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### 62.73 <br> ANDRRRA minn Fall 1924



## ANDORRA NURSERIES, INC.

Wm. Warner Harper, President<br>W. Frazier Harrison, Vice Pres. and Treas.<br>J. Howes Humphreys, Secretary

## Directors

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## Directions for Ordering

## This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

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

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

PRICES.-Prices in this catalog cancel all previous lists, catalogs and quotations. Prices are subject to change without notice. Prices in this catalog include packing, except on special bulky pieces, for which cost of packing will be extra. Our prices are f. o. b. our shipping station, or for local delivery f. o. b. customer's place if within 20 miles of our Nurseries. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

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

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

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

## Forwarding and Shipping

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

INSPECTION.-Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.-All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade, and in good condition when shipped. Our stock is of the highest grade, thrifty and well grown, insuring its success if properly cared for after transplanting. WE CAN GIVE NO GUARANTEE ON THE LIFE OF STOCK, as we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

GOODS IN TRANSIT.-All goods are at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding companies and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition. CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE WHILE IN TRANSIT MUST BE MADE TO THE DELIVERY COMPANY. Have delivery agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill, promptly present your claim to the transportation company.


The Nursery Office as shown here is located on the Wissahickon Drive at City Line

## An Invitation to Andorra

Those interested in trees and plants out-of-doors are always cordially welcome at Andorra. Excellent highways through this beautiful rolling section of Pennsylvania, with its charm of colonial manor house and country-place, offer inviting roads from every direction to visitors in motor cars. TRAIN CONNECTIONS over the Chestnut Hill branches of both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads make Andorra a two-hour run out of New York and a half hour from the heart of Philadelphia to Chestnut Hill Stations; from Chestnut Hill a ten-minute ride on the City Line car brings one to the Nurseries. BY MOTOR from Philadelphia, go out the Parkway; along the East River Drive, continuing up the Wissahickon and Lincoln Drives to McCallum Street, turn left and follow thru to dead end, turning right on Mermaid Lane and follow good road, turning left on St. Martins Lane; follow thru, turning right over bridge at Highland Station, continuing three blocks to Germantown Avenue. Turn left to City Line and then left one square to the Nursery.

## Planting New Places

Offers a problem both interesting and difficult to those not entirely familiar with Trees and Plants in their relation to each other and their future effect as specimens or in masses.

The Andorra House Booklet. Shows the development of the grounds-its illustrations carry one through the construction period to the finished place, showing in a marked way how much can be done with a small property, when carefully planned and planted. A copy will be sent on request.

## Evergreen Trees

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names All Evergreens are lifted with soil and burlapped
ABIES concolor.
WHITE FIR. Tall, rapid growing; hardy rich silvery needles. For specimen or groups. 3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 750$ $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................. 850
5 to 6 ft. ................................. 1500
6 to 7 ft. ............................... . 2000
Specimens. Large and handsome-
8 to 10 ft . ................... $\$ 25.00$ to 5000
A. nordmanniana.

NORDMAN FIR. Tall; dark, glossy green foliage. Good specimen.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 850$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ............................... . 1000
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................... 1350
$51 / 2$ to 6 ft. ................................. 1500
6 to 7 ft. ................................ 2500
Specimens. Broad, spreading trees, from 8 to 16 ft . in height. . $\$ 30.00$ to 15000
A. veitchi.

VEITCH FIR.
6 to 7 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 1500$
7 to 8 ft. ................................... 2500
BIOTA (See THUJA).
CEDRUS atlantica.
MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Distinct in habit, tall pryamided type, gray-green foliage.
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 750$
C. atlantica glauca.

BLUE MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. Airy pyramidal tree with silvery-green needles. Use as specimen.
5 to 6 ft. .............................Each $\$ 750$
6 to 7 ft. ................................... 1000
12 to 13 ft . ................................... . . 2500
Specimens. 14 to 18 ft . Prices on application.
C. libani.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Its horizontal branches make it a picturesque specimen.
4 to 5 ft . .........................Each $\$ 1250$

5 to 6 ft. ................................. 1500
6 to 7 ft. .................................. 1750
7 to 8 ft. ................................. 2000
12 to 16 ft . .............. Prices on application.
CHAMAECYPARIS (See Retinospora, page 13, and Thujopsis, page 17.)
CRYPTOMERIA japonica, Drachioides.
JAPANESE TEMPLE CEDAR. Oriental in effect. As specimen or in groups.
10 to 12 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 2500$
14 to 16 ft . ............................... 3500

## CRYPTOMERIA japonica, Lobbi.

LOBB CRYPTOMERIA. Tall and slender. Splendid for Winter effect of dark bronzetinged foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen especially for setting off their temples.
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 1000$
5 to 6 ft. ................................ 1250
Specimens. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 3500
Specimens. 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft. ................. 7500
ILEX. (See also pages 27-63.)

## I. aquifolium.

ENGLISH HOLLY. Bright and cheery in Winter landscapes in protected corners.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 350$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . .................................. 450
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . .................................. 600
I. opaca.

AMERICAN HOLLY. Well known and hardier than the English Holly. Effective in
border groups or as specimens. Red Berries.

Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ........................ Each $\$ 275 \$ 2250$
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .............................. 4004320
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .................................. 450
3600
6000

412 to 5 ft. ...................................... 100
5 to 6 ft. ..................................... 1250
6 to 7 ft. .................... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
JUNIPERUS chinensis.
CHINESE JUNIPER. Precise columnar form; grayish-green foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen planting.
$51 / 2$ to 6 ft . .............................Each $\$ 900$
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to 8 ft. ................................... 1500
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft....... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
J. chinensis, albo-variegata.

WHITELEAF CHINESE JUNIPER. Tall pointed pyramid with attractive colored needles. For formal use.

J. chinensis, femina reevesi.

REEVES JUNIPER. Of free-growing form; more valued in mixed planting than formal use. Spreading upright branches.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ............................Each $\$ 750$
5 to 6 ft. ....................................... 900
6 to 7 ft. .................................... 1250
7 to 8 ft. .................................. . 2000
JUNIPERUS chinensis, pfitzeriana.
PFITZER JUNIPER. Its sweeping, gray-green branchlets give this broad, bushy typevalue for mixed planting.Per 10
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. spread ..............Each $\$ 350$ ..... $\$ 2750$
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. spread ..................... 500 ..... 4000
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 6000
A few large specimens. Prices on application.
J. chinensis, virginalis.
GLOBE CHINESE JUNIPER. Very low-growing; use in masses in low borderplanting.
15 to 18 in. spread Each $\$ 500$
18 to 24 in . spread ..... 600
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. spread ..... 750
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. spread ..... 1000
J. communis.
COMMON JUNIPER. Dense fastigiate form; grayish-green foliage. Valuable for formal effects.
$21 / 2$ to 3 Each $\$ 300$ ..... 2400
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 4000
5 to 6 ft . ..... 600
6 to 7 ft. ..... 750
J. communis, depressa plumosa.
PURPLE SPREADING JUNIPER. NEW in-troduction. Invaluable in Fall and Winterwhen foliage is tinged with rich purple.
12 to 15 in. spread .................Each $\$ 250$ ..... 2000
15 to 18 in. spread ..... 2400
18 to 20 in. spread ..... 3250
20 to 24 in . spread ..... 4000
24 to 30 in. spread ..... 600
J. communis, horizontalis douglasi.
WAUKEGAN JUNIPER. Dark green foliage.Low growing, spreading; of exceptional merit.
10 to 12 in. spread .Each \$2 502000
12 to 15 in. spread ..... 350 ..... 2800
8 to 10 in . x 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread ..... 3600
J . communis, suecica.
SWEDISH JUNIPER. For formal use. Slow-growing; gray-green needles. Tall columnar.3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 350$2750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ..... 4000
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 4800
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 6000
6 to 7 ft. ..... 8 ..... 8
J. excelsa, stricta.
SPINEY GREEK JUNIPER. Close-growing,pyramidal form with gray-green foliage. Ex-cellent in the formal garden.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 2000
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . ..... 3500
JUNIPERUS japonica.JAPANESE JUNIPER. Low-growing with richgreen foliage. For the border or rockery.
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... Each \$1750
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ..... 3500
J. japonica, aurea.
GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. Low-grow-ing; needles golden green in Spring.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .........................Each $\$ 500$ ..... $\$ 40 \quad 00$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .................................. . 600 ..... 4800
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ......................................... 750 ..... 6000
4 to $41 / 2$ ..... 850 ..... 6800
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 1000J. sabina, tamariscifolia.TAMARIX SAVIN. Grayish-green foliage,suited for rockery work. Low, spreading.
8 to 10 in. spread ..... Each $\$ 175$ ..... 1500
10 to 12 in. spread ..... 350 ..... 2800
J. squamata.
JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER. Low,spreading, with sparkling effect of glaucousgreen foliage. For rock garden or border.10 to $12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 20$ to 24 in . spread..Each $\$ 400$3200
J. virginiana.REDCEDAR. Tall and slender, resemblingthe Italian Cypress in form and rich, darkgreeu color. All these Cedars should be usedmore in deciduous plantings, where they givean enlivening note in color and form. All thetall varieties are excellent for formal work.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ..........................Each $\$ 375$ ..... 3000
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 400 ..... 3250
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ..................................... 500 ..... 4000
4112 to 5 ..... 600 ..... 4750
5 to 6 ft. ..... 6000
J. virginiana, glauca.

SILVER REDCEDAR. A bluish gray. For garden or border. Tall and slender.4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$Each $\$ 750$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 850
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1000
7 to 8 ft. ..... 1500
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ..... 1750
Specimens. 10 to 14 ft ..... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Specimens. With Ball and Platform,20\% each additional.


Cedars as Accents in the Boundary Planting
JUNIPERUS virginiana, kosteri.
KOSTER REDCEDAR. Dark green needles. Spreading in habit. For rockery or border. 18 to 24 in. x $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ........Each $\$ 750$
2 ft . x 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .......................... 850
J. virginiana, elegantissima.

GOLDTIP REDCEDAR. Like Redcedar in form, with attractive golden tipped growth. Habit compact and columnar. An unusual and beautiful tree.

Per 10
$\$ 8000$
.Each $\$ 10$
7 to 8 ft. ................................... 1500
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . .............. 2000
Specimens. 11 to 12 ft . .... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Specimens. Lifted with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ each additional.
J. virginiana, pendula.

WEEPING REDCEDAR. Slender pendulous branches. Attractive in evergreen or mixed borders.

J. virginiana, schotti.

SCHOTT REDCEDAR. Very like the Redcedar in form and color. Interesting texture.
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ............................. Each $\$ 750$
6 to 7 ft. .................................. . . 1000
Specimens. 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . high .......... 2000
Specimens. 12 to 14 ft . ..... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Specimens. Lifted with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ each additional.

## PICEA canadensis.

WHITE SPRUCE. Tall, pyramidal, very shapely; foliage silvery-blue. Excellent for grouping.

$P$. engelmani.
ENGELMANN SPRUCE. Broad pyramidal form with soft gray-green foliage. Splendid as a specimen.
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ........................Each $\$ 1000$
5 to $51 / 2$ ft. ..................................... 1250
$51 / 2$ to 6 ft. ............................... 1500
6 to $61 / 2$ ft. . $1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
P. excelsa.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Best Spruce for screens and hedges. Dark green; rapid growth.
18 to 24 in. ........................ Each $\$ 175$
7 to 8 ft . Broad and bushy.......... 850
Specimens. 9 tồ $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 11 to 12 ft. ................... 2000
Specimens. 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ additional.
P. excelsa, pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL NORWAY SPRUCE. A com-
pact dark green spire shape for formal use.
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft. ..........Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft . ............... 2000
Specimens. 12 to 14 ft . ................ 2500
Specimens with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ additional.
P. orientalis.

ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Pyramidal; dark green; valuable for grouping or specimens.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ..................................... $\$ 500$
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ................................ 750
6 to 7 ft. .................................. 1500
7 to 8 ft. ................................ 2000
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . .................. 2500
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
Specimens with Ball and Platform, 20\% additional.
P. polita.

TIGERTAIL SPRUCE. Warm, green, spiky foliage. Use as specimen or in groups.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 750$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................ . . 1000
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. . ................................. . 1350
PICEA pungens.
COLORADO SPRUCE. Symmetrical; very hardy; foliage light green. For specimen or windbreak.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................Each $\$ 850$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................. 1000
5 to 6 ft. . .................................. 1500
6 to 7 ft. ................................. 2000
7 to 8 ft. ................................. 2500
Specimens. 8 to 18 ft........ $\$ 35.00$ to 15000
P. pungens, glauca.
BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE. Familiar sil-very-blue tree; provides distinct coior note. Use as specimen.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 1000$
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. .............................. 1500
5 to 6 ft. ................................ 2000
6 to 7 ft: .............................. 2500
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . .... $\$ 35.00$ to 7500
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft . .... $\$ 50.00$ to 15000
P. pungens, kosteri.
KOSTER COLORADO SPRUCE. Like variety glauca, but more distinct in rich color of silvery-green.
$\begin{array}{lrllll}\text { Specimens. } & 7 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} . & \ldots . . \text { Each } \$ 3500 \\ \text { Specimens. } & 10 \text { to } 20 \mathrm{ft} . & \ldots . \$ 75.00 \text { to } 15000\end{array}$

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

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

4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............................... 750
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................... 875
5 to 6 ft. ................................ 1000
7 to 10 ft. ................... $\$ 15.00$ to 3500
P. densiflora, globosa.

JAPANESE TABLE PINE. (Tanyosho.) So named because it forms a wide, soft green table-top. Lavender-candled buds in Spring. Specimens rich in form and color.
6 to 7 ft. $\times 6$ ft. .................Each $\$ 2500$ 8 to 10 ft . x 7 to 8 ft . .................. 5000
P. excelsa.

HIMALAYAN PINE. Use this gracefullybranched, silvery-gray-green tree in masses. In habit like White Pine.
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . .........Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 9 to 10 ft . .... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Specimens. 12 to 20 ft . .... $\$ 50.00$ to 15000


Pinus Mughus in the Foreground of a Border Planting

## PINUS montana.

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

| 1/2 | to 3 ft . $\times 3$ to 4 ft . | \$6 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | to 5 ft . $\times 4$ to 5 ft . | 1000 |
| 5 | to 6 ft . $\times 4$ to 5 ft . |  |
| 6 | to 7 ft . $\times 5$ to 6 ft . |  |
| 7 | to 8 ft . $\times 5$ to 6 ft . |  |
| $8$ | to 9 ft . x 5 to 6 ft . | 3500 |

P. montana, mughus.

MUGHO PINE. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat in habit; very hardy. Its dark green foliage and formal shape make it valuable in the same situations where Boxbush is used. Unclipped, it is admirable in low evergreen plantings or rockery.
18 to 24 in. spread ...................Each $\$ 400$
24 to 30 in. spread ............................ 500
30 to 36 in. spread .......................... . 600
Specimens. 36 to 42 in . spread ....... 750
Specimens. 42 to 48 in. spread ...... 1000
Specimens. 48 to 54 in. spread ....... 1250
Specimens. 54 to 60 in . spread ...... 1500
P. nigra (austriaca).

AUSTRIAN PINE. One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .........................Each $\$ 500$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ...................................... 600
5 to 6 ft. .................................. 750
6 to 7 ft. ........................................ 850
7 to 8 ft. .............................. 1500
Specimens repeatedly transplanted and grown apart; ideal individual trees. These lift with a large compact ball which is carefully prepared for transplanting.
10 to 20 ft. Very Bushy.... $\$ 75.00$ to $\$ 150.00$

## PINUS resinosa.

RED PINE. Beautiful dense tree. Bark, red-
dish brown; foliage, light green.

## Per 10

3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 400 \$ 3200$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ............................... 500 4000
6 to 7 ft. ................................ 850
P. thunbergi.

JAPANESE BLACK PINE.
Specimen. 14 to 16 ft . Each $\$ 75.00$ to 10000 Specimens with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ additional.
P. strobus.

WHITE PINE. Tall and straight with glaucous foliage. Group on lawn or high border with flowering trees. Use for close screen.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . Each $\$ 3502800$

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. ..................................... 500
8 to 9 ft. .................................... 900
9 to 10 ft. ..................................... 1500
12 to 16 ft . ...................... $\$ 25.00$ to 5000
XX Specimens ............... $\$ 75.00$ to 15000
P. sylvestris.

SCOTCH PINE. Reddish brown bark, silvery green foliage. A quick growing screen tree.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 350$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................ 400
8 to 9 ft. .................................. 1250
PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi.
DOUGLAS FIR. Beautiful soft, dark green foliage. Can be used for hedges.

| 3 | to $31 / 2$ | ft . | Each \$400 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $31 / 2$ | to 4 | ft. | 500 | 40 | 00 |
| 4 | to 5 | ft. | 600 | 48 | 00 |
| 5 | to 6 | ft. | 750 |  |  |
| 6 | to 7 | ft. |  | 72 |  |
| Specimens. 7 to |  |  | 1250 | 100 |  |
| Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . |  |  |  | 120 |  |
| Specimens. 9 to 10 |  |  |  |  |  |

P. douglasi, glauca elegantissima.

ROYAL BLUE DOUGLAS FIR. Open growing.
4 to 5 ft. ................................Each $\$ 850$
5 to 6 ft. .................................... 1000
6 to 7 ft. ....................................... . 1500
$P$ douglasi, pendula.
WEEPING DOUGLAS FIR. Japanese in effect with its downward hanging branches.
9 to 10 ft . ........................Each $\$ 2000$
RETINOSPORA filifera. (CHAMAECYPARIS.)
THREAD BRANCHED JAPANESE CYPRESS.Medium height; foliage deep green. For for-mal use. This and nearly all the followingJapanese Cypresses are equally valuable informal work, in mixed evergreen plantings,as specimens, screen groupings and hedges.Per 10
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ........................Each $\$ 350$ ..... $\$ 2800$
$21 / 2$ ..... 500
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 4000
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 600 - 4750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... $750 \quad 6000$
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $850 \quad 7250$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $1000 \quad 8000$
Specimens. $51 / 2$ to 6 ft . ..... 1250 ..... 10000
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft ..... $\$ 35.00$ to 7500
R. obtusa.
HINOKI CYPRESS. Clear, good, deep greenfoliage. Of graceful habit.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 400$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ..... 500
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 750
5 to 6 ft. ..... 1000
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1250
7 to 9 ft. $\$ 15.00$ to 25 ..... 00
R. obtusa, crippsi.YELLOW HINOKI CYPRESS. Loose grow-ing. Warm color note in garden or baseplanting.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$4 50
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 600
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 1000
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1250
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ..... 1500
5 to 6 ft . ..... 1750
R. obtusa, nana.
DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. Very slow-
growing, dwarf. Rich, dark green color. Use
ful in pots, in garden or in rich base plantings.
15 to 18 in . ..... Each $\$ 400$
18 to 24 in. ..... 600
24 to 27 in . ..... 750
27 to 30 in. ..... 1000
Specimens. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 1250
Specimens. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1750
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2000
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 3500
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . ..... 5000
All Specimens with Ball and Platform, ..... 20\%additional.
RETINOSPORA pisifera.
SAWARA CYPRESS. Tall, pyramidalshape; broad, fiat foliage of deep, glossygreen. A beautiful formal specimen whenclipped.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$400
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 500
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 600
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1250
7 to 8 ft. ..... 1750
8 to 9 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. Well clipped and compact.
10 to 16 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
R. pisifera, aurea.
GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS. Like typein form and habit.
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$4 00
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 600
5 to 6 ft. ..... 750
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1250
7 to 8 ft. ..... 1750
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 10 to 16 ft ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
R. plumosa.
PLUME CYPRESS. This, with the golden va-riety, stands shearing best. Useful for edgesand formal work. A tall pyramidal shape.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 325$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ..... 400
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 500
5 to 6 ft. ..... 850
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1250
7 to 8 ft. ..... 1750
Specimens. 8 to 9 ft . ..... Each 2500
Specimens closely clipped to narrowcolumnar form, admirably adapted toformal use, 10 to 16 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
R. plumosa, aurea.GOLDENPLUME CYPRESS. One of hardi-est. The rich golden growth of Spring holdswell through the Summer. One of the bestfor specimens or hedges.
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .Each \$6 00
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 750
5 to 6 ft. ..... 850
6 to 7 ft. ..... 1250
7 to 8 ft. ..... 1750
Specimens. Sheared to close columnar form. 8 to 9 ft . ..... 2500
10 to 18 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
Specimens with Ball and Platform, 20\% ditional.

