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CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA. Pink-flowering Dogwood

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc.
CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA
Azaleas • Magnolias • Hollies • Evergreens • Flowering Shrubs
Ornamental Trees and Perennials
By Way of Introduction

WITH a strong sense of pride and pleasure we present this catalogue to our friends and customers. Its pages will describe the old, familiar plants and most of the noteworthy introductions of recent years. All these will bring pleasure to every plant-lover.

We are constantly experimenting with new plants, and have introduced to the gardens of our friends and customers many varieties that have been tested and accepted in our experimental grounds.

We believe that our plants are superior to most others. Climate, soil, and skilled propagators combine to produce first-class material. Our testing beds and blocks permit us to weed out quickly the less desirable plants and those that do not prove hardy in this section. All these things work to the advantage of our customers.
Location of Nurseries and Material Available

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc., are located 2 miles west of Charlotte on the new Thrift Highway, where we have over 50 acres planted in high-grade shade trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, and perennials. Our location, midway between the mountains and the sea, is especially favorable to the production of hardy plants for use in all sections of the country. We invite you to write to us, or to visit our Nurseries, feeling sure that a trip through our place will be both interesting and profitable.

The Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc., has been operating in Charlotte for many years. From the beginning it has followed a rigid policy of producing only strictly high-grade ornamental plants. Hundreds of varieties are available, from the smallest sizes to towering specimen evergreens 15 to 20 feet high. While a majority of the plants produced are named in this book, we have others in limited quantities; some are new introductions not in general trade, and others not in sufficient quantities to justify listing. Therefore, if you do not find the item in which you are interested, write us, probably we can supply it. Stock selected at the Nursery will be charged for at actual value, regardless of catalogue price.

Our Landscape Department

"Four walls do not make a home" nor does an uncut diamond reveal its beauty. Both need the proper setting to bring out the hidden beauty. The house reveals its character only when surrounded by a green lawn, shaded by tall trees, and brightened by flowering shrubs.

Proper setting means far more than a collection of plants scattered at random over the area. It means a definite plan, looking to a harmonious whole, and resulting in a picture that is both the envy and desire of those who view the scene.

Our Landscape Department has been created solely to serve you, to cooperate with you in giving to your home grounds the beauty, spaciousness, and privacy they deserve. The members of our staff work directly from our offices, under our personal supervision, and have been thoroughly trained before they are permitted to offer advice to customers. This direction is very valuable to you, in that it gives a complete service—plans, plants, and planting—at a surprisingly reasonable cost. Use this service; call on us at any time to aid you in creating new beauty, or in solving difficult planting problems.

We believe that the material presented in the pages of this book is representative of our section. We have endeavored to go a step farther than most catalogue compilers, and include the real "aristocrats of the garden" with the older familiar plants. It is our ambition to have a part in making America—and especially our own community—more beautiful.

Suggestions to Those Who Order Plants

HOW AND WHEN TO ORDER

Order as soon as you have reached a decision, so that we may be sure of having the stock reserved for you. We frequently reserve plants a year in advance. We appreciate a personal visit, but if that is inconvenient, send in your order by mail on the enclosed order blank.

Give explicit instructions for shipping; otherwise we will exercise our best judgment.

Shipping season is usually from October 1 to May 1, but orders that can be conveniently delivered by truck may go out at any time. Every year we are adapting new methods to facilitate year-round planting.

GUARANTEE. We do not guarantee plants to grow and believe that those firms which do are generally irresponsible. Weather conditions, unsuited soil, poor drainage, improper planting, and poor culture are all beyond our control. We can insure stock for a specified period at a rate commensurate with the risk, and special replacements are sometimes made on stock planted by our Landscape Department. The success of your plants depends on the care given them. Treat them well and confer with us often regarding their care. We want them to grow and thrive for you.

PRICES. The prices in this list cancel all previous lists. They are based on current market conditions and are made to fit the quality of stock offered. The greatest value of our stock is underground. Frequent transplanting, proper digging, and bolling and burlapping insure better results. We do not sell "cheap" stock or use "cheap" methods in handling it. All stock that should be "baled and burlapped" is so noted and no extra charge is made, but deciduous stock handled during the summer months must be so handled and an extra charge will be made in proportion to the extra cost of handling. Stock specially selected from the nursery row will be charged for according to the value of plants chosen, irrespective of prices listed herein.

QUANTITY. 12 of a variety may be had at the price of 10; larger quantities quoted on request.

TERMS. We expect cash with order unless previous credit has been established or sufficient time is allowed to investigate credit rating.

SHIPMENTS. All prices are f.o.b. Charlotte, North Carolina. No charge is made for local deliveries, but on all shipments the purchaser is expected to pay the carrying charges. Only very small items may be shipped by parcel post and if you wish shipment that way add 10 per cent to cover postage.

PACKING. No charge is made for packing except on a few bulky items. Packing on these will be charged at cost.

CLAIMS. We ship only first-class stock, true to name, and up to specifications. Any errors will be gladly corrected. All claims (except trueness to name) should be made in writing within five days after receipt of goods. All shipments are in good condition and properly packed when delivered to the transportation company. The shipments travel at purchaser’s risk and claims for damage must be made to the transportation company.
This Catalogue of Estate and Garden Plants has been arranged for your convenience

Plants can be found much easier when names are arranged in alphabetical order, as follows. Botanical names are given with the descriptions; common names are used with proper reference. You will be able to find anything you want, and recognize it by the brief description. Should you desire a tree or plant not listed, write us or call at the Nursery; it is altogether probable that we can supply anything that is in commerce today.

Abelia grandiflora

Aaron's Beard. See Hypericum calycinum.

Abelia grandiflora. Glossy or Chinese Abelia. 5 to 6 ft. A plant-lover from the North remarked the other day that if all the Abellas were removed from Knoxville yards there would be few plantings left. Although this statement is somewhat exaggerated, the Abelia is one of the most useful and attractive of the flowering shrubs suitable for this climate. It is an evergreen shrub with small, glabrous, shining leaves. It blooms from June to November, with delicately scented, white flowers flushed pink. By judicious pruning, the Abelia may be kept any desired size or trimmed into a splendid hedge.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Although this tree is too low-headed for an ideal street tree, it is one of our very best shade trees for the lawn. Its heavy green leaves turn yellow late in the autumn.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler’s Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Similar in appearance to the Norway Maple, this tree differs in that the young leaves in the spring are purple.

A. rubrum. Scarlet or Red Maple. 40 to 50 ft. Fiery red blossoms in spring, good heavy foliage in summer, and scarlet leaves in autumn, make this Maple attractive in all seasons.

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. 50 to 75 ft. This is the best one of the Maples and is the most popular. It is a large, oval-headed, handsome tree. Although rather slow of growth, it is unsurpassed as a tree that is absolutely reliable. The foliage is brilliant in the fall with red and yellow tints.

Adam's Needle. See Yucca.

Aesculus parviflora. Dwarf Horse-Chestnut; Bottlebrush Buckeye. 3 to 5 ft. A handsome plant for a lawn clump or shrub border with its long, narrow panicles of pure white flowers and its smooth fruit.

A. Pavia. Red Buckeye. 4 to 8 ft. This is our familiar native Dwarf Buckeye or Horse-Chestnut. The flowers are purple-red and the fruit is smooth though not edible.

Akebia quinata. Five-leaf Akebia. Use this hardy, handsome, five-leaf vine where a dense shade is not required. It bears fragrant purple flowers in spring and purple-black berries later in the season.

Allspice, Carolina. See Calycanthus.

Almond, Flowering. See Prunus glandulosa.

ACACIA, False. See Robinia Pseudo-Acacia.

A. Rose. See Robinia hispida.

ACANTHROPANAX pentaphyllum. See Aralia pentaphylla.

Acer palmatum (saccharinum). Silver, Soft, or Water Maple. 40 to 50 ft. This quick-growing tree forms a large, round head with an open top. Its foliage, pale green above and almost white beneath, makes a delightful shade. The leaves absciss promptly in the spring and remain until late fall when they turn a golden yellow.

A. palmatum. Greenleaf Japanese Maple. 10 to 15 ft. The Japanese shape of this small tree makes it look as though it had just been transplanted from some exotic Oriental garden. It is adaptable for use as a specimen or in a shrub border.

A. palmatum atropurpureum. Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. 8 to 10 ft. A strikingly beautiful small tree similar to the Greenleaf Japanese Maple, but with foliage blood-red in spring and a deep purple-red in summer.
An appropriate selection of Plants will add to the value of your Property

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin (Mimosa Nema). Silk-Tree. 20 to 30 ft. This variety deserves a wider distribution as it is probably the most beautiful flowering tree in this section. It has feathery foliage and delicately fragrant, pink flowers which are borne on the tips of the branches in large heads. Its blooms last from four to eight weeks in midsummer. The tree forms a low, flat-topped crown and is a rapid grower and a vigorous spreader.

ALTHEA. Shrub. See Hibiscus syriacus.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. Service-berry; Common Shadbush. 15 to 20 ft. Bird-lovers should appreciate this tree as its edible fruits are much relished by birds. Its white flowers appear in the early spring before the leaves come out.

A. rotundifolia. European Shadbush. 15 to 20 ft. A straggling bush, with rounded leaves, that thrives in almost any soil. It, too, has white flowers.

AMORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo; Lead Plant. 5 to 10 ft. This ornamental shrub of spreading habit has fine, feathery foliage and deep purple flowers borne in the early summer.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; American Ivy. A valuable climber of vigorous growth whose five-lobed leaves color to a bright crimson in autumn.

A. Veitchi (Parthenotissus tricuspidata). Boston Ivy; Japanese Ivy. This vine will cover any object completely with its small, three-lobed leaves. The bright autumn coloring is most attractive. It is desirable to plant it in connection with English Ivy as that variety will cling to it and thus get a more rapid start than it does when planted alone.

AMYGDALUS. See Prunus Persica.

ARALIA pentaphylla (Acanthopanax pentaphyllo). Five-leaf Aralia. 6 to 8 ft. As it thrives best in the shade, this shrub will solve the problem of a yard that receives too little sun. Its arching branches, with bright green foliage, make it ideal on rocky banks and slopes.

A. spinosa. Hercules Club; Devils Walking-Stick. 15 to 18 ft. This is a small tree of tropical appearance with stout, prickly stems. The flowers are creamy white and grow in large panicles.

ARBORVITÆ. See Thuja.

AZALEAS

The Azalea is one of the most attractive flowering shrubs of the South. We have experimented with it for a number of years and now have a collection of which we are very proud. Ours are hardy to this section; they are among the most beautiful to be found anywhere; and, altogether, they furnish an unusually broad selection. For convenience, we are dividing the Azaleas into three classes: Kurume, Indian, and Native Azaleas.

Kurume Azaleas. These were termed "the loveliest of all Azaleas" by the late F. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, and were discovered at Kurume, Japan. They have proved to be the greatest acquisition to our gardens in many years. We have the following Kurumes:

A. Amoena. Lavender-pink flowers produced abundantly.

A. Benigiri. Similar in color and size of flower to Hinodegiri but more upright in habit of growth.


A. Hinodegiri. A compact grower with bright carmine flowers produced in such profusion in early spring as to almost hide the foliage. The leaves assume a reddish appearance in the fall and winter months.

A. Hinomayo. A semi-evergreen of bushy, upright habit. It has beautiful clear pink flowers.
AZALEAS, continued

Indian Azaleas. Perhaps these are the best-known variety of Azalea in this country. The "Magnolia Gardens" at Charleston, S. C., and other famous gardens of the South are planted with varieties belonging to this group. Our Indian Azaleas are carefully picked for hardiness for this section. They are as follows:

Fujimayo. Double lavender flowers.

Indica alba. Completely submerged in a blanket of single, pure white flowers in spring. It begins to bloom just after Amaena and the Hinodegiri and so is useful in prolonging the Azalea season.

Kaempferi. Orange flowers of a very unusual shade.

Ledifolia alba. White flowers with faint lavender shadings. Fine lot of specimen plants will be priced on application.

Native Azaleas. There are sixteen species of these, growing from Labrador and Newfoundland to southern Florida. Nine of the sixteen species grow in Tennessee—more than in any other state. We have selected six of the best varieties:

Arborescens. Sweet Azalea. White flowers.

Calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Flowers vary from orange to scarlet.


BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel-Bush. 3 to 12 ft. An unusual plant with angular branches and coarsely toothed leaves. When in fruit, the shrub appears to have abundant snow-white flowers.

BAMBUSUA aurea. Bamboo. 10 to 12 ft. The small evergreen leaves, borne on a yellowish stem, are about an inch wide and are a light green variegated with yellow.

B. palmata. 2 to 4 ft. The long leaves, dark green above and pale green below, are 2 or 3 inches wide. This plant, also, is evergreen.

B., Unnamed Varieties. These are dwarf Bamboos that are very pretty for ground-covers. We are not sure of the varieties.

BERBERIS ilicifolia. Holly or Broadleaf Barberry. 3 to 6 ft. An attractive, semi-evergreen Barberry with dull green, holly-like leaves and yellow flowers; hardy.

B. juliana. Wintergreen Barberry. 4 to 6 ft. A true evergreen with glossy leaves. It makes a beautiful, compact, rather large shrub that is destined to be one of the very best of our broadleaf evergreens.

B. levis. An evergreen Barberry, similar to Juliana, with broad spined leaves.


B. Sargentiana. 3 to 6 ft. Quite similar to Juliana. It has, however, leaves of a darker green with fewer spines.

B. Thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. 4 to 5 ft. This is the well-known Barberry that is planted extensively all over the United States. Its good green foliage, along with its low, dense, horizontal growth, make it a fine low hedge or border. In autumn, it colors to a brilliant orange-red and its scarlet berries remain on all winter.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea. Red Japanese Barberry. 4 to 5 ft. This red-leaf form of the Thunbergi is a most beautiful shrub and a showy one. It colors best when planted where it receives the full benefit of the sun's rays.

B. Thunbergi pluriflora erecta. Truehedge Columnberry. Plant Patent No. 110. This new form of Thunbergi is called the 'Ready-Made Hedge.' It is an upright grower and makes a low, formal hedge without much pruning.

B. triacanthophora. 3 to 6 ft. Although a rapid grower, this evergreen Barberry remains small and dense. The leaves are lightly spined.

B. Wilsonia. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf or spreading evergreen with small yellow flowers. The foliage is bright green in summer but turns to an attractive red in autumn.

B. Wilsonia subcaulitlata. A new plant with many pink berries. The ultimate size is undetermined.

BETULA alba. White European Birch. 40 to 50 ft. A picturesque tree with its white bark separating into thin, paper-like plates and peeling off with ease. Its slender, branching green foliage turns orange and yellow in autumn.

B. alba pendula laevis. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. 30 to 40 ft. This very graceful and desirable form of the White Birch is called the "Ready-Made Hedge." It is an upright grower and makes a low, formal hedge without much pruning.

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Purchasers are invited to visit our nursery and select the plants desired.

**BIGNONIA, Mme. Gallen.** Trumpet Vine. Great bunches of gorgeous, deep orange flowers make this sturdy vine handsome throughout the summer.

**BIOA.** See *Thuya orientalis*.

**BIRCH.** See *Betula*.

**BITTERSWEET.** See *Celastrus*.

**BITTERSWEET, Evergreen.** See *Euonymus reut.*

**BOUSSINGAULTIA baselloides.** Madeira-Vine. Dainty, fragrant flowers are borne profusely along the smooth, twining stems of this vine.

