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Mayfair Nurseries
BERGENFIELD, N.J.

POT GROWN 
ROCK PLANTS AND ALPINES

PRICE 25 cents
Upper left: Dianthus alpinus.
Center left: Calluna vulgaris.
Lower left: Iris cristata.

Upper right: Veronica flexuosa nana
Center right: Dianthus deltoides
Lower right: Dianthus neglectus.
MAYFAIR NURSERIES

were established solely for the growing and propagating of the rock plants and alpines, in order to
insure the American gardener a source of supply for these unusual and interesting little gems,
also to give them the necessary help and advice pertinent to this subject.

Read this little catalog very carefully and attentively, and you will find a solution for every
problem that may present itself in the planting of the rock garden. Should you not find the infor¬
mation wanted, write to us in care of our Service Department, and we will endeavor to solve it to
your satisfaction.

ROCK GARDEN—WALL GARDEN—BOG GARDEN

We specialize in these various forms of garden designing and planting. My staff is one of the
most efficient maintained for this purpose. This is their only work, to design and build artistic
and original Rock Gardens, Wall Gardens and Bog Gardens. The best proof we can offer as to our
ability lies in work we have already accomplished. We have built rock gardens in the States of
New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Delaware. I shall be glad to obtain permission for inter¬
ested parties to visit these gardens and escort them personally.

A life time guarantee on the construction work is given with every contract, and the
plants are guaranteed for one year.

THE GARDEN AT MAYFAIR

This is where Mr. Catalog Maker dare not follow me. His advice has always been sound, I like
him and respect him, but I think he has enough to do arranging the pictures and taking care that
the numbers correspond with the proper varieties. I want to be alone to talk of it and I will not
follow any set of rules to do it.

I have built and rebuilt most of it with my own hands. The red sandstone wall was finished a
year ago this Winter, and the small terrace garden, facing the office, the following Spring. The wall
was planted as the work progressed and I had set in Daphnes, Creeping Junipers, Dwarf Maples
and many other plants which according to all orthodox rules cannot and should not be planted
in the wall; heather, for instance. Do not think that I planted them with a doubt as to their sur¬
vival. I knew they would grow, but I did not know how well, hence my impatience and expectancy
for Spring to come.

An entire year has passed and a small volume could be written on the results obtained. It will
suffice to say that the plants I have mentioned above thrive and bloomed better than similar
subjects planted elsewhere in the rock garden. Shrubby Veronicas of New Zealand and other
doubtfully hardy shrubs requiring protection when grown in the rock garden, came through in
splendid shape without covering. The shrubby Western Pentstemons: P. Rupicola, P. Davidsoni,
P. Menziesi, did not show any sign of weakening after blooming as often happens in rock gardens
of our latitudes. The Lewisias were marvelous. The true alpines assumed the compact cushiony
effect they have in their screes, moraines or mountainous cliffs. The lovely and difficult Litho¬
spermum Prostr. Heavenly Blue although planted on the easternside of the wall as a tiny cutting
bloomed profusely and is now a large plant. If it came through last Winter as a cutting I am certain
it will stay with me now.

The terrace garden formed of little walls one foot high has also proven a success.

In the wild garden (there one must be careful where one steps) there are all sorts of minute gems
awaiting Spring to greet its first warm days: Anemones, Hepaticas, Sanguinarias, Trilliums,
Mertensias, Shortias, Mayflowers—Clubmosses and later, Lady’s Slippers, Azaleas, Irises, Bunch¬
berries, Partridgeberries, Quaker-Ladies, etc.
The rock garden has been remodeled entirely with mountain limestones all moss grown, eroded by countless centuries of rains, frosts and winds. They give the garden the aspect of natural reality and the waterfall adds its song to make it a living picture. In mixing the compost when rebuilding it, I have used 1/2 grit instead of 1/3, reducing the leaf mold and loam to 1/4 each. The result has been very satisfactory. The plants have suffered much less than usual during the past Summer which was very dry and no damping off happened during the Fall rains. I am not covering the garden with salt hay as I usually do, the plants having made close, matted growth, a sure sign that they must have a healthy and strong root system, their own foliage will furnish the necessary protection.

The garden is open to every lover of plants and you need not feel under any obligation to buy when visiting the Nursery.

ORDER EARLY PLEASE—We cannot urge too strongly the necessity of ordering early. While our plants are of the same quality and size our stock on many varieties may run short.

When ordering, please print name and address clearly.

In making out your order be sure to add a few species in substitution in case we are short on some varieties wanted.

SUBSTITUTION—We shall substitute equally choice or superior varieties for plants which we cannot supply—unless SPECIFIC ORDERS are given to the contrary.

QUALITY OF STOCK—It has been the policy of Mayfair Nurseries to grow rock plants in pots. This method endows the plants with a sturdier constitution, better root system and better shipping qualities. All plants, however, cannot be grown satisfactorily in this manner owing to various characteristic traits such as coarse root system, creeping habit and very often the intense dislike of some plants to pot culture.

All plants of weedy habits, unsatisfactory appearance and of poor gardening value, have been eliminated from this catalog. The stock is carefully grown and selected for shipment.

All plants are labeled true to name and if any error occur, I shall be glad to rectify it.

NOVELTIES—New plants of recent introduction and real merit are printed in bold characters—these have been tried for hardiness, foliage and flowering qualities and will (we are certain) cause you great delight and pleasure. Note them by the asterisk (*).

A charge of 25c per copy is made for this catalog. This sum is reimbursable upon receipt of first order for plants. When remitting, deduct 25c from the total amount.

SPECIAL COLLECTION—For the beginner who is anxious to plant his rock garden with a choice variety of good rock plants, or the person desirous of making a gift to some rock garden beginner, we are offering besides the collections listed on pages 30, 31, 32, a collection of 33 different varieties of plants, 3 plants of a kind (100 plants) for $20.00. 50 plants in 16 varieties $10.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. This applies to all plant material purchased from us.
LOCATION—We are located in northern New Jersey and our climate is such as to test the extreme hardiness of all the varieties we list.

STOCK—Periodically inspected by State and Federal Supervisors. A certificate of inspection accompanies each order.

TERMS—“Cash-with-Order” F.O.B. Bergenfield. No packing charges. Remittances may be made by check or Post Office Money Order.

DELIVERY—As we do not pay the forwarding charges, may we suggest that if parcel post shipment is desired, 10% of the total value of the order be added. If postage paid when shipped is less than the sum received for it, we will make up the difference by adding plants to the order.

We do not solicit orders for less than $1.00.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE IN TRANSIT—All goods are shipped at purchaser's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding company.

All other claims must be made direct to our office within five days of receipt of goods.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

No. 1—Common garden soil—light and well drained.
No. 2—1/3 loam—1/3 sand and gravel—1/3 leaf mold—suits most rock plants.
No. 3—Bog Plants—moist situation—1/3 peat—1/3 leaf mold or decayed turf—1/3 good loam.
No. 4—Wood Plants—acid loam—2/3 leaf mold (oak, beech, conifers, decayed leaves)—1/3 loam—avoid lime.
No. 5—Alpines—Moraine culture—dig pocket 1½ ft. deep, fill 1 ft. with 1” or 1½” broken stones—balance filled with 2/3 coarse gravel and 1/3 leaf mold and loam.

Letter “E”—following cultural number means exposed to full sun.

“L”—following cultural number means 1/2 shade or morning sun, or shelter from burning midday or afternoon sun.

“S”—following cultural number means shade—northern exposure.

“M”—following cultural number means to be grown with other plants, so roots may run together—preferably plants of same height.

Example: Linaria Hepaticaefolia No. 4 LM—Acid loam—semi-shade, planted with Sedum Ternatum or any other dwarf plant requiring same exposure.

While these cultural directions are the results of observation made and believed to be best suited for the different rock plants, the man or woman willing to experiment will find many thrills, successes and failures in trying other means. We repeat again that these directions are general in their scope, and meant to suit general locations.
ACHILLEA — Compositae (Yarrow)—Common soil.

100 *Argentea*—Pure white silvery foliage, white flowers.................. 1E 4” 75c $6.25
101 *ageratifolia*—Silvery grey foliage; white flowers; yellow eye; good plant for walls and dry places. ................................................. 2 5” 50c 4.25
102 *tomentosa* (Woolly Yarrow)—Compact woolly tufts of cut foliage; June till Fall; yellow .......................................................... 1E 6” 35c 3.00
103 *Umbellata*—A beautiful plant with pure silver white foliage, delicately cut and neat; pure white flowers; rare ..................... 1E 6” 75c 6.25

AETHIONEMA—Cruciferae (Lebanon Candytuft)—Common soil.