## RETINOSPORA plumosa, sulphurea.

SULPHURPLUME CYPRESS. Soft yellow-
ish-green color; compact form. Per 10

2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........................Each $\$ 375 \$ 3000$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ............................. $450 \quad 3600$
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Extra broad .......... 850
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. Extra broad ........... 1250
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Extra broad ........... 1500
5 to 6 ft. ............................. . 2000
Specimens. Broad pyramidal shaped-
6 to 8 ft . ................... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500

## R. squarrosa.

MOSS CYPRESS. Choice as specimen. Its silvery-blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..........................Each $\$ 500$
4 to 5 ft . Heavy .................... $750 \quad 6000$
5 to 6 ft. Heavy ..................... 850 7250
6 to 7 ft. Heavy ...................... 125010000
7 to 8 ft. Heavy ..................... 175015000
Specimens. Rich in color and sheared
to narrow columnar form-
10 to 18 ft. . ................... $\$ 35.00$ to 15000

## SCIADOPITYS verticillata.

UMBRELLA PINE. Characteristically Japanese; compact, slow growing and narrowly conical. A beautiful formal specimen.
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ................ 2000
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. ................ 2500
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. ................ 3500
Specimens. 8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 7500
TAXUS baccata.
ENGLISH YEW. A dense, close branched evergreen with dark green foliage. Berries bright red, splendid in protected positions.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ........................Each $\$ 1000$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
T. baccata, aurea.

GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. Like the green form in habit, but with exceptionally rich golden tinged foliage.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ........................................... $\$ 1000$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ............................... 1500
Specimens. Wide and bushy, boldly contoured, 5 to 7 ft . ........ $\$ 35.00$ to 5000
All Specimens with Ball and Platform, $20 \%$ additional.

TAXUS baccata, erecta aurea.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { GOLDEN BROOM YEW. Similar in habit } \\
& \text { to preceding. Foliage bright gold. } \\
& \text { Specimens. } \\
& 3 \text { to } 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. ................................. } \$ 1250 \\
& 4 \text { to } 41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } 3 \text { to } 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Each } \$ 15.00 \text { to } 2000
\end{aligned}
$$

T: baccata fastigiata.
IRISH YEW.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ..........................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. .................................... 750
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. .............................. 1500
T. baccata, fastigiata aurea.

GOLDEN IRISH YEW. Similar to preceding in habit; leaves margined golden yellow.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. .................................... 3500
T. baccata gracilis pendula.

RAMS HORN YEW. Growth symmetrical, with horizontal branches drooping at the ends. Most ornamental of the Yews.
Specimens.

| to 6 ft . | .Each \$20 00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 2500 |
| 7 to 8 ft . | 3500 |

T. baccata, repanda.

SPREADING ENGLISH YEW. The Yews are exceedingly rich in foliage and useful in all Evergreen planting. This dwarf type is of most pleasing character and masses well with other Evergreens. As a low hedge it has no superior. Low and spreading; luxuriant dark green foliage. For fronting the Evergreen border it is just right.
12 to 15 in. Spread ..............Each $\$ 325 \$ 2500$
15 to 18 in. Spread ........................ 400.3250
18 to 20 in. Spread ......................... . 450 3600
20 to 24 in. Spread ......................... 500
24 to 30 in. Spread ......................... 750
T. baccata, washingtoni.

WASHINGTON YEW. Strong growing. dense and bushy; foliage tinged with rich bronze tones in winter. One of the richest of the Yews in form and color.

## Specimens.

5 to 6 ft . .............. .Each $\$ 30.00$ to $\$ 35.00$
T. canadensis.

CANADA YEW. Of low spreading habit; foliage dark green.

| 15 to 18 in. Spread | . Each \$2 50 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in. Spread | 300 | 2500 |
| 24 to 30 in. Spread | 400 |  |

TAXUS cuspidata.
JAPANESE YEW. Dense growing, spreading,deep green foliage; very hardy. Use in plan-tations near house and garden for its note ofrichness.
Specimens are unusually large pieces withspreading branches forming plants of richcharacter.
15 to 18 in. Spread Each $\$ 350$ ..... $\$ 2750$18 to 24 in. Spread2 ft. x 2 ft. Spread .................... 600
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Spread ..... 1250 ..... 10000
Specimens. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft}$. Spread Each $\$ 1500$ ..... 12000
Specimens. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Spread ..... 16000
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . Spread. $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
T. cuspidata (capitate form).
UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. Hardier thanthe English Yews. Of upright growth, densegreen foliage; slow growing. For groupingor for hedges and garden use.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$4 00
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 1250
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... 2500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 3000
T. cuspidata, brevifolia.
DWARF JAPANESE YEW. One of the rich-est and most handsome dwarf evergreensand typically Japanese in its beauty. Spread-ing branches thickly clothed with short darkgreen needles. Equally valuable for formal ornaturalesque effects.
12 to 15 in . ..... Each $\$ 400$
15 to 18 in. ..... 500
18 to 24 in. ..... 750
Specimens. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. $211 / 2$ to 3 ft. $\mathrm{x} 21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 1750
Specimens. 3 ft . x 3 ft . ..... 2500
THUJOPSIS borealis, latifolia glauca.
FALSE ARBORVITAE. Vigorous, erect andslender. Bright, glaucous green foliage.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... Each \$400
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 500
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 750
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... 1250
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
Per 104800
T. Standishii. (See Thuja Standishi.)


Arborvitae Used as "Sentinels" in the Planting

## THUJA occidentalis.

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

Per 10
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ........................Each $\$ 250 \$ 2000$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ............................... 3252500
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................. 3753000
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. ................................ $450 \quad 3500$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. ................................. $500 \quad 4000$
5 to 6 ft. ................................... 600 . 4750
6 to 7 ft. .................................. 750 6000
7 to 8 ft. ................................ 850 . 6750
8 to 9 ft. ............................... $1000 \quad 8000$

$$
\text { Specimens. } 10 \text { to } 11 \mathrm{ft} \text {. . ................ . } 1250
$$

Specimens. 12 to 14 ft . ................. 1500
T. occidentalis, lutea.

PEABODY ARBORVITAE. Similar in habit to typs; foliage clear, lasting golden yellow.

3112 to 4 ft. ................................. 400.350
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .................................. . 500
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. .................................... 600
5 to 6 ft. ................................. 750 . 6000
T. occidentalis, douglasi.

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


THUJA occidentalis, globosa.
GLOBE ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, close, compact, gray-green. For accent in formal use. Per 10
10 to 12 in. ......................... Each $\$ 200 \quad \$ 1600$
15 to 18 in. ................................. $300 \quad 2400$
20 to 22 in. ................................... . . 30 30 00
T. occidentalis, pyramidalis.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.
Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for for-
mal use; a dense dark green. Columnar form.

T. occidentalis, rosenthali.

ROSENTHAL ARBORVITAE. Medium
growth; columnar habit; color deep green.
For formal use.

T. occidentalis, vervaeneana.

VERVAENE ARBORVITAE. Graceful, bronze,
mottled tree. Pyramidal form for garden or house planting.


Specimens. 10 to 16 ft . $\ldots . . . \$ 15.00$ to 3500
T. occidentalis, wareana.

WARE ARBORVITAE. Striking dark grayishgreen color. Fine for exposed positions as it is very hardy.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ........................ Each $\$ 525$
4 to $41 / 2$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
5 to $51 / 2$ ft. .................................. . . 750
6 to 7 ft. ................................. . . 900
7 to 8 ft. ............................... . . 1250

## T. standishi.

STANDISH SITKA CYPRESS. Pyramidal;
pendulous branches of light green foliage.

| 4 to 5 ft . | Each \$7 50 | 6000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1000 | 8000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 12.50 | 10000 |

THUJA orientalis.
ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. Tall and slender like Italian Cypress; rich dark green. For formal work.
Per 10
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. .....Each $\$ 300 \$ 2400$
3 to $311 / 2$ ft. ............................ 3753000
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. .............................. $450 \quad 3500$
$41 / 2$ to 5 ft. .............................. $575 \quad 4500$
5 to 6 ft. ............................. 700 5500
6 to 7 ft. .............................. 800 6400
7 to 8 ft. .............................. 900.9200
8 to 10 ft. ............................. . 125010000
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 150012500$
T. orientalis, aurea nana.

BERKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.
30 to 36 in. .........................Each $\$ 750$
36 to 42 in. ................................... 1000
42 to 48 in. ................................... . . 1250
48 to 54 in. .................................. 1500
54 to 60 in. .................................. 1750
T. orientalis, compacta.

PARSONS ARBORVITAE. Dwarf, columnar shape; fresh green. For the very formal place or hedges.

T. orientalis, elegantissima.

ROLLINSONS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. Tall, columnar; Japanese in effect and formality. Winter color golden bronze.

T. orientalis, semperaurescens.

EVERGOLDEN ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE. For formal planting about the house or garden.
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................ 650
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .................................. 750


No Evergreen is Better than the Hemlock for Mass Planting

## TSUGA canadensis.

CANADA HEMLOCK. For enlivening Winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade; in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as a specimen this tree is invaluable. Our hemlocks are closely sheared at intervals to produce extra heavy, bushy trees.

N. B.-Sizes 7 to 9 ft . can be supplied in quantity.

## T. diversifolia.

JAPANESE HEMLOCK. Same graceful habit as American form, but with diminutive needles and distinctive cone.


## T. sieboldi.

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


## Evergreen Shrubs



## ANDROMEDA catesbaei. (See LEUCOTHOEt:)

ANDROMEDA syn. PIERIS.

## PIERIS floribunda.

MOUNTAIN FETTERBUSH. Low spreading graceful shrub; dark green foliage; white flowers in early Spring.
18 to 20 in. Spread ................Each $\$ 500$
20 to 24 in. Spread ......................... 600
24 to 27 in. Spread ....................... 750
P. japonica.

JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. Rich green foliage; graceful white flower clusters.
12 to 15 in. ..........................Each $\$ 250$
2250

15 to 18 in. ................................... 350
3000
18 to 20 in. .................................. 4504000
20 to 24 in. ................................. 600.600
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. XX ............................ 700
AZALEA. See also pages 56 and 57.
A. amoena. (Hatsugiri.)

JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in Spring with vivid claret-colored blossoms. Makes a handsome hedge; effective in masses. 10 to 12 in. ........................Each $\$ 200$ 1600
Specimens. 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............. 2000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ............... 2500
A. hinodegiri.

HINODEGIRI AZALEA. Profuse flowers of
carmine pink in Spring; bronze-green Winter foliage.
8 to 10 in. ............................Each $\$ 200$
1850
10 to 12 in
350
2800
A. hinamoyo.

ROSE-COLORED JAPANESE EVERGREEN
AZALEA.
12 to 15 in. .............................Each $\$ 250$
2000
15 to 18 in
350
3000
A. indica, alba.

HARDY INDIA AZALEA. Low growing;
dense; light green foliage; white flowers.


A. indica, rosea.

PINK INDIA AZALEA. Pink tinted.
10 to 12 in. ...........................Each $\$ 250$
15 to 18 in .
to 18 .
50
AZALEA japonica, alba.
WHITE JAPANESE AZALEA. Masses of white flowers in April and May. ..... Per 10
12 to 15 in. ........................... Each $\$ 350$ ..... $\$ 2800$A. kaempferi.2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$Each $\$ 3503000$
A. ledifolia, fujimoyo.
Deep lavender.
18 to 24 in. Each \$4 50 ..... 3600
24 to 30 in. ..... 600 ..... 4800
Specimens. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 750
A. ledifolia, narcissiflora (Yodogawa).
LAVENDER AZALEA. Double lavender flowers of great beauty.
18 to 24 in . .Each \$500 ..... 4000
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 600 ..... 4800
BUXUS japonica, aurea.
GOLDEN JAPANESE BOX. Warm goldenyellow tone in Spring and Summer. For speci-mens or informal evergreen planting.
15 to 18 in. ............................Each $\$ 350$2800
24 to 27 in. ..... 750 ..... 5000
Specimens. Splendid broad bushes-$21 / 2$ to 6 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15.00$ to 10000
B. japonica, fortunei.JAPANESE BOXBUSH. Broader, thickerleaves than Buxus sempervirens; giving planta bolder character; of broad formal habit.18 to 24 in. Heavy ...............Each $\$ 375$3000
Specimens. 2 to 3 ft . . Each $\$ 10.00$ to 1500
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 40.00$ to 5000
B. japonica, rotundifolia.
ROUND-LEAF BOX. Rich, slow-growingplant; large bluish-green foliage. For mixedevergreen plantings or handsome specimensHeavy specimen plants.
18 to 24 in. Heavy ............... Each $\$ 375$ ..... 3000
24 to 27 in. ..... 6000
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Heavy ..... 8000
Specimens. 3 to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... $\$ 50.00$ to 10000
B. japonica, rotundifolia. Pyramids.

4 ..... $\$ 25.00$ to 4000
B. latifolia.
PENDULOUS BOX. (Rare.) Leaves broad,rich color; ends of branchlets drooping. Inter-esting specimen.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Heavy ..... Each $\$ 1500$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1750
Specimens. 4 ft . ..... 2000
Specimens. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2500
Specimens. 5 ft . ..... 3000

## BUXUS sempervirens. (Bush Form.)

BOXBUSH. Slow-growing, old-fashioned plant with incomparable depth and richness of billowy texture and color. Breathes spirit of Colonial gardens. Excellent for hedges or for specimens. Bush shape, nearly as broad as high.
10 to 12 in. ..........................Each $\$ 100$
12 to 15 in. .............................. 150
15 to 18 in. .............................. 200
18 to 20 in . Heavy .................... 275
21 to 24 in. Heavy ................... 325
24 to 27 in. Heavy .................... 400
27 to 30 in. Heavy ..................... 500
$21 / 2$ ft Bushy ................................ 850 6750
3 ft. Bushy ................................. . . $1000 \quad 8000$
$31 / 2$ ft. Bushy ............................. . . 150012000

| Per | 10 |  | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 7$ | 50 |  | $\$ 50$ | 00 |
| 10 | 00 |  | 75 | 00 |
| 15 | 00 |  | 125 | 00 |
| 25 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 27 | 50 |  |  |  |
| 35 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 40 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 67 | 50 |  |  |  |
| 80 | 00 |  |  |  |
| 120 | 00 |  |  |  |

## VERY BROAD BUSHES

$$
\text { Specimens. } 2 \quad \text { ft. } x 2 \text { ft. ........... } \$ 850 \quad 7000
$$

Specimens. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............ 125010000
Specimens. 3 ft. x 3 ft. ............ 150012000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ ft. x 3 ft. ........... 200016000
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. x $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ........... 2500
Specimens from 4 ft . $x 4 \mathrm{ft}$. in height up to 7 ft . 7 ft . Prices vary according to the size of the plant and range from $\$ 60.00$ to $\$ 200.00$ each.
B. sempervirens. Pyramids.

BOXBUSH. Heavy Specimens.
3 ft. x 15 to 18 in . base ........Each $\$ 850 \quad 7500$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\times 15$ to 18 in . base .............. 10008000
4 ft. x 20 in. base ....................... 125010000
$41 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \times 20 \mathrm{in}$. base ...................... 150012000
5 ft. $\times 24$ in. base ...................... 200016000
5 ft. x 24 to 30 in. base ............. 2500
Specimens. $51 / 2$ to 7 ft . Prices on application.
B. sempervirens. Standards.

BOXBUSH. Close, round, green balls on single clean trunk. Invaluable for pots and garden use.
Specimens.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. stem x 20 in. head..... $\$ 1500$ 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stem x 20 to 24 in . head 2000 Also short stemmed, broad headed standards with crowns from $21 / 2$ to 4 ft . spread.
B. sempervirens, angustifolia variegata.

GOLDEDGE BOX. Free open growth. Good massed with smaller evergreens.
4 ft. Broad and bushy ......Each $\$ 2000$
5 ft. Broad and bushy .............. 2500

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

SILVER BOXBUSH. Interesting for mixed
evergreen border.
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. .........................Each $\$ 15 \cdot 00$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ............................. 2000
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . ....... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
B. sempervirens, handsworthi.

HANDSWORTH BOXBUSH. Upright grow-
ing. For informal planting, or, clipped to columnar form, for formal use.

Per 10
Per 100

3 ft x $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ 1000 \quad 7500$
3 ft. x 3 ft. ................................. 1500 12 12500
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............................. $1750 \quad 15000$
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ..... $\$ 30.00$ to 3500
B. sempervirens, salicifolia.

WILLOW BOXBUSH. Narrow leaves of warm green. Can be clipped for formal use if required.
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .............................Each $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . ...... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft x 5 to 6 ft .
$\$ 50.00$ to 7500
B. sempervirens, suffruticosa.

TRUE DWARF BOX. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden.
3 to 4 in. .....................per $1,000, \$ 100.00$;
4 to 5 in. .......................per $1,000, \$ 125.00$;
5 to 6 in .
$250 \quad \$ 1250$
$300 \quad 1500$
$400 \quad 2500$
8 to 10 in. ............................................ 1000
COTONEASTER buxifolia.
BOX-LEAVED QUINCE BERRY. Bushy growth, fruit scarlet.
2 ft. ....................................Each $\$ 200$
C. horizontalis.

ROCK COTONEASTER.
6 to 10 in . in 3 -in. pots
Each $\$ 100$
C. simonsi.

SIMONS COTONEASTER. Medium height; upright branches; clusters small white flowers; red berries.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$0 75
C. wheeleri.