**BOXWOOD.** See *Buxus*.

**BRIDAL WREATH.** See *Spiraea prunifolia* and *S. trichocarpa*.

**BRIER, False China.** See *Smilax*.

**BROOM, Spanish.** See *Spartium*.

**BUCKEYE.** See *Aesculus*.

**BUCKTHORN.** See *Rhamnus*.

**BUDDLEIA alternifolia.** Butterfly-Bush. 6 to 8 ft. Lilac-purple flowers cover the wide spreading, arching branches of this shrub. The deep green leaves are grayish beneath.

**B. Lindleyana.** Lindley Butterfly-Bush. 3 to 6 ft. This splendid, little-known shrub is hardy, of compact growth, and attractive appearance. Its 3- to 5-inch racemes are crowded with small, purple-violet flowers that are excellent for cutting purposes. The foliage is dark green.

**B. variabilis (Davidii).** Orange-eye Butterfly-Bush; Summer Lilac. 6 to 8 ft. Of quick, bushy growth, this shrub should be cut back each spring. The lilac-like flowers, with their orange-yellow mouths, bloom all summer.

**B. variabilis, lie de France.** 3 to 4 ft. This new Buddleia greatly surpasses all other varieties in cultivation, due to its brilliancy of color, grace, and uniform habit of growth. The flowers are rosy purple, tinged with violet, and are unusually fragrant.

**BULBS.** Send for our current list of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, and other bulbs.

**BURNING-BUSH, Winged.** See *Euonymus alatus*.

**BUXUS sempervirens.** Common Boxwood. 12 to 15 ft. This plant needs no description as it is known and used everywhere. It is dense, of rather slow growth, and has small shining evergreen foliage. It may be kept any desired shape by pruning.

**B. sempervirens aurea.** Golden Boxwood. 10 to 12 ft. Leaves yellow when young but turning green later in the season.

A few large specimens will be priced on application.

**B. sempervirens suffruticosa.** Old English Boxwood. 3 to 8 ft. A dwarf Boxwood whose increase in size is almost imperceptible. It is ideal as a border for flower-beds and walks in formal gardens.

**CALICO-BUSH.** See *Calaminia*.

**CALLICARPA americana.** American Beauty-Berry. 3 to 6 ft. A native plant with feathery blue flowers, opening in clusters in July and August, which are followed by bunches of bright purple berries borne along the stem.

**C. purpurea.** Chinese Beauty-Berry. 2 to 4 ft. An especially attractive plant with its many clusters of violet-lilac berries and graceful branching habit.

**CALLUNA vulgaris.** Scotch Heather. 1 to 2 ft. This evergreen plant is good for low clumping and excellent as a ground-cover. It is best grown in large masses on well-drained slopes.

**CALYCANTHUS floridus.** Sweet Shrub; Carolina Allspice. 4 to 8 ft. This old garden favorite has fragrant, dark red-brown flowers. Its dark green, aromatic leaves turn yellow in the fall. As it thrives in shady situations, it is especially suitable for planting near trees.

**CARYOPTERIS incana.** Blue Spirea. 2 to 3 ft. A low shrub the stems of which are covered with lavendar-blue flowers. It is not entirely hardy in the colder sections.

**CASTANEA mollissima.** Chinese Blight-resistant Chestnut. 20 to 25 ft. This is a small, symmetrical shade tree which has attractive flowers, beautiful foliage in the summer, and pleasing yellow coloring in the fall. Due to the blight, our native Chestnut is practically extinct, and this tree will take its place. It fruits early and prolifically; the nuts ripen before the worms come. While the nuts are a little larger than those of the native variety, the quality is equally good. Take our advice and plant some of these trees.

**C. pumila.** Chinquapin. 5 to 8 ft. Everyone knows this nut but few realize what a beautiful ornamental shrub it makes. It is attractive when in flower and again in the fall with its abundant light green burs among the dark green foliage.

**CATAZNAE molissima.** Chinese Blight-resistant Chestnut. 20 to 25 ft. This is a small, symmetrical shade tree which has attractive flowers, beautiful foliage in the summer, and pleasing yellow coloring in the fall. Due to the blight, our native Chestnut is practically extinct, and this tree will take its place. It fruits early and prolifically; the nuts ripen before the worms come. While the nuts are a little larger than those of the native variety, the quality is equally good. Take our advice and plant some of these trees.

**CEANOTHUS americanus.** New-Jersey-Tea. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf-growing, native shrub that thrives in shady situations. Its white, short-lived flowers are attractive while they last.

**C., Glory of Versailles.** 3 to 5 ft. This absolutely new and strikingly beautiful shrub has large panicles of bright blue flowers. Anyone who is searching for something new and different should have one or more of these plants as we offer the only ones available in this section.

**CEDAR.** See *Cedrus*.

**C., Salt.** See *Tamarix*.

**CLETHRA alnifolia.** See *Clethra alnifolia*.
Our Landscape Department will assist you in planning your Home Grounds.

CEDRUS atlantica. Atlas Cedar. 60 to 120 ft. The majestic proportions of this evergreen make it one of the most beautiful of all the conifers. The branches grow in a horizontal position. So picturesque do the trees become with age that a large reservation of them in Algeria is visited by hosts of tourists each year.

C. atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. 60 to 80 ft. A decidedly blue form of the Atlas Cedar which rivals the blue spruce in attractiveness and color.

C. Deodara. Deodar Cedar. 40 to 60 ft. This true Cedar makes a beautiful tree. Its foliage is feathery and is of a pleasing blue-green color. The lower branches sweep the ground and give the tree a graceful but stately appearance.

C. libani (libanotica). Cedar of Lebanon. 30 to 40 ft. One of the best-known and most prominent species of Cedar and one that is mentioned frequently in sacred history. Its dark green foliage and attractive manner of growth make it striking as a lawn tree. It should be used more often in this section.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (articulatus). Oriental Bittersweet. A high-climbing vine with yellow-orange fruit bursting with crimson seed. It is at its best in the fall and winter when the fruit is ripe. 

C. scandens. American Bittersweet. The well-known Bittersweet of our gardens is a most adaptable vine for fences, pergolas, and the like. It bears a profusion of orange fruit with red seed. The seed retain their color when cut and dried and will last the winter through in the house. Sprays of this vine are very popular here.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortuni. False Yew; Plum Yew. 6 to 9 ft. This Yew-like (its name means just that) evergreen makes a low, bushy effect. It bears plum-like seed, likes partial shade, and does best in rich soil.

C. Harringtonia fastigiata. Spiral Plum-Yew. 5 to 6 ft. An upright grower that makes a beautiful effect in rich, partially shaded, protected situations. This evergreen is fine for formal work.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura-Tree. 15 to 25 ft. A small tree with foliage similar to that of the redbud—that is, delicately tinted. It is rare, desirable, and adds much to a clump of trees or large shrubs.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas Tree. 12 to 15 ft. Biblical history tells us that it was on the Redbud and not the elder tree that Judas hanged himself after betraying Christ, and the flowers that were originally white turned crimson in shame and hung their heads. This legend applies to the whole genus, of course, and not to the American species alone. The pea-shaped, violet-rose flowers are borne profusely in the early spring.

C. chinensis. Chinese Redbud. 10 to 12 ft. The flowers on this tree are larger and darker than those on the American Redbud. This tree, also, has a more compact habit of growth.

Plan your home grounds before you plant. Our Landscape Department will be glad to suggest a pleasing arrangement and to furnish the needed trees and shrubs. You incur no obligation by consulting us.
Plants and Trees are properly packed for shipping or truck delivery.

Chamaecyparis pisifera. Sawara Retinispora. 40 to 50 ft.
A quick grower of a loosely pyramidal habit.

C. pisifera argentea. Silvertip Retinispora. 30 to 35 ft.
The branchlets are tipped with white making this plant look almost silver in color.

C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. 35 to 40 ft.
This quick grower has bright yellow foliage. The branches droop gracefully when older.

C. pisifera filifera. Thread Retinispora. 20 to 25 ft. A graceful and decorative evergreen with its long, drooping branches and bright green foliage.

C. pisifera filifera aurea. Gold-Thread Retinispora. 10 to 15 ft. As it is a slow grower, this evergreen is useful in small plantings. It has bright golden yellow foliage.

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinispora. 35 to 40 ft. This plant forms a dense cone of fine texture and feathery appearance. The branchlets are a bright green. Formal shapes may be made by judicious pruning.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinispora. 25 to 30 ft. Its warm yellow foliage is the only respect in which this evergreen differs from the Plume Retinispora.

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchi. Moss Retinispora. 25 to 30 ft. Its blue-green foliage, feathery and dense, gives this plant a soft wool-like appearance. It is a distinct and very beautiful variety.

C. viridissima. 15 to 25 ft. This is, apparently, an unusually compact and improved form of the Plume Retinispora.

CHAMÆDAPHNE calyculata. Leather-Leaf. 1 to 3 ft. The leaves, dull green above and rusty beneath, are borne on horizontal or spreading branches. White, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers appear in great profusion in the early summer. This plant is little used but is one which should be known by everyone.

CHASTE-TREE. See Vitex.

CHERRY, Flowering. See Prunus serrulata, P. subhirtella, and P. tomentosa.

CHESTNUT, Chinese Blight-resistant. See Castanea mollissima.

CHILOPSIS linearis. Flowering Willow. 4 to 6 ft. A most unusual shrub with Willow-like foliage and showy, bignonia-like flowers of lilac with yellow stripes inside.

CHINQUAPIN. See Castanea pumila.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe-Tree. 15 to 18 ft. This is one of the most desirable of all our shrubs or small trees. Its fragrant, snow-white, tassel-like flowers in May and June are followed by blue-black, plum-like fruit.

CHOKEBERRY. See Aronia.

CHRISTMAS-BERRY. See Photinia.

CINQUEFOIL, Shrubby. See Potentilla.

CITRUS trifoliata. Trifoliate Orange. 8 to 16 ft. A small tree armed with very strong, stiff thorns about 1 1/2 inches long. The golden yellow fruit, about the size of a walnut, is covered with short hairs, and its pulp is dry, sour, and bitter, thus making it of little use. The Trifoliate Orange is an excellent plant for hedges as it forms a close, compact growth which nothing can penetrate. Large sizes cannot be transplanted successfully.

CLADRASTIS Iutea. Yellow-Wood. 30 to 35 ft. A beautiful tree with a wide, graceful head and a short trunk. It is quite striking with its large panicles of fragrant white flowers and bright green leaves.

CLEMATIS crispa. Curly Clematis. A slender climber with fragrant purple flowers varying to white.

C. Jackmani. Jackman Clematis. A very desirable vine with large, deep purple, velvety-like blooms which have a center tuft of pale green stamens. This is the most popular of the Clematis.

C. Jackmani, Mme. Edouard Andre. This is one of the best of the Clematis with its large, soft, dark red flowers.


C. virginiana. Virgin's Bower. As it grows wild, this vine is suited to naturalistic plantings and informal effects. Its dainty white flowers appear in great numbers.

CLEGRODENDRON trichotomum. Harlequin Glory-Bower. 4 to 8 ft. An attractive, erect shrub that is little used but one which deserves a wider distribution. It bears a white flower, with a red-brown calyx, and bright blue fruit.
From this Catalogue you can select Plants for every Place and Purpose

CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer Sweet; Sweet Pepperbush. 4 to 5 ft. Spikes of very fragrant flowers in the summer and fine foliage make this bush attractive as well as adaptable. It likes shade and moisture.

COFFEE-TREE, Kentucky. See Gymnocladus.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. Sweet-Fern. 3 to 4 ft. A low-growing shrub with a pleasing fragrance and finely cut, fern-like foliage.

CORAL-BERRY. See Symphoricarpos Chenaulti and S. vulgaris.

CORNUS florida. White Dogwood. This flowering tree is being planted more and more each year on account of its beautiful white flowers in spring, clean attractive foliage in summer, and brilliant red and orange coloring in autumn. Contrary to general knowledge, the Dogwood has many practical uses. The bark furnishes a useful substitute for quinine, may be made into a tooth-powder, and, when combined with other ingredients forms a satisfactory black ink. The bark of the roots yields a scarlet dye. The hard, heavy, close-grained wood is excellent for tool handles.

C. florida. Moon. 25 to 30 ft. This type of Dogwood is selected from an unusually large, floriferous type of the native variety.

C. florida plena. Double White Dogwood. 15 to 20 ft. Differing from the Florida in that it has leaves that are larger and of a lighter shade of green, this plant also holds its bloom much longer.

C. florida rubra. Pink Dogwood. 25 to 30 ft. These trees are being planted by the million, deservedly, as they have all the good points of the native White Dogwood in addition to a beautiful pink blossom. They are very attractive when planted together with the White Dogwoods. See front cover for color illustration.

C. salicifolia. 8 to 10 ft. A rather pretty, large-growing type with semi-evergreen, willowy growth and red berries. May be trained against a wall successfully.

COROLYUS americana. American Hazel-nut; Filbert. 8 to 10 ft. Although best known for its ability to bear nuts, this shrub makes an attractive addition to natural planting. It will thrive in almost any soil.

COTONEASTER acuminata. 4 to 6 ft. An evergreen with white or slightly pink flowers and oblong, red fruit.

C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. 4 to 6 ft. A spreading plant, vigorous, with good foliage, and scarlet fruits.

C. Francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. 8 to 10 ft. This semi-evergreen, upright grower has dark green leaves and orange-red berries. The foliage assumes bright red and orange tints in autumn.

C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. 2 to 3 ft. This plant is excellent in the rock-garden or as a cover for a bank. It has small, dark, evergreen leaves and scarlet berries.

C. horizontalis perpusilla. 2 to 3 ft. Another spreading Cotoneaster which differs from Horizontalis in its smaller leaves and larger fruits.

C. microphylla. Rockspray. 1 to 2 ft. Tiny evergreen leaves, very dark in color, cover this bushy, low grower. The berries are bright red.

C. sibirica (alba sibirica). 8 to 10 ft. This is another one of the Dogwoods that has colored branches; they are bright coral-red in this instance. The fruit is white.

C. stolonifera. Red-Osier Dogwood. 7 to 8 ft. Of a spreading habit and with dark red bark and white fruit, this shrub does well in moist places.

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CRATÆGUS cordata. Washington Hawthorn. 15 to 30 ft. A most attractive Hawthorn with its lustrous bright green foliage coloring beautifully in autumn and its large, conspicuous clusters of scarlet berries which stay on the plant until spring.

C. Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. 20 to 25 ft. A small tree with wide-spreading, pendulous branches, white flowers profusely and conspicuously borne, and deep green, shiny leaves. The leaves assume brilliant orange and red shades in the autumn and the showy, bright red fruit, if left by the birds, remains on until spring.

C. Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. 10 to 15 ft. This large shrub has pleasingly fragrant white flowers and red berries. It is worthy of a place in more lawns.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. 80 to 100 ft. This unusual pyramidal tree is used extensively in China and Japan both for ornamental purposes and as a timber tree. In this country it is at its best while still young as it loses some of its beauty when it becomes mature. It has bluish evergreen leaves on spreading branches which curve up at the ends.

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. 50 to 80 ft. A new and rapid-growing tree of good form and appearance. The branches are pendulous at the extremities. It is probably the fastest grower of all the conifers and is used extensively in China for reforestation.

