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# Hardy <br> Herbaceous <br> Plants 

By
Bobbink \& Atkins

## Bobbink \& Atkins Publications



Evergreens (Conifers)
and
Flowering Broad-leaved Evergreens, Trees, and Shrubs
We particularly call attention to Magnolias, Japanese Maples, Hybrid Rhododendrons, Ghent and Pontica Azaleas, and Blue Spruce of the real steel-blue color, which will be found in variety Pungens glauca Kosteriana.


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By Bobbink \& Atkins
Our catalogue of Roses describes nearly a thousand wellknown sorts and many novelties of distinct merit; described accurately and illustrated in color. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

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## Hardy Herbaceous PLANTS



ANEMONE JAPONICA (WINDFLOWER)

BOBBINK $\mathrm{E}^{3}$ ATKINS<br>RUTHERFORD • NEW JERSEY

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# HARDY HERBACEOUS OR PERENNIAL PLANTS 

Y THIS term is meant plants which remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down each autumn, coming forth with renewed vigor the following spring, and through their many varieties giving bloom from early spring until frost.

In presenting this revised catalogue, we are pleased to inform our patrons that we have many acres planted with the finest varieties of Hardy Perennials, and we are constantly seeking new and rare varieties to add to our extensive collection. Most of our Herbaceous Plants are shipped from the field, as field-grown clumps, but some are grown in 3 -inch pots, with well-rooted balls, especially those intended for late spring and summer planting.

There are many varieties which give quicker and better results when planted out of pots. This is especially true of the rock-plants. Potted plants are better than field-grown ones for planting in small soil-pockets or between flag-stones where the ground-space is usually limited. For these reasons, based on years of experience, we ship both pot and field-grown plants.

Our potted plants are not merely seedlings put into pots, but field-grown clumps, well-rooted, and established in pots.

Color Effect. One of the most important points in the arrangement of a garden is placing the flowers with regard to their color-effect. Too often a garden is a haphazard assemblage of plants, or if any design be perceptible, as is commonly the case in the bedding system, it is to obtain as great a number as possible of the most violent contrasts. In mixed borders, one usually sees lines or evenly distributed spots of color, inharmonious, wearying and annoying to the eye, proving how poor an effect can be had by misusing the best materials. This can be avoided by consulting the index with full information in the back of this catalogue.

Preparation of the Border and Soil. Having decided on the length and width of the border, proceed to trench the ground $\mathrm{I} / 2$ feet deep, thoroughly mixing a liberal amount of manure at different depths. This deep trenching and manuring in not too light soil will last five to six years by only adding a top dressing every year and dividing and replanting the strongest growing varieties.

Planting. Many gardeners make the mistake of planting too great a variety instead of using at least five or more plants of each kind, which would insure not only a fine mass effect but also a continuation of flowers.

Planting can be done in either spring or fall; but there are a few varieties which are more successfully transplanted in spring. Should any of these varieties appear on your fall order, we will then reserve them for delivery in spring, unless otherwise instructed.

If it is impossible to plant the Perennials immediately after their arrival, it is best to heel them in in good garden soil and protect them against sun and wind. When heeling-in, make sure that the plants are not too close together, and see that the root immediately below the crown, usually called the neck, is well covered. Should the plants arrive in very wilted condition, put them in a cool room, sprinkle them well, and place a piece of moist burlap over them until they are fresh and crisp again, ready for planting.

In planting, it is very important to put the roots straight down, and set the plants somewhat deeper than they were in our Nurseries. The small mark left around the collar of the plant shows the former depth.

Watering after planting is very important. The best method is to make a ridge around the plant so that water will reach the root and not be wasted over a large area.

It is essential to cover the soil with well-rotted manure, especially when the planting is done very late and the soil is very dry. Perennials planted in fall should always be covered the first winter. The best materials for covering perennials are leaves and meadow-hay.

Care. Very little care is needed. A fairly good soil should be selected with occasional enriching, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, cutting down and cleaning out old dead tops and leaves during the summer months. A slight covering with leaves, weighed down by laths or branches, is sufficient winter protection. Delay covering until the ground is frozen. Watering the plants thoroughly after planting and during dry spells is often forgotten but is most essential.

Besides the height and color given in this catalogue, we have added in the back an alphabetical index including the flowering period, approximate height, and color of each variety, which will enable our customers to select their required number of plants at a glance.

In ordering, care should be taken to select varieties that will furnish a continuance of bloom the entire season, or for whatever period flowers are wanted. Annuals can be planted among the herbaceous plants, especially in smaller borders, which they considerably improve, besides giving an abundance of bloom during the hottest days of the season where perennials are in their resting period. We have printed in back of this catalogue a list of the most suitable varieties.

We solicit inquiries from persons laying out gardens of any size; estimates will be furnished for any quantities desired. Our stock of Herbaceous Plants is extensive and complete.

## Start Your Flower Garden with Our Special Selection of 100 Choice Perennials, $\$ 15.00$

There is no one, without a doubt, in this wide world who at some time in his or her life has not wished for a flower garden. Our special offer above affords an opportunity for every lover of flowers to have a small
 garden or the start of a larger one.

The little sketch shows how to proceed with the layout and placement of the twelve varieties of Perennials in our offer, the taller growing ones being placed in the rear, the mediums in the center, and the low growing ones in the front, as shown by the numbers $1,2,3$, etc., each of which refers to one of the twelve varieties. These plants should be planted approximately a foot apart. Good garden soil should be used, the whole bed being well spaded before planting.

[^0][^1]This SPECIAL Selection of 100 Perennial Plants for $\$ 15.00$


Geum sibiricum. See page 9

## New and Rare Hardy Herbaceous Plants

New outdoor plants are constantly being originated and popular varieties improved. This list is comprised of many new and rare kinds that, on account of their scarcity, have not found a place in current literature and catalogues.

We invite lovers of old-fashioned gardens to inspect our offerings.

ACONITUM. Monkshood. We list these beautiful perennials among rare plants as they are not yet widely enough known. They are important in the border because there is no other plant which blooms at the same time which produces such wonderful tall blue spikes. They are very useful to continue the effect of delphiniums.
autumnale. Autumn Monkshood. Flowers blue. 3 to 5 tt . Sept.-Nov. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.


Adonis amurensis fl.-pl.

Aconitum Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums. Produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
-Wilsoni. A tall variety from China, with violetblue flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Napellus, Sparks' Variety. A tall variety, with branching spikes of blue flowers. The darkest Aconitum, and has a long flowering period. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
ACHILLEA filipendulina, Parker's Variety. Yarrow. Tall plant with big, clear yellow flower-heads. Prefers a dry location. Very fine for cutting, and may also be dried for winter bouquets. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ADONIS amurensis f.-pl. One of the most attractive early spring-flowering plants, with very large, double, yellow flowers, later turning green, which keep a long time. Wonderful for the rock-garden. I ft. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ıoo. See illustration.
ÆTHEOPAPPUS pulcherrimus (Centaurea pulcherrima). Bushes about 2 to 3 feet tall, bearing numerous pink flowers resembling a cornflower. July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
ALSTREMERIA aurantiaca. Peruvian Lily. Small, lily-like flowers in a terminal cluster. Outer petals yellow, tipped green, spotted with orange-brown on the inside. Very fine for perennial border and groups in the lawn; also good for cutting. Protect in winter. 3 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .


Cimicifuga racemosa simplex
ALYSSUM montanum. The most beautiful variety of the early Alyssum, with dense yellow flower-heads. Very attractive in the rock-garden. Lower and more prostrate than A. saxatile. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
ANCHUSA italica, Picotee. Bugloss. This is a new variety of the lovely, well-known Anchusa, with blue and white flowers. 4 to 5 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ANDROSACE lanuginosa Leichtlini. Rock Jasmine. Very valuable for the rock-garden on account of its gray, silky foliage, forming dense tufts with lovely white flowers, marked with crimson eyes. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ANEMONE japonica. Windflower. We offer here three new double varieties of these delightful late summer- and autumn-flowering plants. They will provide welcome variety to those commonly grown
-, Charmeuse. Flowers rose-carmine-purple, double, and very large. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Louise Uhink. Strong-growing novelty with healthy foliage and large, full, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
-, Richard Arends. Has exceptionally large, double, white flowers, tinted pink. One of the best introductions. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per ioo.

A QUILEGIA pyrenaica. Columbine. A lovely variety from the Pyrenees Mountains. Produces an abundance of blue flowers with golden centers. Excellent for the rock-garden. Io to 12 in. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

ARMERIA cephalotes, Bees Ruby. Thrift.A very fine improvement on A.cephalotes, with very long stems and large flowerheads of brilliant pink. The finest Armeria for border and for cutting. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June, July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
ARTEMISIA Purshiana. Cudweed. Woolly white-leaved variety, with white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ ior io, $\$ 18$ per ioo. Silver King. White, finely cut leaves on a plant about 3 feet tall. The dried leaves are used for decorating. June, July. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
ASTER alpinus, Nancy Perry. An improvement on $A$, alpinus with larger, rounder flowers of very light blue. An excellent border and rock-garden plant. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Blooms freely in May and June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
cordifolius, Star-Shower. Branching habit with fine, small white flowers. Good for cutting, especially as filling material in bouquets, like gypsophila. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per ioo.
Lutetia. A rare variety with pretty lilac-rose flowers about $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
novæ-angliæ, Barr's Pink. One of the best of the pinks, similar to Lil Fardel and Ryecroft Pink, but flowers larger. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
novi-belgi, Lady Grey. Large, semi-double flowers of an exquisite shade of opal-grey. Very beautiful. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per ioo.
-, Maid of Athens. Pyramidal heads of large, circular flowers in a shade of rich rose-pink. A very charming variety. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Mme. Carroy. A very good variety with large, bluish lavender flowers. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 18$ per ioo.


Armeria cephalotes, Bees Ruby


Wrexham Strain Delphinium
Aster novi-belgi, October Dawn. Large flowers of a pretty shade of lilac and mauve. Pyramidal growth. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 5o cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Queen Mary. Rich, glistening blue. This is a splendid, effective flower of real value for cutting. Compact grower. A very fine addition to the novibelgi type. $2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ASTILBE Arendsi, Freule van den Bosch. Spirea. Compact flower-spikes of dark pink. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Splendid novelty. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 1 .
-, Gruno. Light, graceful spikes of splendid salmonpink. 4 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .

Astilbe, Prof. van der Wielen. Gigantic, long stems and side shoots, showing fine, small, pure white flowers in profusion. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
grandis rosea magnifica. Large, pure pink flowers. 4 ft . Late July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
BUDDLEIA Davidi, Pink Pearl. Butterfly Bush. A fine new shrub, with many large spikes of pale lavender-pink flowers having distinct orange centers. Forms tall bushes like the other Buddleias. Fine for cutting. 6 to 10 ft . July-Sept. $\$ 1.50$ each.
-superba. An exceptionally beautiful variety with distinct, deep blue-lilac flowers in spikes much longer than ordinary kinds, and very full and more uniform. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per 100 .
CAMPANULA muralis (Portenschlagiana). Dalmatian Bellflower. Dense carpet of foliage 3 to 5 inches high in sunny position, with dark blue flowers. Fine for rockery and walls. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
persicifolia, Lavender Queen. Large flowers of lovely lavender-blue. Excellent in the border and for cutting. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

- Moerheimi. Large, double, white flowers. 2 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Telham Beauty. One of the best introductions of late years. With its single, rich blue, large, bell-shaped flowers, this variety is a most beautiful and attractive plant for the perennial border. Excellent for cutting. 2 to $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
CHRYSANTHEMUM morifolium. This variety came from Tibet, and we think it is one of the most beautiful, single Chrysanthemums. It is a very low grower, with a profusion of lovely, single pink flowers. Can be used for the rock-garden very effectively. I ft. Oct. $2 \mathrm{I} / 2$-in. pot plants, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Coreanum. A new Chinese variety with large, single white flowers having yellow centers. Fine for cutting. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Oct. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. A single variety with large, very beautiful, rich, mahogany-red flowers freely produced. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa simplex. Bugbane. This little-known plant should not be overlooked by any garden-lover, as it is, without doubt, one of the most beautiful attractions of the perennial border. The dense spikes of feathery white flowers are borne on tall, graceful stems 3 to 4 feet high, making them excellent for cutting and ideal material for vases. The plant grows best in a half-shady location. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io, $\$ 65$ per ioo.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. The demand for better Delphiniums is growing every year, and we take great pleasure in offering the latest novelties hybridized by well-known English and European houses. We feel certain that garden-lovers will welcome this opportunity to obtain these best and newest distinctive types on the market. Their richness and nuances of color, on long spikes are unequaled. Each and every one of them is a superb creation.

## Latest Novelties

Blue Queen. Azure-blue with blackish brown center. Single. 4 ft . $\$ 2$ each.
Countess Cowley. Light blue and mauve, semidouble flowers of wonderfully fine form; eye black. Magnificent spikes. 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
Edward Bromet. The purplish blue ground is very rich and the white eye extremely large. Individual pips are of enormous size and are set on enormous spikes. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Glory. Mauve, shaded rose; white eye. Stout, sturdy plant. \$2 each.


Epimedium niveum

Latest Novelties in Delphinium, continued
Great Strides. Pale blue, shaded pinkish mauve; prominent white eye. \$3.50 each.
Happy Thought. Medium blue, shaded pansyviolet. $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50$ each.
Mrs A. J. Watson. Deep mauve shade with black center; enormous spikes. 7 ft . $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Shirley. Beautiful variety. Lovely lilacmauve; white and sulphur eye. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Townley-Parker. Sky-blue; single; white eye. \$2 each.
Purple King. Large, deep blue and purple, semidouble flowers; eye black and gold. Shapely spike. 5 ft . $\$ 2.50$ each.
R. A. Pilkington. Extra-large, well-formed, semidouble flowers of rich violet, edged dark blue; eye brown. Spike is well-formed. $5 \mathrm{ft} . \$ 3.50$ each
The Bishop. Bright royal blue; large and conspicuous white center. An outstanding variety. 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.

## Wrexham Strain or Hollyhock Delphiniums

This remarkable strain, originated by Mr. Watkins Samuel, Wrexham, England, produces spikes and flowers of unusual size. The name Hollyhock Delphinium was created by visitors who upon seeing these plants exclaimed, "They are like Hollyhocks!" Mixed colors, Single and Double, \$2 each, \$17.50 for io, \$150 per ioo.

We offer, this year, a number of Delphinium plants grown from the same seed as the named varieties offered above, but unbloomed. They will run about 90 per cent true to shade and color. For mass planting, this collection is unequaled. We offer the following shades:

Light Shades<br>Mauve Shades<br>Dark Shades Mixed Shades<br>\section*{Intermediate Shades}

$\$ 1.25$ each, $\$ 11.50$ for $10, \$ 100$ per 100

DIGITALIS Isabellina. Foxglove. (New.) Spikes of sulphur-yellow flowers. The nearest to a yellow Foxglove. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per ioo.
DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane Early spring-flowering plants with golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.
clusi. Soft fol'age. Especially adapted to rock-gardens. I to 2 ft . Ap il to June.
magnificum. Large yellow flowers on stiff stems. Useful for cut-flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June.
Both varieties, 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
DRABA fladnizensis. Whitlow Grass. This little rockplant, with white flowers in spring, is excellent for the rock-garden and should be used more extensively. Forms dense carpets and is wonderful for planting in pockets. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. A most interesting group of hardy plants with very pretty foliage and lovely flowers. Does well in a half-shady or shady position. It is very effective in the rock-garden and a wonderful ground-cover. Can easily be forced in early spring. 9 in. April, May.
bicolorum. Rosy brown.
lilacea. Beautiful lilac flowers.
macranthum. Flowers cream-white, waxy, similar to an orchid.
-niveum. Snow-white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-rubrum. Like above, but with reddish flowers. pinnatum elegans. Yellow flowers.
sulphureum. Dwarf. Pale yellow flowers. Suitable for shady situation in rock-garden or border.
50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, unless noted
ERICA (Calluna) vulgaris flore-pleno. Double-flowering form of the Scotch Heather and an improvement of the single variety. Flowers and growth like $E$. vulgaris. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per 100 .
-Searlei. This white-flowering variety is an easy and bushy grower, especially remarkable on account of its fine, green foliage which lasts during the winter. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

EREMURUS himalaicus. Desert Candle. A wonderful perennial from Asia, mostly used as a specimen plant or in large borders. It has majestic white flower-spikes and stalks growing from 6 to 8 feet high. We consider it one of the most striking plants in large gardens. It should be planted in rich, moist, but well-drained soil. A cover of leaves should be given in fall, and in spring it is advisable to protect the flower-stalks against late frost. When planting same, spread the roots horizontally and place the eye only about I inch below the surface of the soil. $\$ 5$ each.
ERYNGIUM aquaticum (yuccæfolium). Button Snakeroot. Heads of white flowers and yucca-like foliage. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 18$ per ioo.
GAILLARDIA, Lady Rolleston. A pure yellow variety with big, showy flowers. Presents a striking color effect when planted in the border. Fine for cutting. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Nov. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
GERANIUM ibericum platypetalum. Cranesbill. A robust plant about $I^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft . high, with especially beautiful lilac and pastel blue flowers. Very rare and remarkable color. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
GEUM bulgaricum. Avens. (New.) Very large, beautiful orange-gold flowers. It grows very bushy, does well on moist slopes in rock-gardens, and flowers from end of April to September. I ft. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Fire Opal. A very large, semi-double variety with glowing scarlet flowers having a deep orange sheen, and undulating petals, borne on high stems. A novelty of great merit. 2 ft . June, July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Lady Hillingdon. Large, golden yellow flowers, produced very freely all summer. I ft. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
sibiricum. Orange-red. Its color is not surpassed by any other spring flower. A very showy plant for the rock-garden. I2 to I5 in. April-June. See illustration, page 5.35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
GRASSES, Arundo Donax. Great Reed. A magnificent variety, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming dense clumps. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ forio, $\$ 35$ per ioo.