WHEELERS QUINCE BERRY. Upright
shrub of merit for the border.
18 to 24 in. ...........................Each $\$ 100$
24 to 30 in. .................................... 150
CRATÆGUS pyracantha, coccinea.
EVERGREEN THORN. Dense, with thorn-
armed branchlets. Attractive, shiny, deepgreen Winter foliage; brilliant scarlet berrieslasting till New Year. For borders andhedges.
15 to 18 in. .......................Each $\$ 150$Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. ............................. 200 ..... 1500
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 2000
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Bushy ..... 300 ..... 2400
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. Bushy ..... 350 ..... 2800
$3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft. ............................. 400 ..... 3600
4 to 5 ft . ..... 500 ..... 4000
DAPHNE Cneorum.ROSE DAPHNE. Very low; spreading.Dark green leaves and sweet pink blossomsin Spring. For border or rockery.2 year; 8 to 10 in. in pots....... Each $\$ 150$1200
EUONYMUS. (See also Vines.)
E. radicans.
WINTERCREEPER. Attractive dark green-leaved evergreen plants of slow-growinghabit and very hardy; resembling English Ivysomewhat. For covering walls, house founda-tions, as an undergrowth in Evergreen bor-ders or for attractive edging these plants havefew equals.
2-year; field-grown Each $\$ 050$ ..... 350 ..... $\$ 2500$
E. radicans variegata.VARIEGATED WINTERCREEPER. Similarto last, but leaves variegated with creamywhite and pink.2-year; field-grown .................Each $\$ 050$$350 \quad 2500$E. radicans carrierei.GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER. Large, hand-some, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber forbuildings and walls.2-year; field-grown ...............Each \$0 503502500E. radicans vegetus.BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarletfruited, strong growing evergreen vine.Handsome foliage. Use as ground cover.2-year; field-grown ................Each \$0 50

ILEX. See also pages 5 and 63.
I. crenata.

JAPANESE HOLLY. Open rapid grower. Dark green, glossy leaves; inky black berries. Valuable for formal work when clipped, for specimens, and in borders with bright-fruited plants.
15 to 18 in. Bushy ..................Each $\$ 250$
18 to 20 in. Bushy . ........................ 300
Per 10
Per 100
$\$ 16000$
21500
20 to 24 in. Bushy ....................... 400
24 to 30 in. Bushy ........................ 750
1000
30 to 36 in. Bushy $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Specimens. 315.00 to 5000
I. crenata, buxifolia.

BOX-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Broad leaves; columnar growth; rich dark green foliage. For borders or garden.
Specimens. Picturesque in form and of unusual character-
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Each $\$ 1000$

$41 / 2$ to 5 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1750
6 to 8 ft. . . .................... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
I. crenata, fortunei.

FORTUNES HOLLY. Rich, shiny, green foliage. For intimate border or garden.

I. crenata, latifolia.

JAPANESE TREE HOLLY. Dark foliage; tall and free-growing type.

I. crenata, microphylla.

SMALL-LEAVED JAPANESE HOLLY. Slowgrowing and dense, and stands severe clipping. Best for hedges.


## KALMIA latifolia.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL. Nursery-grown plants. These are very bushy and in every respect specially selected stock. Dark green foliage and showy masses of pink flowers in June. Stands shade well.
18 in. ..................................Each $\$ 250$
Per 10 Per 100
20 to 24 in. ................................... 350
$\$ 2000 \quad \$ 18000$

2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ................................ 400
$2800 \quad 25000$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft. ................................ 500
$3200 \quad 29000$
3 to $31 / 2$ ft. ................................ 600
$40 \quad 00 \quad 360 \quad 00$
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................ . 750
$4800 \quad 42500$
Car load lots. Prices on application.
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei.
DROOPING LEUCOTHCE. Graceful arch-
ing branches of dark shiny green leaves. Profuse showy white sprays in Spring. Mass for naturalesque effect in shady position.
12 to 15 in. Clumps .................Each $\$ 150$
15 to 18 in. Clumps ....................... 200
18 to 24 in. Clumps ...................... 250
$1250 \quad 10000$
$1600 \quad 14500$
$2000 \quad 16000$
LONICERA. See pages 64 and 75.
L. pileata.

PRIVET HONEYSUCKLE. Low; semi-evergreen; dark green glossy foliage; white flowers, fragrant, fruit purple.
12 to 15 in. spread ................Each $\$ 100$

## MAHONIA aquifolium.

OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. Desirable for undergrowth in evergreen shrub plantingrich green foliage bronzing in the Fall.

M. bealei (japonica).

LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA. Holly-like deep green leaves; large clusters of small yellow flowers; showy bunches of blue-black berries. Use to border evergreens; shade-loving.
15 to 18 in .
Each \$3 00
2 ft. .......................................... 375
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..................................... 450
3600

## PACHYSANDRA terminalis.

JAPANESE SPURGE. Splendid ground cover in any position. Spring brings a multitude of white nosegays on its dark green carpet. Field-grown ...................per 1000, $\$ 75.00$; 1501000 Field-grown. Extra Heavy..per 1000, $\$ 100.002501500$

PIERIS floribunda. See page 22.
P. japonica. See page 22.


For Border Planting in the Full Sunshine or in Partial Shade

## Rhododendrons

Andorra Rhododendrons are grown on open hillsides, and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. The following list comprises varieties carefully selected for their hardiness and beauty of flower.

## HYBRID VARIETIES-ANDORRA-GROWN

## RHODODENDRONS. Abraham Lincoln. Rosy

## Crimson-

$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . Each $\$ 750$
3 ft. ......................................... . 1000
Specimens. 3112 to 4 ft . ...... $\$ 12.50$ to 2000
Album elegans. Blush White-
3 ft. ...................................Each $\$ 800$
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ...... $\$ 12.50$ to 1500
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . ................. 2000
Album grandiflorum. Bluish White-
$31 / 2$ ft. ..............................Each $\$ 1250$
4 ft. ........................................ 1500
Alex Dancer. Light Scarlet-
$21 / 2$ ft. .................................Each $\$ 750$
3 ft. ........................................ . 1000
Atrosanguinea. Dark Scarlet-
2 ft. ...................................Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 ft. .......................................... . . 1000

Boule de Neige. Dwarf White-
15 to 18 in. ...........................Each $\$ 500$
18 to 20 in. .................................. 600
20 to 24 in. .................................. 750
Candidissima. White-
$21 / 2$ ft. ...................................Each $\$ 750$
3 ft. ......................................... . 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft........ $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
Caractacus. Purple Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .................................Each $\$ 750$
3 ft. ........................................ . . 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . XX. $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
Charles Bagley. Bright Red-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Charles Dickens. Scarlet-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$750
3 ft. .....  1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
C. S. Sargent. Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ 。 Each \$7 50
3 to 4 ft . ..... $\$ 10.00$ to 2000
Delicatissimum. White-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 12.50$ to 2500
Dr. Torry. Lilac Red-
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$12 50
4 ft . ..... 2000
Everestianum. Rosy Lilac-
2 ft . ..... Each \$7 50
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1000
3 ft. ..... 1500
4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2500
F. D. Godman. Red.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$7 50
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
General Grant. Rosy Scarlet-
3 ft . ..... Each $\$ 1000$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Giganteum. Rosy Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$7 50
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . $\$ 12.50$ to ..... 2000
Gomer Waterer. Blush White-
2 ft . ..... Each \$750
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1000
3 ft . ..... 1250
4 ft . ..... 2000
Henry W. Sargent. Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$750
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
H. H. Hunnewell. Crimson.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each \$750
3 ft . ..... 1000
Ignatius Sargent. Deep Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. 4 to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
J. Marshall Brooks. Scarlet-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Jas. McIntosh. Red.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
Kettledrum. Deep Red-
2 ft . ..... Each $\$ 750$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1000
3 ft . ..... 1250
4 to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Lady Armstrong. Pale Rose- $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Lady Gray Edgerton. White- $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent. Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 850$
3 ft. ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Mrs. Milner. Crimson-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 1000$
3 ft. ..... 1250
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Old Port. Plum Color-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Parson's Gloriosum. Blush-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 2000
Parson's Grandiflorum rubrum. Deep Pink-
3 ft. ..... Each $\$ 1000$
Specimens. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1500
Specimens. 4 ft . ..... 2000
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft . ..... $\$ 25.00$ to 3000
Purpureum elegans. Purple-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $15 \cdot 0$
4 ft. ..... 2000
Roseum elegans. Rose Pink-
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... Each $\$ 750$
3 ft . ..... 1000
Specimens. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1250
Specimens. 4 ft . ..... 1700
Specimens. $41 / 2$ to 5 ft. . . . $\$ 25.00$ to ..... 3500
NATIVE RHODODENDRONS
RHODODENDRON catawbiense. ..... Per 10
CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. Parent of the hardy hybrids. Late Spring blooms of rose-lavender. Very heavy nursery-grown stock. Recommended for extensive woodland planting.
This is all nursery-grown stock, nearly as broad as its height. The very heaviest kind of material.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$....................................Each $\$ 600$ ..... $\$ 5000$
ft. ...................................................... 750 ..... 8000
Car load lots. Prices on application.
R. catawbiense grandiflorum.
3 ft. xx Bushy ....................Each $\$ 1000$ ..... 8000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. xx Bushy ..... 1500 ..... 13500
Specimens. 4 ..... 16000
Specimens. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 2000
Specimens. 5 ft . ..... 2500
R. catawbiense, alba.Flowers of purest white, and like the aboveblooms in June.
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... Each $\$ 750$
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1250
R. carolinianum.CAROLINIAN RHODODENDRON. Low, com-pact evergreen with pale rosy-pink flowers.
2 ft . ..... Each $\$ 500$
$21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 750
3 ft . ..... 1000
$31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 1250
4 to 5 ft . ..... 1500
R. maximum.ROSBAY RHODODENDRON. The high-growing Great Bay familiar to visitors in theAlleghenies. July brings forth the lavishwhite to blush pink bloom.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. Bushy ...............Each $\$ 2502250$
2 to $21 / 2$ ft. Bushy ...................... 350 ..... 3250
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . ..... 400 ..... 3750
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 4000
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft . ..... 4800
4 to 5 ft. ................................ 750 ..... 6000
Car load lots. Prices on application.
DWARF RHODODENDRONS
R. minus (puctatum). Dotted Rhododendron.

R. wilsonianum. Wilson Rhododendron.
Each $\$ 600$5400
YUCCA filimentosa.
ADAM'S NEEDLE. Heavy clumps. Each $\$ 150$ ..... 1250

## Deciduous Trees

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names
ACER dasycarpum.
SILVER MAPLE. Tall, stately tree growing best in moist soil; clear autumnal color.

Per 10
10 to 12 ft ; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in.............. $\$ 200 \quad \$ 1800$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in............... $250 \quad 2000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in............... $275 \quad 2200$
14 to 16 ft.; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4$ in............... $350 \quad 2800$
18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 in...... $\$ 7.50$ to 1500
A. ginnala.

AMUR MAPLE. Medium height, lowbranched. Brilliant autumnal coloring.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. .................................... $300 \quad 2000$
Specimens. Wide spreading; branched low. 8 to 12 ft . in height....Each $\$ 15.00$ to 3500
A. ginnala rubrum.

RED AMUR MAPLE. Reddish hued form of above.

Specimens. Broad and spreading, low branched-

8 to 10 ft. ............................ Each $\$ 750$
A. negundo.

BOXELDER. Rapid growing, medium height.
For quick screen or windbreak.
8 to 10 ft . ..........................Each $\$ 150 \quad 1000$
10 to 12 ft . ................................. $200 \quad 1500$
A. pennsylvanicum.

STRIPED MAPLE. Medium height; gray bark striped with green.
7 to 8 ft . ............................Each $\$ 500$

## DECIDUOUS TREES

## ACER platanoides.

NORWAY MAPLE. Rapid growing; symmet-
rical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall taking on rich yellow tones.
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in. caliper...Each $\$ 350$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in. caliper....... 400

Per 10
$\$ 2800$
3500
3750
4000
4800
5600
6400
8000
10000
12000

Per 100
$\$ 30000$
32000
38500
42500
50000
64000
80000
A. platanoides purpurea.

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

A. rubrum.

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

| to 12 ft .; $11 / 4$ to 11 | \$3 00 | \$24 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ | in.............. 350 | 2800 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 | in............. 400 | 3500 |
| 14 to 16 ft .; 2 to $21 / 4$ | in............. 450 | 3750 |
| 14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2$ | in............. 500 | 4000 |
| 14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2$ | 800 |  |

## A. saccharum.

SUGAR MAPLE. Broad-headed; erect; attractive autumn foliage. For street or lawn. Avoid boggy ground.
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 300$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$................ 350
12 to 14 ft.; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ in............... 450
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in............... 500
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$................ 700
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in............... 800
$2400 \quad 190 \quad 00$

16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 1000
$2800 \quad 22000$
$3600 \quad 29000$
$4000 \quad 32000$
$5600 \quad 45000$
$6400 \quad 50000$
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2000
18 to 20 ft .; $41 / 2$ to 5 in..... $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
Larger Specimen Trees. From 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

ACER palmatum (polymorphum).
JAPANESE MAPLE. Dwarf, dense growing; bright green foliage, scarlet to purple in Fall. Rich as specimen or with evergreens.
5 to 6 ft . x 4 ft . ...... . Each $\$ 10.00$ to $\$ 1500$ 6 to 7 ft . $x 4$ to 5 ft . . . ..... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500 Specimens. 8 to 12 ft . Prices on application.
A. palmatum aureum.

GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. Handsome yellow foliage. Mass for color tone in mixed planting. Dwarf.
3 to 6 ft . ................Each $\$ 1000$ to 2500
A. palmatum atropurpureum.

BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Small, compact; foliage blood-red to purplish-red. Good specimen.
2 to 3 ft . ..............Each $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 1000$ $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . .$. Specimens. Prices on application.
A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum.

WEEPING BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Very small. Deep blood-red divided foliage; spreading graceful branches.
18 to 24 in. ............................ . . Each $\$ 600$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ....... 1500
Specimens. 3 to 5 ft . $\times 5$ to 6 ft . $\$ 25.00$ to 7500
A. palmatum dissectum.

WEEPING CUT-LEAVED JAPANESE MA-
PLE. Very dwarf; broad; graceful; light green foliage. Mass with evergreens.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 3 to 4 ft . $\ldots \$ 1500$ to 2000
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft . x 4 ft . .......... $\$ 2500$ to 3500
3 to 4 ft. $x 4$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . \$ 5000$ to 7500

## Deciduous Trees for Screens and Windbreaks

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

The trees found in this category comprise varieties which are valuable for the purpose, on account of their quick-growing qualities, as the Birches and Poplars, or for the charm of gorgeous fall coloring, as the Pin Oak. The admixture of long-lived trees and flowering sorts with this group is advisable. In any mass planting of trees the quickest and most satisfactory results are obtained when the spaces between the trees are planted with an undergrowth of spreading shrubs.
AESCULUS glabra.
OHIO BUCKEYE. Large growing; good
foliage; yellow flowers. 6 to 8 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 250$
A. hippocastanum.
EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Large; symmetrical; profuse white flowers. For lawn or group.

A. hippocastanum alba pleno.
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. Regular outline; Maytime bloom. For lawn groups.
7 to 8 ft ; $13 / 4$ to 2 in. ...... Each $\$ 400$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4$ to $21 / 2$ in. .............. 500
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in. .............. 750
14 to 16 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in............... 875
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 in. ... $\$ 20.00$ to 3500

Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.

AMELANCHIER oblongifolia.
8 to 10 ft . Standards, stems $6 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.

AMYGDALUS (Peach). See Persica.

## BETULA lutea.

YELLOW BIRCH. Yellowish-gray bark; strong grower. For windbreak or screen.
8 to 10 ft. .................................Each $\$ 250$
2000

2750
B. nigra.


## BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. Paper Mulberry-


12 to 14 ft. .................................... 300

CARPINUS caroliniana.
AMERICAN HORNBEAM. Shrubby tree; good foliage. Valuable for screen or hedge.
4 to 5 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 150 \quad \$ 1200$
5 to 6 ft. ..................................... $250 \quad 2000$
6 to 7 ft. Heavy ......................... $400 \quad 3200$
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. Heavy ............. $750 \quad 6000$
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. Heavy ........... $1000 \quad 8000$
Specimens. 10 to 14 ft . Prices on application.
C. betulus.

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. Low, spreading; for clipped or pleached forms. A good specimen for lawns.
Specimens. $\quad 6$ to 8 ft. B. \& B. $\$ 8.50$ to 1250 Specimens. 10 to 14 ft. B. \& B. 15.00 to 2000

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

WESTERN CATALPA. Large, hardy, rapid. White flowers. For heavy screen or woods planting.
8 to 10 ft. .............................. . Each $\$ 150$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2$ in. .......................... 200
12 to 14 ft.; 2 in. ............................ 275
1000

16 to 18 ft.; 3 in. .......................... 350
1500
$\$ 12000$

CEDRELA sinensis.
CHINESE CEDRELA. Pendulous clusters,
white flowers and tropical foliage. Rapid.
For border or screen.
16 to 18 ft .; 3 to 4 in .
.Each $\$ 500$

## CELTIS occidentalis.

HACKBERRY. A slow-growing tree, foliage resembling the Elm; a good dense-headed tree for screen purposes.
8 to 10 ft . ........................... . Each \$2 50
1850
10 to 12 ft. ..................................... 350

CERASUS avium alba plena. (Prunus.)
DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY.
Beautiful small tree; enlivens border planting with its bloom.

| 5 to 6 ft . | Each \$3 50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 450 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 1000 |
| 12 to 14 ft . |  |



Uniformity of Variety and Size Gives the Perfect Avenue Planting

## CERASUS avium rosea pendula.

PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. A form of rare beauty and Japanese character for the garden. Flowers in early Spring.
5 to 6 ft . ..Each $\$ 500$

## Specimens-

10 to 15 ft ., height and spread

$$
\$ 100.00 \text { to } 20000
$$

CERCIS Japonica. See page 57.
C. canadensis.

AMERICAN RED BUD. Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with evergreens.

| Per 10 | Per 100 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 750$ | $\$ 60$ | 00 |
| 850 | 70 | 00 |
| 10 | 00 |  |
| 1500 |  |  |
| 17 | 50 |  |

## CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum.

KATSURA TREE. Rich reddish Spring foliage; Fall coloring salmon pink; of interesting pyramidal form.
6 to 7 ft . ..........................Each $\$ 5004000$

7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. .......................... $750 \quad 6000$
8 to 10 ft. B. \& B. ......................... . . 10008000
10 to 12 ft. B. \& B. ........................ 150012000
Larger Specimens.-Prices on application.

YELLOW WOOD. Picturesque tree. Plant as specimen for its white flowers.
12 to 14 ft. ................Each $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft . ...... $\$ 25.00$ to 7500
CORNUS. See also pages 58 and 59.
C. florida.

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

4 to 5 ft. .................................. 150
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. ................................. 275
7 to 8 ft . .................................. 450
8 to 10 ft . Heavy B. \& B. .............. 675
10 to 12 ft . Heavy B. \& B. .............. 750
12 to 14 ft . B. \& B. ....................... . . 1000

| Per 10 | Per 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$8 00 | \$60 00 |
| 1000 | 7500 |
| 1350 | 11000 |
| 2000 | 16000 |
| 3350 | 26500 |
| 5000 | 30000 |
| 6000 | 40000 |
|  |  |

C. florida.

STANDARDS. These trees in the formal garden are extensively attractive.
7 to 8 ft .; headed 5 ft . B. \& B.Each $\$ 500$
8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . ;$ headed $6 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{B} . \&$ B. .... 600
9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ;$ headed 5 to 6 ft . B. \& B. 800
3750

10 to 12 ft .; headed 5 to 6 ft . B. \& B. 10007500
12 to 14 ft .; headed 5 to 6 ft. B. \& B. 1200
9000
C. florida plena.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD.
NEW. Few introductions have the merit of
this double flowered dogwood. The eightpetaled blooms closely resemble the Camelia
-are born in clusters like C. florida but give a great effect in flower.
4 to 5 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 400$

7 to 8 ft . Extra heavy. B. \& B..... 10007500
8 to 9 ft. Extra heavy. B. \& B..... 125010000
10 to 12 ft . Extra heavy. B. \& B..... 1500
C. florida rubra.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flowers
suffused with bright pink; for garden or bor-
der, or in masses.
3 to 4 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 350$
4 to 5 ft . ................................... 400
5 to 6 ft. ..................................... 500
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. ............................ 750
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ............................. . 1000
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. ........................... . . . 1500
10 to 12 ft . B. \& B. ....................... . . 2000
C. florida pendula.

