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The
Louisville Nurseries
ST. MATTHEWS KENTUCKY
How Louisville Nurseries Serve You

In issuing this catalog, our first thought is one of thanks and appreciation to our customers of the past, whose faithful patronage we are grateful for.

The Catalog You will find that our book is fully illustrated. Through illustration we attempt to show, as correctly as possible, the habits of growth, and the shape and style of foliage and flower of many of the items handled. You will find pictured, also, some of the results to be obtained by the proper grouping of various items of planting material.

In addition, we have endeavored to make this work not only a catalog of merchandise carried, but a helpful guide to the prospective home owner, and a valuable reference handbook for those whose places are already partially or wholly landscaped. Much expense has been entailed in its production. Therefore, we urge that you read it carefully.—put it away safely.—consult it often.

About Price Lists From time to time complete price lists, arranged according to sizes and varieties of stock actually on hand, will be issued, as a part of this book, which is purely descriptive. Should you fail to receive a current price list with this book, same will be mailed at once upon request.

The Nursery Plant Our nursery plant is favorably located on the Shelbyville Pike, an interstate highway, connecting North and South, is about one mile east of St. Matthews; and only a few miles from the city of Louisville, of which St. Matthews is now a suburb. Visitors coming out from Louisville reach us via Frankfort Avenue, or Lexington Road, to St. Matthews Center, thence due east on Route 60. In coming from the north over the municipal bridge, drive to Market Street, and follow east, through to Frankfort Avenue. The Shelbyville and LaGrange Interurban cars also stop at our entrance. Visitors are always welcome.

G U A R A N T E E

We guarantee all plants to be true to name under which they are sold; to be in a healthy condition upon delivery, and to be up to grades specified on orders; but at no greater liability than to replace such items with the correct kinds, without charge. No claims relative to improper condition upon delivery will be considered unless same are made within ten days of the receipt of goods.

Advisory Service Our friends will always find us ready to assist them in locating any plant not listed in this book. We invite you to write us or take advantage of our telephone advisory service. Two Louisville phones to serve you.

Our Other Services In addition to our complete landscape service, which is explained in detail on the following page, we maintain a free delivery service within a reasonable radius of St. Matthews and Louisville, and a Mail Order Service, by which merchandise can be shipped to you by Parcel Post, Express, Freight, Interurban, Truck Line or Packet, as desired. (See terms in price list).
The Advantage of Consulting Our Landscape Department

Every home that is built needs a finishing touch in the way of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Flowers. These give the setting to the outside of the house which makes it a real home.

Proper landscaping has much to do with the permanent beauty of any house, or public building; and the greatest care should be given to the placing of the new building or buildings on the lot itself; to the careful planning, on blueprint, of all foundation plantings, flower garden or gardens, border plantings, walks, drives, etc.; and to the very important matter of selecting, not the least expensive, but the most artistic and most practical of varieties, for the execution of such plans and specifications.

Therefore, it is important, when considering the building of a house or public building, to call in a reliable Landscape Architect—one who is familiar with climatic and soil conditions and other requirements of plant life, in your section.

As a reliable medium for carrying out the ideas outlined above, Louisville Nurseries, Inc., offers you the facilities of its Landscape Department, which is in charge of men technically trained for the work, and with a knowledge enhanced by practical experience.

While a specialty is made of developing new places, you will find these Landscape Advisors just as competent on the problems of additional plantings or the re-landscaping of established places, where the men will work from any existing plans, if necessary, and will give you unprejudiced advice on plantings made by other concerns.

Louisville Nurseries’ complete landscape service consists in general, of: locating new buildings on lot, grading, sodding or seeding,—planting or general landscape plans, materials, and service; construction of garden features, monthly inspections and reports, pruning, spraying, fertilizing, and Summer maintenance.

Those living within a radius of fifty miles of our office are urged to phone our Louisville number for an appointment with a Landscape Architect, whose advisory service is free. This same efficient service is available to all those not living within the above radius, by special arrangement with this department, by letter or phone.

Figured over a period of a few years our service really costs you less. Let us convince you.
Trees and Plants are Living Things
They Must Have Proper Planting and Intelligent Care

Care Upon Arrival
On arrival, the plants should at once be unpacked, and if not promptly planted, should be "heeled-in." Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is important where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

Digging the Hole
This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. If the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the soil be clayey, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material for drainage.

Preparation of the Soil
Too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. Good soil is absolutely necessary to obtain satisfactory results. The very best soil is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and turned two or three times. When either of these is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

Setting the Trees
Take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off clean; spread the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no space remains unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deeply. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than two or three inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

Care After Planting
This is especially important for the first few years. In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding roots. This can be done by applying a mulch 3 to 4 inches deep, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist, and at an even temperature, also permitting the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil. In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed or a sufficient dust-mulch provided by constant cultivation.

Care of Evergreens
During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist. If evergreens are not protected by plantings of deciduous trees and shrubs forming a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the Winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds.

To ward off disease in Summer, force water from the hose through the evergreens, after the heat of the day has subsided. As a general mulch, we recommend straw, supplemented in early Spring with Sheep Manure or Vigoro.
Our Year 'Round Friends - The Evergreens

Desirable in all ornamental planting, as they retain their foliage through the Winter, adding a tone of warmth and verdure, and imparting a charm to the landscape all the year round. They should be judiciously planted on small as well as on large grounds. On the latter, the larger kinds can arrive at full development and should be planted at distances sufficient to allow of their natural and symmetrical growth without crowding. The Arbor-Vitae, Junipers, Dwarf Pines and Retinisporas, on account of their small size, are most suitable for small lots; but nearly all species look well on small grounds while the trees are young.

Abies - The Firs

**Abies balsamea** (Balsam Fir). A stately, slender tree of rapid growth, 50 to 80 feet high, with dark green, lustrous foliage, which is very fragrant when dry. Bears beautiful purple cones 2 to 4 inches long. Extremely hardy.

**Abies concolor** (Silver Fir of Colorado). Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree; very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet.

Biota - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

**Biota orientalis** (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

**Biota aurea nana**. A very dwarf, compact growing, formal variety of *B. orientalis* that originated in the southern states. It is the most popular of the Biota family, and is a perfect gem for use in small gardens or cemetery lots. The foliage is a bright golden yellow during the Summer time, turning to a rich bronzy yellow during the Winter.

**Biota orientalis aurea conspicua** (Goldspire Arbor-Vitae). Unquestionably the best tall growing yellow evergreen.

How to Properly Plant Evergreens

1. **D**ig hole at least a foot larger and deeper than earth attached to tree. Completely surround root or ball of earth with rich loamy top soil.

2. **P**lace tree in hole slightly deeper than top of ball of earth.

3. Pack top soil firmly with feet or by filling hole with water.

4. Cut off burlap on top or roll it back.

5. Add loose soil until the hole is filled and pack firmly and leave liberal supply of loose earth on top.

Key to Planting Below

1. Biota aurea nana.
2. Juniperus stricta.
3. Thuya globosa.
4. Thuya occidentalis.
5. Juniperus Pittzoberana (Upright).
6. Tsuga canadensis.
7. Thuya Elwangeriana.
8. Picea excelsa.
10. Retinispora plumosa.
11. Picea pungens glauca.
12. Retinispora pisifera aurea.
BIOTA—Continued.

BIOTA orientalis compacta (Siebold Arbor-Vitae). A beautiful evergreen, very compact and of pyramidal shape. Foliage is a bright green.

B. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arbor-Vitae). A fast growing evergreen of pyramidal outline.

Cedrus - Cedar


Chamaecyparis - The Retinisporas

A most useful and interesting group of evergreens containing tall growing plants and those of a more dwarf nature. The entire family is especially desirable because of its varying forms, habits and characteristics. They are adapted for foundation planting, but are also very valuable for groups, where the different shades of dark green, light green, silvery and yellow show to the best advantage. Retinisporas will bear any amount of shearing with improvement in density of foliage and chance of form if desired.

CHAMAECYPARIS pisifera. A distinct and beautiful variety of bushy habit with pyramidal outline. The branches are slender and graceful which gives the whole plant an airy fernlike appearance. Foliage is light green above and silvery beneath.

C. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Retinispora). A sport of the Sawara Cypress. It resembles its parent in shape and form excepting that the foliage is a golden yellow. One of the best of the yellow evergreens.

C. plumosa (Plume Retinispora). Of conical outline with light feathery, green foliage. It stands shearing well, and if frequently pruned becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups and beds, or for vases and window boxes.

Cryptomeria

CRYPTOMERIA japonica (Common Cryptomeria). A very interesting and handsome tree with scale-like, light green foliage. Good for specimen planting or for large groups.

Cupressus

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana alumi (Scarab Cypress). Of narrow, pyramidal outline, compact foliage of a very pleasing deep blue color. Erect and formal.

Evergreens Suited for Special Purposes

FOR SCREENS
Chamaecyparis
Pinus nigra
Pinus strobus
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
Tsuga

FOR HEDGES
Picea excelsa
Thuja
Tsuga

FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING
Chamaecyparis
Juniperus
Pinus mughus
Taxus
Thuja
Tsuga

FOR DRY PLACES
Juniperus squamata
Juniperus Pittsleriana

FOR WINDBREAKS
Picea excelsa
Pinus nigra
Pinus strobus
Pinus sylvestris
Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis
Tsuga

FOR SHADY PLACES
Pinus mughus
Taxus
Thuja

FOR UNUSUAL COLOR OF FOLIAGE
Abies concolor
Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea
Chamaecyparis squarrosa Veitchi
Picea pungens glauca
Thuja occidentalis lutea
Juniperus - The Junipers or Cedars

This family embraces many different forms and characters. They are pyramidal, erect and spreading; foliage varying in color from light to dark green, to gold and blue. They possess the vigor to establish themselves in any type of soil and will thrive in clay, stony and poor soils where some evergreens may fail.

**JUNIPERUS canadensis.** A low, spreading variety, suitable for planting in front of the taller kinds. Very hardy.

**J. canadensis aurea.** Similar to the above, except that the new growth is a bright yellow; this changes to a bronze color toward Winter.

**J. chinensis albo-variegata** (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). An attractive, medium sized variety, with very dense, bluish green foliage interspersed with sprays of silvery white.


**J. communis hibernica** (Irish Juniper). A variety of slender columnar form. Has foliage of bluish green color and is of much value where formal effects are desired or as a contrast to the other types of evergreens.

**J. communis suecica** (Swedish Juniper). Hardier than the Irish Juniper, but not so rapid in growth. Foliage light green.

**J. excelsa stricta** (Greek Juniper). A very distinct form of broadly pyramidal habit, with dense foliage of rich metallic blue. It is absolutely hardy and the most valuable of all the Junipers.

**J. Sabina** (Savin Juniper). A very hardy, low-growing variety of dark foliage and used largely for rockery planting or in the foreground beds of other evergreens.

**J. squamata** (Japanese Creeping Juniper). A very low-growing, trailing Juniper with grayish blue foliage. Excellent for rockery work or in the border, preferably in a somewhat shady position.

**J. virginiana** (Red Cedar). A familiar tree, of medium size and pyramidal habit. It is extremely hardy, and thrives even in barren places, where other trees will not grow.