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe)

CYDONIA japonica. Flowering Quince. 4 to 6 ft. These seedlings are from a superior strain that turns out uniformly good. The well-known shrub has spreading, spiny branches, glossy green foliage, clusters of flowers that open in the very early spring, and apple-shaped fruit, a high yellow-green, that may be used in making delicious jellies and preserves. The flowers range in color from light pink through deep red. We have some selected colors.

C. japonica alba. White-flowering Quince. 4 to 6 ft. A pure white form of Japonica that is unusual and very beautiful.

C. japonica rosea. Pure pink.

C. japonica rubra. Deep red.

CYPRESS. See Chamaecyparis and Taxodium.

DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower; Rose Daphne. 1 ft. A low, spreading evergreen plant with delightfully fragrant, clear pink flowers borne in profusion in April and unusual gray-green foliage. This is a rare plant and a most beautiful one.

DASYLIRION texanum. Saw-tooth Yucca. 2 to 3 ft. This satisfactory plant which resembles the yucca is very effective when planted in evergreen clumps. The white flowers bloom on a central stem 6 to 8 feet in height, and the pointed leaves have hooked teeth along the edges.

Fruits of Cotoneaster. See page 10
ELDER. See Sambucus.

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning-Bush. 6 to 8 ft. An attractive shrub throughout the year, but especially so in the fall with its showy red berries and warm crimson leaves. It is interesting even after the leaves fall, due to its cork-like bark. It makes a beautiful specimen plant.

E. alatus compactus. 3 to 4 ft. A compact, dwarf form of Alatus, this shrub makes an ideal hedge.

E. americana. Brook Eleagnus; Strawberry Bush; Swamp Dogwood; Hearts A' bustin' with Love. 3 to 7 ft. Our own Smoky Mountains are full of this shrub which the natives call Hearts A’ bustin’ with Love. The leaves are a good, bright green in summer and a fine color in the fall. The red berries, which come after the leaves fall, appear to be bursting from their capsules. The branches have corky wings.

E. europaeus. European Burning-Bush. 14 to 18 ft. This erect shrub, with smooth branches, has four lobed pink capsules after the leaves fall. The autumn coloring is splendid.

E. japonicus. 6 to 8 ft. This well-known plant is widely used and very valuable. It is a true evergreen with its dark, glossy leaves.

E. japonicus microphyllus. 1 to 2 ft. A dwarf evergreen shrub, compact growth habit. As the name implies, it has small leaves.

E. radicans. Winter Creeper. An evergreen, self-clinging vine good for covering walls or for any other location where English ivy is suitable.

E. radicans colorata (acutus). The long, narrow leaves are purple beneath and tinged with purple above. The plant is very effective in the fall and winter.

E. radicans variegata. This evergreen vine has variegated green and white leaves.

E. Sieboldianus. Spreading Euonymus. 12 to 18 ft. A vigorous-growing evergreen that forms a large, loose shrub. The fruits are highly ornamental in the fall, being clusters of scarlet seed in pink capsules. Several of these planted together are truly a beautiful sight when the seed is ripe. This plant will thrive best in partial shade.

E. Sieboldianus britzensis. 6 to 8 ft. This plant is showier even than Sieboldianus. The fruit is more brilliantly colored, and the leaves are larger. It grows into a more compact and bushy plant.

E. vegetus. Bigleaf Winter Creeper; Evergreen Bittersweet. When planted against a wall, this Euonymus will climb like a vine. It may be trained, however, into a bushy evergreen shrub. It is densely covered with dull green leaves.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. 5 to 12 ft. While the foliage is commonplace and the five-petaled flowers taken singly are uninteresting, this shrub is a dazzling, brilliant white when in bloom. It is better for massing than as a specimen.

FAGUS ferruginea (grandifolia). American Beech. 60 to 80 ft. A beautiful ornamental tree with a broad, round head that is attractive in all seasons. The young foliage is of a tender light green, turning bright green in summer and clear yellow in autumn.

FILBERT. See Corylus.

FIR. See Pseudotsuga.

FIRETHORN, Laland’s. See Pyracantha.

FRAXINUS americana. American or White Ash. 70 to 80 ft. This good shade tree, of moderately fast growth, likes a moist situation. Golden tones in autumn. A brittle tree, somewhat short-lived.

F. Ornus. Swamp Ash. 23 to 25 ft. Oblong, rounded leaves and fragrant white flowers in panicles make this an attractive little tree.

FRINGE, Purple. See Rhus cotinus.


ELDER. See Sambucus.

DEUTZIA gracilis. Slender Deutzia. 2 to 3 ft. This is one of our very best dwarf flowering shrubs with its arching branches completely covered with pure white flowers in April or May.

D. gracilis rosea. Rose Panicle Deutzia. 3 to 4 ft. Its panicles of exquisite pink flowers and its slightly larger growth distingue it from Gracilis.

D. Lemoinei. 3 to 4 ft. A showier and more vigorous grower than Gracilis, this shrub has erect stems on which white flowers are produced in cone-shaped heads.

D. scabra candissima. Snowflake Deutzia. 6 to 8 ft. A large-growing ornamental shrub, with pure white flowers and dull green leaves, that thrives almost anywhere. The tassel-like flowers are dainty and long-lived.

D. scabra Fortunei. 6 to 8 ft. This showy shrub has large, pure white flowers.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Pink Deutzia. 7 to 8 ft. A tall, upright shrub of rapid growth whose blooms appear before those of any other variety. It is deservedly popular since its myriads of tassel-like, pink-tinted flowers cover the bush like a cloud.

DIERVILLA. See Weigela.

DOCKMACKIE. See Viburnum acerifolium.

DOGWOOD. See Cornus.

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EL/EAGNUS angustifolia. Russian Olive; Oleaster. 15 to 20 ft. Silver-gray leaves and branchlets, clusters of orange berries and masses of inconspicuous but delightful fragrant flowers, that thrive almost anywhere. The tassel-like flowers are dainty and long-lived.

E. pungens reflexa variegata. 8 to 12 ft. This novelty is similar to Pungens reflexa except that the leaves are heavier and are round.

E. pungens reflexa. Roundleaf. 10 to 15 ft. Entirely similar to Pungens reflexa except that the leaves are heavier and are round.

E. pungens reflexa variegata. 8 to 12 ft. This novelty will give pleasure and satisfaction to the plant-lover as its leaves are margined with yellowish white bands.

E. umbellata. Autumn Eleagnus. 10 to 12 ft. This deciduous Eleagnus has attractive silvery foliage with brown scales and fragrant yellowish white flowers coming in bloom in April and May. The scarlet, oval fruit is borne in the wildest profusion in autumn. Excellent jams and jellies may be made out of it.
Only strong, hardy, Nursery-grown Plants are offered to our customers.

FORSYTHIA, Dwarf. 3 to 5 ft. This Forsythia, which never attains the height of the others, is useful where a low shrub is desired. It may be used as a border for a high-growing mass of shrubs.

F. intermedia spectabilis, Golden Bell. 8 to 10 ft. The outstanding Forsythia of them all! This erect shrub, with graceful branches, is covered with clear, deep yellow blossoms in the early spring. Its flowers are among the first to appear. The dark green leaves are attractive throughout the summer.

F. suspensa, Weeping Golden Bell. 8 to 10 ft. A very graceful plant as its arching branches often take root at the tips and form a huge mass. It is excellent for draping a wall. The flower-tubes are long and golden yellow.

F. viridissima, Green-stem Golden Bell. 6 to 10 ft. This Forsythia is less graceful than Spectabilis, but as it is a later bloomer, it helps prolong the blooming season. The flowers are of a bright, somewhat greenish yellow; the upright stems are covered with bright green bark.

FUNKIA (Hosta) lancifolia, Narrow-leaved Plantain-Lily. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. (foliage clumps). A graceful plant with pale lilac flowers growing on tall, slender stems.

F. subcordata, Fragrant Plantain-Lily. 12 to 20 in. (foliage clumps). The waxy white flowers on their short spikes have an orange-like odor. A favorite and valuable plant.

GARLAND FLOWER. See Daphne.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens, Carolina Jasmine; Southern Yellow Jasmine. The native woody twiner of Florida and Louisiana. It entwines itself in the trees and shrubs in the southern swamps and has shiny evergreen foliage and myriads of fragrant yellow blooms. A rapid grower.

GINKGO biloba, Maidenhair-Tree. 60 to 75 ft. A picturesque, interesting tree with unusual leaves shaped like those of maidenhair fern. It is stately and beautiful either as a street tree or planted alone in a lawn and is used on Pennsylvania Avenue and on other streets in Washington, D. C. The oldest living species now in cultivation has been brought down from prehistoric times. Slow growing but destined for wide use and popularity.

GLORY-BOWER, Harlequin. See Clerodendron.

GOLD-DUST TREE. See Aucuba japonica variegata.

GOLD-FLOWER. See Hypericum Moserianum.

GOLDEN BELL. See Forsythia.

GOLDEN-CHAIN. See Laburnum.

GOLDENRAIN-TREE. See Koelreuteria.

GROUNDSEL-BUSH. See Baccharis.

GORDONIA alatamaha, Commonly known as Franklinia. A rare native tree; found over a century ago in Georgia, but no longer found in a wild state. The flowers are pure white, about 3 inches across, and borne in midsummer. Tree grows about 30 feet high.
An appropriate selection of Plants will add to the value of your property.

**HEDERA Helix.** (English Ivy)

**HAWTHORN.** See Crataegus.

**HAZELNUT.** See Corylus.

**HEARTS A'BUSTIN' WITH LOVE.** See *Euonymus americanus*.

**HEATHER, Scotch.** See Calluna.

**HEDERA Helix.** English Ivy. The Ivy is a very valuable vine for covering walls, banks, rocks, and shady places under trees where grass will not grow. Its dark, evergreen leaves are too well known to need description.

**H. Helix digitata.** Small-leaf English Ivy. A graceful little vine similar to the English Ivy, the only difference being in the size of the leaf.

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**HEMLOCK.** See Tsuga.

**HEMLOCK, Golden Ground-.** See *Taxus canadensis aurea*.

**HESPERALOE parviflora.** Red Yucca. 2 to 3 ft. A new Yucca-like succulent that is most effective when planted in clumps or among evergreens. Its red blooms appear in the spring and continue to open for months.

**HIBISCUS Moscheutos.** Mallow Marvel. 3 to 4 ft. A perennial plant of vigorous growth that should be used as a shrub. Its large, brilliantly colored flowers are borne profusely in summer.

**H. syriacus.** Shrub Althea; Rose of Sharon. 8 to 15 ft. This old garden favorite has the largest clusters of flowers of all the shrubs. In July the plant is a mass of these large, pure white, long-lived blooms. If planted in rich soil and pruned back each spring before the leaf-buds open, they will grow to be compact and bushy and will produce large flower clusters. They are extremely showy when kept uniform in growth.

**H. quercifolia.** Oakleaf Hydrangea. 3 to 4 ft. With foliage similar in form to an oak leaf, this shrub is a rich dark green in summer and a claret color in the fall. It is a daintier appearing plant than are the other Hydrangeas. Large panicles of dingy pinkish white flowers are produced in midsummer. It thrives in the sun or the shade.

**HYPERICUM aureum.** Golden St. Johns-Wort. 3 to 4 ft. Large, bright yellow flowers and attractive blue-green foliage make this plant effective as a border. It is more woody than most of the species and of a stiff, dense habit.

**H. calycinum.** Aaron's Beard; Rose of Sharon. 1 ft. A low-growing shrub which spreads rapidly from underground suckers, making it a fine ground-cover under shrubs. Its bright yellow flowers are showy and desirable.

**H. Moserianum.** Gold-Flower. 6 in. This fine little plant, with pendulous branches and bright yellow flowers, is probably the best known of the family.

**H. nudiflorum.** 3 to 4 ft. A new variety that promises to be valuable.

**H. patulum Henryi.** 2 to 3 ft. This graceful and delicate evergreen plant is similar to the Gold-Flower but is a taller grower.

**H. reptans.** 6 in. Plant this low grower in your rock-garden and you will be pleased with the attractive foliage and flowers.

**HOP-HORNBEAM.** See Ostrya.

**HORSE-CHESTNUT.** See *Aesculus*.

**HOSTA.** See Funkia.

**HYDRANGEA arborescens.** Smooth Hydrangea. 4 to 5 ft. Plant this native shrub in the garden or in a large shrub border. It is attractive and upright, has bright green leaves, and produces large, creamy white flowers.

**H. arborescens grandiflora.** Hills-of-Snow. 4 to 5 ft. An excellent plant for low, solid borders or in foundation plantings. The showy flowers, similar in appearance to the familiar "Snowball," are white and come from early June to late September. The large, bright green foliage completely covers the compact, round-headed shrub.

**H. paniculata grandiflora.** PeeGee Hydrangea. 8 to 19 ft. This old garden favorite has the largest clusters of flowers of all the shrubs. In July the plant is a mass of these large, pure white, long-lived blooms. If planted in rich soil and pruned back each spring before the leaf-buds open, they will grow to be compact and bushy and will produce large flower clusters. They are extremely showy when kept uniform in growth.

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The Hollies have been a hobby with us for a number of years and we have spared neither time nor expense in our efforts to assemble the finest collection of varieties obtainable. We now feel we are justified in stating that our collection cannot be surpassed in the nursery trade, and we only wish it were possible to convey to our customers the distinctive beauty of the many varieties like many varieties listed below. This is utterly impossible, however, since mere words cannot do justice to the true beauty of these Aristocrats of the Garden. Our experience has been that all the varieties we offer for sale are hardy in this section and south of us. Of the evergreen species, Ilex opaca (American), I. glabra, and I. Aquifolium are hardy as far north as Massachusetts and also, I. crenata if somewhat protected. The deciduous Hollies all seem to be perfectly hardy. All of the Hollies prefer rich, well-drained soil but are adapted to almost any soil. The evergreen varieties do well in partial shade.

Ilex Aquifolium. English or European Holly. 25 to 40 ft. The beautiful gardens of England contain many fine specimens and hedges of the English Holly. It is evergreen, with beautifully formed, shining leaves, and bears scarlet berries. An ideal lawn specimen and also an excellent hedge plant. Sheared specimens are often tubbed for formal effects. The foliage closely resembles that of Osmanthus Aquifolium, with which it is frequently confused. Its ability to withstand the smoke and soot of our towns and cities makes this very ornamental tree valuable for urban planting.

I. Cassine. Dahoon Holly. 20 to 30 ft. A native of the southern seaboard states but is absolutely hardy here. It is a rather open-growing evergreen tree with pointed leaves about 2 to 3 inches long. The bright red berries are produced by the thousands and make the tree, when in fruit, one of the most attractive of the species.

I. Cassine angustifolia. 20 to 30 ft. A narrow-leaf form of Cassine which bears more berries, if possible, than does the parent type.

I. Cassine myrsifolia. Myrtle-leaved Holly. 20 to 30 ft. This Holly, with leaves both shorter and narrower than the parent form, is also a prolific bearer of berries, and no collection of Dahoon Hollies would be complete unless this variety were included.

I. Cornuta. Chinese or Horned Holly. 20 to 35 ft. Hailing from the Orient, the land which has contributed so many of our lovely ornamental plants, this Holly is comparatively new, and is, in our opinion, one of the Aristocrats of the Holly family. We regard it as a most beautiful addition to our collection as it is strikingly handsome the whole year round. The large leaves, distinctly spined, are a brilliant shiny green throughout the year. Its large red berries are borne in heavy clusters.