WEEPING DOGWOOD.
3 to 4 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 350$
C. kousa.

KOUSA DOGWOOD. A rare dogwood
blooming in June. Large white flowers similar to our own Flowering Dogwood.
3 to 4 ft. ........ .................Each $\$ 350$
8 to 9 ft . B. \& B. ........................ 850
9 to 10 ft. B. \& B. ........................ . . 1000
12 to 14 ft . B. \& B. ........................ 1500

## CRATAEGUS cordata.

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

Per 10


B. \& B. 50 cts. each additional.
C. crus-galli.

COCKSPUR THORN. Small, bushy tree; attractive flowers, long thorns, showy fruit; excellent for hedges.
4 to 5 ft. Bushy ................... Each $\$ 3002400$
5 to 6 ft. Bushy ............................. 3502800
6 to 7 ft. B. \& B. ........................... 400.3200
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ........................... 5004000
8 to 10 ft. B. \& B. ............................ $750 \quad 5000$
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . Trained to tree
form. B. \& B. ................... $\$ 10.00$ to 2500
C. flava.

4 to 6 ft. .............................Each $\$ 2502000$
C. mollis.

DOWNY HAWTHORN. Bright green leaves, showy flowers and scarlet fruit.
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 3002400$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. .................... $350 \quad 2800$ \$220 00
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft. .................... $400 \quad 3200 \quad 28500$
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . .................. $750 \quad 6000$
B. \& B. 50 cts . each additional.
C. punctata.

DOTTED HAWTHORN. Spreading habit good foliage and flowers; bright reddish yellow fruit.
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \quad . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 3002400 \quad 19000$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. ................... $350 \quad 2800 \quad 22000$
Spedimens. 7 to 8 ft . .................. $400 \quad 3200$
B. \& B. 50 cts. each additional.

CYTISUS Laburnum. (See Laburnum vulgare.)
DIOSPYROS virginiana.
COMMON PERSIMMON. Medium tree; graceful spreading form; reddish-orange fruit. 4 to 5 ft . ............................ Each $\$ 150 \quad 1200$
6 to 7 ft. .................................. 250 . 2000
8 to 10 ft. .................................... . 350

## FAGUS americana.



## F. sylvatica.

EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact tree, tenacious of foliage till early Winter; unsurpassed for hedges.

| to | 4 ft . | Each \$400 | 3200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to | 5 ft . | 500 | 4000 |
| 5 to | 6 ft . | 750 | 6000 |
| 6 to | 7 ft . | 1000 | 8000 |
| 7 to | 8 ft . B. \& B. | 1250 | 10000 |
| 8 to 1 | 0 ft . B. \& B. | 1500 | 12000 |

Specimens. 12 to 20 ft . Prices on application.
F. sylvatica pendula.

WEEPING BEECH. Beautiful tree to grace the lawn.
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft . .........Each $\$ 5000$
F. sylvatica purpurea.

PURPLE BEECH. Plant with green-foliaged neighbors to bring out rich purplish color.
4 to 5 ft. ................................ Each $\$ 750$
5 to 6 ft. ...................................... . . 1000
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ..... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Specimens. 12 to 30 ft . Prices on application.
F. sylvatica riversi.

RIVERS BEECH. Much deeper purple foliage than foregoing. Use as specimen.
10 to 14 ft . .............Each $\$ 20.00$ to 3500
Specimens. 18 to 30 ft .; 10 to 25 ft . spread.
Prices on application.

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

Per 100

## FRAXINUS lanceolata.

GREEN ASH. Moisture loving tree with dark green, round-topped head
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. .....Each $\$ 150 \$ 1200$
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . .$.
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to $2 \mathrm{in} . \quad . . . . . . . . .$. . 2502000
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $300 \quad 3400$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to 3 in . ............. 3502800

## GINGKO biloba. (Salisburia.)

MAIDENHAIR TREE. For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in Fall. Untrimmed, it forms a charming, open, irregular head. Resembles Lombardy Poplar in early stages of growth.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. ...Each $\$ 3502800$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 11 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $400 \quad 3200$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 18 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ........................ $450 \quad 3600$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 500 4000
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to 16 ft.; $21 / 2$ in. ........................ 6755400
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $750 \quad 6000$
18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to 4 in . ...... $\$ 10.00$ to 1500

## GLEDITSCHIA aquatica.

WATERLOCUST. Airy-leaved, white-flowering tree, thriving in moist places.

G. triacanthos.

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

| 8 to 10 ft . | Each \$1 50 | 1200 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}$. ; $11 / 2$ to 2 in . | 200 | 1250 | \$100 00 |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. ; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 250 | 2000 |  |
| 14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to 3 in . | 350 | 2750 |  |

## GYMNOCLADUS dioica.

KENTUCKY COFFEETREE. Interesting open-headed tree; luxuriant, divided foliage.

| 10 to 12 ft . | Each \$2 50 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 300 | 2500 |
| 14 to 16 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. |  |  |
| 16 to 18 ft .; $21 / 2$ to 3 in . | 500 |  |

## HALESIA tetraptera.

GREAT SILVERBELL.

| to 7 ft . | Each \$2 50 | 2000 | 16000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 8 ft . | 300 |  | 20000 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 350 |  | 24000 |

## JUGLANS sieboldiana.

JAPANESE WALNUT.
4 to 5 ft .
KOELREUTERIA paniculata.VARNISH TREE. Characteristically Chinese,bearing golden-yellow flowers in July. Richgolden brown Fall foliage.
8 to 10 ft . ..... Each $\$ 350$
10 to 12 ft . ..... 450
LARIX leptolepsis.
JAPANESE LARCH. Soft bluish-green nee-dles. Rapid growing.Per 10
3 to 4 ft . Each $\$ 150$ ..... $\$ 1200$
4 to 5 ft . ..... 1600
5 to 6 ft . ..... 2000
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua.SWEETGUM. Maple-like leaves purplish-crimson in Fall; medium height. For lawnor avenue.
5 to 6 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 250$ ..... 2000
8 to 10 ft . ..... 350A very fine lot of extra large specimens,thoroughly transplanted, to be lifted withball, in sizes 20 to 30 ft ., 7 to 9 in . in caliper.Prices on application.
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera.
TULIPTREE. Large, rapid spreading tree;fragrant yellow flowers.
6 to 8 ft . ..... Each $\$ 150$ ..... 1200
8 to 10 ft . ..... 1600
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to 2 in . ..... 2000
10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ..... 350
12 to 14 ft .; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ..... 400
14 to 16 ft .; 3 in . ..... 4000
MORUS alba.WHITE MULBERRY. Rapid growing, bushytopped. Birds love profuse sweet fruit.
8 to 10 ft . ..... Each \$3 50 ..... 2800
M. alba pendula.
WEEPING MULBERRY.
$41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. stems, 6 yr . heads ..... Each \$7 50

## MAGNOLIAS-FLOWERING TREES

MAGNOLIA. See also pages 9 and 45.
M. acuminata.

CUCUMBER TREE. Yellowish-white June
flowers. Deep scarlet cucumber-shaped fruit. Per 10
6 to 8 ft............................ Each $\$ 250 \$ 2000$
10 to 12 ft. .................................. 3502800
M. glauca.


## SWEETBAY.

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

## Magnolia Glauca

Per 100

M. hypoleuca.

SILVER MAGNOLIA. From Japan, gorgeous sweet scented flowers and attractive foliage. 10 to 12 ft. B. \& B. ................ Each $\$ 750$ 12 to 14 ft . B. \& B. 1000
M. macrophylla (BIGLEAF MAGNOLIA).

Growing to a height of forty feet. Leaves 15 to 24 inches long and wide in proportion. Blooms white- 10 inches in diameter. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia with protection. 3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$4 50

## M. tripetala.

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


## MAGNOLIAS-CHINESE SPECIES

Small trees flowering early, the blossoms magically appearing over night. Excellent for the garden or intimate planting near the house and seen to best advantage against a dark background of evergreens. Very fragrant. Any planting devoid of Magnolia bloom in early Spring loses much of the charm of our first bloom in the shrubbery or as specimens. Special attractiveness is added to garden entrances and pathways when these beautiful trees flank the entrance.

MAGNOLIA alba superba.
Early; pure white upright cup-shaped blooms.
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ..........Each $\$ 2500$
M. alexandriana.

ALEXANDER MAGNOLIA. Hardy and
vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; deep cupshaped pink tinted flowers in April.
6 to 7 ft . ............................. Each $\$ 1500$
7 to. 8 ft. B. \& B. .......................... 2000
8 to 9 ft. B. \& B. .......................... 2500
M. kobus.

Per 10
4 to 5 ft............................Each $\$ 350 \$ 2800$
M. lennei.

LENNE MAGNOLIA. Strong-growing, purple colored, cup-shaped, April blossoms against dark green foliage.
3 to 4 ft. .............................Each $\$ 750$
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 10 ft. B. \& B. . ............ $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
M. soulangeana.

SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Hardy, vigorous. Large, glossy foliage; pink, cup-shaped flowers in April. One of the best garden or specimen plants.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 750$
4 to 5 ft. .................................. 1000
7 to 8 ft. B. \& B. ......................... . 2000
8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. ............ $\$ 25.00$ to 3500
A few extra large specimens from 12 to 20 ft . in height, broad and heavy, at from $\$ 50.00$ to $\$ 150.00$ each.
M. soulangeana nigra.

SOULANGES PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Showier than preceding, inasmuch as flowers are dark purple on outside.
4 to 5 ft .
Each $\$ 750$

5 to 6 ft .
1000

## M. stellata.

STAR MAGNOLIA. Low, slow-growing, bushy variety. Very early; pure white showy flowers. For the garden or border.
3 ft. ................................Each $\$ 1250$

## Flowering Apples

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

## MALUS baccata.

SIBERIAN Flowering CRAB. Free, robust, round-headed tree with white flowers.
4 to 5 ft. .............................Each $\$ 200 \$ 1600$
5 to 6 ft. .................................... 250 . 2000
6 to 7 ft. . .................................... . 350 . 2800
7 to 8 ft. ...................................... . 400 3200
8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $500 \quad 4000$
M. coronaria.

WILD SWEET CRAB. Fragrant blush bloom and large fruit.
4 to 5 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 2001600$

5 to 6 ft. ................................... 2502000
6 to 7 ft. .................................... 350 . 2800
7 to 8 ft. ..................................... $400 \quad 3200$
M. dawsoniana.

DAWSON FLOWERING CRAB. Large white flowers and yellowish-green fruit.
5 to 6 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 2502000$
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 9 ft. .................................... $500 \quad 4000$
M. flexilis.

Flowers of delicate rose pink.
4 to 5 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 2001600$
5 to 6 ft . ................................... 2502000
M. floribunda.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB. Profuse rose-colored flowers followed by red fruit.
4 to 5 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 2001600$
5 to 6 ft. ........................................ 250 20 200
6 to 7 ft. .................................... 350.3800
7 to 8 ft. ...................................... $400 \quad 3200$
M. floribunda atrosanguinea.

CARMINE CRAB. Very showy; rich, rosered blossoms.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\mathrm{Each} \$ 2001600$
5 to 6 ft. ................................... 250 2000
6 to 7 ft. ..................................... 3502800
M. ioensis (bechteli).

BECHTEL CRAB. One of best; vigorous; fragrant large double flowers, delicate shell pink.
5 to 6 ft .

## FLOWERING APPLES-Continued

## MALUS niedzwetzkyana.

REDVEIN CRAB. Showy deep pink flowers;

M. parkmani.

PARKMANN CRAB. Compact form, tenacious of its dark green foliage; semi-double, rose-pink blossoms.

5 to 6 ft. ..................................... 2502000
6 to 7 ft. . ............................................ 3502800
7 to 8 ft. ...................................... . 400 3200
8 to 9 ft. .................................... $500 \quad 4000$
M. sargenti.

SARGENT FLOWERING CRAB. Dwarf spreading grower, flowers of purest white; some colored fruits.

6 to 7 ft. ............................................. 350
7 to 8 ft. ........................................ 400
M. scheideckeri.

SCHEIDECKER CRAB. Deep rose-colored
blossoms. Double.

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
6 to 7 ft. ...................................... . 350
0

7 to 8 ft. ...................................... . 400
2800
3200
M. spectabilis.

CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. Double, deep
coral-red flowers. Very showy.

6 to 7 ft. ...................................... 350
M. sieboldi.

TORINGO CRAB. Small; single white or
blush flowers and small yellow fruit.

5 to 6 ft. .................................................. 350
6 to 7 ft. ....................................... . 400
7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
M. VAN WYCK. Upright growth. Flowers of blush white.


## OXYDENDRUM arboreum. (Sorrell Tree.)

SOURWOOD. One of the most ornamental small trees in cultivation; valuable in shrubberies, and beautiful in combination with Leucothoe Catesbaei, when the latter is used as an undergrowth. Of small size, with thick, oblong foliage of dark glossy green, which is highly attractive at all seasons, especially in autumn, when it changes to brilliant crimson. The flowers, in July, are borne in dense panicles resembling lily-of-the-valley blooms.
3 to 4 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 150$ Per 10 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . 300
6 to 7 ft. .................................... . 350
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft . B. \& B... $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 10.00$ to 2500

## PARROTIA jacquemontiana.

HIMALAYAN PARROTIA. Dense, with spreading branches; round top, brilliant Fall foliage.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 350$

PERSICA vulgaris alba plena.
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED PEACH. Pretty in formal garden or with evergreens in border.

| to 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
8 to 9 ft. ...................................... 2001600
P. vulgaris sanguinea plena.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING PEACH. Similar to above, with very beautiful large double red flowers.

1200
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## PLANERA japonica.

JAPANESE WATER ELM. A rare tree.
18 to 20 ft. .........................Each $\$ 1500$

## Large Trees

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


Oriental Plane Tree

EUROPEAN PLANE TREE.
We have made a specialty of growing the Oriental Plane, spaced wide apart in the nursery rows, insuring a fine symmetrically developed top, while frequent transplanting creates a thick fibrous rootsystem. Our trees are immeasurably superior to those grown without transplanting.

This rapid-growing, symmetrical, wide-spreading tree, is most suitable for city street planting. Attractive trunk and foliage, fine, symmetrical head. Not bothered by insect pests or smoky, dusty locations.

PLATANUS orientalis.


## POPULUS BOLLEANA.

BOLL'S POPLAR. Rapid growth-fastigiate form, olive gray bark, foliage green above, silvery beneath. 6 to 8 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 200$1600
P. nigra italica.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall, rapid growing. Useful to break horizontal monotony, or grouped to screen objectionable viows.

| 8 to 10 ft . |  | 1250 | 10000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft . | .Each \$2 50 | 2000 | 16000 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 350 | 2800 | 22000 |
| 14 to 16 ft . | 400 | 3200 |  |
| 16 to 18 ft . | 500 | 4000 |  |

PRUNUS pissardi.
PURPLELEAF PLUM.

P. triloba.

FLOWERING PLUM. Small, regular, whiteflowering tree for garden or massing against tall evergreens.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 100$
PYRUS. See Malus, page 46.
PYRUS. See Aronia, page 55.

## The Oak

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

## QUERCUS alba.

WHITE OAK. Broad, open head; in the Fall purplish-brown leaves, on spreading branches, held through Winter.
6 to 8 ft. .............................Each $\$ 350$
8 to 10 ft. ..................................... 400
10 to 12 ft. .................................... 500
12 to 14 ft. .................................... . 600
Q. bicolor.

SWAMP WHITE OAK. Vigorous; holds
leaves till early Winter. Prefers moisture.
8 to 10 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 400$
Specimens. 20 to 25 ft . Prices on application.
Q. cerris.

TURKEY OAK. Rapid, vigorous, pyramidal. Attractive oblong leaves.
6 to 7 ft .
.Each \$3 50
8 to 10 ft .
500
10 to 12 ft. .................................... 750
Q. coccinea.

SCARLET OAK. Symmetrical and eminently fitting as a specimen tree, taking on the most gorgeous shades of brilliant scarlet in the Fall and holding its dried leaves during the Winter.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$ in. .........Each $\$ 450$ 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
12 to 14 ft ; $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ................ $750 \quad 7000$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............... 8508000
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............... 10009000
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ in. ........................ 125010000
Q. laurifolia.

LAUREL OAK. Slow growing. Very beauti-
ful dark green leaves.
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . .$. ... Each $\$ 850$
Q. macrocarpa.

MOSSYCUP OAK. Fine habit and form.
Tall with wide spreading head and massive
branches; twigs of the branches are covered
with a peculiar cork bark which is interest-
ing.


## QUERCUS palustris.

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

Lawn or street.
8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ........Each $\$ 300$
Per 10
$\$ 2400$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in. ............. $400 \quad 3200$
12 to 14 ft .; 2 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............. 5004000
12 to 14 ft .; $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. .............. 6004800
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $700 \quad 5600$
14 to 16 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in. .............. $850 \quad 6800$
16 to 18 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 10008000
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............. 150012000
16 to 18 ft .; $41 / 2$ to 5 in. ... $\$ 20.00$ to 2500
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Prices on application.
Q. robur concordia.

GOLDEN ENGLISH OAK. Form of above with bright yellow leaves. Attractive specimen.
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ to 4 in . ...........Each $\$ 750$
Q. robur fastigiata.

PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. Slightly resembles Lombardy Poplar; though smaller and slower growing.
8 to 10 ft. ............................Each $\$ 500$
10 to 12 ft. .................................. 750
12 to 14 ft. ................................. . 10 00
Q. rubra.

RED OAK. Stately, spreading, symmetrical;
leaves shining deep green; rich Fall color.
7 to 8 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 250$
1750

8 to 10 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............... $400 \quad 3200 \quad 28000$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in. .............. $5004000 \quad 36000$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 21 / 4$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 600480043000
12 to 14 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. ............... $700 \quad 560049000$
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............... 850680061000
14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . .$.
14 to 16 ft .; 4 to 5 in. .... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500
Larger Specimen Trees. Tall and spreading, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Prices on application.
Q. velutina.

BLACK OAK. Tall, open-headed, stately.
Retains browned leaves in Winter.
6 to 8 ft . ...........................Each $\$ 250$
16 to 18 ft.; 3 to $31 / 2$ in. ............... 1500

## RHUS. See also page 67.

R. glabra.

SMOOTH SUMAC. Dwarf; open head. Brilliant crimson fruit and Fall foliage. Mass or border.


6 to 8 ft. .................................... 150
750
8 to 10 ft . ................................... 250
1750
R. typhina.

STAGHORN SUMAC. Lacy, finely-cut leaf. Mass in border for brilliant Fall coloring.
3 to 4 ft . ......................................... $\$ 100$
4 to 5 ft . ....................................... 150
SALIX—WILLOW.
Ornamental trees, rapid growing; good, clean foliage. Especially valuable for Winter coloring of bark. Effective when shown against massed dark evergreens.
S. alba (White Willow).

6 to 8 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 150$
S. babylonica.

BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW. Too familiar to need description. Appropriate for waterside planting.
7 to 8 ft .
Each \$2 50
S. caprea.

