all times. We offer personal services wherever it is practical to do so.

To obtain the benefits of this service, write us direct or apply to one of our local representatives. Our representatives are prepared to render real service to you. We have carefully selected them for their honesty, industry, integrity and intelligence. They are trained by our landscape department to be service men. They can assist and advise you in the selection of proper plants for your needs, how to arrange and plant them, and how to care for and cultivate your plantings. It is to your benefit to consult them and make use of their knowledge.

If you desire a plan or sketch drawn covering the development of your grounds, we will gladly do so without charge to you or to our representative. Send for copy of our landscape questionnaire with special cross section paper, making it very simple for you to give us the desired information. You will be surprised to find how much such a plan will help you in deciding what to plant and also how much a plan will save you in the needless purchase of unnecessary plant materials.



A plan like the above, made for you Free of charge by our service department, insures a maximum of effect in your planting with a minimum of cost.



Hand cultivation insures better stock

When to Plant Spring or Fall

Here is the answer, based on the honest experience of more than one life time in the Middle West. Follow this advice and you will secure best results.

Fruit trees do best when planted in the spring. If received in the fall, bury them in the garden, covering *root and branch*. Then plant them in spring as soon as the ground can be worked. Most small fruits, except strawberries and one year raspberries, can be safely planted either fall or spring. Strawberries may be transplanted in August if plants are available but otherwise strawberries and one year raspberries should be planted *in spring only*.

Shade trees and shrubs may be planted either fall or spring. If planted in fall and well mulched after the ground freezes, you may be sure of most satisfactory results.

Evergreens, dug with ball of earth, are perfectly safe to transplant during late August and September. If not planted by October 15th, they should remain in nursery until spring. Evergreens handled with bare roots should be planted in spring only.

All hardy perennial flowers, including peonies, iris, phlox, etc., may be planted either in fall or spring, though far better results are secured from fairly early fall planting, well mulched, for then you are sure to have an abundance of bloom the first season. Early flowering bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and the like, **MUST BE PLANTED IN THE FALL ONLY**. Tender bulbs, such as Gladioli, Dahlias, Cannas, Tuberoses and Caladium should be stored in a cool cellar and planted in the spring only.

Spring shipping begins about April 1st and extends into May, depending upon the season. This is our busy season. If you desire personal attention given your order, if you desire help in planning or selection, or, if you want to make sure of the best selection, it will pay you to get your order in early, before the rush. Fall digging and packing begins with peonies, perennials and evergreens in September and winds up with trees and shrubs about the middle of November.

Every variety is carefully staked in nursery and labeled before shipment. We take every precaution against errors. Of course we make mistakes. When a mistake is made, we are willing to pay dearly for it. When you plant your stock, make a record of it.

If any variety proves untrue to name we stand liable for three times the original purchase price.



MOORE'S EARLY



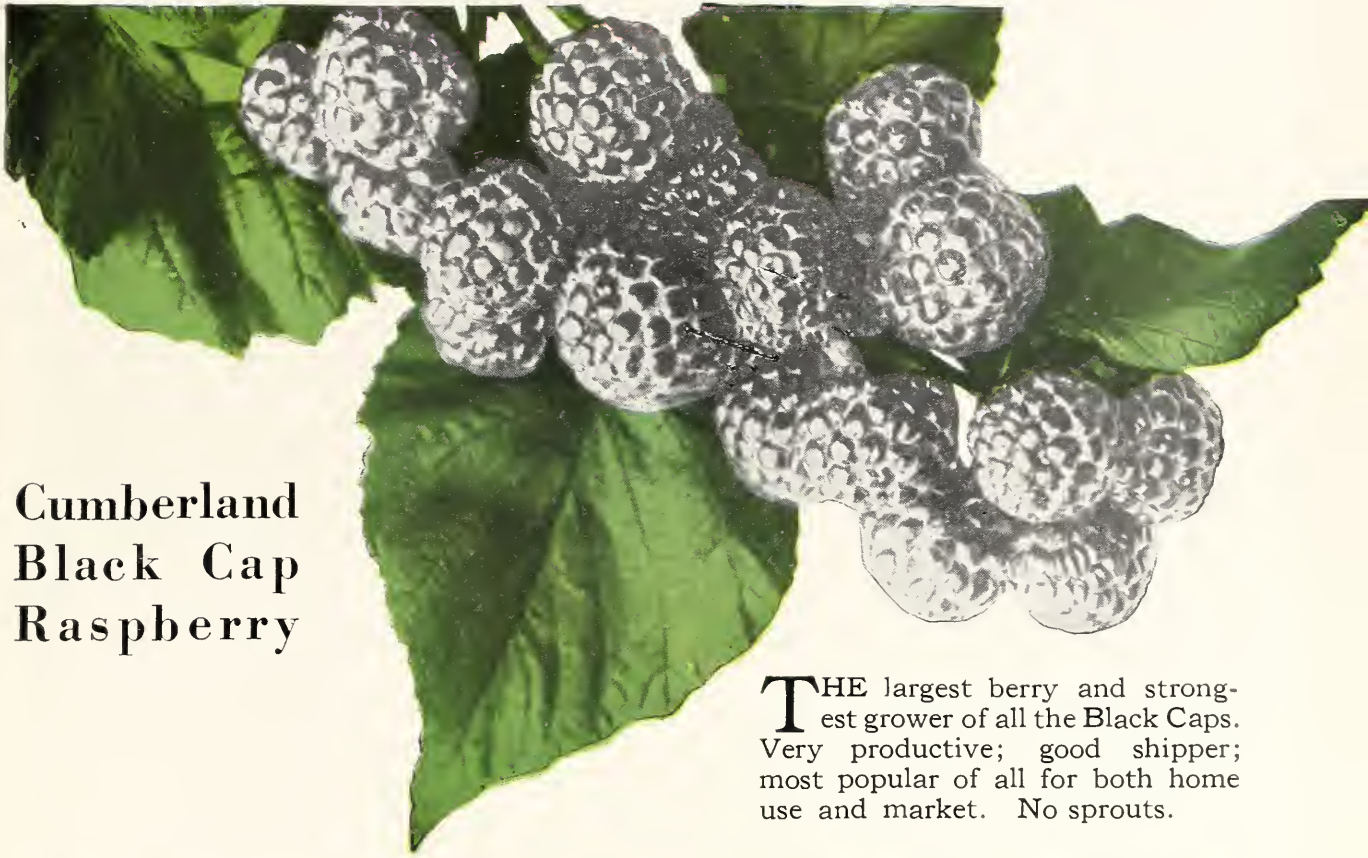
AGAWAM



CONCORD



NIAGARA



Cumberland Black Cap Raspberry

THE largest berry and strongest grower of all the Black Caps. Very productive; good shipper; most popular of all for both home use and market. No sprouts.



JONATHAN



GRIMES GOLDEN

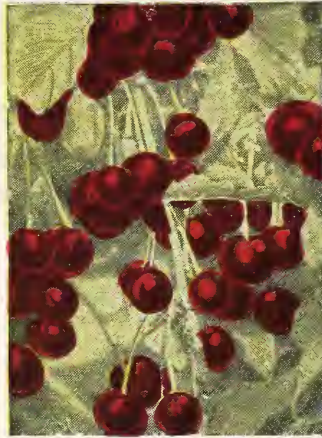


DELICIOUS

Cherries are Sure Croppers



EARLY RICHMOND



TIMME



MONTMORENCY

Plant Pears for Profit



LONGWORTH



KIEFFER



LINCOLN

Plant Plums in Your Chicken Yard



JOHN



TERRY



SAPA



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

WE cannot remain healthy and wholesome without the free use of fruit to balance the diet. In addition to the great value of fruit as food with its wealth of assimilated mineral and high vitamine content; who can deny that all fruit is deliciously palatable? It is unquestionably good to eat, whether fresh or preserved, ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU GROW IT YOURSELF.

Does it pay you to grow fruit for family use or is it cheaper to buy it? To home owners living outside the crowded areas of our large cities, the following table—very conservatively figured from actual experience— shows almost unbelievable values in a complete fruit planting of reasonably small dimensions—

	Annual yield of mature crop.	Market value of annual crop.
6 Apple trees.....	48 bushels	\$72 .00
3 Cherry trees.....	15 bushels	30.00
3 Plum, Pear or Peach	15 bushels	22.50
24 Grape Vines.....	192 lbs.	9.60
6 Gooseberries or Currants.....	60 quarts	6.00
25 Raspberries or Blackberries.....	48 quarts	9.60
100 Strawberries.....	48 quarts	7.20
		<hr/>
		\$156.90

A yearly annual value from mature plants of \$156.-90; original cost of trees and plants not to exceed \$30.00; all on a plat of ground 60 feet by 150 feet.

The constant danger to those who figure on buying their fruit instead of growing it, IS THAT THE BUYING IS TOO OFTEN NEGLECTED OR OVERLOOKED. The entire family, especially the children, are then deprived of a full measure of this inexpensive and nutritious food.

APPLES



A plate of Delicious Apples

THE apple is a long lived fruit (40 to 50 years) and when fully grown requires plenty of room to mature big crops. Therefore, never plant apple trees closer than *thirty feet apart each way*.

A few *good* apple trees should be planted each year, largely good quality, late-keeping winter varieties. Don't plant too many varieties. Stick to the best kinds. Then, when you have more than you need, you can always sell your surplus at a good price.

Old customers will notice that we have again reduced the number of varieties offered. We are dropping from our nursery propagation all the poor quality, off season, shy bearing and not hardy kinds; thus making it easier for you to confine your selection to the very best kinds.

SUMMER APPLES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—The Duchess stands at the top of the list for summer cooking apples, and should be in every home orchard. The fruit is large, striped and beautiful, with rich sub-acid flavor; ripening in August, but makes excellent sauce and pies as early as July, when only half matured. The tree is a standard of hardiness and is a prolific and regular bearer. Plant a Duchess. ABC.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Ripening early in July, this variety is eagerly sought for by those people who find their appetites impatient. It is a superior early apple for home gardens. The fruit is medium to large in size; oblong; pale waxen yellow; rather poor keeper. The flavor while slightly acid, is excellent. The tree bears young, is hardy and prolific everywhere. ABC.

EARLY HARVEST—Round, light yellow, medium size, tender, juicy and crisp; poor keeper. Last of June. AB.

RED JUNE—An old favorite. The finest early eating apple. Bright red; white flesh; juicy; fine flavor. Rather long ripening period. July 1st. A.

BENONI—A mighty fine red eating apple, especially where Red June is not sufficiently hardy. Deserves a place in every family orchard. August. ABC.

SOPS OF WINE—One of the old varieties that customers will not permit us to drop from the list. Large, red striped; the most delicious of all summer eating apples. July. AB.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

FALL APPLES

DYER—This is my favorite early fall eating apple. Yellow, good size, productive, with a most appealing flavor—more like a good pear in quality. An old variety, dropped during the scramble for new kinds and now in demand by all who have tasted it. Try a Dyer. You will like it. August-September. AB.

STRAWBERRY—(*Chenango*). This is the old "sheep-nose". Medium size; oblong, rather pointed; color white, splashed with red. Very fine quality. September. ABC.

COLE QUINCE—Large, yellow, quince-shaped apple; one of the best in late summer for sauce and pies. August-September. ABC.

RAMSDELL SWEET—Rather large, oblong, dark red. A good fall sweet apple, sometimes known as English Sweet. October to December. ABC.

FAMEUSE—(*Snow Apple*). Medium, roundish, bright red. Flesh snow white, tender and fine. Good for dessert and cooking. October to December. ABC.

WEALTHY—Large, round, handsome red, good quality. Best late fall apple for northern planters, where it will keep in ordinary cellar till January. Good for storage. Heavy bearer. Don't plant too many. October to January. ABC.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—The most widely advertised apple in America and undoubtedly ranking first in quality and flavor. Fruit large; red blending with yellow; easily identified by the five little knobs at the blossom end. A poor keeper unless placed in cold storage. Tree is a free grower, but generally very slow coming into bearing and rather a shy bearer in the middle west orchards. Customers planting only a few trees for home use who do not want to wait a long time for Delicious to come into bearing, should by all means investigate our WINTERPROOF DELICIOUS which comes into bearing the third year after planting and bears heavy annual crops thereafter. For full information concerning WINTERPROOF DELICIOUS see page 12. October to December. AB.

GRIMES GOLDEN—An apple of the highest quality. It is one of the fancy dessert apples and ranks with Delicious and Jonathan on the market. Medium to large; bright yellow with pink cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. Like Jonathan, it is equally adapted to almost all culinary uses as well as for eating out of hand. For pies, marmalade, sauce and dumplings it is one of the best. Unfortunately, Grimes is often subject to bark rot at the crown but this trouble is entirely avoided by topworking Grimes on hardy Virginia crab apple stems. (see page 12) November to January. A and parts of B.

WINTER BANANA—Large, rather flat; beautiful yellow often with pink blush; very fine quality. The least hardy of all varieties in nursery. Recommended only for extreme south A. December to March.

JONATHAN—Medium to large; bright red, beautiful. Very high quality. Fine flavor. No other variety can yet take its place as the foremost high quality, late keeping winter apple. If you have a surplus of fruit in your orchard and a part of that surplus is Jonathan, you are sure of a good market. Tree rather slender and slow growing but a good annual bearer and fine keeper. Jonathan is sufficiently hardy for many parts of Zone B but customers in Zones B and C who want to make absolutely sure of the hardiness of their Jonathan, should by all means plant WINTERPROOF (See page 12). December to April. AB.

ROMAN STEM—Fruit medium, greenish-yellow. Excellent late keeping dessert apple. Not recommended for market on account of the color. December to April. ABC.

CRAB APPLES

Plant a few for shade, flowers and fruit—not too many.

WHITNEY—Large, early, fine for dessert and canning. Free from blight and immensely productive. Best and most popular crab apple. Good quality. July to August. ABC.

BRIER SWEET—Fruit medium; yellow splashed with red; very sweet and rich. Better than Siberian for canning and preserving. No blight. August. ABC.

SIBERIAN—Fruit small, color red or yellow. Generally used for canning. Perfectly hardy but subject to blight. ABC.

YORK IMPERIAL—Another fine large, red winter apple of the Jonathan type for color and quality. Fruit readily identified on account of its irregular shape. Our only objection to York is its tendency to bear a good crop every other year only. December to April. A.

MALINDA—One of the hardiest winter apples for northern Iowa latitude. Tree very productive but fruit generally small; yellow with pinkish blush. Flesh rather coarse and tough, nearly sweet, fair quality. December to May. BC.

INGRAM—A mighty fine, high quality apple for the home orchard. A seedling of Genet which it surpasses in size and value. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers adapted to this region. Fruit medium, yellow with red striping; very fine quality like the old Genet and a splendid keeper. December to May. ABC.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Still quite popular in the north. Fruit very large, green, fair quality, fair keeper. A good winter cooking apple. December to May. ABC.

BEN DAVIS—Large, red striped over green; poor quality. We have to keep Ben on the list a while longer because it is a faithful bearer and sometimes produces a good crop when others fail. December to May. A.

GANO—Seedling of Ben Davis, practically identical with Black Ben. Fair quality, good red color and a good keeper. December to May. AB.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Very large, rather flat, very dark red, a splendid keeper though inclined to be a shy bearer. December to June. A.

WINESAP—Fruit large, dark red, fine quality. Tree vigorous and spreading, sometimes inclined to branch splitting. December to May. AB.

STAYMAN—A seedling of old Winesap and very desirable in the east and south. Not as hardy as Jonathan. Fruit very large, dark red; flesh fine grained, tender and good quality. December to May. A.

TOLMAN SWEET—Sweet apples should be sparingly planted. Tolman is the best late keeping winter sweet. Fruit medium, pale yellow, good quality, hardy and productive. December to April. ABC.

SALOME—A good apple for the north, nearly equalling Wealthy in hardiness. Fruit medium, color rose-pink striped; very good quality. January to July. BC.

RUSSET—Fruit small; yellow to brown; very good quality and especially good keeper. December to June. ABC.



NURSERY VIEW (Apple)

Showing the almost perfect form and vigorous character of Capital City products ready for you.



NEW APPLES OF SPECIAL MERIT

Originated and named by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa; the result of long years of cross breeding; the varieties listed below represent by far the biggest step Iowa has yet taken to advance the horticulture of the state, especially in the effort to secure for northern planters, hardy, fruitful, high quality, long keeping winter apples to equal the Jonathan, Delicious and Grimes now profitably grown in the southern half. These new varieties challenge Jonathan and Grimes in quality and far surpass them in hardiness and vigor. Try them. For quick fruiting results, order these Ames hybrids topworked on our famous WINTERPROOF STOCKS.

AMES—A cross between Allen Choice and Perry Russet. Fruit medium, red and attractive. Flesh firm, yellow, crisp and juicy; quality very good. January to May. ABC.

EDGEWOOD—A cross between Salome and Jonathan. Very similar to Jonathan in form, color, flavor and quality; somewhat larger in size and keeps six weeks longer. Edgewood is the coming Jonathan for the north. January to May. ABC.

SECOR—Another cross between Salome and Jonathan. Fruit medium to large; pale yellow overspread with red striping; very fine quality. Not subject to soft scald or Jonathan spot in storage. Highly recommended, espec-

ially in northern sections where Jonathan is not sufficiently hardy. January to April. ABC.

SHARON—A cross between McIntosh and Longfield; probably the hardest of the new Ames seedlings on account of the extreme hardiness of both its parents. Fruit medium to large; color bright red distinctly striped; very fine quality, sweeter than Jonathan, a very fine dessert apple. December to March. ABC.

HAWKEYE GREENING—A Vermont seedling. Fruit large, clear yellow with pinkish blush; hardier and better quality than Northwestern Greening which it will soon replace in northern orchards. A fairly good dessert apple; exceptionally fine for cooking, especially for baking. Hardy and productive. October to March. ABC.

WINTERPROOF APPLES



Showing the perfect union between the Virginia crab stem and Delicious top.

VARIETIES OF WINTER-PROOF APPLES

GRIMES GOLDEN—Topworked on Virginia, this splendid yellow winter apple, besides being entirely hardy in the north, is entirely free from the crown trouble so seriously affecting Grimes on their own roots all over the country. Even commercial orchard men, planting in the most favored districts, realize the great need for hardy stems under their Grimes. Try it

DELICIOUS—Whether north or south, east or west, WINTERPROOF DELICIOUS is well worth the additional cost because it comes into bearing much earlier (generally the third year) and bears heavier crops, than when grown on its own roots. WINTERPROOF DELICIOUS IS THE MOST VALUABLE TABLE AND DESSERT APPLE IN THE WORLD.

JONATHAN—Winterproof Jonathan can be safely planted anywhere in Zone B and as far north in Zone C as the season will permit ripening of the fruit. We have many customers in Wisconsin and Minnesota who have Winterproof Jonathan ten to fifteen years old in their orchards and which have suffered no winter injury. ABC.

A Winterproof apple is not a new variety; it is simply an advanced method of propagation. Neither is it new and unproven. Some of the best old orchards of Northern Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were produced in this way thirty to forty years ago and have stood the test of years without winter injury or crop failure. A Winterproof apple is produced by top working the best, high quality commercial varieties, like Jonathan, Delicious, Grimes Golden, etc., ON HARDY VIRGINIA CRAB STOCKS, resulting in much hardier, more vigorous, longer lived and MUCH MORE PRODUCTIVE TREES than when root grafted in the ordinary way. Our WINTERPROOF PROCESS MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR CUSTOMERS LIVING IN ZONES B AND C TO HAVE JUST AS MANY AND JUST AS FINE JONATHAN, GRIMES AND DELICIOUS APPLES IN THEIR ORCHARDS AS THOSE LIVING FARTHER SOUTH. The Winterproof process makes these varieties, especially Delicious, much more productive in all zones.

Virginia crab apple is the peer of all under-stocks for top working purposes. This has been thoroughly proven during our twenty years work in topworking apples and is also endorsed by the authorities at the Iowa State College. In addition to Virginia, we are also topworking a limited number of Winterproof trees on Shields and Hibernial crab apple stocks.

WINTERPROOF apple trees are propagated by first growing Virginia or other hardy crab trees in nursery two years; then budding or grafting the desired commercial varieties IN THE TOPS OF THE CRAB APPLE TREES two to three feet above the ground. The entire root system and trunk of the Winterproof tree is hardy Virginia crab, while the entire top is Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious or whatever variety is desired. They are then grown in nursery two years longer. The finished WINTERPROOF TREE for transplanting is then a two year Grimes, Jonathan or Delicious top on a four year Virginia crab stem.