**J. virginiana Cannarti** (Cannart Red Cedar). Tall, robust, of rather formal growth, foliage very dark green. One of the best in upright Junipers.

**J. virginiana elegantissima** (Goldtip Red Cedar). A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in Winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.

**J. virginiana glauca** (Silver Cedar). One of the hardiest and most vigorous of all. Grows rapidly and is a rich silvery blue in color.

**J. virginiana Schotti** (Scott's Red Cedar). Of upright and rather rapid growth. A very bright green color, which it holds throughout the season.
Picea - The Spruces

These evergreen trees are of conical or pyramidal outline, and are of great hardiness and adaptability. They thrive in well drained soil, freely exposed to sun and air, and are adapted to varied climatic conditions. They lend a peculiar charm in garden and landscape, and several of the species are admirably adapted for avenue planting and windbreaks.

PICEA canadensis (White Spruce). Fine, compact, pyramidal form of moderate growth; foliage silvery gray and light colored. A valuable evergreen; more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce.

P. canadensis Albertiana (Alberta or Black Hills Spruce). Similar to White Spruce, with leaves more crowded. Is said to withstand drought better than the preceding.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Unquestionably the most widely cultivated of all the Spruce. Extensively planted as an ornamental tree and for shelters and windbreaks.

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Slow grower, but tall, compact, straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark, small, shining green foliage. Very hardy. One of the finest of all evergreens.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A beautiful native species of the Rocky Mountains. Slow growing and very compact. Foliage varies from light green to blue.

P. pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Unquestionably the most beautiful of the Spruces for garden or lawn. Foliage silvery blue, densely disposed on the numerous branchlets. Our stock is uniformly blue, the bluest strain that can be selected, grafted from the famous Koster variety.

Pinus - The Pines

Among the Pines may be found species adapted to the requirements of almost every section of the country, from the coldest to the warmest. Many are valuable as ornaments on the lawn, and others are useful for screens or windbreaks.

PINUS densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Ornamental hardy tree, growing rapidly and often very picturesque when older. Foliage bright green.

P. montana mughus (Mugho Pine). Usually a low, handsome shrub with numerous ascending branches. Leaves in pairs, bright green, often twisted, 1 to 2 inches long. Very valuable in rock gardens or for covering rocky slopes.

PINUS flexilis (Limber Pine). Tree to 50 feet with stout, horizontal branches forming a narrow open pyramid. Leaves are bluish gray.

P. nigra (Austrian Pine). Tall, massive tree, with spreading branches heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A very useful species. It is popular for grouping or as specimens.

P. resinosa (Red Pine). Tree to 70 feet, with stout, spreading, sometimes pendulous branches. Leaves slender and flexible, dark green and lustrous, 4 to 6 inches long. One of the most ornamental Pines.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A strong and rapid grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Not a long-lived tree, but valuable for quick effects. Generally useful, and one of the most popular Pines.

RED SPIDER is a minute brownish insect appearing on evergreens in early Summer. Shake foliage against hand and examine hand carefully.

BAGWORMS form tiny sacks on evergreens in early Summer. They must be treated while very small. Our advice is free, call on us if in trouble.
Thuya - The Arbor-Vitaes

A group of most useful hardy evergreens, thriving in a wide variety of soils and exposures. In general, a moist soil with a porous substratum is to be preferred. In the extreme North the American varieties are to be preferred, while in the South the Oriental varieties (Biota) are best adapted to the conditions of climate and environment. Many of the formal varieties are successfully used in producing architectural effects and in formal gardens.

**THUJA occidentalis** (American Arbor-Vitae). This is the native variety which grows well almost everywhere. Splendid for hedges, screens or for a background for lower growing varieties.

**Pseudotsuga - Douglas Fir**

**PSEUDOTSUGA** (Douglas Fir). Looks like a Spruce, but botanically different. The habit is regular and symmetrical; very hardy and suited for almost any purpose. The needles are soft and dark green, though sometimes glaucous.

**P. Douglsia glauca** (Douglas Blue Fir). A blue form of the superb Douglas Fir of Colorado. Of conical habit with spreading branches, rapid growth and rich steel-blue foliage which rivals in beauty the celebrated Koster’s Blue Spruce and is much softer in texture.

**Globe Arbor-Vitae.**

**THUJA occidentalis globosa** (Globe Arbor-Vitae). Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful for grouping.

**T. occidentalis Hoveyi** (Hovey Arbor-Vitae). A low evergreen, growing into a rather loose globe. Foliage is a bright green.

**T. occidentalis lutea** (Geo. Peabody’s Arbor-Vitae). A hardy, low, compact, bushy growing evergreen, fine for the border or foundation group, its golden yellow color making a striking contrast when planted with other varieties. Considered by many landscape men as the finest of the golden varieties.

**T. occidentalis pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). The most narrow, column-like of evergreens, medium growth, very distinct, light green, compact foliage. Very effective in landscapes; takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy. It grows close and compact, and requires no shearing or trimming, as it develops naturally into a perfect pyramidal form.

**T. occidentalis Rosenthalii** (Rosenthal’s Arbor-Vitae). One of the finest Arbor-Vitaes for formal use; of columnar habit, very compact and with dark green foliage.

**T. occidentalis Vervaeana** (Vervaene Arbor-Vitae). Of medium, upright growth and dense habit. The green and golden tinted leaves blend harmoniously.

**T. occidentalis Wareana** (Ware’s Arbor-Vitae). An especially valuable species for cold climates. Dense and shapely, medium height; in much demand for general purposes.

**T. Rosedale.** A broad, conical-shaped variety with plume-like, bluish green foliage; slow grower.
Taxus - The Yews

Ornamental evergreens, grown for their dark green foliage and the scarlet berry-like fruit. They are very slow growing, but extremely popular with the landscape architect.


**T. cuspidata nana** (Dwarf Japanese Yew). Similar to cuspidata, but more dwarf and irregular in shape. Foliage blackish green.

**T. cuspidata capitata** (Upright Japanese Yew). This variety has a distinct central leader, producing a symmetrical upright specimen with glossy deep green foliage. For tall evergreens in the shade they are unequalled.

Tsuga - The Hemlocks

A beautiful and extremely graceful group of trees, chiefly characterized by their slender, drooping shoots. Whether standing alone, in groups, or in contrast with other trees, Hemlocks are among the most effective subjects for lawn or landscape. They thrive in well drained soils fully exposed to sun and air. As evergreen hedge plants, either clipped or informal, they are satisfactory and desirable.

**TSUGA canadensis** (Canadian Hemlock). A tall and graceful tree with spreading or drooping branches, forming a pyramidal crown. Grows naturally from Nova Scotia and Wisconsin to Georgia and Alabama. Foliage dark green and glossy. Cones, half an inch or more long. A beautiful tree and indispensable for park or landscape. Makes a grand hedge, either clipped to formal lines or untrimmed.

**T. caroliniana**. A rare tree; equally, if not more beautiful than the common Hemlock; quite hardy. Leaves are dark green and glossy. Cones an inch or more long, much larger than those of the Canadian Hemlock.
The Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Abelia

This is considered by many to be the grandest of all evergreen shrubs; it is attractive at any season of the year and may be used in mass plantings, trained into a hedge or developed into a beautiful specimen.

ABELIA grandiflora. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens. Has small, glossy foliage which stays on all Winter, and gracefully arching branches. Will bloom continuously from June till frost. The bloom is trumpet shaped, white, flushed with pink.

Azaleas

AZALEA, Japanese Evergreen. Hardy. A group of broad-leaved evergreens which are justly becoming more popular every year, and should certainly have a prominent place in every garden; splendid shrubs of most showy appearance and unrivalled in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom. They are low, bushy plants, rarely growing more than two feet high, with small, shiny leaves. They flower very profusely during May and June, combining a great variety of color.

A. amoena (Hardy Evergreen Azalea). A low, bushy shrub with small, green leaves which change in Winter to a rich bronze or coppery brown. Native of China and Japan. In Spring the whole plant is covered by a wealth of claret-purple flowers which continue to open for a period of two or three weeks.

A. benigiri. Evergreen leaves rather narrow and slightly concave; compact habit. Flowers deep bright red almost scarlet.

A. hirnogiri. An extremely hardy sort growing about 2½ feet high and producing great masses of very bright, fiery red, single flowers. Very desirable on account of its brilliant color.

Andromeda

Graceful and desirable shrubs with brilliant evergreen foliage and showy flowers. They thrive in moist, porous soils, especially those containing leaf-mould or woods earth.


A. floribunda (Mountain Andromeda). A low spreading, graceful shrub, with dark green shiny leaves and small, white flowers in racemes in early Spring. 2 to 6 feet.
**Buxus - Boxwood**

*BUXUS sempervirens*, The well known Boxwood which is so essential for formal plantings. We can furnish this variety in bush or in globe shape.

*B. sempervirens*, Globe Shape. Closely clipped, symmetrical specimens of globular outline, suitable for formal effect or vases.

*B. sempervirens*, Pyramids. Specimens trained to regular shape.

*B. suffruticosa* (Dwarf Boxwood). A dwarf, small-leaved Boxwood, which is used extensively for formal borders.

**Cotoneaster**

*COTONEASTER horizontalis* (Rock Cotoneaster). Dwarf shrub with horizontal or trailing branches; in Winter is covered with brilliant red berries and bronze foliage.

*C. microphylla*. A low-growing, prostrate shrub; dark green leaves; red fruit. Evergreen.

**Euonymus**

*EUONYMUS Bungeanus* (Boxleaf Euonymus). One of the best and certainly the hardiest of all the Japanese Euonymus. Foliage dark green and glossy in Summer, turning brown and red in the Fall, bearing an abundance of Bittersweet-like berries, which hang on almost all Winter. Not entirely evergreen. Grows to 15 feet in height.

**Ilex - Holly**

*ILEX crenata* (Japanese Holly). Dense and compact; can be clipped as hedge; foliage small, oval, green and smooth. If allowed to grow will reach a height of 20 to 40 feet.

*I. opaca* (American Holly). A slow growing tree having short spreading branches with large, shining, thorny leaves, bright red berries in Winter. Will attain 30 to 40 feet at maturity.

**Kalmia - Mountain Laurel**

A beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with glossy, shiny leaves. In May and June the plants are almost entirely covered with white and pink dotted flowers. Does best in partial shade and in acid soil. 4 to 10 feet.

**Magnolia**

*MAGNOLIA grandiflora* (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet when full grown. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August.

*M. glauca* (Sweet or White Bay). A well known native tree, thriving best in low, deep soil. Considered one of the most beautiful of ornamental small trees. Flowers are pure white and very fragrant.

**Mahonia**

*MAHONIA aquifolium* (Oregon Hollygrape). A beautiful hardy low growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves. Produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In Winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color. 3 to 6 feet.

*M. japonica*. Broad, holly-like leaves with thorny rough edges. Produces yellow, bell-shaped flowers followed by purple berries. A beautiful plant for partial shade. 5 to 10 feet.

**Pachysandra**

*PACHYSANDRA terminalis* (Japanese Spurge). A very desirable evergreen ground cover plant. Good for planting in evergreen beds or under trees where grass will not hold well.

**Rhododendron**

The Rhododendron is one of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens and should be planted wherever conditions permit.