I. Cornutus Burfordii. Burford's Holly. 20 to 25 ft. An oriental Holly that has been brought here with justifiable pride and release it with the prophecy that it will soon become recognized as the outstanding ornamental tree of this kind in the South. Its thick, dark green, almost spineless leaves are a feast for the eyes at all seasons, and, when the very large deep red berries appear in the fall, mere words cannot describe the spectacular beauty of this variety.

I. crenata. Japanese Holly. Hailing from far-away Japan, this Holly has proved to be indispensable for the better type of planting. Its oval, dark green, glossy leaves closely resemble those of the boxwood, and the plant is equally reliable. It is ideal for foundation plantings, for grouping in masses, and for hedging. Unlike all the varieties described above, this Holly bears rather inconspicuous blue-black berries. Ask any experienced plantsman to name three of the best broad-leaved evergreens for foundation planting, and we wager that this Holly will head the list.

I. crenata rotundifolia. 8 to 10 ft. Larger, rounder leaves distinguish this plant from the Crenata. Some prefer it to the small-leaf type.

I. decidua. Fraseri. Improved Possum-Haw. 12 to 15 ft. A deciduous Holly which loses its leaves in the early fall, but what a berry bearer! This little tree, with its spreading branches, does not need leaves in the winter for it is thickly studded with bright scarlet berries until the leaves again appear in the spring.

I. glabra. Inkberry; Winterberry. 5 to 6 ft. This Holly is a native of the eastern United States and has been grown from Massachusetts to Florida, and is one of the hardest members of the family. It is a much-branched, upright evergreen shrub with most pleasing foliage which turns a metallic purple in the fall. Reflected in the sunlight, its jewel-like black berries present a pleasing picture.

Ilex opaca Tree

Ilex latifolia. 30 to 40 ft. Has large, glossy, evergreen leaves with serrated edges and red fruit produced in clusters. It is a beautiful plant and a rather unusual member of the Holly family as it lacks many of the characteristic traits.

I. monticola. 30 to 40 ft. Another Holly native to our own mountains and a distinctive member of the Ilex family. It is deciduous, also, and bears beautiful red berries throughout the winter season.

I. opaca. American Holly. 35 to 50 ft. This is the Holly that everyone thinks of when Christmas wreaths or decorations are suggested. Its evergreen branches, with dull red berries, are used throughout the country to make homes festive for the Yuletide season. It is a stately tree with short, spreading branches and will thrive in almost any soil. Some people are taking advantage of its rugged hardness and are planting this Holly in large quantities on waste land for the purpose of selling the foliage and berries on the city markets. Our stock is grown from selected plants.

I. opaca, East Palatka. 10 to 15 ft. A variety of garden origin, produced by crossing the Dahoon and the American Hollies. Its evergreen leaves are practically spineless. The deep red berries are borne in heavy clusters, ripen a month or so before those of other varieties of the American Holly, and persist on the tree until spring. It is truly a distinctive and beautiful addition to a distinctive and beautiful family.

I. opaca Howardii. 30 to 40 ft. Distinctive type of the American Holly bearing deeper and darker green foliage than other varieties of the Opaca group. A heavy bearer of deep red berries produced in abundant clusters. The rich shiny leaves of this variety are practically without spines.

I. opaca, Hume No. 2. 30 to 40 ft. Another cross between the American and Dahoon Hollies. This variety is a stronger and more vigorous grower than East Palatka and makes a larger tree. Its berries are not so bright, however, as are those of East Palatka. It rivals the American Holly in vigorous and in its growing habits, and, for that reason, we include it in this list of Garden Aristocrats.
From this Catalogue you can select Plants for every Place and Purpose

Hedge of Ilex vomitoria

ILEX, continued

I. Pernyi. 6 to 10 ft. Here again the seeker for the unusual should take note. This small evergreen of compact habit is absolutely new and very interesting. It has beautiful little leaves, heavily spined, of attractive form and excellent color. The berries are red. It is worthy of trial by anyone interested in Hollies.

I. Pernyi Veitchi. We believe this Holly will also prove to be valuable. It, too, is of recent introduction. It differs from Pernyi in that it has larger leaves and is probably a stronger grower. We are happy to be among the first to introduce both Pernyi and Pernyi Veitchi to the plant-loving public.

I. Sieboldi (serrata). 12 to 15 ft. A well-known, distinctive plant with numerous red berries, that has proved to be very satisfactory. Its small leaves are deciduous.

I. verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry. 8 to 10 ft. The bright red berries are borne in abundance and remain on the spreading branches until spring. This is a beautiful plant and is one of the best of the deciduous Hollies.

I. vomitoria. Yaupon Holly of the South. 18 to 20 ft. This Holly will please the most exacting person. It is good used in clumps, as a screen, in a hedge, or as an individual specimen. It bears myriads of transparent, bright red berries in the early fall, and the evergreen, grayish foliage produced on silvery stems is pleasing throughout the year.

JASMINUM floridum. Jasmine; Jessamine. 2 to 3 ft. A hardy, low-growing variety which bears yellow flowers.

J. Giralda. Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. This, too, is a hardy plant covered with yellow, very fragrant flowers.

J. nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. A twiggish shrub whose blooms appear in the late winter before the leaves unfold. The yellow, tubular flowers resemble the bloom of the forsythia and are very attractive. This plant is almost evergreen and is most attractive growing at the top of a wall.

J. officinale. Star Jasmine. 2 to 3 ft. This plant has glossy green foliage and pleasingly fragrant, white-star-shaped flowers. This is the Jessamine of poetry.

J. stephanense. 2 to 3 ft. Large, fragrant flowers of a soft, pale pink distinguish this Jasmine.

JESSAMINE. See Jasminum.

JETBEAD. See Rhodotypos.

JUDAS TREE. See Cercis.

JUNIPERUS chinensis albo-variegata. Variegated Chinese Juniper. 8 to 10 ft. This compact pyramid is good to use where a formal effect is desired. The foliage is most unusual—cream-colored leaves intermingle with blue-green.

J. chinensis densa glauca (stricta). 8 to 10 ft. Handsome blue-green foliage covers this upright Juniper. It is one of the best known and most popular types.

J. chinensis excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. 3 to 4 ft. Another popular type, this one being a "spreader." Its foliage, too, is blue-green in color.

J. chinensis japonica. 5 to 6 ft. A dark green, low, shrubby Juniper that is excellent for clumping with trailers.

J. chinensis japonica aurea. 4 to 5 ft. This rare type of Juniper is dwarf in size and of an intense golden color. Not only is it unusual but it is also reliable.

J. chinensis japonica globosa aurea. 3 to 4 ft. Delicate foliage of fine texture densely covers the globe-shaped ball which this dwarf Juniper forms if shaped a little now and then. Its slow growth makes it ideal for a place where a dwarf plant is suitable.

J. chinensis mascula. 12 to 15 ft. One of the best of the Virginiana types, this Juniper retains its dark, rich green color all winter.

J. chinensis neaboriensis. 8 to 10 ft. Trim and neat-looking, even without pruning, this Juniper is of a densely pyramidal habit. The leaves are shiny, pointed, and spreading.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. 6 to 8 ft. This most popular of all the spreading types is absolutely indispensable! The foliage, gray-green winter and summer, is spreading and plume-like. It may, however, be severely pruned in the event that it outgrows its location.
J. chinensis sylvestris. 12 to 15 ft. Intense
J. chinensis procumbens. 1 to 2 ft. Plant
J. communis nana. 1 ft. A form of Com¬
J. communis. Common Juniper. 12 to 20 ft.
J. communis Kiyonoi. 12 to 15 ft. This evergreen of the
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. 12 to
J. communis depressa plumosa. Andorra
J. communis depressa aurea. 3 to 4 ft. A
J. horizontalis Douglasi aurea. 2 to 3 ft. This flat, golden
J. horizontalis. 3 to 4 ft. An irregular, low-spreading type
J. communis depressa. Canada Juniper. 3
J. communis Ashfordi. Ashford's Juniper.
J. virginiana Donaldsoni. Donaldson Red-Cedar. 12 to
J. virginiana Canaerti. Canaert Red-Cedar. 15 to 18 ft.
J. virginiana Burki. Burk Red-Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A
J. Sabina. 5 to 6 ft. The bronze winter coat of this ir¬
J. communis Kiyonoi. 12 to 15 ft. This columnar Juniper is well known and extensively planted throughout the country. It is formal in outline since the numerous, perfectly upright branches grow close together and give the appearance of being a single stem.
J. communis nana. 1 ft. A form of Com¬munis that hugs the ground very closely.
J. communis aurea. 3 to 4 ft. A golden form of J. communis depressa often listed under the name of J. nana aurea.
J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. 4 to 6 ft. Plant the Swedish Juniper where a dwarf upright form is wanted. Light green color and grows in a narrow column.
J. horizontalis. 3 to 4 ft. An irregular, low-spreading type for covering banks and terraces.
J. horizontalis Douglasi. Waukegan Juniper; Gray Carpet Juniper. 2½ to 3 ft. A low, blue-gray spreader which takes root all along the stems. It makes a thick mat that completely covers the ground around it.
J. horizontalis Douglasi aurea. 2 to 3 ft. This flat, golden form of Juniper is desirable to give color contrast.
J. Sabina. 5 to 6 ft. The bronze winter coat of this irregular, vase-shaped bush is well known.
J. squamata Meyeri. 6 to 8 ft. Unusual in outline due to its stiff, rugged branches, and in the silvery blue summer dress which assumes a lavender sheen in winter, this Juniper is truly a gem. It has a coarse texture quite different from any of the other Junipers.
J. virginiana Burki. Burk Red-Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A handsome evergreen which forms a well-shaped column. The dense, silver-gray foliage assumes a purple shade in winter.
J. virginiana Canarii. Canart Red-Cedar. 15 to 18 ft. Another Cedar that is columnar in outline. This plant has dark green foliage. It is handsome and dignified in appearance and, to appear at its best, it prefers a place where it will be kept sheltered by other plants.
J. virginiana glauca. Silver Red-Cedar. 20 to 25 ft. One of the best known and liked of the Cedars! It de¬velops into a tall, narrow column that bears distinct blue-gray foliage which keeps its good color all the year.

JUNIPERUS, continued

Purchasers are invited to visit our Nursery and select the Plants desired

Evergreens are always delivered Balled and Burlapped to protect the roots.

**Ligustrum amurense.** Amur River Privet. South. 14 to 15 ft. This well-known Privet makes our best moderately priced evergreen hedge. It holds its bright green leaves on upright branches throughout the year. Makes a fine hedge in one year and may be kept at any height.

**L. coriaceum (japonicum rotundifolium).** 5 to 6 ft. Although it gets frozen down here occasionally, this plant is probably the most beautiful of the Ligustrum family. The growth is slow, but the rich, glossy green foliage is very striking, being beautifully scalloped and fluted.

**L. lucidum.** Glossy Japanese Privet. 18 to 20 ft. Our stock of this broad-leaf evergreen is selected especially for hardiness. The large, thick leaves are shiny and dark green. Inconspicuous white flowers are followed by black berries which are retained all winter.

**L. nanum compactum.** Lodense Privet. 4 to 5 ft. A dwarf Privet that requires little trimming to make a low hedge. It is deciduous.

**Liquidambar Styraciflua.** Sweet Gum. 80 to 100 ft. The name of this tree was given it by the Spaniards in America because of the fragrant sap which comes from it. A tree of wonderful beauty and round, symmetrical shape, it is also a good grower. Its star-shaped, maple-like leaves assume attractive and unusual tones in autumn.

**Liriodendron Tulipifera.** Tulip Poplar. 100 to 102 ft. This is another of our native trees, more of which should be used to add diversity to our home plantings. The Tulip Poplar grows rapidly, has greenish yellow, tulip-like flowers, and large leaves which turn a bright yellow in autumn. We recommend small sizes in this, as it is hard to transplant after it becomes large.

**Locust.** See Robinia.

**Ligustrum lucidum.** Glossy Japanese Privet. 18 to 20 ft. Our stock of this broad-leaf evergreen is selected especially for hardiness. The large, thick leaves are shiny and dark green. Inconspicuous white flowers are followed by black berries which are retained all winter.

**Kalmia latifolia.** Mountain-Laurel; Calico-Bush. 10 to 12 ft. The Kalmia, along with the rhododendron, is native to the Smoky Mountains and is one of the most beautiful of the flowering, broad-leaf evergreens. It is a slow-growing shrub bearing pink and white, geometrically shaped buds that expand into white and flesh-colored flower cups. The blooms appear in the late spring. The Kalmia is of the greatest value for massing in partially shaded situations. It requires an acid soil as do the azalea and the rhododendron.

**Kudzu-Vine.** See Pueraria.

**Laburnum vulgare.** Golden-Chain. 20 to 30 ft. An attractive small tree with yellow, pea-shaped flowers borne in long racemes.

**Lace-Vine, Silver.** See Polygonum.

**Lagerstremia.** Crape Myrtle. See page 20.

**Laurel.** See Laurcerasus.

**Laurel, Great.** See Rhododendron maximum.

**Laurel, Mountain.** See Kalmia.

**Laurocerasus caroliniana.** Cherry or Carolina Laurel. 15 to 20 ft. A handsome, broad-leaf evergreen which is desirable as a specimen plant or for use in groups, due to its thick, showy green foliage.

**L. rotundifolia.** English Laurel. 6 to 8 ft. Another handsome, broad-leaf evergreen with rounded leaves that are short and blunt. This plant is exceedingly popular in Europe.

**L. schipkaensis.** Korean Laurel. 6 to 8 ft. This hardiest of all Laurels has small leaves, dark green on top and very light beneath.

**Lead Plant.** See Amorpha.

**Leather-Leaf.** See Chamaedaphne.

**Lespedeza bicolor.** Bush Clover. 6 to 8 ft. Plant this rank-growing perennial for a quick summer screen. The flowers vary from white to purple.

**L. penduliflorum.** Dwarf Lespedeza. 3 to 4 ft. This is an excellent accent plant or “face down” for tall shrub borders. Both the white- and the purple-flowered plants bloom profusely in August and September.

**Leucothoe Catesbaei (Andromeda Catesbaei).** Drooping Leucothoe. 4 to 6 ft. Dainty white, drooping flowers and glossy evergreen leaves, which assume a beautiful purple hue in the fall, make this plant distinctive. It thrives in situations with azaleas and rhododendrons.

**Lilac.** See Syringa.

**Lilac, Summer.** See Buddleia variabilis.

**Lilly, Plantain.** See Funkia.

**Linden.** See Tilia.

**Lindera Benzoin.** See Benzoin.

**Japanese Privet (Ligustrum lucidum)**

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**Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum)**
Lonicera • Honeysuckle

The Lonicera family of shrubs is in standard use throughout the world. They are indispensable in general plantings since some are of the upright shrub type, others are low and procumbent, while still others are climbing plants.

**Lonicera Browni.** Brown’s Honeysuckle. One of the climbing Honeysuckles with orange-scarlet, scentless flowers.

**L. bella candida.** 6 to 7 ft. A decorative shrub with white flowers and red fruit.

**L. fragrantissima.** Winter Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This shrub is best known for its small, yellowish white, exceedingly fragrant flowers which open in warm spells in midwinter. The leaves persist until very late in the fall on slender, recurving branches.

**L. Heckrotti.** Everblooming Honeysuckle. Train this free-flowering bushy plant into a shrub or use it as a vine and it will do equally well. The flowers are rose-purple outside and yellow inside.