104 *grandiflorum*—Bushy grower, glaucous foliage, graceful racemes of rosy blossoms ................................................................. 1E 10” 50c 4.25
105 *Iberideum*—A dwarf species with fine white flowers; new; fine for walls. ......................................................................................... 1E 4” 50c 4.25
106 *pulchellum*—Prostrate and beautiful; soft, rose ........................................ 1E 6” 50c 4.25
107 *schistosum*—Compact grower; erect; rosy pink ..................................... 1E 6” 50c 4.25

All these need sharp drainage and full exposure to sun; good for wall.

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ALYSSUM—Cruciferae (Madwort)—Ordinary soil. Fine for wall.

108 *montanum*—A dwarf prostrate kind with grey foliage and yellow flowers. May-August ................................................................. 1E 4” 50c 4.25
109 *saxatile compactum* (The Gold Dust)—A solid sheet or cataract of pure yellow in early Spring ...................................................... 1E 10” 35c 3.00
110 *serpyllifolium*—Similar to Montanum; compact and neat ................... 1E 4” 50c 4.25
111 *Spinosum*—Shrubby; spiny little gem completely covered with tiny white flowers; choice; June, July (See Illustration above)

ANDROSACE—Primulaceae (Rock Jasmine)—Alpine compost.

112 *Lanuginosa Leichtlini*—Pinkish white, bright red eye, silvery foliage, good grower; trailing; blossoms all Summer..................... 2 3” 50c 4.25
113 *primuloides*—Pink lilac bunch of flowers; deeper eye, woolly rosettes of foliage, forming solid cushion .......................................... 2L 4” 50c 4.25
114 *sarmentosa*—Similar to above, smaller leaves. (See Illustration inside back cover) ............................................................... 2L 4” 50c 4.25
115 *sarmentosa chumbyi*—Like Sarmentosa, with crimson eye............. 2L 4” 75c 6.25

ANEMONE—Ranunculaceae (Windflower)—Good soil.

116 *hupehensis*—The crowning glory of the Autumn garden, beautiful “Rose du Barry” flowers poised on 12-18” stems, very charming; blooms for a long time. (See Illustration Page 25.) 4L 15” 50c 4.25
Arabis Rosea

117 *pulsatilla* (The Pasqueflower)—A silky bud, opening its purplish petals radiating from a center of gold in the cold bleak days of April. Plant in masses.

118 *pulsatilla rubra*—Wine red form of above (See Hepatica for Anemone hepatica.).

**ANTENNARIA**—Compositae—Dry soil, sunny, good for wall and path.

119 *umbrinella*—Silvery foliage, compact ground cover; white flowers.

120 *dioica rosea*—Similar to above, larger leaves; pink bud; white flowers.

121 *Neo Dioica*—As above, still smaller leaves; a little gem.

**AQUILEGIA**—Ranunculaceae (Columbine)—Ordinary soil.

122 *alpina*—Charming dwarf; blue and white; fine foliage.

123 *canadensis*—Our native clear red and yellow.

124 *flabellata*—Lovely blue grey foliage, soft white.

**ARABIS**—Cruciferae (Rockcress)—Ordinary soil. All good for walls.

126 *alpina*—One of our best and most profuse Spring bloomers; fragrant; fine for wall.

127 *alpina florepleno*—Double variety of the above.

128 *Kellereri*—A real choice Arabis; grey foliage, dwarf; white

129 *procurens*—Mat forming type, very dwarf with dark green, shiny leaves in rosettes; white.

131 *Rosea Mayfair Hybrid*—A very floriferous species with solid pink flowers. A great improvement over the old A. rosea.

132 *Sturi*—Similar to Procurens, but with smaller foliage and smaller flowers; white.

**ARENARIA**—Caryophyllaceae (Sandwort)—Sandy soil.

133 *caespitosa*—A moss-like ground cover, studded with innumerable tiny white flowers; fine for steps and path.

134 *juniperina*—A compact grower with tiny branches resembling Juniper foliage; white.

135 *montana*—A plant that everyone should have. Forms large mats of trailing deep green foliage with large white flowers; fine on wall or over large rocks.

**ARMERIA**—Plumbaginaceae (Sea Thrift)—Sandy soil; sun.

136 *alpina* (Thrift of the Alps)—Tufty grower, sending long stems topped with a head of clear rose flowers.

137 *laucheana*—A dwarf and improved form of Maritima, forming neat cushion of grass-like leaves; carmine.

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<th>Cul-</th>
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138 maritima—Larger edition of laucheana; pink flower heads.
139 *Six Hills Hybrid—A new variety; cross of Caespitosa and Alpina; dwarf and compact, large rose pink; everblooming.

ARTEMISIA—Compositeae (Wormwoods)—Ordinary soil.
140 *Frigida (The "Arctic Wormwood")—My name for it is "Silver Cloud." A wonderful plant for any use. Aromatic. Yellow flowers. Wants a dry spot. Fine on wall.

ARRHENATHERUM—Gramineae—Ordinary soil.
141 *Bulbosum Variegatum—Dwarf form of ribbon grass, with white and green stripes.

ASPERULA—Rubiaceae (Woodruff).
142 odorata (The Sweet Woodruff)—Emits a sweet hay fragrance when dried. A neat ground cover for shady places. Aromatic.

ASTER—Compositeae—Common soil.
143 alpinus—Charming dwarf Spring flowering Aster with clear lavender flowers set one to a stem; profuse bloomer. (See Illustration above)
144 *Mauve Cushion—Mat forming type, rapid grower; large size mauve flowers in large numbers; one of the latest bloomers in the rock garden. October and November.

AUBRIETIA—Cruciferae (False Wallcress).
145 deltoidea—A good plant for ground cover or to plant in wall. Early Spring bloomer; violet colored flowers; trim after blooming.
146 Fire King—Compact grower; masses of bright crimson flowers
147 *White Wells Gem—Beautiful variety with large soft pink flowers.

BELLIS—Compositae (Wild European Daisy)—Common soil.
148 *Rotundifolia Coerulescens—A most dainty rock plant; resembles the flowers you see in books. Too dainty to be real. Pale lavender blue with pale yellow center. Blooms Spring, Summer and Fall. Plant in masses.

BRUCKENTHALIA—Ericaceae (Bushy Heather)—Peaty soil.
149 *Spicilifolia—A compact little bush, upright dwarf and evergreen. Hardier than most Heathers, with delightful heads of clear pink flowers ending each branch; a rare gem; grows well in sun or semi-shade.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price Each</th>
<th>Per Ten</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALAMINTHA—Labiatae (Calamint)—Ordinary soil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>150 <strong>alpina</strong>—Mat forming plant, aromatic foliage; light violet spikes of flowers. Steady bloomer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALLUNA—Ericaceae (The Heathers)—Peaty soil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>151 <strong>vulgare</strong> (The Scotch Heather)—Fine, rose colored flowers; good. (See Illustration inside front cover)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<tr>
<td>152 <strong>vulgatissima aurea</strong>—Golden form of the above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<tr>
<td>153 <strong>pygmaea</strong>—A pigmy Scotch Heather; free bloomer and hardy; very prostrate and compact; carmine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<tr>
<td>154 <em>Vulgare Nana</em> (The Cushion Heather)—A moss-like plant, deep green, firm and compact. Roots as it creeps. An excellent and exquisite rock plant. Rosy pink blossoms; June. Large plants $2.00.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAMPANULA—Campanulaceae (Bellflowers).</td>
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<tr>
<td>156 <strong>carpatica</strong>—A good plant where space has to be filled; blooms all Summer; large blue bells in profusion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>35c</td>
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<tr>
<td>157 <strong>carpatica alba</strong>—White form of the above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>35c</td>
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<tr>
<td>158 <strong>Gargarica</strong>—In my opinion, the most satisfactory of all the Alpine Bellflowers. The plant is a solid mass of clear lavender blue stars, opening day after day for over two weeks in June. Stands sun, but flowers last longer in lightly shaded position. (See Illustration inside back cover)</td>
<td>2L</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<td>159 <strong>muralis portenschlagiana</strong>—The true form, deep violet blue; dwarf, forming large mats once established; easy; very floriferous; Mrs. Wilder calls it “a real delight,” so do I. (See Illustration outside back cover)</td>
<td>2L</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<td>160 <strong>pusilla</strong>—Another little witch, creeps and blooms all over. Cut some flowers off if you care to keep it; pale blue</td>
<td>2LM</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<td>161 <strong>rotundifolia</strong> (The Blue Bells of Scotland)—Cheerful and bright; fine in wall</td>
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<td>CERASTIUM—Caryophyllaceae—Common soil.</td>
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<td>162 <strong>columnae</strong>—A very small choice form of C. tomentosum</td>
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<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<tr>
<td>163 <strong>tomentosum</strong>—Some may think it a weed, but if you have an odd corner to fill, or room on your wall, by all means plant it. The foliage is silvery white and the flowers are white and delightfully fragrant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHIERANTHUS—Cruciferae.</td>
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<td>164 <strong>allioni</strong>—Rich orange red flowers in abundance, very fragrant. A good plant for the wall</td>
<td>1E</td>
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<td>CHrysanthemum—Compositae.</td>
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<td>165 <strong>arcticum</strong>—Another late bloomer, forming dense mats covered with big white daisies on 4&quot; stems; October</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>CORNUS—Cornaceae (Dwarf Cornell)—Wood loam.</td>
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<td>166 <strong>canadensis</strong>—A dwarf creeping Dogwood; will do well along brook or spring</td>
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<td>CORYDALIS—Papaveraceae (Fumitory)—Leaf mold and loam.</td>
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<td>167 <strong>glauca</strong>—A biennial that never leaves your garden. Neat and ferny, bluish foliage with small, pretty yellow and red or pink flowers all Spring and Summer long. Plant near large rocks or boulders for effect</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>35c</td>
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<td>168 <strong>lutea</strong>—If you have a shady corner to brighten up, plant it. It blooms all Summer long till frost. Graceful and neat ferny foliage; yellow flowers. Best in shady wall</td>
<td>4L</td>
<td>8&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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<tr>
<td>169 <strong>cheilanthifolia</strong>—A new species and one of the best, with pretty fern-like fronds and clear yellow flowers</td>
<td>4L</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>50c</td>
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DAPHNE—Thymelaceae (Garland Flower).