*RHODODENDRON carolinianum* (Carolina Rhododendron). One of the best of our native species. The flower is of a beautiful clear pink. Entirely hardy and fine for mass plantings. 6 feet.

*R. catawbiense* (Catawba Rhododendron). A native of the Carolina Mountains. Beautiful, dark green foliage, very free flowering. The trusses are of an exceedingly pretty bright reddish purple. 6 to 12 feet.
The Deciduous Trees

Acer - Maple

The Maples are one of the most popular and most widely used of all the deciduous trees. There is a type of Maple suited for most any demand, whether for shade or landscaping effect. They are in great demand for street and avenue planting and the Sugar or Rock Maple makes an unusually fine, symmetrical specimen for the lawn.

ACER dasyacarpum or saccharinum (Silver or White Maple). A native species. A desirable, rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest park, street, shade or lawn trees in America; of rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, with large, handsome broad leaves of deep rich green which remain on the trees until late in the season.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler’s Purple Maple). A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purple or crimson color, which changes to purplish green on the older leaves.

A. rubrum (Red Maple). One of our best native shade trees. The young shoots are covered in early Spring with a mass of small bright red flowers.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). Resembles in general appearance the Norway Maple, though more pyramidal in form, and a more rapid grower.

Trees for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

FLOWERING TREES
Catalpa speciosa
Cercis
Cornus florida
Cornus Florida rubra
Koelreuteria paniculata
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia acuminata
Oxydendrum arboreum
Pyrus Bechtteli
Tilia

FOR STREET PLANTING
Acer platanoides
Acer saccharum
Fraxinus americana
Ginkgo
Liriodendron
Platanus orientalis
Quercus
Tilia
Ulmus americana

FOR RAPID GROWTH
Acer dasyacarpum
Catalpa speciosa
Fraxinus americana
Magnolia acuminata
Populus fastigata
Tilia americana
Ulmus americana

FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR
Acer saccharum
Betula
Cornus
Fagus
Fraxinus americana
Liquidambar
Liriodendron
Quercus cocinea
Quercus palustris

FOR WINDBREAKS
Quercus cocinea
Quercus palustris

FOR TALL SCREENS
For this purpose shade trees of almost any variety may be used.

Aesculus - Horse-chestnut
AESCULUS hippocastanum (European Horse-chestnut). Its large panicles of white flowers in May are its glory.

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.

IN PLANTING LARGE SHADE TREES, BE SURE TO HAVE THEM GUED WITH WIRE RUN THROUGH A PIECE OF RUBBER HOSE, WHERE IT TOUCHES TREE.

Guying keeps tree from swaying and opening air pockets in the soil near the new roots.
Amygdalus - Flowering Peaches

Ornamental trees grown for their wealth of white, pink or red flowers. In growth similar to the cultivated peach tree.

AMYGDALUS albo plena. White-flowering Peach.
A. rosea plena. Pink-flowering Peach.

Aralia - Angelica Tree

ARALIA spinosa (Hercules' Club). A small tree or large shrub with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves often 3 to 4 feet long.
A. japonica. Tropical foliage, large clusters of yellowish white flowers in July and August.

Betula - Birch

BETULA alba (European White Birch). A beautiful tree with white bark and, in age, spreading and pendulous branches.
B. alba laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A tall tree with gracefully pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. Bark white when several years old.

Catalpa - The Catalpas

CATALPA speciosa (Western Catalpa). A large or mediumsized tree of great hardiness. Flowers in May or June, borne in large, comparatively few-flowered panicles, white with yellow and purple spots, two inches or more broad.
C. bignonioides nana, Bungei (Round-headed Catalpa). A dense, round-readed bush, grafted high on a straight, upright stem. Very hardy and effective.

Cercis - The Judas Trees

CERCIS canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early Spring, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of four to eight, of a beautiful rose-pink color.
C. chinensis japonica (Oriental Judas Tree). In cultivation, a shrub of great beauty. Native of China and Japan. Leaves heart-shaped, deep green and lustrous, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers in great profusion, in clusters of five to eight, rose-pink with a purple cast. Pods 3 to 4 inches long.

Chionanthus - Fringe Tree

CHIONANTHUS virginica (White Fringe). A shrub or low tree, the stout branches forming an oblong, narrow head. Flowers appearing when the leaves are almost grown, white in loose drooping panicles.

Cladrastis - Yellow-wood Tree

CLADRASTIS lutea (Yellow-wood). A fine spreading tree of medium height, with smooth, gray bark like the Beech and bright yellow wood. The white flowers, in long drooping clusters, resemble the bloom of the yellow Locust.

Cornus - The Dogwoods

CORNUS florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the red-flowering in habit of growth, though attaining larger proportions. When clothed in a mass of conspicuous white flowers in Spring it is, indeed, an object of beauty and should be included in every collection.
C. floridrubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). One can hardly form an idea of the character of this strikingly beautiful flowering tree. The flowers, which appear early in May before the leaves, are of a deep rose pink color, a decided improvement upon the preceding variety, and with the same freedom of flowering, producing a perfect drift of bloom.
Crataegus - The Hawthorns

CRATAEGUS coccinea (Thieket Hawthorn). Single white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits in October and November.
C. cordata (Washington Thorn). Brilliant Autumn foliage; white flowers, bright red fruit in Fall and Winter.
C. crus-galli (Cocksper Thorn). Small tree with bright red fruit in late Fall.
C. oxyacantha Pauli (Paul's English Hawthorn). With double bright scarlet flowers in May. Scarlet fruit.

Beech

FAGUS americana (American Beech). Handsome symmetrical tree; smooth gray bark. Excellent for screen and lawn or specimen. For high hedges when clipped.

Fraxinus - Ash

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash). A stately native tree with light green foliage. A rapid, very satisfactory grower.

Ginkgo - Maidenhair Tree

This strange species, the only representative of its genus, is of great antiquity. It is successfully cultivated in moist, loamy soil as far north as Michigan and parts of Canada.
GINKGO biloba (Salisburia Adiantifolia). (Maidenhair Tree). A tall and very hardy tree with horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves deciduous, borne in fascicles of three, five or more; dull green, striate with many parallel veins. Fruit plum-like, about an inch in diameter. Very picturesque, its curious maidenhair-like leaves imparting a pleasing aspect.

Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A most interesting and desirable shrub or tree, bearing pendant, bell-shaped flowers in May.

Koelreuteria

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers.

Liquidambar

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). One of our most ornamental trees, somewhat resembling the Sugar Maple.

Liriodendron

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A popular native deciduous tree, belonging to the Magnolia family, sometimes attaining a height of 75 to 100 feet. Thrives in a variety of soils.

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal tree with spreading or ascending branches. Leaves deciduous, oblong, bright green, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers expanding in May or June, greenish yellow.
M. Soulangeana. A low, spreading tree, covered early in the Spring before the leaves appear, with an abundance of large flowers, purple at base and white in upper half of the petals.
Oxydendrum arboreum (Sorrel Tree). A small tree
Morus alba pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). The
Paulownia tomentosa (Empress Tree). A popular
M. niedzwetzkyana (Red Vein Crab). Flowers deep
carmine. Fruit dark red.
M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). Flowers rose
or rose-red. Fruit red.
M. ioensis Bechteli (Bechtel's Crab). The best of all.
Double pink flowers like small roses; very fragrant.
P. nigra fastigiata var. italica (Lombardy Poplar). Its
POPULUS Borealis (Boll's Poplar). Rapid growth—
P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy,
PRUNUS pendula (Weeping Cherry). A beautiful weeping-
the light pink flowers literally cover the branches,
P. monilifera (Carolina or Cottonwood Poplar). We think
this is the best Poplar for general use. It is good in
almost any location, thriving at the seashore in poor,
sandy soil. It forms a fine-shaped, spreading tree, with
large, dark, glossy leaves, and for screens is unequalled.
P. simoni fastigiata (Simon Poplar). A remarkable new
variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal
habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a
more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower.

Prunus

PRUNUS pendula (Weeping Cherry). A beautiful weeping-
tree, the light pink flowers literally cover the branches,
when the leaves begin to unfold.
P. pisardi (Purple Plum). One of the best trees for
color effect. The foliage is of a rich purple, the flowers
pinkish and the fruit purplish red.
P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy,
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doormit, and the fruit purplish red.

Quercus - Oak

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). Foliage deep green and
finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches
drop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves
become of a scarlet and yellow color in Autumn, an
splendid avenue tree.

Robinia

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). Strong growing shrub,
compound foliage, rose colored flowers in May and June,
showy in masses.

Salix - The Willows

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). A large tree with
slender pendant branches. Native of Asia. Leaves nar-
row, tapering to a long point, bright green, the margins
serrate. A very picturesque tree, universally known
and cultivated for several centuries in the Old World.
S. caprea (Goat or Pussy Willow). A small tree with
upright or ascending branches. Native of Europe and
Asia. Leaves relatively large and broad, green below,
rugose above, whitened beneath. Catkins very numero-
s, appearing in early Spring before the leaves appear.
Very handsomely in flower and greatly esteemed by reason
of its extreme earliness. Very many of us can associate
sweet memories with the Pussy Willow.
S. Wisconsin (Weeping). Similar to Babylonian Willow,
but harder.

Sorbus

Sorbus americana (American Mountain Ash). Bold, hard-shape
trees; leaves are narrow and sharply toothed. Very large, bright
red berries.
S. aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). Handsome round-headed
tree, with graceful compound leaves, turning orange-red in Fall;
attractive white flowers in May, followed by showy clusters of
bright red berries.

Taxodium - Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress of the South). The native
Cypress of the South. Foliage soft green, light and feathery; in
the Autumn the color is yellow and orange; does well in moist or
dry soil; a magnificent deciduous tree, and for avenue or park
effect is most pleasing. This tree is not sufficiently appreciated.

Tilia - Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden). Medium growth, eventual size
very large, leaves smaller and darker than those of the American
Linden, in great profusion, forming a dense shade.

Ulmus - Elm

Ulmus americana (American Elm). One of the finest shade
trees in the world; its gracefully arched growth over driveways, afford abundant shade.
U. pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). A comparatively recent introduc-
tion from China. Tree makes rapid growth and is far superior
to Ulmus americana, as it stands drought and severe extremes of
temperature. Very hardy and disease resistant.
U. Moluca (Moline Elm). Pyramidal in growth; somewhat like a
Lombardy Poplar; older trees becoming more spreading.
The Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidii (Veitch's Butterfly Bush). Sometimes called Summer Lilac. A late flowering shrub, blooming from July on to Fall. Grows about four feet and produces long sprays of violet-mauve flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

Callicarpa - The So-Called French Mulberries

Callicarpa purpurea (Beauty Fruit). This is the hardiest species and the one most commonly cultivated. Leaves dark green, serrate above the middle, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pink, expanding in midsummer. Fruit violet-purple, produced in great profusion. Grows 3 to 6 feet in height.

Aronia - The Chokeberries

Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). A very ornamental shrub, usually attaining a height of 5 to 10 feet. Leaves bright green above, wooly beneath, and also valuable for hedges. Grows 5 to 10 feet high.

Butterfly Bush Blooms.