**L. japonica Halliana.** Hall’s Japanese Honeysuckle. A climbing Honeysuckle producing fragrant, yellowish white flowers in the early fall.

**L. Maacki.** Amur Honeysuckle. 10 to 12 ft. White flowers and exceedingly brilliant red berries profusely borne distinguish this large shrub.

**L. Morrowi.** Morrow Honeysuckle. 5 to 6 ft. This spreading shrub has good foliage, yellow flowers, and myriads of black-red fruit appearing in August and lasting until late fall.

**L. nitida.** 2 to 3 ft. Although this little shrub often gets killed back during a severe winter, it comes back promptly the following spring. It is a dwarf grower with small, delicate foliage that is evergreen.

**L. prolifera (Sullivanti).** A climbing Honeysuckle that is very handsome in the fall, with abundant scarlet berries.

**L. sempervirens.** Trumpet Honeysuckle. An attractive evergreen vine that is sometimes found growing native in this section but one which is rarely seen in cultivation. It is a shadily vine and a good one. Its orange-scarlet flowers enhance its value.

**L. speciosa.** 10 to 12 ft. This plant is absolutely the best of the berry-bearing Honeysuckles. The masses of translucent red berries, in late summer and early winter, are very striking in their beauty. Good foliage is another characteristic of this large-growing plant.

**L. stolonifera.** 4 to 5 ft. Small, dusty green foliage, fragrant lilac-rose flowers, and red fruit distinguish this Honeysuckle.

**L. syringantha Wolf.** Wolf Honeysuckle. 4 to 5 ft. A graceful little shrub with bluish green leaves on slender, much-branched, compact shrub begins to flower when the very bottom of the tree to the top.

**L. tatarica.** Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This old favorite is a line shrub with pink flowers in the spring and pink berries in the summer.

**L. tatarica rosea.** Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle. 8 to 10 ft. This shrub differs from Tatarica only in that it has flowers of a deeper shade of pink.

**L. thibetica.** Tibetan Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft. A beautiful purple flower borne on a bush which becomes straggly with age.

**L. thibetica.** See Boussingaultia.

**L. thibetica.** Tibetan Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft. A beautiful purple flower borne on a bush which becomes straggly with age.

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MADEIRA-VINE. See Boussingaultia.

**Magnolia**

The Magnolia is a tree that is so widely distributed and diversified that everyone should have one or more of the varieties. We have, here at our Nurseries, a collection of Magnolias of which we feel justly proud. They are ideal as specimen trees or are very striking planted against a background of evergreens.

**Magnolia acuminata.** Cucumber-Tree. 50 to 60 ft. This is another tree which grows native in the Smokey Mountains. The large, luxuriant foliage is always conspicuous among the beeches and pines. Its huge, fragrant, yellow-green flowers are showy. A rapid-growing tree.

**M. glauca.** Sweet Bay. 25 to 30 ft. A very desirable species with creamy, fragrant flowers and large, decorative leaves that are partially evergreen.

**M. grandiflora.** Southern Magnolia. 40 to 60 ft. With large, leathery, shiny, perfectly evergreen leaves, this is one of the most handsome trees peculiar to the South. It is broad-spreading and dignified. The waxy, pure white flowers come in the late spring and early summer, followed immediately by cone-like fruit.

**M. hypoleuca.** Silver Magnolia. 80 to 100 ft. Long leaves, almost white underneath, and large, fragrant flowers distinguish this tall, deciduous tree.

**M. kobus.** 60 to 80 ft. Plant this tree where good shade is wanted as the broad, oblong leaves are ideal for this purpose. The white flowers are scant and inconspicuous until the tree acquires some age.

**M. purpurea.** 12 to 15 ft. The best bloomer of all the Magnolias. Tulip-like, purple blooms literally cover the plant in the spring. The slender branches grow from the very bottom of the tree to the top.

**M. soulangiana.** Saucer Magnolia. 20 to 30 ft. Here is a Magnolia that is indeed striking. The small tree is thickly covered with cup-shaped flowers, white inside and purplish pink outside. Its growing popularity attests to its worth and beauty. See color illustration on fourth cover.

**M. stellata.** Star Magnolia. 10 to 12 ft. The dazzling white, star-shaped flowers appear on the bare, twiggy branches early in the spring or even in a warm spell in midwinter. They are very fragrant and numerous. This much-branched, compact shrub begins to flower when small. See color illustration on fourth cover.

**M. tripetala.** Umbrella Magnolia. 40 to 60 ft. A fast-growing shade tree with huge leaves, large blooms, and nice symmetrical proportions.

**Mahonia Aquifolium.** Oregon Holly-Grape. 3 to 4 ft. A striking plant throughout the year but especially so in May when the yellow flowers appear. The shining green leaves, which turn a rich scarlet in autumn, and the blue-black fruits are almost equally attractive. It does best in half shade.

**M. Bœaei.** Leatherleaf Holly-Grape. 3 to 5 ft. This plant is well known for its beautiful holly-like foliage and its shade-loving nature. Its blue-black fruit is striking and unusual. Formerly known as Mahonia japonica.

**M. pinnata (fascicularis).** Cluster Holly-Grape. 4 to 6 ft. More striking in appearance and larger in growth than Aquifolium. Its leaves are dark green, shining, and rather spiny. The fruit is dark blue.
LAGERSTÆMIA indica. Crape-Myrtle. 10 to 20 ft. This is one of the most popular and most characteristic of all southern shrubs and is an inhabitant of almost every yard. It is of upright, open growth with small, dark green, deciduous foliage that surpasses all other shrubs in beauty of autumn coloring. Its chief beauty, however, is in the large clusters of soft fringed flowers which it produces throughout the summer. We have it in purple, white, pink, and watermelon-red. The latter is our own named variety, William Toovey, and is very popular. In fact, 95 per cent of our calls are for this rich watermelon-red.

Crape Myrtle. The Favorite of the South
All Trees and Plants supplied from our fields are Strictly First Quality

MAIDENHAIR-TREE. See Ginkgo.

MALLOW MARVEL. See Hibiscus.

MALUS. Flowering Crab. We have the following varieties of Flowering Crabs. They are nice, bushy plants.
- Arnoldiana. Deep pink, shading to white.
- Atropurpurea. Red.
- Atrosanguiina. Carmine.
- Betcheli. Pink, rose-like blooms.
- Coronaria. Double; blush-pink.
- Floribunda. Bright pink, shading to white.
- Parkmani. Rose-colored buds, pinkish white flowers.
- Pulcherrima. Pink.
- Scheideckeri. Many small, double, reddish pink flowers.

MAPLE. See Acer.

MIMOSA. See Albizzia.

MOCK-ORANGE. See Philadelphus.

MYRICA cerifera. Wax-Myrtle. 5 to 6 ft. Gray waxy berries and very fragrant leaves and wood make this a desirable plant. It is almost evergreen, holds its berries all winter, and does well in poor soil.

MYRTLE, Trailing. See Vinca minor.

NANDINA domestica. Nandina. 3 to 6 ft. A very showy shrub of medium height with large clusters of bright red berries ripening in autumn. Its dark green foliage, borne on houbooke-like shoots, assumes a gorgeous orange-red or crimson color in winter. It thrives in any well-drained, loamy soil and is perfectly hardy. One of the plants that is used in all of the better class landscape work, it is gaining fast in popularity as it becomes better known. Its brilliant berries are valuable for decorations during the Christmas season especially since conservation of the holly is being stressed.

NEVIUSIA alabamensis. Snow-Wreath. 3 to 5 ft. This rare shrub grows wild only on some shaded cliffs near Tuscaloosa, Ala. The long, slender branches, on which flowers are borne in clusters, form ropes of feathery white blooms.

NEW-JERSEY-TEA. See Ceanothus.

NINEBARK. See Spiraea opulifolia.

OAK. See Quercus.

OLIVE, Russian. See Elxagnus angustijolia.

ORANGE, Trifoliate. See Citrus trifoliata.

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly-leaf Osmanthus. 7 to 10 ft. The leaves are so similar to those of the English holly that most people ask, in passing a plant, “What kind of Holly is that?” It is a slow-growing evergreen shrub with very fragrant white flowers.

OSTRYA virginiana. American Hop-Hornbeam. 25 to 30 ft. Beautifully furrowed, gray-blue bark and slender, spreading branches make this an attractive little tree. The foliage, similar to the birch, turns yellow in the fall.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Andromeda arborea). Sourwood. 15 to 30 ft. This is another of our native trees that should have a place in almost every planting. It is of medium size with feathery foliage and beautiful flowers. However, its brilliant autumn coloring is its most attractive feature.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Preferring shade, this is one of our best evergreen ground-covers. The leaves are a dark, rich green, but the flowers are inconspicuous.

POLYGONUM Auberti

PALIURUS Spina-Christi. Jerusalem- or Christ-Thorn. 8 to 10 ft. An interesting shrub since it is supposed to have furnished the crown of thorns that was placed on the head of Christ before his crucifixion. It has unusual, curiously shaped fruits.

PHILODELPHUS virginalis. See page 22
Philadelphus. Mock-Orange; Sweet Syringa

These shrubs have a place in every shrub planting. They may be used to advantage as a border, a screen, or a filler. If a specimen is wanted, the Philadelphus should be kept well pruned. This plant is incorrectly called Syringa; the true Syringa is the lilac.

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock-Orange. 8 to 10 ft. Plant this variety if you want the old-fashioned Mock-Orange with delightfully fragrant flowers. It is less showy than some of the newer ones and of a stiff habit.

P. coronarius aureus. 8 to 10 ft. A rather stiff grower with yellow foliage and deliciously fragrant flowers.

P. cymosus, Conquete. Although this is one of the newer varieties, we believe that it will make a place for itself among the others.

P. cymosus, Norma. Another new type. This one has mutton single flowers and fine foliage. It is bushy and symmetrical.

P. Gordonianus. 8 to 10 ft. An unusually strong, upright grower. Its pure white flowers are scentless.

P. Lemoinei, Avalanche. 3 to 4 ft. This dwarf grower has gracefully arching branches, snow-white fragrant flowers, and a vigorous habit. It is a real gem in the realm of small shrubs.

P. virginalis. Virginial Mock-Orange. 7 to 8 ft. Here is the most spectacular member of this family. Its semi-double, large white flowers are produced in clusters that fairly bow down the branches. The bloom lasts throughout the summer, and the fragrance lasts with it.

PIECEA Abies (excelsa). Norway Spruce. 80 to 100 ft. This most popular member of the Spruce family is easy to transplant, hardy, and a rapid grower. It is pyramidal in shape and makes an excellent specimen. Very desirable as a screen, hedge, or windbreak and is much used in ornamental one. Its spreading, somewhat pendulous branches grow into a broad, round top that is quite picturesque.

P. Thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. 60 to 70 ft. Its interesting, irregular outline and stiff, dark green needles give this Pine a picturesque appearance. It is quite hardy.

PLATANUS occidentalis. Sycamore; Plane-Tree. 80 to 100 ft. A rapid-growing, wide-spreading tree whose bark is the characteristic feature as it scales off in huge patches and thereby exposes the new white bark. It is striking in winter when the white bark is even more apparent.

PLUM, Flowering. See Prunus triloba.

PLUM. Purple-leaf. See Prunus cerasifera.


POMEGRANATE. See Punica.

POPLAR, Tulip. See Liriodendron.

POPULUS nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. 60 to 80 ft. This is the true Italian Poplar noted for its tall, columnar growth which adapts it so well for formal effects or for narrow lanes. It is much used and very popular.
Only strong, hardy, Nursery-grown Plants are offered to our customers.

POSSUM-HAW. See Ilex decidua.

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil. 3 to 4 ft. Plant this for clear yellow flowers throughout the summer. Its peculiar bark and silky leaves make it an attractive shrub, and its ability to grow in any situation makes it a very useful one.

PRIVET. See Ligustrum.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardi. Purple-leaf Plum. 12 to 15 ft. Although this little tree is valued chiefly because of its purple foliage, it is a beautiful bloomer as well. The flowers open early in the spring and are pink and dainty. It should be pruned each year to get the best color effects.

P. cerasifera, Newport. 12 to 15 ft. The leaves are a deeper shade of purple than are those of the Purpleleaf Plum.

P. glandulosa. Double-flowering Almond. 3 to 4 ft. This dwarf shrub is almost indispensable because of the show produced by the double pink flowers which are crowded along the branches in early spring.

P. Persica (Amygdalus Persica). Flowering Peach. 8 to 10 ft. A miniature tree whose blooms—pink, red, or white—appear before the leaves. The flowers are double and are exceedingly decorative.

P. serrulata, J. H. Veitch. Pink Japanese Flowering Cherry. 25 to 30 ft. This late-blooming Japanese Flowering Cherry has unusually large, double, pink flowers. The foliage is bronze-tinged when young.

P. serrulata, Katugen. Red Japanese Flowering Cherry. 25 to 30 ft. Plant this vigorously upright and symmetrical little tree for complete satisfaction. The crimson flower-buds expand into double red blooms that fade to old-rose.

P. serrulata, Naden. 25 to 30 ft. Pale pink, semi-double blooms are arranged in short-stemmed clusters that literally cover the tree and thus make it very showy.

P. Sieboldi. 25 to 30 ft. A striking little tree with its semi-double, white flowers tinged with red.

P. subhirtella. Japanese Weeping Flowering Cherry. 15 to 18 ft. No more beautiful sight can be imagined than one of these trees, with gracefully drooping branches covered with pale pink, single flowers. It is truly the essence of spring!

Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)

PRUNUS, continued

Prunus tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. 6 to 8 ft. This is another tree which the bird-lover should cherish, for the birds relish the small scarlet fruits. The flowers are showy and enclose the tree in a pure white mantle.

P. triloba. Double-flowering Plum. 8 to 10 ft. This small tree is simply a larger edition of the Double-flowering Almond. Its increased size makes it even more striking.

PSEUDOTSUGA taxifolia (Picea Douglasi). Douglas- or Red-Fir. 70 to 80 ft. A pyramidal tree with dark red-brown bark, horizontal branches, and dark or blue-green leaves.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu-Vine; Japanese Wonder Vine. The most rapid-growing, twining vine grown today. The large flowers are sweet scented and purple in color.

PUNICA Granatum. Pomegranate. 12 to 16 ft. An attractive and interesting plant with its double red flowers and unusual fruits. It was written about in sacred history and by historians over 300 years before the Christian era.

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland's Firethorn. 15 to 18 ft. A tall-growing evergreen shrub which is gaining fast in popularity on account of its beautiful dark green leaves, its white flowers in spring, and its wealth of orange-scarlet berries coloring in the early fall. The berries remain on the plant all winter if they escape the birds. The Firethorn may be used in numerous ways, one of the least known of which is for covering a wall.

QUERCUS Darlingtonia. Darlington's Oak. 50 to 60 ft. We consider this to be the best one of the southern Live Oaks.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. 75 to 80 ft. This is the most adaptable of the Oaks. It is easy to grow, moderately rapid, symmetrical, and stately. Its dense foliage is brilliantly colored in autumn.

QUINCE, Flowering. See Cydonia.

REDBUD. See Cercis.

RED-CEDAR. See Juniperus virginiana.

RETINISPORA. See Chamaecyparis.

RHAMNUS dahurica. Buckthorn. 12 to 20 ft. A large spreading shrub with stout thorny branches and pretty deciduous foliage. The large fruit is black.