170 cneorum—Evergreen little shrub, invaluable in all rock gardens; always neat. Has small, dark green leaves and clusters of rose red flowers in Spring and Fall; very fragrant. Wants half shade. Specimen clumps, 12 to 15” spread. Culture Height Each Ten

DAPN—8-10” $1.00 B & B 12-15” 2.50

DELPHINIUM—Ranunculaceae (Larkspur)—Ordinary soil.

171 chinensis—Dwarf form of border perennial; lovely. Comes in various shades of blue and white. Culture Height Each Ten

DIANTHUS—Caryophyllaceae (Pinks).

172 alpinus—A lovely little Alpine pink with dark, glossy leaves and large, carmine spotted crimson flowers. Give it leafmold, grit and half shade and it will grow and stay with you. (See Illustration inside front cover) Culture Height Each Ten

173 acaulis—Another Alpine Pink. Dwarf, lovely soft rose. Culture Height Each Ten

174 arenarius—If you want a solid mat of low greyish green foliage covered with fragrant, fringy blossoms, this is the plant. Culture Height Each Ten

175 arvenensis—A very dwarf form of Cheddar Pink. Compact and choice; pretty in wall. Culture Height Each Ten

176 *Brevicaulis—The Cushion Pink forms a round, compact mat of bluish grey leaves studded with fine pink blossoms. Culture Height Each Ten

177 caesius (The Cheddar Pink)—A good rock plant, fragrant and very prolific; grey foliage and pink flowers. (See Illustration below) Culture Height Each Ten

178 caesius nanum compactus—As the name implies, it is a very close and compact growing variety of Caesius, and the flowers are just as fragrant. Culture Height Each Ten

179 caesius florepleno—Double flowering form of the above. Culture Height Each Ten

Dianthus Caesius
BERGENFIELD, N. J.

180 deltoides (The Old-fashioned Maiden Pink)—Good ground cover and very floriferous. (See Illustration inside front cover)

181 *Neglectus—This Pink has probably come from the gardens of the Gods; it has all the qualities a Pink should have, and more; very dwarf. The flowers are a brilliant cherry salmon, the reverse is buff; tiny grass-like leaves. Wants plenty of grit. (See Illustration inside front cover)

182 *Neglectus Barbatus—A new hybrid raised by us; stronger and easier than Neglectus, also more floriferous. The flowers bunched four and more to each stalk, covering the foliage entirely. Same color as Neglectus. (See Illustration above)

183 segueri—Begins blooming in September, erect grower and very floriferous; bright pink.

184 spinulifolius—Very similar in growth to D. Neglectus. Pink flowers.

DICENTRA—Papaveraceae (Bleedingheart)—Wood loam.

185 eximia (The Everblooming Bleedingheart)—Bluish grey, ferny foliage; dainty carmine pink blossoms.

186 formosa (The Western Bleedingheart)—Similar to the above, the foliage is not so fringed and flowers are paler.

DRABA—Crucifereae (Whitlow Grass)—Fine in walls.

187 fladnizensis—Delightful ground cover similar to the above; rosettes smaller, not so hairy; spreads faster; white.

189 nivalis—A very early bloomer; white; a good plant. Wall.

190 olympica—The best of the lot, forming a very mossy turf and entirely covered in early Spring with golden blossoms.

191 *Repens—A charming dwarf carpeter with masses of yellow flowers; blooms Spring and Fall; fine for paths.

EPIGAEA—Ericaceae (Mayflower)—Wood loam.

192 repens (The Trailing Arbutus)—Evergreen creeper with beautiful rosy pink flowers in May; fragrant. Strong potted plants.

ERICA—Ericaceae (The Heathers)—Peaty wood loam.

193 carnea—Nodding red flowers along the stems; lovely foliage.

194 tetralix—A very compact silvery grey variety; choice, will grow in damp spots.

195 Mediterranean Hybrida—A choice Heather from Southern France; hardy and very early bloomer; March, April. Carmine

ERINUS—Cruciferae—Fine for walls.

196 alpinus—Charming and easy rock plant of neat habit. Seeds itself. Comes in white, pink or lilac.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dianthus Neglectus Barbatus</th>
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</table>
EUONYMUS—Celastrinae—Ordinary soil.

197 radicans kewensis—A charming and delightful little shrub; creeps and drapes itself over rocks; a useful plant, does well in sun or shade. Evergreen. ........................................... 1 2" 50¢ $8.25

FERNS—Polypodiceae—Wood loam.

198 adiantum pedatum (The Maidenhair Fern)—One of our most exquisite and graceful ferns.

199 asplenium ebeneum (The Ebony Spleenwort)—A true rock fern, slender and dwarf.

200 asplenium trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort)—A dainty little fern growing in crevices of shady rocks.

201 *Camptosorus Rhizophyllus (The Walking Fern)—A rare fern, hardy and evergreen. The leaves root at the tips and form new plants, whence the name.

202 *Pellaea Atropurpurea (Cliffbrake)—Another true rock fern; thrives on limestone rocks and requires very little soil; leaf-mold and sand. 6" 50¢ 4.25

GAULTHERIA—Ericaceae (Creeping Wintergreen)—Wood loam.

203 procumbens (The Partridgeberry)—Wood loam soil. Will thrive in sun or shade. 4 2" 35¢ 3.00

GENISTA—Leguminosae (Broom)—Sandy loam.

204 pilosa—A dense, low growing, tiny shrub for hot, dry sunny places; masses of yellow flowers in July. 1 6" $1.00 8.50

205 prostrata (Cytisus decumbens)—A beautiful, invaluable creeping shrub for the rock garden; blooms in June; yellow. Strong plants. 1E 3" 1.50 12.50

206 sagittalis—A very interesting species, peculiar winged stems; prostrate; yellow. 1 6" 75¢ 6.25

GENTIANA—Gentianaceae (The Gentians).

207 *Acaulis (The Stemless Gentian)—One of the most beautiful Alpines; evergreen glaucous foliage and large, intense, blue flowers. Our stock comes from a world-famed grower. Prefers a heavy loam, rich and sunny. Stock limited. (See Illustration inside back cover).

208 andrewsi (The Bottle Gentian)—Interesting native, hardy and easy. The flowers are of a beautiful blue and never open. September. 1-4 M 12" 35¢ 3.00

209 cruciata—Deep blue flowers in clusters; an easy kind and choice. July-August. 1 10" 50¢ 4.25

210 *Septemfida—A most reliable kind, prostrate and a sure bloomer, large sky blue flowers, July and August. 2M 4" 1.00 8.50

GERANIUM—Geraniaceae (Cranesbill)—Ordinary soil.

211 ibericum—A beautiful kind, lilac, blue flowers in profusion. Fine amongst large rocks. Limited stock. 1 12" 50¢ 4.25

212 sanguineum—A prostrate shrubby kind, with very neat foliage, forming mats and a steady bloomer; red. 1E 6" 35¢ 3.00

213 sanguineum album—White flowered species of the above. 1E 6" 35¢ 3.00

214 sanguineum lancastriense—A very rare form of Sanguineum, with pink flowers veined with red; dwarf and compact. 1E 4" 50¢ 4.25

GEUM—Rosaceae (The Avens)—Ordinary soil.