Azalea

Azalea Kaempferi. Large, beautiful fire-red flowers. Absolutely hardy; grows tall and bushy.

A. Mollis. 18 to 24 inches. Good foliage; bears flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange. Perfectly hardy, thrives in sunny positions anywhere.

Berberis - Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). More largely used than any other shrub, being absolutely hardy everywhere, growing in sun or shade, and especially valuable as a border for taller growing shrubs. Also used as a low growing hedge plant and for outlining walks or drives; foliage is very pretty and remains green until late Fall. The flowers are insignificant, but the red berries will hang on all Winter. 3 to 5 feet.

B. Thunbergii atropurpurea (New Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry). It is similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry which is so popular for mixing in the shrubbery border, as single specimens, or for planting in clumps on the lawn, as well as for foundation plantings and for hedges, but the foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red, similar to the richest red-leaved Japanese Maples. In this coloring it is unequalled by any other shrub and is followed by the same brilliant scarlet berries common to the type, which remain on the plant the entire Winter. All that is required to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons is that it be planted in full exposure to the sun.

How to Plant Shrubs

SHRUB PRUNING

A general rule to follow in pruning flowering shrubs is: Cut early blooming shrubs immediately after blooming. Those flowering midsummer or later, cut in early Spring.
Ceanothus

CEANOTHUS americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low, spreading shrub, usually about 2 feet tall. Leaves bright green, very strongly nerved. Flowers white, in dense clustered panicles, blossoming in midsummer. The great profusion of delicate foamlike flowers has won many admirers. Very hardy.

C. Glory of Versailles. One of the prettiest shrubs in our collection, forming a medium-sized compact bush with sky-blue, lilac-like flowers from June until frost. Should be given a somewhat sheltered position.

Clethra - Summer Sweet

CLETHRA alnifolia. A sturdy, compact shrub, usually attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet, widely distributed from Maine to Florida. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading with yellow tones. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect or panicked racemes in July and August. A grand flowering shrub and worthy of a prominent place in any garden.

Comptonia - Sweet Fern

COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). An attractive under-shrub, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with fernlike, scented foliage and brownish heads of imperfect flowers. Is useful to cover banks.

Cornus - Dogwood

CORNUS sibirica alba (Siberian Red Osier). An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Leaves dark green, pale beneath, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers creamy white, in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Very brilliant, especially in Spring when the bark is intensely colored.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A large, dense shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, growing sometimes to 20 feet in height. Native of Europe. Flowers yellow, in small, dense heads, appearing before the leaves in early Spring. Fruit bright scarlet, very showy.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (Gold-Twigged Osier). A form of the above with yellow branches; grows usually about 8 feet high. Planted with the red-branched species, very effective and striking contrast may be secured. It is quite as hardy as the normal species.

Cydonia - Japan Quince

CYDONIA japonica. Very early in Spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small, quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy and dense, with protecting thorns, and attains a height of 3 to 6 feet at maturity.

Desmodium - Sweet Pea Shrub

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. Sometimes called "Sweet Pea Bush." It produces in July and August great masses of pea-shaped, rose-crimson flowers. Grows into a compact bush about three feet high and the same in breadth.

Deutzia

DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia). A small shrub, usually about two feet tall, with slender, often arching branches. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, 1 to 2 inches long, slightly rough on the upper surface. Flowers white in graceful nodding racemes in May and June. Very showy.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet tall; of garden origin. Leaves bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large clusters. Vigorous.

D. magnifica. A very handsome, new variety, with immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in the greatest profusion in June.

D. Pride of Rochester (Large-Flowered Deutzia). A vigorous form, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, with very large, double, white flowers in June and July. Valuable variety.

D. scabra rosea flore pleno (Double Pink Deutzia). Similar to the preceding, but with one or more of the outer rows of petals rosy purple, very showy.

Elaeagnus

ELAEAGNUS angustifolia (Russian Olive). A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree up to 20 feet in height, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.
Hamamelis - Witch-hazel

HAMAMELIS virginiana (Common Witch-hazel). Fine for natural planting and is very interesting on account of its late bloom, which does not appear until late October and November. Sometimes attains 25 feet in height.

Hibiscus Syriacus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

HIBISCUS syriacus coelestris. Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and distinct variety. Early and continuous bloomer. Dwarf. 6 to 12 feet. Flowers late Summer.

H. Duchesse de Brabant. Double, dark red; medium grower; late bloomer.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Best double, pure white Althea introduced. Tall grower; late bloomer.

H. Lady Alice Stanley. A beautiful double pink.

H. toto alb. A very good single white.

Hydrangea

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora (Snowball Hydrangea). This hardy American shrub is a fine addition to this class. The snow-white blooms are of largest size, the form of the panicle much like that of Hydrangea Hortensia. June and July. 5 to 10 feet.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large-Flowered Hydrangea). Undoubtedly the most popular variety and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. August and September. 12 to 15 feet.

H. quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea). A distinct and handsome shrub with spreading branches. Leaves large, deeply lobed, dark green above, whitened and downy beneath. Flowers disposed in large panicles, creamy white with numerous white or pinkish white rays. June. 5 to 6 feet.

Elsholtzia

ELSHOLTZIA Stauntoni. From the Great Wall of China; blooms in August and has terminal and lateral erect racemes of rose-purple flowers. Very hardy; treated as a herbaceous plant; grows to 5 feet.

Hypericum

HYPERICUM aureum (St. John's Wort). A good very free flowering shrub, with masses of lemon-yellow flowers from July to September.

H. patulum var. Henryi. A new hardy St. John's Wort, growing 2½ to 4 feet, with masses of clear yellow flowers, produced in great profusion during July and August.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky, winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant, attracting attention wherever seen.

E. americanus (Strawberry Bush). An erect shrub with slender, green branches, 5 to 8 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit warty, rose color, with scarlet seed coats. Very showy.

E. europaeus (European Spindle-tree). A large, erect shrub or low tree, usually 10 to 15 feet tall. Native of Europe. Leaves broadly lanceolate, about 2 inches long, dark green. Flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters, expanding in Spring. Fruits lobed, rose-pink, the seeds invested with orange colored arils.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A hardy flowering shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall, native of the mountainous districts of China and Japan. A certain and profuse bloomer in early Summer.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

FORSYTHIA Fortunei. Bears golden yellow flowers in great abundance before the leaves expand in early Spring. Habit erect, growing 6 to 8 feet high.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). April. The long, willowy branches arch gracefully over to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

F. intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). Acknowledged the finest Forsythia; much more profuse flowering than the original type, and several shades richer in its glorious deep yellow. Plants vigorous and compact.
Kerria - Globe Flower

**KERRIA japonica** (Japan Corchorus). A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

**Kolkwitzia**

**KOLKWITZIA amabilis** (Beauty Bush). A handsome new shrub from Korea, making long sprays of graceful foliage and completely buried in delicate pink flowers like tiny weigela blossoms, tinted with yellow in throat; one of the finest introductions to the shrub list; rapidly becoming very popular.

**Lagerstroemia - Crape Myrtle**

**LAGERSTROEMIA indica**. Small, dark green foliage, covered the latter half of the Summer with panicles of its peculiarly crinkled pink flowers. Not entirely hardy.

**Lonicera - The Honeysuckles**

**LONICERA fragrantissima** (Winter Honeysuckle). Irregular spreading shrub, bearing in great profusion creamy white, fragrant flowers, very early in Spring. 5 to 6 feet.

**L. tatarica** (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A large shrub with numerous, upright or spreading branches. Leaves ovate, bright green, about 2 inches long. Flowers white or pink; borne in great profusion in late Spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in Summer and persisting until Autumn. 8 to 10 feet.

**L. Morrowi** (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves oval, dark green above, downy gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, freely produced in early Spring.

**Philadelphus - Mock Orange**

**PHILADELPHUS, Avalanche.** Flowers white, smaller than those of P. coronarius; round, possessing a sweet odor, and produced abundantly. Dwarf.

**P. Banniere.** Extra large, snow-white flowers 2½ inches in diameter, with two or three rows of petals; erect, strong grower.

**Photinia**

**PHOTINIA villosa.** This shrub is very conspicuous for the scarlet coloring of the foliage and afterwards for the numerous scarlet fruits which retain their color until midwinter. 10 to 15 feet.

**Physocarpos - Ninebark**

**PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus** (Golden Ninebark). A vigorous shrub, bright yellow leaves. Splendid for producing bright effects. 8 to 10 feet.

**Prunus**

**PRUNUS glabra** (Flowering Almond). Pink and white varieties. 3 feet. The long shoots of these shrubs are full of double white and rose-like blossoms in early Spring.

**Rhamnus - Buckthorn**

**RHAMNUS frangula** (Glossy Buckthorn). A handsome shrub with shiny foliage. Red fruit changing to black. 10 to 20 feet.

**Rhodotypos - Kerria**

**RHODOTYPOS kerrisides** (White Kerria). A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long, slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late Spring. Berries retained throughout the Winter.
Lilacs are justly popular.

**Rhus**

*Rhus cotinus* (Smoke-tree). A small tree or large shrub, 12 to 15 feet, with obovate leaves. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles in June and July, the pedicels of which soon lengthen and become plumeous, lending the smoky aspect which gave to the plant its common name.

**Ribes - Flowering Currant**

*Ribes aureum* (Flowering Currant). Beautiful yellow flowers, very fragrant early in Spring. Leaves are smooth and shiny. Fruit black. 4 to 6 feet.

**Sambucus - The Elders**

*Sambucus nigra aurea* (Golden Elder). Leaves golden yellow, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets. Flowers white, in large pyramidal cymes, blossoming in late Spring. Berries red, very showy, ripening in early Summer. 8 to 15 feet.

**Sorbaria - False Spirea**

*Sorbaria arborea* (Tree Spirea). A very graceful, spreading, fernlike bush growing 15 to 20 feet tall, with immense panicles of creamy white flowers in July and August.

**Syringa - The Lilacs**

*Syringa josikaea* (Hungarian Lilac). Sturdy, vigorous shrub with stout, upright branches reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Native of Hungary. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, dark green and shining. Flowers violet, in long, narrow panicles in June.

*S. persica* (Persian Lilac). Graceful shrub, slender branches, grows 6 to 8 feet tall. Native of Persia. Leaves broadly lanceolate, rich green color. Flowers pale lute, in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late Spring.

*S. vulgaris* (Common Lilac). Our common, well known purple lilac. Sometimes to 20 feet tall, and bearing in Spring its familiar panicles of fragrant blooms.

*S. vulgaris alba* (White Lilac). A white variety of the above.

**NAMED HYBRID FRENCH LILACS**

- Charles X. Reddish purple; single.
- Ludwig Spaeth. Purple-red; single.
- Mme. Lemoine. White; double.
- Marie Legraye. White; single.
- President Grevy. Blue; double.
- Rubra de Marley. Purplish red; single.
- Senateur Volland. Rosy red; double.
- Congo. Wine-red; single.
- Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose; double.

**Tamarix**

*Tamarix hispida*. Delicate, soft, pink sprays of flowers in July and August, a time when the shrubbery border has few flowers.
Viburnum - The Snowballs

**VIBURNUM Carlesi.** A new variety and as yet very scarce. Foliage is a clear green, borne densely on brown-barked branches. Flowers are a rosy pink changing to pure white, and borne in large clusters in May. Fragrant and extra fine. Grows about 4 feet high.