RHODOTYPOS tetrapetala (kerrioides). Jetbead; White Kerria. 3 to 6 ft. Fresh green foliage, pure white flowers growing singly at the ends of the branches, and head-like black berries make this an attractive plant throughout the year.

Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)
An appropriate selection of Plants will add to the value of your property.

**Polyantha Roses**

Baby Tausendschon. White, pink, and rose in the same cluster.

Chatillon Rose. Beautiful clustered light pink and white blooms.

Clotilde Soupert. White with a pink center.

Ellen Poulsen. Large, fragrant, deep pink flowers.

Etoile Luisante. Shrimp-pink with coppery yellow suffusion.

George Elger. A lovely little golden yellow flower.

Gloria Mundi. Orange-salmon flowers in huge clusters.

Gruss an Aachen. Flesh-pink, with salmon-yellow suffusions.

Katharina Zeimet. White flowers.

La Marne. Many salmon-rose blooms.

Lafayette. Semi-double, light crimson flowers in loose clusters.

Miss Edith Cavell. Bright crimson with a white eye.

Orleans Rose. Geranium-pink with a pure white center.

Salmon Spray. Salmon-pink.

Tip-Top (Baby Doll). A brilliant golden yellow tipped with clear, bright cerise.

**ROSA blanda.** 5 ft. An attractive shrub with single pink flowers, elongated fruit, and few prickles. It is good for covering barren slopes and like situations.

**R. Hugonis.** Father Hugo's Rose. 5 to 6 ft. This vigorous grower is best in masses and in shrub borders; it is not suitable for the Rose-garden. It has clear yellow, fragrant, single flowers.

**R. nitida.** Britly Rose. 3 to 4 ft. Plant this low-spreading species on a bank and it will reward you with narrow bright green foliage, shiny pink flowers, and striking autumn coloring.

**R. rugosa.** 4 to 5 ft. The handsome, large, pink flowers come from June to September. Rich green foliage and large red fruit make this plant desirable. It is good used as a border or in a hedge. We have some plants with white blooms and some with purple.

**R. setigera.** Prairie Rose. 4 to 6 ft. This valuable plant has long, slender, prickly branches and deep rose flowers fading to white as they die. It is a graceful shrub and one which should be used more.

**ROSES.** Send for a current list of our Hybrid Teas, Climbers, etc.

**ROSE OF SHARON.** See Hibiscus syriacus and Hypericum calycinum.

**RHODODENDRON carolinianum.** Carolina Rhododendron. 5 to 6 ft. These nursery-grown plants have clusters of charming pink flowers borne at the ends of the branches which are covered with large evergreen leaves. They require an acid soil, as do the other Rhododendron.

**R. catawbiense.** Catawba Rhododendron. 6 to 20 ft. One of the most beautiful of our native broadleaf evergreens, this shrub has large clusters of lilac-purple flowers.

**R. maximum.** Great Laurel; Rosebay Rhododendron. 25 to 35 ft. A hardy plant and one that is very effective with its large foliage and rose-colored flowers.

**RHUS canadensis (aromatica).** Fragrant Sumac. 4 to 6 ft. This is one of our best cover-plants and it spreads naturally and rapidly. It has good foliage, large clusters of tiny coral-red berries, and fragrant branches, leaves, and flowers.

**R. cotinoides.** American Smoke-Tree. 15 to 18 ft. This small tree has larger leaves than does Cotinus but in other respects it is quite similar. The autumn tints are brilliant, surpassing even the color of the berries.

**R. cotinus.** Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree. 10 to 12 ft. Feathery, purplish, smoke-like flowers give the tree a smoky appearance. The foliage colors beautifully in the autumn.

**Rhododendron catawbiense**

**ROBINIA hispida.** Rose Acacia; Moss Locust. 5 to 6 ft. A shrub with odd-pinnate, hairy leaves and fragrant rose-pink flowers in spring. It spreads so rapidly as to be a nuisance if planted in a restricted space. Native to this section.

**R. PseudoAcacia.** Black Locust; False Acacia. 60 to 80 ft. This quick-growing hardwood tree has many uses, both practical and ornamental. It is stately in appearance and has attractive white flowers and strong thorns.

**ROCK SPRAY.** See Cotoneaster microphylla.
From this Catalogue you can select Plants for every Place and Purpose.

SALIX alba vitellina. Gold-barked Willow. 25 to 35 ft. Valuable for the winter effect since its bark is a bright golden yellow. The silky leaves are silvery beneath, and the branches are slightly pendulous.

S. babylonica. Weeping Willow. 30 to 40 ft. Despite its association in the minds of some people with cemeteries, this tree, with long slender branches which droop vertically to the ground, is popular due to its graceful appearance. Light green leaves on olive-green branches.

S. Caprea. Pussy Willow. 12 to 18 ft. This is the Willow whose blossoms, resembling silvery gray fur, are the first sign of spring. Cut branches are attractive in the house for forcing. The Pussy Willow is a rapid-growing shrub and a desirable one.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea. Golden European Elder. 20 to 25 ft. The yellow foliage of this little tree distinguishes it from other Elders. The rough bark, large leaves, and black or dark green fruit are typical.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Umbrella-Pine. 70 to 100 ft. A beautiful, though slow-growing, conifer of compact, pyramidal form. The dark, glossy green needles are in distinct whorls. Truly an unusually beautiful tree.

SERVICE-BERRY. See Amelanchier canadensis.

SHADBUSH. See Amelanchier.

SILK-TREE. See Albizzia.

SILVER-BELL. See Halesia.

SMILAX laurifolia. Jackson Vine; False China-Brier. Plant this where a high-climbing vine is needed. It has a stout stem, evergreen leathery leaves, and black berries.

SMOKE-TREE. See Rhus cotinoides and R. colinius.

SNOWBALL. See Viburnum.

S. Aitchinsoni. Kasmir False-Spirea. 6 to 8 ft. Beautiful with large, creamy white panicles of bloom in the early summer.

S. arguta. Garland Spirea. 5 to 7 ft. Similar in many ways to Thunbergii, this shrub is a higher and more vigorous grower. The small, light green foliage is fine textured and the dainty white flowers are produced early in the spring.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Anthony Waterer Spirea. 2 to 3 ft. A low-growing, free-flowering, compact shrub with flat heads of magenta flowers.

S. cantoniensis (Reevesiana). Reeves' Spirea. 5 to 6 ft. An attractive plant, the branches of which hug the ground closely, forming a rounded mass. The foliage is pale green, and the large flowers are pure white.

S. douglasii. Douglas Spirea. 7 to 8 ft. With large, rounded leaves and deep pink flowers in dense, narrow, panicles, this summer-blooming shrub is quite attractive.

S. japonica alba (callosa alba). Japanese Spirea. 3 to 4 ft. This handsome little shrub, whose young foliage is tinted purple, bears pale pink flowers all summer.

S. opulifolia (Physocarpus opulifolius). Ninebark. 6 to 7 ft. This shrub is a vigorous grower, even in a shaded situation. Creamy white flowers, and beautiful seed-pods.

S. prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. 6 to 7 ft. In spring, the branches of this shrub are literally wreaths of small, button-like, double white flowers. Gracefully arching branches, with small, bright green leaves.

S. (Sorbaria) sorbifolia. Ural False-Spirea. 4 to 5 ft. Fluffy heads of white flowers and dense, graceful foliage.

S. Thunbergii. Thunberg Spirea. 4 to 5 ft. A dense, fluffy bush with feathery foliage which is a peculiar though pleasing shade of yellow-green, turning to red and orange in autumn. Dainty white flowers in spring.

S. trichocarpa. Korean Bridal Wreath. 5 to 6 ft. A new Spirea, with white flowers, that promises to be a valuable acquisition to the shrub list.

S. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. 6 to 8 ft. The most popular and one of the most beautiful of the Spireas! Its gracefully arching branches are covered with round, white, clustered flowers. It is adaptable to its surroundings although it likes plenty of room to grow.
SPIREA. See Spiraea.
SPIREA, Blue. See Caryopteris.
SPIREA, False. See Spiraea Aitchisoni and S. sorbifolia.
SPRUCE. See Picea.
SPRUCE, Hemlock. See Tsuga.
SPURGE, Japanese. See Pachysandra.
STACHYURUS praecox. 8 to 10 ft. Of Japanese origin, this deciduous, rambling shrub has flexible branches, small flowers, and pale brown seed. It is uncommon enough to interest those seeking something out of the ordinary.
STEPHANANDRA incisa (flexuosa). Cutleaf Stephanandra. 5 to 6 ft. Another unusual shrub. This one has a graceful, compact habit. Its long, slender branches are deeply interwoven in a fan-like manner. The handsome foliage is similar to that of a small maple, and its style of beauty is like that of the spirea.
STERCULIA platanifolia. Japanese Varnish-Tree. 30 to 40 ft. A strong-growing, round-headed tree of medium size that is excellent for lawns. It has large leaves and smooth bark.
STEWARTIA pentagyna. 12 to 15 ft. Large, white, cup-shaped flowers and handsome light green foliage make this a very desirable shrub. The leaves turn deep red and orange in autumn and add a bright note to the landscape.
STORAX. See Styrax.
STRAWBERRY BUSH. See Euonymus americanus.
STYRAX americana. Storax. 4 to 8 ft. A loose, spreading shrub of graceful habit with numerous white flowers.
S. japonica. Japanese Snowbell. 25 to 30 ft. This little-known shrub has slender, spreading branches that are covered in midsummer with thousands of white flowers. It is at its best when planted as a specimen rather than in a mass.
S. Obassia. Fragrant Snowbell. 25 to 30 ft. Larger leaves and longer racemes of flowers distinguish this small tree from the Japanese Snowbell. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.
SUMAC, Fragrant. See Rhus canadensis.
SUMMER SWEET. See Clethra.
SWEET-FERN. See Comptonia.
SWEET GUM. See Liquidambar.
SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.
SYCAMORE. See Platanus.
SYMPHORICARPOS albus (racemosus). Snowberry Waxberry. 4 to 5 ft. Handsome dark green foliage and a profusion of large white berries, in the fall, make this shrub conspicuous in any border planting.
S. Chenaaulti. Chenaault’s Coral-Berry. 3 to 4 ft. Although this plant has unusual greenish red flowers in the summer its chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purple-red berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches during the winter months.
S. vulgaris. Coral-Berry. 4 to 6 ft. The coral-red berries, on willowy branches, remain bright throughout the winter. This is a good plant for naturalizing.
SYRINGA, Sweet. See Philadelphus.
SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Lilac. 8 to 10 ft. We have this old-fashioned Lilac in both purple and white. It is the old garden favorite that our grandmothers loved so well.
S. vulgaris, French Hybrids. 8 to 10 ft. This type is a great improvement over the old-fashioned plant as it has larger and more fragrant blooms in a greater variety of colors. We have a number of varieties in pinks, reds, purples, and whites.
TAMARIX. Salt Cedar. 12 to 15 ft. A large shrub of graceful appearance with light, feathery foliage and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers.
TAXODIUM distichum. Bald or Deciduous Cypress. 70 to 80 ft. A most unusual tree with its light brown bark and thin, pale green leaves. The foliage appears feathery and the tree grows into a narrow pyramid both of which characteristics give it a very distinct appearance.
TAXUS baccata. English Yew. 40 to 60 ft. This ornamental evergreen tree has a short trunk and a low, broad head formed by the spreading branches. The foliage is deep green above and pale beneath. On account of its slow growth this variety is not used as much as it should be. It is a really worth-while addition to a planting.
T. canadensis aurea. Golden Ground-Hemlock. 3 to 5 ft. A spreading evergreen shrub with yellow-green foliage in the spring which, however, turns dark green later in the season. This is a valuable plant for partially shaded locations.
T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. 12 to 14 ft. The Yew is an old favorite and is excellent for use in partial shade where most evergreens do not thrive. Dark green foliage covers the stout, upright branches.
TEA. See Thea.

Pyracanthia coccinea Lalandi. See page 23
Syringa vulgaris, French Hybrid Varieties

TEA, Appalachian. See Viburnum cassinoides.

TEA, New-Jersey. See Ceanothus.

THEA sinensis Bohea. Tea of commerce. 3 to 5 ft. A beautiful plant as well as a valuable one. It is of medium size, retains its leaves throughout the winter, and bears dainty white flowers not unlike the orange blossom in appearance. The foliage is of a pleasing, bright green color.

THORN, Christ. See Paliurus.

THORN, Cockspur. See Crataegus Crus-galli.

THORN, Jerusalem. See Paliurus.

THUYA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. 40 to 60 ft. This is one of the most popular types of Arborvitae. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth, fairly compact, and of a light green color. It may be trimmed at will or even closely sheared when sufficiently developed.

T. occidentalis conica densa. 5 to 7 ft. A low-growing, compact form of Occidentalis. It is slightly more upright, however, than Occidentalis globosa.

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. 6 to 8 ft. A broad, low pyramid with slender branches and fine, light green, juniper-like foliage which gives it a soft, feathery appearance not found in other evergreens. Valuable for urns, window-boxes, and general plantings.

T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitae. 4 to 6 ft. The spread of this dense low globe equals its height. Foliage retains a light green color all winter.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. 3 to 4 ft. A small, hardy evergreen which is compact and broadly pyramidal. The foliage is light green with a golden tinge. A distinct variety which has many uses.

T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Golden Arborvitae. 12 to 15 ft. This Arborvitae keeps its bright yellow foliage all year.


T. occidentalis pumila. Green Globe Arborvitae. 4 to 6 ft. A globe when young but becoming simply a round-topped evergreen when it reaches maturity, this dwarf form is a rich, dark green.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. American Pyramidal Arborvitae. 15 to 30 ft. This is the most compact and erect of the entire species. Being perfectly pyramidal, it requires little shaping. The deep green color is retained throughout the year.

T. occidentalis Reidii. 3 to 5 ft. A small-leaved form which is quite dwarf and which retains its good green color throughout the year.

T. occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitae. 12 to 15 ft. Pyramidal, with stout branches covered with bright green foliage.

Symphoricarpos albus

Polyantha Rose, Gloria Mundi. See page 24
Purchasers are invited to visit our Nursery and select the Plants desired.

**TSUGA canadensis.** Common Hemlock; Hemlock Spruce. 60 to 70 ft. While the Hemlock is one of the most handsome of all conifers, it is not stiff and formal in appearance as many of them are. The foliage is always a rich, dark green. It is desirable as a specimen, in a group, or as a hedge. It may be pruned and sheared and thus kept any desired size.

**T. (Biota) orientalis aurea nana.** Berckman’s Golden Arborvitae. 3 to 4 ft. Of a very dwarf and compact habit, this little plant, with its bright golden green color, is one of the most showy of all the Arborvitae. It never loses its neat appearance.

**T. (Biota) orientalis Bakeri.** Baker’s Compact Arborvitae. 5 to 6 ft. This evergreen of fine pyramidal shape and tall columnar habit has soft, light green foliage.

**T. (Biota) orientalis excelsa.** 5 to 6 ft. A dwarf, compact, bright green form. It is good to use where a small specimen is desired.

**TILIA americana.** American Linden. 80 to 100 ft. This stately tree, of rapid growth, deserves its popularity. Its heart-shaped leaves furnish a dense shade and its flowers are attractive in the early summer. The demand for its wood to make light boxes for fruit, berries, and the like, has caused it to become scarce in the forests.
**VIBURNUM acerifolium.** Dockmackie. 4 to 5 ft. Three-lobed, maple-like leaves assume a dark purple fall color. Inconspicuous, yellowish white flowers are borne in the summer, followed by black berries.