PUSSY WILLOW.
4 to 5 ft .
Each $\$ 100$
S. elegantissima.

THURLOW'S WILLOW. Pendulous habit, fast growth. 8 to 10 ft .
.Each \$2 50
S. lutea.

GOLDEN WILLOW. Rapid upright growth. 7 to 8 ft ...............................Each $\$ 250$
S. lutea pendula.

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW.
6 to 8 ft .
S. pentandra.

LAUREL WILLOW. Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green. 5 to 6 ft . ............................Each $\$ 250$

## SASSAFRAS variifolium.

COMMON SASSAFRAS. Spreading round top; valuable for screen. Brilliant orangeyellow Fall foliage.
7 to 8 ft. ............................Each $\$ 150$
8 to 10 ft. .................................... 200
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## SORBUS aucuparia.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. For border plantation, where bright scarlet berries enliven Winter landscape. 8 to 10 ft .

## STYRAX japonica.

JAPANESE SNOWBELL. Low, spreading, symmetrical. For border or specimen planting. One of the finest flowering trees. Nodding white flowers.
4 to 5 ft. .............................Each $\$ 100$
5 to 6 ft. ................................... 150
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
7 to 8 ft. ................................... 250
8 to 9 ft. ...................................... 300
9 to 10 ft. . .................................. . 400
10 to 12 ft . .................................... 500
SYRINGA japonica.
JAPANESE TREE LILAC. The familiar Lilac blossoms on a small tree. For enlivening screen border.

Per $10 \quad$ Per 100
$\$ 800 \quad \$ 6000$
$1200 \quad 9000$
$1600 \quad 13000$
$2000 \quad 16000$
$2400 \quad 20000$
3200

6 to 7 ft. ....................................... 350
7 to 8 ft. ....................................... 400
8 to $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
2400
2800
3200
4000

## TAXODIUM distichum.

BALD CYPRESS. Tall, thin shape; soft.light green foliage against cinnamon bark. Prefers moisture.
6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . Each $\$ 250$
2000
8 to 10 ft . .................................... 350
3000
Specimens. 10 to 12 ft . .................... 750
6000
Specimens. 12 to 14 ft. .................. 1000

## TILIA euchlora.

CRIMEAN LINDEN. Thick, deep green, glossy foliage on bright green young growth. For avenue.
14 to 16 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ..... Each $\$ 1000$
T. tomentosa pendula.

WEEPING SILVER LINDEN. Drooping branchlets; very graceful tree. Specimens. 20 to 30 ft .; 5 to 6 in . Cal.

Each $\$ 7500$
T. vulgaris.

COMMON EUROPEAN LINDEN. Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for avenues.
10 to 12 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in} . . . .$. . Each $\$ 500$

12 to 14 ft ; $21 / 2$ to 3 in. .............. 750
14 to 16 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in. ............. 1250
16 to 18 ft .; 4 to 5 in. .. $\$ 1500$ to 2500
Specimens. 18 to 25 ft . Prices on application.

## The Elm

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

## ULMUS americana.

AMERICAN ELM. Vase-shaped head. Peculiarly appropriate for street or lawn planting, giving vaulted cathedral effect.

Per 10
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . $\mathrm{Each} \$ 250 \quad 2000$
10 to 12 ft .; $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . .$. . 3502800
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} . ; 13 / 4$ to 2 in. ............. $450 \quad 3600$
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 5004000
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} . ; 2 \frac{1}{4}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ............. 6004800
14 to 16 ft .; $21 / 2$ to $23 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. .............. 7506000
16 to 18 ft .; $23 / 4$ to 3 in. ............. $850 \quad 6800$
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 3$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............. 10008000
16 to $18 \mathrm{ft} . ; 31 / 2$ to 4 in. ............. $1250 \quad 10000$
16 to 18 ft.; 4 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ............. $1500 \quad 12500$
Specimens. 20 to 22 ft ; 6 to 7 in . Prices on application.
U. campestris.

ENGLISH ELM. Round-topped, densely
branched; retaining leaves longer than American Elm. Avenue or lawn.
Specimens. 14 to 16 ft .; 4 to 5 in . ... $\$ 1500$
Specimens. 18 to 20 ft .; 6 to 7 in . Prices on application.
U. campestris, wheatleyi.

WHEATLEY ELM. Pyramidal head; small dark green leaves. Stands clipping well. Avenue or formal allée.
12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} . ; 23 / 4$ to 3 in . .........Each $\$ 1000$
Specimens. 16 to 18 ft .; $31 / 2$ to 4 in .
$\$ 12.50$ to 1500
U. glabra.

SCOTCH ELM. Broad, round-topped head with spreading branches.
15 to 16 ft .; 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. ........Each $\$ 600$
16 to 18 ft .; 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. .... $\$ 15.00$ to 2500

## Deciduous Shrubs

ABELIA grandiflora. (See Evergreen Shrubs.)
ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum.
BUSH ARALIA. Quick growing, for screen
planting; dark green foliage held late in
Fall.
2 to 3 ft. ............................................. $\$ 400$
Per 100
2
3 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
75
75

$\$ 3000$
AESCULUS parviflora.
DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. Flowers white
in July; handsome foliage. Plant in masses.
2 to 3 ft. ........................Each $\$ 150 \quad 1000$
3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$31 / 2$ to 4 ft. ................................ $250 \quad 1850$
4 to 5 ft. ................................. 300 2250
5 to 6 ft. ............................... $350 \quad 2750$
AMELANCHIER oblongifolia.
THICKET SHAD BUSH. White flowers in May followed by red fruit. Use among ever- greens. ..... 500
8 to 10 ft . standards with 6 ft . stems. ..... Each 7506000
AMORPHA fruticosa.
INDIGOBUSH. Fine feathery foliage; dark violet, flowers.
3 to 4 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 050$ ..... 400
4 to 5 ft . ..... 75 ..... 450 ..... 3500
AMYGDALUS communis. (See also Trees.)
WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND. Showywhite flowers in Spring. Suitable in flowerborder.2 to 3 ftEach $\$ 100$750A. communis rosea.PINK FLOWERING ALMOND. Showy flow-ers; very attractive.750
4 ft .1500
ARONIA arbutifolia brilliantissima.
RED CHOKEBERRY. Bright red berries en-hance the value of this low border shrub.3 to 4 ft ..................... ......Each $\$ 100$6004500
A. melanocarpa.BLACK CHOKEBERRY. Glossy, black ifuit;low growing; white flowers, attracting thebirds.
2 to 3 ft . .Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 100 ..... 600

## NATIVE AZALEAS

Small shrubs adapted for massing in shrubbery borders and naturalizing in woods. Prolific bloomers extending over a period from April to June; showy among evergreens. Under evergreen Shrubs will be found many other varieties of great beauty.
AZALEA. See also pages 22 and 23.
A. arborescens.

SWEET AZALEA. Broad, bushy; white flow-
ers in June; leaves turning bronze in Fall.

A. calendulacea (Iutea).

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

| 15 to 18 in. clumps | .Each \$2 50 | 2000 | \$180 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . clumps |  |  | 21500 |
| 24 to 30 in. clumps |  | 2800 | 25000 |
| 30 to 36 in. clumps | 450 | 3600 |  |

A. canadensis.

RHODORA. Excellent for moist places, low
growing, covered with lavender flowers in May.
18 in. clumps. Heavy .............Each $\$ 2502000$
24 in. clumps. Heavy ................... 300 • 2400
A. canescens.

PIEDMONT AZALEA. Fragrant blush flowers in early May.
15 to 18 in. clumps .............. Each $\$ 2502000$
18 to 24 in. clumps ...................... 3502800
24 to 30 in. clumps ...................... 400 3600
30 to 36 in. clumps ...................... 5004000
A. nudiflora.

PINXTERBLOOM or WOODS HONEY-
SUCKLE. Low, with deep pink flowers in
early May. Useful for moist places.
15 to 18 in. clumps .................Each $\$ 250$
2000
18 to 24 in. clumps ....................... 300
2400
24 to 30 in. clumps ........................ 3502800
36 to 42 in. clumps ..................... $450 \quad 3600$
A. vaseyi.

PINKSHELL AZALEA. Shell-pink flowers in April and May. A graceful shrub.
18 to 24 in. clumps ...............Each $\$ 300$
2400
A. viscosa.

SWAMP AZALEA. Fragrant white flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation.


## EUROPEAN AZALEAS

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


## BENZOIN aestivale.

SPICE BUSH. Tall, spreading; red berries. Does well in shade or sun.


## BERBERIS sieboldi.

SIEBOLD BARBERRY. Handsome tall shrub; beautiful Fall effect in leaf and berry.
2 to 3 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 060 \quad 350 \quad 3000$
3 to 4 ft. .................................... $75450 \quad 3500$
B. thunbergi.

THUNBERG BARBERRY. The Ideal Hedge Plant. A low spreading plant with rich green foliage turning scarlet in the fall. Bright red berries.

For hedging set apart the distance in inches they are in height-thus, 18 to 24 in . stock set 18 inches apart.

| 12 to 15 in | Bushy | 350 | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in | Each \$0 50 | 450 | 2000 |
| 18 to 24 in | 75 | 500 |  |
| 24 to 30 in | 100 | 600 |  |
| 30 to 36 in | 150 |  |  |

B. vulgaris.

COMMON EUROPEAN BARBERRY. Medium height; yellow flowers followed by bright red fruit. Attractive with evergreens.

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
BUDDLEIA magnifica.
OXEYE BUTTERFLY BUSH.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft. ..........................Each $\$ 075$
500
CALYCANTHUS floridus.
SWEET SHRUB. Tall, upright shrub; thrives in sun or shade; handsome foliage.


## CERCIS chinensis.

CHINESE REDBUD. Strong growing; heavily
laden with pinkish purple flowers in early Spring; handsome soft green foliage.
2 to 3 ft. Heavy ......................Each $\$ 200$
3 to 4 ft . Heavy ............................ 250
4 to 5 ft. Heavy ........................... 350

## CHIONANTHUS virginica.

WHITE FRINGE. Large growing shrub with rich heavy foliage and lacy flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 150$

3 to 4 ft. ............................................ 200

1500

4 to 5 ft . ............................................. 250
2000
5 to 6 ft. ....................................... 350
2800

## CITRUS trifoliata.

HARDY ORANGE. Dense growing with deep green leaves and stems. Orange fruit
about $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. in diameter.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..........................Each $\$ 100$
Per 100
$\$ 5000$
CLETHRA alnifolia.
SUMMERSWEET (PEPPER BUSH). Medium
growing; white fragrant flowers in mid-
Summer.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 060$
450
COMPTONIA asplenifolia.
SWEETFERN. Most useful for undergrowth and for shady locations.
12 to 18 in. ...........................Each $\$ 075$
500
3500
CORNUS, Dogwoods or Osiers. Also pages 39 and 59.

Strong growing shrubs particularly attractive for their wealth of flowers, as well as abundant berries and leaf coloring in Summer and Fall, and their bright colored branches in Winter.
C. alba.

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

| 2 to 3 ft ........................ Each \$0 50 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$350 \quad 2400$

4
75
C. amonum (sericea).

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

3 to 4 ft. ....................................... 60
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... $\quad 75$
5 to 6 ft. Heavy ............................ 100
350
400
3200
500
4000
600
4500
C. mas.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. Covered with bright yellow flowers in early Spring; tall, open growing.
3 to 4 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 100$
500
3500
4 to 5 ft . ....................................... 125
600
4000
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
750
4500
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
1000
5000
7 to 8 ft .
200
C. paniculata.

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


CORNUS stolonifera.
RED-OSIER. Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for water-side planting. Per 10

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | \$3 50 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 500 | \$40 00 |
| to 5 ft . | 100 | 600 | 5000 |

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $150 \quad 750 \quad 6000$
C. stolonifera flaviramea (aurea).

GOLDENTWIG OSIER. Flowers white. Attractive when planted with the red twigged varieties.

3 to 4 ft. .................................. $75 \quad 500 \quad 4000$

## CORYLUS americana.

AMERICAN HAZEL. Tall growing border shrub; large dark green leaves; bearing hazel nuts.
5 to 6 ft. ............................. Each $\$ 100$
C. avellana (Filbert.)

3 to 4 ft . .............................Each $\$ 075$
COTONEASTER. (See also Evergreen Shrubs.)
CRATAEGUS. See pages 26 and 40.

## CYDONIA japonica.

FLOWERING QUINCE. A medium growing shrub of great value for massing, garden, or hedge planting. The Spring branches are covered with dark green, glossy foliage, and in May the plant is a blaze of color.
C. japonica-Red. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ....... Each $\$ 100$
C. japonica candida-Cream. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{5} 00$

5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . .750$
C. japonica sulphurea.

3 to 4 ft .
.Each $\$ 500$

## DEUTZIA.

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

SLENDER DEUTZIA, Dwarf. White flowers cover the entire plant. For edge of shrubberies.
15 to 18 in. ...........................Each $\$ 075$
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 100
D. gracilis rosea. Rose colored flowers.

2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 075$

DEUTZIA lemoinei.
LEMOINE DEUTZIA. Early bloomer; white
flowers on upright branches.
2 to 3 ft . ..................................... $\$ 075$

2 to 3 ft.
4 to 5 ft.
5
5 to 6 ft. .................................... 150
Per 10
Per 100
Per
600
600 $\$ 5000$
D. scabra.

FUZZY DEUTZIA. Tall grower with doublewhite, bell-shaped flowers. Attractive foliage.

4 to 5 ft. ......................................... 75
5 to 6 ft . ..................................... 150
350
2800
400
3200
D. scabra candidissima.

SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA. Vigorous, graceful grower; double white flowers. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft . ............................. Each $\$ 0$. 50 3 to 4 ft. ............................................. 75
4 to 5 ft . ......................................... 100
350
2800
400
3200
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester.

Tall; flowers tinted with pink.
2 to 3 ft.. ............................Each $\$ 050$
350
3 to 4 ft. ......................................... 75
400
3200
4 to 5 ft .
100
500
4000
5 to 6 ft .
150
1000
D. scabra rosea plena.

A strong grower with double flowers tinted rosy whfte.
3 to 4 ft. ................................Each $\$ 075$
$400 \quad 3200$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
500
4000
D. scabra watereri. Double pink.

D. scabra wellsi. Double white flowers.
2 to 3 ft .
Each $\$ 050$
350
2800

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## DIERVILLA sessifolia.

SOUTHERN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Low, spreading shrub; attractive when massed on borders or covering slopes.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each $\$ 075$
D. trifida.

DWARF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Low grower. Yellow flowers in Summer.
2 to 3 ft . ........................Each $\$ 075 \quad 500 \quad 3500$

## ELEAGNUS angustifolia.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. Silvery green foliage; yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders.
2 to 3 ft. ................................................ 75
.500
3 to 4 ft . ...................................... $100 \quad 750$
E. longipes (edulis).

CHERRY ELEAGNUS. Medium bushy grower;
foliage gray-green, fruit red. Plant among evergreens.


## ELSCHOLTZIA stauntoni.

| MINT SHRUB. Small shrub; aromatic bright green foliage, flowers lilac-purple in Autumn. | 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \times . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Each \$0 75 | \$400 | \$3200 |

EUONYMUS. See also pages 26 and 75.
E. alatus.

WINGED EUONYMUS. Of Japanese character; brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in Fall; tall, handsome shrub.
2 to 3 ft. ........................ Each $\$ 100850$
3 to 4 .ft. ................................ $150 \quad 1250$
Specimens. 5 to 7 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 5.00$ to 750
E. americanus.

BROOK EUONYMUS (Burningbush).

5 to 6 ft. ..................................... 100 60
E. europaeus.

EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH. Tall, erect shrub for border or evergreen planting; fruit bright scarlet.
3 to 4 ft. ............................Each $\$ 075450 \quad 3600$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
5 to 6 ft . ...................................... 1501000
EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush).
2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 100$
750

## FORSYTHIA-Golden Bell.

Some of the first shrubs to bloom in Spring, its bell-shaped yellow flowers are always welcomed. With rich green foliage these tall graceful shrubs are particularly desirable for borders or masses, or on unsightly banks.

## $F$. fortunei.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow.
 3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 75
4 to 5 ft . .................................... 200
4
F. fortunei aurea variegata.

VARIEGATED GOLDEN BELL. Attractive
when massed in front of evergreens.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 350 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 500 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 600 |  |

$F$. intermedia.
TALL GOLDEN BELL. Bright yellow flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 050$
$350 \quad 2800$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
F. suspensa.

WEEPING GOLDEN BELL. Golden-yellow;
branches prostrate. Especially good for slopes.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 100$
FORSYTHIA viridissima.
GREENSTEM GOLDEN BELL. Deep yellow
flowers; dark green leaves remaining onbranches later than other varieties.
2 to 3 ft . ..... Each \$0 50
3 to 4 ft . ..... 75
Per 10$\$ 350$
Per 100
4 to 5 ft . ..... 100
5 to 6 ft . ..... 150500$\$ 2800$
3500600
1000 ..... 60
GENISTA tinctoria.WOADWAXEN. Small shrub; erect olive-green branches covered with yellow flowersin Spring.
2 to 3 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 100 ..... 750
HAMAMELIS virginiana.
WITCH-HAZEL. Tall shrub; yellow flowersin late Fall. For borders or in woods.
2 to 3 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 075$500
5 to 6 ft . ..... 1501000
HIBISCUS syriacus.ROSE OF SHARON. One of the best knownof the tall "old-fashioned" shrubs. Particu-larly valuable for its handsome flowers in hotmid-Summer. Use in masses or in formalsituations. The standards are especially at-tractive. Good hedge plant.
Boule de Feu. Red-
2 to 3 ft . .Each $\$ 075$500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 750
Jeanne d'Arc. White-
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
Lady Stanley. Double. Blush-pink eye.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
paeoniflora. Double pink-
2 to 3 ft. .......................... Each $\$ 075$500
totus albus. White single flowers.
3 to 4 ft . .............................Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
HIPPOPHAEA rhamnoides.
COMMON SEA BUCKTHORN.
3 to 4 ft . ..... Each $\$ 050$4003200
4 to 5 ft . ..... 75
HYDRANGEA.Among the best flowering shrubs, valuablefor their wealth of late Summer bloom. Ad-vantageously used in front of taller shrubs.
H. arborescens.
SMOOTH HYDRANGEA.
2 to 3 ft . .Each $\$ 075$5004000
3 to 4 ft . ..... 750
H. arborescens grandiflora.SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. Valuable forshady places; great clusters of white flowersin mid-summer.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each \$0 75500
3 to 4 ft . 100 ..... 7505000
H. paniculata.
PANICLE HYDRANGEA. Tall shrub for theborder; single flowers in large trusses inAugust.3 to 4 ft .Each \$1 00750
5 to 6 ft . Heavy .............................. 150 ..... 1000
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
Specimens. 7 to 8 ft .2500

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora.
PEEGEE HYDRANGEA. Large heads of white double flowers in late Summer, turning to bril-
liant reds in Fall.
2 to 3 ft. .............................Each $\$ 150$
Per 10 $\$ 850$
H. quercifolia.

OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each \$1 50
3 to 4 ft ..................................... 200
HYPERICUM aureum.
Of stiff compact habit-good foliage, golden yellow flower in July and August. For rocky places and shade.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each \$1 00
H. calycinum.

SPREADING ST. JOHN'S WORT. Useful as a ground cover. Yellow bloom in summer.
1 year; field grown ............... Each $\$ 075$
H. moseranium hybridum.

GOLDFLOWER. Large yellow flowers on low graceful stem in mid-Summer. For edge of the shrub border or garden.
1 year; field grown
.Each \$0 75
600
ILEX. See also pages 5 and 27.
I. serrata (Sieboldi).

RED-FRUITED JAPANESE WINTER-BERRY.
Of the many interesting introductions from Japan, this beautiful shrub stands out as preeminent for its wonderful display of bright red, holly-like berries, which thickly crowd every twig. It is of slow growth and capitally suited for planting in evergreen beds or borders, where its beauty is doubly enhanced. The berries remain till late in the winter. Plant with evergreens in border.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 100$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 200
5 to 6 ft. ...................................... 250
ITEA virginica.
SWEETSPIRE. Low shrub; white fragrant flowers in Summer and bright crimson foliage in Fall. 2 to $21 / 2$ ft. ...........................Each $\$ 150$
KERRIA japonica.
SINGLE KERRIA.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 150$
1000
LIGUSTRUM-PRIVET.
Too much cannot be said about the usefulness of Privet about the grounds, as screens, hedges and in the border. Dark green foliage, white flowers and blue black berries all add to their attractiveness. Rapid growers, they make a quick screen or good hedge.
L. ibota.

IBOTA PRIVET. Upright; white flowers; black berries. The hardiest of all privets.
2 to 3 ft.
3 Heavy
3 to 4 ft
Heavy
4
4 to 5 ft . Heavy .....................Each $\$ 050$
5 to 6 ft . Heavy .......................... 75
6 to 7 ft . Heavy ......................... 100
Specimens. 7 to 10 ft . ........ $\$ 2.50$ to 350

750
1000
1500
$\$ 4000$
5000
2000
8500
10000

LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum.
REGEL PRIVET. Low spreading shrub; white flowers; black berries. Suitable for

| borders or hedges. |  | Per 10 | Per 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | .Each \$100 | \$6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 150 | 750 | 60 |

L. ovalifolium.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Most universally used for hedges: Heavy, well-branched Plants.

L. vulgare.

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

| to 3 ft . |  | 350 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | .Each \$0 50 | 400 | 3000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 500 | 3500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 100 | 600 | 4000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 150 |  | 6000 |

## LONICERA-BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

L. fragrantissima.

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

| 2 to 3 ft | .Each \$0 75 | 400 | 3200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | 100 | 500 | 4000 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 125 | 600 | 4800 |
| 5 to 6 ft | 150 | 1000 |  |

L. maacki.

AMUR BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.
Of upright growth, bloom white, fading to yellow. Red fruit.
3 to 4 ft .
.Each $\$ 100$
750
L. morrowi.

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

$400 \quad 3200$
3 to 4 ft. ....................................... 100
4 to 5 ft . ........................................ 150
500
4000
750
5000
L. ruprechtiana.

MANCHURIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall, twiggy bush; white flowers; orange red fruit.

| to 3 ft . | Each \$0 50 | 00 | 2400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 75 | 400 | 3200 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 | 4000 |


L. tatarica.

TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall;
flowers and fruit crimson.

| 3 to 4 ft . | \$ 75 | 400 | 3200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 100 | 500 | 4000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 | 750 |  |

L. tatarica alba.

WHITE TATARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.
Tall; flowers white; crimson fruit.
3 to 4 ft. ...........................Each $\$ 075 \quad 400 \quad 3200$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $100 \quad 500$
L. tatarica bella albida.

WHITEBELL BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Tall;
flowers white; fruit red.

$400 \quad 3200$
4 to 5 ft . .................................... 100
500
4000
L. tatarica chrysantha.

Tall; flowers yellowish: fruit cord red.
3 to 4 ft . .Each \$0 75
L. tatarica gracilis.

2 to 3 ft .
.Each $\$ 050$
L. tatarica, splendens.

Tall; flowers pink; fruit dark red.
3 to 4 ft . ................................Each \$0 75
4 to 5 ft .
100
500

## L.YCIUM chinensis.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. Spreading shrub, valuable for bank planting; purple flowers in late Summer; red fruit.
2 to 3 ft .
.Each \$0 50
300
2000
3 to 4 ft .
500

## MYRICA cerifera.

SOUTHERN WAX MYRTLE (Bayberry). A
valuable shrub for poor or sandy soils and as an undergrowth. Beautiful rich green foliage turning to purplish bronze tones in the Fall. Gray fruit in late Fall cover the stems in dense masses.
18 to 24 in. Bushy. ...........Each $\$ 100$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy. B. \& B. ..... 150

## Per 10

$\$ 750$
1000
1500
2000
2500

## Per 100

$\$ 4000$
8000 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Bushy. $31 / 2$ to 4 ft. Bushy. B. \& B. ...... 250 4 to 5 ft. Bushy. B. \& B...... 300
PAVIA parviflora. (See Aesculus parviflora.)
PHILADELPHUS-MOCKORANGE.
Ornamental tall-growing shrubs of the great-
est value for garden and border planting.
Large fragrant white flowers and dark green foliage.
P. coronarius.

SWEET MOCKORANGE. Tall, graceful shrubs; profusion of white flowers in June.
3 to 4 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 075$
4 to 5 ft. .................................... 100
P. coronarius speciosissimus.

ROUNDLEAF MOCKORANGE. Very showy; flowers large, white, fragrant; tall growing.
3 to 4 ft ............................. Each $\$ 075$
4 to 5 ft. ...................................... 100
P. falconeri.

STAR MOCKORANGE. Tall; wide-spreading shrub; flowers white. 4 to 5 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 150$
P. grandiflorus.

BIG MOCKORANGE. Tall; very large white flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 050$
3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 75
400
4 to 5 ft .
100
$P$. lemoinei erecta.
Tall and compact habit; blooms in May and June. 2 to 3 ft .

Each $\$ 050$
P. virginalis.

Neat habit and of the finest of this family. Bloom 2 inches in diameter. May and June.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 100$750
P. zeyheri.

Tall shrub; fragrant showy white flowers. One of the best.
6 to 8 ft. ........................... Each $\$ 100$
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius.
NINE BARK. Quick growing, tall shrub, useful for screens; white flowers followed by bright red fruit in July.
3 to 4 ft ..............................Each $\$ 050$
4 to 5 ft. ........................................ 75
6 to $7 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
400
500
P. opulifolius aureus.

Showy yellow foliage, bronze in Summer and
Fall; white flowers.
2 to 3 ft.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
50
300
2400

350
2800
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
400
3200

## PTELEA trifoliata.

HOP TREE. Small tree; dark green leaves; showy seed pods in late Summer.

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

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## RHAMNUS cathartica.

COMMON BUCKTHORN. Tall, twiggy shrub excellent for hedges or border. White flowers in June; black fruit.


## R. frangula.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN. Tall, spreading; clean dark green foliage; fruit red, turning black.
3 to 4 ft. .............................. Each $\$ 075$
4 to 5 ft. ..................................... 100
$400 \quad 3200$
5 to 6 ft. ......................................... 150
$500 \quad 4000$
6 to 7 ft. ..................................... 200
1000
5000

1) 00

6000

## RHODOTYPUS kerrioides.

JETBEAD. Medium height for border; single white flowers; shiny black berries through the Winter.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 050$


4 to 5 ft . ....................................... . . 100
$400 \quad 3200$
4000
5 to 6 ft .
150
$600 \quad 4800$

1000
RHUS. See also page 52.
R. canadensis (aromatica).

FRAGRANT SUMAC. Medium height; spreading habit. Fall foliage red and crimson.
${ }_{2}^{11 / 2}$ to 2 ft to $3 \mathrm{ft}$. ...........................................................
R. copallina.

SHINING SUMAC. Large shrub; shiny foliage turning crimson; scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soils.
$\qquad$

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia).
Strong growing shrub, compound foliage, rose colored flowers in May and June, showy in masses.
2 to 3 ft . .............................Each $\$ 100$

## RUBUS odoratus.

FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Medium height;
flowers rosy purple in Summer. Excellent for shady places.
2 to 3 ft .
Each \$0 50

## SAMBUCUS canadensis.


S. nigra aurea.

GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER. Upright, with golden foliage. All will thrive in moist places.
2 to 3 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 050$ 400

3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 75
500
4 to 5 ft . ........................................ 100
600

SORBARIA Lindleyana.
Low growing, handsome foliage. White flowers in tall spikes.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 075$
S. sorbifolia.

URAL FALSE SPIRAEA. Vigorous shrub, large compound leaves; white flowers in Summer.
3 to 4 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 075$

## SPIRAEA.

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

WATERER SPIRAEA. A medium grower; rose-pink flowers in Summer; for garden or borders.
15 to 18 in. ...........................Each \$0 75
600
18 to 24 in. .................................. 100
750
S. thunbergi.

THUNBERG SPIRAEA. Medium shrub; spreading branches; light green follage; pure white flowers in earliest Spring.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 100$
S. van houttei.

VAN HOUTTE SPIRAEA. Medium height; of merit for lawn specimen or massing; white flowers in May.
2 to 3 ft. ............................Each $\$ 075400 \quad 3200$

3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 100

STAPHYLEA colchica.
COLCHIS BLADDER NUT. Tall growing;
fragrant white flowers in late Spring; attrac-
tive seed pods. tive seed pods.
6 to 7 ft . Each $\$ 075$
7 to 8 ft . ..... 100
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa.CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA. Of greatvalue for its fine cut, lacy foliage, wheredaintiness is desired.
2 to 3 ft . .Each $\$ 100$$\$ 650$
$\qquad$1000
STYRAX japonica. (See Trees.)
SYMPHORICARPOS molle.
SPREADING SNOWBERRY. Similar in habitto S. racemosus. Fruit larger.
500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 100 ..... 750
S. racemosus.
SNOWBERRY. Low, shade-loving plant;rose-white flowers in Summer; large whiteberries in Fall and Winter.
2 to 3 ft . ..... Each $\$ 050$
$\qquad$
S. vulgaris.

CORAL BERRY. Dwarf shrub thriving in shade; coral-red berries persistent until late Winter.
2 to 3 ft
.Each $\$ 050$
S. josikaea.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. Tall grower; valuable for late purple flowers; dark green foliage.

1250
S. chinensis (rothamagensis).

CHINESE LILAC. Slim branches, delicate foliage; flowers intense violet blue.
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 075500$
3 to 4 ft. ......................................... 100
4 to 5 ft. ....................................... 150
1000
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
1250
S. villosa.

LATE LILAC. Vigorous bush; late May bloomer; light purple in bud and white when opened; fragrant.
2 to 3 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 100$
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .$. ................................. 150
1250
6 to 8 ft . Heavy ......................... 500
3500

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

Per 10
4 to 5 ft . Heavy ....................Each $\$ 250$ $\$ 2000$
6 to 7 ft . Heavy ............... $\$ 3.50$ to 500
8 to 10 ft . Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.50$ to 1000
S. vulgaris, var. alba.

COMMON WHITE LILAC. Similar to type.
White flowers and is a taller grower.

3 to 4 ft . Heavy ......................... 200 1500
4 to 5 ft. Heavy ........................ 350 3000
5 to 6 ft . Heavy . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.50$ to 500
6 to 8 ft . Heavy .......................... 750

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS
Balled and Burlapped
Charles the Tenth. Single reddish-purple. 3 to 4 ft . Heavy ...................Each $\$ 250$
Congo. Single. Deep red purple.
2 to 3 ft . ............................Each $\$ 250$
Dame Blanche. White.
$\quad 6$ to 7 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 500$
Frau Bertha Dammann. Single. White. 3 to 4 ft. ...............................Each $\$ 250 \quad 2000$
Jean d'Arc. Double. White. 2 to 3 ft . ..............................Each $\$ 150$ 1250
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Red. 2 to 3 ft . Heavy ....................Each $\$ 250$ 2000
Michel Buchner. Double. Pale lilac.
3 to 4 ft. Heavy ...................Each $\$ 350$
3000 5 to 6 ft . Heavy ......................... 750
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double. White.

| 3 to 4 ft . | h \$2 50 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . |  | 3000 |


Mme. Casimir Périer. Double. Cream.


Marie Legrey. Single. White.

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Rubra de Marly. Single. Reddish Purple.
 4 to 5 ft . ..................................... . $350 \quad 3000$

Senator Volland. Double. Rosy red. 3 to 4 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 250$2000

## TAMARIX—Tamarisk.

T. pentandra (hispida aestivale).
Tall; pink flowers.
Per 10
2 to 3 ft .
Each $\$ 100$
$\$ 750$

Per 100

## VACCINIUM corymbosum.

HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY. Handsome pink-
ish-white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft . clumps ................Each $\$ 150$
1250
2 to 3 ft. clumps ...................... 200 1600

## VIBURNUM acerifolium.

MAPLELEAF VIBURNUM. Dwarf, spreading by root stems; white flowers; fruit black. Useful in shade places.
2 to 3 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 050$
$400 \quad \$ 3200$
3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 75
500
V. carlesi.

BOUVARDIA VIBURNUM. Fragrant pinkwhite flowers blooming over a long period. An exceptional new garden sort.
15 to 18 in. ...........................Each \$2 50
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. ............................... 350
V. cassanoides.

WITHE-ROD. Flowers creamy white. Berries pink changing to blue. Excellent for waterside planting or the shrub border.
2 to 3 ft. ..............................Each $\$ 050$
3 to 4 ft. ..................................... 75
400
3200
500
4000
V. dentatum.

ARROWWOOD. Upright. Fall growing;
white flowers; black fruit; foliage richly colored in Fall.

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 75 | 00 | 3000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 | 750 | 4000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . Very Heavy Clumps | 150 |  | 5000 |
| Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . Clumps | 250 |  |  |

V. dilatatum.

Tall; white flowers; scarlet fruit.
2 to 3 ft. ........................................... $\$ 150$
1000
3 to 4 ft. ...................................... 200
1500
4 to 5 ft. ................................... . $350 \quad 2800$
Specimens. 5 to 6 ft . ................... 500 4000
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. . .................... 6006480.0
V. lantana.

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


## VIBURNUM lentago.

NANNYBERRY. Tall; blue-black fruit; leaves glossy dark green.
2 to 3 ft. ......................................... $\$ 075$

Per 10
$\$ 500$
6004000
$750 \quad 5000$ 2000 2800
V. molle.

KENTUCKY VIBURNUM. Medium height, upright; handsome foliage, fruit bluish-black.

| to 3 ft . | ch \$0 75 | 500 | 3750 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 4 ft . | 100 | 600 | 4800 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 125 | 750 | 5000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 150 | 1000 | 6000 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 250 |  |  |

V. opulus.

EUROPEAN CRANBERRY BUSH. Medium height, upright bush. Fruit scarlet in midSummer.
3 to 4 ft. .................................Each $\$ 150$
4 to 5 ft. .................................... 200
1000
5 to 6 ft. .................................... 250
160
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . B. \& B. $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
V . opulus nana.
DWARF VIBURNUM. Of dense hassock shape. Very dwarf-can be easily controlled for small border hedges or edgings.
10 to 12 in. .........................Each $\$ 075$
500
4000
V. opulus, var. sterile.

COMMON SNOWBALL. Medium height, upright; showy white flowers in large clusters.
Specimens. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .$. . Each $\$ 250$
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft. ................... 350
Specimens. 8 to 10 ft . ........ $\$ 5.00$ to 1000
V. prunifolium.

BLACK HAW. Tall, spreading; handsome foliage; fruit bluish-black.
2 to 3 ft . B. \& B. ..................Each $\$ 100$
4 to 5 ft . B. \& B. ...................... 200
Specimens. 6 to 7 ft . B. \& B... $\$ 3.50$ to 750
V. sargenti.

SARGENT CRANBERRY BUSH.

V. sieboldi.

SIEBOLD VIBURNUM. Tall; upright; beautiful white flowers. Exceptionally effective foliage and bright red berries in mid-Summer.
2 to 3 ft. ................................Each $\$ 150$

4 to 5 ft. ..................................... 300.300200
5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Specimens. 6 to 12 ft . Prices on application.
VIRBURNUM tomentosum.SINGLE JAPAN SNOWBALL. Mediumheight; handsome foliage; flowers white;fruit bluish blackPer 10
$\$ 500$ ..... $\$ 4000$
2 to 3 ft . Each $\$ 075$
3 to 4 ft . Heavy ..... 100$600 \quad 4800$1000
4 to 5 ft . Heavy ..... 150
V. tomentosum plicatum.DOUBLE JAPAN SNOWBALL.
2 to 3 ft .............................Each \$0 75 ..... 500
WEIGELIA (DIERVILLA)Old time favorites but just as popular to-day,giving a rich display of bloom in May andJune.
W. florida rosea. Rose Pink-
2 to 3 ft . Each $\$ 075$ ..... 500
W. japonica, var, rubra. Red-2 to 3 ft .Each $\$ 075$5004000
W. groenwegeni. Red in bud, opening White-4 to 5 ft . ...............................Each $\$ 150$1000
W. lavellei. Bright Crimson-
4 to 5 ft . Each \$1 50850
W. Mme. Contourier. White to Pink-
5 to 6 ft . .Each $\$ 150$ ..... 1000
W. steltzneri. Dark Red-

| 2 to 3 ft . | Each \$0 75 |  | 0 |  | 4000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 100 |  | 5 |  |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 150 |  | 0 |  |  |

W. vanhouttei. Carmine-
2 to 3 ft . ..... Each \$0 75 ..... 500
3 to 4 ft . ..... 100 ..... 750
4 to 5 ft . ..... 150 ..... 1000
W. verschaffeltei. Pale Pink-2 to 3 ft .Each $\$ 075$5004000
ZANTHORHIZA apiifoiza.
YELLOW ROOT. Dwarf shrub useful forground cover and undergrowth. Thrives eitherin sun or shade in any soil5001500


## Vines, Climbing and Trailing Plants

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names

ACTINEDIA polygama.
SILVER VINE.
5-in. pots. Heavy .................. Each $\$ 100 \$ 750$
AKEBIA quinata.
FIVE LEAF VINE. Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate colored, fragrant flowers.
4 -in. pots.
.Each \$0 75
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.
VIRGINIA CREEPER. Rapid growing for fences, rocky slopes and banks; Fall foliage rich crimson.
5-in. pots ...........................Each \$0 75
A. quinquefolia (engelmanni).

ENGELMANN CREEPER. Similar to previous sort, but will cling to walls.
5 -in. pots
. Each \$0 75
A. tricuspidata (veitchi).

BOSTON IVY. Strong, clinging vine of rapid growth; gool Fall color. Best for walls.
4-in. pots; heavy ................... Each \$0 75

## BIGNONIA grandiflora.

CHINESE TRUMPETCREEPER. Large, bril-
liant orange red flowers.
3 to 4 ft .; field-grown ..............Each \$0 75
B. radicans.

TRUMPET CREEPER. Strong climber with orange flowers in mid-Summer.
2 to 3 ft .; field-grown............... Each $\$ 075$
CELASTRUS scandens.
BITTER-SWEET. Rapid growing; orangeyellow fruit. Its rank growth makes it useful on rough banks in billowy masses.
3 to 4 ft .; heavy; field-grown....Each \$0 75

CLEMATIS coccinea (texensis).
SCARLET CLEMATIS. Rapid growing, covered in Summer with coral-red flowers.
5 in. pots ...........................Each $\$ 100$
C.-Large Flowering.

Henryi, white; Jackmani, purple; Duchess of Edinburgh, white, double; Mme. Edouard Andre, red .........................Each $\$ 100$
C. paniculata.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. Rapid-grower, handsome foliage, absolutely covered with white fragrant flowers in late Summer.
5 -in. pots
.Each \$0 75
C. virginiana.

VIRGINS BOWER. Similar to last, but more open grower. Use for banks and walls. 4 -in. pots
.Each $\$ 100$

## EUONYMUS radicans. (Evergreen.)

WINTERCREEPER. For buildings or ground cover; slow growing.
2-year; field grown .................Each $\$ 050$
E. radicans carrieri. (Evergreen.)

GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER. Large, handsome, glossy, evergreen leaf; climber for buildings and walls.
2-year; field-grown .................Each $\$ 0$. 50
E. radicans vegetus. (Evergreen.)

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. Scarlet fruited, strong growing evergreen vine. Handsome foliage. Used as ground cover.
2-year; field-grown .................Each \$0 50

## HEDERA helix.

ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen, strong growing, clinging vine. Use on walls or ground covering in shade.
4-in. pots
.Each \$0 50

WINTER JASMINE. Yellow.
6 -in. pots

## LONICERA-Honeysuckle.

L. japonica, var. Halleana.

HALLS JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Dark, glossy green foliage; fragrant flowers from July till Fall. One of the best as fragrant thick screen on lattice or porch.
4-in. pots .......................... Each \$0 50
PUERARIA thunbergiana.
KUDZU VINE. Dark green foliage; purple ..... Per 10
flowers in July.
6 -in. pots ..... Each \$1 00
VITIS-Grapes.Useful for covering rough walls, fences andtrees; rapid growers; large handsome foliage.
V. aestivalis.
SUMMER GRAPE. Fruit small and black.
Field grown .........................Each \$0 75 ..... $\$ 500$
V. labrusca.FOX GRAPE. Fruit purplish-black to brown.Field grown .........................Each \$0 75500
WISTERIA sinensis.CHINESE WISTERIA. Hardy climber withfamilies of large violet-blue flowers. Trellis,porch and arbor work.
6 -in. pots .............................Each \$150 ..... 1000
2 to 3 ft.; field-grown....................... 150 ..... 1000
3 to 4 ft .; field-grown ..... 2000
W. sinensis. STANDARDS
Large heads covered with violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage; for garden. Stems four feet high.
Specimens. Standards. 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . ; 4$ to 5 ft. stems .............Each $\$ 15.00$ to $\$ 2500$
W. sinensis alba.
WHITE WISTERIAwith white flowers.
Heavy; field-grown; 3 to 4 ft. ....Each $\$ 2$ 50 ..... 2000
W. multijuga.LONGCLUSTER WISTERIA. A Japanesespecies. Immense panicles of deep purple.
6 -in. pots Each $\$ 150$1000
2 to 3 ft .; field-grown ..... 150
Reeds and Grasses
ARUNDINARIA japonica (Bambusa metake). A dwarf bamboo of merit for undergrowth ..... Per 10
planting; semi-evergreen. .........Each \$1 00 ..... $\$ 500$
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Clumps ..... 500
EULALIA Japonica, and vars. variegata,gracillima univittata, zebrina. Clumps. $1.00 \quad 500$

## Roses

## CLIMBING ROSES

## $\$ 1.00$ each

Aviateur Bleriot, saffron-yellow.
Christine Wright, double-wild rose pink.
Dorothy Perkins, shell pink.
Dr. Van Fleet, flesh pink.
Dr. Robt. Huey-intense deep crimson; exceptional foliage.
Lady Gay, cerise.
Paul's Scarlet, scarlet.
Silver Moon, semi-double-pure white.

## EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

## $\$ 1.00$ each

Not less than five plants of a variety at the ten rate
Carolina Testout, rose.
General McArthur, bright crimson.
Hadley, rich crimson-scarlet.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock, deep imperial pink.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria, pearly-white.
Killarney, pink.
Killarney, white.
Lady Pierre, deep copper salmon.
Lady Ursula, flesh pink.
Laurent Carle, brilliant carmine.
Madame Edouard Herriot, coral red.
Madame Leon Paine, silvery salmon, orange yellow shadings.
Mary, Countess of Ilchester, crimson.
Mrs. Aaron Ward, Indian yellow.
Ophelia, salmon pink.
Richmond, scarlet.
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\text { THE TRAILING ROSE } & \begin{array}{c}\text { WICHURIANA. Its }\end{array} & & \\ \text { spreading branches form a carpet on slope } \\ \text { or bank and form a background of shining }\end{array}\right)$

Gardenia (Hybrid Wichuriana). Bright yellow.
In 6 -in. pots................ . . 2 . $\$ 100 \quad 850$
BUSH ROSES. In height from two to four feet,
these roses find their place on the front of the shrub border where their blossoms in Summer and scarlet fruit and bright twigs in Winter add a pleasing note of color.
cherokee, Single White...........Each $\$ 100$
850
multiflora ................................... . 50 30
rugosa. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft......................... $75 \quad 500$
2 to $211 / 2$ ft................................ $100 \quad 750$
rugosa alba. White. 2 to 3 ft.......... $100 \quad 750$
setigera, Prairie Rose. 2 to 3 ft........ $75 \quad 500$
spinosissima (Scotch Rose) ............ $100 \quad 750$


Hardy Flowers in the Garden

## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names
N. B. Quantities of 5 and 50 of a variety will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rates, respectively; quantities of less than five plants of one sort are sold at the ten-rate, plus $50 \%$.

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

Of flowering plants, two things are demanded-Varieties which will brighten our lawns and gardens, and which can be cut for house decoration-these hardy herbaceous plants reward us bounteously in both requirements. The height, color and flowering season of each variety are given in the following list.

This List Conforms with 1923 Edition Standardized Plant Names N. B. Less than 5 plants of a variety will be sold at the 10 rate plus $50 \%$.
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { ACHILLEA millefolium roseum, var. Cerise Queen. } & \text { Per } 10 & \text { Per } 100 \\ \text { June to September. Amaranth-red. } & 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . & \$ 250 & \end{array}$

ACONITUM Fischeri (Azure Monkshood). Sep-
tember. Blue. 3 to 4 ft...................... 350 . 2500
ADONIS autumnale. Crimson..................... 250
AJUGA Genevensis (Geneva Bugle). May. Bright
blue. 6 in. ..................................... 250 2 1800

| 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . \mathrm{c}$. .......................... 250 |
| :---: |
|  |  | Also in distinct colors, single White and Red, Double Red, Maroon, Yellow, Newport Pink.


ANCHUSA Italica, $\begin{aligned} & \text { var. Dropmore } \\ & \text { New. May and June. Blue. } 3 \text { to } 4 \text { ft. .......... }\end{aligned}{ }^{2} 50 \quad 2000$
A. capensis rosea .................................. $250 \quad 1500$

ANEMONE japonica alba. Wind flower. 2 to 3 ft . $350 \quad 2000$


AQUILEGIA canadensis. (Common Columbine).
May to July. Scarlet and Yellow. 1 to 2 ft . 850

A. Mrs. Scott Smith's Long-spurred Hybrids....... $350 \quad 2000$
A. nivea grandiflora. April to June. White.
2 to 3 ft . .................................. . . 350 . 1800

ARMERIA maritima,
Summer.
Rose. 9 in.
ASTER alpinus. Purple. June, July. 9 in....... $250 \quad 1500$



A. Perrys Blue. August and September. 2 ft... $250 \quad 1500$
A. Perrys White. August and September. 2 ft. $250 \quad 1500$
A. Robt. Parker. Lavender. September and Oc-
tober. 3 to 4 ft. ..................................... 50 . 1500
A. Snowflake. White. 18 in........................ $250 \quad 1500$


BAPTISA australis. Falseindigo. June and July.
Dark Blue. 2 ft. ................................... 250 15 00
BELLIS perennis. June. White and red. 6 in.. $250 \quad 1500$
BETONICA. (See Stachys.)
BOLTONIA asterioides (False Chamomile). August
and September. White. 4 ft .
$250 \quad 1500$
B. latisquama. August and September. Lilac... $250 \quad 1500$
CAMPANULA carpathica. Blue. June to Sep- ..... Per 10 tember ............................................... . . $\$ 250$ Per 100 ..... $\$ 1500$
C. glomerata (Danesblood). August. 1 to 2 ft. ..... 250 ..... 1800
C. media. Blue. 18 in ..... 250
C. media. White ..... 2501800
C. media. Single Pink ..... 250
C. media. Single White ..... 250
C. percisifolia. Blue. June and July ..... 2501800
CENTAUREA montana (Mountain Bluett). June and July. Dark purple. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$. ..... 1500CERASTIUM tomentosum. June and July.
White. 6 in. ..... 2501500
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (Plumbago). October and November. Blue. 6 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
CHELONE Lyoni (Turtlehead). August and Sep- tember. Rose purple. 2 ft . ..... 350 ..... 2000
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Hardy varieties. Special list-page 84.CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum hybridum(Shasta Daisies). Alaska, Westralia, Cali-fornia. All Summer. White. $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.2501500
CIMICIFUGA acerinum. August and September. White. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 350
CLEMATIS crispa (Curley Clematis). June to Sep- tember. Lavender. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 350
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). May and June. White. 6 to 9 in. ..... 3502500
COREOPSIS lanceolata (Tickseed). June to Octo- ber. Golden yellow. 2 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
C. rosea. Pink. August and September. $1 \mathrm{ft} .$. ..... 250
DELPHINIUM Belladonna. June. Blue. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
D. Bellamosum. Dark Blue. ..... 2501500
D. elatum (Bee-larkspur). June. Blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... 250
D. formosium. June. Deep blue. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 2501500
D. Chinense (Larkspur). July to September. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ..... 250
D. chinensis. White. ..... 2501500
D. Gold Medal Hybrids. ..... 250 ..... 1500
DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). May and June. Mixed colors. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
D. barbatus (Newport Pink). $21 / 2$-in. pots ..... 250 ..... 1800
D. barbatus. (Double Purple). $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. pots ..... 250 ..... 1500
D. barbatus (Deep Maroon) ..... 250 ..... 1800
D. barbatus (Scarlet Beauty) ..... 1800
D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). June and July. Pink. Creeping. ..... 250 ..... 1500
D. plumaris (Hardy Pink). Mixed colors ..... 1000
DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 1 year. ..... 500$250 \quad 1500$
and July. Mixed colors. 4 to 5 ft .
250
D. purpurea rosea
250 ..... 1500
D. purpurea. White
250
250 ..... 1500 ..... 1500
D. purpurea grandiflora
D. purpurea grandiflora ..... 350 ..... 1800
EUPHORBIA corollata (Spurge) ..... 250
FUNKIA subcordata, var. grandiflora. Septem- ber. White. Fragrant. 2 ft ..... 500
F. nana alba ..... 2501500
F. undulata, var. media picta variegata. July and August. Lilac. 1 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
GAILLARDIA grandiflora compacta (Bush Blanket Flower). June to November. Yellow and red. 6 in. ..... Per 10 ..... Per 100
$\$ 350$ ..... $\$ 2000$
GERANIUM sanguineum (Cranesbill). June to September. Red. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 350
GEUM atrosanguineum. Scarlet. June and July. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 350 ..... 2000
GYPSOPHILLA paniculata. Baby's Breath ..... 250 ..... 1500
HELENIUM autumnali rubrum. August and Sep- tember. Bright terra-cotta red. 3 to 4 ft . ... ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. Riverton Gem. August and September. Deep yellow to red. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
HELIANTHUS maximilians. September. Deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. mollis. September and October. Golden yellow. 4 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. scaberrimus. Wooly Dodd. September. Deep yellow. 3 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. Yellow. July and August. 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri (Yellow Day Lily). June and July. Orange-yellow. 2 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. flava. June. Yellow. 2 ft. ..... 250
H. fulva (kwanso) (Double Orange Lily). July and August. Coppery yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
H. fulva (thunbergi). August and September. Lemon-yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). July. Coral red. 18 in. ..... 350 ..... 2000
HIBISCUS Moscheutos, var. Crimson Eye. White. Crimson centre. 4 to 5 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
HOLLYHOCKS. (See Althaea rosea.)
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). April and May. White. 6 in. ..... 350 ..... 1800
IRIS. Special lists-pages 85 and 86.
KNIPHOFIA pfitzeri (Flame Flower). July toOctober. Orange-scarlet. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. .3501800
LATHYRUS latifolius (Climbing Hardy Pea) ..... 1500
LAVENDULA vera. Lavender ..... 250
LIATRIS spicata. (Spike Gayfeather). August. Deep purple. 3 to 4 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
LUPINUS (Lupine) in separate colors ..... 250
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). July to September. Vermilion. 2 to 3 ft . ..... 250
L. coronaria (Rose Campion). June and July. Crimson. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... 350 ..... 1800
L. viscaria, var splendens. June and July. Pink. 15 in. ..... 350 ..... 1800
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Beebalm). July and August. Scarlet. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
MYOSOTIS scorpioides (Forget-me-not). May and June. Light blue. Spreading ..... 250 ..... 1500
NIEREMBERGIA rivalaris (White Cup Flower). July to September. White. Creeping. ..... 250 ..... 1800
OENOTHERA missouriensis (Ozark Sundrops). ..... Per 10 ..... Per 100
June and July. Yellow. 1 ft . ..... $\$ 250$ ..... $\$ 1800$
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge)Evergreen. May and June. White.Field grown .................. $\$ 75.00$ per 1000;$150 \quad 1000$
Heavy field grown .............. $\$ 100$ per 1000; ..... 250 ..... 1500
PAPAVER bractatum ..... 250 ..... 2000
P. orientalis (Poppy). From pots ..... 2500
P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy) ..... 1500
PENTSTEMON barbatus (Beard-tongue). July Scarlet. 2 to 3 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. Torreyi. June to August. Scarlet. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1800
PEONIES. Special list-pages $87,88,89$.
PHLOX paniculata. Special list-page 89.
PHLOX paniculata. Special list-page 89.
P. amæna. May. Bright pink. 3 to 4 in ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). May and June. Lavender. 1 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June.
P. subulata (Mountain Pink). May and June. Rose. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata, var. alba. May and June. White. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata, var. atropurpurea. May and June. Purple. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. subulata, var. lilacina. May. Lilac. Creeping ..... 250 ..... 1500
PHYSOSTEGIA virginianz (False Dragonhead). August. Deep rose. 3 ft ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. virginiana, var. alba. August. White. 3 ft.. ..... 250
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). July to October. Blue. ..... 250 ..... 1500
POLYMONIUM cœruleum (Jacobs Ladder). Blue. May and June ..... 250 ..... 1800
PRIMULA vulgaris. Primrose. May and June. ..... 250 ..... 1500
P. veris. English Cowslip ..... 250 ..... 1500
PYRETHRUM hybridum pl. (Feverfew). June and July. White, Pink, Red. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft..... ..... 250 ..... 1800
RUDBECKIA laciniata. July to September. Yel-low. 8 ft .$250 \quad 1500$
R. Newmani. August and September. Yellow. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
R. purpurea (Purple Cone Flower). July to Octo- ber. 3 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
SANGUINARIA canadensis (Blood Root). White. April. 6 in. ..... $250 \quad 1500$
SALVIA pitcheri. August and September. Rich
SALVIA pitcheri. August and September. Rich gentian blue. 3 to 4 ft . ..... 350 ..... 2000
SCABIOSA japonica. July to September. Lavender blue. 2 ft . ..... 250 ..... 2000
SEDUM album (Stonecrop). White. 6 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. acre (Golden Moss). May and June. Yellow. Spreading ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. sexangulare (Stonecrop). June and July. Yel- low. 6 in. ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. sieboldi. August and September. Pink. 6 to 8 in . ..... 250 ..... 1500
S. spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). September and October. Rose. 12 to 15 in. ..... 250 ..... 2000
S. spectabile, var. atropurpureum. September and October. Purplish crimson. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ..... 250
S. telephoides. July and August. Pink. 1 ft . ..... 250 ..... 1500
SEMPERVIVUM in variety ..... 1800
SPIRAEA aruncus (Arcuncus Sylvester) (Goat's ..... Per 10
Per 100 Beard). June and July. White. 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. \$3 50 \$18 00
S. filipendula. July. White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 3501800
S. Ulmaria fl. pl. June and July. White. $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ..... 250
STATICE latifolia. Sea Lavender. Purplish- blue. July and August. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250 ..... 1500
STOKESIA laevis (cyanea) (Stokesia). July to October. Lavender. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... 250
S. laevis alba. ..... 1500
THALICTRUM aquilegifolia (Meadow rue). White. June to July. 3 ft. ....................... 250 ..... 1500
THYMUS montanus coccinea. May. Bright red.. ..... 250 ..... 1500
TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). June to October. Purple. 2 ft . ..... 250
TRILLIUM grandiflorum. (Wake-Robin). White. Early. 1 ft . ..... $150 \quad 1000$
VERONICA longifolia, var. subsessilis. August to November. Deep blue. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . ..... 250
V. rupestris (Rock Speedwell). June and July. Blue. Spreading ..... 250 ..... 1800
V. spicata. June to September. Bright blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ..... $250 \quad 1800$
V. spicata rosea. Delicate pink ..... 1800
V. virginica. August to September. White. 4 it. ..... 250
VINCA minor (Periwinkle). May. Bright blue.Spreading2501500
HARDY FERNS
50c each; $\$ 3.50$ per $10 ; \$ 25.00$ per 100

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

## HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS-POMPON VARIETIES

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

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

35c. each; $\$ 2.50$ per 10; $\$ 15.00$ per 100

No. 3 Inga-Dark red.
No. 8 Mrs. Holbrook Blinn-Rose.
No. 9 Lynn Dowell-Dark pink.
No. 10 Mary Low-Pale rose; fringed.
No. 22 Fred Peele-Rose.
No. 35 Genevieve Lonas-Pink.
No. 38 Jessie Patterson-Rose.
No. 40 Mrs. Paul Powers-Pink; very large blooms.
No. 253 Allentown-Bronze yellow.
No. 257 Blushing Bride-Clear pink.
No. 166 Dupont D. Levue-Orange.
No. 170 Fiberta-Canary yellow.
No. 175 Globe d'Or-Canary yellow.
No. 179 Harry Hicks-Soft pink.
No. 189 La Purete-White.
No. 256 King Philip-Rose pink.
No. 242 Louden-Purple.
No. 252 Mrs. Porter-Bronze.
No. 226 Regulus-Cinnamon.
No. 229 Sir Michael-Yellow.
No. 240 Wm. Sabey-Canary yellow.
No. 241 W. M. Westlake-Golden yellow; reddish tint.


A Very Satisfactory Way to Utilize an Old Pond Bed or Bog

## JAPANESE IRIS (Iris Kaempferi)

50 c each; $\$ 3.50$ per 10 of One Variety $\$ 25.00$ per 100 in not less than 10 of a Variety

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

Dinah No. 13. Purple flaked with white.
Gold Bound No. 18. Pure white; six petaled.
Hanniball No. 21. Porcelain lined with rose purple and lav. ender.
Mahogany No. 26. Deep, velvety, mahogany red.
Neptune No. 30. Rosy-purple suffused with light blue.
Oriole No. 32. Purple amaranth.
Oscar No. 34. Deep pink shade and lilac-single.
Princess Clothilde No. 36. Ash gray blushed with purple.
Pyramid No. 38. Deep violet-purple veined with white.
Shadow No. 42. Deep blue shading to indigo.
Templeton No. 45. Violet-purple marbled with white.
Vesta No. 48. Distinctly veined with purple.
Victor No. 49. Porcelain velned with blue.
Zenobia No. 52. Light ground suffused with reddish purple.

## IRIS SPECIES OF MERIT

IRIS atroviolacea. May. Dark violet. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 250 \$ 2000$
i. cristata. April and May. Light blue. 6 in. .... $250 \quad 1500$

1. pallida (dalmatica). June. Light blue. 3 ft. . $350 \quad 2000$
2. pallida (speciosa). June. Indigo-blue. 3 ft.. $350 \quad 2000$
3. pseudacorus. June. Yellow. 2 to 3 ft ......... 250 20 00
4. pumila, var. cyanea. Royal purple. May. 8 to 10 in. ................................................

350
1, siberica. May and June. Bright blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.. $250 \quad 1500$

1. stberica alba. May and June. White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{C} 50.2000$
2. siberica, var. orientalis. May. Deep blue. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. $250 \quad 1500$
l. siberica, var. sanguinea. May. Red. $11 / 2$ ft... $250 \quad 1500$
3. siberica. Snow Queen. May. White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 2501500

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

35c each; $\$ 2.50$ per $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100
Bossnet No. 265. Tall; standard petals, purplish bronze; fall petals, purple.
Cengalti No. 251. Standard petals light blue, veined with dark blue; fall petals veined and purple tinted.
Celeste No. 273. Satiny blue.
Clarissima No. 266. Standard petals pale yellow; fall petals deep purplish maroon.
Cordelia No. 252. Standard petals pale blue; fall petals rosy pink.
Delicata No. 267. Tall; standards yellow tinted; falls dashed with purple.
Edina No. 253. Clear satin blue, marked with dark blue.
Eytheria No. 254. Tall; a very light purple tinted variety, veined with purple; very delicate.
Gazelle No. 256. Standard petals white, heavily frilled with clear blue; fall petals white, edged blue.
Hortense No. 257. Tall; light yellow, tinted with brown veins. One of the lightest varieties.
Hugh Block No. 270. Standard petals yellow; fall petals bluish bronze and yellow.
Jordeans No. 258. Delicate red lilac.
King of Blues. Deep blue.
La Tristesse No. 271. Standard petals dull yellow bronze; fall petals veined with maroon, dashed with purple.
Mexicama. No. 274. Dwarf. Standards yellow; falls purple veined.
Penelope No. 260. Light bluish white, veined with violet; a striking and distinct variety.
Queen of May No. 261. Slandard petals rosy lilac, veined with yellow. Tall. Distinct.
Rolandiana No. 275. Standard petals blue; fall petals reddishpurple.
Thorbecke No. 263. Delicate suiphur yellow.
Walneriana No. 277. Standard petals deep lavender-blue; fall petals clear bright blug


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

## PFONIA-PEONIES

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

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

Our Assortment of Mixed Varieties
$\$ 4.00$ per 10 plants; $\$ 25.00$ per 100 plants

## DOUBLE PEONIES

| Ambrose Verschaffelt. No. 325. Purple-crimson, very full flagrant flower | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rach } \\ & \$ 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } 10 \\ & \$ 750 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brennus. No. 337. Vivid crimson. Semi-double. | 75 | 600 |
| omte de Diesbach. No. 464. Purplish-crimson | 75 | 5 |
| Duc de Cozes. No. 510. Deep rosesalmon cent | 75 |  |

Duchesse de Nemours. No. 458. Very fine cup- shaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish re- flex fading to pure white. Exceptionally pretty in the bud. Late and one of the best of the white sorts ..... $\$ 150 \quad \$ 1000$
Faust. No. 330. Flesh, lilac tinted and shading to buff, centre clear buff. Well-shaped bloom. Free bloomer ..... 75 ..... 500
Fulgida. No. 311. Deep purple-crimson ..... 75
Gloire de Douai. No. 456. Purplish scarlet ..... 75 ..... 5 00
Lady Bramwell. No. 305. Silvery rose, good size and substance, prolific bloom ..... 75 ..... 600
Lady Dartmouth. No. 462. Pure white, centre sometimes spotted with carmine. Early ... ..... 150
Louis Van Houtte. No. 516 (Calot). Bright pur- ple-cherry, large, globular, full, fragrant- superb, late ..... 75 ..... 500
Mme. Bollet. No. 312. Flesh rose with white reflex ..... 150 ..... 1000
Mme. Chaumy. No. 329. Satiny rose, centre flesh ..... 75 ..... 600
Mad. Courante. No. 316. Rich flesh color ..... 100 ..... 750
Mme. Coste. No. 348. Guard petals soft pink; tufted center, tinted glossy sulphur-white. Extra ..... 150 ..... 1000
Mme. de Verneville. No. 525. Anemone shape, broad guard petals, center very compact sul- phur fleshy white, very early. ..... 150 ..... 1000
Mme. Lebon. No. 331. Bright cherry-red with satiny tint, enormous flower ..... 75 ..... 500
Mme. Pelissier. No. 342, Pink guard petals, light salmon rose center, very loose, showing seed pods ..... 75
Mme. Vilmorin. No. 343. Guard petals blush, cen- ter peach blush flaked with crimson ..... 75 ..... 600
Marie Houillon. No. 324. Light satiny rose ..... 75 ..... 500
Modeste Guerin. No. 332. Cherry rose, large full globulous flower sweet ..... 75 ..... 500
Ne Plus Ultra. No. 513. Peach, edged white ..... 75 ..... 500
Rose Quintal. No. 333. Transparent carmine rose ..... 75 ..... 500
Rubra Triumphans. No. 484. Dark purplish crim- son. Semi double-mixed ..... 75
Saturnalia. No. 323. Lilac rose, silvery tinted ..... 100 ..... 750
Sidonie. No. 327. Lilac-rose, shading darker to centre ..... 75 ..... 500
Tricolor-grandiflora. No. 386. Salmon pink. Late. ..... 75 ..... 500

## SINGLE PEONIES

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

|  | Each | Per 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amiable. No. 415. Delicate rose pink. | \$150 | \$10 00 |
| Comus. No. 401. Light purple. | 75 | 500 |
| Eclat. No. 400. Purple. Wide petals. | 75 | 500 |
| Josephine. No. 397. Bright rose | 75 | 500 |
| Lucrinus. No. 395. Rich crimson. Tall grower | 75 | 500 |
| Mardonius. Bright crimson. Dwarf grower | 75 | 500 |
| Medusa. No. 432. Rosy lilac. | 75 | 500 |

## PHLOX PANICULATA-HYBRID PERENNIAL PHLOX

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

## Assortment in Mixed Colors of Our Selection <br> $\$ 10.00$ per 100

## THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES

## 35 c each; $\$ 2.00$ per $10 ; \$ 15.00$ per 100 , except as noted

Bacchante. No. 105. Dark crimson, shading lighter to centre.
Beacon. Cherry red.
B. Comte. No. 142. Intense purple-crimson. Each, 35c; $\$ 3.00$ per 10.
Brantome. No. 106. Early. Grosseille red.
Caran d'Ache. No. 109. Dwarf, early. Rosy-crimson.
Champs-Elysees. No. 110. Intense rich purple-crimson.
Eclaireur. No. 114. Tall, early. Crimson-purple, rosy-white centre.
Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, light shadings, dark eye. Each. 35c; $\$ 3.00$ per 10.
Europea. No. 165. White, carmine eye.
F. G. Vonlassburg. No. 147. White.

General Chanzy. No. 117. Very bright dark salmon.
Girondin. No. 118. Dark carmine rose, blush centre.
Henri Murger. No. 119. Large, pure white; large carmine centre; very fine.
Independence. No. 120. White.
La Vague. No. 124. Silvery rose, large flowers.
Miss Lingard. No. 149. Tall, early; fine, free flowering, white.
Mad. P. Langier. No. 128. Medium early. Salmon-pink.
O. Wittig. No. 160. Medium. Purple-crimson, carmine eye.

Prof. Virchow. Carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet. Each, 35 c ; $\$ 3.00$ per 10.
R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-carmine, claret-red eye.

Sieboldi. Orange-scarlet.
Sunshine. No. 162. Medium, early, Bright red, crimson eye Thor. Deep salmon pink.

## The Home Fruit Garden

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

Abbreviations.-Summer (s), Fall (f), Winter (w).
APPLES. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties. $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per } 10 \\ \text { Each } \$ 150 \$ 1250\end{array}$
$\checkmark$ Yellow Transparent (s), 'Red Astrachan (s), Maiden's Blush (f), Fallawater (f), Grimes Golden (f), Gravenstein (f), Jonathan (f), ©Smokehouse (f), LStayman's Winesap (w), Rome Beauty (w), 'York Imperial (w), LDelicious (w), 'R. I. Greening (w).

CRAB APPLES. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties $/$ Red and Yellow Siberian, Transcendent, Hyslop.

Each $\$ 1501250$
Extra heavy grades. List and prices on application.
CHERRIES, Sour (Dukes and Morellos). Early Richmond, May Duke, Late Duke, Montmorency, 5 to 6 ft. Each $\$ 2001500$
Large Sweet (Hearts and Bigarreaus). 'Black Tartarian, $\checkmark$ Governor Wood, 'Napolean Bigarreau, ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. 5 to 6 ft .00

PEACHES. Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Fitsgerald,
$\checkmark$ Mountain Rose, 'Oldmixon Free, 'Stump the World, 'Carmen, 'Champion, Elberta. Fox Seedling. 5 to 6 ft .

Each \$1 00750

PEARS. Two-year-old trees, 4 to 6 ft. .............Each $\$ 1501250$
$\checkmark$ Bartlett (s), 'Seckel (s), Duchess d'Angouleme (f),' Warden Seckle (f), $\downarrow$ Flemish Beauty (s), LBeurre d'Anjou (w), 1 Howell (w), Lawrence (w), Shelden (w).
Extra large trees. List and prices on application.
PLUMS. Two-year-old trees of the following varieties.
Each $\$ 1501250$ $\checkmark$ Giant Prune, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Lombard.
QUINCES. Three-year-old trees-Champion and Orange. Each150

## SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES. Eldorado, Rathbun, Wilson Junior, $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per } 10 \\ \text { per } 100, \$ 750 \\ \$ 150\end{array}$
CURRANTS. Red; Cherry, Fay's Prolific. White; White
Grape
500
GOOSEBERRIES. Red; Houghton, Industry. Green; Down-
ing, Smith's Improved
GRAPES. Black; Moore's Early, Concord, 'Warden. Red; $\nu$ Catawba, Delaware. White; Pocklington, Niagara.

RASPBERRIES. Black; Gregg. Red; Cuthbert, Ruby. Yel-
low: Golden Queen..............................per 100, $\$ 70$

## INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

The frequent inspection and treatment of valuable 'trees, shrubs and ornamentals should not be omitted in these days when insects and blights are so prevalent. Provide your plants with good soil and plant food, but at the same time have a watch for borers, caterpillars, plant lice and other pests, which are easily remedied in the first stages of their progress by the timely application of sprays or dusts. For a convenient guide consult our list of insecticides. If the trouble is something new to you write $u s$ or send us a specimen. A proper remedy can be recommended in the majority of instances.

Unless otherwise noted, all prices F. O. B. Philadelphia.

## All prices are subject to change without notice.

## SUNOCO SPRAY OIL

A heavy oil which readily gives a permanent and uniform emulsion when mixed with water. No heating, no odor, no tiresome procedure. For all scale insects, mealy bugs, wooly aphids, mix at strength of one part oil to twenty parts of water ( 1 qt . to 5 gallons). This also kills the eggs and prevents summer infestations of red spider, aphids and many other insects. January, February and March are favorable months for this treatment, but the late fall, just after the leaves drop, is just as good. Compared with lime sulphur solution, it is more efficient, unobjectionable to the skin, clothing, or paint on buildings and is easy on the machinery. It is also used as a summer spray and as a spreader for Bordeaux, lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate. Do not use with lime sulphur.


CALCIUM CASEINATE (Red Diamond). A powder. Not in itself an insecticide. Its peculiar properties cause a better adhesion and a uniform coating of the poison sprays to the foliage, fruit or bark, effecting an economy by giving better coverage and keeping the poison on the parts of the plant when it would otherwise be weathered off. $11 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$. are sufficient for 200 gallons (or one tablespoonful to 5 gallons) of spray material such as lead arsenate, lime sulphur, nicotine sulphate, etc. It is a vital ingredient of dry mixed sulphur and lime. Ask for Red Diamond Brand.


LEAD ARSENATE. A powder. An internal poison for destruction of leaf-chewing insects and fruit feeders, such as codling moth, curculio, bag worms, walnut caterpillars, tent caterpillars, tussock moth, potato bugs and many others. Use 2 to 3 lbs. per fifty gallons of water.

> PRICES: 4 lb. bags
> @ $\$ 1.20$

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. A powder. Fungicide. Absolutely essential on some crops to prevent blight and other diseases. Peach leaf curl, potato blight, black rot of grapes, bitter rot of apples, leaf spots of many shade trees and diseases of many vegetables, perennials, roses, etc., are properly treated by using this at strength of 3 to 6 lbs . in 50 gallons of water ( 1 to 2 ounces per gallon).


BORDEAUX-LEAD ARSENATE combination. A powder. The insecticidal and fungicidal properties of these two materials, as previously described, are brought together in this useful combination. Use 3 to 6 lbs . to 50 gallons of water.

PRICE: 5 lbs.
@ $\$ 1.75$
PARADICHLOROBENZENE (P. D. B.). Small crystals. Apply these about base of trees for control of borers in peach and cherry (not apple). Use from $1 / 2$ to 1 ounce per tree. It may be used with perfect safety on very young (2-year-old trees) if raked from about trunk at end of three weeks. Directions on cans.

| PRICES: | 5 | lbs. | @ | \$1.75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | lbs. |  | . 31 |
|  | 25 | lbs. |  | . 29 |
|  | 50 | lbs. |  | . 28 |
|  | 100 | lbs. | . @ | . 27 |

NICOTINE SULPHATE ( $40 \%$ ) . A liquid. Aphids and all kinds of soft-bodied insects and some midges and some larvæ which do not come in this category are most effectively destroyed by this contact poison when used one part to 800 of water ( 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon). Makes a fine combination with Sunoco Spray Oil for control of box leaf miner and lace bugs. Roses, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and other flowers should be sprayed with it regularly throughout the summer. Full directions on can.


SUBLIMED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. 100\% pure. Used for volatilizing on steam pipes in greenhouses for mildew and diseases of roses, carnations, etc.

[^0]DUSTING SULPHUR (Niagara Sulfodust). A superior sulphur for dusting only. Flows easily and evenly and contains a special sticker. Effective control for mildew, red spider and effective repellant against many pests.

PRICES: 100 lb. bags........................................@ $\$ 4.25$
NICOTINE DUST. Quick control of aphids, slugs, thrip and many beetle larvæ is obtained by this material. It can be applied much more rapidly than the liquid nicotine sprays and is a great economy when many plants are to be covered. Perfectly harmless to the most tender foliage. Good coverage is obtained on under side of leaves. Lace bugs on Azaleas and Rhododendrons and box leaf miner adults are some of the difficult pests it controls.

PRICES: 2\% Nicotine content: In 25 lb drums......@ $\$ 5.00$ 3\% Nicotine content: In 25 lb . drums.....@ 6.00

LEAD ARSENATE DUSTS (Niagara Brand). Used for the same insects as the lead arsenate sprays. Rapidly applied and very economical. Reconmended highly by experts. $10 \%$ lead arsenate content. PRICE: 100 lb . sacks.
@ $\$ 7.40$
ALL-IN-ONE-DUST (Niagara Brand). In this dust the combination of lead arsenate, nicotine, and a fungicide, gives maximum results on leaf-chewing insects, soft-bodied insects and fungous diseases. Hence it is truly an "All-in-one" dust. It reduces dusting to the ideal of simplicity.
PRICES: 1 lb...........@ $\$ 0.25100$ lbs...........@ $\$ 20.00$

## SPRAYING AND DUSTING OUTFITS

OUTFIT No. 20. Niagara Garden Dust Gun, complete with 1 lb . of "All-in-one" dust and book of directions.

> PRICE
@ $\$ 2.75$
OUTFIT No. 10. This outfit fills the needs for small home grounds with a varied planting of ornamentals, kitchen garden, etc. It includes a durable compressed air sprayer with an assortment of material for dormant and summer sprays, for foliage feeders, sucking insects, scales and leaf spots and fungous diseases.

| 1 | gal. Sunoco Spray Oil. | $11 / 2$ lbs. Red Diamond Cal- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | lbs. Bordeaux Mixture. | cium Caseinate. |
| 4 lbs. Lead Arsenate. | 1 Baby Fountain Sprayer |  |
| $1 / 2$ lb. Nicotine Sulphate. | (1 gal.). |  |

PRICE: Packed and shipped complete @ \$11.30

FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. 3 gallon capacity. Manufactured for the special needs of the small country estate.
PRICES: Brass ..... @ $\$ 10.50$
Galvanized ..... 7.50

AUTO-SPRAY No. 9. A sturdy sprayer. Capacity, $311 / 2$ gallons; height, 2 feet; diameter, 9 inches; weight empty, 9 lbs. Slings over arm. Convenient to use. Continuous pressure.
PRICES: Galvanized ..... @ $\$ 6.25$
Brass ..... 9.25

DUSTER BROWN No. 1. For dry powder. This small hand duster is one of the best built on the market. It is worked on a double action principle.

PRICE (10) $\$ 2.00$

DEMING WHEELBARROW SPRAYER. A machine that is nicely balanced and easily transportable. Pump has $11 / 2$ inch cylinder with adjustable stroke. Equipped with 10 gallon tank (galvanized or brass), 10 ft . hose, 4 ft . extension pole, nozzle and shut-off valve. For tree spraying, greenhouse work, etc.

PRICES: With brass tank.......................................... 33.00
With galvanized tank...........................27.50

## FERTILIZERS

FINE GROUND RAW BONE. For lawns apply 1000 lbs . per acre.

PRICES: Bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Per ton (2000 lbs.) ................................@ 50.00
F. \& 1. TOBACCO. Fine ground, excellent as a grass fertilizer.

PRICES: Bag of 100 lbs. ................................@ $\$ 3.50$
Per ton (2000 lbs.) ............................@ 45.00
PEAT (Holland Peat). This is very finely ground. Excellent for potted plants or for Azalias, Rhododendrons and similar plants.

PRICE: Per bale
@ $\$ 3.50$
WHITE ROSE PLANT FOOD. A plant food which furnishes in correct proportions and available form, the three necessary elements which sustain the plant in all stages of its growth-potash, phosphorus and nitrogen. For grasses, flowers, vegetables, shrubbery, roses. Fine for lawns and golf greens. One pound treats 50 square feet of lawn. Full directions with each package.

|  | lb. | \$0.25 |  | ib. bas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | lb. can..........@ | . 75 |  | lb. bag.........@ | 4.00 |
|  | lb. | 1.25 | 100 | lb. bag.........@ | 6.5 |

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## DEPARTMENTS



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[^0]:    PRICES: 10 lbs.
    (a) $\$ 1.00$
    $155 \mathrm{lb} . \mathrm{bbl}$.
    @ 9.00