**V. dentatum (Arrow-wood).** A bushy shrub with upright branches, 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, with coarsely toothed borders fading with rich tones of purple and red. Flowers creamy white; May and June.

**V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree).** A large shrub with scurfy branches, growing 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves heart-shaped, wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers disposed in dense, flat-topped clusters, usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to almost black.

**V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry).** A tall shrub with upright spreading branches. 8 to 12 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, 3-lobed, bright green. Flowers white, disposed in flat-topped clusters in late Spring and early Summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all Winter. Very showy.

**V. opulus sterile (Snowball or Guelder Rose).** A grand, hardy shrub with handsome, showy flowers produced in large, globular clusters. All of the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous, compact balls in Spring. An old-time favorite and without doubt one of the best of flowering shrubs. 8 to 10 feet at maturity.

**V. tomentosum (Single-Flowered Japanese Snowball).** A vigorous shrub with spreading branches, 6 to 8 feet tall, native of Japan. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, broadly ovate in outline, very handsome. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters in May. Berries bright red, changing to almost black.

**V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball).** A handsome shrub, showy flowers and beautiful foliage. Large, globose flower clusters are 3 to 4 inches across, borne in May. 6 to 8 feet.

**Vitex**

**VITEX agnus-castus (Chaste Tree).** Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 7 narrow leaflets, dark green above, grayish downy beneath, with a strong aromatic odor when bruised. Flowers lilac or violet-purple.

**Weigela**

**WEIGELA Candida (Snow Weigela).** June. Ivory white flowers almost cover the graceful arching branches. W. Eva Rathke. A popular new kind of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts. W. rosea (Rose Colored Weigela). An elegant shrub, with fine rose colored flowers.

**Zanthorhiza**

**ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root or Brock-feather).** An attractive shrub, usually 1 to 2 feet tall, with bright yellow wood and roots. Leaves compound, consisting of about five deeply incised or lobed, bright lustrous green leaflets. Flowers brownish purple in April.

Helpful Hints in Selecting Shrubs for Unusual Conditions and Special Purposes

**SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES**

Berberis Thunbergi  
Cydonia japonica  
Deutzia gracilis  
Hibiscus  
Ligustrum  
Lonicera  
Rhamnus  
Spiraea Van Houttei  
Syringa

**FOR SCREEN OR BORDER**

Almost any tall-growing shrub in the list.

**FOR WET OR MOIST PLACES**

Cephalanthus occidentalis  
Clethra alnifolia  
Cornus (Bush Types)  
Hannanelia virginiana  
Spiraea Billardi  
Virburnum dentatum

**FOR PARTIALLY SHADY PLACES**

Berberis Thunbergi  
Deutzia  
Diervilla—Weigela  
Hydrangeas  
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum  
Lonicera tatarica  
Philadelphus  
Spiraea  
Rhodotypos kerrioides  
Viburnum Carlesi  
Viburnum plicatum  
Viburnum tomentosum

**FOR BRILLIANT AUTUMN COLOR**

Berberis Thunbergi  
Berberis strobopurea  
Euonymus alatus  
Ligustrum ibota and Regelianum  
Rhus  
Viburnums

**FOR DRY PLACES**

Berberis Thunbergi  
Foraythia  
Ligustrum  
Lonicera fragrantissima  
Lonicera Morrowi  
Rhodotypos kerrioides  
Symphoricarpos

**FOR SHADY BANKS**

Forsythia suspensa  
Lonicera fragrantissima  
Lonicera Morrowi  
Symphoricarpos

**FOR WINTER EFFECT**

Shrubs with Attractive Fruits  
Berberis Thunbergi  
Ligustrum ibota  
Lonicera Morrowi  
Lonicera tatarica  
Rhodotypos kerrioides  
Symphoricarpos

**FOR ADVERSE CITY CONDITIONS**

Berberis Thunbergi  
Ligustrum  
Lonicera Morrowi  
Symphoricarpos

**WITH FRUITS WHICH ATTRACT BIRDS**

Cornus  
Lonicera  
Viburnums  
Rhus
Climbers and Trailers

Ampelopsis

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). High-climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves compound, consisting of five bright green, toothed leaflets, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and scarlet. Berries blue, produced in ample panicles.

A. Veitchi (Japanese or Boston Ivy). Graceful vine closely clinging to walls by means of disk-bearing tendrils. Leaves three-lobed, or often with three distinct leaflets, glossy green, coloring brilliantly in Autumn. Berries blue.

Aristolochia - Dutchman’s Pipe

ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. A vigorous and rapid-growing climber. Its flowers are of little value compared to its light leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early Spring to late Fall.

Celastrus
The Bittersweet Vines


Clematis
The Clematis Vines

CLEMATIS paniculata (Japanese Clematis). A vigorous, hardy climber, long stems, adapted for covering porches, arbors or trellis work, or training against walls or side of buildings. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green leaflets which persist until early Winter. Covered in September with masses of white flowers.

C. Henryi. A purple-white variety with a very large bloom.

C. Jackmani. The well known beautiful purple Clematis.


Euonymus

Graceful climbing vine with small, rich green persistent foliage. Fruits pink, cells separating and exposing scarlet arils which cover the seeds.

EUONYMUS vege tus (Big-Leaf Winter Creeper). This variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome fruits. Most desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places and rock garden.

E. Carreri (Glossy Winter Creeper). A strong grower, making a very bushy, symmetrical plant; foliage glossy light green.

E. radicans. A dense growing trailing vine; clings to stone or wood; leaves dark green with white veins. Does best in partial shade.

Hedera

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). Invaluable evergreen variety, used for covering walls.

Jasminum

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Naked-Flowering Jasmine). Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

LONICERA japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Rampant evergreen climber with stems 10 to 15 feet long. Leaves ovate, dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant, borne in profusion in Summer; occasionally in Autumn.

L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Not as rampant a grower as the Japanese variety. With scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers all Summer.
Lycium
LYCUM chinense (Matrimony Vine). A bushy vine particularly useful to trail over banks. Lavender flowers precede abundant red berries.

Polygonum
POLYGONUM Auberti (Silver Lace Vine). A splendid hardy climber, of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 or more feet, producing during Summer and Fall great foamy sprays of white flowers.

Pueraria
PUERARIA Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). Most rapid growing vine in existence. Where screen is desired it can be secured quickly with this vine. Grows 50 feet a season, but dies to the ground in Winter.

Wisteria

W. sinensis alba (White-Flowering Wisteria). The same as preceding, but with white flowers.

Hedge Plants
With a hedge comes a touch of privacy that makes a home really yours. How much more pleasing is a living, compact green hedge than a rigid, mechanical wooden or metal fence.

A hedge is permanent, for once planted only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It grows more beautiful each year. The first cost is its only cost, while each year's growth adds actual money value to your property and will more than repay your efforts.

Ligustrum - Privet
LIGUSTRUM amurense (Amoor River Privet). A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous.


L. ibota Regelianum (Regel's Privet). A form of the last with spreading, often horizontal branches. It is a smaller plant and much more dense in habit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). A large shrub of compact, upright habit. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and glossy, broad and firm, about 2 inches long. Flowers white, in dense, upright panicles 2 to 3 inches long. This is the most popular hedge plant.

Any of the following varieties of plants are admirably adapted for hedge purposes:
American Arbor-Vitae
Norway Spruce
Hemlock
Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Barberry Thunbergii
Cydonia japonica
Hibiscus or Althea
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Morrowii
Spiraea Van Houttei
Lilac
The Herbaceous Perennials

Achillea - Milfoil

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum (Rosy Milfoil). July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

A. eupatorium (syn. filipendulina). 3 to 4 feet. Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all Summer.

A. ptarmica. The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all Summer. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion). Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage, contrasting well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July. 2½ to 3 feet.

Alyssum

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Gold-entuft). Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot.

Amaryllis

AMARYLLIS Halli. An Amaryllis with a unique blooming habit and it is the only fragrant variety. In Spring it throws up many long, narrow leaves which die down in June. In July it sends up several flower stalks two feet tall, bearing clusters of fragrant lavender-pink blossoms.

Anchusa - Bugloss

ANCHUSA, Dropmore Variety. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all Summer. Rough, broad foliage. 5 to 6 feet.

Anthemis Marguerite

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. 2 to 3 feet.

Anemone

Plants that will thrive in sun or shade with beautiful roselike flowers from August until frost. Fine for cutting.

ANEMONE japonica rosa (Pink Anemone). Single; pink.

A. japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double; white. 2 to 3 feet.

Such a flower-bordered walk as this offers many delights to the owner from early Spring to Winter. A long succession of varicolored bloom all through the growing year.
Aquilegia - Columbine

**AQUILEGIA caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine).** Stems 12 to 18 inches tall, either simple or branched, bearing several large flowers about 2 inches across, variously tinted with blue and light yellow.

**A. Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids.** There is not a better mixture in the world than that grown by Mrs. Scott Elliott, who has taken the highest awards at all the European exhibitions. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Our stock is from seed from this source, absolutely true strain.

Arabis - Rock or Wall Cress

**ARABIS alpina.** One of the most desirable, early Spring flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet completely covered with pure white flowers.

Asclepias - Butterfly Weed

**ASCLEPIAS tuberosa.** Very showy native plants, about 2½ feet high, producing their flowers of brilliant orange-scarlet during July and August.

Hardy Aster

**ASTER Erica.** A beautiful clear pink; large, double flowers.

**A. Elta (New).** Double flowers of pale Lilac. Very handsome shade.

**A. Joan Vaughan.** Large, semi-double flowers of deepest blue.

**A. Mauve Cushion.** Distinct species which has attracted much attention by its unique habit of growth. Its floriferousness and lateness in flowering.

**A. Mrs. Raynor.** The deepest red of all Asters.

**A. Novi-belgi Climax.** One of the best and showiest, with large, pyramidal spikes of large, light lavender-blue flowers. Very free.

**A. Novae-angeliae roseum superbum.** This is by far the best Aster we have ever seen. Color almost red and a profuse bloomer.

**A. tataricus.** One of the tallest and latest flowering Asters. Bluish violet.

Aubretia

**AUBRETIA deltoides.** 3 to 4 inches. Small, showy, purple flowers in April and May; silvery foliage. Fine for rockeries and border.

Baptisia - False Indigo

**BAPTISIA australis.** Strong plant, about 2 feet high, suitable for border or wild garden; dark green, deeply cut foliage, spikes of dark blue flowers in June and July.

Children learn to love flowers if given an opportunity to watch them grow and to help care for them. No child should be deprived of the joy of a garden no matter how humble the home.
Bocconia - Plume Poppy

BOCCONIA cordata. A noble hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, and adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders, center of beds, and in bold groups in any position. 6 to 8 feet.

Campanula - Canterbury Bells

CAMPANULA. Single. An old-fashioned plant, a biennial, so satisfactory one can not do without it. The blue, pink, and white blossoms come in the early Summer and make a beautiful display. Height 2 feet.

Caryopteris - Bluebeard

CARYOPTERIS incana (Blue Spirea). A handsome, hardy perennial; grows about 3 feet high and produces rich lavender-blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches from early September until frost.

Cerastium

CERASTIUM argenteum. 6 to 8 inches. Silvery gray foliage; white flowers; creeping; suitable for rockeries.

Centaurea - Cornflower

CENTAUREA montana. Bright blue flowers; blooms the entire Summer. Valuable for front of a border, as it grows about a foot high.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy

CHrysanthemum, Diana. White.
C. Eva. Rosy pink.
C. Indian. Brownish red.
C. Little Bob. Bronze; button.
C. Mahogany. Very dark red.
C. Yellow.

Chrysanthemum Maximum - Shasta Daisy

CHrysanthemum, Alaska. A new variety of exceedingly large bloom, which is held above the foliage. 18 inches.

Coreopsis

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow; of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. Bloom all Summer. 1 to 2 feet.

Delphinium - Hardy Larkspur

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 3 to 4 feet.
D. Bellamosa. Similar in every way to the preceding. Flowers are of a rich dark blue.
D. English or Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists and produces the finest spikes of bloom, over 6 feet with double and single flowers in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white.

Digitalis

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Gloxinia-Flowered). A beautiful strain of finely-apportioned varieties, blooming in June and July. 3 to 4 feet.
Echinops

ECHINOPS ritro, 4 feet. Handsome, thistle-like foliage and large, globular heads of blue flowers.

Ferns - Hardy Varieties

FERN cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Erect fronds, drooping at tips, with bright cinnamon colored spores at end of fronds; a very conspicuous variety.

F. Dicksonia punctilobula (Denstaedtia punctilobula). Hay-scented or Gossamer Fern. Grows well in either sun or shade. 18 to 24 inches. Very erect with broad fronds, of a soft, woolly texture.

F. Regalis (The Royal Fern). Wonderful in damp, marshy places, where its yellowish green foliage and golden stems make very striking subjects.

F. struthiopteris germanica (The Ostrich Fern). A very graceful species with finely cut pinnules, growing 2 to 3 feet high.

Funkia - Plantain Lily

FUNKIA coerulea. Broad, green leaves; blue flowers in June.

F. subcordata grandiflora. Very large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers in August and September.


Gaillardia

GAillardia grandiflora. Will thrive in the hottest and sunniest part of the garden, bearing a profusion of yellow and brown, daisy-like flowers of large size, and blooming from June to November.

G. partola. A much improved variety with flowers of exceptional size and substance; brilliantly colored.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

GRASSES, Eulalia gracillima univattata (Japan Rush). Of graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib. 6 to 7 feet.

G. eulalia japonica variegata. A very ornamental variety; long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often pink or yellow. Flower stalks from 4 to 6 feet.

G. eulalia japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn. 6 to 10 feet.

Heliopsis

HELIOPSIS pitcheriana. A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, very thick texture and a useful cut flower. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

HEMEROCAULIS flava (Lemon Lily). Stems 2 to 3 feet tall, longer than the numerous, gracefully arching leaves. Flowers fragrant, clear yellow, very freely produced in early Summer.

H. Thunbergi. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. 4 feet.

Heuchera - Coralbells

HEUCHERA brizoides. We have thoroughly tested this new Heuchera and find it one of the most desirable hardy plants introduced in many years. It has the same foliage and habit as Heuchera sanguinea, but the color is not so brilliant, though five or six times as many flowers are produced. Blooms in May.
Hibiscus - Mallow

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white. Midsummer blooming.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way when mingled among the shrubs in the background of the hardy border or in specimen clumps. Universal favorite everywhere. We have strong, one-year plants in all colors. Blooms all Summer.

Iberis

IBERIS sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers, 6 to 10 inches.

German Iris

A. E. KUNDERD. S. yellow-bronze tinged with magenta. F. magenta-red tinged with bronze.
ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue. F. rich purple. Strong grower; fine flower.
ALCAZAR. S. mauve. F. deep purplish red. A strong suffusion of yellow gives the whole flower a bronzy look. Of the largest size. Tall and fine.
ARCHIVEQUE. A richly colored Iris, fine in clump or mass. S. violet. F. velvety deep violet-purple. Neither large nor tall, but a general favorite on account of its fine coloring.
BARTON HARRINGTON. S. bright golden yellow. F. brown tinged with red, bordered bright golden yellow. Fragrant.
BLUE JAY. An Iris giving a splendid blue effect in mass. Individual flowers of rather small size. S. and F. a deep shade of clear violet-blue.
CRIMSON KING. Large flowers of a deep rich purple.
DARIUS (vari.). 26 inches. Lemon-yellow. F. amethyst with deep veining and yellow edge.
DR. ANDRIST. S. bronze-yellow. F. velvety plush of maroon-red.
DR. BERNICE. S. coppery bronze. F. velvety crimson, large flowers.
ELDORADO. S. yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope. F. bright purple, shaded bronze.
FAIRY. S. and F. white narrowly margined pale blue.

Siberian Iris

SNOW QUEEN. An exquisite new, hardy Iris. The flowers are of a snowy whiteness, large and well formed, produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful. A gem for flower border or waterside.
SUPERBA. Large violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. Fine border plant and a grand subject for planting near water, where it blooms profusely.

FLORENTINA (Silver King). Creamy white faintly blushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season.
GERMANICA. Very fine early variety. F. dark blue. S. light blue.
GOY, HUGHES. S. deep violet tinged red. F. deeper shade. Large orange beard.
HER MAJESTY (Pall.). S. lovely rose-pink. F. same color, veined darker.
HIAWATHA. S. rosy lavender. F. purple.
IRIS KING. S. coppery yellow. F. crimson, bordered yellow.
ISOLENE. S. pale pinkish buff. F. beautiful blending of pink and yellow.

German Iris—Tall Spikes of Many Colored Blooms.

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Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. They are quite distinct from those of all other varieties and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. Blooms in late June and July.

IRIS KAEMPFERI. This well known beautiful Iris of Japan displays a great variety of colors, the chief of which are white, maroon, dark blue, and violet.

ASPASIE. Double beautiful dark violet.

GOLD BOUND. White, with gold banded center; double.

HERCULE. Double clear lilac-blue.

IPHIGENIE. Double beautiful deep Chinese lilac.

KUMAFUNFIE. Purple overlaid with navy-blue, large yellow blotches.

GURO KUMO. Purple overlaid with dark blue, yellow blotches.

MELPOMENE. Double soft blue, distinctly veined with dark blue.

PATROCLE. Dark, reddish violet.

PEACOCK. Violet-purple veined white.

PYRAMID. Indigo-blue, veined white.

REINE DES BULGARES. Lilac-blue veined white.

STELLA. Three violet petals veined white.

UCHEU. Bright blue, golden center.

ZAMA-NO-MORI. Lavender, orange blotches.

IRIS CRISTATA (Crested Dwarf Iris). A tiny native species growing from 4 to 6 inches high with delicately richly marked pale lilac flowers, blooms late in May and June; fine for the rockery or edge of border.

Lathyrus

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea). A rampant plant with long winged stems and tendril-bearing, glaucous green leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers varying from white to various shades of rose and purple, large and very showy, borne in clusters on slender stems.

Liatris

LIATRIS pycnostachya. 3 to 4 feet. A most striking and desirable plant with great rocket-like spikes of purple flowers. July to October.

Lily-of-the-Valley

CONVALLARIA majalis. An old, well known plant with sprays of drooping white, waxlike, fragrant bells, and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground. We offer extra heavy, large clumps for immediate effect. Blooms in early Spring.

Lupinus

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Beautiful plants with handsome leaves and deep blue pea-shaped flowers in bold spikes. June to September.

Lilium - The Lilies

LILIUM candidum (Madonna Lily). This is the old-fashioned Madonna, Easter or Annunciation Lily. It is one of the hardiest of Lilies and should be freely planted in every garden.


L. speciosum, Melpomene. A Japanese Lily of great beauty and always satisfactory. A deep pink, spotted with brown towards the center of the flowers. August and September. 3 to 4 feet.

L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). 3 to 8 feet. Flowers with dark purple spots, inside of bright orange. The finest and most used American Lily for massing among shrubbery. Often more than forty large flowers on a stem. July.

L. tigrinum splendens (Improved tiger Lily). A much improved variety of our common Tiger Lily.

Linum - Flax

LINUM perenne. A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing 2 feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers all Summer.

Matricaria - Feverfew

MATRICARIA, Little Gem. A most useful Summer cut flower; with large, double, white flowers. June until October. 12 to 15 inches high.

Monarda - Oswego Tea

MONARDA didyma. Next to the scarlet Lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of woods. Should be planted against dark background. Blooms June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

Myosotis - Forget-Me-Not

MYOSOTIS palustris. A well known favorite, suitable for edges or the rockery in any position; also thriving in damp situations. Blooms all season.

Nepeta - Ground Ivy; Catnip; Catmint

NEPETA mussini. An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.
PHILLOX—Continued.

MISS LINGARD. The best in cultivation. Immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and October. Splendid foliage and habit.

MRS. JENKINS. White; immense panicles; free bloomer.

PANTHEON. Clear, deep carmine-pink with faint halo.

RHEINLANDER. A beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

E. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy carmine, with claret-red eye.

RIJNSTROOM. Lively rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron rose. Immense trusses of flowers.

THOR. A beautiful lively shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. Has aniline-red eye.


Physostegia

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragonhead). A very showy plant with large terminal spike-like racemes of rosy pink flowers in Summer. 3 to 4 feet.

Platyodon

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bellflower or Balloon Flower). Very hardy and floriferous, and one of the extra good perennials. Stems 1 to 2 feet high, much branched, of dense habit. Leaves lanceolate, sharply and irregularly toothed. Flowers blue or white. June to October.

Plumbago - Leadwort

PLUMBAGO larpentae. Of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high; useful as an edging plant or for the rockery; covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the Summer and Fall months.

Polemonium

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. 1½ to 2 ft. Long, fernlike foliage with the shoots surmounted by terminal clusters of bell-like blue flowers. June to September.

Peonies

PAPAVER orientale (Oriental Poppy). Nothing in the hardy plant line can compare with the Oriental Poppy for brilliancy and beauty. With their large, fiery scarlet flowers, they are conspicuous in any position. 3 to 4 feet, May and June.

P. Mrs. Perry. Soft salmon-rose; a most effective garden color.


Peonies

ALBERT CROUSSE. Bomb type; late. Color a delicate seashell-pink without deck or markings whatsoever.


BARONESS SCHROEDER. Very large, globular rose type. Flesh white tingled to milk-white. Midseason.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Crown type; very early. Beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex. A Decoration Day Peony.

EUGENIE VERDIER. A tall, very free flowering variety of extra large size and splendid form; center delicate flesh shading lighter on the outer petals with beautiful satiny sheen.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Rose type; early. The finest white in existence. Pure white with clear carmine spot on edge of center petals.

FELIX CROUSSE. Rose type; late midseason. Rich, dazzling ruby-red without a tinge of purple.

KARL ROSENFELD. Very large, globular, dark crimson flowers; brilliant and striking; a strong but compact grower.

LA TULIPE. Midseason. Large, flat, rose type. Very tall, strong grower. Delicate pink, outer petals striped crimson.

LIVINGSTONE. Very large, double flowers of a soft lilac-rose with silver tips; central petals flaked carmine. An extra choice, late variety.


MME. CROUSSE. Splendid white, center sometimes edged with carmine; fragrant; one of the latest blooming whites; very choice.


OFFICINALIS RUBRA (Old-fashioned Type). The early intense red, pink.

Phlox Decussata - Hardy Phlox

ATHIS. Deep, clear salmon. Very fine.

BEACON. Brilliant cherry-red.

COMMANDER. Beautiful, New. Crimson-red with darker eye. The most striking of Phloxes.

EUROPA. A new variety, white with large crimson-carmine eye. Very large flower and truss.

BRIDESMAID. Tall, white, with large, rose-carmine center.

GEFION. Tender peach-blossom-pink with bright rose eye, creating a soft mauve effect. Flower and truss very large on erect, compact stems.
Salvia - Sage

SALVIA azurea. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September.

S. Pitcheri (Pitcher’s Sage). Similar to S. azurea, but with larger flowers of a deeper blue.

Saponaria

SAPONARIA ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). Semi-trailing plants bearing masses of bright pink flowers during Summer. A good rock garden or dry wall plant. Height 6 inches.

Scabiosa

SCABIOSA caucasica (Caucasian Scabiosa). The soft lilac-blue flowers making an attractive soft carpet. June and July.

Sedum - Stonecrop

SEDUM acre (Goldmoss). A very pretty low-growing, moss-like plant, covered in June and July with golden yellow flowers. Excellent for rockwork.

S. spectabile atropurpurea (Brilliant Stonecrop). One of the prettiest erect growing species, reaching a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, rose-colored flowers; late Fall.

S. spectabile atropurpurea (Brilliant Stonecrop), similar to the above. Flowers of a dark distinct pink.

Statice - Sea Lavender

STATICE latifolia (Sea Lavendar). Minute, soft lilac-blue flowers in large, airy panicles. Attractive broad leaves. A useful midsummer cut flower.

Stokesia

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster). Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Borne from June to late October. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture. 1½ to 3 feet.

**Perennials for a Succession of Blooms**

**APRIL AND MAY**

Alyssum saxatile

Aquilegia

Convolvulus majalis

Dianthus

Dienstra

Iberis sempervirens

Iris sibirica

Linum perenne

Myosotis palustris

Peonies

Phlox subulata

Prunus virginiana

**JUNE AND JULY**

Achillea

Anchusa

Anthemis tinctoria

Aquilegia

Aster

Buddleia

Buxus sempervirens

Campanula

Centaura

Chrysanthemum maximum

Cosmos

Delphinium

Dianthus barbatus

Digitalis

Galliardia

Gypsophila

Hemerocallis

Hibiscus

Lilium candidum, regale

Linum perenne

Monarda

Myosotis palustris

Papaver

Phlox

Physostegia virginiana

Platycodon

Pyrethrum

Ranunculus

Rudbeckia

Saponaria ocymoides

Sedum acre

Thalictrum

**AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER**

Achillea

Agrostemma

Anemone japonica

Anthemis tinctoria

Aster

Beebora

Buddleia

Campanula

Centaura

Chrysanthemum maximum

Cosmos

Delphinium

Dianthus barbatus

Digitalis

Galliardia

Gypsophila

Hemerocallis

Hibiscus

Lilium candidum, regale

Linum perenne

Monarda

Myosotis palustris

Papaver

Phlox

Physostegia virginiana

Platycodon

Pyrethrum

Ranunculus

Rudbeckia

Saponaria ocymoides

Sedum acre

Thalictrum

**OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER**

Anemone japonica

Aster

Chrysanthemums

Stokesia

**FOR GROUND COVER**

Anemone

Myosotis palustris

Phlox subulata

**FOR ROCK GARDEN**

Alyssum saxatile

Aquilegia

Arabis alpina

Campanula

Dienstra

Gypsophila

Iberis sempervirens

**FOR DRY LOCATIONS**

Achillea

Anemone

Aquilegia

Arabis alpina

Asclepias tuberosa

Phlox subulata

Sedum spectabile

**FOR SHARED POSITIONS**

Achillea

Anemone

Aquilegia

**FOR CUT FLOWERS**

Achillea

Anemone japonica

Anthemis tinctoria

Aster

**PERENNIAL PLANTS SUITABLE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES**

**FOR SHADED POSITIONS**

Achillea

Anemone japonica

Anthemis tinctoria

Aster

**FOR GROUND COVER**

Anemone

Myosotis palustris

Phlox subulata

**FOR ROCK GARDEN**

Alyssum saxatile

Aquilegia

Arabis alpina

Campanula

Dienstra

Gypsophila

Iberis sempervirens

Page Thirty-two
Hardy Everblooming Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A variety which hardly needs any description, as it is so well known. Not a monthly Rose, but flowers at intervals throughout the season. A deep pink of large size; strong grower.

CRUSADER. A big, strong growing variety; robust and rugged in every characteristic. Color a rich velvety crimson. A free flowering red Rose that is a wonder.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Long buds opening to intense saffron-yellow, becoming coppery yellow. Fine for cutting. Good bedder.

EDWARD MAWLEY. A perpetual bloomer; one of the finest dark crimson; very fine form.

OPHELIA. Salmon-pink, becoming rose. Excellent form.

GOLDEN OPHELIA. This is a sturdy stiff-stemmed grower, with beautiful foliage, quite closely set and glossy. The flower is of medium size from a beautifully formed bud of bright yellow. Profuse bloomer.

J. J. L. MOCK. Cherry-red outside; lovely soft pink inside. Good bedder and cut flower.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA. Creamy white, shading to lemon; of immense size.

LA FRANCE. Bright satiny pink; fine form; lovely buds; excellent cut flower.

LOS ANGELES. Luminous pale pink and coral shaded with gold. Very fragrant.

MAMAN COCHET. Light pink shaded with salmon-yellow. Outer petals splashed with rose. Large and full.

RADIANCE, PINK. Rosy carmine-pink, large, beautiful form. An excellent flower.

RADIANCE, RED. Rich cerise-red. Vigorous. As fine as the Pink Radiance.

SUNBURST. The finest and largest yellow Rose. Very brilliant. A splendid bloomer.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Bright scarlet-crimson. One of the finest bedders. Always full of bloom from Spring until frost.


SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. Both bud and bloom are clear sunflower yellow. As the flower ages, the outside petals become light sulphur-yellow, edged with white. The foliage is holly-like and olive-green.

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How to Grow and Care for Roses

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy Roses may be planted in the Fall or Spring. Dormant plants set in the Spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than the Rose.

As Roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All Roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals, remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the Spring. In the Everblooming class, two-thirds of the previous season's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones. Climbing Roses may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired before trimming back. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every Autumn, compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following Spring. As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

How to Keep Roses Healthy. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulfo-tobacco soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives of mildew and black spot, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.
Climbing and Rambling Roses

ALIDA LOVETT. Large, long-pointed buds, opening to full, large, double, slightly fragrant flowers, bright shell-pink, with shadings of yellow at base of petals.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Flowers 3 or 4 inches across; apple-blossom-pink with white eye.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT. Flowers medium in size and are a pleasing saffron-yellow color on the outer petals, shading to a delightful golden yellow in the fully expanded blooms, which are borne in large clusters.

BESS LOVETT. Clear bright red, full, double flowers of large size, similar in appearance, but much superior to Climbing American Beauty.

CLIMBING CHRISTINE WRIGHT. Large, full flower of bright, wild rose-pink. Beautiful in bud.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. One of the oldest and most popular of the red climbers. Flowers about an inch in diameter, produced in immense clusters in great profusion.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Flowers semi-double, a delicate shade of shell-pink, 2 to 3 inches across and borne on long stems. The canes are vigorous and covered with dark green, glossy foliage.

EXCELSA. The Red Dorothy Perkins. This has all the characteristics which have made Dorothy Perkins so popular and added attractiveness of brilliant crimson flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Small pink flowers in clusters, produced in great abundance. Very rapid grower and prolific bloomer.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Vivid scarlet shaded crimson; large.

SILVER MOON. Flowers four inches across, pure white, with cluster of yellow stamens in center.

SOURCE D'OR. The flowers are extra large for their class, full in form, and a delightful golden yellow in color.

MARY WALLACE. A Dr. Van Fleet production. This sensational Climbing Rose makes a strong, upright bush, with large, shiny foliage producing for weeks in the Spring and also in the Summer and Fall, its large, semi-double flowers, four inches across; clear rose-pink with salmon at base of petals. Hardy everywhere.

EMILY GRAY. A real yellow Rose as ready as Dorothy Dr. W. Van Fleet.

Rugosa Roses

ROSA RUGOSA. These lovely Roses form sturdy bushes 4 to 6 ft. in height, covered with handsome crinkled flowers. They bloom nearly the whole Summer and are equally as attractive during the Autumn and Winter when covered with their large, brilliant red seed pods.

ROSA HUGONIS. Takes first place among the single-flowered Roses and probably among the best shrubs for general garden use. Pale clear yellow, delicately fragrant, flowers 2½ inches across, borne so abundantly on the long, gracefully arching canes as to form a continuous band of color; foliage small, pale green and distinct, on curious, red-tipped twigs. A vigorous grower; blooms profusely; very early.

Polyantha or Baby Rambler

ALL VARIETIES, TWO-YEAR NO. 1.

BABY TAUSENDSCHOEN. Its flowers are large and so much like "Tausendschoen." Bush form of "Climbing Tausendschoen."

CATHERINE ZEIMET or WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Grows to a height of twenty inches and produces double, pure white flowers in abundance.

Mlle. CECILE BRUNNER. The popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. In the past year or two this Rose has fairly jumped into popularity.

ORLEANS. Large trusses of rose-red flowers with white center, make a fine show all Summer. When massed in solid beds or along borders, the color has the effect of rich, glowing pink.

GRUSS AN AACHEN. An unusual and distinctive Rose that we recommend highly to anyone desiring a hardy, free-flowering variety; of dwarf, sturdy growth, with flowers as large as Tea Roses, fully double to the center, and of a charming mixture of light shades overlaid with yellow.
Choice Cannas

The Canna enjoys a deep, rich soil with plenty of well-decayed manure and an open, sunny location, although the bronze-leaved varieties show to splendid advantage when grown in partial shade for foliage effect.

**PINK VARIETIES**

**HUNGARIA.** 3 feet. Very compact, and of a very luxuriant growth. Leaves bluish green, never burns. Trusses of enormous size, borne well above the foliage. Color purest La France pink with satin sheen. The most delicate pink in Cannas.

**CITY OF PORTLAND.** 3½ feet. Distinct among the several really worth while pink Cannas. A deep pink which does not fade during the hot weather. A free bloomer, with flowers borne well above the foliage.

**RED VARIETIES**

**THE PRESIDENT.** 4 feet. In color a rich glowing scarlet and the immense rounded flowers seven inches across when fully open are produced on strong, erect stalks well above the large, green foliage. Free bloomer; strong grower.

**LOUISIANA.** 6 feet. Flowers fully four inches across, color is deep crimson. Continues blooming luxuriantly all Summer.

**BRONZE-LEAVED**

**KING HUMBERT.** Of all wonderful flowering and foliage plants this one takes the lead for size, color and habit. It is a cross between the orchid-flowering and the French, or Crozy type, combining the best features of both—the large flowers of one with the free-blooming character of the other. 4½ feet in height.

**WYOMING.** One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored; true orchid shape, with large, rounded petals. 6 feet.

**YELLOW VARIETY**

**RICHARD WALLACE.** A canary-yellow color, has large flowers which produce freely. One of the best and most effective varieties for bedding. 4½ feet.

**WHITE VARIETY**

**EUREKA.** 4 feet. Remarkably free-flowering variety, and with its striking white flowers, which first appear cream, make a very effective show in conjunction with a good scarlet such as King Humbert.

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. They are at their best during cool weather. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building; an open exposure where the wind has a free sweep over the bed is far better and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for best results.

**Gladioli**

**ALL LARGE SIZE BULBS**

**AMERICA.** The flowers are a dainty, soft pink in color, borne on spikes from 2 to 3 feet in length.

**BARIOT HULOT.** Rich deep blue.

**CHICAGO WHITE.** White with lavender markings in throat.

**EVELYN KIRTLAND.** Geranium-pink, shading to pale pink. Lower petals blotched brilliant scarlet.

**HALLEY.** Delicate salmon-pink, with a slight roseate tinge, the lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through the center.

**HERADA.** Blooms of immense size on tall, straight spikes. The large blooms are pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in throat.

**MRS. FRANCIS KING.** The color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter.

**MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.** Deep rose-pink, noted for red blotches in the throat.

**NIAGARA.** Cream shade, blending to canary. Yellow, splashed with carmine.

**PANAMA.** Beautiful deep pink.

**PEACE.** Nearly white with pale violet on lower petals.

**SCHWABEN.** A meritorious variety of wonderful vigor. Strong, erect spikes and large, well expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat.

**BLUE RIBBON MIXED GLADIOLI.** This mixture gives you a very wide range of beautiful colors. A mass of these in full bloom give as varied and rich a display of colors as a pansy bed.

Bellis - English Daisy

A favorite perennial which will stand the Winter if given the protection of a little litter. In bloom from early Spring until well on in the Summer. 6 inches. For the best results, new plants should be set each year.
**Distances for Planting**

- **Standard Apples**: 40 feet apart each way
- **Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries**: 20 feet apart each way
- **Duke and Morello Cherries**: 18 feet apart each way
- **Standard Apricots, Peaches, and Plums**: 18 to 20 feet apart each way
- **Dwarf Pears**: 10 to 12 feet apart each way
- **Dwarf Apples**: 10 to 12 feet apart each way
- **Quinces**: 10 to 12 feet apart each way
- **Grapes**: rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
- **Currants and Gooseberries**: 4 feet apart
- **Raspberries and Blackberries**: 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
- **Strawberries, for Field Culture**: 11½ by 3 to 3½ feet
- **Strawberries, for Garden Culture**: 1 to 2 feet apart

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**Apples**

**EARLY HARVEST.** Medium size, round, straw color; hardy and prolific; tender, sub-acid. Good for home and market. July and August.

**RED ASTRACHAN.** A reliable cropper, that comes into bearing young. Fruit medium size, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Skin pale yellow, striped with deep crimson, covered with a distinct bluish bloom. Tree medium size, vigorous and hardy. Ripens in July, lasts until September.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Skin is clear white, changing to a pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly, sub-acid; good early bearer. Beautiful upright grower. One of the very best early varieties. Ripens in July.

**MAIDEN BLUSH.** Large, flat, pale yellow with blushed cheek, mild, sub-acid. One of the very best. September.

**WEALTHY.** Native of Minnesota. Perfectly hardy and does well in all sections. Vigorous and productive. Fruit large, red streaked with white. Quality good. One of the most valuable market Apples and for Summer use. August and September.

**BALDWIN.** Large, roundish, dark red, juicy, sub-acid. Good flavor, good cooker, good keeper. Tree vigorous, upright. Planted extensively.

**DELICIOUS.** Large, brilliant dark red, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end; unsurpassed; flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and really delicious.

**GRIMES GOLDEN.** Excellent. Best quality, rich golden color, sometimes a pinkish blush. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, but tender, rich, aromatic flavor, juicy. Medium to large.

**JONATHAN.** A grand, good Apple. Bright, solid red, deep red on sunny side. Flesh whitish, sometimes tinted with red, firm, fine, crisp and tender. Delicious for dessert.

**STAYMAN WINESAP.** Resembles the Winesap except color is not so brilliant. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, sprightly, pleasant, with a rich acidity that appeals to everyone. Much better grower and thrives well where the Winesap would fail. Reliable annual cropper. Adapts itself to all climates and soil. A fine eating Apple. A good Winter keeper.

**HYSLOP CRAB.** Large, roundish ovate, dark red, blossom blue, flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; hardy. Very popular.

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**Delicious** Apple.

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**Yellow Transparent.**
Peaches

Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit make them extremely profitable.

Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

**MAYFLOWER.** Earliest to ripen. Good size and quality for an early variety. Creamy white, red cheeked; very juicy.

**GREENSBORO.** One of the finest early Peaches yet introduced, far superior to the Alexander and nearly twice the size of that variety. Fruit large, looks very much like a yellow Peach, but flesh is white, fine flavor, very juicy when fully ripe.

**BELLE OF GEORGIA.** Very large, white-fleshed with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent flavor.

**CHAMPION.** Exceptionally high quality, hardy, white Peach. Freestone. Large size, white-fleshed, excellent quality.

**ELBERTA.** One of the greatest Peaches grown. Ripens in August and September. Freestone. Beautiful, extra large golden yellow with brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy. The best commercial variety grown. It is the standard of market varieties. Very attractive and goes to market in better shape than almost any other Peach, where it ranks at top. You will make no mistake to plant one or one thousand Elbertas.

**KIEFFER.** Fruit large, a fair quality and very showy. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early bearer and productive; succeeds best as a standard. In appearance is one of the best.

**BARTLETT.** One of the most popular Peaches. Large, buttery and melting with a rich musky flavor. A good, erect grower. Bears young and abundantly. Always sells for top price. A delicious eating Pear, and makes the finest of canned fruits. August.

**SECKEL.** The standard of excellence in the Pear. Small, but of highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Healthiest and hardest of all Pears, bearing regular and abundant crops in clusters at ends of branches. September and October.

**ELBERTA.** One of the greatest Peaches grown. Ripens in August and September. Freestone. Beautiful, extra large golden yellow with brilliant red cheek, firm, juicy. The best commercial variety grown. It is the standard of market varieties. Very attractive and goes to market in better shape than almost any other Peach, where it ranks at top. You will make no mistake to plant one or one thousand Elbertas.

**CARMAN.** Another of hardiest varieties. Grown in all Peach sections, North and South. Flesh creamy white, splashed with dark red, juicy, rich and sweet.

**J. H. HALE.** Very large in size and globular in shape. Deep golden yellow overlaid with bright carmine. Skin thick, smooth and little fuzz. Flesh solid, deep yellow, fine grained, firm, tender and very fine flavor. Will ship and keep well. Trees are strong, vigorous growers and quite hardy. Do not fail to plant Hale. Freestone.

**CRAWFORD'S LATE.** Similar to Crawford's Early but ripens two or three weeks later.

**HEATH CLING.** The most satisfactory large clingstone Peach known. Creamy white, rich blushed. Good keeper and shipper.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Plums

ABUNDANCE. Large to very large, oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and of delicious sweetness, stone small and flesh parts readily from it. This variety has attracted much attention throughout the country and is very highly recommended.

BRADSHAW. A very large and fine early Plum, dark violet-red, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the best. Middle of August.

BURBANK. The Burbank Plum stands at the head of the celebrated Japanese varieties. It is proving remarkably successful throughout the country. No other Plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because it is practically Curculio-proof, and is perfectly hardy. Will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening.

GREEN GAGE. Large, pale green, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent.

GERMAN PRUNZ. Large, dark purple, sweet. One of the best for canning, because of sweetness and lack of acid. September.

Cherries

SOUR VARIETIES

DYEHOUSE. A sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond. Bright red, slightly sub-acid, excellent for canning and early market. Sour. June.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid. Unsurpassed for canning or cooking. Sour. June.

MONTMORENCY. Larger and finer than the Early Richmond and ripens about ten days later. One of the finest flavored sour Cherries. Trees bear two or three years from planting. Probably as many of this variety grown as all other varieties combined. Late June.

SWEET VARIETIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, purplish black, half-tender, mild flavor and pleasant. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. Last of June and beginning of July.

GOY. WOOD. Fruit large, roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, shaded with bright red, tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best sweet Cherries, and entitled to a place in every good collection. End of June.

Grapes

AGAWAM. Berries quite large with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly. Closely follows Concord, keeping much longer. Early. Bears and grows well.

CATAWBA. A great wine Grape; fine for dessert; bunches large and loose, berries large and coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened. An old standard, late variety.

CONCORD. The fine old standard, all-around Grape; a leading variety with luscious fruit. Entirely hardy, productive, strong grower and reliable. Probably the best known Grape grown.

DELAWARE. A choice table variety, bunches and berries small but compactly set; light red with violet bloom; sugary and delicious. Early.

NIAGARA. No doubt the most valuable of all white Grapes. Clusters large, handsome, compactly filled with large berries having tough skin. Flesh sprightly, pulpy, sweet and delightful. Vigorous. Productive.

MOORE'S EARLY. Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, heavy blue bloom. Standard early market Grape. Resembles Concord.

WYOMING. Vines very hardy with thick leathery foliage; berry bright red, large, flesh tender, juicy, sweet with strong aroma. Ripes early.

Blackberries

ELDORADO. Extremely hardy, enduring Winters of the Northwest. One of the profitable leading varieties. Bears large in large clusters and ripen well together, sweet, melting, no hard core and keep well for days. Excellent for jam or pie. Profitable commercially.

EARLY HARVEST. Its earliness combined with good shipping qualities make it very profitable. Fruit medium, black, excellent quality; enormous bearer.
Raspberries

**ST. REGIS.** Berries large, beautiful and attractive. Does well in all soils. Strong, healthy grower. Stocky with dark green foliage. Plants set in Spring will give moderate crop the following Fall. About middle of August it commences to set fruit on the young canes and bears continually until frost, during a favorable season. Berries bright crimson.

**CUTHERB.** A superb berry. Remarkably strong and hardy. Stands northern Winters and southern Summers better than any other variety. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, handsome, firm, and can be shipped great distances in good condition. Flavor rich, sweet and luscious.

**KANSAS.** Plant a vigorous grower, standing drought and cold well; productive, firm and black. Very early.

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Gooseberries

**DOWNING.** Large, handsome, pale green and splendid quality for both cooking and table use. Skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and fine flavor. Vigorous grower, free from mildew. Best market variety.

**HOUGHTON.** Small to medium, roundish oval, pale red when ripe, sweet, tender, very good. Plant spreading, shoots slender. Productive.

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Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

**PALMETTO.** A very early variety; even, regular size of excellent quality. Promises to supersede the old Conover's Colossal.