**V. Carlesi.** Fragrant Pink Snowball. 4 to 6 ft. Plant this shrub for something that is both rare and very beautiful. Its pinkish, wax-like flowers are delightfully fragrant. The spice-like odor from one blossom will permeate an entire room. The spread of the plant will exceed its height.

**V. cassinoides.** White-Rod; Appalachian Tea. 2 to 6 ft. An upright shrub with thick, dull green leaves, yellowish white flowers, and pink berries changing to dark blue. This plant is suited to groups and borders.

**V. dentatum.** Arrow-Wood. 10 to 15 ft. A handsome native shrub that thrives best in a moist soil. The large flowers and blue-black fruit are very attractive.

**V. dilatatum.** Linden Viburnum. 7 to 10 ft. Pure white flowers, attractive rough leaves, and scarlet berries which stay on the branches all winter are a few of the good points of this shrub. It is both handsome and hardy.

**V. Lantana.** Wayfaring-Tree. 18 to 20 ft. A small tree with white flowers and bright red fruit. The foliage is at its best in the autumn when it turns to various shades of red.

**V. tomentosum.** Single Japanese Snowball. 8 to 10 ft. A very showy variety lacking, however, the fruit of Opulus. It is covered, in spring, with perfect balls of snowy white flowers. This shrub really needs no description as it is one of the most popular of all flowering shrubs.

**VINCA major.** Large Periwinkle. A good evergreen ground-cover for a shaded place. The five-lobed, blue flowers are attractive among the shining leaves.

**V. minor.** Common Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle. This is the trailing vine that is found in most country gardens and cemeteries. It is similar to Major but is smaller in all of its parts. Both of the Vincas will thrive where grass will not grow.

**VIRGIN’S BOWER.** See Clematis virginiana. **VIRGINIA CREEPER.** See Ampelopsis. **VITEX Agnus-castus.** Chaste-Tree. 7 to 8 ft. This dainty shrub should be used more. It has flower-spears of a beautiful shade of lilac-blue and gray-green star-shaped leaves. The flowers have a strong aromatic odor. See color illustration, fourth cover.

**V. macrophylla.** Bigleaf Chaste-Tree. 5 to 6 ft. This shrub is similar to Agnus-castus except that it has larger leaves. It is an improvement on the type and one of the best shrubs for late bloom.

**WATER-LILIES.** We have these in Red, Pink, Yellow, and White.

**WAXBERRY.** See Symphoricarpos albus. **WAX-MYRTLE.** See Myrica. **WAYFARING-TREE.** See Viburnum Lan-tana.
WEIGELA (Diervilla), florida (rosea). Pink Weigela, 6 to 8 ft. The popular, old-fashioned Weigela with pink flowers borne in the greatest profusion.

W. hybrida Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela, 4 to 5 ft. One of our best sellers due to its erect habit and its myriad of rich, carmine-red flowers.

W. hybrida, Heroine. White Weigela, 7 to 10 ft. A large shrub completely covered with white flowers during the summer.

W. hybrida nana variegata. Variegated-leaf Weigela, 6 to 8 ft. This shrub is of compact habit, bears pale pink flowers, and has green leaves variegated with yellow.

W. hybrida Vanhouttei. 4 to 6 ft. This is one of the smaller growing Weigelas and is another that has carmine-colored flowers.

WILLOW. See Salix.

WILLOW, Flowering. See Chilopsis.

WILLOW, Virginian. See Itea virginica.

WINTERBERRY. See Ilex glabra.

WINTERCREEPER, Bigleaf. See Euonymus vege tus.

WISTERIA multifluga. Japanese Wisteria. This vine has longer and looser racemes, with small individual flowers, than does Sinensis.

W. sinensis. The Wistaria is one of the best of our flowering vines. It is a rapid grower with light green foliage and long, drooping, purple flowers freely produced. Valuable for covering porches, pergolas, and the like.

W. sinensis alba. Similar to above in all respects except that it bears white flowers.

WITCH-Hazel. See Hamamelis.

WITHE-ROD. See Viburnum cassinoides and V. nudum.

WONDER VINE, Japanese. See Pueraria.

YELLOW-WOOD. See Cladrastis.

YEW. See Taxus.

YEW, False. See Cephalotaxus Fortuni.

YEW, Plum-. See Cephalotaxus.

YUCCA filamentosa. Common Yucca; Adam's Needle. 2 to 3 ft. An evergreen plant with long, pointed leaves, about an inch wide, and a loose, long-stalked panicle of creamy white flowers.

YUCCA, Red. See Hesperaloe.

YUCCA, Saw-tooth. See Dasylirion.
This Page Will Help You Grow Big Roses

You can have as fine, big Roses as any professional grower if you follow a few simple instructions.

Fig. 1. Dig the bed 18 to 24 inches deep, taking out the dirt. Put in about 6 inches of well-rotted manure, then as much dirt, and mix thoroughly. Cover with about 3 inches of fine top-soil.

Fig. 2. Cut off bruised or injured roots as shown in Fig. 1. Put the plant in position so the bud, or joint, will be about 2 inches below the leveled surface of the bed.

Fig. 3. Work fine top-soil over and around the roots, making sure that they are well covered. Pour in about a gallon of water and let settle.

Fig. 4. When the water has soaked away, fill in more soil and tread down, so the plant will be fixed firmly.

Fig. 5. If the plant is too tall, or has not been cut back, cut the main stems to about a foot above the ground, but you should leave at least three eyes.

Winter Protection. In mild climates little if any winter covering is needed; in colder sections it is well to cover the bed with a mulch of leaves, held in place with evergreen boughs or strips of light wood. Such a mulch must be removed in spring. A covering of peat moss (4 to 6 inches) is an excellent protection. The peat moss may remain the year round, providing both winter and summer protection, holding moisture and keeping weeds down.
A Score of Free-flowering Roses Furnish

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS. A large, brilliant red bloom, some of the petals having a white stripe. Strong-growing plant, and a good garden variety.

COLUMBIA. A desirable Rose because of color and fragrance. The opening bud is bright pink, deepening as the flower matures. Blooms freely in autumn.

EDITOR McFARLAND. A gold medal variety, and said by many growers to be the best deep pink Rose available. The flowers are fragrant and keep well after cutting.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Superb sort for the South. From bud to open bloom the light crimson color holds without fading. Has a slight fragrance.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. A Rose that should be in every Southern collection. The flowers are pure white, with a touch of lemon at the center.

LADY HILLINGDON. An apricot-yellow Tea Rose that is always a decided addition to Southern gardens.

LUXEMBOURG. Popular in our Southern territory. The large yellow blooms, with a shade of copper at the center, are fine for cutting.

MAMAN COCHET. A favorite Tea Rose, with large, double and fragrant flowers. The color is coral-pink, shaded with silver and deep pink at the center.

MARGARET McGREDY. Brilliant orange-vermilion, a color that is distinct from that of other Roses. The bloom is so brilliant that it looks like a ball of flame.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Big, cup-shaped, rose-pink blooms. An old-time, but ever popular Rose.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. Another superb shell-pink Rose. The blooms resemble Radiance in size and form.

MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT. The buds are reddish gold, but open into large golden yellow blooms that grow lighter at maturity.
Color and Fragrance to Southern Gardens

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Coppery red buds and large coppery orange blooms with flushes of dull red. A most striking combination.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. A multicolor Rose, combining yellow, scarlet, cerise-pink, and flame. The flowers are fragrant and produced in abundance. Grows best in partial shade.

RADIANCE. Still holds its place as the leading pink Rose for the average garden. Radiance is a wonderful bloomer, and grows sturdily.

RED RADIANCE. Deep rose-red, so dark it appears to be crimson. The blooms are carried on long, straight stems.

TALISMAN. Our most noted multicolor Rose. It is a combination of scarlet, gold, rose, and ivory. Free blooming.

CLIMBING ROSES

AMERICAN PILLAR. A rampant-growing plant with large, single flowers. The color is rosy scarlet with a white eye.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. One of the best new Climbers. Flowers pale pink, and borne in enormous quantities. The long stems are of added value for cutting.

MARY WALLACE. Rose-pink, semi-double blooms in clusters on a long stem. Hardy and vigorous, growing 8 to 12 feet in a season.

MME. GREGOIRE STAECHELIN. Known as Spanish Beauty. The blooms are shining pearl-pink, marked with carmine on the outside of petals. Fragrant.

SILVER MOON. Well named, as the flowers are flat, creamy white with golden yellow centers.

A comprehensive list of Everblooming Polyantha Roses is given on page 24; they are desirable for borders, hedges, and planting in large groups for color effect. Rose Species—Rosa Hugonis and others will be found on page 24.
ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum. Pink Yarrow; Milfoil. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads on stems about eighteen inches high.


★ A. tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. This trailing plant, with bright yellow flowers on stems about six inches high, is excellent for the rock-garden.

★ ACTINEA herbeae. Dark green foliage and yellow flowers, about an inch wide, distinguish this creeper.


★ AJUGA reptans. Carpet Bugle-Weed. An attractive, compact little trailer with blue flowers.

ALKANET. See Anchusa.

ALTHAEA rosea. See Hollyhock.

★ A. argenteum (rostratum). Yellow-Tuft. Light yellow blooms.


AMARYLLIS Hardy Cluster. See Lycoris


★ A. myosotidiflora. Siberian Bugloss. A rock-plant with attractive blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow Chamomile; Golden Marguerite. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large golden-yellow flowers. Produced all summer.

AQUELEGIA canadensis. Common American Columbine. The native bright yellow and red variety.

★ A., Long-spurred Hybrids. We have very pretty colors in this dainty plant.

★ A., Old-fashioned, Mixed. This is the type that has been popular for many years. We have a full range of colors.

★ ARABIS alpina. Alpine Rock-Grass. Pure white flowers in dense masses cover this rock-plant in spring. The foliage is gray-green.

★ ARENARIA verna. Tufted Sandwort. A prostrate grower excellent for the rock-garden.

★ ARMERIA maritima. Sea-Pink. Grass-like evergreen foliage and pale pink flowers.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. White Mugwort. Fragrant white flowers and fine, tall-growing foliage.

★ A. Silver King. Frosted silver foliage distinguishes this contrast plant. It may be cut to mix with winter bouquets.

ARUNDO donax. Giant Reed. A tall-growing grass with narrow, variegated leaves.

★ ASARUM canadense. Heartleaf; Canada Wild Ginger. Dark green leaves in pairs from a slender rootstock having the flavor of ginger.

ASCEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly-Weed. A native plant with bright orange flowers. It is very attractive.

ASTER, Birdsong. A tall-growing, beautiful sky-blue.

★ A., Daphne. An attractive pink.

★ A., Frikartii. Lovely, large, lavender-blue flowers cover this plant.

★ A., Dwarf, Alpinus. Lavender-blue flowers.


★ A., Dwarf, Marjorie. Large bright rose-pink flowers.

★ A., Dwarf, Nancy. Fresh pink flowers.

★ A., Dwarf, Ronald. Rose-pink buds are followed by lilac-pink flowers.

ASTER, Cornflower. See Stokesia.

ASTILBE, America. Reliable lilac-pink.

★ A., Ceres. Pink flowers.


★ A., Peach Blossom. Tender peach-pink.

★ A., Salland. A beautiful red.


BABY'S-BREATH. See Gypsophila.
Only strong, hardy, Nursery-grown Plants are offered to our customers.

**Balloo-flower.** See Platycodon.

**Baptisia australis.** Blue Wild Indigo. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers appear at the top of spikes covered with very pretty foliage.

**Barrenwort.** See Epimedium.

**Bellflower.** See Dicentra.

**Bloodroot.** See Sanguinaria.

**Bleeding-heart.** See Dicentra.

**Bloodroots.** See Castor oil plant.

**Boltonia latisquama.** A tall-growing perennial, the flowers of which are pink with a lavender tinge.

**Borage.** See Borago officinalis.

**Bougainvillea.** See Bougainvillea.

**Bugle-weed.** See Ajuga reptans.

**Bugloss.** See Anchusa.

**Butterfly-weed.** See Asclepias.

**Cactus.** Prickly Pear. The Cactus that grows wild in this section. It has bright yellow flowers.

**Callirhoe involucrata.** Poppy Mallow. A trailing plant with finely divided foliage and large, bright rose flowers.

**Campian.** See Lychnis.

**Campion.** See Lychnis.

**Candytuft.** See Iberis.

**Campion.** See Lychnis.

**Cardinal Flower.** See Lobelia.

**Catchfly.** See Silene.

**Centaurea dealbata.** Persian Centaurea. Large, rose-pink flowers.

**C. macrocephala.** Thistle-like, golden yellow flowers.

**C. montana.** Perennial Cornflower; Mountain Blue. Violet-blue flowers.

**Cerastium tomentosum.** Snow-in-Summer. Silvery-white foliage and snow-white flowers.

**Cerastium tomentosum.** Snow-in-Summer. Silvery-white foliage and snow-white flowers.

**Chamomile, Yellow.** See Anthemis.

**Cheiranthus Allioni (Erysimum asperum).** Siberian Wallflower. This is an excellent plant for a low border as its fiery orange flowers are showy.

**Chrysanthemum, Autumn Glow.** A double flower that is brownish red with a golden sheen.

**C., Korean, Apollo.** A combination of bronze, red, and gold suffused with salmon.

**C., Korean, Ceres.** A combination of old-gold, yellow, and coppery bronze.

**C., Korean, Daphne.** Large flowers of an unusual shade of rose.

**C., Korean, Diana.** Mingled lilac-rose and soft salmon.

**C., Korean, Mars.** Deep velvety wine-red.

**C., Korean, Mercury.** Large flowers open bronze-red and change to coppery bronze as they mature.

**C., Murillo.** A large old-rose-pink flower.

**C., Pink Cushion (Amelia).** A dwarf grower so completely covered with pink blossoms that it resembles an Azalea.

**C., Button.** Unnamed Varieties. We have these in late, small, yellow flowers, pink clusters of flowers, and reddish brown ones.

**C., Double Unnamed Varieties.** We have the following colors: deep yellow, lemon-yellow, red, red with a silver sheen, pure white, pinkish cream, and yellowish cream.