215 *Boressi—An improved variety similar to G. Heldrechi but more compact and floriferous. Blooms late Spring and Fall. As hardy as G. Heldrechi.

216 heldrechi—Beautiful plant, velvety tufts of leaves with beautiful orange red flowers 1" across. The hardiest of all the Geums. 1E 10" 50¢ 4.25

GLOBULARIA—Globulariaceae—Common soil.

217 cordifolia—A sub-shrub of merit, compact grower and creeper; will cover large rocks; lavender blue flower heads; June. 1E 4" 50¢ 4.25

219 nana—Another shrubby kind with very minute foliage; dark green and little round blue flower heads. One of the choicest alpine. 1L 2" 1.00 .50
GYPSOPHILA—Caryophyllaceae (Dwarf Babysbreath).

220 *Cerastoides—An exquisite little gem with red-veined white flowers. Choicest of the genus.......................... 1E 3” 35c $3.00
221 repens—An essential plant in the rock garden. Forms blue grey mats of foliage with white flowers; likes lime. Fine in wall........ 1E 4” 35c 3.00
222 repens rosea—Pink flowered kind of the above.......................... 1E 4” 35c 3.00
223 sundermani—Similar to Repens rosea; blooms more profusely........................................ 1E 4” 50c 4.25

HEDERA.

224 minima—I have only a limited stock of this rare gem. It is a tiny Ivy Bush; evergreen. 2 year plants............................... 1L 6” $1.50 ....
225 conglomerata—Similar to the above but with crinkly leaves. Also have a limited stock............................... 1L 6” 1.50 ....

HELIANTHEMUM—Cistaceae (The Sunroses)—Sandy soil. Choice plants for wall. Dry places.

226 croceum—Fine yellow flowers. (See Illustration inside back cover).......................................................... 1E 8” 35c 3.00
227 macranthum—Fine, creamy white, large flowers.......................... 1E 8” 35c 3.00
228 Fireball—Rich, brilliant scarlet.................................................. 1E 8” 50c 4.25
229 The Bride—Lovely white form.................................................. 1E 8” 50c 4.25

HEPATICA—Ranunculaceae (Wood Anemone)—Wood loam.

230 acutiloba (Pointed-leaves Hepatica)—A beautiful native with blue flowers.................................................. 4 6” 35c 3.00
231 triloba (Our Wood Liverwort)—Similar to the above but rounded leaves. Blue, pale blue and white........................................ 4 6” 35c 3.00

HEUCHERA—Saxifragaceae (The Alumroot)—Ordinary soil.

232 sanguinea splendens—Coral rose bells on 12” stem in profusion .................................................. 1E 12” 35c 3.00
233 sanguinea alba—A white form of the above.................................................. 1E 12” 35c 3.00

HOUSTONIA—Rubiaceae (The Quaker Ladies).

234 coerulea—A little tiny mite you always will cherish. Covers itself for two months with porcelain blue flowers. It grows well in my wall but prefers slightly moist soil.......................... 1M 4” 35c 3.00
235 serpyllifolia—Same as above but creeps about.......................... 1M 4” 35c 3.00
HYDROGOTILE.

236 *Peduncularis—This is a most charming species for a ground cover with deep evergreen, delicately-lobed leaves barely 1/4" around............................................. 1L 1/8" 50c $4.25

HYPERICUM—Hypericeae (St. Johnswort)—Common soil.

237 coris—The rarest and best of the race; fine yellow flowers...... 1 4" 75c 6.25
238 fragile—A prostrate species equally choice; has yellow flowers also and blooms all Summer............................................. 1 4" 50c 4.25
239 gracile—Another choice kind with very fine arching stems, pale green leaves and yellow blossoms............................... 1 4" 50c 4.25
240 polyphyllum—Forms solid mats of bluish grey foliage and blossoms profusely all Summer; yellow............................... 1 6" 50c 4.25
241 repens—A dwarf grower, quickly carpeting the ground; choice, yellow................................................................. 1 4" 50c 4.25

All these are excellent planted in and on the walls; also in paths.

Iberis Sempervirens

IBERIS—Cruciferae (Candytuft)—Ordinary soil.

243 sempervirens—The old-fashioned hardy Candytuft; evergreen and profuse bloomer; white. Trim after blooming .......... 1 12" 35c 3.00
244 corriefolia—A better, neater plant than Sempervirens........ 1E 8" 50c 4.25
245 *Sempervirens, "Little Gem”—Cannot add much more to its description; solid, compact, dwarf and exceedingly profuse. White ................................................................. 1 6" 50c 4.25

IRIS—Iridaceae—Common soil.

246 *Arenaria (The Sand Iris)—A dwarf golden treasure; easy and choice................................................................. 1 4" $2.50 ....
247 cristata—A creeping kind with beautiful flowers; porcelain blue and yellow; prefers leafmold; sun or semi-shade. (See Illustration inside front cover) ........................................... 4 4" 35c 3.00
248 gracilipes—To quote Mrs. Wilder, “the most precious of all the dwarfs for the rock garden.” Another gem from the garden of the Gods; beautiful, fragile. Blue flowers veined lilac...... 4L 8" 2.50 ....
249 minuta—The daintiest and smallest of the whole genus, a visitor from Japan. Flowers almost stemless, yellow with beautiful brown markings. Stock limited............................................. 4L 3" 5.00 ....
250 prismatica—Mrs. Wilder paints its picture better than I can do it. A lovely plant for moist places; blue......................... 3E 12" 50c 4.25
251 *pumila* (The true Crimean Iris)—Similar in all its forms to the Common Flag, dwarf foliage and large flowers in different shades of blue.................................

252 *setosa*—A rare Iris native of the Northeast; very dwarf and beautiful; blue........................................

253 *tectorum* (The Roof Iris of Japan)—A beautiful Iris with large Dresden blue flowers; the falls are crinkled along the edges...

254 *verna*—One of our choicest native. Beautiful pointed falls of a deep violet blue, gold and yellow marking; fragrant; dark evergreen foliage........................................

255 *perennis*—A dainty plant with round heads of blue flowers.....

256 *squarrosa*—A new introduction. A fine cover, compact, with beautiful finely cut leaves tinted bronze. Suited for path or walls.................................

257 *perennis*—A dainty plant with round heads of blue flowers.....

258 *rediviva*—Forms a rosette of leathery, narrow, deep green leaves, sending forth four or five soft pink flowers at the end of a short stem........................................

259 *oppositifolia*—An American rock plant from the Rockies; has long, thin leaves, dark green with red tips and heads of white flowers..........................

260 *Aequitriloba*—One of the most minute rock plants, forming a flat ground cover and studded with beautiful lavender flowers in profusion; steady bloomer. Paths and walls. (See Illustration above)..............................

---

**JASIONE—Campanulaceae (Sheep’s Scabious).**

255 *perennis*—A dainty plant with round heads of blue flowers.....

**LEPTINELLA—Compositeae—Common soil.**

256 *squarrosa*—A new introduction. A fine cover, compact, with beautiful finely cut leaves tinted bronze. Suited for path or walls.................................

---

**LEONTOPODIUM—Compositae (Edelweiss)—Common or chalky soil.**

257 *alpinum*—Give it plenty of crushed limestone, a little soil and full sun and it will grow like a weed. Plant it in your wall or in a crevice. ........................................

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**LEWISIA—Portulacaceae (Bitterroot)—Common soil.**

258 *rediviva*—Forms a rosette of leathery, narrow, deep green leaves, sending forth four or five soft pink flowers at the end of a short stem........................................

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**LINARIA—Scrophulariaceae (Toadflax)—Common soil.**

260 *Aequitriloba*—One of the most minute rock plants, forming a flat ground cover and studded with beautiful lavender flowers in profusion; steady bloomer. Paths and walls. (See Illustration above)..............................
262 *Hepaticaefolia—A neat and pretty ground cover, with light blue flowers; suitable for path or shady places. ......................... 4LM 1/2" 35c $3.00
263 pilosa (Pallida)—Good ground cover or wall plants, has beautiful furry foliage and large, pale helio flowers. ......................... 1 3" 35c 3.00
LINNEA—Caprifoliaceae (Twinflower)—Wood loam.
264 *Borealis Americana—Another little native fairy, delightfully pretty, creeps about and sends forth a flower stem ending with two crimson pink pendulous bells; fragrant. .......................... 4L 3" 50c 4.25
LINUM—Linaceae (Alpine Flax)—Ordinary soil.
265 flavum (The Yellow Flax)—Valued for its yellow blossoms in July and August. ................................................................. 1E 8" 35c 3.00
266 perenne—A tall kind, but very graceful; pretty blue flowers. Blooms Spring, Summer and Fall. .............................. 1 12" 35c 3.00
LITHOSPERMUM—Boraginaceae (Gromwell).
261 Prostratum Heavenly Blue—A beautiful trailing plant of compact growth with a multitude of deep gentian blue flowers throughout late Spring, Summer and Fall. Thrives best in partial shade planted in a compost of acid leaf mold and sand mixed in equal proportions. Good drainage. .................. 3" $1.00 8.25
LOBELIA—Campanulaceae—Moist ground. Acid.
267 cardinalis—The Cardinalflower of our bogs. Spikes of red flowers in Summer. ............................................................... 3 18" 35c 3.00
MAZUS—Scrophulariaceae—Common soil.
268 pumilio—The true form. A very dwarf creeper with small, pale lavender flowers; pretty. .............................. 1 1" 35c 3.00
MERTENSIA—Boraginaceae (The Bluebells).
269 virginica—Our beautiful native; has arching sprays of azure blue bells. .......................................................... 4L 12" 35c 3.00
MITCHELLA—Rubiaceae (Partridgeberry)—Wood loam.
270 repens—A native creeper, evergreen and neat, with twin pink flowers and bright red berries in Fall and Winter. Sun or shade 4M 1" 35c 3.00
MUEHLENBECKIA—Polygonaceae—Common soil.
271 nana—A very dwarf shrub, barely 1” high with very small, round leaves and bright red and brown stems; tiny yellow flowers. Path and wall. .......................................................... 1M 1" 35c 3.00
NEPETA—Labiateae (Rock Mint)—Common soil.
272 mussini—A good rock plant with silvery foliage and lavender blue flowers. This is the true form. .......................... 1 9" 35c 3.00

Mertensia Virginica
NIEREMBERGIA—Solanaceae (Cupflower).
273 *rivularis*—A beautiful rock plant; blooms profusely; white. Late Summer and Fall. 1 3” 35c $3.00

PACHYSANDRA—Euphorbiaceae (Japanese Spurge).
274 *terminalis*—A fine evergreen ground cover for growing under trees. Sun or shade. 1-4 6” 35c 3.00

PAPAVER—Papaveraceae (Poppies)—Common soil.
275 *Alpinum*—A very choice charming little gem of a Poppy. Wants plenty of sun and grit. Plant it on or in your wall. 2E 4” 50c 4.25

PENTSTEMON—Scrophulariaceae—Ordinary soil.
276 *Rattani Minor*—A dwarf species with beautiful sky blue flowers; very fragrant; makes clumps in short time. 1E 3” 50c 4.25

277 *Rupicola*—One of the best of the Alpine Pentstemons. Dwarf, prostrate, bushy trailer with large, rose pink, red or light purple flowers. Does well in wall. In fact, all the Pentstemons will thrive there. 2E 3” 75c 6.25

PHLOX—Polemoniaceae—Beautiful on top of walls.
278 *amoena*—A neat plant, dwarf and different. Blooms later than the Mountain Pink. Rosy flowers in profusion. Dark evergreen foliage. 1-4 6” 35c 3.00
Primula, Auricula

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<th>Code</th>
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PHYTEUMA—Campanulaceae—Gritty soil

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PLUMBAGO—Plumbaginaceae (Leadwort)—Common soil.

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POLEMONIUM—Polemoniaceae (Jacob's-ladder)

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POTENTILLA—Rosaceae (The Cinquefoils)—Sandy soil.

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PRIMULA—Primulaceae (Primroses).

298 auricula—Smooth, fleshy, light green leaves in rosettes; will thrive most anywhere. Prefers light shade. Flowers in various shades from yellow to claret. (See Illustration Page 18) ..........

299 bulleyana—A Chinese Bog Primrose, similar to Bessiana. Flowers orange yellow. .............................................................

300 cashmeriana—A really beautiful kind, with pale to deep lilac flowers in solid round heads; early. ...........................................

301 cortusoides—Very pretty and delicate looking Primrose with its soft crinkly leaves and bunches of deep rose flowers on thin stems. ...............................................................

302 denticulata—Similar to Primula cashmeriana with mealy leaves. ........................................................................

303 farinosa—A little fairy amongst the Primroses. The underside of leaves is covered with sulphury white powder and the pink lilac flowers are borne in bunches on frail stems. Blooms Spring and Fall. .................................................................

304 japonica—An effective and striking looking plant with flowers placed in tiers on long stalks. Colors from white to dark red. Does well in full sun with moisture at roots ........................................

305 polyantha (The Bunch Primrose)—Very easy and beautiful ................................................................

306 veris, Duplex—The old-fashioned Hose-in-Hose Primrose; quaint and charming ........................................

307 *Veris, Queen of Heaven—A true sky blue Primrose. ...........................................................................................

308 vulgaris (The English Primrose)—Yellow. ....................................................................................................................

PULMONARIA—Boraginaceae (Lungwort).

309 *Augustifolia Azurea—Vivid Gentian blue flowers in very early Spring; dark green foliage .................. 1 6” 50c 4.25

SANGUINARIA—Papaveraceae (Bloodroot).

310 canadensis—One of our most beautiful natives. Must be planted in masses for effect. Early Spring .......... 2L 4” 35c 3.00

SANTOLINA—Compositae (The Lavender Cotton).

311 chaemecyparissus incana—One of the most effective plants in the rock garden or wall. Beautiful foliage, silvery white, compact and always neat; aromatic ........................................ 1E 12” 35c 3.00

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Saponaria Ocymoides
SAPONARIA—Caryophyllaceae (Soapwort)—Common soil.

312 ocymoïdes—A beautiful, useful trailer for a hot exposure; pretty pink flowers in great profusion; blooms a long time.

(See Illustration Page 19).

SAXIFRAGA—Saxifragaceae (The Rockfoils)—Mixed soil.

One of the choicest and most interesting gems for the rock garden. Incrusted species; hard, leathery leaves with lime incrustations on the edges, forming rosettes lying flat on the ground. They all want very gritty soil with some lime rubbish mixed with it. The height given is for the flower spike or head.

313 aizoon—An easy growing kind with white flowers..................
314 *Aizoon Rosea—Deep pink form of the above, faster spreader..
315 aizoon baldensis—The smallest of our collection. A real gem, rosettes no bigger than a small pea, compact..............
316 brevifolia—Shorter leaves than Aizoon. White....................
317 cartilaginea—A trifle larger than Aizoon, with beautiful rosettes and pure white flowers; profuse bloomer..................
318 cotyledon X aizoon—A larger growing form of Aizoon, with fat rosettes, white..........................
319 crustata—Encrustations very prominent, silvery appearance, white..........................
320 hosti—A rare species with beautiful rosettes of narrow flat leaves..........................
321 engleri—Bluish green rosettes of long leaves; choice; white....
323 lingulata—Lovely blue grey rosettes; silvery edges and beautiful spray of white flowers..........
324 *MacNabiana—A kind that everyone will grow without trouble. Beautiful rosettes of medium size, heavily encrusted. Arching spikes of splendid white flowers spotted crimson. (See Illustration below).
325 *Pyramidalis—The most showy of all the saxifrages. Large pale green rosettes and enormous flower spikes of white flowers, speckled red. Very handsome.........
**SAXIFRAGA — MOSSY SECTION**

These prefer a semi-shaded situation and do not want lime; top dress after blooming; divide every second or third year. Bloom as profusely as the "Moss Pink" (Phlox Subulata).

| **326** *Bathoniensis** — One of the best red and fastest growers of the mossies; blooms in profusion. |
| **327** *Ceratophylla** (The Staghorn Saxifraga) — A reliable, mossy, will stand more sun and exposure than any; clear white flower and deep green foliage. |
| **328** *decipiens** — White. |

**VARIOUS OTHER SPECIES**

| **329** *sarmentosa**— A beautiful creeping kind with hairy variegated leaves and rose flowers. Contrary to all beliefs, it is hardy; wants moisture and slightly acid soil. Large plants. |
| **330** *virginensis**— A charming native with leathery dented leaves, sometimes copper colored. Sprays of white flowers. Will grow like a weed on a damp rock. |