PEARS

Very few varieties of pear can withstand blight in our rich, heavy soils, especially when cultivated. On clay or "White Oak" soil in Zone A, with no cultivation after the tree is well established, the pear bears fairly good crops. Blue grass sod or a tangle of raspberries are much better for the pear than cultivation. For Zones B and C, only Kieffer, Longworth and Patten should be planted.

Plant pear trees twenty feet apart each way. Spray with lead arsenate when slugs appear on the leaves and be sure to cut out at once and destroy all blighted twigs as soon as they appear. Gather pears about two weeks before fully ripe, store in a dark room, and you will have fruit of much better quality than if left to ripen on the tree.

BARTLETT—Most popular summer pear in the East. Large, yellow, very fine quality. Blights badly. August and September. A.

SECKEL—Small, but one of the best for quality. Very productive though badly subject to blight. September and October. A.

DUCHESS D' ANGOULEME—Succeeds best as a dwarf. Fruit very large, greenish-yellow with russet spots. October and November. A.

KIEFFER—This is the great canning pear. Less subject to blight than any of the above. Fruit large, yellow, often blushed; very productive. Quality poor. October to December. AB.

LONGWORTH—A native of Iowa, originated near Dubuque. Extremely hardy and practically free from blight. Fruit medium size; yellow when ripe; much better quality than Kieffer. September and October. ABC.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Fairly hardy and productive but very susceptible to scab and pear blight. Fruit excellent in quality. September and October. AB.

LINCOLN—A large fruited variety of hardy constitution. Has been reported doing well as far north as Waverly, Iowa. Fairly free from blight. Fruit yellow, tender, juicy; quality good. AB.

PATTEN—A cross between Orel 15 and Anjou. Originated at Charles City, Iowa, and probably the hardest pear tree known. Tree healthy, vigorous, productive, no blight. Fruit medium to large, similar to Bartlett; very good quality. September. ABC.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting



No. Adams, Mass.

I got your folder and this letter and am hastening an early reply order. The trees I got from you last year grew fine—the Whitaker at least 5 or 6 ft. and the Burwoods are budded to bloom next spring. I lost the Terry but it was no fault of the tree (Dog killed it) so I am sending for two more. Your trees are fine and I was well pleased with them.

Galen F. Ray

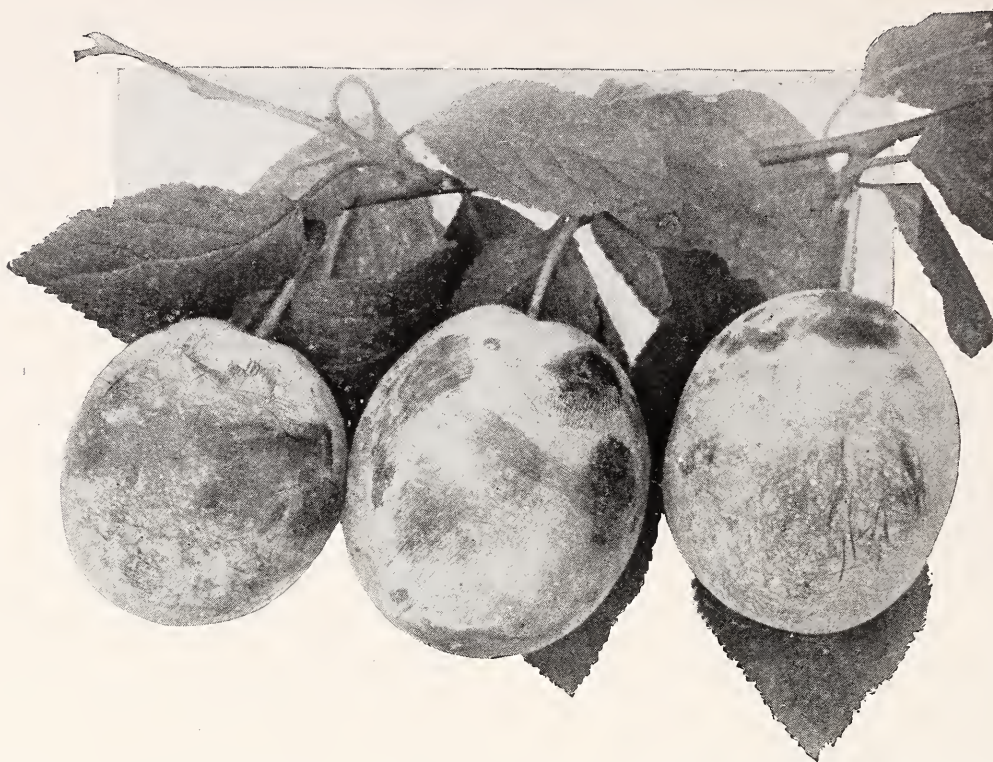
PLUMS

The secret of successful plum culture for home use is in the grouping. They should always be planted in CLUMPS OR CLUSTERS if you want to make sure of heavy annual crops. The bloom of the plum is not entirely self fertile; it generally requires the pollen of the neighboring trees to make them fruitful. Whether you decide on a clump of three, five, seven or up to thirteen trees for your clump, use several different varieties, plant them in a little clump with the trees about twelve feet apart. THEN YOU ARE SURE OF BIG CROPS OF PLUMS.

Every home, the village or town lot as well as the farm, should have a few choice plums. Hardy everywhere, adapted to all soils and locations; early and prolific bearers; they quickly make friends with every member of the family. Plums are surely fine eating, better than the peach. Plums for preserves, canning and plum butter—what is more appetizing or appealing during the long winter months than plum butter?

No matter what your horticultural problems and disappointments have been in the past; you can be sure of good plums, fresh from your garden, by selecting your varieties from the following list, composed mostly of the big, delicious hybrids.

PLUMS—continued



BURWOOD—A cross between Burbank (Japanese) and Brittlewood (Americana). The largest and best quality plum in America. Specimen fruit grown here measured six and one-half inches in circumference; almost as large as a peach and much better to eat. Color red; flesh yellow, very firm and solid; tender, juicy and of very highest quality. A good shipper. Fine for canning and for market. Burwood offers you an opportunity to have real California plums in your dooryard every year. Subject to rot when planted in poorly drained locations. Early September. ABC.

COMPASS—Sometimes called a cherry. Very early and heavy bearer. Fruit small, dark red; very poor quality. We recommend Compass only for the extreme north where fruits of better quality cannot be grown. August. C.

DAMSON—Fruit small, bluish-purple, very productive. Somewhat subject to rot. August. A.

DAVENPORT—A very fine, medium size, pure yellow plum of white prune parentage. Flesh deep yellow, firm, buttery, freestone, with small, prune-shaped pit. Thin skin with no astringency. "The plum without a pucker". Absolutely the best for canning and preserves. Our "boys" at the nursery call it the "sugar plum" because of its sweet delicious flavor and we have difficulty in keeping them away from bearing Davenport during the ripening period. A very heavy, annual bearer; absolutely free from rot. August and September. ABC.

DESOTO—A pure native. Fruit oval, medium size, yellow overlaid with red; flesh very juicy; quality good. August. ABC.



GERMAN PRUNE—Large, long oval; much used for drying; color dark purple; fine flavor but subject to rot. Last of August. A.

GREEN GAGE—Small greenish yellow; subject to rot; not hardy north; therefore not at all comparable with Davenport for this section. August. A.

HANSKA—A Hansen hybrid crossing native plum with Chinese Apricot. Fruit medium with heavy blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm; with fine Apricot flavor. Not as productive as the other Hansen hybrids. ABC.

KAHINTA—A large fine companion variety of the Waneta type which it closely resembles. ABC.

LOMBARD—Large, oval, violet-purple; juicy, meaty and fine quality. Though somewhat subject to rot, we consider this the best of the blue plums. Late August. AB.

OPATA—A Hansen hybrid crossing Sand Cherry with Cold (Japanese). Tree dwarfish and low growing; bears very young; very productive. Fruit large, roundish, greenish-blue; green colored flesh of fair quality; early July. ABC.

SAPA—Another Hansen hybrid following Opata in season; also dwarf growing. Fruit black with very dark flesh. Very early and productive bearer. July to August. ABC.

TERRY—Of all the large, red, juicy plums, Terry is best. Pure native. An Iowa seedling introduced by us in 1902. Fruit very large; red with white dots; thin skin; very fine quality. August. ABC.

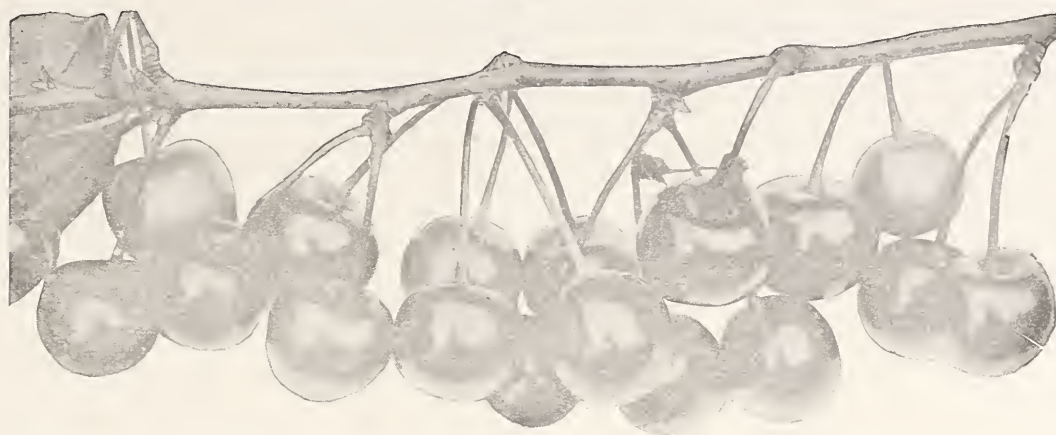
WANETA—The largest fruited of the Hansen hybrid group. Tree bears young and abundantly. Requires some spraying to control brown rot. Fruit large to very large; deep red with bluish bloom; flesh tender, sweet and good. August. ABC.

WEITAKER—A hardy seedling of Wild Goose. Recommended largely because of its season, ripening early in July. Fruit large, red with white dots, skin thin; flesh juicy and quite good. AB.

WYANT—A Waterloo Iowa seedling that has held its own in competition with the new hybrids, largely on account of its productiveness and high quality. Early September. ABC.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

CHERRIES



Being the first of the tree fruits to ripen, there is always a big demand for cherries. They sell readily on the local market and to the neighbors. Cherries are practically free from worms and insect pests and except occasionally for leaf spot, require no spraying. Therefore, plant more cherries—both for home use and for profit.

Our soil is especially adapted to growing big, well rooted cherry trees and believe we grow the best stock in the middle west. All budded on Mahaleb, the hardy root stock, guaranteed not to sprout. We call especial attention to the largest stock of hardy sweet cherries in the country.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium to large, red, early, good quality. Tree hardy and immensely productive. Stick to Early Richmond for the bulk of your cherry planting. Rippens middle of June. AB.

MONTMORENCY—Larger and more solid than Richmond; ripens two weeks later. Fruit large, light red, quite firm; the best of the red cherries for canning. Tree grows upright and inclined to make a very dense top. Unless thinned by occasional pruning, is a rather shy bearer. Early July. AB.

TIMME—Northern Planters are advised to plant Timme instead of Early Richmond. Timme is a seedling of Early Richmond, resembling it very closely in color, size, quality of fruit and productiveness, but is much hardier. Recommended by the Iowa State College as "better than the Richmond for the North". Our original stock comes from the parent trees which stood for many years on the College Grounds at Ames, Iowa. Middle of June. ABC.

MORELLO—Large, late, nearly black, tender and juicy. More subject to worms than any other cherry. Trees slow grower and less hardy than the above. August. A.

OSTHEIM—Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, quite sweet. Last of July. ABC.

SCHLEIHAHN—The only black sweet cherry we can safely recommend for middle west planting. The original parent Schleihahn, was imported from northern Europe about 1890 by the Iowa State College and bore many good crops of fruit on the College grounds at Ames, where we secured our original stock in 1904. Schleihahn is highly recommended by us for family use in all parts of Zones A and B and even in Zone C where favorable cherry soil is found. Fruit is large, glossy black, very firm and sweet, rich and very fine flavor. We see no difference in quality between Schleihahn and the California varieties grown on the Pacific Coast. Have some real California cherries in your own yard. Tree very rapid grower and moderately productive when mature. AB. Latter part of June.

YELLOW GLASS—A companion variety of the Schleihahn type; just as hardy and desirable. Fruit large, pure golden yellow, firm and sweet, very fine flavor. Mature trees, more than thirty years old, are bearing good crops, here at Des Moines and in various parts of the state, even in northern Iowa. Neither Schleihahn or Yellow Glass are new and untried sorts. Both have stood the severe tests of Iowa winters for more than a quarter century. Ripens in early July. AB.

WRAGG—Identical with English Morello.



Thomas (left) and Merkel (right) examining the wonderful growth of one-year Cherry Trees in our Nursery.

PEACHES

Except for the latitude of southern Iowa and southward, we can't get very enthusiastic about peach growing and are therefore not recommending any varieties for planting in Zones B and C. Often we have several years in succession when winters do not injure our peach trees and we have good crops; then a severe winter comes along and we must start all over again. If you want to experiment with peaches in the north; plant on thin soil, don't cultivate; bank earth up on the trunks of the trees as high as possible each fall, before the ground freezes.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting



ALEXANDER—Probably hardiest of the early peaches. Medium to large; greenish white with deep red flesh; good quality; freestone. July. A.

BOKARA—Medium size; yellow and red; freestone, good quality. Very hardy fruit buds. A.

CHAMPION—Very large; creamy white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, high quality. Fruit too soft for shipment but the hardiest and most reliable for home use. Early August. A.

ELBERTA—Strong, stock tree, very productive. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; fair quality. The leading market variety in Zone A. Early September. A.

FITZGERALD—Probably hardier than Elberta which it resembles in size, color and quality. Early September. A.

APRICOTS

If you can't have peaches, plant a few Apricots. Plant twenty feet apart.

ALEXANDER—(*Russian*). Fruit large, yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious. Early July. ABC.

MOORPARK—(*Chinese*). Large fruit with orange skin; flesh yellow and juicy. Very high flavor. July. AB.

MULBERRIES

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Largely used for screens and windbreaks. Timber is very good for posts. Fruit black, somewhat like the blackberry in appearance and often used in canning. It offers a great attraction to our native birds and is highly recommended for planting to keep the birds away from more valuable fruit. ABC.

QUINCE AND NECTARINES

Not sufficiently hardy to grow in nursery here. Can generally supply Champion Quince and Boston Nectarines to customers who desire them for planting in the extreme southern portion of Zone A.



Another view of our nurseries

Molino, Mo.
 Will you please enclose in your next shipment to Paris, Mo., the stock as listed on the attached sheet? Would say the trees I had from you several years ago were the finest I ever bought. As I have lost some by borers I need some for replacement.
 J. W. Gorrell, Rt. 2

Pana, Ills.
 The two Canoe Birch I ordered from you arrived in splendid condition. I want to inform you that I am more than pleased with them. I was at home when the expressman brought them and I dug the holes for them and set them out at once. I also inserted a tile at each tree so that I could get the water where it would do the most good.
 H. H. Soirell

Allen, Nebr.
 The sweet cherry tree I bought of you 3 years ago is in blossom and it is growing fine.
 Chas. Mitchell

SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

In no part of the United States is there a better outlook for big profits from small fruits than in Iowa and adjoining states. Although questions have sometimes arisen as to the advisability of commercial orcharding in the upper Mississippi Valley, no one has ever doubted the value of small fruit plantings. We have here the nearby markets that most bush fruits demand—a market that pays the best price in the country. The returns from small fruits come quickly, commencing the second season after planting. Plant more small fruits. They will take care of expenses, interest and taxes while the tree fruits are coming on. Plant small fruits for market. It pays much better than poultry.

GRAPES

Here, in the middle west; with our deep, rich soil, bright sun and dry air; grapes attain their highest perfection. I do not believe there are half dozen vineyards in our state that have ever been sprayed or that need spraying now. They are healthy, vigorous and hardy. Grapes come into bloom so late in spring that frosts rarely injure the crops and you are always sure of plenty of good grapes.

Plant grapes deeply, eight feet apart, AND PRUNE THEM SEVERELY EVERY YEAR, PREFERABLY IN MARCH—NEVER AFTER FROST IS OUT IN SPRING. A full grown grape vine on strong soil should not carry more than eighty buds after the pruning is done. If you leave on too much of the old wood, you have light crop of small, unsatisfactory fruit.

AGAWAM—Light red; good size; quality vinous and refreshing. A very strong grower. The hardest red grape. AB.

BETA—A northern seedling, crossed with Wild Grape and recommended only for the extreme north where the finer grapes cannot be grown. Small berries; blue-black; quality about midway between Concord and the common wild grape. C.

CONCORD—Nearly black. Berries and bunches very large. Most vigorous and productive of all grapes. Quality when fully ripe, very good. Fine for table, for canning and for grape juice. If you have room for only one variety and desire the most grapes possible, every year, plant Concord. ABC.

MOORE EARLY—Ranks second to Concord for both home use and for market. Less vigorous and fruitful than the Concord but ten days to two weeks earlier and of somewhat sweeter and better quality. ABC.

NIAGARA—The hardest of the white grapes. Bunches large, berries medium to large; fruit greenish yellow; thin skin; sweet and pleasant. Not recommended for market. AB.



POCKLINGTON—Bunch medium in size; berries large; bright golden yellow; very fine quality; not quite as hardy as Niagara. A.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord. Larger, sweeter and earlier than its parent but not quite so vigorous and prolific. Matures a week or ten days ahead of Concord thus assuring a good market price. ABC.



GOOSEBERRIES

It is always easy to find room for a few gooseberries in the garden; in fact they are often used for fencing off the garden from the remainder of the yard. They are profitable for market too. Not subject to insects or diseases except the summer caterpillars which can easily be destroyed by one application of lead arsenate, when they appear. **Cannot be shipped west of Missouri River because of Federal Quarantine.**



DOWNING—A good white gooseberry. Large fruit, heavy bearer, fine flavor; vigorous and productive. Not valuable when ripe. ABC.

HOUGHTON—A rather small berry but by far the most prolific of all gooseberries and the easiest to pick. Thin skinned; highest quality; red when ripe; best for preserves. ABC.

PEARL—Nearly identical with Downing except that the fruit is slightly larger. Fine for canning. Not valuable when ripe. ABC.

RED JACKET—A larger berry of the Houghton type. Vigorous and productive. Red when ripe. Fine for table and for preserves. ABC.

Muscatine, Iowa
I received my order of trees and they were in fine shape. I'm sending a check for \$9.95 for same.
L. V. Hayes

CURRANTS

No jelly quite equals currant-raspberry. Be sure you have enough currants in the garden for home use-plant for profit too—it's a perfectly safe investment. They do well in partial shade, between trees, along the garden fence, or can be used as a hedge between the garden and the lawn. Plant four feet apart and enrich annually with well rotted manure. Give the caterpillars a spray of lead-arsenate when they appear; otherwise aside from this the currant bushes take care of themselves. **Cannot be shipped west of Missouri River because of Federal Quarantine.**

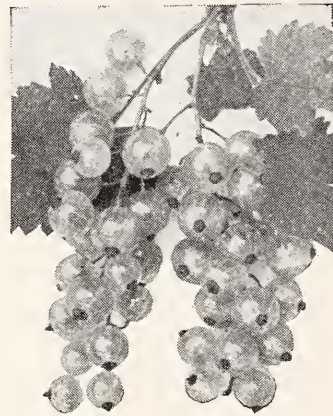
CHERRY—Large red berry on short bunches. Slow grower. Must have partial shade or subject to leaf-burn during July and August. BC.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Another large red berry on rather short bunches. Like Cherry, it must have partial shade or it cannot stand hot summers without leaf injury. BC.

PERFECTION—An unusually large red berry on large bunches. Much better able to withstand the hot summers than Cherry or Fay. Fine for table use, for canning and for market. Such wonderfully large berries will sell on sight. ABC.

POMONA—Our choice of all red currants for both home use and market. The plants are inexpensive; very productive; large red berries on good sized bunches; small seeds; very sweet and fine quality. ABC.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large white berry on long bunch. Productive; fine quality. The best white currant for home use. Not recommended for market on account of color of fruit. Folks want more red currants. ABC.