**C., Semi-double Unnamed Varieties.** We have this type in pink and in reddish brown.

**Columbine.** See Aquilegia.
All Trees and Plants supplied from our fields are Strictly First Quality

Korean Chrysanthemums

CONEFLOWER. See Rudbeckia.
CORNFLOWER, Perennial. See Centaurea montana.
COTTON, Lavender. See Santolina.
CUP-FLOWER. See Nierembergia.
CYMBALARIA. See Linaria.
CYPRESS, Ground. See Santolina.
DAISY, Alpine. See Bellium.
DAISY, Painted. See Pycnanthemum.
DELPHINIUM, Wrexham Hybrids. Light and dark blue, mixed.
*DIANTHUS cerasius. Cheddar Pink. A compact grower with glaucous leaves and fragrant, rose-colored flowers.
*D. deltoidea. Maiden Pink. A good plant for the rock-garden with its narrow leaves and tiny, crimson flowers.
*D. plumarius. Grass Pink. The old-fashioned Pink that had a place in all the gardens of previous generations.
*DICENTRA eximia. Plumy Bleeding-Heart. This dwarf grower has finely cut foliage and racemes of pink flowers. It is the native variety.
*D. spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Another favorite of our grandparents. Its graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive.
DIGITALIS, Giant Shirley. Foxglove. Large, bell-shaped flowers, ranging in color from white through crimson, are crowded near the tops of the tall flower-stalks.
DRAGONHEAD, False. See Physostegia.
ERYSIMUM. See Cheiranthus.
EUPATORIUM coelestimum. Mist-Flower. A charming plant both in the garden and as a cut-flower. It has light lavender-blue flowers.
*EUPHORBIA Myrsinites. A prostrate plant with bluish foliage and heads crowded with yellow flowers.
*FESTUCA ovina glauca. Blue Fescue Grass. Dense tufts of narrow, bluish leaves.
FEVERFEW. See Matricaria.
*FILIPENDULA hexapetala (Spiraea filipendula). Meadowsweet. White flowers and pretty fern-like foliage.
FLAX. See Linum.
FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.
GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Blanket Flower. Lovely shades of orange, yellow, and red combined.
*GEUM coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Avens. Large, double flowers of orange-red.
GINGER, Wild. See Asarum.
GOLD-MOSS. See Sedum.
GRASS, Blue Fescue. See Festuca.
GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. Produces its double, pure white flowers all summer.
HEAL-ALL. See Prunella.
HEARTLEAF. See Asarum.
HELENIUM autumnale superbum. Great Sneezeweed. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers.
H., Hoopesi. Orange Sneezeweed. A smaller grower with yellow flowers all summer.
HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana. Pitcher Heliopsis. Another deep golden yellow flower.
HEMEROCALLIS, Bay State. A free-blooming, glistening yellow Day-Lily.
H., Gypsy. A smaller grower with deep orange flowers.
H., Lemona. Large, pale lemon-yellow flowers.
H., Mrs. W. H. Wyman. The latest of all Day-Lilies to bloom, these lovely pale lemon-yellow flowers are produced profusely.
HEN AND CHICKENS. See Sempervivum.
*HEPATICA trioba. Liverleaf. A native plant with beautiful light blue flowers in spring.
*HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral-Bells. Tiny, bright crimson flowers all summer. Sprays are very dainty for combining with other flowers in bouquets.

Gaillardia, Sungod. An acquisition to the garden
IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. One of our finest rock-plants. It is covered with white flowers in the spring and has dark evergreen foliage.

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea rosea), Newport Pink. A beautiful double pink Hollyhock.

HOUSELEEK. See Sempervivum.

*IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. One of our finest rock-plants. It is covered with white flowers in the spring and has dark evergreen foliage.

INDIGO, Blue Wild. See Baptisia.

*INULA ensifolia. A pretty little rock-plant with small yellow flowers.

IRIS germanica—
Tritoma (Red-hot Poker)
I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. We have both purple- and yellow flowers.

True Delight. White with a red-feathered edge.

Shekinah. Pale yellow, shading to amber.

Dauntless. Purest red tone introduced to date.

Desert Gold. Soft yellow.

Dolly Madison. Blended mauve and yellow.

Frieda Mohr. A huge deep pink.

Gay Hussar. Lemon-chrome and ox-blood-red.

Gold Imperial. Golden yellow.

Hermitage. Rosy tan and crimson blend.

Kashmir White. A beautiful white.

La Neige. Pure ivory-white.

Lord of June. Large lavender-blue and purple-violet.

Mildred Presby. White with deep violet falls.

Moonlight. Silvery white with a gold throat.

Morning Glory. Red-toned.

Morning Splendor. Rich deep red.

Queen of May. Nearest pink in Iris.


Shekinah. Pale yellow, shading to amber.

True Delight. White with a red-feathered edge.

I. sibirica. Siberian Iris.

L. Viscaria splendens. Rose-Pink Campion. Pink flowers.

L. Haageana. Haage Campion. Orange-red, scarlet, or orange-yellow.

LYCHNIS alpina. Arctic Campion. A dwarf grower with rose-pink flowers.

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MAKIKI Cardamine. Cardamine Flower: Indian Paintbrush.

MARGUERITE, Golden. See Anthemis.

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MEADOWSWEET. See Filipendula.

MEADOW-SWEET. See Filipendula.

MEADOW-SWEET. See Filipendula.

MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. A native plant with light blue flowers fading to pink.

MIST-FLOWER. See Eupatorium.

MISCELLANEA nutmularia. Moneymwort. This plant, with yellow flowers, does best in damp places.

LYSIMACHIA Nummularia. Moneywort. This plant, with yellow flowers, does best in damp places.


MALVA Maravel. See Hibiscus.

MARGUERITE, Golden. See Anthemis.

MATRICARIA parthenoides (Chrysanthemum Parthenium), Feverfew. A dwarf plant with yellow flowers.

*MYSTERIA petalophyllum. Dainty lilac flowers cover this dwarf alpine plant.

Meadow-Sweet. See Filipendula.

MEADOW-SWEET. See Filipendula.

MERTENSIA virginica. Virginia Bluebells. A native plant with light blue flowers fading to pink.

MIST-FLOWER. See Eupatorium.


MUGWORT. See Artemisia.

N. Souvenir d' Andre Chaudron. Silvery gray foliage and large, dark blue flowers

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Ophiopogon. Slender Cup-Flower. An alpine plant with large, creamy white flowers.

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O. Broader-leaf. A taller grower with wider leaves.

PAINT-BRUSH, Indian. See Lobelia.

PAPAYA orientale, Oriental Poppy. Large, cup-shaped blooms of bright crimson-scarlet with black blotches at the base of the petals. Very brilliant in clumps.

Phlox subulata

We shall be glad to assist you in planning a garden of perennials. Ask us for details.
PEA, Perennial. See Lathyrus.


♦ PHLOX amena. One of the best of the ground-covers with bright pink flowers.

♦ P. decussat a, Michel Buchner. Upright white Phlox.

♦ P. decussata, Rijnstroom. Upright; with rose-pink flowers.
♦ P. decussata, Thor. Deep salmon-pink, with red eye.

♦ P. divarica Laphami. Blue Phlox. A native variety that is very attractive. Pale violet-blue flowers. It is a low grower and not a creeper.

♦ P. subulata. Moss-Pink. Our best seller among the Creeping Phloxes as it thrives so well and spreads so rapidly. Its flowers are a pinkish lavender.

♦ P. subulata, Apple Blossom. A light pink bloom.
♦ P. subulata, Ashevile Blue. A light blue bloom.
♦ P. subulata atropurpurea. Deep carmine-red.
♦ P. subulata, Vivid. Bright pink, with dark pink eye.

♦ P. subulata alba. A pure white bloom.


PINK, Moss. See Phlox subulata.

PINKS. See Dianthus.


♦ P. grandiflorum album. White flowers.
♦ P. Mariesii; a smaller grower; deep violet-blue flowers.

♦ P. Mackjenii; white-flowered form of the above.

♦ PLUMBAGO Larpente. See Ceratostigma.

♦ POLYANTHUS. Bunch Primrose. We have these in assorted colors, red, and yellow.

POPPI Y, Oriental. See Papaver orientale.

♦ PRUNELLA grandiflora. Great Self-Heal or Heal-All. Fine for the rock-garden. It has blue flowers.

♦ P. grandiflora rosea. Rose-colored form of the above.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDS. Painted Daisy. These Daisy-like flowers come in pink, red, and white. The foliage is graceful and attractive.


ROCK-RESS. See Arabis and Aubrieta.

ROCKFOIL. See Saxifraga.


RUBDECKIA lacinata, Golden Glow. A tall-growing, hardy plant producing masses of double yellow flowers in the late summer.

R. maxima. Great Coneflower. Large yellow flowers each with a cone about 2 inches high.


S. Greggi. This is a shrub with purple-carmine flowers.

SANDWORT. See Arenaria.

♦ SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. A native plant with early, pure white flowers and large leathery leaves. The name is derived from the blood-colored roots.

♦ SANTOLINA Chamaecyparissus. Lavender-Cotton; Ground-Cypress. A sweet-smelling, evergreen perennial with silver-white foliage.

♦ SAPONARIA ocyoides splendens. Rock Soapwort. Rose pink flowers in great quantities on this prostrate grower.


SCABIOSA caucasica. Pincushion Flower. Charming, round; lavender flowers.

S. Columbaria. Blue flowers produced all summer.

♦ SEMPERVIVUM. Assorted. Houseleek. The old-fashioned "Hen and Chickens."

♦ SILENE Wherryi. Catchfly. Trailing; pink flowers.

SNEEZEWORT. Double. See Achillea ptarmica, The Pearl.


♦ albus. White Stonecrop. Thick, waxy foliage and white flowers.


♦ S. obtusatum. Golden yellow flowers with emerald-green foliage shaded bronze.

♦ S. reflexum. Yellow flowers on stems 8 to 10 inches tall.

♦ S. reflexum cristatum. Similar to the above but with cock's-cob crest.


♦ S. Sieboldii. Siebold Stonecrop. Round, glaucous foliage and bright pink flowers in the fall make this the loveliest of all the Sedums.

S. spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. A taller grower, about 18 inches high, with light green foliage and large heads of showy rose-colored flowers.

♦ S. spectabile Brilliante. A red form of the above.

♦ S. stoloniferum. Evergreen leaves and purplish pink flowers.

SNO W-IN-SUMMER. See Cerastium.

♦ SPIR/EA Filipendula. See Filipendula hexapetala.

STACHYS lanata. Lambs-Ears; Woundwort. Soft silvery foliage.


STONECROP. See Sedum.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Meadow-Rue. Graceful foliage and rose-purple flowers.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Carolina Lupine. Rich green foliage and yellow, pea-like flowers in racemes. The appearance is similar to that of a yellow Lupine.

♦ THYMUS Serpyllum albus. White Mountain Thyme. Dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers.


♦ T. Serpyllum lanuginosus. Woolly-leaved Thyme. woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers.

♦ T. Serpyllum vulgarius (citriodorus). Lemon Thyme. The common name describes the plant. The leaves, when crushed, have a distinct lemon fragrance.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana. Spiderwort. Blue flowers on blue-green stems.

TRITOMA (Kniphofia). Red-Hot Poker. We have these in red and yellow. The stems are tall with the red or yellow flowers near the top.

♦ TUNICA Saxifraga. Tunic-Flower. A pretty tufted plant with deep pink flowers.

VALERIAN. Red. See Centranthus.

♦ VERBENA. An attractive, hardy trailer with pink or red flowers.

VERONICA incana. Woolly Speedwell. A white, woolly plant with many blue flowers.


V. spicata elegans. Variegated leaves and flesh-colored flowers.

♦ V. Teucrium, Royal Blue. Dense growth with blue flowers.

♦ V. Teucrium rupestreis. Rock Speedwell. Thickly matted deep green foliage and bright blue flowers.

♦ VIOLA odorata. Sweet Violet. Everyone is familiar with the sweet-smelling Violet.

VIOLET, Sweet. See Viola.

WALLFLOWER. Siberian. See Cheiranthus.

WOUNDWORT. See Stachys.

YARROW. See Achillea.
SPRAYING GUIDE FOR GARDEN AND LAWN PLANTS

It is not our intention to attempt a complete list of all insects and diseases attacking plants of the garden and lawn. We are listing only the more common ones that every amateur gardener must combat.

The control offered for each is the one we have found to be the most economical and effective, but we cannot guarantee results, for method of application, weather conditions, etc., always produce varying results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Proportions to 90 gals.</th>
<th>Proportions to 1 gal.</th>
<th>General Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arborvitae and other Coniferous Evergreens</td>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td>Arsenate of Lead Black strap or other cheap mollases</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>3 tablespoons</td>
<td>2-3 tablespoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hemispherical or other scale</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>2 quarts</td>
<td>2-3 tablespoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td>Red spider</td>
<td>Wettable sulfur</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
<td>6 tablespoons</td>
<td>2 gals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mealy bug</td>
<td>Nursery Volck</td>
<td>2 gals.</td>
<td>1/2 cup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa</td>
<td>Horn-tail caterpillar</td>
<td>See Arborvitae; Bagworm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Lice</td>
<td>nicotine sulphate Soap</td>
<td>1 pt.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrif</td>
<td>Bordeaux Mixture</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>1/2 pt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotoneaster Crataegus Pyracantha</td>
<td>Lacebug</td>
<td>Nursery Volck</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>5 tablespoons</td>
<td>1/2 teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogwood</td>
<td>Borer</td>
<td>Burlap or heavy paper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>Leaf beetle</td>
<td>Arsenate of Lead nicotine sulphate Soap</td>
<td>3 lbs.</td>
<td>3 tablespoons</td>
<td>1/2 pt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>See Arborvitae; Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Crab</td>
<td>San José scale</td>
<td>Lime-sulfur, Dry Oil emulsion</td>
<td>12-15 lbs.</td>
<td>9-12 tablespoons</td>
<td>12 tablespoons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td>See Arborvitae; Bagworm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>Leaf-miner</td>
<td>Bordeaux Mixture</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>6 tablespoons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyhocks</td>
<td>Red spider</td>
<td>See Boxwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td>See Arborvitae; Bagworm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mites</td>
<td>Nursery Volck nicotine sulphate Soap</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>5 tablespoons</td>
<td>1/2 teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac</td>
<td>San José scale</td>
<td>See Flowering Crab; scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust</td>
<td>Borer</td>
<td>Carbon disulphide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>See Flowering Crab; scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox</td>
<td>Flea beetle</td>
<td>nicotine sulphate Soap</td>
<td>1/2 pt.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>1/2 teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaf-spot</td>
<td>Bordeaux Mixture</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>6 tablespoons</td>
<td>1/2 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mildew</td>
<td>Arsenate of Lead</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>2 tablespoons</td>
<td>1/2 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>Lice</td>
<td>nicotine sulphate Soap</td>
<td>1/2 pt.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrif</td>
<td>See Juniper; Mites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black-spot</td>
<td>Bordeaux Mixture</td>
<td>6 lbs.</td>
<td>8 tablespoons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce</td>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td>See Arborvitae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td>Caterpillar</td>
<td>Bagworm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
<td>Leaf-roller</td>
<td>Arsenate of Lead</td>
<td>2 lbs.</td>
<td>2 tablespoons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>See Flowering Crab; scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yucca</td>
<td>Bug</td>
<td>Pyrethrum soap solution</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spray last of May and every 2 weeks until last of July. Where only a few, pick and burn.

Use as dormant spray. In extreme cases use summer spray of Nursery Volck.

Do not apply in wet weather or in very hot sun.

Spray twice.

Begin May 15, continue until all disappear.

Spray 3 times at two-week intervals beginning May 15.

Protect from below ground to heavy branches. Do not tie too tight.

Dormant spray.

In extreme cases use summer spray of Nursery Volck.

Begin late spring and spray every 2 to 3 weeks.

Inject in holes and plug with putty. Cut and burn all highly infested trees.

Spray in early spring; always apply in early morning. Brush adults into pan of water covered with kerosene film.

If arsenate of lead is added use an equal quantity of hydrated lime.

When they collect on trunk remove and destroy.

Follow directions on commercial product.

Popular Plants Sure to Please Progressive Southern Planters

Magnolia stellata. Starry Magnolia. Snowy white, fragrant flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across, appear before the leaves and have narrow petals in the form of a star. Grows from 10 to 12 feet high.


Vitex Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. A tall shrub with fragrant foliage and pale lilac flowers from July to late autumn.

Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc.

Thrift Highway

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA