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PLANTS

FOR THE

American Rock Garden

FROM

New England's Coldest Nursery

MITCHELL NURSERIES, INC.

Barre, Vermont

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Our terms are **CASH WITH ORDER** and our prices include packing, boxing, and delivery to our Post Office or Express Office.

DISCOUNTS—All orders received, with cash, from Jan. 1 to March 10 will be given a 10% discount on catalog prices. All orders received between March 10 and April 10 with cash, will be given a 5% discount. After April 10 all catalog prices are net.

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IF A CUSTOMER PREFERS TO HAVE AN ORDER SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST, the order will be shipped that way at the following additional cost which must be added to the amount of the order to cover the cost of postage and special packing necessary:—To all points north of the Potomac River and east of Cleveland, Ohio, 10% extra. To all points west of Cleveland and east of the Mississippi River, 20% extra. To all points between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mts., 25% extra. All points west of the Rocky Mts., 30% extra. Purchaser pays all transportation charges.

WE GUARANTEE all of our stock to be true to name and to reach the customer alive and in good condition; but when received in good condition, our responsibility ceases. If not in good condition when received, complaint must be made within 5 days of the date of receipt of same. We cannot be held responsible for cultural failures.

PLANT INSURANCE—NO GUARANTEE, expressed or implied, is made that stock will grow, when not planted by us. As we have no control over after treatment or weather conditions, the purchaser must assume all risks after stock is received in good condition. On request, we insure stock for a specified period at a rate covering estimated hazard.

We guarantee for 6 months **ALL PLANTINGS** made by **OUR MEN**.

Make all Checks payable to Mitchell Nurseries, Inc.

This Catalog of Rock Plants represents only about 20% of the nursery stock GROWN and sold at Mitchell Nurseries. Our 72 page **GENERAL CATALOG** offers one of the finest selections of **HARDY** Nursery Stock offered in America. Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, Irises, Perennials for Garden and border, Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, and Rock Garden Plants.

This **GENERAL CATALOG** is yours for the asking.

MITCHELL NURSERIES, Inc.

Barre, Vermont

J. E. Mitchell studies Rock Gardening on Camel's Hump, Green Mountains of Vermont

The Rock Garden

Before you begin a Rock Garden, know what you are trying to make. The pergolas, cement bird baths, gazing globes, etc., found in some so-called rock gardens, show the lamentable ignorance of the builders. Learn this definition before you begin. "A Rock Garden is man's feeble attempt to imitate on a small scale, the glorious majesty and beauty of a mountainside."

If a mountain climber wishes to rest, does he expect to find a conveniently placed rose arch with a seat in it? Nay, a mossy log or a neighboring rock for his seat, whereon he can "Commune with nature in her visible forms." The mountain lake or some moss-girdled pool is the mountain's reflector, making the gazing globe seem petty indeed. The mountain bridge spanning the foaming brook is a rustic affair of moss bedecked logs buttressed in living green by the lovely mountain ferns.

A common mistake in Rock Garden construction is placing all the rocks on end, giving the effect of a field of "dragon's teeth" as Stephen F. Hamblin writes in his book, "Rock Gardens." Equally bad is spacing the rocks an equal distance apart. Here we have the checker-board effect. In the mountains, one rock is tumbled upon another in endless confusion. From clefts in these boulders, from fissures between them, and from the gravel at their bases, grow the Saxifrages, the Drabas, the Bluebells and the Columbines, mingling with the lovely ferns and with the mosses and lichens on the sullen, gray rocks, making a picture that God alone can create, and man but feebly imitate.

Years ago, some writer on Rock Gardens wrote, "Bury three-fourths of each rock beneath the surface," and, since that day, every writer on Rock Gardens has reiterated the foolish idea.

Go again to the mountains, and, behold! it is where the rocks lie tumbled upon each other, not hidden in the ground, but fully exposed, and softened and graced by luxuriant Alpine flora, that you are entranced and murmur to yourself, "Here is a Real Rock Garden."

Everyone recognizes the fact that the larger the rocks, the better the rock garden. Then why bury three-fourths of each rock? It is a simple matter to make any rock secure from the action of frost without burying it very deeply.

Before you begin your rock garden climb by winding trail, old Camel's Hump, Mt. Washington, or old Katahdin, in Maine, and observe how Nature makes her own Real Rock Gardens; then begin your Rock Garden, and remember it is a work of art that you are making, and the greatest artists, in every age, have been imitators of nature and students at her feet. The lichen laden cliff, the leaping mountain stream, the fern flanked boulders, these are your glorious inspiration! The mountainside is your living model!

Where possible all rock gardens should have a background of tall shrubs, trees and evergreens with a mixture of ferns and tall perennials in this background; thus following nature with her luxuriant growth on the mountainside. Among the rocks use mostly small plants. The smaller the rocks, the smaller must be the plants. As a rule, the larger the rocks, the better the effect. Use no fertilizer or manure in the rock garden. The soil should be low in fertility. If rich soil is used, a few plants soon crowd out the others and where you started with 50 varieties you find that a mere half dozen soon occupy the whole place; even with poor soil, the strong growth of some varieties has to be guarded against.

Study nature in her mountain home, and imitate her in your rock garden, and it will ever be to you an inspiration and a joy.

SITUATION OF ROCK GARDEN

The proper situation of your Rock Garden is dependent on the lay of the grounds and location of buildings, etc. As a general rule it should be located at the side or back part of grounds. Never litter up a nice front lawn with a pile of rocks and think you have made a beauty spot. Only when a front lawn must be terraced, should a rock garden be considered in this part of your grounds.

A sloping bank is, of course, an ideal situation for a Rock Garden and in the Eastern States it is a common asset of many properties, but no budding Rock Gardener should despair because his grounds are level. There are many ways to construct beautiful rock gardens on level ground if drainage of surface water can be arranged. One of the best of these is the amphitheatre design. In this design the earth is excavated from 2 to 6 ft. deep and the earth thrown in a high sloping bank from one-half to three-fourths of the way around the excavation. The size of this circular excavation depends, of course, on the size of the Rock Garden you intend to make. The bottom should be flat with a pool or a nice specimen evergreen in the center. The entrance should be from the open side by way of a stone paved path, and stone steps if the descent is very steep. The sloping banks contain the rocks and alpine plants and in back of the banks should be planted tall shrubs and evergreens for a background. The entrance walk should circle completely around at the base of the circular, rocky bank. The writer has seen two very beautiful rock gardens constructed on level ground by this method.

A second idea for a Rock Garden on level ground, is to dig a wide ditch from 2 to 4 ft. deep, sloping the sides at different angles, one side steep and the other at a moderate angle. The earth from the excavation is thrown up on the sides to increase the height of the banks. A stone paved path leads through the "valley," while on the sides are placed the rocks and

plants, and a background is formed by planting shrubs and evergreens farther back on one or both sides. Both of these flat country Rock Gardens can be endlessly modified and combined; but in a flat country you must be sure that the bottom of the excavation is well drained and does not become a pond in winter.

DRAINAGE

English horticultural writers, living in a moist climate, have naturally stressed the importance of drainage and about every American writer on Rock Gardening has done the same, quite regardless of the fact, that in 75% of American Rock Gardens, no attention need be paid to this point. I have yet to see the Rock Garden in the Eastern States where the lay of the land and the open structure of the soil did not take care of the drainage. If you are in a section where the soil is sticky clay, or the land is so flat that the water does not run off readily, then give drainage due consideration, but in the greater part of the East, just forget it.

EXPOSURE

As to the best exposure in regard to points of the compass. I will say that there is no best exposure, unless you confine yourself to certain genera of plants. There are beautiful Rock Plants for every exposure.

Saxifrages, Primulas and Anemones are best with a northern exposure. Dianthi, Hypericums and Helianthemums, and a host of others, are sun lovers and do best with a southern exposure, and almost any plant you can think of will do well in the right soil with an Eastern or Western exposure.

The proper procedure is to place the Rock Garden in the best place on your grounds, quite regardless of exposure, and then select the plants best suited to the positions they are to occupy.

TREES NEAR THE ROCK GARDEN

The favorite Bug-a-boo of English writers (natural enough in that land of mist and rain) is: "Beware of the drip from trees." Several American writers, forgetting that they lived in the land of glorious sunshine, have given the same advice. I see nothing to it. In many years of botanizing from Georgia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and many years of gardening with thousands of varieties of plants, I have never seen a plant hurt by drip from trees. It simply does not occur in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." The thing to be careful about where large trees overhang any part of the Rock Garden, is that the tree roots do not rob the alpine of all the available moisture. Generally speaking, frequent watering will be necessary in the vicinity of large trees.

SOILS

The best soil for most Rock Garden Plants is a slightly alkaline, light gravelly soil, filled with humus; this is simply a good garden soil.

If it has too much clay in it, it can be lightened by adding coarse sand or coal ashes together with some humus in the form of leafmold from the woods or commercial ground peat. The acid reaction of the peat can be neutralized by adding ground lime in practically any form. If the soil is pure sand, heavy clay soil should be brought in and, with the addition of humus, should be worked into the soil, until a good garden soil is the result. This should be your foundation soil before you begin to place the rocks. If a plant requires an acid soil, make that particular pocket acid by using peat. Outside of the Ericaceae or Heath family, very few plants will require any special mixture.

GROWN IN THE "COLD COUNTRY"—IT'S HARDY!

E. R. Mitchell among the cliffs of the Gaspé Peninsular. Mr. Mitchell is examining a clump of *Saxifraga aizoon*.

Plants

Of course, if you are going to have a good Rock Garden, you must have good hardy plants, not little plants grown under glass in 2-inch pots, but good sturdy plants that have grown out in the field in a cold climate.

As for pot-grown plants, the average Alpine plant grown in a small pot is worthless, its roots are potbound and the plant is stunted and valueless.

It is true that a few plants cannot be moved from the field, but must be grown in pots to stand transplanting, but even these should be grown in 3½-inch pots instead of the little 2-inch pots used by most nurseries.

Of the more than 600 items offered in this catalog, not a dozen are grown in pots. We grow several acres of these hardy Rock Plants in the open field, and, of course all these plants grown outdoors here at New England's Coldest Nursery are, of necessity, perfectly hardy.

To the experienced Rock Garden enthusiast the perusal of a large catalogue like this is a real joy, but to the beginner it is a hopeless maze. With this in mind, we have selected 50 fine varieties which are easy to grow, will stand a lot of abuse and are yet so good that they should be found, and are found in every good Rock Garden. These varieties are preceded by an asterisk*.

These are the varieties that a beginner should start with, while the more experienced gardeners can here find many of the rare plants which they have had difficulty in locating in the past.

A view in the large Rock Garden at the Mitchell Nurseries, Inc.

PRICES :

Where no price is given it is understood that the price is 25 cents each. 3 for 60 cents. 6 for \$1.00. \$2.00 per 12. All of one variety. All 35-cent plants are 3 alike for 90 cents. For discount on early orders see inside front cover. No order accepted that does not total \$1.00.

ACHILLEA:—Good and easy rock plants. Give them full sun and the poorest of soil.

A. millefolium roseum:—12 in. A pink yarrow blooming in late summer.

A. nana:—A prostrate white flowered Achillea that is excellent for stepping stones or dry banks. Blooms in mid-summer.

A. sericea:—12-15 in. Grey foliage, bright heads of yellow flowers for two months in late summer.

A. siberica:—10 in. A small neat plant with silvery leaves and white flowers, blooms in August.

***A. tomentosum:**—6-10 in. Heads of yellow flowers in late summer.

AETHIONEMA:—These easy and lovely plants must have full sun and sandy poor soil. Perfectly hardy. Should be cut back to about 3 inches after flowering.

A. pulchellum:—8 in. Correvon calls this one of "The beloved wall or rock plants for sunny situations." Has a multitude of light pink flowers for two months of late summer. Cut back after flowering.

A. Warley's Rose:—5 in. A famous hybrid from England. Deep rose-colored flowers all summer. 50 cents each

AJUGA:—A good heavy ground cover in sun or shade. Will grow anywhere.

A. Broxbankii:—6 in. Brilliant bronze-green foliage, blue flowers in midsummer.

A. reptans:—6 in. A low creeping plant for sun or shade. Heads of blue flowers in June.

ALLIUM:—The Flowering Onions are hardy and very easy plants to grow in any average garden soil.

A. cyaneum:—A lovely little plant from China with heads of light-blue flowers in June. 8 inches tall.

A. cyaneum purpureum:—Similar to above but with deep purple bloom.

A. pulchellum:—12-18 in. Large heads of deep pink flowers in August.

A. stellatum:—12-18 in. From the Rocky Mountains. Large heads of light-pink flowers in late summer.

A. stellatum album:—12-18 in. Similar to above, but white in color.

A. thibeticum:—8-10 in.—Heads of light mauve flowers in late May.

ALYSSUM:—No Rock Garden would be complete without some of these beautiful plants. All have lovely grey foliage covered in season with bright yellow flowers. Plant where they can drape a large rock just below them, and give them plenty of room. We offer 8 of the best varieties below:

***A. argenteum:**—10 inch. Blooms in midsummer.

A. compactum, Basket of Gold:—12-18 inch. Blooms May and June.

A. idaeum:—2 in. A very dwarf yellow Alyssum flowering in May.

A. montanum:—4-6 in. Very dwarf. Blooms all summer.

A. repens:—4-6 in. Differs from montanum in grey shade of foliage; very similar.

A. rostratum:—12 inch. A shrubby variety blooming in late summer.

A. serpyllifolium:—Not over 2 inches high, with the smallest of grey foliage and bright yellow flowers. One of the rarest and best. 35 cts. each.

A. spinosum:—6 inch. This is different, having sweet scented white flowers. A fine rare rock plant. 35 cents

ANEMONE:—A large group of mountain and forest plants that make the best of Rock Garden subjects. All are easy to grow on north and east exposures. All are beautiful.

A. canadensis:—12-18 in. A large white flowering Anemone blooming all summer. Very hardy and easy to grow in sun or shade.

A. fulgens:—12-15 in. A scarlet flowered Anemone blooming in late May; rare and good. 50 cents each

A. patens nuttalliana:—6-9 inch. Native of the Rocky Mountains. Large, pale lilac-colored flowers in May.

A. pulsatilla:—12-15 in. Rich purple flowers in early spring.

A. sylvestris:—12-15 in. Large, pure white flowers in June. Good in sun or shade. 35 cents each

ARMERIA LAUCHEANA

ANCHUSA:—Among the best of blue Rock plants. Easy to grow in any well drained soil.

***A. Barrelieri:**—18 in. Masses of bright blue flowers on long stems in June and July. We consider it the best of the Anchusas.

A. myosotidiflora:—10 inch. Forget-me-not like flowers in spring.

Androsace sarmentosa in the garden of Mrs. F. A. Park, Woods Hole, Mass.
Plants furnished by the Mitchell Nurseries.

ANDROSACE:—Correvoon speaking of this genus says, "They are the true 'Flowering Moss', the quaint essence of everything brilliant and beautiful that is found in the flora of the high mountain ranges." All the varieties listed below have proved the easiest of plants to grow in a gravelly soil. Should be mulched with a quarter inch of coarse sand or fine limestone chips each fall. In poor soil anybody can grow them.

A. Chumbyi:—4 in. This choice high alpine blooms through a long period in midsummer. Lovely fur coated rosettes covered with bright pink flowers. 35 cents each

A. lactea:—4-6 in. Small deep green rosettes with a multitude of white flowers in June. 50 cents each

A. Laggeri:—2 in. Spiny dark green clumps of tiny rosettes with umbels of bright pink flowers. A gem from the Pyrenees Mountains. 50 cents

A. lanuginosa:—Trailing stems like silver ribbons, are bedecked with lovely lilac blooms, 2-3 inches high. 50 cents

A. lanuginosa Leichtlini:—Like the preceding one, but has white flowers with pink eye. Rare. 50 cents

A. primuloides:—Rather small rosettes covered with a cottony down, with rosy lilac flowers on 2 inch stems. 35 cents

A. sarmentosa:—Rather large silky rosettes with lovely deep pink flowers in large heads. One of the best and easiest. 35 cents

A. sempervivoides:—4 in. Large, deep green rosettes without any of the cottony tomentosum of sarmentosum; covered with lilac flowers in September. 50 cents each

ANTENNARIA:—The silvery foliage forms a lovely ground cover for pockets in which bulbs are planted. Always looks lovely.

A. dioica:—2 in. Silvery foliage, with pink buds and white flowers in June.

A. rodantha:—2 in. Foliage rather finer than the last.

ANTHERICUM liliago:—10-15 in. Grass-like foliage with lovely fragrant white flowers in July.

AQUILEGIA:—These graceful and charming perennials are among the best of Rock Garden plants. Do well in either sun or shade.

***A. canadensis:**—Our native yellow and red Columbine is one of the best of Rock Garden plants. Blooms in July.

A. coerulea:—This Rocky Mountain Columbine with its large, long spurred flowers, colored white and blue, is generally considered about the best of the native Columbines. 2 ft. high and blooms in midsummer.

A. chrysantha:—24 in. A pure yellow, long spurred Columbine from the Rocky Mountains. Blooms all summer.

A. Farquar's Pink:—2 ft. A famous hybrid Columbine coming in many shades of pink. Long stems and very large flowers. Blooms all summer.

A. oxysepala:—12 in. This hardy native of Siberia blooms in early spring. Dark blue flowers with white and yellow tints.

ARABIS:—These spring blooming plants are among the easiest and best of Rock plants of the early spring. Will grow about anywhere if given some sun. Must be given plenty of room or they will crowd out smaller and less robust plants.

A. aubrietoides:—8 in. About the best of the pink flowering Arabis. Shiny deep green foliage, and bright pink flowers. Often blooms again in the Fall. 35 cents each

A. alpina:—One of the earliest blooming plants in the Rock Garden; with a multitude of pure white flowers.

A. alpina flora plena:—A double flowered form of the above. Much superior. 6 inch. 35 cents each.

***A. albida:**—Considered by many gardeners to be an improvement on *A. alpina*. We see but little difference; both are good. 6 inch.

A. albida rosea:—6 inch. A good Arabis with flowers of a mauve-pink shade. 35 cents each

A. albida variegata:—A beautiful variegated leaved form of the above. Choice and rare. 50 cents each

A. Kellereri:—8 in. A new, rare variety from the Balkan Mountains. Its white flowers appear very early in Spring. 35 cents each

A. procurens:—6 inch. A rare Arabis from Roumania; thoroughly hardy and one of the best white rock plants.

A. Sturii:—6 inch. A fine dwarf and rare Arabis with large white flowers in spring.

ARENARIA:—Splendid white flowering Alpines. Plant in full sun, although *A. stricta* will stand partial shade.

A. caespitosa:—1 in. Dark green, moss-like foliage covered with small white flowers in June.

***A. Montana:**—6 in. An entirely different plant from the above. Nice foliage with large white flowers in July.

A. stricta:—4 in. A rare plant from the Northland. Very fine, dark, shiny green foliage with many white flowers in late summer. This and *A. Montana* are the best of the Arenarias, and are among the best of Rock plants. 35 cents

ARMERIA:—Standard Rock Garden plants with grass-like leaves in small tufts. Plant in full sun.

A. alpina:—A lovely, rare, rock plant with bright pink flowers from lovely green cushions. 6 inch. 35 cents each

A. caespitosa:—The smallest of the Armerias. About 2 inches high, with pale rose-colored flowers. A rare gem. 50 cents each.

A. Formosa:—A very pretty rock plant growing in clumps with globular flower heads of rosy pink. 12 inch.

***A. Lauchiana:**—Heads of bright rosy red, not over 6 inches tall.

A. setacea:—Light rose colored flowers on 2 inch stems. 35 cents

Dryas octopetala—above
Anemone Sylvestris—below

ARNICA MOLLIS:—12 in. Lovely golden daisies native to the highest mountains of the north. One of the rarest plants in our list. 75 cts. each

ARTEMESIA:—Grey leaved plants grown for the foliage only. All are good.

A. abrotanum, (Southernwood):—12-15 in. A dark grey finely cut foliage plant. Highly aromatic.

A. Glacialis:—A charming little grey foliage plant for small crevices in the rocks. Very rare. 35 cents

A. Mutellina:—Another prostrate Artemesia with silvery foliage. 35 cents

***A. Silver King:**—Grows to 18 inches with silver white, finely cut foliage. A fine accent plant.

A. stellata, "Old Women":—12 in. Old-fashioned fragrant plant with grey foliage.

ARISAEMA triphyllum, Jack-in-the-Pulpit:—This native plant is fine for shady places in the Rock Garden.

ASARUM canadense, Ginger Root:—Has dark green kidney-shaped leaves with reddish-bronze flowers in early spring. A good ground cover.

ASPERULA cynanchica:—4 in. A very airy, beautiful Rock plant with a multitude of light pink flowers all summer. 35 cents each

Aster alpinus

ASTER:—This lovely genus contains many real Rock Garden Gems. Give them full sun in any kind of soil.

***A. alpinus:**—6-10 in. This lovely Aster has large daisy-like blooms of a bluish-purple shade. Blooms very profusely in June.

A. alpinus albus:—A white form of the above. Equally good.

A. Canbyi:—10-12 in. A mass of medium-sized pink flowers in late August. A rare gem from the Rockies.

A. Farreri:—12 in. A fine Alpine from China. Has large flowers of a rich violet color with an orange center. 40 cents each

A. Goliath:—12 in. Much like *Alpinus* but larger in plant and flower.

A. linariifolius:—12 in. Flowers about one inch in diameter of the nearest true blue to be found in the Aster family. Blooms in September, and is a great addition to the Rock Garden.

A. subcoeruleus:—8-10 in. A very fine Aster. Large mauve-colored flowers in July.

A. Townsendi:—12 in. Sturdy little plants just smothered with light-blue flowers in September.

A. New Dwarf Hybrids:—These are a wonderful new race of Asters originating in Europe and now being offered for the first time in America. They are really tiny forms of the Michaelmas Daisies, and are a most welcome addition to our Fall blooming rock plants. They are of the easiest culture in any soil and give a great profusion of bright bloom in the fall. About a dozen varieties were offered in Europe during 1934. We consider the 5 on the next page as the best of the lot.

For Spring delivery, 1935, we offer them in 2½ in. pots at 50c. each. For Fall 1935, and thereafter, we shall have field grown plants at the same price.

Countess of Dudley:—12 in. Charming clear pink flowers with yellow center. Blooms very freely in October.

Lady Henry Maddocks:—7 in. Clear pale pink flowers. Very free flowering, the dwarf plants are completely covered with bloom in early September.

Marjorie:—9 in. A charming plant of very compact habit, bearing many large flowers of a bright rose-pink in mid-October.

Remembrance:—14 in. A semi-double Aster blooming in late October with extra large clear lilac flowers.

Victor:—6 in. The dwarfest of all and very pretty. Many good sized, beautiful, pale lavender-blue flowers in mid-September.

ASTILBE:—The dwarf varieties here offered are among the best of Rock Garden plants. Do well in sun or partial shade.

A. Crispi hybrid, "Perkio":—4 in. Deep rose-colored spikes in July. This and the next variety of Crispi hybrids were recently imported from Europe. 75 cents each

A. Crispi hybrid, "Peter Pan":—4 in. Bright pink spikes in July. 75 cents each

A. simplicifolia:—6 in. A handsome little Astilbe from China with light-pink spikes in August.

AUBRIETIA:—This genus contains some of the best and easiest of all Rock Garden plants. Plant in full sun in any ordinary garden soil. All are Spring bloomers.

***A. Mixed Hybrids:**—3-4 in. Beautiful foliage with an abundance of flowers in various shades of blue and purple for two months in early spring.

A. Crimson King:—3-4 in. Extra large, bright crimson flowers. 50 cents each.

A. Lavender Beauty:—Large soft lilac-blue flowers. 50 cents each.

A. Lissadel Pink:—Soft pink. The best pink Aubrietia to date. 50 cents each

A. Mrs. Lloyd Edwards:—Dark purplish-red. 35 cents each.

A. Rose Queen:—Large flowers of deep rose color. 50 cents each

A. Dr. Mules:—Extra large flowers of a deep purple color. 75 cts. each

A. variegata:—Light purple flowers with lovely foliage variegated white and green. Is a beautiful plant even when out of flower. 50 cents each

BELLIS perennis—(Double English Daisy):—4-6 in. Mixed colors.

BOYKINIA Jamesi:—6 in. Closely related to the Saxifrages. Has shiny green foliage and rose-colored flowers in midsummer. Should have shade and moist soil. 50 cents each

BRUNELLA Webbiana:—6 in. A very good Rock plant with numerous heads of bright purple flowers in August and September.

CALANDRINIA umbellata:—6-8 in. Showy bright carmine flowers in mid-summer. Plant in light soil in full sun.

CALAMINTHA alpina:—6-8 in. A fine Alpine covered with pretty purple flowers in late summer.

CALLIRHOE involucrata:—6 in. Trailing plants with brilliant red flowers in August. Any well drained sandy soil in full sun.

CALLUNA, (Scotch Heather):—The Heathers are only just beginning to be appreciated here in America. These beautiful little shrubs have proved themselves perfectly hardy here in the Cold Country. There are many varieties. There are none better than those offered below. Plant them in full sun in a light sandy soil filled with ground peat. Half peat and half sand is a good mixture for a pocket.

C. vulgaris:—The type is as fine a plant as any of its varieties. Grows about a foot high and is covered in August with lilac-colored bloom.

C. vulgaris alba minor:—10-in. Very fine light green foliage, White bloom in August. Price 50 cents
50 cents each

C. vulgaris compacta:—4 in. Bright green moss-like foliage. Bloom pale lavender in September. 75 cents each

C. vulgaris hirsuta:—4-6 in. Foliage soft grey, blooms purple in mid-summer. 50 cents each

C. vulgaris monstrosa:—12-15 in. Loose open foliage in a light green color. Bloom pink in August. 50 cents each

C. vulgaris rubra:—6-8 in. Low spreading growth, foliage soft green turning to reddish purple. Bloom rosy-carmine in July. 75 cents each

CACTI, Hardy:—The following Cacti have proved perfectly hardy at New England's Coldest Nursery and we recommend them as fine additions to the Rock Garden.

Opuntia gracilis:—3 in. Small plant. Large pink flowers.

Opuntia Rafinesquii:—4 in. Yellow flowers.

Rockery Gem:—3 in. Large bright red flowers.

Grey Beauty:—3 in. Pink flowers.

Scotch Blue Bells
Campanula rotundifolia

CAMPANULA:—The Bellflowers are among the most showy of Rock plants. Blooming after the spring rush of bloom is over they fill an indispensable place in our gardens. There are many species and all are beautiful. Most of them are of the easiest culture. Many prefer light shade, and about all of them do best in lime soil.

C. alliariaefolia:—2 ft. A Bell flower from Asia Minor with fine long spikes of large, pendant, creamy-white flowers.

C. Bellardii Miranda:—4 in. A light blue variety of pusilla discovered by Farrer.

C. barbata:—10 in. A beautiful, hairy, light blue Campanula from the Alps.

**C. carpathica*:—10 in. Grows in large tufts with many beautiful large, blue, saucer-shaped flowers held aloft on wiry stems. Blooms all summer. Indispensable in the Rock Garden.

**C. carpathica alba*:—A pure white form of the above.

C. carpathica pallida:—A lovely variety with large flowers of the lightest blue. Very distinct and outstanding. 50 cents each

C. Collina:—8-10 in. One of the finest of the Bellflowers. Deep purple bells in midsummer.

C. fenestrellata:—4 in. Probably a variety of garganica. Light purple star-shaped flowers all summer. 35 cents each

C. garganica:—3-4 in. A lovely little Campanula from the Alps. Has white eyed, blue, star-like flowers in late summer. 35 cents each

C. glomerata:—12-18 in. A Bellflower for the large Rock Garden with clustered heads of rich purple flowers in July.

C. glomerata acaulis:—Like the above, but only about 4 in. tall.

C. istriaca:—3 in. Pale blue flowers over pretty cut foliage. Rare. 35 cents

C. Olympica:—8-10 in. A variety of Scotch Bluebell with large, light-blue flowers. Blooms all through the late summer.

C. persicifolia grandiflora:—2-3 ft. A selection of our own of this beautiful Bellflower. Has a long spike of enormous, deep blue flowers in August. Use only in large Rock Gardens or in the border. 35 cents

C. pusilla:—4 in. One of the finest of Alpines. A multitude of little sky-blue bells all summer. Give light shade.

C. pusilla alba:—An exquisite white form of the above. 35 cents each

C. pulla:—3 in. A lovely little Bellflower from the mountains of Albania, covered with glorious, glossy, dark-purple bells. 35 cents each

C. raddeana:—6 in. Glossy, scalloped leaves with dark violet bells. 35 cents each

**C. rotundifolia* (Scotch Bluebell):—8-12 in. Especially suitable for crevices in the rocks or for planting on steep slopes to show its pendant habit. Innumerable clear blue flowers from July to October.

C. rotundifolia, Purple Gem:—8-12 in. Smaller flowers of a most glorious shade of deep purple. Much more floriferous than the ordinary Scotch Bluebell. We consider it the best Rock Garden Campanula in our list. Originated here at the Mitchell Nurseries, and is bought by every Rock Garden enthusiast who sees it in bloom. 50 cents each

C. saxifraga:—4-5 in. A rare Campanula from the Caucasus Mountains. Has pretty violet flowers in July. 35 cents each

C. Stansfieldi:—4 in. A choice creeping Campanula of rarest charm. A multitude of little violet bells on hairy stems in August and September. A light soil with plenty of leafmold and light shade. 50 cents each

C. Tommasiniana:—2 in. A tiny pale blue Campanula from eastern Europe. 50 cents each

C. trachelium:—18-in. Tall spikes of lilac-blue flowers in July.

C. turbinata:—8-10 in. Much like carpathica. We offer mixed colors only, some white and every shade of blue and purple.

**CERASTIUM tomentosum*:—4 in. Great masses of grey foliage, covered in Spring with large flowers. Draped over a large rock, there is nothing better.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

A little corner in the Rock Garden of Mrs. J. H. Woodruff, of Barre, Vermont, designed, constructed and planted by the Mitchell Nurseries. Mrs. Woodruff's garden is one of the Garden Gems of the Green Mountain State.

CHIOGENES hispidula (Creeping Snowberry):—1 in. One of the loveliest little evergreen vines of the Northland. The waxy white berries in the fall give it its common name. Must have acid soil and shade.

CHIONODOXA (Glory of the Snow):—See page 44.

CHRYSOGONUM virginianum:—5 in. A rare rock garden plant from the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. Perfectly hardy. One inch golden flowers on short stems all summer.

C. virginianum canescens:—Like the above but the leaves are whitened with a covering of soft grey hairs. Both are good.

CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum:—12 in. A mass of large white daisies in October.

CONVALLARIA majalis:—The old-fashioned Lily-of-the-Valley.

Clumps, 60 cents. Single Plants, 3 for 45 cents. 75 cents per dozen

CORNUS canadensis:—4-6 in. Large white flowers in spring with bunches of red berries in the fall. Must have acid soil.

CORYDALIS lutea:—8 in. One of the best of alpine plants. Beautiful foliage and bright yellow flowers all summer. 35 cents.

C. densifolia:—6 in. A bulbous variety to be planted in the fall. Has clusters of violet flowers in early May. Fall delivery only.

C. Ochroleuca:—10-12 in. Very beautiful lacy foliage with many light yellow blooms from July to October. Rare. 50 cents each.

CORONILLA cappadocica:—4-6 in. A creeping plant with clusters of yellow flowers all summer. Give it a lime soil in full sun.

COTONEASTER horizontalis:—6 in. A dwarf creeping shrub, used for its bright red berries, in the fall. Evergreen south of N. Y. \$1.00 each.

COTULA squalida:—Makes a beautiful carpet of small fern-like, dark green foliage not over 2 inches high. Sun or shade here; shade farther south. Extra good for stepping stones.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

CLINTONIA borealis:—6-8 in. Foliage like Lily-of-the-Valley, with 4 or 5 large yellow bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Shade.

COPTIS trifolia (Goldthread):—3-4 in. Gets its name from the golden color of its roots. Has bright, shiny, evergreen foliage and white wax-like flowers in May. Must have shade and acid soil.

DALIBARDA repens:—3 in. A splendid little plant for shady places. White flowers in July.

DAPHNE cneorum:—Sometimes called "Garland Flower," this tiny shrub, growing scarcely a foot high, is one of the gems of either the Rock Garden or the Perennial Border. With evergreen foliage it blooms intermittently all summer with intensely fragrant, rose-pink blooms in clusters. Every gardener should grow it.

10-12 in. Spread, \$1.00; \$10.00 per doz. 15-18 in., \$1.50; \$15.00 per doz.

DIAPENSIA lapponica:—3 in. A beautiful alpine with white flowers on a dense hard mat of fine green foliage. Native of Mt. Washington and the far North. A most difficult Alpine. Must have moraine treatment in an acid soil composed of grit and humus; shade. Worth trying.

Large Clumps, \$1.00.

DIANTHUS (Pinks):—This genus is one of the most beloved of all plants, and justly so. Many of them are of the easiest culture, and their fragrant flowers are always beautiful and if the foliage is cut back after flowering it will, in most varieties, always look well. Give them full sun and poor, sandy soil, and use plenty of them among the rocks.

D. alpinus:—2-3 in. Large bright pink flowers on little tufts of green foliage. There is none better.

D. arenarius:—A light airy pink with fringed white blooms through the later part of the summer. 6 inches tall.

***D. avernensis**:—5 in. A beautiful rose-colored pink from the mountains of France. Fragrant.

D. Beatrix:—8-10 inch. Bright pink flowers in heads all through the summer. 35 cents.

***D. caesius**, Cheddar Pink:—4-10 inches high, with glaucous green leaves growing in clumps; covered in spring with clove-scented flowers in various shades.

D. deltoides, Major Sterns:—Masses of bronze-green foliage covered with small rich crimson flowers in early summer.

***D. graniticus**:—Quite similar to *D. deltoides*, but with bright green foliage.

D. Knappi:—12 in. Heads of light yellow flowers, rare. 35 cents.

D. neglectus:—4 in. Large deep pink blooms. Considered by many to be the most beautiful of the Alpine pinks. 35 cents.

D. petraeus:—5 in. A light-rose colored Pink from eastern Europe. Very fragrant. Blooms in July. 35 cents each.

***D. plumarius**:—10-14 in. The old-fashioned fragrant Grass Pink of our grandmother's. Blooms in midsummer.

D. (New Pink Seedling):—3 in. One of the best of the *Dianthus*. Very neat plant with bright pink, very fragrant flowers.

D. Sternbergii:—8 in. A lovely and easy little Pink from the mountains of Albania. Light pink flowers in July.

D. sylvestris frigidus:—6-8 in. A bright rose-colored little Pink that blooms continually for two or three months in late summer.

Dianthus, Named Varieties:—

Bristol Maid:—Double, very fragrant, deep pink colored; extra large blooms in late summer. 15 inch.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

***Bristol Purity**:—15 in. Like Bristol Maid except color; pure white.

Homer:—Rose red with darker center; very large.

Furst Bismark:—12 in. Bright crimson, double, fragrant.

***DICENTRA eximia**:—10-12 in. Beautiful fern-like foliage with rose-pink, heart-shaped flowers all summer.

DODECATHEON (Shooting Star):—A very pretty genus of plants from the Western states, related to the Primulas, but with flowers resembling Cyclamen. They like moist ground and prefer light shade. All disappear after flowering until the following spring.

D. Cusickii:—4 in. One of the smallest and daintiest of the Shooting Stars. Bright pink and purple stars in late spring. Very rare. \$1.00 each.

D. Hugeri:—10 in. White stars with brown centers. An outstanding plant in the Rock Garden. Rare. 50 cents each.

D. media:—12-15 in. Pale rose-colored flowers in late spring.

D. pauciflorum:—8 in. Pretty stars of pink and yellow in late spring. 35 cents.

DOUGLASIA:—This genus of plants is really the American section of the Androsace genus and has become so classified by some botanists. A native of the Rocky Mountains, the Douglasias are among the best Alpines.

D. laevigata:—3 in. Makes tufts of dark green, glossy foliage covered in June with wide open rosy-pink flowers with yellow eyes. 50 cents.

D. montana:—4 in. Light green rosettes with lovely flowers of flesh-pink in June. Very rare. \$1.00 each.

DRABA:—A genus of mountain plants that are among the best for little crevices in the rocks. All are very early bloomers and should be planted in full sun. Very hardy.

D. aizoides:—2 in. Lovely little rosettes of spiny, dark-green leaves with flowers of golden-yellow in earliest spring. 35 cents.

D. arabisans:—5 in. A very pretty Draba from the lime cliffs of Canada with large white blooms in May. 35 cents.

D. fladnizensis:—4-5 in. From the icy cliffs of the Arctic comes this lovely little white-flowered plant. Blooms in May.

***D. repens**:—6 in. A native of the Caucasus Mountains, this is a trailing plant with neat yellow flowers.

DRYAS:—This is a genus of strictly cold mountain plants, all being native as far north as the Arctic, yet they are all easy to grow in light gritty soil. South of Boston they doubtless should have light shade. An evergreen alpine for every Rock Garden.

D. integrifolia:—Only about an inch high this is the smallest of the Dryases and the rarest of them. Our stock was procured from the cliffs on the north shore of the Gaspé peninsula. We are the introducers of this plant to American Rock Gardens. Has tiny little evergreen leaves and relatively large white flowers in spring. Ready fall, 1935. \$1.00 each

D. octopetala:—3 in. A larger plant than integrifolia, with bright, evergreen, shiny oak-like leaves and large white flowers in June followed with showy plumose seeds. 35 cents.

D. Sundermanni:—3 in. Foliage light green above, white below. Cream colored flowers in June. A lovely alpine. 35 cents.

EPIGAEA repens (Trailing Arbutus):—3 in. This particular favorite is a rather difficult plant to handle, must have very acid soil and light shade. 50 cents.

EPIMEDIUM:—A rare and beautiful genus of plants with highly decorative foliage and pretty flowers in spikes or bunches. Must have shade, with a soil of rich leaf mold.

E. nivium:—3 in. White flowers in May. 35 cents.

E. sulphureum:—4-6 in. Bronzy foliage with pale yellow flowers in May. 35 cents.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

The "Cliff", a small section of the large Rock Garden at the Mitchell Nurseries. This snap shot was taken about 3 weeks after planting. The small evergreen in the foreground is a Greek Juniper.

ERICA (Heaths):—Like the Heather, the Heaths are just beginning to come into their own here in America. They are lovely little shrubs blooming before the Heathers, and like them requiring an acid soil of about half ground peat and half coarse gravel, and a sunny spot.

E. carnea:—8 in. Beautiful foliage, rosy-red flowers in May. 50 cents.

E. Darlynensis:—8 in. Very pretty deep rose color in late May. 50 cents.

E. stricta:—12 in. Dull green, compact, spiny foliage. Pink bloom in July. 50 cents.

E. tetralix:—8 in. A compact, silver-grey foliage with bright pink flowers in June. 50 cents.

E. vagans:—12-15 in. Rose-colored flowers in August. 50 cents.

EMPETRUM nigrum:—3 in. An Arctic plant with very pretty foliage and shiny black berries in Autumn. Must have a very acid soil and shade. A very difficult plant. 50 cents.

ERIGERON:—A fine genus of plants with hundreds of species. Much like the Asters, but always have several rows of ray flowers, and generally bloom earlier than the American Asters. Any good garden soil in full sun.

E. alpinus:—12-15 in. A lovely lilac-colored daisy from Siberia. Blooms all summer.

E. hyssopifolius:—8 in. A lovely little plant with grass-like foliage and bluish-white daisies in July. Native to Canada's cliffs. 35 cents.

E. speciosus:—20 in. This lilac-colored daisy from the Rocky Mountains is fine for the large rock garden. A mass of bloom through August.

ERINUS:—This little Alpine from Europe forms little dense tufts of dark green foliage with many small flowers in June. It has become a standard Rock Garden plant. Sun or light shade in any soil.

E. alpinus:—5 in. Reddish-purple bloom.

E. alpinus albus:—A white flowered form of the above.

ERANTHIS hyemalis:—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 44.

ERIOPHYLIUM lanatum:—10 in. Bright yellow flowers over lacy grey foliage. Blooms in July. Plant in full sun in the poorest of sandy gravel.

ERODIUM:—These plants are closely related to the Geraniums and are native to the mountains of Asia Minor and the Iberian Peninsula. They are continuous bloomers, with beautiful foliage and are among the best of Rock Garden plants. Give them full sun and a lime soil.

E. amanum:—4 in. Handsome grey foliage with white flowers in July and August. 50 cents

E. chamaedroides rosea:—3 in. One of the smallest of the race. Beginning in July is covered with bright pink flowers until the ground freezes. Must have winter protection in Vermont. 50 cents.

E. macradanum:—6 in. Grey foliage and continuous bloom all summer stamp this rare alpine from the Pyrenees Mountains as one of the best of Alpines. Large pink flowers. Perfectly hardy. 50 cents.

ERYTHONIUMS:—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 45.

ERYSIMUM pulchellum:—4 in. Bright green mats of foliage covered with light yellow flowers in early summer.

EUPHORBIA:—A genus of plants noted for their highly decorative bracts, generally considered as flowers. The three species offered are all fine Rock Garden plants. Will grow anywhere in full sun.

E. cyparissus:—Like little cypress trees with greenish-yellow bracts. 8-10 inches high.

***E. myrsinites**:—4 in. A nice Rock plant with beautiful glaucous foliage. Correvon says, "Very ornamental."

E. polychroma:—6 in. Very ornamental in spring with its rich yellow bracts. 35 cents

EUONYMOUS colorata:—A very pretty little evergreen vine; foliage is a deep red in winter. All evergreen forms of Euonymus are fine Rock plants. 50 cents each.

E. radicans:—A low growing evergreen vine with small, shiny dark green leaves. 50 cents each.

E. radicans vegetus:—Similar to above with larger leaves. 50 cts. each.

ERYNGIUM Bourgati:—12 in. Dwarf, spiny stems and bracts, often a bright steel blue. Flower heads blue, blooms in midsummer.

FESTUCA glauca:—3 in. A dainty little grey grass. Fine for stepping stones and niches in the rocks.

FUNKIA variegata:—12 inch. Variegated Funkia has beautiful foliage variegated green and white with fine blue flowers in August.

FRITILLARIA:—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 45.

Ferns

SMALL ROCK GARDEN FERNS

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair):—12 in. Plant in shade.

Asplenium platyneuron (Ebony Spleenwort):—6 in. Sun or light shade.

Asplenium Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort):—4 in. Shade. 35 cts.

Asplenium veride (Green Spleenwort):—3 in. Rare native of the Gaspe Peninsula. Plant in shade in lime soil. 75 cents.

Cheilanthes lanosa:—4-12 in. Give light shade.

Cheilanthes tomentosa:—8-15 in. Light shade.

Cystopteris bulbifera (Bulbet Bladder Fern):—12 in. Light shade.

Cystopteris fragilis (Fragile Bladder Fern):—Dry shade.

Pellaea atropurpurea (Purple cliff brake):—6-8 in. Plant in shade. 35 cents.

Polypodium vulgare (Rock Polypody):—6-8 in. Shade on rocks.

Polystichum acrostichoides (Christmas Fern):—10-15 in. Shade.

Polystichum Braunii (Brauns Holly Fern):—12-18 in. Shade. 50 cents.

Woodsia ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia):—4-6 in. Dry sun or light shade.

LARGER HARDY FERNS

These larger Ferns should be used in Large Rock Gardens and in the backgrounds of smaller ones.

- Athyrium angustum* (Lady Fern):—Very graceful, requires shade.
Athyrium acrostichoides (Silver Spleenwort):—Not common. Shade.
Dennstaedtia punctilobia (Hay scented Fern):—Sun or shade.
Osmunda Claytoniana (Interrupted Fern):—Sun or shade.
Osmunda regalis (Regal Fern):—Damp soil in full sun.
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern):—Sun or light shade.
Pteretis nodulosa (Ostrich Fern):—Sun or light shade.
Thelypteris Goldiana (Goldie's Fern):—Shade. Very rare. 50 cts. each.
Thelypteris marginale (Marginal Shield Fern):—Shade.
Thelypteris spinulosa intermedia (Fancy Fern):—Shade.

Except as noted all the above Hardy Ferns are 25 cents each, 3 for 60 cents. 6 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per doz. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

GALANTHUS (Snowdrop):—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 45.

Join the American Fern Society. Annual dues, \$1.50. Write for information to E. J. Winslow, Chesterfield Rd., Brattleboro, Vermont.

GENTIANA:—A very pretty genus of plants that are made much of by European gardeners, but many Americans have had very little success with them. Many visitors comment on the beauty of the Gentians at Mitchell Nurseries. We have found that all Gentians require a soil stuffed full of humus, all do better under light shade, and all that we list require a lime soil. Fulfilling these three requirements, anyone should be able to successfully grow these glorious blue flowers.

G. acaulis:—4 in. Lovely blue trumpets just above dwarf green foliage in mats. Bloom in May. \$1.00

G. cruciata:—10 in. One of the cluster headed Gentians, there being several sky-blue trumpets in a cluster on a rather leafy stem. Anyone can grow it. Blooms in May. 25 cents.

G. Farreri:—4 in. This lovely Gentian is considered by many as the finest of them all. Has grass-like foliage, with numerous blue trumpets with white throats from August until frosts. Rare. \$1.00

G. fetisowi:—3 in. Clusters of light blue flowers on decumbent stems. Blooms in July. 50 cents.

G. Purdomii:—A fine Gentian from China. Violet trumpets on prostrate stems. Grass-like foliage. Blooms in August. 75 cents.

G. septemfida:—12 in. Anyone can grow this beauty from Asia. Has large light blue trumpets all through the early fall months. 50 cents.

G. Sino-ornata:—4 in. Many people regard this Chinese Gentian as the best of its genus. Certainly it is among the best of Autumn blooming Rock plants. Has large gloriously blue trumpets all through the fall. Its foliage is grass-like and dark green. Must have shade. 75 cents.

GENISTA (Brooms):—These yellow flowered heath-like plants are really shrubs, but as we list only the dwarf varieties they are here listed among the herbaceous Rock plants. They require a poor, sandy, rather acid soil, and are among the best of Rock plants.

G. horrida:—10 in. Silvery spiny tufts covered in June with a multitude of yellow flowers. \$1.00

G. pilosa:—10 inch. A multitude of criss-cross twigs and grey-green foliage with yellow bloom in May. 50 cents.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

G. prostrata:—3 in. Pretty, prostrate light green foliage. A mass of bright yellow bloom in July. 50 cents.

G. radiata:—18 in. Spidery, silvery bushes covered in July with lovely golden bloom. \$1.00

GERANIUM:—A strong growing, very pretty genus of plants that are very popular for Rock Gardens. These plants will stand some shade but do better in full sun. Very easy to grow.

G. ibericum platypetalum:—12 in. A grand plant for the large Rock Garden. Violet-blue flowers with darker markings, in July and August. 35 cents

G. lancastriense:—3 in. A real gem. Rose-colored flowers in mid-summer. 50 cents.

G. maculatum:—8 in. Light purple flowers in August.

G. Pylzowianum:—6 in. A lovely gem from the Himalaya Mountains. Clear rose-colored flowers in July. 50 cents.

G. pretense:—12-18 in. Fine for large Rock Garden. Multitude of blue flowers all summer.

G. sanguineum:—12 in. Rich carmine bloom in late summer.

GEUM:—A much beloved genus of Rock plants. We do not here include the common garden forms such as Mrs. Bradshaw, Lady Stratheden, etc., as these are strictly border plants and are none too hardy in the colder states. The varieties here offered are all strictly hardy. Give them light gravelly soil in full sun.

G. Borissi:—8 in. A lovely Rock Garden plant. Pretty evergreen foliage with large orange colored flowers in midsummer.

G. Heildreichi:—10 in. Another fine Geum with orange-red flowers.

G. pecki:—10-12 in. Large clear golden flowers in late summer. This rare gem is a native of the White Mountains where, far above the tree line, it keeps company with such sterling Alpines as *Diapensia lapponica*, *Loiseleuria procumbens* and *Rhododendron lapponicum*, but unlike its mountain companions, it is easy to grow. 50 cents.

G. reptans:—4 in. Very large golden yellow flowers in July. A rare gem from the Albanian Mountains. \$1.00 each

***G. sibericum**:—8 in. Large orange-red flowers in August.

GILLENIA trifoliata:—18 in. An uncommon plant suitable for the large Rock Garden. Has reddish stems and leaves, with many pretty pale pink flowers in midsummer. 35c. each

GLOBULARIA cordifolia:—Beautiful globular heads of deep blue flowers on 8 inch stems in July. A fine Rock plant from the Alps.

Cerastium tomentosum

Gypsophila repens

A small section of the Rock Garden and pool of Mr. W. H. Hosmer, Barre, Vermont. Designed and built by Mitchell Nurseries, Inc.

GOODYEA repens:—4 in. A member of the Orchid family with pretty striped evergreen leaves and spikes of creamy flowers in July. Shade.

GYPSOPHILA:—This genus contains many fine plants for border and Rock Garden. We here offer only the dwarf varieties, which are real jewels for the Rock Garden. The larger varieties are listed in our General Catalog. Place these in full sun above a large rock which they can trail over and not cover smaller plants.

***G. repens:**—2 in. A creeping "Baby's Breath" that is fairly covered with snow white flowers all through the late summer.

G. repens rosea:—2 in. A clear pink form of the above. 35 cents.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock Roses):—These favorite evergreen or half evergreen wiry plants should be planted in full sun in the poorest of gravelly soil. Give them plenty of room. All bloom in July and August.

H. Wenlock Rose:—8-10 in. Striking grey foliage and clear pink flowers. 35 cents.

H. Yellow Beauty:—8 in. Fine golden yellow flowers. 25 cents.

H. mutabile:—6-10 in. Mixed colors.

HEPATICA:—These lovely American plants are considered by some botanists as Anemones, and are surely bright gems for the early shaded Rock Garden. Give them rather dry shade and plenty of leafmold.

***H. acutiloba:**—6-8 in. This beautiful pink-flowered plant is one of the best for Rock Garden. Blooms in April and May.

H. acutiloba alba:—A white flowering form of the above.

H. triloba:—4-6 in. We offer only the blue form of this lovely plant. Give it an acid soil with leafmold and shade.

HERNIARIA glabra:—1 in. A carpeting plant with light green foliage.

HEUCHERA:—These are favorites in the border as well as the Rock Garden. Have nice ornamental foliage from which springs many slender stems from which are suspended myriads of "Coral Bells." All bloom in midsummer.

H. brizoides:—8-10 in. Fairy-like spikes of small pink flowers. Don't miss this one.

***H. sanguinea:**—12 in. Coral-red bells.

H. Rosamonde:—15-20 in. This new named variety is very floriferous, has bright pink bells.

H. LaPerle:—15-20 in. A very fine variety in deep pink.

H. Bleu de Feu:—12 in. Very bright red. Choice. 35 cents.

HIPPOCREPIS cosmosa:—2 in. A fine trailing Rock plant with dark green foliage and yellow pea-like flowers. 35 cents.

HOUSTONIA (Bluets):—These are all fine plants for the Rock Garden. They require acid soil in full sun.

H. coerulea:—3-4 in. The lovely little Bluet of the arid pastures of the East. Generally a spring flower. Here it blooms all summer.

***H. longiflora:**—4-6 in. This is a larger plant than *Coerulea* and blooms more profusely with white bell-like flowers all summer.

H. serpyllifolia:—3 in. A lovely little plant with many neat little china-blue flowers all summer.

HYPERICUM fragile:—4-6 in. A little creeping plant with large golden yellow flowers in midsummer. Light soil in full sun. One of the brightest and best of all yellow Rock Plants.

HYPOXIS erecta:—6 in. Grass-like foliage with yellow star-like flowers all summer. A moist situation is preferable.

HYPSELLA reptans:—A fine little creeper with numerous small mauve-colored flowers in midsummer. Rare in America. 35 cents

IBERIS (Candytuft):—These are dwarf, very dense, shrub-like plants. Excellent for the Rock Garden. Plants in full sun in any soil.

I. sempervirens:—8 in. Makes a plant a foot across just covered with snow white flowers in June and July.

I. tenoreana:—6 in. A pretty spreading evergreen plant covered in summer with lavender flowers. An outstanding Rock Plant.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

INULA:—These yellow daisies, blooming in midsummer make excellent Rock plants just when more bloom is needed. They are hardy, will grow in any soil in full sun.

I. ensifolia:—8 in. A small plant for small pockets. A profusion of pretty yellow blooms all summer.

I. royleana:—18 in. A large plant with enormous flowers in late summer.

IRIS:—The following varieties of Iris are all dwarf varieties and are among the finest of Rock Garden Plants.

I. arenaria:—3-4 in. One of the daintiest of Irises, with bright canary yellow flowers in spring. This is a rare gem. 50 cents each

I. cristata:—5 in. This lovely little Iris in shades of lavender is one of the finest of Rock Garden Irises.

I. dichotoma:—12 in. This rare mauve-colored Iris from China blooms in September and is one of the finest on our list. 75 cents each

I. gracilipes:—8-10 in. This lovely and rare Iris from Japan has fine lilac-colored flowers in July. 75 cents each

***I. pumila**:—5 in. Extra large flowers of a medium blue.

I. pumila alba:—6 in. Creamy white.

I. pumila lutea:—5 in. Light yellow.

I. pumila "Lobelia":—6 in. A rich violet shade.

I. pumila "Marocaine":—6 in. A deep reddish-purple.

I. reticulata:—4 in. Deep velvety-purple flowers with a golden blotch. Plant in September. 50 cents each

I. verna:—4 in. Grass-like foliage, amethyst-blue flowers.

JASIONE perennis:—6-8 in. Pretty heads of deep-blue flowers on slender stems in July. Easy to grow in any soil in full sun.

KALMIA polifolia:—A dwarf mountain shrub, 8-10 inches high, with bright evergreen foliage and lovely rose-purple flowers in July. Does best in a peaty soil in light shade. 50 cents each

LAMIUM maculatum:—5 in. A trailing plant with variegated leaves, and rosy-purple flowers in midsummer. A very good Rock plant.

LAVENDULA veris (Lavender):—10-12 in. A dwarf, shrubby plant with fragrant leaves and dark blue flowers in August and September.

L. Munstead (Lavender):—12-18 in. A stronger growing variety with darker blue flowers.

LEDUM groenlandicum:—A dwarf evergreen shrub from the Northland; 8-10 inches with white flowers in umbels in early spring. Must have a moist peaty soil. 75 cents each

LEONTODON autumnalis:—6-8 in. This is a little plant much resembling the common Dandelion, but with lighter and more graceful flowers, blooming all through the Fall. This native of the coast of Labrador is a very bright and cheerful plant in the fall.

We are always glad to welcome visitors at our Nursery, which is situated 3 miles from Barre, Vt., near the Barre Country Club. For directions on reaching the Nursery, see back of Catalog.

You can here select your plants and take them home with you or have them sent by express or mail.

A large Rock Garden with proper background of evergreens, shrubs and tall perennials is one of the interesting features of the Nursery.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

LEONTOPODIUM ALPINUM—The Edelweiss of the Alps.

***LEONTOPODIUM alpinum** (Edelweiss):—6-12 in. The alpine Edelweiss of the poets, with grey foliage, each stem terminating in a flowerhead more curious than beautiful.

LEUCOCRINIUM montanum, (White Starlily):—4-6 in. A bulbous plant with soft grass like foliage, and narrow tube, star-like, sweetly fragrant and glistening white flowers in early spring. From the Rocky Mts. Requires a sandy soil in full sun.

LEWISIA:—This genus of plants is one of America's outstanding contributions to the Rock Garden. They require a light well drained soil. We have had no difficulty with these plants. Where there is little snow in the Winter they should be given protection from the rains and thaws.

L. Howellii:—4-6 in. This is an evergreen variety and should be planted on the north side of a big rock for some protection from the noonday sun. It forms a round rosette of crinkled leaves, much resembling some of the encrusted Saxifrages. Has large brilliant pink flowers streaked with orange. Blooms in early summer. 50 cents each

L. rediviva:—This is the state flower of Montana, and is an odd plant. It grows a bunch of grass-like foliage which promptly dies down, and immediately appear the most amazing great pink cups, from 2 to 3 in. across, apparently resting on the earth. After the bloom is finished in August, nothing more is seen of the plant until the following spring. This *Lewisia* is one of the easiest plants to grow if given a hot position in full sun. 35 cents each

LILIES for the Rock Garden. See Bulbs for the Rock Garden, Page 45.

LIATRIS Halleri:—12 in. A very dwarf variety of *Liatris* with an abundance of rosy-purple flowers in September.

LINARIA pallida:—2 in. A trailing plant with small round glaucous leaves and many small flowers in lilac and gold.

L. pallida alba:—A white flowered form of the above.

LINUM (Flax):—A very graceful and handsome genus of plants that should be planted in a dry lean soil in full sun.

L. Alpinum:—2 in. A prostrate plant from the Alps with great cups of sky blue, for two months of late summer. 35 cents

L. narbonne:—6-10 in. Very attractive graceful foliage with a wealth of sky-blue flowers with white eyes, all through the summer. 50 cents

***L. perenne:**—8-12 in. A more graceful, airy plant can scarcely be imagined and the fact that it is just covered all summer with lovely light blue cups makes this a most desirable plant anywhere.

L. tenuifolium:—6-8 in. A rare and lovely Linum with light mauve colored flowers all summer. 50 cents

LOISELEURIA procumbens:—A small depressed evergreen shrub with pink flowers on 3 inch stems. The whole not over 4 inches high. An Arctic plant coming as far south as Mt. Washington. Not difficult in an acid moraine. \$1.00 each

LOTUS corniculatus fl. pl. 4 in. Elegant foliage with pretty, yellow, double, pea-like flowers all through August and September. 35 cents

LUPINUS confertus:—6 inch. A lovely little dwarf Lupine from the mountains of the West. Grey foliage, light blue flowers. In bloom all summer and fall. A rare plant that is bought by all who see it in our nursery. 75 cents

LYCHNIS:—These fine old-fashioned perennials are easily grown and many of them are not too large for the Rock Garden. They will grow in any soil in full sun.

***L. alpina:**—6 in. A fine little Rock Garden plant with many rosy-red flowers.

L. Haageana:—10 in. A fine hybrid with brilliant scarlet flowers.

L. Flos-Jovis (Flower of Jove):—10 inch. A neat grey foliage plant with many light pink flowers in July.

L. viscaria:—12 inch. Forms dense tufts of evergreen foliage and in July sends up handsome spikes of deep red fragrant flowers.

L. viscaria fl. pl. A double flowering form of the above. 35 cents

LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Moneywort):—2 in. A ground cover for damp places in sun or shade.

***MAZUS reptans (M. rugosa):**—1 in. A creeping alpine with fine light green foliage and delicate orchid-colored flowers in late summer. Fine for stepping stones. Any soil in sun or shade.

MAGASAE:—See Saxifrages, Page 38.

MENTHA Requieni:—1 in. One of the smallest and most exquisite plants on our list. It is a mint with tiny little flowers and delicious fragrance. An excellent plant for stepping stones.

MITCHELLA repens:—1 in. A charming little evergreen creeper with bright red berries in fall and winter. Give it shade and an acid soil.

MUSCARI, (Grape Hyacinth):—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 45.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not):—Among the bluest of flowers, the Forget-me-nots should be in every Rock Garden. Give them full sun, although *palustris* does fine in partial shade.

***M. alpestris:**—6-8 in. Round clumps of lovely blue in June.

M. palustris:—4-6 in. A trailing Forget-me-not that blooms all summer if planted in a moist spot.

NARCISSUS—Rock Garden specie:—See Rock Garden Bulbs, Page 45.

NEPETA (Ground Ivy):—Any ordinary soil in full sun will suit the Nepetas.

N. hederacea (Gill-over the Ground):—1 in. A vigorous trailing ground cover that will grow anywhere. Keep it away from less vigorous plants.

N. mussini:—6-8 in. An excellent Rock plant for any position. Just covered in spring with lavender flowers. Is not invasive.

N. Souvenir Andre Chaudron:—10-15 in. An upright-growing plant with a wealth of large dark blue flowers through the hottest part of the summer.
35 cents.

Oenothera Missouriensis

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose):—This showy genus is invaluable for its large brilliant flowers through the later part of the summer. Give it sandy soil in the hottest part of the Rock Garden.

O. missouriensis:—3 in. A trailing Evening Primrose with lovely yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches across. A wonderful plant.

O. speciosa:—12 in. Great quantities of pure white flowers 3 inches across all summer.

OMPHELOIDES verna:—6 in. Drifts of large Forget-me-not like flowers in midsummer. Does best in light shade.
35 cents

ONONIS Rotundifolia:—10 in. Rose colored pea shaped flowers in July. Plant in full sun in a lime soil. Rare in America.
50 cents

ONOSMA Tauricum (Gold Drop):—10-12 in. Sprays of dainty yellow bells all through the late summer and fall. Rare.
\$1.00

OPUNTIA:—See Hardy Cacti, Page 12.

OROBUS vernus:—8 in. Sprays of yellow pea-like flowers in early spring. Rare.
35 cents

ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem):—6-10 in. A lovely old-fashioned plant with grass-like foliage and ivory-white, star-like flowers on slender stems in June. Very fragrant.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

One section of the Rock Garden at the Mitchell Nurseries, Inc.

HARDY ORCHIDS:—The following are the best of the Hardy Orchids.

Cypripedium spectabilis (Showy Lady's Slipper):—Blooms in July. The most beautiful of the Lady's Slippers; large white flowers with the lower lip painted a beautiful pink-purple. 50 cents each

C. pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper):—Blooms earlier than the above and is one of the rarest of the Lady's Slippers; large handsome light yellow flower. 50 cents each.

C. acaule (Pink Lady's Slipper):—Not as tall as the other two, but a very pretty flower and easy to grow. Rosy-pink moccasin-shaped flowers in June. 25 cents each

Orchis spectabilis, Showy Orchis:—6-9 in. A bright delicately scented Orchid. Flowers lavender-pink in late spring. Give partial shade. 25 cents each.

Spiranthes cernua, Ladies' Tresses:—8-10 in. Pretty white flowers on a twisted stem in early fall. Plant in moist ground. 25 cents each

PACHISTIMA Canbyi:—8-10 in. A pretty little evergreen shrub for the Rock Garden. 50 cents.

***PAPAVER alpina** (Alpine Poppy):—A most delicate and lovely flower, growing on a delicate 6 inch stem in various shades of pink, white, and yellow. Give the poorest gritty soil in full sun.

P. nudicaule:—(Iceland Poppy):—12-18 in. A race of poppies in shades of yellow, cream and white. Plant among the large rocks.

PARNASSIA caroliniana montana:—6-8 in. A dwarf mountain form of the "Grass of Parnassus". Large creamy flowers over dark green shiny foliage. Blooms in August.

PARONYCHIA argyrocoma albimontana:—3 in. Mats of very fine greyish foliage covered with flower heads of white bracts. This fine Alpine was never before offered to gardeners in America. \$1.00

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

Entrance to the Rock Garden of Mrs. Homer Ladd, of Barre, Vermont, designed and planted by Mitchell Nurseries. Planted fall of 1928. Snapshot taken following spring. The total planting on this garden was over 2300 plants, yet the following spring less than one dozen plants were required for replacements. Our plants live when given a chance.

PENTSTEMON:—This strictly North American genus is one of the best of our American plants, yet is little known to the average gardener. In the past the main trouble with this plant is that it has been treated too good. In nature it grows on the poorest of mountain soils in full sun. Its requirement in the garden is the poorest of sandy or gravelly soil with the best of drainage in full sun. It should be divided at least every two years. With this treatment it is one of the easiest of plants to grow. The species offered below are all fine Rock Plants. All bloom through the late summer, just when we want color in our Rock Gardens.

P. albidus:—10 in. Large white bloom.

P. Cardwelli:—8-10 in. An evergreen shrub covered all summer with short spikes of bright purple flowers, rare. 50 cents

P. Crandalli:—2 in. A creeping, mat forming evergreen Pentstemon covered in early summer with pale blue flowers. 50 cents

P. humilis:—6-10 in. Mats of dark green foliage sending up sprays of lovely intense blue flowers in July.

P. Procerus:—8-12 in. Dark blue flowers from June to September.

P. pubescens:—4-6 in. A tiny shrub covered with large lavender flowers all summer. One of the best.

P. menziezi:—4 in. An evergreen creeping Pentstemon completely covered with dark blue flowers all summer. 50 cents

P. pygmaeus:—8-12 in. Lilac colored flowers in July.

P. repicola:—A very pretty prostrate shrub with crimson bloom. 75 cents

P. Roezli:—12 in. Narrow glaucous green leaves with very attractive, deep blue flowers in midsummer.

P. Scouleri:—10 in. A dense evergreen shrub with the largest deep blue flowers of a true, baggy snapdragon form. One of the finest. 35 cents

P. Watsoni:—12-15 in. Large flowers of a deep violet-purple, almost black color. Fine for the large Rock Garden. Rare. 50 cents

GROWN IN THE "COLD COUNTRY"—IT'S HARDY!

PHACELIA sericea:—12 in. A very ornamental rosette of grey leaves from which springs spikes of small brilliant purple cups with yellow anthers. Plant in the poorest soil in full sun. Rare. 35 cents

PHLOX:—The great Reginald Farrer—who was plainly anti-American, —speaks of this genus as incomparably the greatest contribution America has made to the Rock Garden. While Farrer's knowledge of American botany was practically nil, yet we must agree that here he was right, for once, in his evaluation of an American genus of plants. The varieties offered below are the best varieties for the Rock Garden to date.

***P. amoena**:—6-10 in. One of the best of the pink dwarfs. Plant in full sun in a lime or neutral soil. Blooms in May.

P. divaricata:—10-15 in. A spring flowering phlox in shades of blue. Will grow in the sun, but does best in light shade.

P. divaricata, Lephami:—A large flowered light blue variety of the above.

P. nivalis:—4 in. Nivalis is quite distinct from subulata. The foliage is strikingly different and the flowers have a different shape. It blooms two weeks later than subulata. We offer 3 named varieties of the specie, as follows:

Col. Moore:—White with pink eye.

Mary Alice:—Light pink with red eye.

Sir Guilford:—Deep pink with red eye.

P. ovata:—6-10 in. A brilliant pink phlox for acid soil, sun or shade.

P. pilosa:—6-10 in. A fine pink dwarf; blooming in spring and often a second time in the fall. Full sun in any soil.

P. procumbens coeruleus:—4 in. A beautiful creeping phlox with flowers in clusters of delightful blue in May. 35 cents

P. stolonifera:—4-6 in. A creeping phlox with broad shining leaves and fine pink flowers in June.

P. subulata:—6 in. Heavy matted foliage of light green, this type has light pink flowers. This and all of its named varieties offered below are early spring bloomers, and how they do bloom!

***Alba**:—Pure white, often blooms a second time in the fall.

Atropurpurea:—Dark red.

Brittoni:—White but differs from alba.

Blue Hill:—Lavender, almost blue.

Fairy:—Pale mauve with purple eye.

G. F. Wilson:—Lavender.

***Lilacina**:—Mauve with a darker eye.

The Bride:—White with a pink eye.

Vivid:—Salmon-pink.

PHYLLODOCE coerulea:—An American heath from the mountains of the Gaspé Peninsula. Has fine dark green foliage surmounted in June with light blue bells. A very rare alpine. Give it an acid soil in shade and it will prove an easy plant to grow. Never before offered in America. \$1.00

PHYTEUMA nigrum:—8 in. A rare plant from the European mountains. Dark violet flowers in round heads on slender stems. Blooms in June. 35 cents

P. Scheuchzeri:—6-8 in. Dark-blue bell-shaped flowers in round heads. A July bloomer. Very rare. 35 cents

PLUMBAGO Larpentae:—8-10 in. Deep cobalt-blue flowers in late summer and early fall. One of the best of late flowering Rock plants.

POLEMONIUM:—A fine genus of plants with fern-like foliage and a profusion of lovely flowers in late spring. Good drainage, sun or light shade and any common garden soil are all their requirements.

P. humile:—4 in. One of the smallest of the genus. Lovely sky blue flowers in mid-summer.

P. mellitum:—6-8 in. Cream colored bloom. Very rare. \$1.00

P. repens:—6 in. A very dwarf form covered with bright blue flowers in July.

Rock Garden of F. K. Hays, Craftsbury Common, Vermont. One of the finest naturalistic Rock Gardens in New England. Work of the Mitchell Nurseries.

POLYGALA paucifolia:—4 in. Round dark-green foliage and pretty rose colored flowers in late spring. Shade with leafmould.

POLYGONUM vacciniifolium:—2 in. Forms a mat of lovely foliage turning red in the fall, and then having many rose-pink flowers in short spikes. Must have protection in winter. 50 cents

P. viviparum:—An odd little plant obtained from the north shores of the Gaspe Peninsula, but said to be abundant in all the boreal regions. 8 inch spikes of little flowers mixed in with pink bulbets on the same stem, makes it an interesting plant.

POTENTILLA:—One of the largest genera of plants with many pretty species and many that are simply weeds. The varieties offered below are among the best of them all. Full sun in any kind of soil.

P. Anserina:—8 in. This beautiful plant is native to the shores of the Gulf of St. Laurence. It has beautiful fern-like foliage, bright green above but silver white beneath, with bright yellow flowers on short stems all summer. It is an invasive plant and should be used for ground cover on sunny banks and dry impossible places. Do not use in small Rock Gardens.

P. fruticosa montana:—10-15 in. A dwarf form of this beautiful shrub discovered by J. E. Mitchell in the mountains of the north. One and one-half inch golden-yellow flowers all summer. Nice grey foliage. 75 cents

P. nitida:—2-3 in. One of the finest of the race. Forms little clumps of lacy grey foliage covered in May with large rose colored flowers. This native of the Albanian mountains is easy in any sunny spot. 75 cents

***P. pyrenaica:**—6 in. A beautiful dwarf plant from the Pyrenees mountains with many bright yellow flowers in July.

P. Tonguei:—4 in. A lovely and rare apricot colored form from China. 75 cents

P. tridentata:—4 in. A charming plant from the northern mountains, has glossy evergreen foliage and snow-white flowers in early summer. Give it an acid soil.

P. verna aurea:—3 in. This is one of the earliest to bloom, many golden-yellow flowers resting on little, dense, dark green mounds in early May. Just the thing for the small pockets in full sun.

Double Lavender Primrose
Primula acaulis lilaciana, fl. pl.

PRIMULA:—This is one of the largest races of plants that the gardener has to deal with, and there are no poor species, apparently, in the genus. It always requires shade in this country unless the soil is damp, and even then it will do better with light shade. It is one of the few races used in Rock Gardens that requires a rich soil. Give all varieties plenty of water if possible and plant on the north side of big rocks or large shade-casting plants. We offer some of the easiest and best.

P. acaulis:—4 in. One of the easiest. Lemon colored flowers in May. This is the common English Primrose.

P. acaulis lilaciana fl. pl.;—4 in. Double flowers of a fine lavender shade. The flowers have the appearance of double lavender roses. 75 cents

P. auricula alpina:—6 in. Rosettes of thick smooth leaves and very large flowers in different colors all with a distinct eye. 50 cents

P. Beesiana:—18 in. Velvety purple flowers in several whorls. A moist soil is preferable for this beauty from China.

P. Bulleyana:—18 in. One of the most brilliant of Primulas. Has large whorls of large orange and buff colored flowers in July and August. 50 cents

**P. cashmeriana*:—8-12 in. Lovely round heads of violet colored flowers in early spring. One of the best and easiest of Primulas. Does well in sun but better in shade.

P. Clusiana:—3 in. A lovely little alpine primula from Albania. Lovely carmine-lilac flowers in May. 75 cents

P. cortusoides:—8-12 in. This native of Siberia is one of the easiest of all the Primulas and one of the finest of them all. Bright rose-colored flowers in clusters in early May.

P. denticulata alba:—8-12 in. Round heads of white flowers in early spring. 50 cents

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
 \$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

PRIMULA BULLEYANA

P. duplex (Hose-in-Hose):—6 in. A cream colored primrose with double decked flowers appearing like two separate flowers, one set inside of the other. Very popular and good.

P. farinosa gaspensis:—10-15 in. This is a larger form of the "Birds-eye Primrose" of Europe, and is native to the cliffs of eastern Quebec. Should have moist soil with shade. Flowers in a loose umbel of from 4 to 10 lilac colored flowers with yellow eyes. 50 cents

P. Florindae:—18 in. Large clusters of light yellow flowers. Give this a moist spot in partial shade. 50 cents

P. frondosa:—A pretty mealy leaved specie with lavender flowers 35 cents

P. helodoxa:—18 in. A very fine yellow form of Japonica. Rare. 50 cents

P. Japonica:—18 in. Whorls of large flowers in red and pink. Shade and moisture for this beauty. 35 cents

P. Julie, Helene Purpurkissen:—4 in. A dainty little variety with purple flowers. Very choice. 50 cents

P. mistassinica:—3-4 in. One of the smallest and choicest of the primulas. This rare gem comes from the limestone cliffs of Lake Mistassinica in Quebec. It has pretty mauve-pink flowers in early spring. Introduced to American Rock Gardens by this Nursery. 75 cents

P. mistassinica alba:—A snow-white form of the above. Also introduced by New England's Coldest Nursery. \$1.00

P. nivalis:—10-12 in. Has large leaves and a large head of violet colored flowers in June. Give a moist soil with plenty of humus and half shade. 50 cents

***P. polyantha:**—6 in. An early dwarf Primrose with red and yellow flowers in early spring. An old garden favorite.

P. pulverulenta:—12 in. Carmine colored flowers in whorls on a center stem. Leaves powdered with a mealy substance. 50 cents

P. Sikkimensis:—10 in. This is an Asiatic beauty with yellow bell-like flowers suspended about a heavy stem. An easy plant in moist shade

35 cents

P. veris:—6 in. The common wild primrose of England. Blooms in early spring.

Bloodroot
Sanguinaria canadensis

PULMONARIA sacharata:—8-10 in. Quite large mottled leaves with many fine blue flowers in June.

35 cents

RANUNCULUS repens:—A creeping buttercup with double flowers and bright green shiny foliage.

RHODODENDRON lapponicum:—3 in. Probably the smallest Rhododendron in existence. Is native of the arctic regions and the mountains of the North. Relatively large flowers of a deep violet-purple. Must have acid soil and leafmold.

\$1.00 each

ROSA Rouletti:—3-6 in. The smallest Rose yet discovered. Semi-double pink flowers all summer.

50 cents

RUTA patavina:—Graceful tufts of finely divided foliage with crowded heads of canary-yellow flowers. 12 inch. Midsummer.

RYDBERGIA grandiflora:—6-10 in. Large yellow daisies in midsummer. Give them full sun and a light soil. Rare.

35 cents

SANGUINARIA canadensis:—6 in. Dainty white flowers for a shady spot in the Rockery. Blooms in early spring.

SAPONARIA caespitosa:—4-6 in. Unlike the well known *ocymoides* this is not a creeping or invading plant. It forms small bunches of dark green leaves from which springs several little stems surmounted with dainty rose colored flowers. Very choice and rare. 50 cents

***S. ocymoides**:—A trailing rock plant covered in June with a host of small pink flowers. In every Rock Garden.

SALIX Uva.ursi:—2 in. A tiny shrub with glossy leaves that creeps along the ground in the Arctic regions. Is a good Rock plant as far south as Philadelphia if given water and shade. 75 cents

SALVIA patens:—10-12 in. Pretty blue flowers on long stems.

SANTOLINA incana:—8 in. A low spreading, shrubby plant with silvery aromatic foliage and yellow flowers in late summer.

SATUREYA montana:—6-8 in. Abundant small white flowers with a dark green glossy foliage makes this an excellent Rock plant. Rare. 35 cts.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON

This *Saxifraga* from the icy cliffs of the Northland is very easy to grow and is one of our finest Alpines.

SAXIFRAGES

Saxifrages have been called "The Backbone of the Rock Garden," and truly so. They are pretty and interesting plants at all times. There are more than 400 species and thousands of varieties. Their native home is the mountains and cliffs of the North Temperate and Arctic Zones. While some species require special treatment, many of them are among the easiest of plants to grow.

We believe that, given a lime soil, shade from the noonday sun and common sense treatment, any of the encrusted Saxifrages may be grown north of the Potomac River. Partial shade seems to be of benefit to all Saxifrages.

**S. aizoon*:—Native on limestone cliffs from Labrador and Greenland, south to Northern Vermont. Beautiful encrusted rosettes from which rise the 6-8 inch flower stalk with an open raceme of cream-colored flowers in early June.

S. aizoon balkana:—6-10 in. A variety of above with pink flowers.

S. aizoon densa:—Small dark green rosettes heavily encrusted. White flowers in June. 35 cents

**S. aizoon Hainoldi*:—10-12 in. A larger plant and taller flower stems. Deep rose colored flowers in June.

S. aizoon lutea:—A yellow flowering variety of *aizoon*. 50 cents

S. aizoon rosea:—A pink flowering form of the above. 35 cents

S. baldensis:—The smallest of the encrusted type, with sprays of creamy flowers in June. 75 cents

S. Hosti:—10-12 in. A fine specie with heavily encrusted, narrow foliage and cream colored flowers on red stems.

S. Icelandica:—24 in. One of the largest of the encrusted type. Has great sprays of pure white flowers in July. 75 cents

S. cochlearis:—6 in. Small rosettes of long, narrow, heavily encrusted leaves with flowers on red stems. Quite distinct from other species. 75 cents

S. lingulata bellardi:—10 in. Medium size narrow leaf rosettes, heavily encrusted; snow-white flowers in large panicles. 35 cents

S. lingulata latoscana:—Similar to above. Much praised by Farrer. 50 cents

S. Longifolia hybrid:—24 in. This hybrid makes offsets and gives large sprays of white flowers in July. 75 cents

S. Macnabiana:—10-12 in. A heavily encrusted Saxifrage with white flowers dotted pink.

S. pectinata:—8 in. One of the finest of this class. Rosettes are almost white with the encrusting and has elegant sprays of white flowers in early July. 50 cents

S. pyramidalis:—24 in. Rosettes from 5 to 8 inches across, nicely silvered, and carrying a heavy spray of white flowers. Have a large stock and am offering this cheap. There is no easier or better Saxifrage. 35 cents

MOSSY TYPE

This type form flat cushions of dense foliage giving the appearance of a dark green sheet of moss. **ALL MUST** have shade and when given a lime soil are very easy.

S. Bathoniensis:—6 inch. One of the best of this type. Dark green cushions from which rise slender stems crowned with rosy-crimson flowers. 35 cents

S. caespitosa:—4 inch. A very dwarf type with creamy-white flowers. Much stock is sold for *caespitosa* that is untrue to name. Our stock was obtained from the wilds on the cliffs on the north side of Gaspé peninsula, eastern Canada, and is pronounced *caespitosa* by America's best botanists. 50 cents

S. decipiens alba:—6 inch. A handsome "mossie" with white flowers. We have a large stock and are selling it cheap. 25 cents each

S. decipiens rosea:—6 inch. A pink variation of the above. 35 cents

S. hupnoides:—Different type of leaf from *decipiens* but otherwise much like it. Have a large stock. 25 cents

S. hupnoides Kingi:—Similar to above but is more compact and foliage turns to a bright crimson in the fall. 50 cents

S. sanguinea-superba:—6 inch. One of the best of the "mossie's" with large crimson flowers and very fine foliage. 35 cents

**S. trifurcata*:—5 in. Different foliage from the other "mossie's" and good sprays of snow-white flowers. 25 cents each

S. Hybrid, H. S. Stokes:—A very compact "Mossy" with bright crimson flowers. 35 cents

Saxifraga apiculata

KABSCHIA TYPE

This section of Saxifrages is generally considered more difficult than the foregoing sections, but we have had no trouble with any of these here listed. South of the northern tier of states they may require an underground watered moraine, but here we grow them in the field with a light shade over them. They should have a gravelly, well drained spot with lime.

S. apiculata:—2-3 in. Green spiny mats from which spring lovely sprays of light yellow flowers in early spring. 50 cents

S. Arco-Valleyi:—Very fine dwarf with cherry-red flowers. 50 cents

S. Burseriana:—2-3 in. Forms a mat of densely silver-grey foliage with very large snow-white flowers in early spring. \$1.00

S. Burseriana sulphurea:—A pale-yellow flowered form of above. 75 cts.

S. Elizabethi:—Grey-green spiny mats and bright yellow flowers in June. 50 cents

S. Faldonside:—Neat cushions covered with lovely pale-yellow flowers. \$1.00

S. Ferdinand Coburgi:—Moss-like foliage with bright yellow flowers in June. 50 cents

S. Irvingi:—1 in. A rare and dainty Kabschia with little pink flowers. \$1.25

S. juniperifolia:—2 in. Deep green juniper-like foliage, with yellow flowers in June. 75 cents

- S. marginata:**—Encrusted rosettes with white flowers in June. 50 cents
S. Paulina:—2 in. Lovely grey-green cushions with pale yellow flowers. 75 cents
S. Petraschii:—2 in. Compact cushions with large white flowers. 75 cents
S. Primrose Bee:—A very free flowering hybrid; yellow flowers. 75 cents
S. ochroleuca:—Deep green rosettes with yellow flowers. 50 cents

ENGLERIA TYPE

A rare type of Saxifrage seldom found in American Gardens. Should have wet moraine conditions and light shade.

S. Baisolettii:—3 in. Handsome hybrid with red and purple dangling flowers in June. \$1.00

S. Marie Therese:—3 in. Odd foliage and bright pink flowers. \$1.00

S. porophylla montenegrina:—Neat sharp-leaved rosettes with purple flowers in June. \$1.00

SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA

This photograph was taken high up on a cliff of the Green Mountains by J. E. Mitchell

GROWN IN THE "COLD COUNTRY"—IT'S HARDY!

OTHER TYPES

S. aizoides (autumnalis):—2 in. This creeping Saxifrage is native to the Arctic cliffs. Has small very pretty flowers in orange and red all through the late summer and early fall. This is a difficult species and must be grown in a wet moraine. 75 cents

S. Andrewsii:—A cross between aizoon and umbrosa. Has dark green foliage with a light beading of silver and pink flowers in June. 50 cents

S. granulata:—12 in. Yet another type with broad kidney-shaped leaves and large sprays of white flowers. Shade and moisture. 35 cents

S. hirsuta:—4 in. Leaves fringed at the edges. Fine sprays of clear white flowers in June. 75 cents

S. umbrosa (London Pride):—10 in. Pretty rosettes of dark green with sprays of bright pink flowers in July. Must have shade and moisture. 35 cents

S. magasea cordifolia:—8 in. A large foliated plant with bright pink flowers in midsummer. Very easy to grow. 35 cents

S. oppositifolia:—3 in. A prostrate dark green mat of fine foliage with large purple flowers on 3 inch stems in early spring. Give this Arctic beauty a northern exposure and moraine treatment. \$1.00 each

S. primuloides:—A small variety of London Pride with bright red flowers in midsummer. 35 cents

S. virginianensis:—4-6 in. The common Saxifrage of the ledges of the Eastern states. Creamy white flowers over a little cluster of leaves.

Sedums

The Sedums may be considered the mainstay of the rock garden. Given an inch of dirt for their roots and a few droplets of water 2 or 3 times during the summer and they will thrive amazingly. Give your other plants the best soil in the rockery but reserve your Sedums for the crevices, dry spots and poorest places you can find among the rocks. If a rock has a hollow on top, put a few handfuls of earth there and plant one of the dwarf Sedums there and it will be happy, and so will the gardener. The varieties offered below are all distinct from each other and are the best varieties in cultivation.

S. acre, Golden Moss:—Dark green, moss-like foliage, and bright yellow flowers. 2 inch.

S. acre minus:—A small variety of acre with very fine foliage.

S. alboroseum:—Formerly listed as *S. spectabile variegatum*:—10 inch. Foliage variegated white and green, light pink flowers in August. 35 cents

**S. album*:—3 in. Trailing, thick waxy foliage with white flowers.

S. anglicum minus:—1 in. One of the smallest of the Sedums. Dark green creeping foliage and white flowers in midsummer.

S. anopetalum:—Pale yellow flowers in July on 3 inch stems. Bronzy foliage.

S. arboreum:—4 in. A very dark green Sedum with elegant foliage and yellow flowers in July.

S. brevifolium:—1 in. Very dwarf and has peculiar foliage reminiscent of globules of white meal. Light pink flowers.

S. dasiphyllum:—1 in. One of the smallest and most choice. Glaucous green foliage and light pink flowers.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

S. Ellacombianum:—6 in. A fine hardy Sedum from Japan with light yellow flowers in August. Much like Kamschaticum.

S. Eversi:—8-10 in. Rose colored flowers in July.

S. Fabaria:—12 in. Has light purple foliage and rose colored flowers in September. Rare and good. 35 cents

S. Fosterianum (repestre):—4-6 in. Trailing blue-green foliage with large yellow flowers. One of the best.

S. gypsocolon:—4 in. A very rare and choice Sedum with white flowers in July. 75 cents

S. Hispanicum:—Mossy, tiny growth. Glauous blue foliage. Pink flowers.

***S. Kamschaticum**:—A handsome Sedum with orange-colored flowers. A native of Siberia.

S. Lydium:—Very dwarf bronzy foliage and pink flowers.

S. Middendorffianum:—Brownish-yellow flowers; dwarf of a shrubby appearance. Different.

S. Monregalense (cruciatum):—4 in. A lovely and rare white flowered Sedum. Blooms in August and September. 75 cents

S. Nevii:—4-6 inch. Pretty foliage and white flowers.

S. Oreganum:—4-5 in. The most beautiful dark green foliage on red stems. Flowers yellow to pink; rare. 35 cents each

S. radiatum:—4-6 in. Grey foliage and yellow bloom in midsummer.

S. Reflexum:—Green trailing foliage and large yellow flowers.

S. roseum:—8-10 in. A very rare Sedum found on one mountain in Vermont. A very fine clump of green foliage and yellowish flowers. 50 cents

S. sarmentosum:—A rapid growing spreading Sedum with yellow flowers in June.

S. spectabile:—12-18 in. An erect growing Sedum with light green foliage and large flat heads of pink flowers in September.

S. spectabile Brilliant:—A dark pink form of spectabile.

***S. Sieboldi**:—Round, succulent glaucous green leaves with an edging of red. Bright pink flowers in late summer. Indispensable.

S. Stolonifera:—One of the most desirable. Flat, succulent leaves; flowers purplish-pink in August.

S. spurium coccineum:—A beautiful rosy-crimson flowered sort. Blooming in late summer.

S. ternatum:—A small-leaved, very spreading plant with triangular sprays of starry white flowers in May.

IN THE COLD COUNTRY

Sempervivums in the Rock Garden

SEMPERVIVUMS—(HENS AND CHICKS)

These are most attractive and hardy little plants for crevices among the rocks. They form pretty rosettes and slowly spread, filling the niches with an unique loveliness. A rock garden without several varieties of "Hens and Chix" can hardly be imagined.

S. admontensis:—Bright green leaves tipped red and covered with many soft hairs.

S. acuminatum:—Medium sized, light green flat rosettes.

S. atrovioleacea:—Large rosettes with violet reflections. 50 cents

S. arachnoideum:—Grey rosettes overspread with white cottony threads like a cobweb.

S. arenarium:—Tiny deep green rosettes which multiply very quickly.

S. Brauni:—Large rosettes colored deep bronze with red tips.

S. blandum:—Pale green rosettes, medium size.

S. calcareum:—Glaucous green rosettes with red tips.

S. cornutum:—Light green rosettes with incurved leaves.

S. Fanconette:—Very narrow vivid green leaves crowded into lovely little rosettes fringed with fine hairs.

S. fimbriatum:—Small grey rosettes, leaves downy and fringed.

S. Havana:—Dense rosettes, dark green leaves with purple edges.

S. Hildebrandti:—Small, dark green rosettes with spiny appearance.

S. Histoni:—Lovely highly colored red and green rosettes. 50 cents

S. longifolia:—Large rosettes with long light green leaves.

S. montanum:—Small rosettes of greyish green.

S. Mitchell seedling:—Medium size rosettes, extra long leaves, of which the bases are rich green and the upper half deep red.

Above plants, except as noted, are 25c. each; 3 alike for 60c; 6 alike for \$1.00
\$2.00 per dozen of one kind. Purchaser pays transportation charges.

- S. pallidum*:—Large; leaves bright green, edges and tips flushed bronze.
S. purpureum:—Very large green rosettes with purple shadings.
S. Purdy's 60-2:—Medium sized. Long green leaves marbled with violet.
S. Purdy's 80.1:—Deep green; red at base and tip of leaves.
S. rubicundum hybridum:—Large rosettes much splashed with crimson. 50 cents
S. soboliferum:—Small globular, densely crowded light green rosettes.
S. triste:—Medium sized bronzy-green rosettes. 50 cents
S. tectorum:—Large light green rosettes, each leaf tipped red.
-

SIEVERSIA ciliata:—12 in. An Alpine from the Rocky Mountains much like Geum. Flowers deep purple, blooms in August.

SILENE:—A genus containing some of the finest Alpines in existence. They are generally easy to grow anywhere on poor soil. Acaulis will probably be better off south of New York with some shade. Sun for others.

S. acaulis:—1 in. A moss-like Silene with stemless rose-pink flowers in late summer. One of the best of Alpines.

**S. alpestris*:—Little tufts of grass-like foliage with clear white flowers in midsummer.

S. maritima:—3 in. A spreading Rock plant with large white or pinkish flowers in late summer. Nice foliage.

S. Pennsylvanica:—6 in. Clustered heads of deep pink flowers. This beautiful plant is hard to find in any nursery. 50 cents

S. Schafta:—6 in. One of the standard late flowering Rock plants. Trailing habit, rosy-purple flowers in September.

S. Wherryi:—6-8 in. This is one of the rarest plants in this catalog. Large pink blooms in midsummer. It is a perfect gem. \$1.00 each

S. virginica:—6-8 in. A fine plant for hot sandy spots. Large bright red flowers in August.

SMILACINA stellata:—6-8 in. Fine dark green foliage with a terminal spike of white flowers.

S. racemosa, False Solomon's Seal:—One of our most graceful native plants. Fleecy heads of cream-colored flowers in the spring, and a fine foliage plant the remainder of the summer. Plant in shade.

SOLIDAGO cutleri:—A Goldenrod that is a true Alpine. In the northern mountains it grows less than 3 inches high, but under cultivation it reaches 5 to 6 inches. Has a head of bright golden flowers in July. 35 cents each

SPIREA decumbens:—4-6 in. A nice little shrub scarcely rising above the ground. Has pretty white flowers in June. 50 cents

STATICE:—Autumn or late summer flowering plants. All easy to grow in any soil if in full sun. All are very good Rock plants.

S. auriculaefolia:—4 in. One of the daintiest plants imaginable. Has deep dark blue flowers in an airy spray above a little cluster of dark green leaves. Everybody buys it that sees it in bloom. 50 cents

S. latifolia:—Grows 15 inches high with clumps of thick, leathery foliage and immense panicles of minute, very delicate blue flowers. Panicles 18 inches or more across.

S. incana nana:—6 in. A dwarf form of statice with white flowers and greyish foliage.

S. tartarica:—12 in. Like latifolia, but smaller and with better root system.

STOKESIA cyanea:—10-12 in. Large daisy like flowers of clear delicate blue in the fall. Must have full sun.

STACHYS alpina:—12-15 in. Leaves like grey felt with spikes of lavender flowers.

STELLARIA graminea:—6 in. A creeping plant with very fine foliage covered with white star-like flowers in midsummer.

SYNTHYRIS rotundifolia:—A western mountain plant with nice racemes of blue flowers in early spring. Shade and leafmold. 35 cents

TALINUM calycinum:—10 in. Bright red saucer shaped flowers all through the summer. If it should winterkill it will seed itself and bloom the same year. Give it a hot place. Should be in every Rock Garden.

TEUCRIUM chamaedrys:—8-10 in. Shrubby evergreen plant of great value. Lavender blooms in late summer.

THYMUS:—A favorite genus of plants with all Rock Garden enthusiasts. Whether sub-shrub or creeping varieties, they may be depended upon. Have fragrant foliage and generally a multitude of flowers in midsummer. Give them a hot spot in the poorest of soil.

T. Balticum:—Choice new creeper with tiny foliage. 35 cents

T. citriodorus aureus:—A creeping variety, more or less yellow foliage.

T. citriodorus argenteo-marginata:—4-6 in. A lovely little shrubby thyme with each leaf edged with a silver border, rare. 35 cents

T. Herba-Baronne:—8 in. Violet colored flowers on this little shrublet in September. One of the finest, and rare. 35 cents

***T. lanuginosus**:—Makes dense fragrant carpets. One of the finest plants to plant in a walk, will stand all kinds of abuse.

T. micans:—1 in. Dainty little Thyme with tiny dark green foliage. 35 cents

T. serpyllum:—1 in. Dark green foliage with pretty lilac colored flowers completely covering the plant.

T. serpyllum, Annie Hall:—1 in. A named variety just imported from England. Has the same dark green foliage of all the serpyllum clan with lovely pink flowers smothering the plants. 50 cents

T. serpyllum album:—A white flowered form of serpyllum.

***T. serpyllum coccineum**:—A serpyllum with dark red flowers. All serpyllum clan are among the best of plants to plant between stepping stones, nothing better.

TRILLIUM grandiflorum:—Large, pure white flowers in May. Give it shade.

***TUNICA saxifraga**:—A graceful tufted plant with light-pink flowers all summer.

***T. saxifraga fl. pl.**:—A double flowered form of tunica that is a great improvement on the single.

TIARELLA cordifolia:—A very pretty little plant with nice foliage and loose sprays of creamy-white flowers in May. Should have light shade. 8 inches high.

UMBILICUS spinosus:—Lovely apple-green rosettes with spiny leaves. Resembles a sempervivum; rare. 75 cents

VACCINIUM Vitis-Idaea minus:—1 in. An Arctic plant coming as far south as Mt. Washington. Makes beautiful clumps of shiny, deep-green foliage with pretty rose-colored flowers in June. Must have acid soil. 75 cents each

VERONICA:—A very large, varied and beautiful genus of plants. Will grow anywhere in full sun. No Rock Garden should be without at least a half dozen varieties of these lovely plants.

V. amethystina:—10-12 in. Beautiful spikes of gentian-blue flowers in July.

V. armenia:—6-8 in. A rare plant from Asia. Dark green threadlike foliage with nice spike of clear blue flowers. 50c. each

V. chamaedrys:—8-10 in. A trailing form with light blue flowers in midsummer.

V. corymbosa:—6-8 in. A fine Alpine; dense plumes of azure-blue flowers in June.

***V. filiformis**:—1 in. This is one of the finest of the creeping Veronicas. Is covered with lavender flowers in June. One of the finest to plant between stepping stones.

V. fruticulosa:—2 in. Fine foliage different from other Veronicas and violet-blue flowers in early summer.

***V. gentianoides**:—The earliest of the Veronicas to bloom. Grows 8 to 10 inches high with beautiful spikes of light-blue flowers in early July.

***V. incana**:—A white wooly plant with numerous blue flowers 10 inches.

Sedum Album

Veronica rupestris

V. multifida:—6-8 in. Lilac colored flowers in June.

V. orchidea:—12-15 in. A fine Veronica from the Balkans, with shiny green foliage and spikes of dark blue in midsummer. 35 cents

V. orientalis:—8 in. A rare Veronica from the Orient with white, flushed rose, flowers in July.

V. pectinata rosea:—6 in. Pink flowers in midsummer.

V. repens:—A creeper with bluish- white flowers.

V. rupestris:—2-3 in. Deep green foliage fairly hidden in midsummer with clouds of bright blue flowers. There is no finer Rock plant.

V. rupestris nana:—2 in. Varies from the above by having a little larger leaves and flowers of a different shade of blue.

V. saturejoides:—3 in. A fine creeping Veronica with dark blue flowers in July and August. Much praised by Farrer.

V. teucrium:—10 in. Intense blue flowers in July.

VINCA minor, Trailing Myrtle:—Deep green evergreen foliage and handsome deep blue flowers in June.

V. minor aurea:—A variety of Trailing Myrtle with golden variegated leaves. A rare plant.

VIOLA:—This genus is indispensable in the Rock Garden; will grow in sun or light shade. Most varieties, if cut back in August, will be greatly benefited thereby.

LARGE WHITE VIOLET:—A pure white Violet of large size.

V. canadensis:—Canadian Violet:—Large flowers with white faces and lilac-colored reverse. Fine for shady places.

V. pubescens:—Downy Yellow Violet:—Large yellow flowers on leafy stem. Either sun or shade.

V. pedata:—Bird Foot Violet:—3 in. One of the largest of the native violets. Deep purple. Full sun in acid soil.

V. pedata bicolor:—3 in. A very pretty violet that blooms all summer in this "Cold Country". Upper petals reddish-violet, lower petals, light blue. Acid soil. 35c. each

V. cuculata:—Large native blue Violet.

V. conspersa:—A rare little violet from the Green Mountains. Medium sized flowers of light blue on leafy stems in spring.

V. rotundifolia:—A very early violet, with large round leaves and bright yellow flowers in earliest spring. Shade and acid soil.

***V. Jersey Gem:**—The finest blue Viola to date.

V. White Jersey Gem:—A white sport of the famous Jersey Gem.

***V. lutea:**—Golden yellow; one of the best.

Tulip Kaufmanniana
Courtesy of Brooklyn Botanical Garden

BULBS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

There are many bulbs that are ideal for the Rock Garden and add greatly to its beauty, making it more interesting and different than the average Rockery. These bulbs should all be planted in the fall of the year, and where possible plant them in bold drifts all around among the rocks; among such plants as the Aubrietias, the dwarf Phloxes, the Thymes, Gypsophila repens and other low growing plants, close attention being given to the colors and times of flowering of both bulb and covering plant that there may be no clashing of colors during the blooming season. Every Rock Garden should have a plentiful supply of the lovely flowers. The ordinary garden tulips, narcissus and hyacinths are out of place in the Rock Garden, but the following will add greatly to its beauty.

BULBOCODIUM conspicuous (Hoop-skirt Narcissus):—6 in. One of the earliest of bulbs. Pretty odd shaped rosy-purple flowers above fine grass-like foliage.
3 for 75 cents. \$2.50 per dozen

CHIONODOXA Luciliae (Glory of the Snow):—3-4 in. The earliest blue flower. Bright blue flower with white eye. 40 cts. per doz. \$2.50 per 100
C. sardensis:—A dark blue form of above. Same price.

CROCUS albion:—Dark purple, extra large.

C. Pallas:—White striped lilac.

C. Mixed:—All kinds of colors.

Prices on all Crocuses are 40 cents per dozen. \$2.50 per 100

ERANTHUS hyemalis (Winter Aconite):—Generally the first to bloom in the spring or late winter. Very pretty golden yellow. Same price as Crocus.

GROWN IN THE "COLD COUNTRY"—IT'S HARDY!

ERYTHRONIUM (Trout Lilies):—These beautiful plants from our Western states are just beginning to be noticed by Eastern gardeners. They do best in light shade. Plant about 3 inches deep in a soil of a sandy nature and add leafmold.

E. albidum:—Pure white.

E. californicum:—Cream color.

E. Citrinum:—Soft yellow with orange center.

E. Grandiflorum:—Deep buttercup-yellow.

E. Hendersoni:—Light purple, maroon center.

Prices of all Erythroniums are 30 cents for 3. \$1.00 per dozen.

FRITILLARIA meleagris (Checkered Lily):—Dainty checkered bell-shaped flowers on 10 inch stems in April. 50 cents per doz. \$1.00 per 100

F. pudicea:—A native of the Western mountains. Bright yellow flowers on 6 inch stems in early spring. 3 for 70 cents. \$2.50 per dozen

GALANTHUS Elwesi (Snowdrops):—One of the earliest of flowers, which are pure white on 8 inch stems. 50 cents per dozen. \$4.00 per 100

IRIS reticulata:—A real gem for the Rock Garden. See Page 23.

LILIES for the Rock Garden:—We recommend the following varieties:

L. elegans:—10 in. A vigorous orange-red lily blooming in June.

35 cents each. 3 for 90 cents. \$3.00 per dozen

L. elegans alutacium:—12 in. An orange-buff variety.

35 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen

L. tenuifolium:—18 in. A slender growing lily with bright scarlet flowers.

35 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen

L. bulbiferum:—Deep orange-red flowers arranged in umbels with little bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Rare. 50 cents each

In the background of large Rock Gardens all of the larger Lilies fit in well. We offer many varieties in our General Nursery Catalog, which can be had for the asking.

MUSCARI Heavenly Blue (Grape Hyacinth):—Lovely blue flowers on 4 inch stems in May. Plant 3 in. deep. 50 cents per doz. \$3.00 per 100

M. botryoides:—A white variety of the above. 50c. per doz. \$3.00 per 100

SCILLA (Squill):—6-10 in. A very charming and graceful flower. Plant from 3-4 inches deep.

S. campanulata excelsior:—One of the best Bluebells.

S. campanulata rosea:—A fine rose-pink form.

S. siberica:—Bright blue.

All the above Squills are 40 cents per dozen. \$3.00 per 100

TULIPA (Tulip species):—These plants are much smaller, more refined and charming than the large Garden Tulips. They are native to the woods and mountains of Europe and Asia and are right at home in the Rock Garden. Plant in well drained soil, 4 inches deep.

T. Clusiana (The Lady Tulip):—8 in. Cherry red and white, very dainty. 60 cents per dozen. \$4.00 per 100

T. Eichleri:—10 in. Large scarlet with black and gold base.

75 cents per dozen. \$6.00 per 100

T. Kaufmanniana:—9 in. Cream, carmine and yellow. Very choice.

\$1.00 per dozen. \$7.00 per 100

T. Marjoletti:—12 in. Pale yellow, outer petals scarlet.

75 cents per dozen. \$6.00 per 100

T. prestans:—12 in. Brilliant orange; bunch flowered.

\$1.25 per dozen. \$8.00 per 100

T. sylvestris:—10 in. Yellow and bronze, fragrant.

75 cents per dozen. \$6.00 per 100

Above Bulbs for Fall Sale Only.

Plants for Wall Gardens

IN FULL SUN

Achillea tomentosa
Achillea nana
Aethionema in variety
Alyssum in variety
Aubrietia in variety
Cerastium tomentosum
Cacti (hardy)
Dianthus in variety
Draba aizoides
Erodium in variety
Gypsophila repens rosea
Helianthemum in variety
Hypericum fragile
Iberis in variety
Phlox subulata in variety
Potentilla
Sedum, except *Oreganum* and *Nevii*
Sempervivum, all kinds
Thyme, all kinds
Veronica, all dwarf varieties

IN SHADE

Arenaria stricta
Campanula rotundifolia
Campanula pusilla
Campanula pulla
Draba arabisans
All small ferns
Hepatica acutiloba
Phlox ovata
Saxifrages, all kinds
Sedum Nevii
Sedum Oreganum
Sedum ternatum
Smilacina stellata
Vinca minor
Viola canadensis
Viola pubescens

PLANTS FOR STONE WALKS

Many plants have been recommended in books and papers, as ideal for planting between stepping stones in walks, that really were poorly adapted for such purposes. Such plants should not only be low growing but should be capable of withstanding great abuse. The short list given below, was not taken from any book, but it is the result of practical experience. All these plants will not only grow well but will stand more abuse than grass. You can walk on these plants and not hurt them.

Antennaria dioica and *A. rodantha*; *Cotula squalida* use in shade; *Sedum anglicum minus*; *Thymus langinosa* is best of all; *Thymus serpyllum* and all its varieties; *Veronica pectinata rosea* and *V. ruprestris nana*.

EVERGREENS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

We grow several acres of Evergreens in 45 varieties and recommend the following dwarf or slow growers for the Rock Garden.

The price of Evergreens depends on the size and we can furnish practically any sizes of all the following Rock Garden Varieties.

Little Gem Arborvitae.
Tom Thumb Arborvitae.
Globe Arborvitae.
Alberta Spruce.
Pygmy Spruce.
Japanese Yew.

Greek Juniper.
Waukegan Juniper.
Myer's Juniper.
Plumosa Juniper.
Pfitzer's Juniper.
Sabin's Juniper.

Our smallest plants of Alberta and Pygmy Spruce are \$2.00 Each. We can furnish nice plants of the other Evergreens for \$1.00 Each. Larger plants will cost more. If interested in Evergreens, send for our free General Nursery Catalog.

One of the walks in the Rock Garden of Mrs. D. L. Stone, Hanover, New Hampshire. Snapshot taken while under construction. Constructed by the Mitchell Nurseries.

Landscape Department

We are in a position to do all kinds of landscape work for our patrons and will, upon request, consult with you, develop on paper your own ideas or suggest a plan to you for any type of planting you may have in mind. This applies to a simple planting along the border, or house foundation, rock gardens, the landscaping of a large estate or the grounds about a public building. We will give you estimates of labor costs, plants and other material necessary to carry out these plans.

For small drawings no charge will be made if we do the planting; for larger and more elaborate drawings a charge of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is made for the drawing.

Where we do the work, a charge of \$10.00 per day, plus expenses is charged for the services of Mr. J. E. Mitchell, and a charge of \$5.00 per day for other workmen from the Nursery, all time to count from the time workman leaves the nursery to the time he gets back again. Where the job is a small one, a competent workman will be sent, and as our work is guaranteed, and our men will set 3 plants while the ordinary laborer is setting one, it will be found to be true economy to have us do your planting. We do not guarantee our plants to live when planted by any but our own workmen.

In the past, many plans for gardens and grounds in this section, made by landscape architects living south of us, have included plant material quite unsuited to this cold climate. WE KNOW the plants and trees for the "Cold Country," and no plants or shrubs are indicated on our landscape plans, that are not suited to the climate where the planting is to be made. We are sure we can please you in this department, and the small cost of landscaping your home will surprise you; and in this day of beautiful homes, it seems quite appropriate to say, "It is never a home until it is planted."

We go all over New England in this Landscape work. No job is too large or too small, and our prices are reasonable. The many Rock Gardens constructed by us throughout New England are among the best in the East.

GROWN IN THE "COLD COUNTRY"—IT'S HARDY !

Mitchell Nurseries

GENERAL CATALOG

This Catalog of Rock Plants represents only about 20% of the nursery stock GROWN and sold at Mitchell Nurseries, Inc. Our 72 page GENERAL CATALOG offers one of the finest selections of Hardy Nursery Stock offered in America. Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, Irises, Perennials for Garden and Boarder, Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants and Rock Garden Plants.

This GENERAL CATALOG is yours for the asking.

Mitchell Nurseries, Inc.

Barre, Vermont

HOW

TO GET TO

Mitchell Nurseries

Arriving in Barre City, inquire for either Merchant Street or Maple Avenue. Take either one, as they come together just outside the City, and go straight one mile until you come to where the road forks, with a schoolhouse in the fork, take the right hand road, go straight one mile from the schoolhouse, and you will see the Nursery on the hill to the left, go straight ahead and take the first left hand turn and you are at New England's Coldest Nursery.

Amateur Collections

Our selection of Plants for Beginner
or Amateur :

No. of Collection	ALL EASY AND BEAUTIFUL :		Price
No. 1— 12 Plants in	12 Varieties.....		\$2.50
No. 2— 24 Plants in	12 Varieties.....		4.50
No. 3— 25 Plants in	25 Varieties.....		5.00
No. 4— 50 Plants in	25 Varieties.....		9.00
No. 5— 50 Plants in	50 Varieties.....		10.00
No. 6—100 Plants in	50 Varieties.....		18.00
No. 7—150 Plants in	75 Varieties.....		27.00
No. 8—100 Plants in	100 Varieties.....		20.00
No. 9—200 Plants in	100 Varieties.....		35.00
No. 10—300 Plants in	100 Varieties.....		50.00

The above Collections are to be ordered by Number with cash enclosed with order. They are selected from the prettiest of the **Easy Varieties** in this catalog. They are large field grown plants, all labeled with correct names, carefully packed and sent by express, buyer paying express charges. The varieties must be our selection, but you may send us a list of 12 varieties listed in this catalog that you **DO NOT** want. These varieties will not be put in your order, and this may save you from getting plants that you have already in your garden. We **CANNOT** send you the names of the varieties in these collections until we ship the order.

WE GUARANTEE these plants will reach you in good condition. In ordering these Collections please give us the following information regarding your Rock Garden:—Is it open to the sun? Is any part of it shaded? What points of the compass does it face? Is the soil acid, neutral or alkaline? Is it a dry Rock Garden, if so, do you use a hose for watering with a plentiful water supply? Answering the above questions will give us information that will help us select the right plants for your Rock Garden.

The American Rock Garden Society

If you are interested in rock gardening—if you want to learn about new rock plants of special merit—if you seek practical information on correct construction or rock plant culture—if you would like to keep in touch with the latest developments in this delightful form of gardening—

THEN---

You should be a member of this rapidly growing country-wide organization devoted to the advancement of well designed and successful rock gardens in America.

There are three classes of membership: Active, \$3.50 annually; Sustaining, \$10 annually; Life, \$100. All members receive monthly the **GARDENERS' CHRONICLE**, which is the official organ, and all other publications which the Society may issue from time to time. Checks drawn to the order of the Society may be sent to the Secretary, Dorothy Ebel Hansell, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Hansell will gladly send to prospective members, a full list of the officers and a copy of the Constitution.