Davenport, Iowa
Enclosed find postal order \$27.20. I have put out stock for over ten years. This was the best I ever saw, and I'm well satisfied. Thank you.
Jas. Donnelly

RASPBERRIES

Naturally, we are enthusiastic about raspberries. Our five acre raspberry plantation produced such big crops of fruit that no forty acres in the state, devoted to general agriculture, could compare with it in amount of profits earned each year.

Raspberries are one of the most palatable of fruits. There is no waste or extra work in canning. The plants are hardy, grown commercially as far north as Minneapolis and St. Paul. They are easy of culture and succeed in any well drained soil. They should be planted very shallow, three to four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet apart. Cultivate sparingly; just enough to keep out the weeds and never cultivate deeply.

Anthracnose Now Easy to Control

Anthracnose, that cankerous disease, which heretofore has been the only serious problem in raspberry culture, is now easily cleaned up by following the instructions worked out after ten years careful investigation by Dr. Melhus of our State Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa. Apply these simple common-sense, methods and you have great crops of raspberries every year.

- 1st. Cut out and burn all old wood which bore fruit this year, at once after the fruit is picked.
- 2nd. Clean, shallow culture. Mulch the plants with straw or manure after ground freezes in fall.
- 3rd. Spray with Lime-sulfur, one part to twenty parts water, in spring, just as buds open.
- 4th. Spray with Lime-sulfur, one part to forty parts water, when young canes are 8 to 10 inches high.
- 5th. Spray, same as 4th, just before the fruit starts to turn color, the latter part of June.



Dallas Center, Ia.
 The nursery stock arrived here today in excellent condition, and I wish to assure you it affords me a whole lot of satisfaction to have the excellent quality of stock to deliver, which even exceeds my expectations.
 Walter R. Smith

RASPBERRIES—Cont.

If you are interested in making a small area of ground pay immense profits, write us for full information on commercial raspberry culture. There's a secret, solved in our fifty years work with raspberries, that we will explain fully, simply for the asking.

COLUMBIAN—Purple. No sprouts. Vigorous canes; fairly productive; rich dark red when canned; very high quality. Not recommended for market on account of its color but very fine for home use. Early July. AB.

CUMBERLAND—Black. No sprouts. The largest berry and strongest grower of all the black caps. Very productive; fair shipper; most popular of all for both home use and market. June-July. ABC.

CUTHBERT—Bright red. Sprouts from roots. If possible, plant at the edge of the garden where sprouts are easiest to control. Plow the middles between the rows, keeping out the sprouts and you have big crops of fruit bringing top market prices. Middle of July. AB.

GREGG—Jet black. No sprouts. Neither fruit nor canes are quite as large as Cumberland, but more firm, making it a better shipper to distant markets. Very sweet and good. June-July. ABC.

HAYMAKER—Purple. No sprouts. Very strong canes; productive. When ripe, the fruit is purple, making it less desirable for market than the bright reds or blacks but when canned, is a rich dark red and in our judgment the highest flavor of all raspberries. Recommended for home use only. Early July. A.

LATHAM—Bright red. Sprouts from the roots. The old Minnesota No. 4, renamed in honor of a prominent Minnesota horticulturist. Latham is the hardiest raspberry we grow. Is especially sweet and of fine quality. Fewer seeds than other red raspberries. Highly recommended both for home use and for market. Our plants are Mosaic free and therefore healthy and longlived. Early July. ABC.

ST. REGIS—(Everbearing). Fruit bright red; sprouts from the roots. The fruit is formed on the new wood of this season's growth, producing a scattering crop from June till September. Not recommended for market. If your family is small or your patch quite large, St. Regis is fine for those who like raspberries, fresh from the garden, during the greater part of the summer. June-September. ABC.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

BLACKBERRIES

All blackberries sprout badly from the roots. In addition, they make a very strong, brambly growth of very thorny branches; therefore undesirable in the small garden. Where planted for market, they should be set four feet apart in rows at least eight feet apart. A good dressing of manure each winter, will greatly increase the yield. In the small garden, plant dewberries rather than blackberries.

SNYDER—The variety generally used for commercial planting in this region. Vigorous, productive, sweet and good. Extremely hardy. ABC.

MERCEREAU—Claimed to be the hardiest of all. Larger and finer quality than Snyder though not quite as productive. ABC.



STRAWBERRIES



Any good garden soil will grow fine strawberries. Sandy soil, well enriched is ideal. We deliver strawberry plants in spring only. Summer and fall shipments in this region are not generally successful.

Our list covers only those with "perfect" bloom. That is, any one of them will yield heavy crops when planted alone. Plant two feet apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart. Mark each row by placing a small stake at the end. Soon after the fruit is picked, mow the tops, rake the bed clean and plow up all except a four to six inch strip of young plants at one side of the original row. Following this plan year after year, you always have a young bed and an abundance of good fruit. When you allow the plants to grow together, you have good fruit only around the edge of the bed.

After the ground is frozen, say about November 15th, mulch the plants with straw clean of weed seeds. In spring, rake the straw off the tops of the plants and leave it in the middle of the rows to act as mulch and to keep the fruit clean during the ripening period. Fall bearing, (everbearing) varieties should have all bloom picked off before June 15th, to secure the best summer and fall crop.

DUNLAP—The great commercial berry in the middle west. Strong grower, enormous bearer; fruit large, conical, dark red; flavor sprightly and delicious. Commences to ripen soon after the very earliest and continues till the late kinds are practically all gone. If you plant only one variety of spring bearing (and that's enough), choose Dunlap. May-June. ABC.

GIBSON—Large, well formed, delicious fruit. Clear red flesh. Holds its size well during the picking season. Prolific and nearly rust proof. Midseason. ABC.

GLEN MARY—Another strong grower of the Dunlap type. Fruit slightly larger than Dunlap but requires more moisture during the ripening period. ABC.

AROMA—Large, firm and of excellent quality. Mid-season to late. Very good shipper. ABC.

PROGRESSIVE—Fall bearing and in our judgment the best of this class. In the north, fall bearing strawberries have been successfully grown for market and are highly recommended, while in Zones A and B, provision should be made to water them during the fruiting season. Since their formative and early fruiting season comes during our annual July and August drouth, they must have water regularly to be highly successful. Progressive is healthy, vigorous and productive. Stands the hot, dry weather better than any other varieties of this type. Fruit deep red, medium size, very sweet and high quality. ABC.

DEWBERRIES

By planting Dewberries, you have just as much and just as fine fruit as the blackberry, without the sprouts and brambles in the garden. Perfectly reliable especially when they have a slight straw mulch over winter.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The trailing blackberry. Does not sprout from the roots. Fruit larger and much sweeter than the blackberry. Fine for table and especially for canning. Very productive, though a little difficult to pick. ABC.

ASPARAGUS

The very first green food from the garden in spring. Wholesome and almost indispensable for the whole family. Nothing is easier to grow and it seems a pity that such a few gardens have it. The late sprouts, allowed to grow are very attractive too. There is no secret about successfully growing asparagus other than to plant deep, ten to twelve inches, leaving the holes or trench partially open till the new growth is above the ground line. Use plenty of well rotted manure, both in preparing the bed and each year thereafter. For the small garden, plant one foot apart in rows two feet apart. Market gardeners, or those growing in large quantities, should plant two feet apart in rows four feet apart.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is the old standby and still hard to beat for yield and crispness. ABC.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—Recommended largely because it is practically rust proof. A very good variety. ABC.

RHUBARB



Easiest culture. Just what we need in early spring for pies and sauce to thin the blood. Great medicine. Soil should be annually enriched. Plant three feet apart with rows six feet apart.

VICTORIA—Very tall growing, rather coarse, with pink colored stems. ABC.

LINNEAUS—Called Wineplant. Stalks rather slender; very tender and fine quality. ABC.

Please send me your lowest prices on cherries, plums and grapes. I want to say that those trees I ordered last spring, 12 apples and 4 pears, all got a fine start and I'm mighty well pleased with them.

*Morrison, Ills.
Henry Zuidema, Rt. 3*



Merkel in our big block of Winterproof Apples—the best on earth—See Page 12

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Beautiful birches growing in our nurseries

Plant trees for shade; for comfort; for beauty—near the house, at the edges of the lawn and in the parkings. Most shade trees grow to be very large when fully matured; they should not be planted too close together.

Aside from the love which we all have for trees, nothing adds quite so much to the real estate value of your property. If you were buying a new home and could choose between two properties where the houses were identical; one yard having fine, stately trees and the other bare, glaring and exposed; you would choose the property having the trees. You would even be willing to pay considerable more money for this property. The great extent to which trees add to the value and desirability of real estate requires no better proof than our book records of the great number of trees purchased annually by real estate dealers, planted on the grounds of the homes they offer for sale.

Don't make the mistake of getting trees from the woods. Such trees, never having been previously transplanted, have developed no feeding roots close into the tree itself. The feeders are all out beyond the point where you cut off the roots when transplanting. Timber dug trees are a disappointment because at the best they require from two to five years to develop a new root system before they can make new top growth. Nursery grown trees, on the other hand, have often been transplanted when young, have a good system of feeding roots close in that go with the tree when moved; they have good straight stems and well proportioned tops and after the first season, make as strong and healthy growth in your yard as if they had not been transplanted at all.

In describing the varieties listed, we give the season of bloom of those having attractive flowers; the height of the variety when full grown; also the degree of hardiness as shown by the Zone letters.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting.

ACER—MAPLE

SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE—(*A. dasycarpum*). A very rapid growing tree; soft wooded; branches inclined to split or break unless severely headed back about the third year. 100'. ABC.

NORWAY MAPLE—(*A. Platanoides*). A round, dense headed hardwood maple, somewhat faster growing than Hard Maple but without fall coloring of foliage. 50'. ABC.

HARD OR SUGAR MAPLE—(*A. saccharum*). Known everywhere and much desired because of its fine form and foliage. Very slow grower. Wonderful shades of yellow and bronze in the fall. 50'. ABC.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN

TREE OF HEAVEN—(*A. glandulosa*). A fast growing tree with attractive foliage which withstands the smoke of the city and lends a tropical effect to the planting. Half hardy. Male flowers give off unpleasant odor. 40'. A.

BETULA—BIRCH

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—(*B. alba*). Fast growing, dense and rather spreading top; heart shaped leaves; attractive white bark for winter beauty. 50'. ABC.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH—(*B. alba laciniata*). Erect growing, with long drooping branches and very fine foliage; attractive white bark. One of the most graceful trees for ornamental lawn planting. 50'. ABC.

PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH—(*B. papyrifera*). Native in our northern woods. Similar to European White Birch with more open, unconfined growth. Attractive white bark. Especially fine when planted in clumps. 50'. ABC.

CATALPA—CATALPA

WESTERN CATALPA—(*C. speciosa*). Hardest of the type. Very large leaves, opening out very late in spring. White flowers in June. Not recommended for lawn or street planting. Best used for timber and posts; the wood possessing fine grain and great durability. 65'. AB.

UMBRELLA CATALPA—(*C. Bungei*). A dwarf, bushy form, grafted six feet high on hardy stems. Makes a compact, round, uniformed head without pruning. Plant only for formal effects. 15'. A.

ELEAGNUS—OLIVE

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*E. angustifolia*). Very attractive foliage—olive green above and silvery beneath, giving very distinct shades and colorings. Attractive gray fruits. Irregular, bushy growth. 30'. ABC.

FRAXINUS—ASH

WHITE ASH—(*F. americana*). Very hardy; fine for street and park planting; medium hardwood; rapid growth; handsome foliage; well rounded, fairly open top with good form. Plant more Ash. 65'. ABC.

JUGLANS—WALNUT

BUTTERNUT—(*J. cinera*). Prized chiefly for the large, highly palatable fruit. Branches inclined to split and break. Finely divided foliage. 75'. ABC.

BLACK WALNUT—(*J. Nigra*). Most rapid growing of all the truly hardwood trees. Valuable for timber. Native walnuts are being rapidly cut down and marketed and small, waste corners on the farm, wet or dry, can be most profitably used when planted to a Walnut grove. Subject to worms and not recommended for lawns. 90'. ABC.

JAPANESE WALNUT—(*J. sieboldiana*). Similar to English Walnut but tree much harder. Fine foliage and attractive. High quality nuts, thick shells. 60'. ABC.

MORUS—MULBERRY

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—(*M. alba*). Bushy, low growing tree; rapid growing, hard wooded; great quantities of black fruit similar to blackberries, in June, making it one of the most valuable of all to attract native birds and to keep birds away from the more palatable fruits in the garden or orchard. 20'. AB.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—(*M. alba pendula*). Grafted form on hardy stems four to six feet high. Long slender branches, drooping to the ground. Recommended only for formal and freak planting. 10'. AB.

PLATANUS—PLANE

SYCAMORE—(*P. occidentalis*). Fine for street and park planting. Often used in the lawn because of the smooth green bark, peeling to mottled gray. Grows to very large, broadly spreading tree; handsome foliage; bears seed pods in large round balls. 100'. ABC.



Hard Maple

POPULUS—POPLAR

BOLLE'S POPLAR—(*P. Bolleana*). Narrow, upright growth similar to Lombardy; leaves gracefully cut; light green above and clear white beneath; very attractive olive green bark. Hardy and long lived. Plant for bold effects and for high screens. 75'. ABC.

CAROLINA POPLAR—(*P. monilifera*). The quickest growing shade tree in the middle west and therefore the most largely planted. Young established trees often grow twelve feet in one season. This variety is absolutely sterile, never producing cotton pods. Green, coarse leaves similar to the Cottonwood. If headed back severely in March or July of every third year, retains a compact, round headed top. Recommended for quick shade and as a filler among slow growing trees. Grows in any soil. 80'. ABC.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—(*P. nigra italica*). One of the most striking and picturesque trees. The limbs follow the trunk almost vertically, forming tall columns of green, use for high screens; for bold high points in the planting or to match architectural features of the house or garden. Rather short lived. 60'. ABC.

QUERCUS—OAK

PIN OAK—(*Q. palustris*). Pyramidal in habit with stiff, horizontal branches in irregular whorls. Easiest Oak to transplant. Adapted to great variety of soils and locations. Grows faster than the other oaks. Leaves deep green, glossy fully divided; turning handsome orange scarlet in fall. 60'. ABC.

RED OAK—(*Q. rubra*). A handsome tree, with wide spreading branches. First of the oaks to bloom. Attractive bronze and red foliage in fall. Transplants readily. 80'. ABC.

SALIX—WILLOW

THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW—(*S. elegantissima*). A hardy form of Babylonica; rapid growth; smooth light green bark; long slender, gracefully drooping branches. The best of the drooping willows. Free from worms. Especially fine in low places or in connection with water. 50'. ABC.

LAUREL WILLOW—(*S. Pendantra*). Its deep, heavy, shining dark green foliage gives a wonderful contrast when planted with other trees or tall shrubs. Strong, upright habit. 40'. ABC.

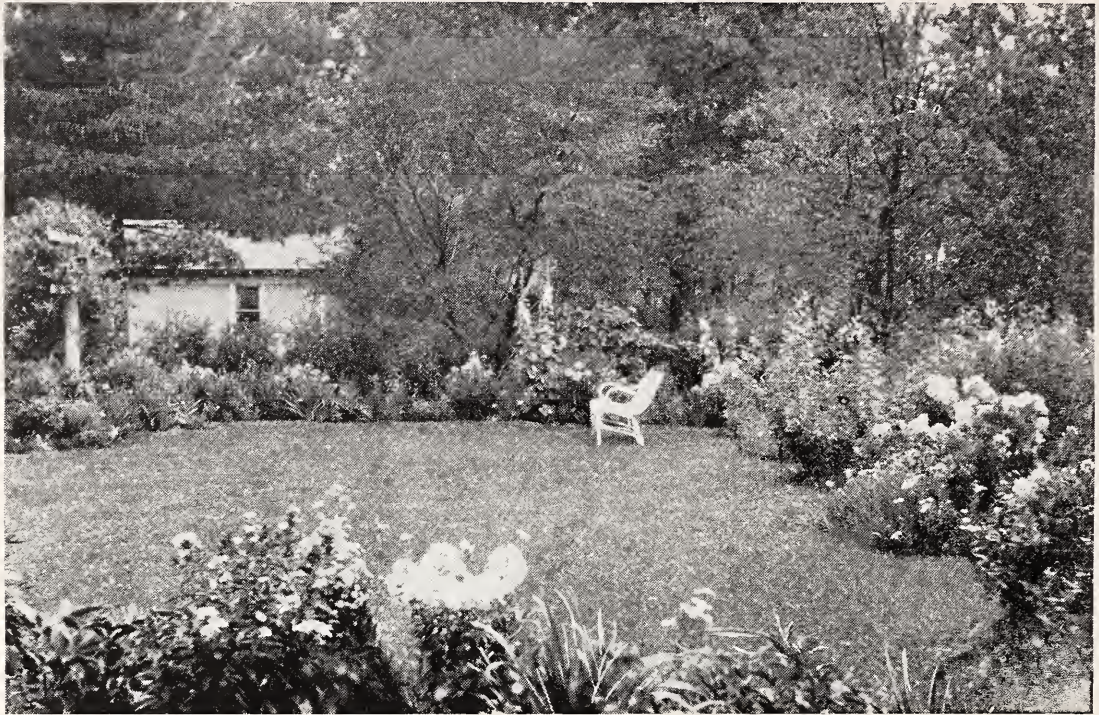
GOLDEN WILLOW—(*S. vitellina aurea*). Somewhat drooping in habit when mature but largely planted for winter effect; bark bright golden yellow. 30'. ABC.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH—(*S. aucuparia*). Very formal and regular in habit of growth. Clean, open foliage. Smooth bark of richly toned green. Large clumps of brilliant scarlet berries in late summer and fall. One of the best for purely ornamental planting. 40'. ABC.

TILIA—LINDEN

AMERICAN LINDEN—(*T. americana*). This is the Basswood of our woods. Very rapid growth and regular form. Large, deep green, heart-shaped leaves; fragrant white flowers in June; winged fruit in fall. A handsome lawn tree. 100'. ABC.



A beautiful and inexpensive backyard arrangement, planned and planted by us for Mr. W. E. Barrett, banker, Des Moines.

ULMUS—ELM

AMERICAN ELM—*(U. americana)*. Unquestionably leading all other trees for shade and street tree planting. Its wide spreading drooping limbs give it a rugged grace and beauty that increases with age. Immense, pillaring trunks, often feathered with small branches, gives a majestic dignity which places the tree in a class by itself. The broad high branching canopy assures cool refreshing shade without obstructing the view and without interfering with a perfect lawn beneath. 120'. ABC.

CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELM—*(U. campestris pendula)*. A grafted form on six foot stems with horizontal branches and drooping branchlets, forming an umbrella shaped head. 12'. ABC.

DWARF FLOWERING TREES

The group here represented mostly grow in dwarf tree form, classified separately for the convenience of our customers. They should generally be used in connection with the tall border plantings, though some are very desirable when planted as single specimens about the edge of the lawn.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE

RED BUD—*(C. canadensis)*. Every tall border or shrub group can be made doubly attractive in April or May by the addition of even a single Red Bud. Wonderful profusion of bright, rose-colored flowers entirely covering the tree before the leaves appear. Round, regular top bright green, heart-shaped leaves. 15'. A.

CRAETEGUS—HAWTHORNE

SCARLET HAW—*(C. coccinea)*. Young foliage tinged red, scarlet and orange in fall. Large crimson fruits.

Of close, shrubby growth, very compact round head, subject to trimming if desired. A great profusion of single white flowers in early spring. 20'. ABC.

PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORNE—*(C. oxycantha Paulii)* Similar to the above except for the showy, double, bright red flowers in May. 15'. ABC.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB APPLE

Nothing is more pleasing to the sense of sight and smell, especially during the early days of May, than members of this valuable family, planted in the border, in the background of the shrubbery or as single specimens well located in the lawn or garden. They are adapted to a variety of soils; are absolutely hardy; have excellent form and foliage; many varieties have bright red berries in fall. Even the wild types are wonderfully fragrant and desirable. Don't overlook the following selected list of most desirable flowering crab apples when planning your next planting.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB—*(M. floribunda)*. Single rose colored flowers. Red fruit. 15'. ABC.

BECHTEL'S CRAB—*(M. ioensis Bechteli)*. Similar to our native wild crab except for very large, pink, double, highly fragrant flowers. Green fruit. 12'. ABC.

SCHEIDECKER CRAB—*(M. Scheideckeri)*. Double pink flowers in very attractive clusters. 15'. ABC.

RED-LEAVED CRAB—*(M. Niedzwatziana)*. Deep pink to bright red flowers; purplish fruit; bright red leaves all summer. 15'. ABC.

PARKMAN'S CRAB—*(M. Parkmani)*. Round headed; semi-double pink to bright red flowers. Clusters of small red berries. 12'. ABC.



A backyard planting easily covers unsightly surroundings

Deciduous Shrubs

No attempt is made in this little book to list and describe all of the one hundred eighty-seven different varieties of ornamental shrubs we grow in nursery here, many of them demanded exclusively by the professional landscape architect; because such a long list would only be confusing to those interested in only a limited variety for home development. We have therefore carefully selected the best all-purpose, hardy flowering shrubs for your convenience and shall be glad to give full descriptions of any other varieties in which you may be interested. Everything that is hardy and desirable for middle west planting is either growing in nursery here or on our grounds for trial.

Shrub planting about the lawn serves a double purpose. It offers flowers in all manner of shapes, colors and season of bloom. At the same time it serves to define the boundaries in long, sweeping curves and connects the house with the lawn in blending green that cannot be attained in any other way.

Remember always, never to clutter the lawn with trees and shrubs. *Always leave the main lawn area open.* Make all the shrubbery plantings about the house foundations; along the border or fence lines; at the entrances and in the lawn corners. The great beauty of shrub planting depends not on the quantity of the material used but rather on selection and arrangement. Any time you desire help in the matter of arranging your planting to secure the most pleasing effects, call or write us. We have a number of experienced men ready and willing to help you in every practical way, without cost or obligation to you.

Please note that following the description of varieties we have given the season of bloom; the ultimate height when fully grown; also the degree of hardiness as shown by the zone letters.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

AMYGDALIS—FLOWERING ALMOND

- PINK ALMOND**—(*A. Japonica rosea plena*). Bright pink, highly double balls of bloom very early before the leaves appear. Very spectacular in early spring. Refined habit of growth; low bushy and rather upright. April-May. 7'. ABC.
- WHITE ALMOND**—(*A. Japonica alba plena*). Same as the above except covering with pure white flowers. April-May. 7'. ABC.

ARALIA—ARALIA

- ARALIA PENTYPHILLA**—(*Acanthopanax*). Bright green foliage, remaining green late in fall. Thorny, arching branches. No flowers. 8'. AB.
- ARALIA SPINOSA**. Commonly known as devil's walking stick or Hercules Club is chiefly planted for tropical effect. White flowers in July. 15' A.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY

- JAPANESE BARBERRY**—(*B. Thunbergii*). Extremely valuable for all around planting purposes. Good in shade or sun; wet or dry places. The regular, horizontally spreading branches are abundantly covered with clean neat foliage which turns an excellent bronze and red in fall. Flowers are of little importance but great masses of bright red fruit hang on all winter. One of the most satisfactory hedge plants. April-May. 6'. ABC.

BUDDLEIA—BUTTERFLY BUSH

- BUTTERFLY BUSH**—(*B. Davidi*). Showy, fragrant, lilac purple flowers in late summer. Very quick growth but only half hardy. Should really be treated as a perennial. July-Sept. 7'. A.

CALYCANTHUS—SWEET SHRUB

- SWEET SCENTED SHRUB**—(*C. floridus*). Spicy fragrant blood-brown flowers partially hidden among broad, shining leaves. Succeeds in shade. Also known as Carolina Allspice. May-June. 6'. A.

CARAGANA—PEA SHRUB

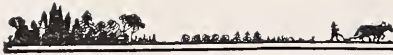
- SIBERIAN PEA**—(*C. arborescens*). Bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers; light green, pinnate foliage, light green bark. May-June. 15'. ABC.



Almond—Double Flowering

COTONEASTER—COTONEASTER

- PEKING COTONEASTER**—(*C. acutifolia*). Slender, spreading branches; dark green, glossy foliage, brilliantly colored in autumn. Jet black fruit. Excellent for use in the shrub border and for hedges. 6'. ABC.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

CORNUS—DOGWOOD

SIBERIAN DOGWOOD—(*C. alba siberica*). Largely used for its blood red branches and pearly white clusters of fruit for winter effects. Flowers yellowish white. May-June. 15'. ABC. (More commonly known as Red-branched or Red-twigged Dogwood.)

VARIEGATED DOGWOOD—(*C. elegantissima*). Dwarf growing; bright red branches; green leaves edged with silver. White berries. May-June. 5'. ABC.

YELLOW OSIER—(*C. stolonifera aurea*). Yellow branches; white flowers; white fruit. May-June. 10'. ABC.

CYDONIA—JAPAN QUINCE

JAPAN QUINCE—(*C. Japonica*). An old favorite in the gardens on account of its great show of salmon-red flowers very early before the leaves. Appears to best advantage when planted near evergreens or some other early blooming shrub. Should have a sunny protected location. March-April. 4'. AB.

DEUTZIA—DEUTZIA

LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA—(*D. Lemoinei*). Probably the hardiest and most desirable of the Deutzia family. Great profusion of double white flowers; neat compact growth; recommended especially for south and east foundation planting. May-June. 4'. ABC.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—(*D. scabra*). Tall, vigorous grower somewhat like Mock Orange. Leaves light green above and silvery beneath. Double white flowers in May and June. 12'. A.

DIERVILLA—WEIGELIA

PINK WEIGELIA—(*D. rosea*). Tall, spreading shrub with arched stems and attractive green leaves. Long bell-shaped flowers of beautiful pink in great profusion in May and June. Not entirely hardy north. 8-10'. AB.

RED WEIGELIA—(*D. Eva Rathke*). Not so large growing as rosea. Flowers of deepest carmine-crimson from May to July. 6' ABC.

YELLOW WEIGELIA—(*D. trifida*). Dwarf growing variety with bright, round leaves and yellow bell-shaped flowers from July to September. 3'. ABC.

ELEAGNUS—OLEASTER

RUSSIAN OLIVE—(*E. angustifolia*). Shrub or small tree with silver gray foliage; small yellow flowers; yellow fruits with silver scales. Rather coarse growing. Use only in the background, for hedges or high screens. 20'. ABC.

EUONYMOUS—STRAWBERRY BUSH

JAPANESE BURNING BUSH—(*E. alatus*). Peculiar winged, corky branches. Compact, regular growth. Attractive, deep green foliage turning bright crimson in fall. Scarlet berries during early winter. May-June. 5-6'. ABC.

WAHOO OR BURNING BUSH—(*E. atropurpurea*). Shrub or small tree with attractive foliage turning crimson in fall and pink fruits during early winter. Fine for the tall border. June. 15'. ABC.

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL

GOLDEN BELL—(*F. Fortunei*). Clear yellow flowers very early in spring, ahead of the leaves. Vigorous, drooping growth, especially recommended for planting in dry or poor soils. April. 8'. AB.

DROOPING GOLDEN BELL—(*F. suspensa*). Clear yellow flowers very early; slender arching branches nearly prostrate. Useful for banks and walls. April. 7'. AB.

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA

ROSE OF SHARON—(*H. syriacus*). Large single and double flowers of richest shade of white, pink, red or purple, blooming at a time when there is little else. Attractive foliage; rather upright growth. Plant in protected places for it is not entirely hardy, especially when young. August-September. 10'. A.

HYDRANGEA—HYDRANGEA

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA—(*H. arborescens grandiflora*). Large, round-headed clusters similar to snowball, of creamy-white flowers. Very large, heart-shaped leaves of light green. Good for sun or shade. June to August. 5'. ABC.

PEEGEE HYDRANGEA—(*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Extremely large heart-shaped heads of pure white flowering in late summer and fall, gradually turning pink with the first frosts. Should be severely pruned each spring in March to produce large flowers. Succeeds in shade. August to November. 6'. ABC.

TREE HYDRANGEA—Same as above except that the plants are trained in single stems to tree form. Best used as single specimens on small lawns or in formal gardens. August to November. 10'. ABC.

KERRIA—CHORCHORUS

GLOBE FLOWER—(*K. Japonica*). A very attractive Japanese plant with rich yellow flowers; delicately cut leaves and bright green bark. Not entirely hardy, so plant in protected areas. June-July. 3-4'. A.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET

RUSSIAN PRIVET—(*L. amurense*). Often known as Amoor River North to distinguish from less hardy kinds. Small white flowers, following by blue black berries. Very light green foliage. Especially recommended for hardy hedges as it stands shearing well and remains green very late in fall. Russian Privet hedge may be clipped any time before the buds open in early spring and all summer from June till middle September. June-July. 10'. ABC.

REGEL'S PRIVET—(*L. ibota regelianum*). Very fine for foundation and low border planting. Small white flowers in June followed by blue-black berries in fall. Low, spreading, horizontal branches give it distinctive character. Handsome, dark green foliage remaining late in fall. June. 5'. ABC.



Hydrangea in Nursery

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE

GARDEN HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. bella albida*). One of the most graceful of the bush honeysuckles. Upright and spreading. White flowers in June, followed by red berries in July and August. Good for foundation corners. Fine for hedges and screens. June. 7'. ABC.

FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. fragrantissima*). Flowers cream to yellow; excessively fragrant. Low and spreading habit of growth. Leaves generally remain green till Christmas. April-May. 6'. A.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. Morrowi*). Finer foliage than others of this type; remarkably fine plant on account of its wide spreading branches, densely laden with crimson or yellow berries in fall. Give this variety four feet space at planting time for it makes a large, spreading shrub. 8'. May-June. ABC.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. Tartaria*). The tallest and most erect growing of the bush honeysuckles. Large, attractive foliage; remaining fairly late in fall. Flowers white, pink or red as you may select. Fine for the border and for tall hedges. Great clusters of red berries in early fall. May-June. 15'. ABC.

PHILADELPHUS—SYRINGA

MOCK ORANGE—(*P. coronarius*). The old fashioned sweet scented "Syringa bush". Very free flowering. Large, single white flowers in May; very fragrant. Tall upright grower. May-June. 12'. ABC.

GOLDEN SYRINGA—(*P. aurea*). A dwarf form of the above with bright yellow foliage and white flowers. Does best in partial shade. May-June. 4'. ABC.

LEMOINE'S SYRINGA—(*P. Lemoine*). An excellent, low growing, free flowering shrub, with many regularly spreading branches. Large, single white flowers. Neat glossy foliage. Fine for the foundation and for formal planting. May-June. 5'. ABC.

MT. BLANC—(*P. Mt. Blanc*). The lowest growing of the Mock Orange family. One of the best hardy dwarf shrubs. Very profusely flowering; large, white and exceedingly fragrant flowers. May-June. 3'. ABC.

PHYSOCARPUS—NINEBARK

NINEBARK—(*P. opulifolia*). A rough, coarse growing tall shrub with erect, spreading branches; small white flowers followed later by bright red husks. Not recommended for the small yard planting as it should be used only in the heavy borders. May-June. 10'. ABC.

GOLDEN NINEBARK—(*P. opulifolia aurea*). Slightly more refined than the above, with rather showy yellow foliage, turning bronze in fall. May-June. 8'. ABC. (More commonly known as Golden Spirea).

PRUNUS—PLUM

RED-LEAVED PLUM—(*P. stanapa*). A dwarf, well formed bush with rich, purple-red leaves all summer. Where foliage color is desired, this is an excellent variety to use. April-May. 5'. ABC.

FLOWERING PLUM—(*P. triloba*). Highly double, clear pink flowers in great profusion about the time the leaves first appear. Similar to pink flowering Almond except that it grows taller. Fine foliage. 10'. April. ABC.

RHAMNUS—BUCKTHORN

COMMON BUCKTHORN—(*R. cathartica*). A rough, tall plant with dull, gray-green foliage, inconspicuous flowers and black fruits. Use for hedges or tall screens in the larger cities only. Not recommended for urban or country planting on account of its harboring smut injurious to small grains. 12'. ABC.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN—(*R. frangula*). More refined than the above. Shiny foliage and berries. Does not seem to harbor the injurious smut. 10'. ABC.

RHODOTYPHOS—KERRIA

WHITE KERRIA—(*R. kerrioides*). White flowers in early summer followed by jet black berries in clusters which remain all winter. Light green, plaited leaf and graceful, recurving habit of growth. Very desirable in small ground planting. May-June. 5'. AB.

RHUS—SUMACH

FRAGRANT SUMAC—(*R. canadensis*). Excellent, shiny foliage, very fragrant. Small flowers in May followed by yellow catkins in late summer, somewhat like hazel. Good for underplanting in connection with taller shrubs. May. 5'. ABC.

SMOOTH SUMAC—(*R. glabra*). This is the native sumac of our woods and roadsides. Brilliant fall coloring of both leaves and seed pods. July. 12'. ABC.



Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

DWARF CUT-LEAVED SUMAC—(*R. glabra laciniata*). Leaves finely cut, doubly compound. Reddish tinge imparted to the entire plant by veins. Wonderfully brilliant fall coloring of the leaves. July. 4'. ABC.

STAGHORN SUMAC—(*R. typhina*). Recommended only for tropical foliage effects in the rear of the tall border or to fill in back corner plantings. Good for dry soils. June-July. 25'. ABC.

FERN-LEAVED SUMAC—(*R. typhina laciniata*). Foliage cut deeply, similar to that of a fern. June-July. 15'. ABC.

RIBES—FLOWERING CURRANT

MOUNTAIN CURRANT—(*R. alpinum*). A very neat compact shrub, especially adapted to dry soils and shady places; small yellow flowers with odor of spices. May. 4'. ABC.

GOLDEN CURRANT—(*R. aureum*). Large yellow flowers; open, straggly growth; glossy foliage. Flowers especially fragrant. May. 7'. ABC.

ROBINIA—LOCUST

MOSS LOCUST—(*R. hispida*). Also known as Rose acacia. Bright, rose colored flowers very similar to sweet peas in bloom practically all summer. Locust-like leaves, very bristly stems; good for poor soils and for banks but sprouts badly from the roots. May to August. 5'. ABC.

ROSA—ROSE

In this rose classification we are listing only a few of the single flowering types which are generally used in connection with shrubs. For more complete list of roses, see page 32.

SMOOTH ROSE—(*R. blanda*). Red, thornless stems. Pink flowers in May and June. 5'. ABC.

MEADOW ROSE—(*R. humilis*). Very attractive, glossy foliage. Pink flowers in June. Red hips. 6'. ABC.

VIRGINIA ROSE—(*R. lucida*). Pink flowers in June and July. Quite thorny stems. Red hips in fall. 5'. ABC.

BRISTLY ROSE—(*R. nitida*). Low and upright. Very shiny foliage. Bristly stems add to winter beauty. Fragrant pink flowers in June and July. 3'. ABC.

SWEET BRIER—(*R. rubiginosa*). Bright green foliage. Very agreeable fragrance. Rather spreading growth. June. 7'. ABC.

JAPANESE ROSE—(*R. rugosa*). Fine, dark green, heavily creased foliage. Great cluster of large single red or white flowers all summer following by orange to scarlet hips sometimes one inch in diameter. May to September. 6'. ABC. For rugosa hybrids see page 32.

PRAIRIE ROSE—(*R. setigera*). Long, recurving or climbing branches. Abundance of fragrant rose colored flowers in June. Excellent for banks or slopes. Good foliage coloring in fall. June-July. 6'. ABC.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued

SAMBUCUS—ELDER

CUT-LEAVED ELDER—(*S. acutiloba*). Tall, spreading shrub with very finely cut foliage. A good space filler and for tall borders for foliage effect. Very fragrant white flowers. June-July. 12'. ABC.

GOLDEN ELDER—(*S. nigra aurea*). Bright golden foliage; great, irregular masses of white flowers quite fragrant. Does well in shade. Give them plenty of room for they grow quite large and spreading. May-June. 12'. ABC.

SPIREA—SPIREA

SPIREA COLLOSA ALBA—(*S. albiflora*). Stiff, upright stems; dwarf, formal habit. White flowers in large flat panicles from June till August. 2'. ABC.

SPIREA ARGUTA—(*Snow Garland*). An exceedingly neat, medium low growing Spirea, blooming about two weeks ahead of Bridal Wreath. Small, neat, dark green leaves. Fine for foundation planting and for the low border. Flowers white. April-May. 5'. ABC.

SPIREA BILLARDI—Upright growth. Plume shaped flowers in mid summer, either light pink or white. July-August. 5'. ABC.

SPIREA BUMALDA—Taller growing than Anthony Waterer. Light rosy pink flowers in large flat heads. July-September. 3'. ABC.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Bright crimson flowers in large flat heads continuing during summer and fall especially if the old flower stems are cut out in August. Very fine for formal planting and low flowering hedges. July-September. 2'. ABC.

SPIREA FROEBELI—Light red flowers practically all summer if kept picked. Broad, handsome foliage, reddish-purple, later changing to green. Finely branching neat shrub; one of the most popular for foundation and low border planting. June-September. 3½' ABC.

SPIREA DOUGLASI—Deep rose plumes in mid-summer. Attractive gray-green leaves. Not entirely hardy. 6'. July-August. A.

SPIREA JAPONICA—(*Collosa rosea*). Flowers pale to deep pink. Unfolding leaves give a rich purple cast. Somewhat ragged when mature unless lower growing shrubs are used in the foreground. July-August. 6'. ABC.



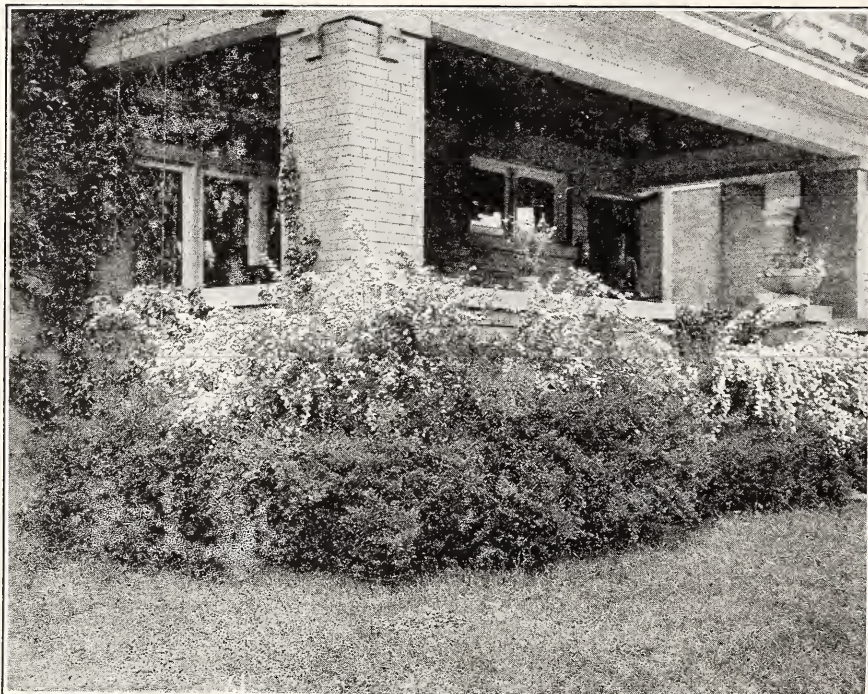
Golden Elder

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA—A great profusion of double white short stemmed flowers somewhat like White Flowering Almond. Very early. Excellent dark green, glossy foliage. April 7'. ABC.

SPIREA SORBIFOLIA—(*Sorbaria*). Ash-leaved Spirea of rather upright growth with large panicles of white flowers at a time when bloom is generally scarce. July-August. 6'. ABC.

SPIREA THUNBERGI—A graceful, symmetrical, medium low growing shrub with light green, feathery foliage and small white flowers. Fine in the foundation when planted in front of taller growing shrubs. April-May. 3'. ABC.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—(*Bridal Wreath*). One of the finest of the taller growing shrubs for small yard planting. Perfectly formed shrub with long drooping branches completely overlaid with white bloom. Fine for tall foundation planting, for the border and for hedging, though often overplanted. May. 6'. ABC.



Barberry and Spirea in foundation planting.



Lilac

SYMPHORICARPUS—SNOWBERRY

WHITE SNOWBERRY—(*S. racemosa*). In habit of growth and leaf character, somewhat similar to Bridal Wreath. Small rose-pink flowers following by extremely showy pure white waxen berries for fall and winter effect. Fine for shady places. June-July. 5'. ABC.

RED SNOWBERRY—(*S. vulgaris*). This is the native Indian Currant or Coralberry of our woods. Extremely graceful habit, will stand shade. Very small flowers, clusters of small red berries in fall and winter. July. 3'. ABC.

SYRINGA—LILAC

ROUEN LILAC—(*S. chinensis*). Sometimes called Rothmogensis. Slender, arching branches, handsome foliage, reddish-purple flowers in large panicles. May. 10'. ABC.

HUNGARIAN LILAC—(*S. Josekeia*). Large, deep green leaves; purple bloom very late in spring. No sprouts. June. 12'. ABC.

PERSIAN LILAC—(*S. persica*). Small clusters of pale lilac flowers; slender, loose arching branches; very narrow leaves. May-June. 10'. ABC.

COMMON LILAC—(*S. vulgaris*). The lilac of all times, with its fragrance and beautiful flowers in great range of colors from white to dark purple. April. 12'. ABC.

HYBRID LILACS—(*S. vulgaris*). The following list covers the very best of the much desired French Hybrid Lilacs, in single and double forms and in a great variety of shades and colors. Lower growing than the old fashioned lilac. Bloom when quite young, generally blooming in nursery row.

Charles X.—Single; great clusters of red flowers.

Charles Joly—Double; dark purple with silvery reverse.

Hugo Koster—Single; large flowers; dark reddish purple.

Mme Casimer Perier—Double; creamy white.

Mme. Lemoine—Double; large pure white.

Marie Legraye—Single; pure white; very fine.

Michael Buchner—Double; pale lilac.

President Grey—Double; very fine blue.

Ludwig Spaeth—Single; rich, wine-colored red.

TAMARIX—TAMARISK

AFRICAN TAMARIX—(*T. africana*). A plant of unusual appearance on account of its feathery scale-like leaves and rose-pink bloom. Not hardy. April-May. 12'. A.

RUSSIAN TAMARIX—(*T. Odessana*). The fine bluish-green foliage somewhat like asparagus in midsummer, of open delicate texture and purple bloom in late summer, cause this plant to stand out as very unusual in the border. July-September. 10'. ABC.

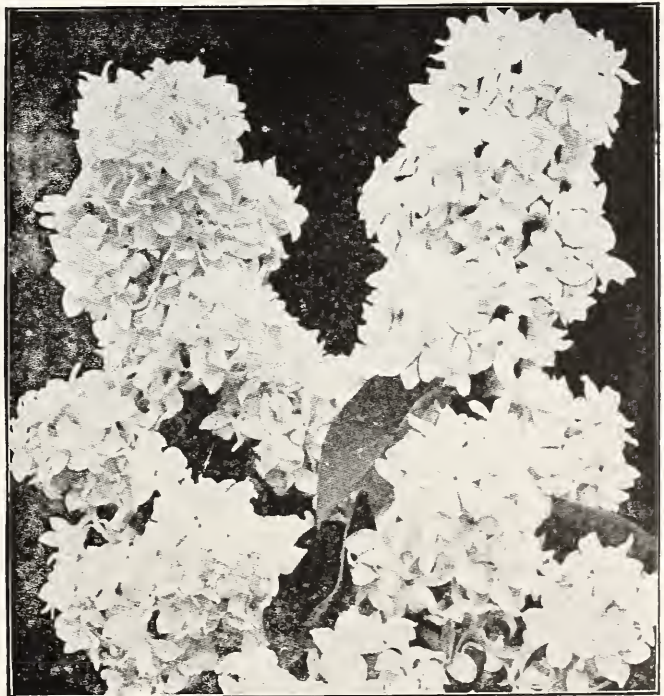
VIBURNUM—SNOWBALL

ARROWWOOD—(*V. dentatum*). Upright and very bushy; of excellent green foliage; pure white flowers and blue-black berries. A shade lover and one of the very best of all shrubs to plant near trees where most varieties fail. May-June. 8'. ABC.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY—(*V. opulus*). A sturdy, tall growing shrub of good form and foliage; flowers white in flat clusters, followed by vivid red berries which last until the next spring. Well adapted to various locations. Thrives in shade or sun and in wet places. May-June. 12'. ABC.

SNOWBALL—(*V. opulus sterilis*). In form and general appearance very similar to Highbush Cranberry. Bears no fruits but has much larger balls of pure white flowers May-June. 12'. ABC.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL—(*V. tomentosum*). Handsome white flowers followed by berries. Exceptionally dark green, crinkly leaves and strong spreading growth. Must have partial shade. 5'. June. BC.



Hybrid Lilac

Vines and Climbing Shrubs

The use of vines to beautify the home grounds has, for a time, been rather neglected. However, it is gratifying to note that the demand is now rapidly increasing. There is really nothing that costs so little, that can add so much to the beauty and comfort of the home, as the planting of a few well chosen vines. They are indispensable for covering unsightly things; especially outbuildings; old fences and steep banks. When used in connection with the house, the planting should not be overdone. Never cover up the details of the wood or masonry completely. Rather plan here and there for a touch of green on the house wall.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

AMPELOPSIS—IVY

ENGLEMAN IVY—(*A. Englemanni*). A self climber that will cling, without support, to any ordinary wall. Five-leaved; rapid grower; wonderful fall coloring; thrives in all soils and in both sun and shade. Neither the plant nor the dark blue berries are poisonous. This variety covers a large surface so give it plenty of room. 20-30'. ABC.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(*A. quinquefolia*). Our native woodbine, not poisonous, very rapid grower. This is not a self climber but needs wire, trellis or some artificial support. Very good for pergola, for banks and undergrowth. 20-30'. ABC.

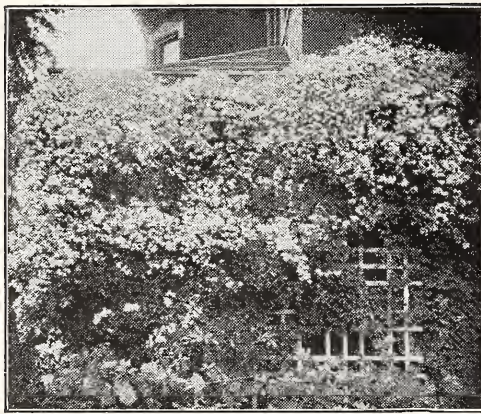
BOSTON IVY—(*A. tricuspidata*). Formerly known as *Ampelopsis Vetchei*. Of delicate, graceful habit but not entirely hardy except only on east and north walls. A self climber that will cling tenaciously to even the smoothest surface. Slow growth; good fall coloring of leaves. 10-15'. AB.

ARISTOLOCHIA—BIRTHWORT

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—(*A. sipho*). Very large, green leaves, giving very dense shade. Unique pipe shaped flowers in varying shades of purple. Not a self climber. Good for porch planting and for garden trellis. 20-25' A.

CELASTRUS—BITTERSWEET

BITTERSWEET—(*C. scandens*). Very hardy, vigorous native twining plant with bright healthy foliage but mainly prized for its bright orange fruits in great clusters during fall and early winter. Fine for fences, for trellis and for banks. 15-20'. ABC.



Clematis, Paniculata

CLEMATIS—CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—Large flowering; deep velvety purple with ribbed bar down the center. Slow growth. Difficult to establish. Subject to cut worms. July to September. 8'. ABC.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—Similar to above except that flowers are large pure white.

CLEMATIS MADAM ANDRE—Similar to above with large crimson flowers.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—The "star" clematis. A very vigorous climber with great profusion of highly fragrant small white flowers in fall. Thrives best in sun. Prune heavily in March for heavy bloom. Hardy, easy to establish and not subject to cut worms. This is the most practical and wonderful of all clematis. 15-20'. ABC.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. Halleana*). A lovable old fashioned vine of rapid growth, fairly free bloom of white changing to yellow all summer. Does well in shade. Not a self climber but fine for porch, trellis, fence or even sprawling over the shrubbery. 10-15'. ABC.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—(*L. semper-virens*). Very vigorous grower; free bloomer; bright scarlet flowers more or less continuously all summer; very fragrant. Like the above it is not a self climber but highly useful in many locations about the house and garden. 10-15'. ABC.

LYCIUM—MATRIMONY VINE

MATRIMONY VINE—(*L. chinensis*). A rapid growing, coarse woody vine with fairly attractive foliage; purple flowers in June followed by great clusters of crimson berries which remain all winter. Sprouts from the roots. Best used for bank planting. 30-40'. ABC.

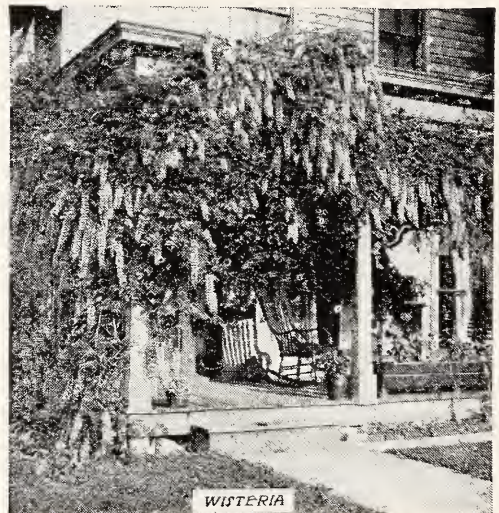
TECOMA—BIGNONIA

TRUMPET VINE—(*T. radicans*). Large, woody vine with very good foliage and immense trumpet-like flowers of scarlet during late summer and fall. Sprouts from the roots. 12'. ABC.

WISTARIA—WISTARIA

PURPLE WISTARIA—(*W. sinensis*). Woody, twining vine best adapted to porch and pergola planting. Great hanging clusters of purple pea-like flowers during May and August. Glossy, open foliage, not subject to worms. Grows very rapidly when young but during this period of rapid growth it does not bloom. Later, when well grown, it blooms heavily every year. 20-30'. ABC.

WHITE WISTARIA—(*W. sinensis alba*). Similar to above. Flowers white. Not so hardy. 20-30'. A.



WISTERIA

Roses

Includes the most highly developed as well as the most primitive forms of ornamentals. The rose is as old as history, reaching back as far as literature can be traced. The "wild roses" including the Japanese varieties and the "June" roses are all absolutely hardy and able to take care of themselves. The higher developed climbing roses and the large, highly double, fragrant roses of the everblooming types need more or less constant care during the summer and protection during the winter, to secure best results. Given such care and protection, you have the most wonderful and fragrant flowers continuously from June till frost. If unable to give them this care, we recommend that you plant peonies and perennials which rank next in beauty and continuity, are perfectly hardy, and generally able to take care of themselves.

Care of Roses

These brief cultural instructions apply more directly to the care of hybrid perpetual, hybrid tea and the more sensitive climbing roses. Roses require an unusually rich, open, well drained soil. It must be kept so by working in plenty of fertilizer and leaf mold. Occasional sand dressings are also necessary in heavy soils. The plants should be cultivated each week during the growing season until September 1st when cultivating should cease in order to give the plants time to ripen up for winter. Watering roses during the dry season should not be done until after the ground has first been covered about the plants with lawn clippings or other clean mulch. This covering prevents baking of the soil. Roses should be sprayed with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux for fungus and with lead arsenate for worms, slugs and caterpillars. All this class of roses require winter protection. The most practical protection is to mound up the earth as high as possible around the stems of the plants just before the ground freezes; later, after the ground is frozen, cover the beds with leaves, straw or branches to shade the soil and prevent alternate freezing and thawing. This mulch should be left on rather late in spring for it keeps the frost in the ground and prevents roses from starting growth too early.

For your convenience we are dividing our roses into (six) general classes as follows:



Rugosa Rose

Wild Roses

This is the true species and the parent plants from which most of the cultivated varieties trace their origin. Flowers always single. They should not be planted in the rose garden with the everblooming varieties but should be used in foundation planting, in the border, on banks, etc., along with the hardy shrubs.

SMOOTH ROSE—(*R. blanda*). Slender stems, no thorns, bright red bark. Pink flowers. May and June. 5'. ABC.

CAROLINA ROSE—(*R. Palustris*). Sometimes called swamp rose. Heavy foliage; spreading habit. Pink flowers. Good for wet locations. June and July. 7'. ABC.

MEADOW ROSE—(*R. humilis*). Similar to Carolina rose; very bright, glossy foliage. Pink flowers. June and July. 6'. ABC.

HUGONIS ROSE—Native of China. Long, arching branches closely set with very lovely single yellow flowers very early in the season. Finely divided foliage. May and June. 8'. ABC.

VIRGINIAN ROSE—(*R. lucida*). A shrub of considerable usefulness in large plantings. Quite thorny. Large pink flowers in June. 6'. ABC.

MULTIFLORA ROSE—Strong recurring branches covered with small white flowers in June. 6'. ABC.

BRISTLY ROSE—(*R. nitida*). Low growing; very bright glossy foliage. Stems covered with small thorny bristles; quite attractive in winter. Pink flowers. June and July. 2½'. ABC.

SWEET BRIAR ROSE—(*R. rubiginosa*). A rather large compact shrub of attractive foliage. Bright pink flowers in small clusters; popular largely because of its Sweet Briar fragrance. June. 8'. ABC.

PRAIRIE ROSE—(*R. setigera*). Long, recurving branches; excellent for banks and terraces. Single, deep rose flowers in June, followed by clusters of red berries in fall. June. 10'. ABC.

MEMORIAL ROSE—(*R. wichuriana*). A handsome trailing rose; white flowers; glossy foliage; particularly satisfactory for covering banks and rockeries. June. 10'. AB.

JAPANESE ROSE—(*R. rugosa*). Very dark green, glossy, wrinkled leaves. Large red, pink or white single flowers practically all summer followed by very large red fruit hews which remain all winter. Fine for foundation and border. Does well in shade. June to October. 7'. ABC.

June Roses

This class covers the old fashioned roses which bloom only once during the season, generally in June, prized for their sturdy hardiness, wonderful fragrance and profusion of flowers during the blooming period.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—(*R. faetida*). Bright golden yellow flowers, highly double, in great profusion. Odor not pleasant. June. 7'. ABC.

PERSIAN YELLOW—(*R. faetida*). Slightly larger and darker shade of yellow than Harrison's.

MOSS ROSES—(*R. centifolia*). Hardy, old favorites of our grandmothers, coming back into favor again on account of their reliability; their wonderfully formed flower buds and great profusion of highly fragrant bloom. Can be supplied in red, white and pink. June. 6'. ABC.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Something else we have been overlooking in our efforts to make our home grounds more beautiful. Don't confine the uses of climbing roses to the side porch. Nothing is more wonderful in June on trellis, garden fence, on banks or even peeping out among the leaves of the border than hardy climbing roses, including some of the very finest of the new varieties.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Light, bright crimson, with clear, white eye fading to pink. ABC.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Double white. AB.

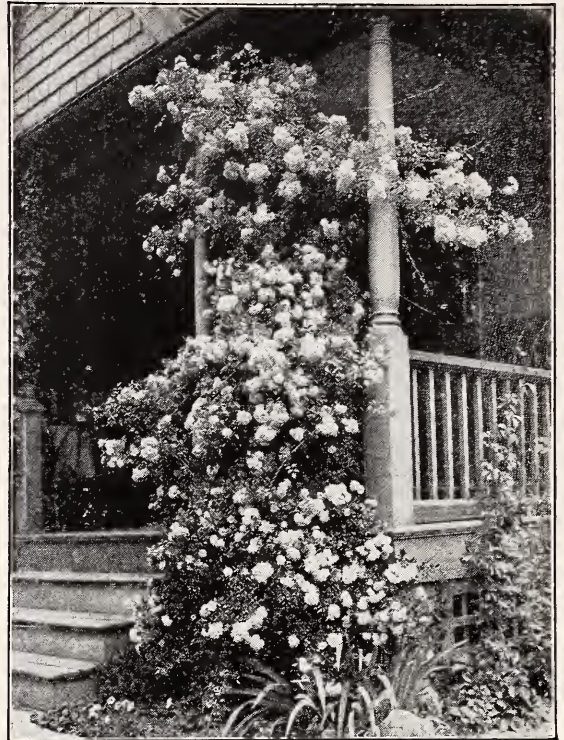
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Flowers of rich, carmine rose in great abundance. Large flowers. Not entirely hardy. A.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Long a favorite but now losing out on account of the excellence of some of the newer sorts. Great clusters of deep crimson flowers. Leaves somewhat subject to mildew. AB.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Soft, blush-pink. Shiny green leaves. Very good. ABC.

DR. VAN FLEET—Deep clear pink buds, changing to beautiful flesh color, retaining their beauty for a long period. One of the best of the new climbing roses. ABC.

EXCELSA—Often called red Dorothy Perkins. Brilliant scarlet crimson. More satisfactory in our judgment than Crimson Rambler. ABC.



Climbing Roses

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Many nurserymen call this the everblooming Crimson Rambler but this is wrong. It blooms in June and often again in September. Much superior to Crimson Rambler. ABC.

GARDENIA—Pleasing yellow buds, gradually changing to white as the flower matures. The hardiest of the yellow climbers but none too hardy. A.

PAUL'S SCARLET—Clear, vivid, shining scarlet. These flowers never turn blue or pink but retain their intense coloring till the petals fall. The best red climber. ABC.

SEVEN SISTERS—Old fashioned but still good enough to retain on the list. Very large pink flowers in great profusion. Can be trained in bush form. Very hardy. ABC.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—A worthy rose-pink companion rose of the Seven Sisters type. Very hardy. Large flowers. ABC.

SILVER MOON—Buds a faint yellow which open into immense pure white, semi-double flowers. The best white climbing rose. ABC.

TAUSENDSCHOEN—(*Thousand Beauties*). Buds bright cherry pink, changing to lighter shades; frequently light red, pink and pure white flowers all in the same cluster. ABC.

WHITE DOROTHY—Great clusters of small white flowers; otherwise very similar to Dorothy Perkins. ABC.

MARY WALLACE—A pillar rose, making a fine, strong, self supporting plant 6 to 8 ft. high when mature; fine foliage; great freedom of well formed semi-double rose pink flowers with salmon base; flowers often recurring in late summer and fall. Flowers very large; sometimes measuring nearly four inches across. ABC.

Polyantha and Hybrid Rugosa

This class, while everblooming in character, we classify separately because they are not often planted in the same location with other everblooming roses. Both types are quite hardy and almost continuously in bloom during the entire summer.

BABY RAMBLER CRIMSON—(*Erna Teschendorff*). Very dwarf in habit. Fairly loaded with great clusters of small, double deep crimson flowers all summer. ABC.

BABY RAMBLER PINK—(*Ellen Poulsen*). Dwarf habit. Large clusters of fair sized brilliant pink flowers all summer. ABC.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE—(*Katherina Zeimet*). Dwarf habit. Fragrant, double white flowers in great clusters all summer. ABC.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER—(*Hybrid rugosa*). Very tall growing variety with slightly recurving branches. Flowers fragrant, clear, bright silvery rose. ABC.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—(*Hybrid rugosa*). "A rugosa rose with flowers as red as carnation." Flowers in great clusters very similar to its other parent the Baby Rambler. Blooms all summer. ABC.

HANSA—(*Hybrid rugosa*). A medium growing variety with large, double, reddish violet flowers practically all summer. Very popular. ABC.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—(*Hybrid rugosa*). Medium growing; very handsome foliage; large, double, pure white flowers nearly all summer. ABC.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is not perpetual blooming as the name indicates but always bloom in June, even the first year they are set out and if properly tended, bloom again in great profusion in the fall. Taller growing and as a rule hardier than the hybrid tea roses, but not so continuous in their blooming period.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Its very large blooms are rose pink to deep carmine, with delicate veining of dark red on the broad petals. AB.

BARON de BONSTETTIN—Deep velvety crimson flowers; deliciously fragrant. ABC.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Often called "Snow Queen". Pure, snow-white, unshaded blooms of immense size. The most popular of the robust growing white roses. ABC.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—The popular "Jack" rose. Bright, cherry red flowers; often yellow stamens showing in the center. ABC.

M. P. WILDER—Rich, glowing red in large, semi-double flowers. ABC.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Immense blooms of soft, clear pink. ABC.

PAUL NEYRON—One of the largest in size of all garden roses and while the petals are a little coarse, it is highly fragrant, clear pink, shaded rose. No thorns. ABC.

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN—Sometimes called Black Prince on account of the very dark maroon or blood-red blooms of unique color effect. The leading dark red rose. ABC.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Light, clear red, tending toward scarlet with fine shading. ABC.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Largely crosses between the hardy garden perpetual roses and the tea or monthly roses, this entire group, with constant care will bloom continuously from June till November; guaranteed to bloom the first season within six weeks after transplanting. Feed and cultivate regularly. Give them winter protection. They are worth it!

BESSIE BROWN—Ivory white bloom of immense size; richly perfumed. A.

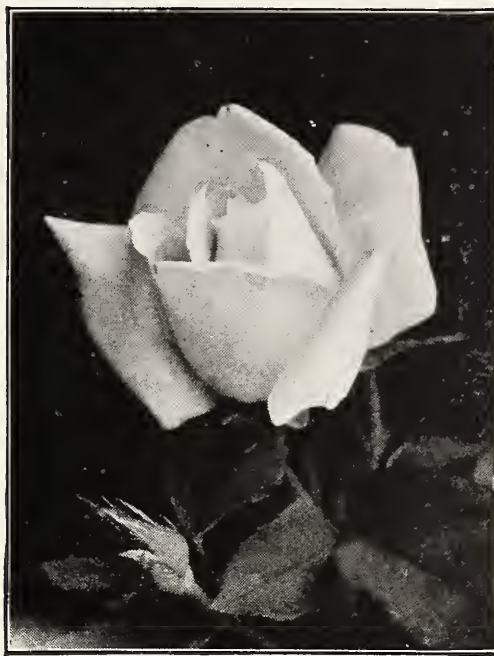
CHATEAU de CLOS VOUGEOT—Deep, soft, velvety scarlet flowers of utmost richness and fragrance. A.

COLUMBIA—Beautiful pink buds becoming more brilliant as the flower opens. Very good. AB.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Saffron yellow, stained with crimson, changing to lighter yellow. Our choice of the yellow H. T. roses. AB.



General McArthur



Frau Karl Druschki

ETOILE de FRANCE—Soft, velvety crimson, shading to vivid cerise. A.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON—A very hardy and reliable variety. Large white flowers shaded slightly to pink with the edges of the petals distinctly tinted. ABC.

GENERAL MACARTHUR—One of the hardy types of scarlet shading to bright crimson. Very good. ABC.

GRUS an TEPLITZ—One of the hardiest and the most nearly everblooming of them all. While the individual flowers are rather small, there are always an abundance from June till winter. Clear Crimson-scarlet. ABC.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—Very large flowers; bright cherry red on the outside of the broad petals, changing through pink to silvery white inside. An unusually well shaded rose. ABC.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Long pointed buds. Creamy-white, sometimes shading to delicate primrose. ABC.

KILLARNEY—Clear pink; large; very fine; though somewhat tender. Protect well in winter. A.

LAFRANCE—Bright to silvery pink; very fragrant; can't endure the hot sun well. Generally short lived. A.

LOS ANGELES—Flame pink, toned with coral and shaded yellow at the base of the petals. A wonderful rose though rather short lived in the Middle West. AB.

MADAM CAROLINE TESTOUT—Light, salmon pink, edged with silvery rose. Seldom out of bloom. Hardy too. ABC.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR—Chrome yellow base, shading to orange and copper on the reverse petals, with much copper and shrimp-pink in its makeup. Much easier to admire than to describe. A.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Pink, suffused apricot and gold. A.

MME EDUARD HERRIOTT—Its coral red buds develop into flowers of the same hue, shaded yellow to scarlet. AB.

MRS. AARON WARD—Deep, Indian yellow, agreeably varied and shaded. A.

MRS. S. K. RINDGE—Yellow, suffused with soft pink. AB

OPHELIA—Attractive light salmon-flesh coloring, shading to yellow. AB.

RADIANCE—Light silvery pink with beautiful suffusions of deeper color. ABC.

RED RADIANCE—Deep red; great globular flowers on heavy individual canes. ABC.

SOLEIL D' OR—A strong yellow with red center shadings. Vigorous grower but badly subject to blotch and therefore not recommended unless you are in position to spray regularly. ABC.

SUNBURST—Beautiful sulphur yellow flowers which stand the sun reasonably well. Not entirely hardy. A.

Hardy Perennial Flowers



One corner of cold frames in our Nurseries

If you want an abundance of flowers in *your* garden all summer and every summer for five to ten years without planting or transplanting; if you are interested in the finest-outdoor-grown-cut-flowers, almost as beautiful and often as fragrant as the rose with a far greater variety of both form and colors; then by all means spend a few minutes studying the following pages where we have listed and described the hardiest and most popular of this great class of hardy garden flowers.

No attempt is made here to load you up with all the 287 different varieties of hardy perennials which we grow in nursery, since to most of our customers such a long list would be tiresome and confusing. We have selected the very best for home garden planting. Should you be interested in other varieties, not listed here, that are hardy and reliable, send for our complete list—the most complete west of Chicago.

Generally speaking, a perennial flower is a plant having a hardy root system which lives over from year to year, while the top dies back when winter comes on. The wide range of species enable you to make selection adapted to sun or shade, poor, sandy, rich or heavy soil, dry or damp locations; tall, medium, low and creeping forms and the widest range of colors imaginable—more colors than the rainbow. A little winter protection of leaves, straw or other mulch over the beds or borders, after the ground is frozen is good insurance. This mulch, spaded into the soil in spring, keeps your ground in fine condition.

Perennials may be used in a variety of places. The garden is the first—if planted in beds of various geometrical dimensions, we call it a “formal” garden. This is the real flower garden—the flower garden of our grandmothers. But I like them best of all when used in connection with the border or other shrub plantings, the shrubs furnishing the background for the flowers for then you can arrange them to suit your own fancy as to color combinations with no danger of even having the flower beds looking ragged or unkept. We shall be glad to help you locate your flower beds if you need us. If not, there is only one plea that I want to make—that is, don’t have flower beds in the middle of the lawn or any of the larger open areas, but arrange them, along with the shrubs, along the edges of the lawn or garden. They look so much neater there and are far easier to take care of.

In the following descriptions we have given the season of bloom, the ultimate height growth; also the degree of hardiness as noted by the key to the zone areas.

ACHILLEA—YARROW

THE PEARL—(*A. ptarmica*). Blooms freely in clusters of small double white flowers. Good for cut flowers. Any soil. Fine for edging. All summer. 24". ABC.

ACONITE—MONKSHOOD

AUTUMN MONKSHOOD—(*A. autumnale*). Very large, deep blue, drooping spikes much larger than larkspur. It takes about two years after transplanting to get them well established but they are worth waiting for. The roots, leaves and flowers are poisonous internally, so don't plant them where the children are likely to molest them. July to September. 4'. ABC.

ALYSSUM—MADWORT

GOLD DUST—(*A. saxatile*). Low, spreading plants with many clustered golden yellow flowers very early in spring. Fine for rock work. April to June. 12". ABC.

ALTHEA—HOLLYHOCKS

HOLLYHOCK—(*A. rosea*). Old favorites. Still popular if used in the right locations. Against a lattice fence, wall or garage or in the corners with tall shrubs, they are well located. Protect in winter. Spray with Bordeaux for rust. Cut off the flowers as soon as they deteriorate. These can be supplied in both single and double form in all shades of color from white to very dark red. Also in two horticultural varieties—Newport Pink and Allegany Fringed, the latter very fine pink to red with fringed edges. July to September. 7'. ABC.

ANCHUSA—ALKANET

ANCHUSA—(*A. italica*). Great, coarse spikes of deep blue continuously from June till September if not allowed to go to seed. Too big and coarse growing for the small garden. Rather short lived on account of hollow root rot. 6'. ABC.

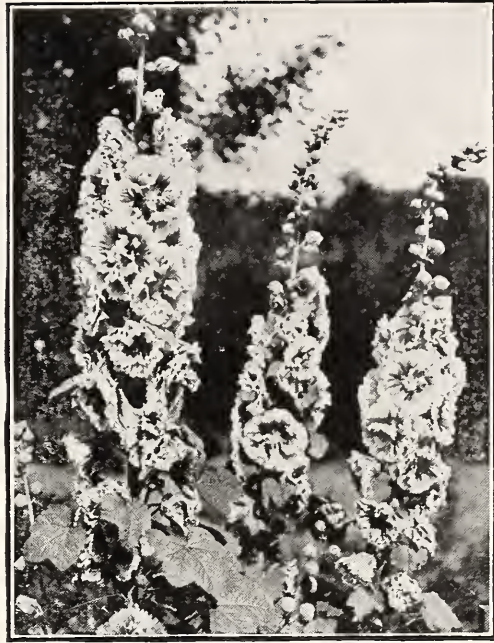
ANEMONE—WINDFLOWER

WHIRLWIND—(*A. Japonica*). Exceedingly large, semi-double flowers of pure white from September till frost. Handsome foliage; tender when young, though quite hardy when well established. One of the finest for late fall. Protect in winter. 3'. A.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE—(*A. Japonica*). Another horticultural variety of the Windflower, very similar to Whirlwind; large semi-double silvery pink flowers. 3'. A.

ANTHEMIS—CHAMOMILE

GOLDEN MARGUERITE—(*A. tinct. Kelwayi*). Very finely cut foliage and deep yellow flowers from June till August. Fine for cut flowers. Not fragrant. Use in the border only. 3'. ABC.



Hollyhocks, Newport Pink

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

NATIVE COLUMBINE—(*A. canadense*). This is the "wild honeysuckle" of our woods. Scarlet, intermingled with yellow. Thrives in sun or shade. May and June. 2'. ABC.

GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE—(*A. chrysantha*). Flowers bright golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches across, tinted claret at the tips. Fragrant, extremely showy. Very early. April till August. 18". ABC.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE—(*A. coerulea*). Flowers deep blue and white, often tinged with lilac. Good for shady places. April to July. 18". ABC.

LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINE—(*A. hybrida*). Very large flowers in varying shades of blue, red, pink and yellow. Free flowering. 20". April to July. ABC.

ARABIS—CRESS

ALPINE ROCK CRESS—(*A. alpina*). Small ground cover plant with very neat foliage and a perfect sheet of white flowers in April and May. For rock gardens, fillers and edging. 8". ABC.

AESCLEPIAS—SILKWEED

BUTTERFLY WEED—(*A. tuberosa*). Very showy red and orange flowers in flat clusters from June till August. Very often found along the roadside. 2-3'. ABC.

ASTER—ASTER

This family supplies very lovely flowers for late fall but should not be confused with the large flowering annual aster which is grown from seed and dies out entirely at the end of the growing season. The varieties here listed are permanent perennials; having great flat clusters of small flowers in various colors.

NEW ENGLAND ASTER—(*A. Nova anglae*). Often found growing along our roadsides. Great masses of lavender blue flowers from September to November. Partial to moisture. 4-5'. ABC.

ASTER LIL FARDELL—Belongs to the New England type with very large flowers; rich, clear pink. 4-5'. ABC.

ASTER FELTHAM BLUE—A Novae Belgii variety with clear blue flowers from September to November. 3-4'. ABC.

ASTER ST. EGWIN—This being the lowest and most compact in growth; it is the most desirable for the majority of locations. Lavender flowers in great profusion, the tops of the plants being literally covered with bloom during September and October. 2½'. ABC.

TARTARIAN ASTER—(*A. tartaricus*). The tallest growing of the family. Much larger and more attractive foliage. Quite large flowers blue to purple. September to November. 7'. ABC.

ASTILBE—MEADOW SWEET

MEADOW SWEET—(*A. Japonica*). A neat handsome plant with light feathery foliage and beautiful Spirea-like plumes of white or pink flowers during June and July. Loves cool shady locations best. 2'. ABC.



Columbine, Aquilegia

HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS—Continued

BOLTONIA—FALSE CHAMOMILE

BOLTONIA—Perfectly hardy plants resembling Asters; good for the tall border but too large for the formal flower garden. Either white or lavender flowers during August and September. 5'. ABC.



Coreopsis

CAMPANULA—BELLFLOWER

CARPATHIAN HAREBELL—(*C. carpatica*). Low growing plants with handsome foliage similar to violet, with porcelain blue, bell-shaped flowers on erect wiry stems. June-July. 9". ABC.

CANTERBURY BELL—This is biennial and therefore short lived but very desirable when in bloom. Large blue bell-shaped or "cup-and-saucer" flowers during June. Protect in winter. June-July. 18". AB.

PEACH-LEAF BELLFLOWER—(*C. persicifolia*). Abundant single and semi-double blue salver-shaped flowers often 2 inches in diameter. Perennial. June-July. 2' ABC.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

SHASTA DAISY—(*C. maximum*). Very large flowers of pure white petals and yellow center. Adapts itself to any soil and location. Excellent for cut flowers. Keep the flowers picked and they continue to bloom from June till September. 18". ABC.

PAINTED DAISY. (*Pyrethrum roseum*). Charming flowers on long stems, very similar to Shasta Daisy. Colors varying from deep red, through all shades of pink, to pure white. Feathery foliage. Excellent for cut flowers. 1-2'. ABC. June-July.

GIANT DAISY. (*C. uliginosum*). Unusually large flowers of the Shasta type, often measuring three inches across. Fine for cut flowers and for the tall border. August to October. 4-5'. ABC.

WINTER CHRYSANTHEMUMS. (*C. hybridum*). One of the most prized of the very late blooming perennials; often remaining in full bloom in the garden till Thanksgiving. The following collection covers four of the very best large early blooming and four of the most desirable late blooming varieties. September to December. 3-4'. ABC.

- Autumn Glow. Medium, red, late.
- Eva. Large, delicate pink, early.
- Glory of Seven Oaks. Large, golden yellow, early.
- L'Argentuilaise. Large, chestnut brown, early.
- Oconta. Very large, white, early.
- Old Homestead. Medium, pink, late.
- Snowclad. Medium, white, late.
- Yellow Queen. Medium, yellow, late.

CONVALLARIA LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. (*C. Majalis*). A dainty, lovely herb with pure waxy-white flowers in gracefully drooping racemes. Handsome foliage for ground cover. Must have partial or complete shade. May. 6". ABC.

COREOPSIS—COREOPSIS

COREOPSIS. (*C. lanceolata grandiflora*). Rich golden yellow; one of the most constant flowering of all perennials; blooming freely practically all summer; fine for cut flowers; very attractive in the garden. June-October. 20". ABC.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

The richest and deepest blue of the flower kingdom. Perfectly hardy in any sunny, well drained soil, where they can remain undisturbed for years. By cutting off the flowers when in full bloom, new ones will quickly appear. Fine for cut flowers and indispensable in the flower garden. Planted with Phlox Miss Lingard (white) or Madonna Lily (white) or with Coreopsis (yellow) you have wonderful color combinations for the June and July garden every year. The following are the best varieties—

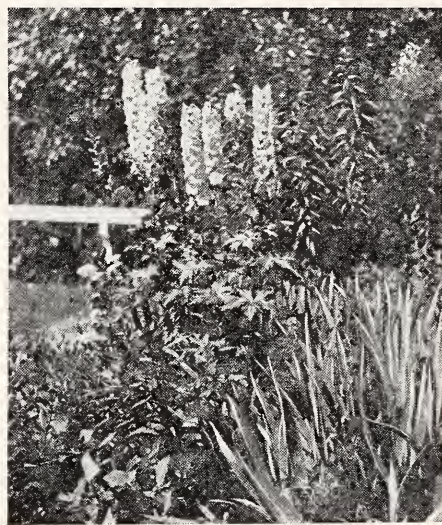
HYBRID LARKSPUR. (*D. hybridum*). Flowers in dense racemes in varying shades of blue. June and September. 4'. ABC.

SKY LARKSPUR. (*D. belladonna*). An old favorite, with uniformly transparent sky-blue flowers. June and Sept. 4'. ABC.

CHINESE LARKSPUR. (*D. grandiflorum*). Finely divided foliage; dwarf habit; flowers in varying shades of blue, often with white or yellow maskings. July-September. 2'. ABC.

HARDY LARKSPUR. (*D. formosum*). Deep blue flowers in tall spikes. Foliage especially dark and divided. June-July. 5'. AC ABC.

BEE LARKSPUR. (*D. elatum*). Large blue flowers on straight racemes; color deep blue, throated with violet. June-September. 4'. ABC.



Larkspur

DIANTHUS—SWEET WILLIAM AND HARDY PINKS

SWEET WILLIAMS. (*D. barbatus*). A riot of color from almost black through all shades of red and pink to pure white; many flowers variegated with all above colors splashed in delightful combinations in the same bloom. June-July. 15". ABC. The two named varieties most in demand are Newport (a very lively pink) and Scarlet Beauty (bright clear red).

SCOTCH PINKS. (*D. plumarius*). Extremely free bloomer of highly fragrant single and semi-double flowers of pink, rose and lavender shades, sometimes almost white. Fine for cut flowers. Handsome blue-green foliage nearly evergreen. June-August. 10". ABC.

MAIDEN PINK. (*D. deltoides*). A great profusion of deep pink flowers nearly hiding the plant during May and June. This variety was one of the most admired flowers exhibited by us at the National Peony Show of 1924. May-June. 9". ABC.

HARDY CARNATIONS. (*D. latifolia atrococcinea*). Large, double and semi-double flowers; mostly deep, bright red in color; very attractive in the garden and especially fine for cut flowers. June-July. 18". ABC.

DICENTRA—BLEEDING HEART

TRUE BLEEDING HEART. (*D. spectabilis*). Large, rosy-red, heart shaped flowers clustered linearly along drooping stems. Must have partial shade. May-June. 2'. ABC.

WILD BLEEDING HEART. (*D. eximia*). Flowers not so large as the above. When planted in partial shade will continue to bloom practically all summer. Very finely cut foliage. 2'. May-September. ABC.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

FOXGLOVE. (*D. purpurea gloxineiflora*). Flowers in large clustered spikes, ranging from deep purple to rose pink and white. Not hardy. A biennial which should not be transplanted in the fall and which generally dies out after the second year unless it reseeds itself. June-July. 3'. A.

FUNKIA—PLANTAIN LILY

PLANTAIN LILY. This family should be more generally planted. Of the four varieties listed below, all succeed well in shade or partial shade, where most flowers fail. All have very attractive foliage and very dainty flowers in late summer. We offer the following varieties-

FORTUNEI. Flowers pale lilac, funnel-shaped on drooping racemes. July to September. 18". ABC.

OVATA. Flowers lavender to deep blue. June-July. 15". ABC.

SIEBOLDIANA. Leaves metallic blue. Small blue flowers among the foliage. July. 12". ABC.

SUBCORDATA. Flowers waxy white on large spikes. Very large, light green foliage. Must have shade. August-September. 3'. ABC.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

GAILLARDIA. (*G. aristata grandiflora*). One of the most remarkable blooming plants. Gorgeous blood crimson and yellow in large daisy-like flowers all summer. Good cut flower. June-October. 20". ABC.

GYPSOPHILA—BABY'S BREATH

BABY'S BREATH. (*G. paniculata*). A good filler in the flower garden or border to cover bare places during the summer. The mist-like bloom of white feathery flowers are indispensable for trimming summer bouquets. July-August. 2-3'. ABC.

HELENIUM—HELEN FLOWER

HELEN FLOWER. (*H. autumnale superbum*). Prized mostly because of its season of bloom, late fall when other flowers are scarce. Full spreading heads of deep golden-yellow flowers from August till October. Can also supply variety Riverton Gem, similar to above except suffused with light red. August-October. 5'. ABC.



Gaillardia

HEMEROCALLIS—DAY LILY

LEMON LILY. (*H. flava*). Clear, canary yellow, trumpet shaped flowers on tall flower stem. Very good for cutting. Adapted to all soils, sun or shade, very hardy and enduring. June-July. 2'. ABC.

TAWNY DAY LILY. (*H. flava*). Similar to Lemon Lily except that flowers are larger and of orange-bronze color. June-August. 3'. ABC.

THUNBERG'S DAY LILY. (*H. Thunbergii*). Identical with Lemon Lily except that it blooms much later. July-September. 2'. ABC.

HEUCHERA—CORAL BELLS

CORAL BELLS. (*H. sanguinea*). One of the best of the low growing perennials for beauty in the garden and for cut flowers. Dark crimson flowers are born high above the foliage. June-September. 2'. ABC.

HIBISCUS—ROSE MALLOW

MALLOW. (*H. moscheutos*). Tall growing perennials somewhat like the Hollyhock except that the single flowers of white, pink and red are much larger. Very attractive foliage. August-September. 4'. AB.

IRIS—FLEUR-DE-LIS

GERMAN IRIS. (*I. Germanica*). Wonderful improvements have been made in recent years in breeding new varieties of German Iris. They now rank next to the peony in popularity. In this family we have the greatest diversity of color—literally all the colors of the rainbow. They are entirely hardy, adaptable to all manner of soils and locations; fine for cut flowers; always to be depended on in the north for Memorial Day. Iris can be planted along walks or drives or in the borders of the



Iris



HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS—Continued

shrubby. When planted in large masses, you get usually good effects. If cut when buds are about ready to open, the flower will expand in the house and last a long time because new buds will open and replace those which fade. The following list is a careful selection of a few of the very choicest kinds we grow in nursery; highly recommended by us. Figures following the name indicate their rating by the American Iris Society. The upright petals of the Iris are called "standards" and the drooping pedals are called the "falls."

- AUREA.** 7.4. Falls and standard chrome yellow. Flowers large. Best pure yellow.
- CELESTE.** 7.1. Falls light blue; standards grayish blue. An old favorite.
- CORDELIA.** 7.1. Falls velvety crimson edged with rose; standards rosy lilac.
- FLAVESCENS.** 7.0. Soft yellow; fragrant; especially good for cutting.
- FLORENTINA.** 7.6. Falls and standards creamy white, overlaid with lavender. Early.
- HER MAJESTY.** 7.3. Falls rose pink, veins darker, standards rose pink.
- KHARPOT.** 7.4. Violet purple. Early.
- KOCHIL.** 7.2. Rich claret purple. Stalk short and well branched. Early flowering.
- LORELY.** 7.9. Falls purple and cream; standards yellow; splashed with purple. Profuse bloom.
- MADAM CHEREAU.** 7.4. Falls and standards edged with clear blue. Showy.
- PALLIDA DALMATICA.** 8.8. One of the finest of the type. Strong growing; very large flowers. Standards delicate lavender; falls deep lavender, shaded blue.
- PRINCESS BEATRICE.** 9.5. Light to lavender violet. An improved Pallida dalmatica.
- PROSPER LAUGIER.** 8.3. Falls ruby purple; standards bronze red. One of the best bronzes.
- QUEEN OF THE MAY.** 7.4. Rose lilac; almost pink.

CRIMEAN OR DWARF IRIS. (*I. pumilla*). A very neat, low growing Iris of clear blue; very earliest of all; blooming ten days to two weeks before any other iris. April-May. 12". ABC.

JAPANESE IRIS. (*I. Kaempferi*). Very refined and desirable. A gorgeous array of colors; nearly one month later than the German Iris. Plant in cool moist location and give plants plenty of water during the blooming period. Colors blue, white and gold combinations. June-July. 3'. ABC.

SIBERIAN IRIS. (*I. siberica*). Long, grass-like leaves in close tufts with clusters of very graceful flowers; generally blooming just ahead of the German Iris. Tall branched stems; fine for cutting. Colors blue and white. May-June. 2-3'. ABC.

LILIUM—LILY

Hardy lilies are the most stately, attractive and least understood of all garden plants. Many folks figure they cannot grow lilies in their garden because of some adverse experience or disappointment in the past. That's largely because you do not know them well enough. Some varieties—like tigrinum, splendens, Wallacei, elegans and candidum—are as easy to grow as the Iris or peony; while others like the Auratum and the two speciosum listed below are subject to fungus when not sprayed and require special treatment as to drainage and planting on account of sending out feeding roots both above and below the bulbs. By planting in any well drained garden soil, using plenty of sand with heavy soil, both below the bulbs and in the soil covering them—never using manure in direct contact with the bulbs and you will have no trouble in growing to perfection the first five varieties named above. These should be planted about five inches deep and the Auratum and speciosums fully 10 inches deep.

Following is a list of the very best lilies for planting in your locality:

- AURATUM.** (*Gold-banded Lily*). Exquisite, large, ivory-white, with medium band of light yellow and raised purple spots. Should be planted deep in soil well sanded and well drained. Partial shade is best. July-August. 4'. ABC.
- CANADENSE.** (*Canada Lily*). Native species of easiest culture. Red to yellow spotted flowers on recurving stems. June-July. 3'. ABC.
- CANDIDUM.** (*Madonna Lily*). The best and most popular white lily. Pure pearl-white flowers borne along a strong stem. Plant in masses with Larkspur for blue and white color combinations. June-July. 3'. ABC.
- ELEGANS.** (*umbellatum*). A very hardy, fungus proof lily; yellow and orange to red on rather short, stiff stems. Good foliage. June-July. 2'. ABC. Variety Wallacei, very similar to above; deep orange spotted with black.
- REGEL LILY.** (*L. regale*). Very hardy; new; predicted to become the Easter Lily of the future. Flowers white, suffused with pink and beautiful yellow center. Very fragrant. June-July. 3'. ABC.
- SPECIOSUM.** (*Japanese Lily*). Sometimes called Showy Lily. Flowers white suffused with pink to red; raised spots blood-red. Rather difficult of culture. Must be planted deep, in sand with sandy soil above. Must be sprayed for fungus and should have shade from midday sun. We offer this species in two varieties—rubrum as above described and album which is almost white, only slightly suffused with pink. August-September. 3'. AB.
- TIGRINUM.** (*Tiger Lily*). Orange red flowers in great clusters. Remarkable thrifty; adapted to all kinds of soil and locations. The best of the old-fashioned lilies. Especially fine when planted in the border or in front of tall shrubs. We also offer variety splendens, an improved variety of the above. July-August. 4'. ABC.

Linum—Flax

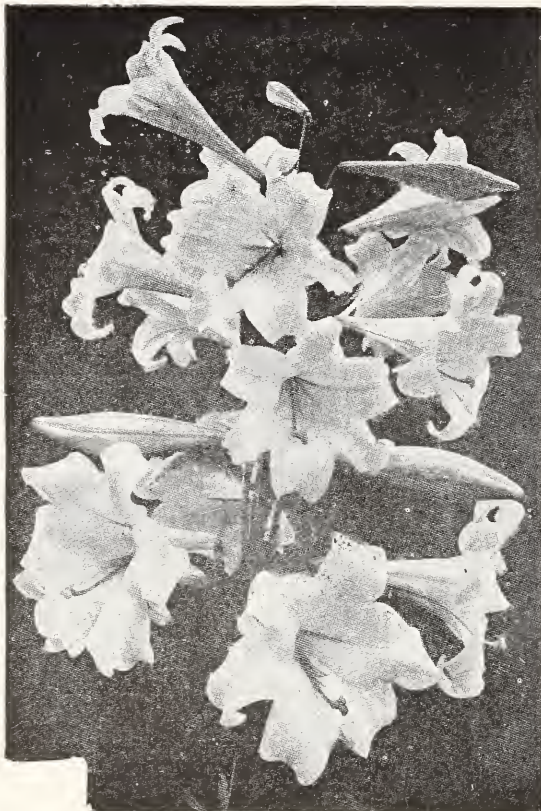
PERENNIAL FLAX. (*L. Perenne*). Light feathery plants of open, delicate growth; very free and continuous bloomers. Sapphire-blue flowers on slender upright stems. A fresh crop of flowers every morning all summer. 2'. ABC.

Mertensia—Bluebell

BLUE BELLS. (*M. virginica*). Pretty, tubular blue flowers changing to pink. Fine for the early spring border. Blooms with the tulips. April-May. 18". ABC

Myosotis—Forget-me-not

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*M. palustris*). Low growing plants for carpeting, edging or ground cover; especially thrifty in damp, shady places. Tiny, bright blue flowers from April till July. 12". ABC.



Lilies



Peonies

"Peonies rival the rose in popularity both in the garden and for cut flowers".

The peony is more safe and practical for the home garden than the rose. It is absolutely hardy, requires no special care as to spraying, pruning or winter protection and is adapted to all ordinary garden soils, well enriched. By carefully selecting varieties of early, medium and late you can have peonies in bloom in your garden for a period of six weeks.

The peony is a gross feeder and appreciates rich soil. Don't plant near trees or large shrubs. When you plant peonies to get maximum bloom for ten to fifteen years, dig the holes fully two feet deep; fill the lower foot with a mixture of equal parts of good top soil and well rotted manure; fill the top foot with very best garden soil free from manure. Fresh manure should never be used, either when planting or as top dressing, as it injures the buds and causes crown rot.

Plant peonies at least three feet apart and not too deep. The top buds of the roots should not be more than two inches below the level surface of the ground. Bank the earth over the roots when planting in the fall and level it down the following spring. When cutting flowers, always leave some foliage on the remaining stem. Every flower stalk cut below the foliage, dies and rots and this rot sometimes injures the roots.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. Light, rosy pink mingled with narrow petals of creamy white. Early Mid-season.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Large, round, pure white; very fine Mid-season.

COURONNE D' OR. Pure white with yellow center. Center petals often flecked with carmine. Late mid-season.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Pure white crown with sulphur-white center. No crimson flecks. Free bloomer. Early.

EDULUS SUPERBA. Probably the very earliest of all the large double peonies. Called the "Decoration Day Peony." Bright pink. Very early.

EDUARD ANDRE—Magnificent brilliant crimson. Mid-season.

FELIX CROUSSE Brilliant, flaming red with unusually bright and full center. Very fine. Late mid-season.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. By far the best early white; center petals flecked with crimson. Flowers in great clusters. Very attractive for the border or garden. Very early.

FRANCIS ORTEGAT—Rich, dark red; semi-double; early mid-season when other red peonies are rather scarce.

FULGIDA—Dark red with silvery tips. Mid-season.

GOLDEN HARVEST. A very large, variegated flower covering the greatest range of colors in a single bloom. Outer petals pink; center white, carmine tipped. Yellow stamens. Mid-season.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Rich dark crimson; beautiful rose-shaped buds. In color, fragrance and form, it compares favorably with the finest roses. Mid-season.

HUMEI. Cherry pink with silvery tips; drooping stems. Very late.

KARL ROSENFELD. Very large, globular, dark crimson. Brilliant and striking; slightly fragrant. Splendid keeper as a cut flower. Mid-season.

LA COQUETTE—A pretty combination of bright rose and salmon pink; center flecked carmine; fragrant. Mid-season.

LA TULIPE—Lilac-white; outer guards striped crimson. Large and fine. Late mid-season.

MARGUERITE GERARD. Large, white, semi-rose; pale hydrangea pink, nearly white, great globe of white center petals flecked with carmine. A very fine variety. Mid-season.

MARIE LEMOINE. The finest late white. Pure white with cream white center. Flowers cut from our Marie Lemoine the latter part of June, kept in perfect shape in the office vase till after July 4th. Very late.

MEISSONIER. Dark, reddish-purple, full double flowers on wiry stems. The coloring is wonderfully rich and brilliant. Mid-season.

MIKADO. Japanese single peony; rose-pink to fiery crimson, with gold-tipped center. Late mid-season.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. Shell pink, yellow center; its delicacy of bud and bloom equals the finest roses. Very fragrant. The most beautiful of the bomb-shaped peonies. A good keeper. Early mid-season.

ROSE FRAGRANS. Probably the most fragrant of them all. Very large, compact, globular. Dark rose-pink with red reflex. Very late.



PEONIES—Continued



Peony—*Rubra Superba*

RUBRA SUPERBA. The best late red. Deep rose crimson to purple, very fine purple buds. The most prolific of all peonies in great profusion of bloom. Practically all flowers on single, unbranched stems, making this the most valuable cut flower peony in the country. Late mid-season.

SOUVENIER. On account of its bright, silvery reflex, souvenir is classed with the pinks though its color is really a clear, cherry red. Very fine. Late Mid-season.

TRIUMPH. Pale, hydrangea pink, splashed with red; guard petals changing to nearly white. Mid-season.

WHITE JAPAN. Pure white, single, Japanese peony; very large, often measuring eight inches across; with bright yellow center. Very attractive and unusual. Mid-season.

PAPAVER—POPPY

ORIENTAL POPPY. Enormous flowers often six to eight inches across; orange to deep scarlet; too bright to satisfy some tastes. A little difficult to transplant but perfectly hardy and enduring when once established. We also offer variety *Mrs. Perry* which is a beautiful shade of bright pink. June-July. 4'. ABC.

ICELAND POPPY. (*P. nudicale*). Yellow and white bell shaped flowers on long slender stems; very dainty and attractive. Pick for cut flowers in early morning. May-September. 1'. ABC.

PENSTEMON—BEARD TONGUE

BEARDED PENSTEMON. (*P. barbatus Torreyi*). Easily grown plants with daisy-like foliage and attractive bright scarlet, tubular flowers along tall drooping stems. Very good for bouquets. July-August. 4-5'. ABC.

PHLOX—HARDY GARDEN PHLOX

Among the most permanent and satisfactory of the hardy perennials, especially prized for its brilliant color from pure white, through all shades of pink and red to blue and purple. The whites and pinks are especially attractive. Perfectly hardy, adapted to ordinary garden soil; spray occasionally with bordeaux for fungus and Black Leaf for red spider. From a long list growing in our nurseries, we have selected the following as covering the best colors and healthiest types:

BARON VON DEDUM. Tall growing. Large heads of bloom. Lustrous blood-red.

ECLAIREUR. Medium tall; purple carmine with lighter center.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL. [Very large stalks. Salmon with pink center.

GIFCON. Peach blossoms. A very beautiful shade of pink. Rather dwarf habit.

MRS. JENKINS. Tallest of the pure whites; very large heads.

MISS LINGAARD. The very earliest of all Phlox to come into bloom. Dark, glossy foliage. Great clusters of pure white flowers. Fine to plant with Larkspurs for color combination.

PANTHEON. Cerise-salmon with white center.

RICHARD WALLACE. White, with rosy-crimson eye.

R. P. STRUTHERS. A bright rose carmine. Probably the most attractive and most popular bright red Phlox.

WALTER RALEIGH. Nearly blue with purple shading.

CREeping PHLOX. (*P. subulata*). Nearly evergreen. Very attractive foliage, one of the hardiest and best ground cover plants. Literally covered with pink or white bloom in early spring. Fine to use at the edge of walk or steps. April-May. 6". ABC.

PHYSALIS—JAPANESE LANTERN

JAP. LANTERN. (*P. Franchetti*). Prized for its great abundance of bright red, lantern-shaded seed capsules; attractive in the garden during late fall and winter; fine for winter house decoration. Sprouts badly; therefore plant only in out-of-way corners of the garden. September-December. 18". ABC.

PLATYCODON—BALLOON FLOWER

BALLOON FLOWER. (*P. grandiflorum*). A very hardy and adaptable plant for either sun or shade, with rather large, open, bell-shaped flowers; either blue or white. Balloon-shaped ball just before the flowers open. June-September. 3'. ABC.

DWARF BALLOON FLOWER. (*P. Marisei*). Similar to the above. Flowers blue. Very dwarf habit. Plants need no staking. June-September. 18". ABC.

RANUNCULUS—BUTTERCUP

CREeping BUTTERCUP. (*R. acris flora Plena*). Spreading in habit somewhat like the strawberry plant. Rich, glossy, double golden yellow flowers in May and June. 8". ABC.

RUDBECKIA—CONE FLOWERS

GOLDEN GLOW. (*R. laciniata*). Large, daisy-like flowers with lemon-yellow re-curved ray florets. Tall and coarse growing. July-August. 5'. ABC.

PURPLE CONEFLOWER. (*R. purpurea*). Flowers pinkish purple. July-August. 5'. ABC.

SALVIA—SAGE

BLUE SALVIA. (*S. azurea*). Hardy perennial plants fine for the border. Sky blue flowers. August-September. 4'. ABC.

SEDUM—STONECROP

LIVE-FOREVER. (*S. spectabilis*). Thick, light green leaves, nearly evergreen. Flat cymes of rosy-purple flowers. August-October. 15". ABC.

LOVE ENTANGLE. (*S. acre*). A creeping plant with mossy, bright green evergreen foliage and small flowers in yellow masses. June-July. 3". ABC.



Phlox

Mock Orange



1

Spirea Van Houttei



Common Snowball



3

Weigelia Rosea



Althea



Forsythia



Deutzia



9

Lilac

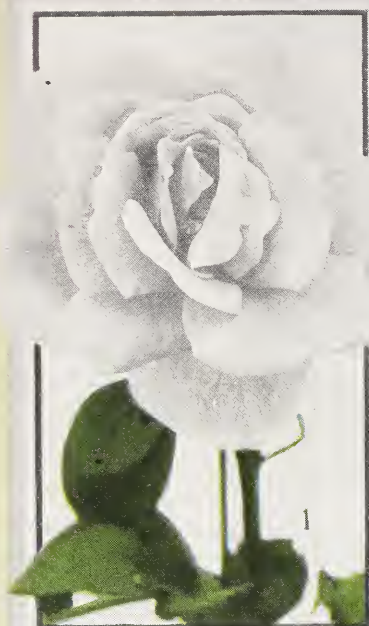


7

Honeysuckle



8



1. F. K. Druschki
2. Mrs. Aaron Ward
3. Pink Radiance

4. Climbing American Beauty.

5. Gruss an Teplitz
6. K. A. Victoria
7. Prince Camille

SPIREA—MEADOW SWEET

ASTILBE. (*Goat's Beard*). Graceful plumes of white or pink flowers. Dark, glossy, decorative foliage. Very fine for cutting. In great demand by the florists. June-July. 2'. ABC.

DROPWORT. (*S. filipendula*). Very attractive fern-like foliage; low tufted, with white flowers in flat cymes raised on rather erect stems. Very desirable hardy flower. June-July. 18". ABC.



STATICE—THRIFT

SEA LAVENDER. (*S. Latifolia*). Great clouds of tiny, mist-like bluish-purple flowers in July and August. Fine for bouquets. Very dainty. 24'. ABC.

STOKESIA—STOKE'S ASTER

STOKE'S ASTER. (*S. cyanea*). Blue, corn flower aster very good for cut flowers. Thrives best in a dry, sunny place. August-October. 2'. ABC.

TROLLIUS—GLOBE FLOWER

GLOBE FLOWER. (*T. Europeus*). Very large, double, lemon yellow flowers in early spring. In bloom at the same time with Darwin and late May flowering Tulips. Very fine. May 2'. ABC.

VIOLA—HARDY VIOLETS

HYBRID VIOLETS. (*V. cornuta hybrida*). Tufted, low-growing plants with faintly scented flowers the size of small pansies. In bloom all summer. Can supply named varieties or colors in pure white, yellow, blue and purple; also in variegated colors. Much more valuable than the pansy which is biennial and dies out at the end of the second year while the violets remains in the hardy garden ten to fifteen years without transplanting. All summer. 8". ABC.

VERONICA—SPEEDWELL

SPIKE-FLOWERED SPEEDWELL. (*V. spicata*). Blue flowers in dense spikes from June to August. Good for cutting. 30". ABC.

SPEEDWELL. (*V. longifolia subsessilis*). A compact growing plant, fine for the border; flowers large, intense blue. August-September. 2'. ABC.

YUCCA—SPANISH BAYONET

ADAM'S NEEDLE. (*Y. filamentosa*). A striking plant of tropical appearance. Long sword-like leaves are evergreen; tall stalks of beautiful, creamy-white bell-shaped flowers during June and July. 6'. ABC.

Galesburg, Ills.

My order was delivered this morning and was very satisfactory—in fact never saw finer plants. I thank your firm also Mr. Prim your salesman for such fine stock and courteous treatment.

M. R. Hopkins

Clay Center, Kas.

I received my Pin Oak trees the other day, and they sure are dandies.

Dr. L. E. Alquist

Hanover, Penna.

A few words to call your attention to the special "Capital" tulip collection of 50 bulbs purchased from you in November. I wish to state that those tulips are in every way more than you recommended them as they are of the most wonderful growth, finest large flowers of the finest colors and last but not least the most fragrant of all flowers. I shall surely recommend them as well as show these fine flowers to my friends. I consider them worth ten times the price paid for them.

John H. Lohr

Des Moines, Iowa

I am enclosing a bank draft to cover the amount on enclosed statement. We thank you for your service and find the plants more than you claimed.

J. H. Tinius

Harlan, Iowa

You ask how soon I plan on starting. I will be glad to sell to the first man who wants to buy. The Capital City Nurseries stands head and shoulders above any other company here in Harlan. I hear good words on every hand for you. I know that there can be good sales made here this season.

J. G. Parker

Likes Perennial Flowers Because They Require Little Care

L. B. Spinney, president of the Ames, Iowa, garden club is a flower lover but a real busy man. He hasn't a great deal of time to tend to a flower garden, but he gets around this difficulty by growing mostly perennials.

"Iris, tulips, peonies and phlox are my favorites," says Spinney, "because they are easily grown, they are beautiful, and they require very little attention." Around these flowers, the Spinney garden is built. About the only attention these perennials require is a little weeding in the spring, occasional mulching and stirring of the soil in the fall.—Peoples Popular Monthly, Sept., 1925.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting Only

After the long dreary winter, we are all flower hungry in early spring. The bright colors of the Tulip, Narcissus, Hyacinth, Crocus and Snowdrop appeal to the eye as the first notes of the robin appeal to the ear. Because they bloom so very early in the spring, they naturally must make their root growth the fall previous; therefore, all the following list of hardy bulbs for early spring cheer can be planted in the *fall only*. Unless you plant in regular or formal beds; the best method is to plant in scattered groups or patches at the edge of the shrubbery or flower borders or beneath the trees. Any well drained soil will do. If the bulbs are set in sand they will well repay this extra trouble. A dressing of mulch or well rotted manure, *after the ground is slightly frozen*, is highly beneficial to all bulbs and especially necessary for Hyacinths and the more tender Narcissus.

Send for our special bulb folder which lists and describes scores of named varieties in the respective bulb families.

CROCUS

Rather large, funnel-shaped flowers with extremely brilliant coloring in shades of white, yellow, lavender and purple. Plant three to four inches apart and two to three inches deep. March and April. 8". ABC.

GALANTHUS—SNOWDROP

The first to unfold the good news of spring, the gently drooping petals often come before the snow is quite gone. Thrive best in moist, shady spots and supply an abundance of blue and white flowers, fine for cutting. March-April. 6". ABC.

HYACINTH

The essence of fragrance and soft colors. Flowers densely set on single stalks in colors pure white and yellow with varying shades of pink, red, lavender and purple. March-April. 12". ABC. (Protect with mulch in winter.)

NARCISSUS

Including Jonquils, Daffodils and the Poet Narcissus, this family has brought delight to flower lovers for many centuries. They can be planted in beds, in the flower garden, in the border with the shrubbery or naturalized in the lawn grass. Sandy, well drained soil, partial shade; plenty of moisture and food insure long life, an abundance of flowers each year in various colors largely yellow and white. No attempt is made in this catalogue to list and describe the more than forty varieties we are growing in nurseries here. Send for special bulb booklet; free for the asking.

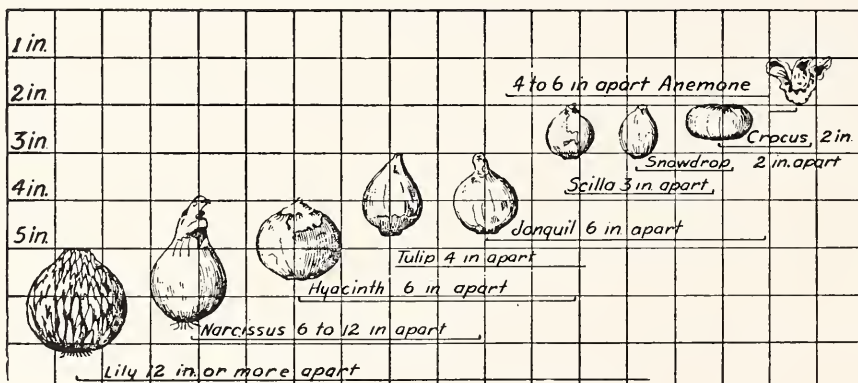
TULIP

The tulip, in spring, brings us myriad colors and shades of a wonderful richness in texture. Its wealth of color and perfect form remind us of oriental magnificence and of the Turk who fostered its early development. Tulips, like the other hardy bulbs, prefer well drained soil, an occasional



Daffodils

top dressing of well rotted manure or other plant food and should be transplanted at least once every five years for best results. When transplanting, dig them up in July as soon as the tops have died down, store them in a dry place, out of the sun, for two weeks and then plant them in the newly prepared ground. Send for booklet on hardy bulbs, listing and describing the very best varieties of Early Single; Early Double, Darwins; May Flowering and Breeder Tulips which we offer during the summer and fall—all first size bulbs directly imported from one of the best and most reliable Holland growers.



Planting Depths for Bulbs

Tender Bulbs for Spring Planting

This class should be treated in the nature of an annual, that is the roots or bulbs should be dug each fall before severe freezing, stored in a cool, dry cellar, divided and replanted the following spring. They reach perfection in late summer and fall, when many flowers are faded and gone and therefore well repay the trouble of digging, storing and replanting, each year. If you wish to have a longer blooming period, then don't plant all your roots or bulbs at once but at intervals of a week to ten days apart, during April and May.

CANNA

Their showy foliage in green and bronze, crowned with masses of red, pink and yellow flowers, display great attractiveness when properly used in beds or in background planting; but rather too loud and glaring to use in connection with other hardy flowering plants.

CITY OF PORTLAND—Very fine pink flowers.

PRESIDENT—Dwarf growing; brilliant scarlet.

RED KING HUMBERT—Red flowers; green foliage.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT—Yellow flowers; bronze foliage.

DAHLIA

Very showy in late fall bloom; in great variety of form and colors; not so loud and glaring as the canna. They may be planted with the tall shrubbery; or in clumps in the rear or at the side of the garden, or in beds. While there are not many new and high priced varieties on the market; we are listing here only a few of the most reliable and least expensive sorts.



Dahlia

ARABELLE—Light amber, shading to pink.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE—Rich salmon; very fine.

FLORADORA—Dark cardinal red.

F. I. BATEMAN—Large, clear yellow.

HENRY PATRICK—Pure white.

RED HUSSAR—Rich, scarlet ball.

ROYAL PURPLE—Dark purple.

SYLVIA—Pink, shading to white.

GLADIOLI

The interest in "Glad's" in recent years has been tremendous. The flowers are of every describable color; one of the most desirable of all garden cut flowers and give wonderful effect in the garden when planted in large masses.

Plant at intervals during April, May and June to get a succession of bloom. Sunny, well drained preferred. Plant one to three inches deep. Remove the faded flowers daily. Dig in the fall after the first heavy frost. Store in dark, well ventilated place where it does not freeze.

We supply No. 1 blooming size bulbs.

ALICE TIPLADY—Orange.

AMERICA—Lavender pink.

BARON HULOT—Purple.

CRIMSON GLOW—Crimson.

EVELYN KIRTLAND—Rosy pink.

FRANCIS KING.

HERADA—Mauve.

LeMARECHAL FOCH—Lavender pink.

MARY FENNEL—Lavender.

MRS. FRANCES KING—Vermilion red.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Rosy pink with crimson blotch.

PEACE—White.

SCHWABEN—Amber yellow.

WAR—Blood red



Gladiolus



Evergreens for Windbreaks

For the farm home, the orchard, the feed lot; no permanent protection from the winter's cold blasts can be so readily and inexpensively secured as by the planting of an evergreen windbreak. When properly located back of the protected areas, nothing will add so much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home, both summer and winter. Every farm home owner will admit that an evergreen windbreak will save fuel, will save feed to stock and will add greatly to the comfort of the whole place. The cost of the windbreak is comparatively little—every owner can afford the expense *provided*, he can be reasonably sure the trees will live after he plants them.

Thousands of dollars have been wasted in the Middle West in trying to get evergreen windbreaks established. Much of this waste has been due to the selection of the wrong varieties of evergreens to plant. The variety must be hardy of course, but more important still, it must be one of the few varieties that makes a good system of *fibrous roots*. The very best hardy evergreens for windbreak planting—hardy and with fibrous roots—are the Norway Spruce and the White Pine, the only two that we recommend for windbreak planting.

A double row windbreak is generally sufficient. By planting White Pine in the outside row one rod apart and Norway Spruce in the inside row, also one rod apart, with the two rows eight feet apart in broken joints, thus you have both the high and low screen, with minimum loss of ground and least cost.

Don't order your evergreens from the so-called "evergreen specialist" because he must handle such great quantities of evergreens in a rush that the roots are badly exposed to sun and air and the stock often hurriedly and poorly packed for shipment. At our nurseries, we aim to grow only enough evergreens to supply our regular customers for other stock and all our evergreens are dug with least exposure, carefully packed in airtight, weatherproof bales and boxes, to reach you in good growing condition. You must be careful not to expose the roots but immediately upon arrival to unpack them and dip the roots in a thick mud grout, leaving them there while the holes are being dug for planting. If water is handy, fill the hole about three-fourths full of good soil, about the roots then pour in at least a pail of water, working the plant so that the mud settles firmly about and between the roots; then after the water has all soaked away, fill the remainder of the hole and *do not tamp*. If no water is handy at planting time, then the earth must be firmly tamped about and between the roots, so that when planted the tree will stand firmly in the ground. Then cultivate the rows of evergreens once each week until July 1st when a heavy mulch of straw or litter should be applied to cover the ground thoroughly so as to keep it cool and moist during the hot harvest days. Following this method and using Capital City evergreens, you are reasonably sure to have a perfect stand and a good young windbreak at minimum cost.

See Zone Map on Page 4 for Planting

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most popular and most reliable of all evergreens for windbreaking plantings. Stands transplanting well; fairly rapid grower. Conical in form, wide at the base and pointed at the top; this makes the ideal windbreak evergreen for the inside row of your windbreak. 45' ABC.

WHITE PINE—The only one of the pines that forms a good system of fibrous roots for safe transplanting without earth ball, therefore the most valuable for windbreak planting. A handsome, graceful, five-needled variety, with smooth green bark. Very rapid growth, often growing three feet in a single season. Quarantined against shipment west of the line of the Missouri River on account of danger of White Pine Blister Rust infection. 60' ABC.



Ornamental Evergreens

Ornamental Evergreens



The demand for evergreens for the lawn and for landscape planting has increased more rapidly than the call for any other class of plant materials. While they are planted essentially for winter effect, you secure forms and colors also for summer beauty that cannot be attained with the use of any deciduous trees or plants. Evergreens are all deep root feeders so that once established, they take very little plant food from the top soil.

The taller forms should be planted at the sides and rear of the yard or garden, where they enframe the picture and give it background. The low growing kinds or dwarfs may be used about the foundation walls; to fill in hard angles or to soften heavy corners. Plant them where they have an intimate relation to the activities of the home; where they can be seen and felt. They come in many shades of blue, green, yellow and brown and have texture and form unrivaled.

All our specimen ornamental evergreens are dug with solid balls of undisturbed earth about the roots, secured with burlap and twine—thus making it just as safe to transplant them as deciduous trees and plants. We pride ourselves not alone in growing one of the most complete assortments of ornamental evergreens in the Middle West but also in our careful method of digging and handling; thus greatly reducing the loss from transplanting.

A few large rocks or stones embedded in the bottoms of the holes where evergreens are to be planted, are recommended, though not absolutely necessary. The most essential point in the care of evergreens is to keep the earth mulched about the plants; never sprinkle the tops except to give them an occasional spray of "Black Leaf" during long periods of dry weather to control red spider.

ABIES—FIR

BALSAM FIR—(*A. balsamita*). Brighter, heavier needles than Spruce. Very attractive; fairly good form even while young; aromatic fragrance; succeeds best in partial shade. Half hardy. 30'. BC.

SILVER FIR—(*A. concolor*). The hardiest of the Firs for the Middle West as well as one of the most reliable and beautiful of all the tall growing evergreens. Heavy, silvery-green foliage; very stately and handsome; immune from both the pine scale and the red spider. 40'. ABC.

JUNIPERUS—CEDAR

CHINESE JUNIPER—(*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). The most valuable of the spreading Junipers; forming a broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches, and nodding branchlets. Perfectly hardy; attractive blue-green foliage which never sears or turns brown in winter. 12'. ABC.

CANADIAN JUNIPER—(*J. canadensis*). Spiny-pointed, dark blue glaucous foliage; a handsome dwarf of spreading, upright growth; fine for foundation planting or with shrubs. Seems to be perfectly hardy when well established, though badly subject to searing, or browning of the foliage the first year or two after transplanting. Should be planted on north or east foundation only, or in partial shade. 5'. ABC.

SAVIN'S JUNIPER—(*J. sabina*). Dark, smooth, bluish green foliage; quite hardy and easy to establish. Many slender branches of spreading upright or procumbent growth; very neat for foundation planting and for rock work. 3-4'. ABC.

SILVER CEDAR—(*J. scopulorum*). A sport of the Red Cedar but more upright and pyramidal in growth; not so tall growing; light, silvery blue foliage. 15'. ABC.

RED CEDAR—(*J. virginiana*). Tapering and symmetrical; handsome bluish green foliage in summer and early fall, changing to bronze and red during late fall and winter. One of the most popular of all the pyramidal-shaped evergreens. 30'. ABC.



ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS—Continued



Red Cedar Group

FICEA—SPRUCE

WHITE SPRUCE—(*P. alba*). This is the native spruce of our northern woods; a compact, upright grower. Foliage in varying shades from blue to green. Succeeds best when planted in Zone C. In Zones A and B it is badly subject to red spider. 50'. C.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—(*P. canadensis*). A local form of white spruce, native in the Dakotas; more drought resistant than the type; more dwarf and compact on growth; softer and finer foliage. A very neat ornamental evergreen. 35'. BC.

NORWAY SPRUCE—(*P. excelsa*). This variety is more largely used for windbreak planting though there has been a very heavy demand for it recently for planting in the yard as live Christmas Tree. As it grows older the branches droop, giving somewhat a weeping effect. 75'. ABC.



COLORADO SPRUCE—(*P. pungens*). Native along the east slope of the Rockies; perfectly hardy; probably the most popular and most universally planted of all ornamental evergreens. Color of foliage ranges from deep green through varying blue forms to shining silver-blue. Grown from seed, only a small percentage of the seedlings are blue but all shades, whether blue or green, have the strong, sturdy, horizontal branches in distinct and regular whorls or layers. In form alone this is ranked as one of the most valuable for specimen planting. Subject to both scale and spider—the spider being quite troublesome during long dry periods—when the trees should be sprayed with soap suds or "Black Leaf." 40'. ABC.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE—(*P. pungens glauca*). A grafted or selected form of the above with uniformly silver-blue foliage; otherwise identical. 35'. ABC.

PINUS—PINE

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK PINE—(*P. nigra austriaca*). Stout, spreading branches; very dark, heavy, rigid foliage; one of the sturdiest of the tall growing pines for ornamental planting. Rather more difficult to transplant than White Pine because it taps badly and unless frequently transplanted when young, does not have adequate system of fibrous roots. 80'. ABC.



Concolor Fir

DWARF OR MUGHO PINE—(*P. montana mugho*). Low, round, regular, dwarf type; generally used in foundation planting, especially at entrances and along walks and drives. It is especially useful to furnish the rigid formal body to the dwarf Juniper clumps. When planted alone, it should be protected against dogs. 4'. ABC.

WHITE PINE—(*P. strobus*). A handsome, graceful, native variety with long slender, light-green needles; smooth, dark green bark. Rapid growing; very ornamental. Quarantined against shipment west of the line of the Missouri River on account of danger of White Pine Blister Rust infection. 50'. ABC.

TAXUS—YEW

DWARF JAPANESE YEW—(*T. cuspidata brevifolia*). Handsome, broadened, dark evergreen foliage with showy red fruits; rather upright branches; very neat and compact. Thrives best in partial shade though old plants on the home grounds have stood without injury for many years, in exposed locations, in full sunlight. 3'. ABC.

THUYA—ARBOR VITAE

We are really too far south for the entire Arbor Vitae family. We grow them in considerable quantity in nursery here, but often have heavy losses, the little trees remaining green all winter and then in March suddenly turning brown and dying. Sometimes, in wet, shady places they can be nursed along a good many years but fully ninety per cent of all the Arbor Vitae planted in the region of Des Moines and southward, fail before the end of the third year. We list and describe a few of the hardiest type but cannot safely recommend any of them, except in Zone C.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—(*T. occidentalis*). Rather narrow, pyramidal compact head; short horizontal branches ascending at the ends. Light green foliage; subject to winter injury. Where hardy it makes one of the best evergreen hedges. 30'. BC.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE—(*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). Very columnar and regular in growth. Very attractive, light green compact foliage. Not hardy except in Zone C. 15'.

GLOBE ARBOR VITAE—(*T. occidentalis globosa*). Very compact, round head; dwarf and regular in growth; good only for strictly formal effect. Probably a little hardier than the type. 5'. BC.

TSUGA—HEMLOCK

CANADIAN HEMLOCK—As graceful in habit and form as the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. While partial shade is recommended, especially while they are becoming established; we find them far hardier and more reliable than the Arbor Vitae and fully as desirable. Open spreading habit, irregular whorled branches; handsome,



White Pine

dark green foliage. Especially fine when planted in small clumps. Succeeds best under trees or to the north and east of the house. Highly recommended by us. 25'. ABC.



Hemlock

Marshalltown, Iowa
 Enclosed find money order for \$23.75 as balance on my account. Everything I received was just fine—the best stock I ever planted.
 O. L. Hampton

Vallonia, Ind.
 Received the cherry trees and they sure look fine. Am very proud of them.
 Effie Jamison

Burlington, Iowa
 There have been several prospective buyers to see the stock you shipped me and were very favorably impressed with it. They would like to have your salesman come soon as he can. Please let me know when he can be here.
 A. L. Mitchell

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Spray Chart

Key for identification of insects and diseases
on trees shrubs and plants

	Pest	Description and Injury	Remedy	Time	Remarks
I	Leaf Eating or Chewing Insects	Worms, caterpillars, beetles and slugs. These insects devour the pulp of the leaves and cause wormy fruit.	Powdered arsenate of Lead. 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons or 2 level tablespoons per gallon of water. Perfectly safe to mix Lime-Sulfur for fungus (See below Sec. 5).	For leaf injury—spray as soon as pests appear. For wormy fruit—most important—spray when white petals have dropped from the bloom.	If paste is used, double the amount recommended for powdered Lead Arsenate. Complete spray for apples, pears, etc.— 1st—When blossoms show pink before opening. 2nd—When 95% petals have fallen. 3rd—10 to 14 days later. 4th—July 20 to 30.
II	Sucking Insects and Red Spider	Soft bodied Aphis or Plant Lice—green, black or red. Usually work on the new leaves at the tips of branches causing leaves to curl. Woolly aphis, detected by the white, cottony covering, is generally found on the bark and on the crown, near the ground line.	“Black Leaf 40” (Nicotine sulphate) 1½ pint nicotine, 2 lbs. soap per 50 gallons or 2 teaspoons Nicotine, 1 inch cube soap per gallon of water.	When pests appear. Repeat in ten days. Red Spider is very small. Can be best detected by web. Spray evergreens and plox for spider during any long dry spell.	Aphis and spider must be killed by contact. Cannot be poisoned like devouring insects. Begin at bottom and spray up. Spray thoroughly, especially underneath the leaves. Woolly Aphis should be thoroughly soaked with Nicotine solution.
III	Scale Insects	Oystershell, Scurfy and Elm scale attack the bark of trees and shrubs; easily detected account white or gray specks on the bark. Another family, White Pine scale attacks the needles of evergreens, especially the pines and spruces.	Miscibil Oil, such as Sunoco, Scalecide or Good Will—1 gallon of Oil to 12 gallons of Water, or ½ pint to 1 gallon of water.	Spray only during dormant season. Late winter or early spring is best. Except with evergreens, never apply when the leaves are on.	For control purposes, trees may be sprayed with strong solution of Nicotine when the young scales are hatching in June.
IV	Borers	These are the larvae of beetles or other flying insects which lay their eggs under the bark of the tree or plant. Easily detected by holes in the bark and deposit of sawdust casings.	I. Gouge out with wire and sharp knife. II. Squirt carbon bi-sulphide in the holes and plug with putty or clay. This gas penetrates the burrow and kills the worm.	Treat as soon as discovered. A good plan is to repeat the treatment in two weeks.	The best remedy for borers is a preventive treatment. Painting the bark of trees and plants with lime-sulphur each six weeks during the growing season will keep the borers away. Use 1 part dry lime-sulphur to 15 parts water.
V	External Fungus Diseases	Moulds, Mildew, Leaf Spots, Scab, Blotch and Fruit Rots. Detected by white and green or black moulds or yellow spots on the leaves. Leaves affected soon drop off. Not dangerous unless too many leaves lost.	Powdered Lime-sulfur 4 lbs. to 50 gallons or 3 tablespoons to each gallon of water. II. Liquid or Powdered Bordeaux, use one-half the quantity of lime Sulphur.	Spray as soon as injury appears. Repeat in ten days. Lead Arsenate may be combined with this spray for treatment of devouring insects. (See above, Se 1)	By far the safest plan is to control fungus with preventive treatment before the disease appears. Fungus is most active and virulent during periods of rain with hot weather. A spray with lime-sulfur immediately following such wet period is highly recommended.
VI	Internal Fungus Diseases	Bacterial Blights, Wilts, etc. Leaves wilt or turn brown; affected bark turns black. Very contagious.	Spray cannot reach trouble. Cut out and burn all affected twigs. Disinfect tools between cut by dipping in 5% solution of corrosive-sublimite. (Deadly Poison.)	When injury first appears. Repeat as often as it reappears.	Blight is carried by insects and other means and should be promptly destroyed. Appears most often during the rapid growing season of June and July.

Capital City Nurseries
Des Moines, Iowa

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