**SEDUM—Crassulaceae (Stonecrops)—Mixed soil.**

| **331** *acre**— If you like yellow in Midsummer and a dwarf evergreen mat, order this. |
| **332** *album**— A thick, compact grower with good clear white flowers in profusion; fine in or on walls. |
| **333** *album minor**— Similar to the above but half as small as the type. |
| **334** *Arglicum**— Neat growing kind; grey leaves and rose flowers. True. |
| **335** *carneum fol. variegatum**— A compact growing kind; long pointed leaves veined white; pink. Rare. |
| **336** *Dasyphyllum**— One of the choicest of the Sedums; cushion of grey blue; little beads with soft rose flowers. For wall. |
| **337** *dasyphyllum glanduliferum**— Similar to above. Hairy. |
| **338** *ewersi**— Grey blue trailer with compact rosettes; terminating stems. |
| **339** *ewersi homophyllum**— A very dwarf form of Ewersi; only 2"; beautiful and rare. |
| **340** *Lydium**— A companion to Dasyphyllum, Anglicum and Nevi; blue grey with reddish stems. True. |
| **341** *Middendorffianum**— A very choice kind, forming neat little bushes of pretty dented leaves of bronzy green hue. |
| **342** *Middendorffianum diffusum**— A new introduction from Europe; similar to Middendorffianum, but neater; very rare. |
| **343** *Nevi**— You'll never take it for a sedum. A compact mass of the nearest greyish green tiny rosettes; a real acquisition. |
| **344** *Oregonum**— Grows like a little Japanese tree all twisted. Branches terminated with round fat leaves; turns red in Fall; yellow. |
| **345** *Pruiniatum Fosterianum**— Looks like a dwarf-creeping evergreen of blush grey foliage turning brownish red in Fall. |
| **346** *pulchellum**— A very neat native with foliage turning reddish in Fall; lavender pink. |
| **347** *rupestre**— An easy growing variety, spiny foliage and yellow flowers. |
| **348** *sexangulare**— Similar to acre; neater. |
| **349** *sieboldi**— An aristocrat. Forms a beautiful fan-shaped spray of stems covered with opposite blue grey leaves edged with pink, terminated in October with brilliant pink flowers. |
| **350** *Sieboldi Variegata**— Same habit and growth as the above, but leaves are striped white; rare. |
| **351** *spectabile, Brilliant**— A tall growing kind valuable for its carmine mass of crimson flower heads in early Fall. |
| **352** *ternatum**— The Spring Stonecrop of Virginia. A neat growing species to place among your birdfoot violets, Hepaticas and Sanguinarias. |
SEMPERVIVUM—Crassulaceae (Houseleek)—Dry, sandy soils.

354 *arachnoideum (The Cobweb Houseleek)..............................................................................................................

355 alpinum—A very tiny little Houseleek, similar in habit to the
Cobweb Houseleek......................................................................................................................................................

356 arenarium—A very dwarf and small species. Spiny scales green
inside; red outside; rare..................................................................................................................................................

357 browni—A cousin of S. Tectorum, but more choice; rosettes are
smaller, leaves narrower and reddish outside..................................................................................................................

358 calcareum—A neat kind with sharp brown tips.......................................................... .......................... ..........................

359 doellianum—Neat grower; grey rosettes of hairy leaves, turning
red and closing in Fall; brick red..................................................................................................................................

360 fimbriatum—Somewhat similar to S. Doellianum; larger ro¬
settes; light rose..........................................................................................................................................................

361 glaucum—Fat rosettes, slightly hairy, grey blue; brown yellow
flowers.................................................................................................................................................................................

362 globiferum—Resembles little scaly globules.............................................................................

363 ciliatum rubrum—A beautiful hybrid with medium size ro¬
settes with long lashes or hair outlining each leaf. It is so red
on the first days of Spring that one would take it for a flower..

364 *Haussmanni—A very rare hybrid globular in shape densely
hairy of a grey blue, velvety appearance. Limited stock....... .......................... ..........................

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price Each</th>
<th>Per Ten</th>
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365 *Umbrinellum—Related to the globiferum group. The leaf¬
scales are pointed and narrow. Beautiful pale yellow flowers. 1E 6” 75c 6.25

366 *Tissieri—A most satisfactory garden type with 3/4” rosettes
ciliated around the edges and a neat grower........................................ .......................... ..........................

367 hirsutum—A very small and neat growing species; spiny ro¬
settes set close together.........................................................................................

368 laggeri—Compact grower, similar to S. Arachnoideum with cob¬
web and red tinted leaves outside; rose.........................................................

369 mettenianum—A large growing kind resembling S. Tectorum
but leaves more numerous; rosy flowers.............................................................

370 pittoni—A rare and beautiful plant; silver grey, velvet rosettes
and pale yellow flowers..........................................................................................

371 pulchellum—Similar to Calcareum, the appearance being of a
deeper blue and the points darker brown..........................................................

372 *Rubicundum—A beautiful species; large rosettes with pink
shading at the base of leaves............................................................................

374 tectorum (The Roof Houseleek)—An old reliable. Very large
rosettes..................................................................................................................

375 tectorum atroviolaceum—Form of Tectorum with outside
leaves shaded purple.........................................................................................

376 tectorum viridis—Enormous rosettes of velvety appearance,
light grey turning pink in the Fall..................................................................

377 *Triste—A rare kind with dark red or brown rosettes.............................

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We have in supplement to the above a number of varieties which we do not want to list, as we
are not satisfied as to their proper classification. They are all priced at $2.50 per ten.
SHORTIA—Diaspensiaceae (Oconee-bells)—Wood loam.

378 *Galacifolia—One of our most charming and delicate natives. Evergreen shiny leaves turning bronze in Fall, and pretty pinkish fringed bells in May. Strong plants only.  

379 *acaulis—Forms a compact, spiny cushion of light green, on which sit very tightly, pretty pink flowers.
380 *alpestris—A free bloomer and a dwarf compact grower; pure white. (See Illustration Page 22).
381 *maritima—Splendid grey foliage and Carnation-like white flowers. Plant it in your walls.
382 *pennsylvanicum—Our beautiful Rock Pink native; Mrs. Wilder calls it "one of the beauties of the family." Intense pink.
383 *shafta—A beautiful Fall bloomer; rosy pink.

SILENE—Caryophyllaceae (Catchfly)—Mixed soil.

379 *acaulis—Forms a compact, spiny cushion of light green, on which sit very tightly, pretty pink flowers.
380 *alpestris—A free bloomer and a dwarf compact grower; pure white. (See Illustration Page 22).
381 *maritima—Splendid grey foliage and Carnation-like white flowers. Plant it in your walls.
382 *pennsylvanicum—Our beautiful Rock Pink native; Mrs. Wilder calls it "one of the beauties of the family." Intense pink.
383 *shafta—A beautiful Fall bloomer; rosy pink.

THYMUS—Labiatae (The Thymes)—Ordinary soil. Fine on or in walls.

384 *azoricus—The true form, a dainty, shrubby species forming compact little bushes of light green foliage and rosy flowers.
385 *citriodorus (The Lemon-scented Thyme).
386 *Citriodorus Argenteus—Variegated form, silver and little green; fragrant; rare; strong plants.
387 *Citriodorus Aureus—Gold and green form of above. Strong plants.
388 *serpyllum album—A minute ground cover of first class; covers itself with pure white flowers.
389 *serpyllum coccineum—The red flowering form.
390 *serpyllum lanuguinosus (The Woolly Thyme)—A beautiful ground cover for contrast effect.
391 *Serpyllum coccineum splendens—Larger flowering form of Coccineum; an improved variety; a fast grower.
392 *Nitidus—A rare variety with very fine greyish foliage and purple flowers.

TUNICA—Caryophyllaceae—Ordinary soil.

393 *saxifraga—One of the easiest and most graceful of all the rock plants. Forms airy cloud of pink flowers from Midsummer until late Fall. (See Illustration above).

394 UMBILICUS Chrysanthus—A creeping Sempervivum forming great mats of small rosettes 1½" around; greyish blue and velvety; one of the best introductions in years. Yellow.

395 VACCINIUM—Ericaceae (Dwarf Mountain Cranberry).

395 *Vitisidaea—A tiny evergreen Cranberry with box-like leaves turning copper color in Fall and Winter. Pink flowers and bright red berries. Blooms Spring and Summer. Strong plants.
VALERIANA—Valerianaceae—Ordinary soil.

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VERONICA—Scrophulariaceae (Speedwell)—Ordinary soil.

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<td>400 incana</td>
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<td>402 pectinata rosea</td>
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<td>406 *Rupestris Flexuosa Nana</td>
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<tr>
<td>407 rupestris flexuosa rosea</td>
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<tr>
<td>408 *Saxatilis</td>
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<tr>
<td>409 teucrium Royal Blue</td>
<td>10”</td>
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<tr>
<td>410 teucrium trehani</td>
<td>10”</td>
<td>35c</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>411 *teucrium White Hybrid</td>
<td>10”</td>
<td>35c</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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</table>
VIOLA—Violaceae (Violets)—Mixed soils.

412 Apricot—A rare shade among the Violas; a good grower, and beautiful.

413 blanda—A white flowering variety. Fragrant.

414 *Gracilis—A true rock Violet, beautiful shade of violet. Our stock is of pure Alpine strain.

415 Jersey Gem—A beautiful Pansy Violet of royal purple, blooming profusely from late Spring to late Fall.


417 lutea—Gold colored variety.

418 odorata—The true English fragrant Violet.

419 pedata (The Birdsfoot Violet)—Large pale violet flowers.

420 *Pedata Bicolor—Exquisite form of the above, with the two petals above Royal purple, and the lower three a pale violet.

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<th>Culture</th>
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Aemone Hupehensis
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

We take a pardonable pride in our stock of Conifers and Evergreen Shrubs. Not only are those varieties herein listed entirely suited for the Alpine or Rock Gardens, but in addition, owing to their low stature, are more valuable than the taller sorts for plantings around the home grounds. They add that touch of vibrant pulsating life to the Winter garden that is not only charming and delightful but also really essential.

Our stock is of the very highest quality, transplanted at least twice and often three or four times, thus insuring that very healthy root condition which constitutes a prime necessity for all evergreens. Prices, except where otherwise noted, include balling and burlapping. In other words they are shipped, so dug and wrapped, that a good sized ball of earth around the roots is included.

ABELIA
—chinensis—A charming little shrub; semi-evergreen; continuous bloomer; small pink trumpets. 6-8" 3½" pots $1.00

ACER
—dissectum viridis (Dwarf Japanese Maple)—With finely cut leaves; a wonderful twisting tree for rock gardens; new growth is pinkish. 1A grafted stock. 15" to 18" 5.00
—dissectum atropurpureum—The foliage is crimson red and turns crimson as the season advances; choice specimen. 1A grafted stock 15" to 18" 6.00

AZALEA—Prefers wood loam soil, or other soil with humus.
—amoena (The Japanese Azalea)—Purplish red flowers in abundance with fine contrasting foliage. A delight in late April. 6" to 8" 8" to 10" 10" to 12" 1.25 1.50 2.25
—hinodegiri (The Red Japanese Azalea)—Flowers bright carmine pink, most effective in groups; fine companion to Amoena. Fine bloomer. 6" to 8" 8" to 10" 10" to 12" 1.30 1.75 2.50

BERBERIS
—buxifolia nana—A semi-evergreen dwarf shrub, very compact, resembles a dwarf Boxwood, but more interesting. Potted plants 1.00
—julianae—Evergreen; beautiful, spiny oval leaves and bright golden stems and thorns; has splendid yellow flowers; fine for background; semi-shade. Potted plants 1.25
—leavis—Evergreen. A rare Barberry from W. China; slow grower; dark green leaves above and grey beneath; yellow. Potted plants 1.00
—verruculosa—The handsomest after B. V. compacta; has little, crinkly holly leaves and fine, compact habit. Potted plants 1.50
—verruculosa compacta—A dwarfer type of the above; a real gem. Potted plants 2.50

COTONEASTER—Ordinary garden soil; fine spreading bushes.
—adpressa—A wonderful dwarf creeper; will drape itself over the rocks and trace their reliefs; pink flowers, followed by red berries. Potted plants 3" to 4" 1.50
—buxifolia—A compact shrub, with curiously twisted branches like a dwarf century-old Japanese tree; semi-evergreen. Potted plants
—horizontalis davidiana (The Rockspray)—Low and slow growing, spreading dark green foliage with red berries in the Fall. Lovely.
—microphylla (The Dwarf Rockspray)—Very small very dark green ovate leaves and dwarfer than the preceding variety.
—humifusa—Prostrate trailer. Lustrous dark green foliage; evergreen; fine to cover large rocks.
—microphylla—An evergreen variety with small, oval leaves; sprawling habit; masses of red berries in Fall and Winter.
—microphylla wheeleri—Fine variety of the above.
—salicifolia floccosa—A beautiful variety to creep over large rocks in background; with flowers, red berries.
—thymifolius—A finer-leaved species than C. Microphylla; a very choice subject; dwarf and slow growing.

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<td>12”</td>
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Juniperus Excelsa Stricta

JUNIPERUS (The Junipers)—Ordinary soils.
—chinensis sargenti (Sargent's Juniper)—A most valuable evergreen ground cover and rock plant; prostrate habit with fine green color.
—excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper)—Compact, pyramidal shape, grey green foliage; fine for accentuating or for contrasty effects.
—horizontalis sabina prostrata (Savins Creeping Juniper)—One of the neatest of the trailing Junipers, well adapted to rockgardens
—horizontalis douglassi (The Waukegan Juniper)—Long trailing branches with steel blue foliage and makes a most delightful contrast against rockwork. The very best of the Junipers. Fine Winter color.
—japonica (The Japanese Juniper)—A low and slow grower and a most welcome and valuable addition to the well-stocked rock garden. Most beautiful green, scaly leaves. Altogether a delight.

27
—sabina tamariscifolia (The Tamarisk Juniper)—Like the Waukegan Juniper, this variety is one of the best of the species. It is a flat spreading kind with a very fine soft texture; choice.

LEIOPHYLLUM (The Sandmyrtle)—Sandy wood loam soil; sun or shade.

—buxifolium—Very fine shrub with pinkish white flowers. Symmetrical and delightful spreading habit; small soft green leaves.

—prostratum (The Allegheny Sandmyrtle)—Somewhat similar to the above, perhaps even more choice. Blooms Spring and Fall.

PACHYSTIMA
—canbyi—A charming low (10") growing evergreen shrub with narrow toothed leaves; does well in shade; branches root as they go.

PICEA (The Spruces)—Ordinary soil.

—alba albertiana (Dwarf Alberta Spruce)—Very slow growing kind, compact and most desirable for small scale plantings. We have only a very limited stock of this rare little gem.

—excelsa pumila (Dwarf Norway Spruce)—A slow growing and very choice variety with deep green foliage; most interesting and useful.

PINUS—Ordinary soil.

—montana mughus (The Mugho Pine)—This variety forms a most attractive round topped bush and is equally suitable for rockery or for foundation plantings.

TAXUS (The Yews)—Ordinary garden soil.

—baccata adpressa erecta (The Shortleaf English Yew)—Delightful, upright, neat habit with stiff green foliage crowded on the branches. Fine.

—cuspidata brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew)—Broad, thick leaves of very dark green color. The Arnold Arboretum states that this is the most valuable of all dwarf evergreens.

TSUGA
—canadensis sargenti pendula—One of the rarest dwarf Weeping Hemlock. Very slow growing, compact and a beautiful subject in Japanese gardens or placed above large rocks.

—diversifolia (Rare Japanese Hemlock)—Compact and Curiously shaped.

VIBURNUM
—opulus nanum—A compact growing shrub related to the Snowball, but of exceedingly compact and floriferous habit.

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<td>12’’</td>
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<tr>
<td>10’’-12’’ spread</td>
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<td>24”-36’’ spread</td>
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<td>40”-48’’ spread</td>
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<td>6” to 9’’</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxus Cuspidata
For our friends’ convenience we have cross indexed plant names. The botanical equivalent here follows English name. Reference to preceding list will locate plant, its description and price.

Alpine Asters. Aster Alpinus
Alpine Pinks. Dianthus
Alpine Flax. Linum
Alpine Poppy. Papaver
Alum Root. Heuchera
Arctic Chrysanthemum. Chrysanthemum arcticum
Avens. Geum
Baby’sbreath (Dwarf). Gypsophila
Bell Flowers. Campanula
Bitter Root. Lewisia
Bleedingheart. Dicentra
Blood Root. Sanguinaria
Bluebells (Scotch). Campanula Rotundifolia
Bluebells (Virginia). Mertensia
Broom. Genista
Catchfly. Silene
Cranberry (Dwarf Mountain). Vaccinium
Cinquefoil. Potentilla
Cupflower. Nierembergia
Crimean Iris. Iris pumila
Candytuft. Iberis
Candytuft (Lebanon). Aethionema
Cranesbill. Geranium
Cliff brake Fern. Pellea
Cushion Pink. Dianthus Brevicaulis
Cheddar Pink. Dianthus Caesius
Cornel (Dwarf). Cornus
Cat’s-foot. Antennaria
Chalk Plant. Gypsophila
Columbine. Aquilegia
Cardinalflower. Lobelia Cardinalis
Dogwood (Dwarf). Cornus
Daisy (Wild). Bellis
Edelweiss. Leontopodium
False Mallow. Malvastrum
Fire Pink. Silene Pensylvanica
Fumitory. Corydalis
Gold Dust. Alyssum
Gentian. Gentian
Gentian (Stemless). Gentiana Acaulis
Gentian (Bottle). Gentiana andrewsi
Garland Flower. Daphne
House Leek. Sempervivum
Heather. Erica, calluna
Iris (Root). Iris tectorum
Iris (Sand). Iris arenaria
Japanese Spurge. Pachysandra
Jacob’s-ladder. Polemonium
Kenilworth Ivy. Linaria cymbalaria
Larkspur. Delphinium
Liverwort. Hepatica
Lungwort. Pulmonaria
Leadwort. Plumbago
Lavender Cotton. Santolina
Madwort. Alyssum
Maidenhair Fern. Ferns
Maidenhair Fern Spleenwort. Ferns
Mountain Pink. Dianthus deltoides
Mountain Pink. Phlox Subulata
Mayflower. Epigea
Oconeee Bells. Shortia
Pasqueflower. Anemone
Partridgeberry. Mitchella
Partridgeberry. Gaultheria
Poppies. Papaver
Primrose. Primula
Pyxie Moss. Pyxidanthera
Quaker Ladies. Houstonia
Soapwort. Saponaria
Sandwort. Arenaria
Seathrift. Armeria
Sheep’s Scabiose. Jasione
St. Johnswort. Hypericum
Sunrose. Helianthemum
Speedwell. Veronica
Stonecrops. Sedum
Spleenwort. Ferns
Snow-in-Summer. Cerastium
Striped Grass (Dwarf). Arrhenatherum
Rock Cress. Arabis
Rock Rose. Helianthemum
Rock Cress (False). Aubrietia
Rock Foils. Saxifraga
Rock Jasmine. Androsace
Rock Mint. Nepeta
Rock Pink. Silene Pensylvanica
Thymes. Thymus
Toadflax. Linaria
Twinflower. Linnaea
Violets. Viola
Walking Fern. Ferns
Wind Flower. Anemone
Wintergreen. Gaultheria
Woodruff. Asperula
Wood Anemone. Anemone
Wormwood. Artemisia
Yarrow. Achillea
Yarrow. Woolly. Tomentosa
HOW TO BUILD A "LIVING" WALL

People, in general, think that a wall must be made of cut stones, held together with mortar. You have, then, a very ordinary wall, a plain wall—a dead wall. If you have a wall to build and you want a beautiful living wall, build it according to the sketch, slanting each stone toward the center, and instead of using cement, use a compost made of one-third sandy loam and two-thirds leaf mold, one handful of sheep manure or bone meal to each pail of compost. Use dry and fill spaces between stones as you would concrete.

The dimensions given for width are minimum sizes, and wall may be made thicker if wanted. The thicker the better. A slant of two inches to a foot is enough to catch rain. Use rough flat stones if possible—sandstone is best medium, as it retains moisture longer.

**PLANTS FOR WALL**

Those marked with an * are for North and Northeast exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achillea (top)</th>
<th>Corydalis glauca</th>
<th>Pentstemon davidsoni</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aethionema</td>
<td>Dianthus</td>
<td>Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alyssum (top)</td>
<td>*Dicentra eximia</td>
<td>Potentilla aurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Androsace lanuginosa</td>
<td>Erysimum (top)</td>
<td>*Primula auricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antennaria</td>
<td>*Ferns</td>
<td>Santolina (top)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Aquilegia</td>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Saponaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabis</td>
<td>Gypsophila repens</td>
<td>Saxifraga Aizoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenaria Montana (top)</td>
<td>Helianthemum (top)</td>
<td>Saxifraga McNabiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armeria Maritima (top)</td>
<td>Hypericum</td>
<td>*Saxifraga Virginisensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artimesia frigida</td>
<td>Iberis (top)</td>
<td>Sedums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Asperula</td>
<td>Iris pumila (top)</td>
<td>Sempervivums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrieta</td>
<td>Iris tectorum (top)</td>
<td>Silene Alpestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Campanula Muralis</td>
<td>Leontopodium</td>
<td>Silene Maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Campanula pusilla</td>
<td>Lychnis</td>
<td>Silene Virginica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Campanula Rotundifolia</td>
<td>Malvastrum (top)</td>
<td>Thymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerastium (top)</td>
<td>Linaria cymbalaria</td>
<td>Tunica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheiranthus</td>
<td>Papaver</td>
<td>Veronica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Corydalis Lutea</td>
<td>Pentstemon rupicola</td>
<td>Viola Johnny-Jump-Ups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WALL**

25 Assorted Varieties, one of a kind, for .................................................. $ 5.00
(will plant a 10 ft. by 5 ft. wall)

50 Assorted Varieties, two of a kind, for .................................................. 8.50
(will plant a 25 ft. by 5 ft. wall)

100 Assorted Varieties, four of a kind, for ................................................ 15.00
(will plant a 50 to 60 ft. by 5 ft. wall)

The plants offered in these collections consist of potted cuttings, plants somewhat smaller than the standard stock but ideal for wall planting.
BUILD AN “OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY” WALK

FLOWERY PATHS

Why let grass and weeds grow in your stone path, or why build a concrete path in your garden? A beautiful and out of the ordinary walk is made of stepping-stones planted with low and dwarf compact little gems tracing, with delightful foliage and flowers, the crazy lines and zigzags your fancy has designed.

First, make a shallow trench the length and width of your path, from 8 in. to 10 in. deep. Fill and pack bottom with four inches of coarse gravel, broken stones or cinders. The balance should consist of good rich composts from your heap, or made of one-third loam and two-thirds leaf mold. Press your stepping-stones into it, making any design you wish. Water thoroughly to set stones firmly, then plant.

PLANTS FOR WALKS

Achillea tomentosa
Antennaria
Arabis Kellerei
Arabis sturi
Armeria laucheana
Asperula
Campanula muralis
Dianthus arvenensis
Dianthus brevicaulis
Drabas
Gypsophila cerastoides
Houstonia
Linaria aequitriloba
Linaria hepaticaefolia
Mazus
Mitchella repens
Muehlenbeckia
Potentilla aurea
Silene Acaulis
Thymes
Veronica caespitosa
Veronica repens
Veronica rupestris
Viola Johnny-Jump-Up
Leptinella squarrosa
Valerian arizonicus

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WALKS

25 Assorted Varieties for...................................................... $ 6.25
50 Assorted Varieties for..................................................... 11.50
100 Plants, in 25 or 50 varieties........................................... 20.00

BLUE RIBBON COLLECTION

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum
Arenaria Montana
Campanula Carpatica
Cerastium Tomentosum
Helianthemum Croceum
Iberis Sempervirens
Aquilegia Canadensis
Phlox Subulata Alba
Phlox Subulata Rosea
Viola, Jersey Gem
Tunica Saxifraga
Dianthus Deltoides

Catalog Value................................. $4.20
Collection Price for 12 Plants.............. 3.00
**COLLECTION OF CHOICE PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Catalog Value</th>
<th>Collection Price, for 12 Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anemone hupehensis</td>
<td>$4.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corydalis lutea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra eximia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mertensia virginica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asperula odorata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris cristata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchella repens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula muralis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidenhair Fern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachysandra terminalis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**COLLECTION OF CHOICE SEDUMS AND SEMPERVIVUMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sedum Variety</th>
<th>Catalog Value</th>
<th>Collection Price, for 12 Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acre, yellow</td>
<td>$4.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Album, white</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydium, white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevi, white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregonum, yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruniatum fosterianum, yellow</td>
<td>$4.75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum arachnoideum, carmine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum doellianum, pink</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum tectorum, pink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivum browni, crimson</td>
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**COLLECTION OF RARE SEMPERVIVUMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sempervivum Variety</th>
<th>Catalog Value</th>
<th>Collection Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulchellum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tissieri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hirsutum</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tectorum viridis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrinellum</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubicundum</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haussmanni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpinum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pittoni</td>
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**Mayfair Collection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Catalog Value</th>
<th>Collection Price, for 12 Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phlox divaricata, blue</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armeria laucheana, rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achillea tomentosa, yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrieta, purple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula carpatica alba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silene Maritima, rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox Vivid, salmon pink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera sanguinea, red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primula veris, yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linum perenne, blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedum dasyphtllum, grey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsophila cerastoides, white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upper left: Campanula garganica.
Center left: Veronica incana.
Lower left: Androsace sarmentosa.

Upper right: Helianthemum croceum.
Center right: Gentiana acaulis.
Lower right: Leontopodium alpinum.
CAMPANULA MURALIS

Mayfair Nurseries
BERGENFIELD, N. J.

ROCK PLANTS AND ALPINES