Grasses, Arundo Donax variegata. This is the same as the preceding variety except that the leaves are striped. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
GYPSOPHILA, Bristol Fairy. This double-flowering Baby's Breath has larger white flowers than the old G. paniculata $f l$.-pl. An excellent cut-flower. 2 to 3 ft . All summer. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 , $\$ 65$ per 100 .
Ehrlei. A new double Gypsophila. Very free flowering. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io, $\$ 65$ per ioo.
HELENIUM Bigelovi aurantiacum. Sneezeweed. A new variety which grows $21 / 2$ feet high. It is wonderful as a border plant, producing its golden yellow flowers in June and July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Crimson Beauty. (New.) A striking hybrid variety with bronze-carmine flowers. Grows only 2 feet high and therefore is excellent for borders. June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
HELIANTHEMUM, Double Orange. Sun Rose. Creeping plant with dark green foliage, especially useful for the rock-garden. An easy-growing and profusely blooming variety with double flowers of bright orange. 3 to 4 in. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
HELIOPSIS scabra gratissima. A good ochre-yellow variety with flowers like wild sunflowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
HELLEBORUS niger. Hellebore; Christmas Rose. Very large, white, solitary flowers, sometimes flushed with purple. Excellent in rocky places. Leaves evergreen. Easily forced. I ft. Natural blooming period. Dec.-March. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
Hybrids. Similar to $H$. niger. Robust growers. Flowers in various colors. \$I each, \$9 for io.
HEUCHERA. Alum-root. Bushy plants of easy culture bearing loose, graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Dwarf grower of a compact habit. It is fine for the border and rockery and excellent for cutting. Forces well in the greenhouse in early spring.


Iberis, Snowflake. See page 10

Heuchera, Cascade. (New.) A very strong grower with light pink flowers similar to H. brizoides. Flowerstems over 2 feet high. Very attractive begonialike foliage. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, \$35 per ioo.
Edge Hall. (New.) One of the best pink Heucheras with large, flesh-pink bells and prominent yellow stamens. A very fine variety. I ft. June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Rosmondi. Pleasing coral-pink flowers on stems about I to I $1 / 2$ feet tall. A very good pink variety. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Sanglant. (New.) Flowers bright red-a very brilliant color. Good grower. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
Saturnale. (New.) The darkest of all Heucheras. Flowers wine-red. Nice large foliage; growth more compact than the other varieties. A beautiful novelty. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Virginal. A pure white Heuchera with manyflowered sprays about I foot long. June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100.
HYPERICUM fragile. St. John's-wort. A very good plant for the rock-garden. Has fine, attractive leaves and yellow flowers. I ft. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.

IBERIS, Snowflake. Candytuft. The most beautiful of all Iberis. Forms large cushions with an abundance of wonderful, pure white flowerheads. Indispensable for the rock-garden and a wonderful border plant. There is no better Iberis on the market. 2 ft . April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.

IRIS sibirica, Perry's Blue. This beautiful hybrid of I. sibirica deserves to be known better. It has large, clear blue flowers on stiff stalks, extra-fine for cutting. A splendid grower. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .

LAMIUM maculatum. Dead Nettle. A variegated Nettle with deep purple flowers. Io in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
LaVANDULA, Munstead Variety. Lavender. (New.) Quite an improvement over the old variety, being more decorative and a much better grower. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
LITHOSPERMUM, Heavenly Blue. Gromwell. Splendid flowers of sky-blue color. Fine for the rock-garden. 4 in. June-Sept. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
LUPINUS, New Hybrids. Lupines. This is an English strain of exquisite colors, showing a wonderful improvement over old varieties. They compare favorably with the finest snapdragons and make a beautiful showing in the perennial border. They form vigorous spikes of exquisite colors in the following shades: Bronze, yellow, orange, pink, lavender, dark brown, and blue-lavender. $21 / 2$ to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per ioo, mixed only.
LYTHRUM, Perry's Variety. Violet-pink flowers on tall stems. Very useful for the perennial border and for cutting. $3^{1 / 2}$ to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
MENTHA requieni. Requien Mint. Lovely little plant that is especially useful for flagstone work. Grows very low, forming a dense carpet. Also useful for rock-gardens. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
MENZIESIA (Dabœcia) polifolia. Usually planted with heather. Dark green, glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. $\mathrm{I} I / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

ENOTHERA glabra. Sundrops. The showy yellow flowers contrast beautifully with the bright reddish brown foliage. 2 ft . June, July. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$$ i8 per ioo.
OROBUS roseus pallidus. Bitter Vetch. Grows about 2 to 3 feet high and produces rose-pink, pea-shaped flowers. Prefers half-shady location. July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

## Papaver • Poppy

The perennial Poppies rank among the most popular flowers in cultivation. For this reason, they should be used more freely in perennial borders, closely surrounded by other perennial plants, or planted in solid beds of mixed annuals, since the foliage of Poppies dies down after the flowering season.

Their flowers are brightly colored, cup-shaped, and borne on long, graceful swaying stems.
Papaver alpinum. Alpine Poppy. This beautiful alpine plant blooms profusely all summer in bright colors. It is excellent for the rockery. 8 in .50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
thibetica, Yellow. This strain was imported from Tibet. The gorgeous yellow flower is twice as large as Papaver nudicaule and is borne on stiff stems nearly 2 feet high. Flowers during the entire summer. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

## Oriental Poppies

Oriental Poppies, of which varieties are offered below, produce the largest flowers in the family. They are perfectly hardy if protected in severe winters with a light covering of leaves.
Papaver orientale, E. A. Bowles. Delicate shade of apricot, changing to shell-pink. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per ioo.
-, Ethel Sweet. (New.) A very distinct cherrypink with big black blotches at the base of the petal. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

PAPAVER orientale, Joyce. One of the finest
Poppies. Of unique old-rose color and a very
good grower. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .

Papaver orientale, Mahogany. Darkest of the Oriental Poppies. The large flowers are deep carmine-purple-almost like the color of mahogany wood. A very odd variety. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
—, Perry's White. Purest white. 50 cts. each.
-, Princess Ena. Salmon-pink, with orange blotches. Fine bloomer and good grower. 50 cts. each.
-, Tulipa. A beautiful upright grower with stiff stems and cup-shaped flowers of a striking shade of orange-pink. An exceptionally good variety. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100.

## PAPAVER orientale Atrosanguineum Maximum

 and Grossfurst. These are both old varieties, but we consider them still the best in their shades. Atrosanguineum Maximum is a dark carmine-blood-red and Grossfurst a real red, as shown in the picture on page 35. There seemed to be little or no stock left on the market, and we have taken great pains to work up a new supply of these two beautiful varieties. We can now offer them again. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.PENTSTEMON, Southgate Gem. One of the finest crimson-scarlet flowers. Fine for border and bedding and useful as a pot plant and in the bench. Blooms very freely the whole summer. Not quite hardy in the North but excellent in the Southern States. Needs good protection. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .

PETASITES japonica gigantea. Japanese Giant Butterbur. Very effective foliage plant for moist spots. Leaves sometimes get as large as 2 to 3 feet in diameter. 3 to 4 ft . $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .

## Phlox decussata

Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). Crimson-red with dark eye. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Enchantress. Large trusses of bright salmon-pink flowers, with dark red eyes. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Evelyn. Immense flowers of rich salmon-rose. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Fire Glow. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark center. Large trusses; strong habit. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Homeland (Deutschland). Large trusses of brilliant dark orange-red flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mia Ruys. Enormous, much-branched trusses of large, pure white flowers. Very free-flowering. Very dwarf. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Mrs. Ethel Prichard. Flowers pale clear rose-mauve. Grows about 3 feet high. Large trusses. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. Soft pink, without eye. Large flowers on long, erect spike. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Scholten. Dark salmon-pink flowers in enormous pyramidal spikes. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## Latest Novelties

Brilliant. An outstanding new Phlox because of its beautiful scarlet color with deeper eye. Large trusses and very floriferous. Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Caroline Vandenberg. The bluest Phlox of alla very beautiful, striking color. Large trusses and a free bloomer. Medium height. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
H. B. May. A very beautiful, clear pink variety with extremely large trusses and gigantic pips. A good, robust grower. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1 .
Karl Foerster. One of the latest and best novelties. The very large flowers are an exceptionally glowing dark orange-red. A worthy improvement over Deutschland. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Leo Schlageter. A very strong, healthy-growing novelty with large, pyramidal trusses of brilliant scarlet-carmine flowers having a darker center. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Morgenrood. Blooms a very striking red-certainly an excellent addition to this color class. Freeflowering. Medium height. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Professor Went. One of the most striking shades of brilliant amaranth. The flowers are borne on strong stems which need no support. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Selma. Large trusses of very beautiful pink flowers with cherry-red eyes. Very good grower. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

PHYSALIS. Well known under the name of Chinese Lantern Plants on account of their bright orangescarlet, lantern-like fruits, which are fine for cutting and when dried are extensively used for floral decorations. We can offer two new varieties:
Alkekengi. Ground Cherry. Asmaller variety than the common P. Francheti and flowers earlier. I to 2 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Bunyardi. This variety produces fruit in abundance and grows somewhat taller than P. Alkekengi. Especially decorative on account of its numerous glowing red pods. 3 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per ioo.

POTENTILLA Hybrids. Cinquefoil. The doubleflowering hybrids are interesting and attractive plants for the border. They should be used more frequently as they are easy growers and produce large, double flowers in great profusion, beginning in July. Very fine for cutting and the flowers keep nearly a week.
Carnival. Orange-red, tinged yellow. Double.
Fairy Queen. Clear yellow. Double.
Hamlet. Dark crimson. Double.
L'Acheron. Dark red and yellow, striped red. Double.
Panorama. Orange, striped. Double.
Van Dyck. Yellow, striped red. Double.
Yellow Queen. A very good, double yellow variety. All varieties, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100
POTERIUM obtusum. Burnet. The light pink flowers are borne on graceful stems and hang over the light green foliage like pink ears. Heavy bushes. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io.

PULMONARIA angustifolia azurea. Azure Lungwort. This is the prettiest Lungwort, with attractive, funnel-shaped, deep gentian-blue flowers that supply that touch of blue so much needed in the flower-garden and which is so rare in perennials. I ft. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
SALVIA nemorosa alba. Sage. An effective border plant like $S$. nemorosa, with white flowers. 2 ft . May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
SIDALCEA. Prairie Mallow. This beautiful perennial is not known well enough. It forms bushes about 3 to $3^{1 / 2}$ feet high, producing fine spikes of goodsized flowers in July and August. Beautiful in the border and excellent as a cut-flower. We can offer the following new varieties:
Nimmerdor. Fine saucer-shaped flowers of delicate salmon-rose. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Scarlet Beauty. A rare and beautiful plant that produces deep, amaranth-pink flower-spikes in abundance. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 1 .



Veronica Teucrium rupestris, Heavenly Blue

SENECIO clivorum, Orange Queen. Groundsel. Unusually large, bright orange-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Othello. A fine variety of S. clivorum, with dark orange flowers. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

## SILENE maritima flore-pleno. Catchfly. A wonderful plant for the rock-garden. It is dwarf, creeping, with big, white, double flowers nearly as large as a carnation. 6 in. Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.

## Trollius • Globe Flower

Beautiful, hardy border plants, with handsome, dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers from May to July. They are well adapted for half-shady or sunny positions, are fine for moist places and edges of watergardens, and also do well in good garden soil which does not lack moisture. Perfectly hardy if protected during the winter with a covering of leaves. As a group they are extremely handsome, and always attract the admiration of all who know them.
Trollius asiaticus, Canary Bird. Pale yellow globes on erect robust stems. Fine for cut-flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
-, Earliest of All. Early, free flowering; light orangeyellow variety. Blooms before other varieties. I $1 / 2$ ft. April, May.
europæus. European Globe Flower. Large, lemoncolored, butter-cup-like flowers, I to $11 / 2$ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. This is the common old-fashioned popular variety. 2 ft . May, June.
-, His Majesty. Very large, round, pure orangeyellow flowers. Plant vigorous and floriferous. I to 2 ft . May, June.
-, Lichtball. Extra-large, globe-shaped, orangeyellow flowers on stiff stems. 20 to 24 in. May, June.

Trollius europæus, Orange Princess. Extra-deep orange flowers in profusion. 2 ft . May, June.
Ledebouri. Large, orange-yellow flowers until the end of June. 3 to 4 ft .

All Trollius, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10

## Latest Novelties

TROLLIUS asiaticus fl. croceo. One of the very finest dark orange shades. 2 ft .
First Lanciers. Strong, vigorous plants with large flowers of deep orange. Very early. 2 ft .
Goliath. Brilliant dark orange. Very tall with giant flowers. 2 ft .
Herbert Asquith. Fiery orange flowers, produced very early. Plant large and strong. 2 ft .

All latest Novelties, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10

## Veronica . Speedwell

These Veronicas are most graceful and beautiful plants for rock-gardens. They grow very easily, producing flowers in great profusion, and are therefore most effective for color in the rockery.

The following are varieties of $V$. Teucrium rupestris. All make a dense mat of foliage from which the slender spikes of flowers rise a few inches in great profusion. Veronica Teucrium rupestris alba. White. 4 in. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$_{4.50}$ for 10 .
-rupestris, Heavenly Blue. Blooms earlier than the others. A very striking variety, with masses of exquisite rich blue flowers. 4 in. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . See illustration.
-rupestris rosea. Pink. 4 in. May, June.
-True Blue. A new blue variety. Io to 12 in . July, Aug.
All Veronicas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted


Border of Herbaceous Perennials with Sedum in the foreground

## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

## All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety

ACANTHUS mollis. Bear's Breech. Shapely foliage and showy purple flowers. Not hardy in the North, but good south of Washington. 3 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ACHILLEA. Yarrow; Milfoil. The Achilleas are good subjects for dry soils and sunny places. They are pungently fragrant and rather coarse, but valuable for their positive effect in the garden. The Ptarmica varieties are excellent for adding white to mixed borders and have considerable value for cutting. filipendulina. Fern-leaved Yarrow; Milfoil. A showy variety with dense heads of yellow flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
—, Parker's Variety. Clear yellow. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft . June-Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads. Good for cutting. 2 ft . June-Sept. See illustration alongside.
Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Ball of Snow. An improvement on The Pearl, with fuller and more perfect flowers that are excellent for cutting. $I I / 2$ ft . June-Sept. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
-, Perry's White. Grows $2 T / 2$ feet high, covered with a mass of white flowers in June and July. Fine cut-flower.
--, The Pearl. The double, pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. Good cut-flower variety. 2 ft . June-Sept. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for ro, \$15 per ioo.
tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Bright yellow. I ft. June. See Rock-Garden.
ACONITUM. Monkshood. When the Delphiniums are past their best, the Monkshoods may be relied upon to furnish the desirable blue in the garden. They are shade-loving plants, and some of them bloom so late that they provide an excellent foil for the earlier chrysanthemums. They are better after they have been planted several years, because they resent interference.


Achillea Millefolium roseum


Aconitum
Aconitum autumnale. Blue. 3 to 5 ft . Sept.-Nov. See Novelties.
Fischeri. Dark blue. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties.
-Wilsoni. Violet-blue flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Napellus bicolor. This variety produces fine branching spikes, with delicate blue, partly white flowers. 3 ft . July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-, Sparks' Variety. Blue. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug. See Novelties.
All Aconitums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
ACTEA rubra. Flowers white; berries bright red. A very showy variety. Actæas love shady places. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
spicata. Baneberry. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white flowers followed by white berries with showy red stems late in the fall. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
ADONIS amurensis fl.-pl. Double yellow flowers about fourteen days later than A. amurensis. Ift. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per ioo.
EGOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. I ft. See Rock-Garden.
ÆTHEOPAPPUS pulcherrimus. Pink. 2 to 3 ft . July. See Novelties. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ETHIONEMA coridifolium. Resembles iberis in growth, with clusters of rosy lilac flowers. Requires light cover in winter and protection against moisture. I ft. June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

Æthionema grandiflorum. Hard-wooded and shrubby; dense spikes of rose-colored flowers. I ft. May, June. 50 cts. each.
persicum. Deep rose. I ft. May, June. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each.
AGROSTEMMA (Lychnis) coronaria. Mullein Pink. Rich crimson. 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden. -alba. A white form of the above. See RockGarden.
AJUGA Brockbanki. Dark blue. 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10. genevensis. Geneva Bugle. Deep blue. 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io. reptans. Bugle. Blue. 6 in. May, June. See RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-atropurpurea. Blue flowers; bronze foliage. 6 in . May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ALSTREMERIA aurantiaca. Peruvian Lily. Yellow. 3 ft . June-Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io .
ALTHEA rosea. Hollyhock. A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug.
-, Double. Crimson, Rose-Salmon, Sulphur-Yellow, and White. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, $\$$ I5 per ioo.
Allegheny Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
ALYSSUM argenteum. Yellow flowers. Leaves silvery underneath. All summer. I5 in. See Rock-Garden. montanum. Yellow. 6 in. April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10. rostratum. Beaked Madwort. Yellow. I ft. JuneAug. See Rock-Garden.
saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft. Yellow. I ft. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. A strong, shrub-like plant, with spikes of delicate blue flowers, and especially noteworthy for the all-season beauty of its foliage. 2 ft . May, June.


Anchusa myosotidiflora. See page 15

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Alkanet. A rather coarse, erect plant with clusters of large, gentianblue flowers, excellent for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . If not allowed to go to seed, will bloom from June to September.
-, Opal. Pale blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . May-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
-, Picotee. Blue and white. 4 to 5 ft . June-Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Pride of Dover. The finest heavenly blue color. 3 to 5 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . myosotidiflora. Bright blue. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per ioo.

ANDROSACE lanuginosa. Rock Jasmine. Gray, silky foliage; flowers rose, with yellow eyes. 6 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Leichtlini. White. 6 in. April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

ANEMONE. Windflower. Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn-flowering plants, requiring a light protection of leaves in the winter. Besides being exceedingly useful for the hardy border and for front planting of shrubbery in a semishaded position, they are also adapted for naturalizing in the open woods and fine for cutting and decorating purposes. The best time to plant Anemones is in May, as soon as danger of heavy night frost is over. We grow them in 2 to 3 -inch pots in greenhouses, because they give much better results when planted out than field-grown plants. A mixture of leaf-mold, peat, and ordinary garden soil is suitable.
hupehensis. A species from central China resembling a miniature Anemone japonica in growth, with pale mauve-colored flowers in early August continuing to late fall. I ft.
japonica alba. Pure white, showing yellow anthers. -, Charmeuse. Rose-carmine-purple. 2 to 3 ft .
Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-, Kriemhilde. Deep reddish rose, semi-double flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Louise Uhink. (New.) Large, full, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100.
--, Mount Rose. One of the finest free-flowering, double pink Anemones, deeper than Loreley. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
-, Pink. Soft pink flowers, showing yellow anthers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Prince Henry. A dwarf dark red variety. An improvement on Rubra.
-, Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.
-, Richard Arends. (New.) Large, double, white flowers, tinted pink. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
-, Whirlwind. Semi-double; white.
Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Lilac to purple. I ft. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
-rubra. Dark red. See Rock-Garden.
sylvestris. Snowdrop Windflower. White, tinged lavender. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See RockGarden.
vitifolia tomentosa. A striking new variety with tall flower-stalks; pinkish blue inside, satiny rose outside. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ANTHEMIS montana. Marguerite. Flowers creamy white. 2 ft . June-Oct.
tinctoria. Golden Marguerite. Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. A very popular sort and largely planted. 2 ft . June-Oct.
ANTHERICUM (Paradisea) liliastrum major. St. Bruno's Lily. White. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.


Anemone Japonica Hybrids
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Delicately colored flowers; excellent plants for the border, rockery, and for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
alpina. Blue. 6 to 10 in. April, May. See RockGarden.
Cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue-andwhite. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. See Rock-Garden.
-, Helenæ. Pure blue and white. I ft. May-July. See Rock-Garden.
canadensis. American Columbine. Red-and-yellow. See Rock-Garden.
chrysantha. Golden-spurred Columbine. Yellow. 2 to 3 in. across. See Rock-Garden.
Long-spurred Hybrids. We have a magnificent strain of these choice Columbines in many new and beautiful shades, assorted colors only. See illustration on page 16.
pyrenaica. Blue. io to 12 in . May, June. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Skinneri. Mexican Columbine. Greenish yellow, with long red spurs.
vulgaris nivea grandiflora. White. See RockGarden.
Double, Assorted. All colors mixed. Fine hybrids.
ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. Pure white. 5 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
-fl.-pl. A double form of the preceding. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Great Bearberry. An attractive little trailing evergreen plant with pretty deep green leaves. Flowers small, white, tinged with red, followed by a rather large, red berry. Fine for sandy places and in the shade. Potgrown plants, 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per ioo. Five plants at the io rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety


Mixed Long-spurred Hybrid Aquilegia
ARENARIA balearica. Corsican Sandwort. Mostly white. I in. Nearly all summer. See RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
montana. Mountain Sandwort. White. 4 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
verna cæspitosa. Moss Sandwort. All summer. See Rock-Garden.
ARISÆMA triphyllum. Indian Turnip; Jack-in-thePulpit. Interesting native plant, with curious green and brown flowers followed by showy red berries in early fall. $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May.
ARMERIA latifolia (cephalotes), Bees Ruby. Pink. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties and RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
-rubra (Cephalotes rubra). A strong-growing variety with crimson-red flowers. 8 to 12 in . June, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
vulgaris (maritima). Common Thrift. Pink. 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
—alba. Pure white. 6 in. May, June. See RockGarden.
Laucheana. Rosy crimson flowers all summer. 6 in. June-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Southernwood; Old Man. Green, glabrous, scented foliage; yellowish white flowers. 2 to 3 ft .
vulgaris lactiflora. An excellent hardy border plant producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
Purshiana. White. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. See Novelties.
Silver King. White leaves. 3 ft . June, July. See Novelties.
Stelleriana. Old Woman. Foliage deeply cut, silvery white. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Chocolate-brown and greenish purple. 9 in. May. See Woodland Plants.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. Fragrant, purple flowers in umbels. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. A remarkably showy plant with several erect umbels of bright orange flowers. 2 ft . July, Aug.
ASPERULA odorata. Sweet Woodruff; Waldmeister. White. 6 to 8 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1о, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

## Aster

## Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort

Perennial or Hardy Asters are distinctly flowers of autumn, providing a maze of bloom in shades of blue and purple. While primarily plants for garden effect, they are also useful for cutting and decorative purposes. Asters are very easy to cultivate and enjoy a good position in the back of the border. They should be divided every year or two into small clumps if the best results are desired.
ASTER alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. 5 to 10 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
-albus. Pure white. See Rock-Garden.
-, Nancy Perry. Light blue. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Amellus, Elegans. Lilac-blue; free-flowering; desirable for border planting. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug.
Climax. Plants branching, covered in fall with lovely lavender-blue flowers, $I$ to 2 inches in diameter. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
cordifolius, Star-Shower. White. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, \$35 per ioo.
-versicolor. Compact trusses of light pink flowers and dainty small foliage. 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Elta. (New.) Double; light lavender. Very beautiful and a fine variety for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Oct.
ericoides. Flowers small, white, borne in great clusters. 3 ft . Aug.-Oct.
floribunda. Small but pretty flowers of lavenderblue. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
hybridus luteus (solidago). New variety with small bright yellow flowers in clusters.
Lutetia. Lilac-rose. 2 ft . Aug.-Cct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Mauve Cushion. Delicate mauve, silvery white reflection. 9 in. End of Oct.-Nov. See RockGarden.
novæ-angliæ, Barr's Pink. Pink. 4 to 5 ft . Sept.Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1o.
-, Lil Fardel. One of the finest varieties of the New England Aster. Flowers large, rich, clear pink. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Mrs. S. T. Wright. Large, rosy purple flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Ryecroft Pink. Bright, rosy pink. Free branching habit. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. Illustrated on page 17.
-, Ryecroft Purple. Large, rich blue-purple flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
novi-belgi, Anita Ballard. Fine delicate blue. $4^{1 / 2}$ ft. Sept., Oct.
-, Beauty of Colwall. Clear lavender-blue, semidouble flowers. 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Blue Gem. Semi-double, dark blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. Illustrated on page 17 .
-, Bouquet Rose. Rosy pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Brussels. Large, single flowers of pale lavender. Vigorous habit. A good variety. 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Capitaine. Good-sized, light lavender-blue flowers. 4 to $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct.
-, Feltham Blue. Dark blue. 3 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-, F. W. Burbridge. Large, pinkish lavender. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Gertrude. Light blue flowers; graceful large foliage. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the ioo rate of any one variety


Delicata

Aster novi-belgi, Glory of Colwall. Double; delicate lilac-blue. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Heather Glow. Large flowers with a fringe of fine rose-colored rays and a large golden eye. 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Joan Vaughan. Very beautiful shade of soft blue; large flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
—, King of the Belgians. Large, lavender-blue flowers. Semi-double. 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
—, Lady Grey. Opal-grey. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties.
—, Lady Lloyd. Very fine. Rose-pink with purple sheen. 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Maid of Athens. Rose-pink. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
—, Miss Eisele. Very large; lavender-blue. 3 ft. Sept., Oct.
—, Mme. Carroy. Bluish lavender. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties.
—, Mrs. McCudden. Branching habit. Crowded sprays of circular, soft mauve flowers. Very fine. 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, October Dawn. Lilac and mauve. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Perry's White. Fine, single white, shaded lilac. 4 ft . Aug.-Oct.
—, Queen Mary. Blue. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-, Robert Parker. Light blue. Fine for cutting. 5 to 6 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Robinson, V. C. Double; mauve. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, St. Egwin. Densely branched, with pink flowers; fine for cutting. 3 ft . Sept., Oct.

Aster novi-belgi, Wells' White. Large white flowers. 4 ft . Aug., Sept. Illustrated on page 17.
-, White Climax. (New.) Like Climax, except in color, which is pure white. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-, White Queen. One of the best whites. 4 ft . Sept.
-, Ypres. Pretty rosy red flowers; neat, compact bushes. Very fine. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct.
salviæfolius. A distinct Japanese alpine species with large, single white flowers and large rosettes of downy foliage. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Sam Banham. Resembling the well-known Climax in every respect except color, which is pure white. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
Shorti. Long, graceful sprays of azure-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
subcæruleus. Flowers bright mauve. I ft. June, July.
-magnificus. Light blue with orange disk. I ft. June. See Rock-Garden.
tataricus. Very large leaves and one of the tallest and latest-flowering Asters; bluish violet. 5 to 6 ft . Oct., Nov.
COLLECTION of 12 Hardy Asters, our selection, $\$ 2$
ASTILBE Arendsi Hybrids (Spirea). We have a fine collection of these hardy hybrid Astilbes that will thrive in any good rich soil if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers in showy panicles, freely produced. June, July.

Except where noted, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
America. Lilac.
Amethyst. Erect, well-branched spikes of deep violet-purple flowers.
Anna van Laar. A mauve-crimson variety darker than Gloria and of great merit. 2 ft .75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
astilboides. Dense spikes of white flowers. 2 to 3 ft .
Avalanche. Pure snow-white flowers on long spikes. Excellent for forcing.
Freule van den Bosch. (New.) Dark pink color. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Gladstone. Fine white flowers in large, pyramidal heads. 2 ft . June, July.
Gloria. Conspicuously beautiful with dense, feathery plumes of brilliant dark pink, shaded lilac. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for io. See illustration.
Granat. Unusual, dark crimson flowers in strong, divided spikes. One of the finest Astilbes. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .
grandis rosea magnifica. (New.) Pure pink. 4 ft . Late July. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Gruno. Salmon-pink. 4 ft . See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Marguerite van Rechteren. The very fine fringed flowers are bright red, tinged with dark lilac. It grows about 5 feet high; the flower stem itself has a length of over 3 feet. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for io.
Meta Immink. Dense flower-spikes of a delightful pink color. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
Mont Blanc. Pure white.
Peach Blossom. Light pink flowers. Erect. I to 3 ft.
Pink Pearl. The small, delicate pink, pearl-like flowers are bunched together in dense panicles. 3 ft .
Prof. van der Wielen. Pure white. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Queen Alexandra. Deeper pink flowers than Peach Blossom.
Rhineland. Bright crimson flower-spikes shaded with salmon.
Rose Pearl. Pearly sheli-pink. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Rubin. Deep crimson-pink flowers.
Salland. Stems of a fine red color. A decorative novelty. 5 to 6 ft . Red flowers. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
Vesta. Lilac-rose. $21 / 2$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
White Pearl. Dense, pyramidal plumes of silvery white. $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the ioo rate of any one variety
aUbrietia Hybrids. False Wall Cress. Pink, blue, and lavender. 6 in. All Aubrietias flower in April and May. See Rock-Garden.
deltoidea græca. Dwarf; large-flowering; dark violet. 6 in
-Hendersoni. Flowers large, bluish violet. All Aubrietias, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. A strong-growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border. Has racemes of dark blue, lupine-like flowers. 3 to 4 ft . May-July.

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. An old-fashioned plant, but always interesting. White-and-pink flowers. 5 in. May, June. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. An interesting and beautiful plant, well adapted to planting in the shrubbery, borders, or massing for effect. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 ft . July, Aug.
BOLTONIA asteroides. Pure white, aster-like flowers, in great profusion. 6 to 7 ft . Aug.-Oct.
latisquama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-nana. A dwarf form. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
BUDDLEIA Davidi, Pink Pearl. Lavender-pink. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept. See Novelties. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.
-superba. Blue-lilac. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io, $\$ 65$ per ioo.

## CACTUS, HARDY-

humilis (Rafinesqui). Large, sulphur-yellow flowers, freely produced. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

CALAMINTHA (Satureia) alpina. Purple. 6 in. June. See Rock-Garden.
CALIMERIS incisa. Light blue, aster-like flowers. An attractive, free-flowering plant. 2 ft . July, Aug.
-rosea. The same as above, only with pink flowers.
CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Deep rosy crimson, with white center. All summer and fall. I ft. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.

## CALLUNA. See Erica.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. A large family of interesting plants many of which are adapted to the Rock-Garden. Others, such as the Medium, Persicifolia, and Pyramidalis varieties are valuable in the border. These combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy.
alliariæfolia. White; bell-shaped. Bushy grower with long, nodding flower-spikes. 2 ft . July, Aug.
carpatica. Harebell. Light blue. 8 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
-alba. A white form of the above.
glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage, covered with globular, dark blue flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-dahurica. Dark violet flowers. Fine for mass planting and cutting. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .50 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
lactiflora. Large heads of milk-white-blue fowers. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
latifolia macrantha. Deep purple flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
-macrantha alba. Large white flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
Medium. Canterbury Bells. An old favorite. Blue, Rose, or White. 2 ft . June.
-calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.
muralis (Portenschlagiana). Dark blue. See RockGarden and Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bellflower. Large, cupshaped, blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July.
-alba grandiflora. A white variety of C. persicifolia.
—, Lavender Queen. Lavender-blue. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Moerheimi. Large, double white flowers. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .


Campanula persicifolia, Telham Beauty
Campanula persicifolia, Telham Beauty. Large, single blue flowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
pyramidalis. Steeple Bellflower. Long spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept -alba. A white form of the above
rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. Blue. I ft June-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
Trachelium. Coventry Bells. A good border plant 2 to 3 feet high, with large racemes of light purple, bell-shaped flowers, somewhat drooping. June, July.
COLLECTION of 12 Campanulas, our selection, $\$ 2$
CARYOPTERIS incana (Mastacanthus). Blue Spirea Lavender flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
CASSIA marilandica. American Senna. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers. Very showy and attractive. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept.
CATANANCHE cærulea bicolor. Cupid's Dart. White flowers, with slight suffusion of purple in center. Free-blooming. 2 ft . June-Aug.
CENTAUREA dealbata. Hardheads; Knapweed. Deep pink. 1 1/2 ft. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. See illustration, page 20.
macrocephala. Very showy, with large, thistle-like yellow flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
montana. Perennial Cornflower. Large flowers, resembling the cornflowers. 2 ft . June-Sept.
-alba. A fine white form of the above.
CENTRANTHUS ruber. Deep red, handsome, wildgarden plants for wall or rockeries. 3 ft . June, July.
-aibus. Same as above, except white flowers. Excellent to plant for contrast with the above variety.
CEPHALARIA alpina. Roundheads. Very tall. Flower-heads pale primrose-yellow, 3 to 4 ft . June, July.
tatarica. Large sulphur-yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft . June, July.


Centaurea dealbata. See page 19
CERASTIUM Biebersteini. Woolly white. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. White. 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides. See Plumbago Larpenta. See Rock-Garden.
CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Siberian Wallflower. Brilliant orange. I ft. May to midsummer. See RockGarden.
CHELONE glabra. Turtlehead. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept.
Lyoni. Dark, glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept.

## Hardy Chrysanthemums

When planted in sheltered locations, particularly at the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery, the Hardy Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, producing an effective display long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost. Even after light falls of snow, it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters.
Chrysanthemums are divided into four groups: Largeflowering, Pompon, Button, and Single-flowering sorts.
The varieties described below have been selected from an immense list, and are undoubtedly the best, comprising a wide range of forms and colors. We advise planting them from April 15 to May 15, and we also advise protecting them in the winter with a litter of leaves and straw. If bushes of medium height are desired, pinch the tops back when plants are about Io to I2 inches high.

The dates given back of the varieties indicate the flowering period in our nursery, fall, 1928. These, of course, may vary some at different seasons, but will be a guide.
All Hardy Chrysanthemums, 25 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100

## Large-flowering Chrysanthemums

Angelo. A beautiful light pink.
Belle Mauve. Pale mauve-pink. Flowers end of Oct.
Boston. Orange-bronze, open center; high; bushy. Oct. 25.
Bronze Source d'Or. Light bronze and orange; high; bushy. Nov. 5
Brune Poitevine. Dark velvety red; medium bushy. Nov. 5.
Carrie. Yellow; medium high. Oct. ıo.
Chaldon. Yellow, veined red; high; bushy. Oct. Io. Champ d'Or. Yellow; dwarf. Oct. Io.
Cranfordia. Very large; golden yellow; high; bushy. Oct. 20.
Cranford's Pink. A very fine pink of medium height; strong grower. About Oct. 15.
Dorothy. Very large; white with yellow shading; medium high; bushy. Oct. 20.
Florence Stanton. Large bronze flower. Late in season.
Goacher's Bronze. Bronzy reddish yellow. High, bushy. Oct. 20.
Goacher's Crimson. Red, reverse of petals yellowish bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 30.
L'Argentuillais. Red, yellow tipped. Oct. 15 .
Mr. Rux. Dark rose, with darker center; very high, bushy. Oct. 30 .
Mrs. Henry F. Vincent. Orange, tinted bronze; high. Oct. 15.
Normandie. Cream-white, yellow center; medium bushy. Sept. 25.
Pauline Wilcox. Bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 30.
Queen of the Whites. Pure white; very full; high, bushy. Nov. 5 .
Tints of Gold. Yellow, with bronze tints in center Oct. 20.
Winnetka. Cream-white, yellowish center; medium high. Oct. Io.
Wolverine. Yellow; medium bushy. Sept. 25 .
Yellow Source d'Or. A yellow form of the bronze Source d'Or. Late in October.
Zelia. Old gold; large flower, very fine, bushy. Oct. 20.

## Pompon Varieties

Acto. Rose-pink; high. Oct. 15. Illustrated on page 21.
Anna L. Moran. Bronze with yellow; medium bushy. Oct. I5. Illustrated on page 21 .
Captain Cook. Dark rose with brownish center; very high; bushy. Oct. 30. Illustrated on page 2I.
Dcnald. Large; lavender-pink; medium bushy. Oct. 30 .
Fairy Queen. Large, light pink with full center; high. Oct. 15. Illustrated on page 2 I .
Firelight. Bright red. Oct. 20. Illustrated on page 2 I.
Frances Huckvale. Flesh with yellowish bronze center; high; bushy. Oct. 25 .
Golden Climax. Bronze-gold; medium high. Oct. 25. Illustrated on page 21 .
Harvest Moon. Pure golden; low; bushy. Oct. 15. Illustrated on page 21 .
Juliana. Fine yellow. Good grower. Oct. 20.
I.illian Doty. Pink, shading to flesh; high. Oct. 25. Illustrated on page 2 I .
Mrs. H. Harrison. Large; light lavender, whitish center; fine variety; high. Oct. I5. Illustrated on page 2 I .
Nellie. Golden yellow; very full; high; bushy. Oct. $25^{\circ}$. Illustrated on page 21 .
Nellie Blake. Good deep red. Strong grower. Oct. 20.
Old Homestead. Pink. Forms bushy plants. Flowers end of Oct. 3 to 4 ft .
Petit Louis. Light pink, bronze center, high. Oct. 25. Illustrated on page 21 .
Pink Pop. A very good pink. Bushy. Oct. 25.
Rosea. Large pink flower; fine clusters; high. Oct. 15.
Uvalda. Large; white; strong grower. Oct. 15.
White Doty. Pure white, cream center; high. Oct. 20. Illustrated on page 2 I .

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POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See page 20

3 Mrs. H. Harrison 6 Harvest Moon 9 Captain Cook
12 Anna L. Moran


SINGLE-FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Salmon-pink; very beautiful; medium bushy. Nov. 5 .
Summer Gold. Beautiful, large, golden yellow, single, daisy-like flowers 2 inches across. Oct. 30.
CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Daisy. White, slightly tinged rose or lilac. I to $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept.Nov. See Rock-Garden and illustration.
coccineum. See Pyrethrum.
Coreanum. White. Oct. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Leucanthemum, Alaska. A decided improvement on the original, of pure glistening white. Very free flowering and in bloom all summer and fall.
maximum, King Edward. Large; vigorous; white flowers. 2 ft . Flowers all summer. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
-Robinsoni. A very beautiful form of Shasta Daisy with large flowers. Robust grower. 2 ft . July.
-, Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers; blooms profusely all summer.
morifolium. Pink. r ft. Oct. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
uliginosum. See Pyrethrum.
CIMICIFUGA americana. Bugbane. White flowers on tall, slender stems. 2 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.
dahurica. Snakeroot. Large spikes of creamy white flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Sept. $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
racemosa. White. 4 to 5 ft . June, July. See Woodland Plants.
-simplex. Pure white flowers. July-Sept. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per ioo.
CLAYTONIA virginica. Spring Beauty. Light pink. April, May. See Woodland Plants.

1 Waco $\quad 2$ Doris 3 Brown Bessie
4 Skibo
5 Minta

## Button Chrysanthemums

Brown Bessie. Reddish bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 25. See illustration.
Davenport. Bronze, tinged with red. Late.
Doris. Dark bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 20. 'See illustration.
Metzi. Yellow with red center. Early. Oct. io.
Minta. Flesh, with brownish center; high. Oct. 5. See illustration.
Ouray. Rich dark mahoganybrown; bushy. Oct. 20.
Skibo. Yellow with reddish center; medium bushy. Oct. 20. See illustration.

Waco. Pure white, with yellowish center; high. Oct. 20. See illustration.

## Single-flowering Varieties

Alice Howell. Orange-yellow. Very attractive. Oct. 20.
Good Red. Beautiful dark red, yellow center; medium bushy. Nov. 5.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. Brilliant crimson. 2 ft . Oct. 20. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mrs. Roberts. Deep rosepink. End of Oct.


Chrysanthemum arcticum


Border of Hardy Delphiniums

CLEMATIS coccinea. Red Leather Flower. A very handsome, hardy climber, with broad, glaucous leaflets, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
crispa. A slender climber, with fragrant lavender flowers, I to 2 inches long; has pretty, thin leaflets, with white center. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1 .
heracleæfolia Davidiana. Delicately scented, pale blue flowers in clustered heads. 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
integrifolia. Fine, solitary, nodding blue flowers; showy; profuse bloomer all summer. 2 ft . JuneAug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
recta (erecta). A useful herbaceous variety, being very desirable for cutting. The flowers are white and borne on long stems in large, showy clusters. 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
CLINTONIA borealis. Purplish blue berries. 6 to 16 in. June. See Woodland Plants.
CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Pure white. 8 to io in. May, June. See Rock-Gardens. Single crowns, I5 cts. each, \$1.20 for io, \$10 per Ioo; clumps, 50 cts. each.
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues to be a mass of golden yellow until killed back by the frost. The flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
verticillata. A small, yellow-flowering variety, with finely divided foliage. 2 ft . July, Aug.
CORNUS canadensis. Dwarf Cornel. White. 4 to 8 in. June. See Woodland Plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for ıо, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
CRAMBE cordifolia. Effective plant, with dense sprays of small, fragrant, white flowers rising above the large, broad, heart-shaped leaves. 5 to 6 ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. Pale rose. 6 to 9 in. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
CYNANCHUM acuminatum. See Vincetoxicum japonicum.
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Lady's Slipper. Moccasin Flower. Rosy purple. I ft. May, June. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1o, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
parviflorum. Small Yellow Lady's Slipper. Yellow. ${ }_{\$}^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per ioo.

Cypripedium pubescens. Large Yellow Lady's Slipper. Similar to preceding, but larger flowers. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
spectabile. Showy Lady's Slipper. Rose-purple. 2 ft . June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
DALIBARDA repens. 2 to 3 in . June-Sept. See Woodland Plants.
DAPHNE Cneorum. Rose-pink. See Rock-Garden. \$I each, \$9 for Io; extra-strong plants, \$1.50 each, $\$ 13.50$ for 10 .
DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Beautiful hardy plants, grown in borders for their stately habit and the handsome spikes of gorgeously colored flowers. Excellent for cutting, and a mass planting is a feature of the garden to be proud of from June till late fall. Use rich, well-dug soil, and when planted in groups along the back portion of a border, they produce a splendid effect.
Amos Perry. Flowers large, semi-double, $21 / 2$ inches across, rich rosy mauve in color, overcast sky-blue; a dark eye adds distinctiveness. \$1.50 each.
Andrew Carnegie. Deep mauve, overlaid with silvery blue; white eye. Semi-double. \$1.50 each.
Blue Queen. Azure-blue. 4 ft . June-Oct. See Novelities. $\$ 2$ each.
Capri. A clear sky-blue-best of its color. \$I each.
Corry. Large semi-double, sky-blue flowers, with violet shading. \$I each.
Countess Cowley. Light blue. 5 ft . See Novelties. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Duke of Connaught. One of the best. Stately spikes of well-formed flowers in richest shades of blue, with white center. \$I each.
Edward Bromet. Purplish-blue, white eye. See Novelties. \$3.50 each.
Glory. Mauve, shaded rose. See Novelties. $\$ 2$ each.
Great Strides. Pale blue, white eye. See Novelties. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Happy Thought. Medium blue. See Novelties. $\$ 3.50$ each.
King of Delphiniums. One of the finest Delphiniums with semi-double flowers more than 2 inches across, of a deep purple-blue color, with white eye. \$1.50 each.
Lady Ravensworth. Pure blue with black eye. Very large individual flowers placed regularly in symmetrical, tall spikes. \$I.50 each.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per roo. Five plants at the ro rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety


Dianthus or Hardy Pinks
Delphinium, Lamartine. Single, dark blue flowers; fine branching habit. \$I each.
Lize. Tall-growing Larkspur with well-branched spikes of large, single, sky-blue flowers, with a yellowish eye. \$I each.
Mœrheimi. One of the finest pure white forms of the Belladonna type. Besides giving a wealth of bloom, it is particularly to be desired because it is the only white Delphinium producing its flowers in large spikes. This variety is sometimes referred to as "The Prize of the White Delphiniums." 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.
Mrs. A. J. Watson. Deep mauve. 7 ft . See Novelties. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Shirley. Lilac-mauve. See Novelties. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Townley-Parker. Sky-blue. See Novelties. \$2 each.
Purple King. Blue and purple. 5 ft . See Novelties. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Queen Wilhelmina. Sky-blue; single; tall. \$I each.
R. A. Pilkington. Violet, edged blue. 5 ft . See Novelties. \$3.50 each.
Rev. E. Lascelles. A great favorite where known because of its striking color-scheme-the double flowers being a rich blue and having snowy white petaloid stamens edged with blue. \$1.50 each.
The Alake. Large, semi-double flowers. The outer petals are intense dark blue, inside violet. \$i.50 each.
The Bishop. Royal blue, white center. 5 ft . See Novelties. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Wrexham Strain, Mixed Colors. See Novelties.
Belladonna. A fine, light blue form of formosum.
Bellamosum. This is a dark blue form of the popular Belladonna.
formosum. Dark blue, white center. Hardy and free-flowering.
grandiflorum chinense (chinense). Gentian-blue. See Rock-Garden.
grandiflorum chinense alba. Pure white. See RockGarden.

Delphinium Hybrids. A choice collection, ranging from the palest to the deepest blues; single and double.
DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks. Interesting and useful, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites; fine for cut-flowers. Most of them grow Io to I2 in. high. May, June.
arenarius. White or light pink. 5 to 8 in. JulySept. See Rock-Garden.
barbatus. Sweet William. In separate colors: Red, White and Rose. 2 ft . 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 . \$I5 per ioo.
barbatus, Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per 100 .
barbatus, Scarlet Beauty. Rich deep scarlet flowers with bright green foliage. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10. \$I5 per ioo.
cæsius. Cheddar Pink. Delicate rose-color. 3 to 6 in. May-July. See Rock-Garden.
carthusianorum. Crimson. 12 to 20 in. July. See Rock-Garden.
cruentus. Very dark crimson flowers in clusters. I to 2 ft . July. See Rock Garden.
deltoides. Maiden Pink. Pink. See Rock-Garden. deltoides albus. White. See Rock-Garden.
glacialis neglectus (neglectus). Glacier Pink. Pink. 3 to 4 in. See Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 1o, $\$ 65$ per 100 .
graniticus. Crimson. 4 to 5 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Knappi. Vellow. I to 2 ft . July. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Crimson. See Rock-Garden.
plumarius, Mrs. Sinkins. Large, double, white flowers.
plumarius semperflorens. Fragrant blooms, varying from pink to white; fringed petals.
speciosus. Lilac-pink. 6 in. July-Sept. See RockGarden.
superbus. Soft lavender. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug. See Rock-Garden.

## Hybrid Hardy Pinks

Abbotsford. Deep crimson, marked with white. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . See Rock-Garden.
Carmen. Light pink. See Rock-Garden.
Furst Bismarck. Rich reddish pink. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Grenadin. Bright scarlet, on stems $\mathrm{I} / 2$ feet long.
Grenadin alba. A white form of the above.
Her Majesty. White. See Rock-Garden.
Homer. Rosy red, darker center. See Rock-Garden.
Juliet. White finely laced with brilliant crimson lines. See Rock-Garden.
Lord Lyon. Rosy pink, striped red. See Rock-Garden.
Napoleon III. A very choice double-flowering variety, having dark crimson flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. Some ten to fifteen years ago, we grew this variety in our nursery but it disappeared. Lately, we found it growing in our neighborhood, and, apparently, it had come from our nursery. We admire this variety so much that we have again started propagating it, and are offering it to the public once more. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
White Reserve. Very fragrant, pure white flowers. Blooms continuously. ift. May, June.

## All Hybrid Hardy Pinks, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted

DICENTRA cucullaria. Dutchman's Breeches. 5 to 9 in. April, May. See Woodland Plants.
formosa. Wild Bleeding-Heart. Rose-color. I ft. May-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per 100 .

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per roo. Five plants at the ro rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety

DICTAMNUS fraxinella albus. Gas Plant. This is also called Burning Bush as in dry weather the white flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 ft . JuneAug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4 \cdot 50$ for 10 .
-ruber. Rosy purple, with deeper colored veins. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.
ambigua. Flowers yellow, marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
Giant Shirley. This is a magnificent strain, attaining a height of from 5 to 7 feet, with spikes of bloom 4 feet long. Flowers from purest white to deepest rose, spotted with crimson-maroon and chocolate. Only mixed colors. June, July.
Isabellina. Sulphur-yellow. June, July. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
purpurea gloxiniæflora. Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove. Flowers spotted. Rose, Purple, White, Yellow, each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane. Early spring-flowering plants with golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.
Clusi. Soft foliage. Numerous yellow flowers. Especially adapted to rock-gardens. I to 2 ft . AprilJune.
magnificum. Very attractive with large yellow flowers on stiff stems. Useful for cut-flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June.

All Doronicums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. White flowers in spring. See Novelties and RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 25$ per ioo.


Foxglove (Digitalis)


## Dicentra spectabilis

DRACOCEPHALUM Ruyschiana. Dragon's Head. Purple. 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Without doubt one of the most interesting hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers 4 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.
ECHINOPS Ritro. Globe Thistle. Metallic blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1о. $\$ 25$ per 100.
sphærocephalus. An interesting plant with thistlelike, large, globular heads of bluish white, attractive flowers. 4 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
EPIG\&A repens. Trailing Arbutus. Rose-color. 2 to 4 in. April, May. See Woodland Plants and Rock-Garden.
EPILOBIUM angustifolium. Willow Herb. Crimson flowers; very showy among shrubbery. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. A most interesting family of hardy plants with very pretty foliage and lovely flowers in April and May. Does well in half-shady or shady position. Fine for border and especially good for the rockery. 9 in. May, June.
bicolorum. Rosy brown. See Novelties and RockGarden.
elegans. Yellow. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
lilacea. Lilac. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
macranthum. Cream-white. 5 to io in. April. May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-rubrum. Reddish. See Novelties and RockGarden.
-niveum. Snow-white. April-July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
sulphureum. Pale yellow. Dwarf. See Novelties and Rock-Garden
All Epimediums, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, except where noted
EREMURUS himalaicus. White. 6 to 8 ft . See Novelties. $\$ 5$ each.

ERICA. Heath. The majority of these Heaths are compact and low-growing, extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry little stems, and either when in full bloom or in midwinter makes a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter so that they become acclimated before receiving a check. Semi-shady location.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety


Erigeron
Erica carnea (herbacea). Rosy pink. 6 in. See RockGarden.
stricta. Corsican Heath. Pink. I to 2 ft . JulySept. See Rock-Garden.
—erecta. Light pink. I2 to I5 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
Tetralix. Bell Heather. A compact, silver-gray variety. See Rock-Garden.
Mackayi plena. Crawford's Heath. Rose-pink. JulyOct. See Rock-Garden.
vagans. Cornish Heath. Pale purplish red. I ft. Aug.-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
vulgaris (Calluna vulgaris). Scotch Heather. Rosy lavender. See Rock-Garden.
—alba (C. vulgaris alba). White Heather. White. See Rock-Garden.
-Alporti. Crimson Heather. Dark crimson. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
-aurea (C. vulgaris aurea). Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers. See RockGarden.
—compacta. Pink. Dwarf. See Rock-Garden.
-Searlei. Clear white. I ft. July-Sept. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per ioo.
-flore-pleno. Double Scotch Heather. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
All Ericas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, except where noted

ERIGERON Coulteri. White flowers on slender stems. I5 in. July.
Mesagrande speciosus grandiflorus (Aster). Dark lilac flowers in great abundance. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Quakeress. A continuous bloomer with mauvecolored flowers. 2 ft . June-Oct. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ERINUS alpinus. Rosy purple. 6 in. April-June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

ERODIUM Manescavi. Stork's or Heron Bill. Attractive, geranium-like, purplish red flowers borne in profusion. Fine for massing. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
ERYNGIUM alpinum Sea Holly. Steel-blue flowerheads 3 inches across. 2 ft . July, Aug.
aquaticum (yuccæfolium). Eryngo. White. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. See Novelties.
cœlestinum. Small, bluish flowers in round, thistlelike heads. July-Sept.
giganteum. Loose-branching heads of silver-white blooms, excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Oliverianum. Strong plants with heads of blue flowers. 3 ft .
planum. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. 2 ft . July, Aug.
ERYTHRONIUM americanum. Dog's-tooth Violets. 5 to io in. April, May. See Woodland Plants. EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist Flower. A good hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to ageratum. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. See illustration.
Fraseri (aromaticum melissoides). Stout, leafy stems with flat, terminal heads of white flowers.
purpureum. Joe-Pye Weed. Purple. Fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 ft . July-Sept.
urticæfolium (ageratoides). White Snakeroot. White flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. Pretty little white flowers very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug.
myrsinites. Yellow-green. 4 to 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
epithymoices (polychroma). Chrome-yellow. 2 ft . April, May. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Ferns, Hardy

A shady position, unless for the cultivation of other plants, is easily transformed into a hardy fernery. These graceful plants are of easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or good earth from the woods


## FERNS, continued

is available. Varieties marked ( $\dagger$ ) succeed in sun or half shade.

All these varieties are good rock-plants and are fully described in the Rock-Garden Section.

All Hardy Ferns, except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. I ft.
Asplenium trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort.
$\dagger$ Dennstædtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilo-
bula) Hay-scented Fern. I5 to 18 in.
Dryopteris cristata (Adiantum cristatum). Crested Wood Fern. I ft.
$\dagger$ Filix-mas (Lastrea Filix-mas). Male Fern. I5 to I8 in.
Goldieana (Aspidium Goldieanum). Goldie's Wood Fern. 4 ft .
marginalis (Aspidium marginale). Evergreen Wood Fern. I to 2 ft .
noveboracensis (Aspidium noveboracense). New York Shield Fern. I to 2 ft .
spinulosa (Aspidium spinulosum). Shield Fern. I5 in.
Thelypteris (Aspidium Thelypteris). Marsh Shield Fern. Ift.
Matteuccia struthiopteris (Onoclea Struthiopteris). 2 ft .
Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern. I ft.
Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. 2 to 3 ft . Claytoniana. 2 to 3 ft .
regalis. Flowering Fern. 2 to 3 ft .
Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody. 4 to 10 in.
Polystichum acrostichoides (Aspidium acrostichoides). Christmas Fern. I ft.
Woodsia obtusa. 6 to 12 in.

## FILIPENDULA. See Spiræa.

FUNKIA (Hosta). Plantain Lily. Very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rockwork and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are distinctly beautiful. All II/2 to 2 ft .
Fortunei. Deep blue-green foliage; pale lilac flowers.
lanceolata (cærulea). Purplish mauve. One of the latest-flowering. Aug., Sept.
lancifolia albo marginata. Large green leaves, edged with white. Lilac flowers. Aug., Sept.
subcordata grandiflora. White. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
undulata media. Green leaves, with purple flowers. July, Aug.
-media variegata. Purplish mauve. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
variegata. One of the finest of the Funkias. It has ovate leaves, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy white. July, Aug.
GAILLARDIA aristata (grandiflora). Blanket Flower. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cut-flowers on account of retaining its beauty for so long a time. It flowers from May to Nov. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for IO, \$I5 per ioo.
Lady Rolleston. Yellow. May-Nov. $x^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. See Novelties. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.

GAILLARDIA PORTOLA. This novelty is one of the most valuable perennial plants introduced of late. It is a vigorous grower, reaching $2^{1 / 2}$ to 3 feet, with beautiful foliage. The flowers are brilliant coppery scarlet, each petal heavily margined with golden yellow. A wonderful improvement over existing sorts. Fine for cutting. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

GALEGA officinalis. Goat's Rue. A pretty, bushy border plant which needs very little attention. Rosy purple flowers. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.
-alba. White flowers; fine for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . July.
-Hartlandi. Mauve flowers. 3 to 4 ft . July.


Gaillardia aristata (grandiflora)
GALIUM boreale. Northern Bedstraw. Small white flowers in clusters; leaves in whorls. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.
GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. Bright green leaves; white flowers; red berries. See RockGarden and Woodland Plants. 35 cts. each, \$3 for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
GENTIANA acaulis. Stemless Gentian. Dark blue flowers. 4 in. March-May. See Rock-Garden. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.
Andrewsi. Closed or Bottle Gentian. Blue. $I^{1} / 2$ to 2 ft . Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden.
GERANIUM maculatum. Pale purple. I to 2 ft . See Woodland Plants.
ibericum platypetalum. Crane's-bill. Lilac-pastelblue. 6 to I2 in. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
pratense. Light-blue. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
sanguineum. Blood-red. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
—album. White. $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I} / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. May-July. See RockGarden.
All Geraniums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
GERBERA Jamesoni. Transvaal, or Barberton Daisy. Spikes I2 to I8 inches long, terminated with single, daisy-like flowers, fully 4 inches in diameter, and of a rich brilliant scarlet. If taken from the ground in the autumn and placed in a warm greenhouse it will continue to bloom all winter. If left outside, it should have a winter protection of leaves and decomposed manure. $2^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per 100.
Hybrids. Same as above in mixed colors. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.


Geranium sanguineum. See page 27
GEUM bulgaricum. Orange-yellow. I ft. July, Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
coccineum. Intense scarlet. I ft. June-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
-, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. Dark red. 2 ft . June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
Fire Opal. Deep orange. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10. Heldreichi. Orange. IT/2 ft. May-July. See RockGarden.
Lady Hillingdon. Yellow. I ft. All summer. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10 .
Lady Stratheden. Large, double flowers of a rich golden color. 2 ft . June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
sibiricum. Orange-red. I2 to I5 in. April-June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.

All Geums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
GILLENIA trifoliata. Bowman's Root. A stronggrowing perennial, with handsome trifoliate foliage; white, pink-tinged flowers. 3 ft . May-July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
GLOBULARIA trichosantha. Globe Daisy. Blue. 6 in, May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Io, \$25 per ioo.

## Grasses

Arrhenatherum elatius tuberosum variegatum (bulbosum folia-variegata). A dwarf decorative grass; leaves green and white; fine for edging. 6 to 8 in.
Arundo Donax. Great Reed. I5 ft. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for IO, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Arundo Donax variegata. Leaves striped. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ tor $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
Elymus glaucus. Blue Lyme Grass. Has narrow, glaucous silvery foliage. 3 ft .
Erianthus Ravennæ. Plume Grass. Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower-spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass.
Festuca glauca. A pretty dwarf grass, with tufts of fine, bluish green foliage. I ft.
Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia japonica). Foliage bright green. 5 to 6 ft .
-gracillimus (E. gracillima univittata). The most graceful of all. Foliage narrow, bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 ft .
—variegata (E. japonica variegata). A tall, graceful variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white, and often pink and yellow. 4 to 6 ft .
—zebrinus (E. japonica zebrina). Very striking, with leaves banded transversely with pale yellow. 5 to 6 ft .
Pennisetum japonicum. It is, perhaps, one of the finest hardy ornamental grasses grown for its flowers, and for bordering or edging, growing about 3 feet high, with graceful, recurved foliage. Flowers rich mahogany, tipped white.
Phalaris arundinacea picta (arundinacea variegata). Variegated Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters. 2 ft . 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for Io, $\$ \mathrm{I} 5$ per ioo.
All Grasses, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , except where noted
GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. White flowers. Prefers dry places. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Late summer. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, \$25 per Ioo.
Bristol Fairy. White. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. See Novelties. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for Io, $\$ 65$ per 100.
cerastoides. White flowers, veined violet. 3 to 4 ft . May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Ehrlei. A new, double white variety. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . Summer. See Novelties. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for Io, $\$ 65$ per Ioo.
paniculata. Baby's Breath. Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 , \$i5 per ioo.


Great Reed Grass (Arundo Donax)

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno One of the most beautiful of all the hardy plants. The charming, double, rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. Our stock, which is propagated from grafts, should not be confused with seedling stock that is generally offered to the public. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 40$ per ioo.
repens. White or pale rose. 6 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
-monstrosa. Pale rose-color. r ft. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
HELENIUM autumnale, Gartensonne. Flowers brilliant golden yellow with velvety brown center. 2 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-rubrum. A new, bright red and terra-cotta variety. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone. 5 ft Aug., Sept.
-, Riverton Gem. Yellow, changing to red. Splendid cut-flower on a long stem. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-superbum. Sneezeweed. A grand plant, with large, flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
Bigelovi aurantiacum. Golden yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Hoopsei. The earliest-flowering of all the Heleniums and the only one with pure orange-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Crimson Beauty. Bronze-carmine. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
HELIANTHEMUM. Sun Rose. Evergreen or halfevergreen plant. 8 to 12 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
aureum. Single; yellow. See Rock-Garden.
Ball of Fire. Double; red. See Rock-Garden.
Bride White. See Rcck-Garden.
citrinum. Yellow; single. See Rock-Garden.
Double Orange. Bright orange. 3 to 4 in. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
macranthum (Chamæcistus macranthum). White. See Rock-Garden.
Mrs. Earle. See Rock-Garden.
multiflora. Orange-pink. See Rock-Garden.
Proceux. White. See Rock-Garden
rhodanthum (Apenninum roseum). Pink. See RockGarden.
Rosy Gem. Rose. See Rock-Garden.
All Helianthemums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100
HELIANTHUS. Hardy Sunflower. Easy of culture in any ordinary garden and is admirable for the flower and shrubbery border. Fine for cutting.
multiflorus fl.-pl. Double Hardy Sunflower. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, similar to a dahlia. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
Maximiliani. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers; clear yellow. 6 to 8 ft . Oct., Nov.
Miss Mellish. Flowers rich golden yellow, produced in greatest profusion. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
mollis. Thick, velvety foliage, of a distinct silvery tinge; flowers lemon-yellow. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
orgyalis. Graceful stalks clothed with very long, willowy, drooping foliage; flowers deep lemonyellow, with darker centers. 8 to 10 ft . Aug.
scaberrimus, Wolley Dod. Very distinct; deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft . Aug., Sept.
tuberosus. Jerusalem Artichoke. Numerous yellow flowers. This plant is sometimes cultivated for its edible tubers. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. The flowers are deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter of very thick texture and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
scabra gratissima. Ochre-yellow. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io
-, Soleil d'Or. Golden yellow. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
-zinniæflora. Grows about 2 to 3 feet high, with large, semi-double yellow flowers about 3 inches across. Very fine plant for cutting purposes, flowering from July to October. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.


Hemerocallis hybrida, Sovereign; H. flava major in the background

HELLEBORUS Hybrids. Various colors. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. \$I each, \$9 for 10.
niger. Christmas Rose. White, sometimes flushed with purple. I ft. Dec.-March. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. \$I. 50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. Great Orange Day-Lily. Deep orange, sweet-scented, large, lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 ft. July, Aug.
Aureole. Golden yellow. A very early-blooming variety. 3 ft . May-July.
citrina. Large flowers of lemon-yellow or pale sul-phur-yellow; very fragrant. Leaves large. Tallgrowing variety. Excellent for cut-flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 ft . May, June.
flava. Lemon Lily. Flowers lemon-yellow; sweetscented. 3 ft . May.
flava major. Large, fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers. 3 ft . May. See illustration.
Florham. Large, fragrant golden yellow flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Orange. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug.
-Kwanso. Large, double flowers of a rich bronze orange. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug.
hybrida, Gold Dust. Orange flowers. 3 ft . June.
-, Sovereign Pretty dark orange flowers. Very early-blooming variety. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. See illustration.
Middendorffi. Flowers deep orange-yellow. Desirable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
Thunbergi. Flowers lemon-yellow, very fragrant. One of the most desirable species. Later to bloom than Flava. 3 ft . July, Aug.
All Hemerocallis, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
COLLECTION, 6 varieties, our selection, $\$ 1.25$

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per ioo. Five plants at the io rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety

HEPATICA triloba. Liverleaf. Blue. 4 to 6 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
HERACLEUM villosum (giganteum). Giant Parsnip. White flowers; immense, showy leaves, suitable for subtropical gardens. 8 to 10 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
HEUCHERA. Bushy plants of easy culture bearing loose, graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Dwarf grower of a compact habit. It is fine for the border and rockery and excellent for cutting. Fotces well in the greenhouse in early spring.
brizoides. Alum-root. Pink. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
Cascade. Light pink. 2 ft. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
Edge Hall. Flesh-pink. I ft. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
Rosmondi. Coral-pink. 2 ft . June-Sept. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
Sanglant. Bright red. I to $\mathrm{I}=2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
sanguinea alba. White, tinted. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Flambeau. Reddish. I to 2 ft . See Rock-Garden.
—, La Perle. Dark red. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
—, Pluie de Feu. Bright fiery red. I to 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
-Splendens. Crimson Bells. Scarlet. I to 2 ft . May-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
Saturnale. Wine-red. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All Heucheras, } 50 \\
& \text { cts. each, \$4.50 for } 10, \\
& \$ 35 \text { per, 100, except } \\
& \text { where noted. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Garden.

Virginal. White. I ft. June, July. See Novelties and RockGarden.


Heuchera, Pluie de Feu

HESPERIS matronalis. Sweet Rocket. Sweet scented white and pink flowers. Very easily grown. 2 ft . May, June.
HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink, and white.
Moscheutos. Swamp Rose-Mallow. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Crimson Eye (oculiroseus). Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-Hybrids (B. \& A. Giant-flowered Marsh Mallows). These have grown fast in popularity. The mammoth hollyhock-shaped flowers range in color from white to intense crimson, but there is a scftness and delicacy to all the shades that make them harmonize with almost any color scheme.

These Hybrids are frankly careless about where they grow, but, like all plants, they repay reasonable consideration with a greater growth and richer bloom.

Have some of these gorgeous flowers in your garden by all means. Our stock is extensive and of the highest quality.

All the roots offered will produce blooming plants next summer. Although they may be planted in the fall, providing a 6 -inch covering of leaves is given, we prefer to plant them in spring, after which they should be thoroughly watered. See illustration on page 3I. Each io Ioo 2-yr.-old plants (mixed)...... \$o $30 \quad \$ 200 \quad \$ 18$ oo Extra-strong plants (mixed).. $50 \quad 450 \quad 35$ oo 2-yr.-old plants (separate colors)...................... $35 \quad 3$ oo 25 oo Extra-strong $\begin{gathered}2-y r . \\ \text { (separate colors)............ }\end{gathered} \quad 75 \quad 650 \quad 50$ oo COLLECTION of 3 plants in different colors, 60 cts.

## HOSTA. See Funkia.

HOUSTONIA purpurea. Blue. 2 to 3 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. Golden yellow. I ft. Aug. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 25$ per Ioo.
fragile. Yellow. I ft. July, Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Moserianum. Gold Flower. Golden yellow, crimson stamens. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
IBERIS gibraltarica. Hardy Candytuft. Delicate lilac. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
sempervirens. White. Io in. April, May. See RockGarden.
—, Little Gem. Snowy white. 6 in. April. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Snowflake. Pure white. 2 ft . April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.
INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Rose-color. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
IRIS. See special Iris and Peony Section.

## KNIPHOFIA. See Tritoma.

LAMIUM maculatum. Deep purple. io in. July, Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
LATHYRUS latifolius albus. Everlasting Pea. Large white blooms on many-flowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. A very desirable plant. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-, Pink Beauty. Large racemes of pleasing deep rose flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
LAVANDULA, Munstead Variety. Improved Lavender. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
vera. Sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. I $1 / 2$ ft. July-Sept.
LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. Edelweiss 5 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

B. \& A. GIANT-FLOWERED MARSH MALLOWS. Natural size 8 to 10 inches. See page 30

## Hardy Lilies (Lilium)

No herbaceous or shrubbery border or wild garden is complete without a liberal representation of these most graceful and charming flowers. For successful growing of hardy Lilies, the chief requirement is a loose, wellmanured soil, with some pure sand added under each bulb to further drainage and to prevent the bulbs from rotting. They should be planted 6 to 8 inches deep and among plants with heavy foliage, like peonies, in order to keep the soil surrounding the bulbs cool. They should be left in the same location for three or four years without lifting which should be done in September, the replanting to take place at once. The beds should be covered with leaves or litter during winter. Delivery of bulbs will be made in September, October, or spring.

Auratum. Gold-banded Lily. Large, deliciously fragrant, white flowers spotted crimson with a yellow band or midrib extending the whole length of each segment. Red anthers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 55 cts . each, $\$ 5$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.
Batemanniæ. Pale orange-red. 2 ft . July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for io, $\$ 30$ per 100.
Canadense. Bright yellow, red-spotted. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
-flavum. Lemon-yellow flowers, spotted purplish brown; red anthers. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-rubrum. Large flowers of bright orange-red, spotted purplish brown, with a still deeper red tinge on the outside. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Candidum. Madonna Lily. Pure glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Carolinianum. Resembles L. superbum, but daintier, with slender stems and orange flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5.50$ for io, $\$ 45$ per ioo.
Croceum. Orange. 3 ft . June, July. See RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per 100 .
Dauricum. Flowers upright, scarlet. Resembles $L$. philadelphicum. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. See RockGarden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10, $\$ 20$ per 100.


Lilium Regale

Elegans (Thunbergianum). Orange-red, slightly spotted purplish black, anthers red. 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
-atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red spotted purplish black, red anthers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See See Rock-Garden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
-bicolor. Orange, edged scarlet, with few spots. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
-Horsmani. Flowers deep blood-red, almost black. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot, with dark spots. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per ioo
-, Prince of Orange. Soft buff flowers spotted purpleblack. 6 to 9 in. June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Grayi. Native. Flowers deep red. One of the finest for planting in shady places. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Hansoni. Flowers reddish orange, eight to twelve in a cluster; petals thick and lasting. \$I each, \$9 for io.
Henryi. Rich golden yellow, lightly spotted brown. Often reaches a height of 6 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Martagon. Turban Lily. Claret-purple flowers, spotted purplish black; anthers red. 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Pardalinum. Panther Lily. Bright orange, scarlet, and yellow. 3 to 6 ft . Late June-Aug. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.
Philadelphicum. Bright orange-red, tinged yellow in center, and spotted deep purple; anthers red. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Regale. Deliciously fragrant flowers with pure white petals passing to bright canary-yellow at the center; the white sometimes has a suffusion of pink. \$i each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .
Sargentiæ. Blooms about two to three weeks later than L. regale. Flowers long and funnel-shaped, milk white with a golden yellow throat and externally a deep reddish brown. Strong grower. Delightfully fragrant. 3 to 5 ft . July, Aug. \$I. 25 each, \$12 for 10.
Speciosum album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5.50$ for 10, $\$ 45$ per ioo.
-rubrum. Fragrant deep red flowers with green stripe at base; anthers red. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 55 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10, $\$ 45$ per ioo.
Superbum. Bright reddish orange flowers, shaded yellow and spotted purplish brown at base. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per roo.
Tenuifolium. Coral-red. I to 2 ft . June. See RockGarden. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10, $\$ 30$ per 100 .
Tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for Io, $\$ 20$ per ioo.
-fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black; double, showy flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-Fortunei. Rich, orange-colored flowers, spotted crimson-brown. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
-splendens. Large, bright salmon-red flowers, spotted purplish black. Robust grower. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
Umbellatum erectum. Red flowers, flushed orange; a tall and vigorous grower. I to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-grandiflorum. Orange flowers, free bloomer. I to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Washingtonianum. Fragrant white flowers, spotted reddish purple in racemes. 2 to 3 ft . July. \$I each, \$0 for 10.
Willmottiæ. (New.) Rare Lily; very profuse bloomer. Orange shaded flowers. July. \$I.25 each, \$I2 for Io.

LIATRIS callilepis. Purplish red. Does well in semishade and sunny places. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple, in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug.
scariosa. Spikes of deep purple flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
spicata. Button Snakeroot. Western and Southern States. Spikes of purple flowers 6 to $I_{5}$ inches long. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept.
LINARIA alpina. Blue-violet. 3 to 4 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ for 100 .
dalmatica. Large, bright yellow flowers, borne at the tops of the branches in a long, loose spike; 3 to 4 ft . June-Sept.
LINUM flavum. Flax. Light yellow. I ft. June, July See Rock-Garden.
perenne. Blue. $I^{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug. See RockGarden.
-album. White. I I/2 ft. May-Aug. See RockGarden.
LITHOSPERMUM, Heavenly Blue. Gromwell. Sky blue. 4 in. June-Sept. See Novelties and RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 1 .
LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 ft . July, Aug.
-syphilitica Fine spikes of blue flowers. 3 ft . Aug., Sept.


Leontopodium alpinum. See page 30


New Hybrid Lupines. See page 10
LUPINUS. The Lupines are well-known garden plants, very showy and beautiful, with spikes of peashaped flowers in various colors. They prefer well-prepared garden soil, and do well in semishade. $2^{1 / 2}$ to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug.
New Hybrids. Various colors. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per ioo.
polyphyllus. Lupine. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers on long stems. 4 to 5 ft . June, July.
-albiflorus (polyphyllus albus). A white form of the above.
-Moerheimi. This is the finest of all Lupines, with its long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet long; color soft rose. June, July. All Lupines, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
LYCHNIS alpina. Pink. 6 in. April. See RockGarden.
Arkwrighti. Brilliant red flowers.
chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet, in dense clusters. An old-fashioned border plant. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. 2 ft . June, July. -alba. A white-flowered form.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per ioo. Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety

Lychnis Flos-cuculi. Ragged Robin. Red or pink. I to 2 ft. May-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
Haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Viscaria splendens. German Catchfly. Rose-pink to crimson flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-splendens fl.-pl. Crimson. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per 100.
LYCORIS squamigera (Amaryllis Halli). In early spring it produces attractive green foliage, which grows until July, when it ripens and disappears; then the delicate lilac-pink flowers appear. 2 ft . July. \$i each, \$9 for io, \$85 per ioo.
LYSIMACHIA (Steironema) ciliata. Fringed Loosestrife. Dainty yellow flowers with dark bronzy foliage. 2 ft . July, Aug.
clethroides. Japanese Loosestrife. A fine hardy variety from Japan, with long spikes of pure white flowers. 2 ft . July-Sept.
Nummularia. Loosestrife; Creeping Jenny; Moneywort. Yellow. 2 to 3 in. June, July. See RockGarden.
LYTHRUM, Perry's Variety. Violet-pink. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Salicaria roseum, Rose Queen. A remarkably freeblooming variety, with long, graceful spikes of rosy pink flowers. For bog-garden or naturalizing, there is nothing to equal it. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept.
-roseum superbum. Purple Loosestrife. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 ft .
MALVA moschata. Musk Mallow. Flowers rose; sweet scented. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
-alba. A charming plant; flowers white. I to 2 ft .



Lychnis Viscaria splendens flore-pleno
MAZUS rugosus. Violet-blue. 3 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1о, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
MEGASEA, Athlete. Pink. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
cordifolia. Light pink. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
Distinction. Rosy purple. See Rock-Garden.
Giant. Purple. See Rock-Garden,
giganteum. Rich rose. See Rock-Garden.
Leichtlini. Rose-color. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
lingulata rosea. Pink. I to 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
speciosa atropurpurea. Purplish red. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
All Megaseas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
MENTHA requieni. Mint. Lovely little plant. See Rock-Garden and Novelties. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, \$25 per ioo.
rotundifolia variegata. Variegated Round-leaved Mint. Purplish flowers; aromatic foliage. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
MENZIESIA (Dabœcia) polifolia. Purple. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-alba. White. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell. Blue. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Woodland Plants and RockGarden.
MITELLA diphylla. Bishop's Cap. White. May. See Woodland Plants.
MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. Compact heads of bright red flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-, Cambridge Scarlet. Stout, leafy stems; heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-salmonea. Large heads of a delicate shade of salmon-pink. Will stand moister positions than other Monarda varieties. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-violacea superba. Deep amaranth-red flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
fistulosa alba. Flowers white. 3 ft . July.
MONTBRETIA (Tritonia). Bears from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red; plant in spring and protect with leaves in winter. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept.
aurantiaca. Orange.
crocosmæflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinged with red. Crœsus. Very large; apricot-yellow flowers. 2 ft . Feu Brillant. Bright red.
Fire King. Bright scarlet-red.
George Davison. Fine golden yellow; very distinct.
Meteor. Orange with red tips. Very early.
20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $\mathbf{1 0}$, $\$ 18$ per roo. Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the roo rate of any one variety


MUEHLENBECKIA nana. Small dark green leaves. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. Pale blue. 8 in. May, June. See RockGarden.
scor pioides semperflorens (palustris semperflorens). This variety remains in flower a long time; coler blue. io in. May-Sept.
NEPETA hederacea (Glechoma). Blue. 5 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Mussini. Mauve. 8 in. April-June. See RockGarden.
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. White-Cup. Creamy white. 8 in. June-Aug. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
ENOTHERA fruticosa. Sundrops. Showy yellow flowers $I 1 / 2$ to 2 inches across, in clusters. I to 3 ft .
-Youngi. A stocky grower and profuse bloomer. Firm, glossy foliage; lemon-yellow flowers. 2 ft .
glabra. Yellow. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties.
missouriensis. Yellow. Io in. June-Aug. See Rock Garden.
speciosa. White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept. See RockGarden.
OROBUS roseus pallidus. 2 to 3 ft . July. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. 6 to 9 in. See Rock-Garden.

## Papaver • Poppy

The perennial Poppies should be used more freely in perennial borders, closely surrounded by other perennial plants, or planted in solid beds or mixed annuals, since the foliage of Poppies dies down after the flowering season.
PAPAVER alpinum. Bright colors. 8 in. See Novel ties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Pure white, yellow and orange-scarlet. I ft. May-Aug. See RockGarden.
thibetica, Yellow. (New.) Beautiful yellow. 2 ft . See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.

## Papaver orientale • Oriental Poppies

The Oriental Poppies, varieties of which are offered below, produce the largest flowers in the family. We have grown these in pots to enable our customers to plant them in spring or early fall. They are perfectly hardy if protected in severe winters with a light covering of leaves. Assorted Colors.
Atrosanguinea Maxima. Large dark red. 50 cts. each. Bracteatum. Extremely large, blood-red flowers, shaded orange. Very strong grower. June, July.
Brightness. This splendid variety has bright orangescarlet flowers.
Duke of Teck. Light crimson flowers.
E. A. Bowles. Delicate shade of apricot, changing to shell-pink. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per 100 .
Enfield Beauty. Beautiful salmon, maroon base; lateflowering.
Ethel Sweet. Cherry-pink with black blotches. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Goldschmidt. Medium-sized, orange-scarlet flower.
Grand Mogul. Very good grower. Deep red blooms with big blotches.
Grossfurst. Dark red, with black blotches. 50 cts. each.
Joyce. Rose-color. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . May, June. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
King George. Bright scarlet, with petals deeply fringed. 50 cts. each.
Lightness. Pleasing soft rose-color; ruffled petals.
Mahogany. Carmine-purple. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot. Improved Marie Louise.
Orange Queen. (New.) One of the very finest dark orange shades.
Oriflamme. Orange-scarlet-red flowers of immense size.
Perfection. Medium-sized, soft salmon-pink flowers with blotches. Good grower and bloomer.
Perry's White. Purest white. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Princess Ena. Salmon-pink. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Princess Victoria Louise. Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush-rose.
Royal Scarlet. Richest scarlet flowers of medium size, produced in great profusion.
Salmon Queen. Flowers of a shade between salmon and scarlet. Very good grower.
Tulipa. Orange-pink. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .


A shaded bank of Pachysandra terminalis

## Phlox Decussata

Phlox are very showy and extremely useful hardy plants. They deserve a prominent position in every garden, since they thrive in most soils. A rich loam is most desirable. The flower-bed should be deeply spaded and manured previous to planting. By growing a complete collection of Phlox-do not plant less than five of each variety, otherwise the effective coloring of mass planting will be lost-a continuity of bloom can be had from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 ft .

All Phlox decussata, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
Albion. Pure white with a faint red eye.
Antonin Mercier. Large lilac, with pure white center.
Baron van Heeckeren. Excellent salmon-pink flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io. Illustrated on page 39.
Baron von Dedem. Large trusses and scarlet-blood-red flowers. Illustrated on page 39.
B. Comte. Rich satiny, amaranth flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red.
Bridesmaid White flowers, large rose-crimson center.
Brilliant. Scarlet. Aug. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Caroline Vandenberg. Blue. Medium height. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large trusses.
Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). Crimson-red, darker eye. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . Illustrated on page 39 .
Eclaireur. Carmine-violet-red, with pink center.
Elisabeth Campbell. Very large spikes with flowers of distinct light salmon, changing to pink in center. Enchantress. Bright salmon-pink, dark red eyes. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Eugene Danzanvilliers. An older variety but on account of its delicate color, widely used for landscape gardening and still one of the best of its shade. Lilac with white. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
Europa. Snow-white with carmine-red band. Very large, compact trusses.
Evelyn. Rich salmon-rose. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Fiancee. Pure white. One of the best. Very strong grower. Illustrated on page 39.
Fire Glow. Brilliant orange scarlet, with darker center. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Freifrau von Lassburg. One of the older Phloxes. Widely used on account of the pure snow-white flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug.
H. B. May. Clear pink. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Henri Murger. Pure white, with deep rose center.
Homeland (Deutschland). Brilliant dark orange-red. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$

Johnson's Favorite. Brilliant carmine. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink. Dwarf habit. Illustrated on page 39.
Karl Foerster. Orange-red. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4$-5o for 10.
La Vague. Pure mauve-pink with red eye.
Leo Schlageter. Red-scarlet-carmine. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Louise Abbema. Large, pure white flowers. Very dwarf
Maid Marian. Very lovely soft lavender color. A good grower. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
Mia Ruys. (New.) Pure white. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ fcr 10.
Morgenrood. (New.) Red. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Ethel Prichard. (New.) Clear rose-mauve. 3 ft . See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; very early.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. (New.) Soft pink without eye. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . Illustrated on page 39.
Mrs. Scholten. (New.) Dark salmon-pink flowers. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Nicolas Flamel. Large scarlet-red flcwers with purple eye.
Panthéon. Clear deep pink, with faint center.
Professor Went. Brilliant amaranth. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Rheinlander. Soft salmon-pink, deep red eye.
R. P. Struthers. Briliant rosy red, crimson center.

Rijnstroom. Deep pink.
Selma. (New.) Pink, cherry-red eye. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Tapis Blanc. Undoubtedly the finest of all dwarf white Phloxes. Flowers snow-white, of enormous size. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Terre Neuve. Grayish lilac, violet center.
Thor. Rich salmon-pink with deep crimson eye. Illustrated on page 39.
Wala. (New.) Pure white. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Wanadis. White and light violet with purple eye; very large clusters. Illustrated on page 39.
W. C. Egan. Soft shade of lilac with a bright red eye. William Ramsey. Dark purple. Very effective.



Physostėgia virginiana grandiflora

## Phlox Arendsi Hybrid

New. Originated by successfully crossing the early Phlox divaricata (canadensis) with the showy $P$. decussata. Flowers from the latter part of May to July. Louise. Light lilac with a carmine eye. 50 cts. each,
$\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 40$ per Ico.

## Phlox of Various Types

Amœna. Bright pink. 4 to 6 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
Divaricata (canadensis). Lavender. Io in. May. See Rock-Garden.
-Alba (canadensis alba). White. Io in. May. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per roo. See Rock-Garden.
-Laphami, Perry's Variety. Lilac-blue. I ft. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 1oo. See Rock-Garden.
-lilacina. Soft lilac. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per ioo. See Rock-Garden.
Maculata. Spikes of magenta flowers on stems about 2 to $21 / 2$ feet long. July, Aug.
-, Alpha. Long flower-spikes of brilliant pink. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug.
Ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
Pilosa splendens. Lilac-rose. I ft. May. See RockGarden.
Subulata. Moss Pink. Pink. 3 to 6 in. April and May. See Rock-Garden.
-alba. White. See Rock-Garden.

Phlox Subulata, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. See RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-lilacina. Light blue. See Rock-Garden.
-, Newery Seedling. Pale mauve. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-rosea. Rose. 3 to 6 in. April, May. See RockGarden.
-, Vivid. Bright rose. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. Flowers pure white with pale pink center.
PARDANTHUS chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Flowers 2 inches across, orange, spotted with purplebrown. Seed resembles blackberries. A very showy perennial and well adapted for border planting. 3 ft . July, Aug.
PARADISEA. See Anthericum liliastrum major.
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Beard Tongue. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 ft . June-Aug.
Digitalis (lævigatus Digitalis). Long purple-white spikes, with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. glaber. Violet-purple; bluish-green leaves. I to $11 / 2$ ft. May-July.
Southgate Gem. Crimson-scarlet. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
PETASITES japonica gigantea. See Novelties. \$i each, $\$ 9$ for 10.
PHYSALIS Alkekengi. I to 2 ft . See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Bunyardi. 3 ft . See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per roo.
Francheti. Chinese Lantern Plant. Blooming in early summer, the fruit assumes its orange color in autumn. 2 ft . April, May. See illustration p. 37.
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
-alba. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
—grandiflora. Dwarf False Dragonhead. Pink. Io to I2 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden. See illustration.
PLATYCODON. Choice, free-flowering perennials of erect habit that keep up their fine display practically all summer. The balloon-shaped buds are interesting and almost as attractive as the starshaped flowers. Considered to be one of the most beautiful plants of the hardy garden.
grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. An old favorite, forming a dense branching plant of upright habit. The blue or bluish white flowers, 3 inches across, are produced at the tip of each branchlet. I to 2 ft . June, July.
-album. A white form of above.
-Mariesi. Deep blue flowers on erect stems. An excellent plant for the border or rockery. I ft. June, July.
-Mariesi album. A white form of above. All Platycodons, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Blue Leadwort. One of the finest dwarf, spreading plants for the rockery and for the border with deep blue flowers. Very attractive in the fall because of the reddish brown leaves. 6 to 12 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden.
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May Apple; Wild Mandrake. White flowers yellow fruit. $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . See Woodland Plants.
POLEMONIUM humile (Richardsoni). Jacob's Ladder. Finely cut, deep green foliage and sky-blue flowers. I to $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-album. Pure white flowers. One of the best. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
reptans. Greek Valerian. Blue. 8 to 12 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
POLYGONATUM multiflorum. Solomon's Seal. Greenish white. 2 ft . May, June. See RockGarden.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $\mathbf{1 0}, \$ 18$ per roo. Five plants at the ro rate, and 25 plants at the roo rate of any one variety

HARDY PHLOX. See page 37

1 Baron von Dedem
7 Jules Sandeau

POLYGONUM Sieboldi. A strong-growing plant with stems curving gracefully outward and producing creamy white flowers. Very effective for massing. 3 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
POTENTILLA alpestris. Bright yellow; dwarf. May. See Rock-Garden.
nepalensis Willmottiæ. Rose-pink. 4 to 5 in. July, Aug. and later. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
POTENTILLA HYBRIDS. Cinquefoil. Interesting plants for borders. If once planted, they multiply continuously and need no care. They thrive in almost any kind of soil and have a variety of color from yellow to red, orange, or rose, in single and double flowers from June to September. I to 2 ft .
Carnival. Orange-red, tinged yellow. Double. See Novelties and Rock-Garden:
Fairy Queen. Clear yellow. Double. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
formosa. Rosy red. Single. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Hamlet. Dark crimson. See Novelties and RockGarden.
L'Acheron. Dark red and yellow, striped red. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
Panorama. Orange, striped. See Rock-Garden.
purpurea plena. Purplish carmine. See RockGarden.
Van Dyck. Yellow striped red. See Rock-Garden.
Yellow Queen. Yellow. See Novelties and RockGarden.
All Potentillas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, except where noted
POTERIUM obtusum. Burnet. Light pink. 2 to $21 / 2$ ft . June, July. See Novelties. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per roo.
PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris). Common English Primrose. Bright lemon-yellow. 6 to 9 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
auricula. Various colors. 4 to 5 in. Early April and May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per ioo. See Rock-Garden.

Primula Bulleyana. Brilliant orange-scarlet. I to $11 / 2$ ft. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
denticulata cachemiriana. Purple. Io to 12 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
japonica. Purple-crimson. 9 in. June. See RockGarden.
Polyantha. Large-flowering varieties in various colors.
veris. Yellow, sometimes purplish. 6 to 9 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
-superba. Large-flowering; our showiest hardy Primrose. Flowers bright canary-yellow with a golden center. 6 to 9 in. April, May.
PULMONARIA angustifolia azurea. Blue. I ft. April, May. See Rock-Garden and Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
PYRETHRUM (Chrysanthemum coccineum). The Pyrethrums are so closely related to the hardy chrysanthemums that they are frequently called "spring-flowering chrysanthemums." They are extremely popular in Europe, where the hybrid varieties run into the hundreds, and they are gaining new admirers in this country each season. For cut-flower decoration they are very desirable, lasting longer in water than most other flowers. The colors range from snow-white to the darkest crimson.
Non Plus Ultra. Large, pale flesh-pink, double flowers. \$I each, \$9 for 10 .


Hardy Primroses

Pyrethrum Roseum. These plants include all colors from deep red to various shades of rose to pure white. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$I5 per ioo.
-, Light Pink. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo. Sylvia. Single, rose-pink flowers with light pink, fringed edge and small yellow center. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June to summer. \$I each, \$9 for io.
uliginosum. Giant Daisy. A fine plant for the border, producing masses of white flowers, carried on long, erect stems. Good for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
Wilsonii. Double, pure pink flowers, creamy white towards center. \$I each, \$9 for Io.
RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Double Buttercup. Good for border planting. Golden yellow flowers. I ft. May, June.
RHEXIA virginica. Meadow Beauty. Rosy purple, golden anthers. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. See RockGarden.
ROMNEYA Coulteri. California Tree, or Matilija Poppy. Beautiful white flowers delicate and transparent, about 5 inches in diameter, and six to eight flowers on a single shoot. Does not need protection in the southern states but has to be well protected in fall and winter north of Washington. 4 to 5 ft . June-Aug. \$I each.
RUDBECKIA laciniata, Golden Glow. Coneflower. A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 ft . Aug., Sept.
maxima. One of the most distinct of autumn plants. It has immense, grayish green leaves and bright yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches across, on long stems, 6 to 8 ft . June-Sept.
purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Fine purple-red petals; cone-shaped center. 3 to 4 ft . July-Oct.
speciosa (Newmanni). Dark orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct.
subtomentosa. Densely branched masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Oct.
All Rudbeckias, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
SALVIA azurea grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. is to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
Greggii. Masses of rich, luminous, brilliant carmine flowers. Needs little more protection than other varieties. 2 ft . July-Oct.
nemorosa (virgata). Dark blue. 2 ft . May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each.
-alba. White. 2 ft . May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
pratensis. Deep blue. 2 ft . June, July. See RockGarden.
SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. 6 in. April, May. See Woodland Plants and Rock-Garden.
SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. Bright crimson. I ft. May-July. See Rock-Garden. officinalis fl.-pl. Double Bouncing Bet. Double pink-and-white flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug.
SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus incana (incana). Lavender Cotton. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. See Rock-Garden.
SATUREIA. See Calamintha.
SAXIFRAGA Macnabiana. White, spotted red. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. See also Megasea.
SCABIOSA caucasica. Pin-Cushion Flower. A handsome, hardy plant, that should be grown by everyone. Beautiful, soft lilac flowers. Vigorous grower. 2 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io.
-alba. Very rare; pure white. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
japonica. A variety from Japan, with clear blue flowers I to $I T / 2$ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept.
ochroleuca. Sulphur-yellow flowers on long stems. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .


SCUTELLARIA baicalensis cœlestina (cœlestina). Light blue. 9 to 12 in. July, Aug. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
SEDUM acre. Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Bright yellow. 2 to 3 in. May-July. See Rock-Garden.
Aizoon. Clear yellow flowers. Ift. July, Aug.
album. White. 2 to 3 in. May-July. See RockGarden.
dasyphyllum. 2 to 3 in. May-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 1oo. See Rock-Garden.
hispanicum. Pinkish white. 3 to 4 in . June, July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
ibericum. Pink or white. 6 in. June, July. See RockGarden.
kamtschaticum. Golden yellow. 8 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
lydium. Bronze foliage; pinkish flowers. I to 3 in. June. See Rcck-Garden.
reflexum. Yellow. I to 3 in. July. See RockGarden.
sarmentosum. Rapid grower, spreading. 6 in. MayJuly. See Rock-Garden.
sexangulare. Yellow. 4 in. June, July. See RockGarden.
Sieboldi. Rose-pink. 9 in. Aug., Sept. See RockGarden.
spectabile. Stonecrop. Pink. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden.
-, Brilliant. Deep rosy crimson. See Rock-Garden.
stoloniferum. Flat trailer; pink. 6 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
-coccineum (spurium coccineum). Flowers crimson. 6 in. See Rock-Garden.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Sedum, our choice, $\$ 2$
SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek. Evergreen succulents with some resemblance to the Sedums, but they increase by rosettes sent out by the parent plant. The leaves are often brightly colored at their tips; flowers are large in showy clusters. See Rock-Garden.
Alberti. The rosettes are of medium size; flowers bright red. 8 in .
arachnoideum. Cobweb Houseleek. Tips of leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads, from whence its common name; flowers bright red, in a few flowered panicle. 6 in.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100. Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety


Senecio pulcher
Sempervivum californicum. Rosettes about 2 inches in diameter. Leaves glaucous, with distinct red-brown tip. Flowers numerous, pale red, in a panicle. Flower-stems less than I foot high.
Fauconetti. Small rosettes with very small leaves and red flowers. 4 to 6 in.
fimbriatum. Leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs; flowers bright red, in an open panicle. 6 to io in. globiferum. Rosettes rather flattened; leaves graygreen; flowers pale yellow, densely short-hairy. Ift.
La Harpei. Rosettes and leaves pointed and larger than Fauconetti. Flowers yellow. 8 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
tectorum. Broad rosettes, the leaves having reddish brown tips; flowers pale red. I ft.

## See Also Rock-Garden Plants

SENECIO (Ligularia) clivorum. Bright yellow flowers. Decorative large foliage. Preters wet ground. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Orange Queen. Orange-yellow. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Othello. Dark-orange. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
pulcher. Striking, erect habit; large, red-purple flowers with yellow disk, in summer. 2 to 4 ft . See illustration. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

SHORTIA galacifolia. White. 6 to 9 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
SIDALCEA candida. Thin, erect spikes densely covered with white flowers. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . July-Sept.
Nimmerdor. See Novelties. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Rose Queen. Beautiful rose-pink flowers; very distinct. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug.
Rosy Gem. Very free-flowering; spikes of soft pink color. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July.
Scarlet Beauty. Amaranth-pink. Summer. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.

SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. White. 4 to 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each.
maritima fl.-pl. White. 6 in. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
Saxifraga. White. 8 in. July, Aug. See RockGarden.
Schafta. Autumn Catchfly. Pink. 4 to 6 in. JuneSept. See Rock-Garden.
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Cup Plant. A most wonderful plant with beautiful yellow flowers and elegant foliage. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
SOLIDAGO altissima. Goldenrod. Large heads of golden yellow flowers. Io to 12 ft . Late Oct.
bicolor. Silverrod. The only species with white flowers. I to 3 ft . July-Sept.
canadensis. Goldenrod. Masses of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Sept.
Shorti. Golden yellow flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
SPIRÆA Aruncus (Aruncus sylvester). Goat's Beard. Beautiful foliage and white flowers. Very vigorous. 3 to 5 ft . June, July.
Filipendula (Filipendula hexaptala). Dropwort. Creamy white. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See RockGarden.
-fl.-pl. Double-flowering Dropwort. A charming variety, with double white flowers and deeply cut foliage. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
palmata. Crimson Meadow Sweet. Broad clusters of crimson-purple flowers on erect stems. 3 ft . June. July.
-elegans. Large, heart-shaped leaves and strong spikes of soft pink flowers. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
ulmaria. Very fragrant white flowers; feathery leaves with white hairy underside. 4 to 5 ft . JuneAug.
venusta. An exquisite red-flowering species; very fragrant. 4 to 5 ft . June.

All Spiræas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
STACHYS grandifiora superba. Woundwort. Intense mauve or rich purplish violet. I ft. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
lanata. Woolly Woundwort. Purple. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Rock-Garden.


Sedum spectabile. See page 41

## Rutherford, N.

STATICE latifolia (Limonium latifolium). Sea Lavender. Blue. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden. STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Fleece. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
STOKESIA lævis (cyanea). Cornflower Aster; Stokes Aster. Sky-blue. 2 ft . July-Oct. See RockGarden.
-alba. A white form of the above. See RockGarden.
TEUCRIUM canadense. American Germander. Light purple. I ft. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
THALICTRUM minus adiantifolium. Leaves resemble those of the maidenhair fern; flowers yellow. I ft. June, July.
aquilegifolium. Meadow Rue. Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. I to 3 ft . May-July.
-purpureum. Purple flowers. 3 ft . June.
dipterocarpum. One of the handsomest Thalictrums, with graceful flowers on stems 4 feet high; rosy purple with citron-yellow anthers. 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
glaucum. Greenish yellow fiowers. 2 to 5 ft . June, July.
minus. Greenish yellow. I to 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
paniculatum. Dwarf; yellow flowers. I ft. June, July.

All Thalictrums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. A fine plant, with cloverlike foliage and long spikes of bright yellow, peashaped, lupine-like flowers. 4 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
THYMUS citriodorus. Creeping Thyme. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance. 4 in. See Rock-Garden.
Serpyllum. Mother of Thyme. Dark red flowers. See Rock-Garden.
-album. White Mountain Thyme. White. 3 to 4 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
-coccineus. Bright red. See Rock-Garden.
-lanuginosus. Woolly-leaved Thyme. Reddish pink. 5 in. June-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
vulgaris. Common Thyme. Flowers pale lilac. 2 ft. June, July.
TIARELLA cordifolia. Foam Flower. White. 6 to 12 in. May, June. See Woodland Plants.
-purpurea major. Salmon Foam Flower. Strong grower. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io.
TRADESCANTIA virginiana. Spiderwort. Long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug.
-alba. White flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug.
TRILLIUM erectum. Erect Purple Wood Lily. I ft. May. See Woodland Plants and Rock-Garden. grandifiorum. Wake Robin. White. I ft. May. See Woodland Plants and Rock-Garden.
TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Kniphofia uvaria grandis). Everblooming Tritoma. The freest-flowering of all, with orange-scarlet blooms, shading to salmon rose at the edge. Invaluable for cutting. This is the true Grandis, the showiest of all Tritomas. The plants should be well protected in winter. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept.
uvaria grandiflora. Orange-yellow flowers. 3 ft . TRITONIA. See Montbretia.

## Trollius • Globe Flower

These beautiful hardy border plants, having handsome dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers, are well adapted for half-shady or sunny positions, flowering from May to July. They are fine for moist places and edges of water-gardens, also doing well in good garden soil which does not lack in moisture. They are perfectly hardy if given protection during the winter with a covering of leaves.
Trollius asiaticus, Canary Bird. Pale yellow, $I T / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-, Earliest of All. Light orange- yellow. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.


Three Trollius Hybrids
Trollius asiaticus fl. croceo. Dark orange. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
europæus. European Globe Flower. Lemon-color. 2 ft . May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-, His Majesty. Pure orange-yellow. I to 2 ft . May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-, Ledebouri. Orange-yellow. Blooms until end of June. 3 to 4 ft . See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-, Lichtball. Orange-yellow. 20 to 24 in. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-, Orange Princess. Extra deep orange. 2 ft . May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
First Lanciers. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Goliath. Dark orange. See Novelties and RockGarden. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Herbert Asquith. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
All Trollius, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100, except where noted

TUNICA Saxifraga. Rosy pink. 6 in. July-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
UNIFOLIUM canadense. False Lily-of-the-Valley. White. 6 in. July-Sept. See Woodland Plants.
UVULARIA grandifiora. Bellwort. 6 to 18 in. May, June. See Woodland Plants.
VALERIANA officinalis. Hardy Garden Heliotrope. Fragrant, light pink flowers; foliage deeply cut. 3 to 5 ft . June, July.


Thalictrum. See page 43
VERBASCUM, Miss Willmott. Fine, large white flowers on lofty spikes, rising from a rosette of fine grey, velvety foliage.
vernale. Much-branched spikes; deep clear yellow flowers.

## All Verbascums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10

VERONICA gentianoides. Pale blue with dark stripes. 8 to 15 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
incana. Violet-blue. I ft. July, Aug. See RockGarden.
longifolia subsessilis. One of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it. Very attractive blue flowers. Continues to bloom until late fall. Aug., Sept. 2 ft . 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
repens. Blue. 2 to 4 in . May. See Rock-Garden.
spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
—alba. A white form of the above. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
—erica. Delicate pink. I ft. June, July. See RockGarden.
-rosea. Bright rose. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
spuria (amethystina). Amethyst-blue flowers. 2 ft . May, June.
Teucrium. Blue. 6 to 12 in. May, June. See RockGarden.
—prostrata. Blue. 6 in. June, July. See RockGarden.
—rupestris. Deep blue. 4 in. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
-rupestris alba. White. See Novelties and RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-rupestris, Heavenly Blue. Fine new bright blue variety. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-rupestris rosea. A very distinct novelty of delicate pink color. 4 in. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

Veronica Teucrium rupestris Trehani. Brilliant blue. ift. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per ioo.
-rupestris, Royal Blue. Gentian-blue. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
-rupestris, True Blue. Blue. Io to 12 in. June-Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 for io, \$25 per ioo.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Veronica, our choice, $\$ 2$
VINCA minor. Periwinkle. Evergreen trailer for banks in partial shade. Lilac-blue. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
—alba. White. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-variegata aurea. Same as above, with green ard yellow variegated leaves. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
VINCETOXICUM japonicum (Cynanchum acuminatifolium). Mosquito Plant. The clusters of white flowers secrete a juice and by this means entrap mosquitoes. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June.
VIOLA Bosniaca. Rose-pink. See Rock-Garden.
Bowles Black. Very dark purple-almost blackwith yellow center. See Rock-Garden.
canadensis. The common native wild Violet. Blue. See Woodland Plants.
cornuta, G. Wermig. Blue. All summer. See RockGarden.
—alba, G. Wermig. White. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
gracilis. Violet or yellow. I ft. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100.
pedata. Purple-violet, bright orange center. Early spring. See Woodland Plants.
pubescens. Yellow. 6 to 18 in. See Woodland Plants.
VIOLA, Tufted Pansies. See Rock-Garden.
Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
Jersey Gem. (New.) Pure violet. 6 in. May-Nov. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per ioo.
lutea splendens. Golden yellow.
Mauve Queen. Pale mauve color.
Papilio. Violet, with dark eyes.
White Perfection. White.
VIOLETS (Viola odorata). If planted in a shaded moist position out-of-doors, they will thrive and flower freely. See Rock-Garden.
Cœur d'Alsace. Old-rose. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Gov. Herrick. Clear choice shade of blue. See RockGarden.
Mrs. J. Astor. Blue. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
Mme. Schwartz. Pure violet. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Prince of Wales. Large, fragrant, rich violet flowers on stout stems. Very free-flowering, and charming for cutting.
Rose Pearl. A French variety remarkable for its color-a beautiful pink, with darker center.
Souvenir de Mons. Josse. Dark blue. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Double English. Violet. See Rock-Garden.
VITTADINIA triloba. Similar to erigeron, with small, pinkish white, star-like flowers, having yellow center. Abundance of flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. A bold, handsome, tropical-looking plant with flowers of creamy white. 4 to 6 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
-variegata. Variegated. See Rock-Garden. \$I each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .
glauca (angustifolia). The foliage of this variety is very narrow and glaucous green. 3 ft . June, July.
All Yuccas, 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10;
3-yr., 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for mo, $\$ 18$ per moo. Five plants at the ro rate and 25 plants at the ioo rate of any one variety

## Plants for Special Purposes

PLANTS FOR CUT-FLOWERS
Achillea Millefolium roseum
Parker's Variety
Ptarmica, Boule de Neige
--, The Pearl
Aconitum, in varieties
Anemone japonica, in varieties
Anthericum Liliastrum major
Aquilegia, in varieties
Arabis, in varieties
Artemisia lactiflora
Asters, in varieties
Astilbe, in varieties
Boltonia asteroides and latisquama
Campanula persicifolia, in varieties
Centaurea dealbata
Chrysanthemum, in varieties arcticum
maximum, King Edward
-, Robinsoni
-, Shasta Daisy
Cimicifuga racemosa
Coreopsis lanceolata
Delphinium, in varieties
Doronicum, in varieties
Dianthus plumarius, in varieties
Echinacea purpurea
Echinops, in varieties
Erigeron, in varieties
Eryngium, in varieties
Eupatorium cœlestinum
Euphorbia corollata
Gaillardia, in varieties
Geum, in varieties
Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy
paniculata
-flore-pleno
Helenium, in varieties
Helianthus, in varieties
Heliopsis, in varieties
Hemerocallis, in varieties
Heuchera, in varieties
Iris, in varieties
Lathyrus latifolius, in varieties
Lupinus polyphyllus, in varieties
Lychnis Viscaria splendens fl.-pl.
Malva moschata
alba
Montbretia, in varieties
Myosotis, in varieties
Pæonia, in varieties
Papaver orientale, in varieties
Pentstemon, in varieties
Phlox decussata, in varieties
Arendsi, in varieties
Physalis Francheti
Physostegia virginiana grandiflora
Primula, in varieties.
Pyrethrum, in varieties
Rudbeckia, in varieties
Scabiosa caucasica

## -alba

japonica
Solidago, in varieties
Spiræa, in varieties
Thalictrum dipterocarpum
Tritoma, in varieties
Trollius, in varieties
Viola cornuta, in varieties
Violets, in varieties
GROUND-COVERING PLANTS FOR SHADY POSITIONS
Ajuga reptans atropurpurea (semishade)
Agopodium Podagraria variegatum
Asarum canadense
Asperula odorata
Epimedium niveum
Hedera helix (English Ivy)
Lysimachia Nummularia (also sunny)
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca minor
-alba
GROUND-COVERING PLANTS FOR SUNNY POSITIONS
Cerastium tomentosum Biebersteini
Dianthus cæsius graniticus
Iberis sempervirens
Lysimachia Nummularia (also in shade)

Nepeta hederacea
Mussini
Sedum album
kamtschaticum
Stachys lanata
Thymus Serpyllum, in varieties
PLANTS FOR DRY, SANDY SOILS
Achillea Millefolium, and most varieties
Ajuga Brockbanki
Anchusa italica
Anthemis
Asclepias tuberosa
Campanula rotundifolia
Centaurea dealbata
montana
Cerastium
Coreopsis verticillata
Dianthus arenarius, deltoides, and cæsius
Dictamnus Fraxinella alba
Echinops
Eryngium, most varieties
Euphorbia
Iberis
Iris pumila and sibirica
germanica
Leontopodium alpinus
Enothera
Papaver nudicaule
Platycodon
Polemonium
Salvia pratensis
Santolina
Saponaria officinalis
Sedum spectabile, Brilliant, and other varieties
Sempervivum
Solidago
Statice
Thymus Serpyllum
Veronica spicata
PLANTS FOR MOIST GROUNDS
Anemone japonica
Artemisia lactiflora
Astilbe
Bocconia
Cimicifuga
Eupatorium
Funkia
Gentiana Andrewsi
Hemerocallis
Iris Kaempferi
Pseudacorus
sibirica
Lysimachia Nummularia
Lythrum roseum superbum
Megasea
Monarda
Myosotis
Polemonium reptans
Richardsoni (humile)
Primula japonica Bulleyana
Senecio
Spiræa Aruncus
venusta
Stenanthium robustum
Tradescantia virginica
Trollius
FRAGRANT PLANTS
Anemone sylvestris
Anthericum Liliastrum
Artemisia lactiflora
Asclepias tuberosa
Asperula odorata
Astilbe
Centranthus ruber
Convallaria majalis
Dianthus cæsius
plumarius
superbus
Dictamnus
Funkia
Hemerocallis
Hesperis matronalis
Lavandula
Lathyrus grandiflorus
Lilium auratum and candidum and other lilies

Malva moschata
Mentha
Monarda
Nepeta Mussini
Enothera speciosa
Pæonia
Polemonium
Primula veris
Bulleyana
Thymus
Valeriana officinalis
Viola, in varieties
Violets, in varieties

## PLANTS FOR BEES

Acanthus mollis
Aconitum, all varieties
Adonis amurensis
Alyssum
Anchusa italica, Dropmore and Opal
Anemone Pulsatilla
Anthericum
Aquilegia
Arabis alpina
Asclepias incarnata
Campanula Medium and pyramidalis
Centaurea montana alba
Cephalaria tatarica and alpina
Dicentra spectabilis
Dictamnus, all varieties
Echinops, all varieties
Epimedium, all varieties
Eryngium, all varieties
Galega, all varieties
Glechoma, all varieties
Helianthemum
Helianthus, only single varieties
Helleborus
Hollyhocks, single varieties
Malva moschata
Nepeta
Enothera
Pæonia, the best P. chinense
Pentstemon
Polemonium
Salvia nemorosa
Scabiosa
Sidalcea
Thymus
Tritoma

## GRASSES FOR CUTTING

Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia japonica) -gracillimus
-variegatus
Pennisetum japonicum
Phalaris arundinacea picta

## Perennial Plants for Borders of Ponds and Brooks

The following Perennial Plants are especially useful for planting on borders of ponds and brooks:

## SUNNY LOCATIONS

Anchusa myosotidiflora
Cimicifuga racemosa
Grasses, all varieties
Hemerocallis, all varieties
Iris, ochroleuca
Iris, Japanese
Lysimachia Nummularia
Lythrum, all varieties
Montbretia, in variety
Myosotis
Pyrethrum uliginosum
Tradescantia
Tritoma, in variety
Trollius, in variety

## SEMI-SHADY LOCATIONS

Anemone japonica, all varieties
Cimicifuga, all varieties
Epimedium, all varieties
Eupatorium urticæfolium (ageratoides)
Ferns
Iris
Lythrum
Petasites japonica
Tradescantia virginiana
Senecio

## Plants Suitable for Edging

We list here a number of low-growing plants suitable for edging beds or borders. Care should be taken to select those plants which are most in keeping with the planting behind them. The taller edging plants should be used against the higher backgrounds and the low, creeping types before plants of lower stature.

One asterisk (*) indicates plants will also grow in semi-shady location.
Two asterisks (**) indicate plants will grow only in shady and semi-shady locations.

| Alyssum saxatile compactum rostratum | **Pachysandra terminalis . . . . . . . . . . . Shade Phlox amœna |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Arabis alpina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | Phivaricata, all varieties . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| * -fl.-pl. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | ovata carolina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| Armeria Laucheana . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | pilosa splendens . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| maritima . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |  |
| -alba . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesi, Blue and |
| Aster alpinus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | White . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| -albus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | Plumbago Larpentæ . . . . . . . . Sun |
| -, Nancy Perry . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Polemonium reptans . . . . . . . . Sun and Shade |
| subcæruleus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Primula a caulis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Bellis perennis . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . Sun | * auricula . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Campanula carpatica, Blue and White . . . . . Sun | * denticulata cachemiriana . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Cerastium tomentosum . . . . . . . . . Sun | * Polyantha . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| **Convallaria majalis . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade | * veris . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Dianthus cæsius . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Sedum, all varieties . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| Carmen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Silene alpestris . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| deltoides . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | * Schafta . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Her Majesty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Stachys grandifora superba . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Homer . . . . . . . . . . Sun | * lanata . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. . . . . . . . . Sun | Veronica spicata erica . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| Lord Lyon . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | Teucrium . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| White Reserve . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | True Blue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun |
| *Epimedium, all varieties . . . . . . . . Semi-shade | *Vinca minor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Funkia undulata media variegata . . . . . . . Sun | * -alba . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Geum sibiricum . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | *Viola cornuta, G. Wermig . . . . Shade and Semi-shade |
| Helianthemum, all varieties . . . . . . . . . Sun | * -alba, G. Wermig . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| **Hepatica triloba . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Deep shade | * Tufted Pansies, all varieties . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Iberis, all varieties . . . . . . . . . . . . . Sun | * Jersey Gem . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |
| Iris pumila, all varieties . . . . . . . . . . . Sun cristata | *Violets, all varieties . . . . . . . . . . . . . Shade |

## Suggestions for Combination Planting

These are only a few of the many combinations which may be worked out, by giving the matter a little thought. Generally it is best not to have equal masses of two colors. It is better to use a great deal of one kind and a very little of some contrasting shade.

## Anemone Pulsatilla with Arabis and Doronicums.

Arabis with Iris pumila varieties.
Campanula carpatica alba with Heuchera.
Hemerocallis flava with Campanula glomerata.
Campanula persicifolia (white) with Heuchera.
Delphinium chinense with Aquilegia Skinneri.
Dicentra spectabilis with white Iris and Iberis.
Lilium candidum with Delphiniums.
Lychnis chalcedonica with white Astilbes.
Lychnis chalcedonica with white Astilbes.
Enothera missouriensis with Campanu Veronica spicata.
Papaver orientale with Spiræa Aruncus.
Primula vulgaris with Violets and Anchusa myosotidiflora.
Pulmonaria angustifolia azurea with Arabis alpina.
Saponaria ocymoides with Cerastium Biebersteini.
Scabiosa caucasica with Campanula carpatica.
Alyssum with Euphorbia polychroma and Dwarf Iris.
Arabis alpina fl.-pl. with Aubrietia.
Aster ericoides with Aster cordifolius versicolor.
Trollius with Anchusa myosotidiflora.
Trollius with Myosotis palustris semperflorens.

Campanula carpatica (blue) with Enothera missouriensis.
Campanula persicifolia (white) with Delphinium Belladonna.
Geum sibiricum with Phlox subulata Wilsoni.
Gypsophila repens with Campanula muralis.
Gypsophila paniculata with Monarda.
Helenium autumnale, Riverton Beauty with Delphiniums, or Aconitum, Spark's Variety.
Hemerocallis flava major with Iris sibirica.
Hemerocallis citrina with Delphinium or Iris Kaempferi, or Monarda.
Chrysanthemum arcticum with Eupatorium cœlestinum.
Cimicifuga racemosa simplex with Aconitum Fisheri or Wilsoni.
Shasta Daisy with Gypsophila paniculata and Scabiosa caucasica or japonica and Lychnis chalcedonica.
Liatris spicata with Physostegia virginiana alba (white).
Lychnis chalcedonica with White Astilbes and Salvia nemorosa.
Montbretia with Myosotis semperforens.
Enothera glabra with Delphinium and Aconitum, Spark's Variety.
Rudbeckia laciniata with Aconitum, Spark's Variety.
Statice latifolia with Eryngium.

## Herbs and Roots

The plants offered below are all strong roots, and will make an abundant growth the first season Except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100

Asparagus Roots, Colossal and Palmetto. 2-yr., Si.50 per IOO, \$IO per I,OOO; 3-yr. \$2.50 per IOO, \$I5 per I,ooo.
Balm (Melissa officinalis). For culinary purposes.
Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis). Has medicinal qualities.
Chives. For flavoring.
Hop Roots (Humulus Lupulus).
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Has medicinal qualities.
Horse-Radish Roots. Used for sauces. 50 cts. for Io, $\$ 2$ per 100.
Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis). Has medicinal qualities. Lavender, True (Lavandula officinalis). For oil and distilled water.
Marjoram, Pot (Origanum onites). Used in seasoning.
Mint (Mentha piperita).

## Rhubarb Roots.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Yields aromatic oil and water.
Rue (Ruta graveolens). Said to have medicinal qualities.
Savory, Winter (Satureia montana). Used as a culinary herb.
Sage, Common (Salvia officinalis). A culinary herb, also used in medicine.
Spearmint (Mentha spicata).
Tansy Herb (Tanacetum viulgare).
Tarragon, True (Artemisia Dracunculus). Used in flavoring vinegar.
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris). Used in seasoning.
Woodruff (Asperula odorata). Used in flavoring wine.
Wormwood (Artemisia Absinthium). Has medicinal qualities.

## Rutherford, N. J.



A view of our field of Iris

## Iris

To many home-ground gardeners in America, the word Iris brings up mind-pictures of merely two or three of the most common varieties-kinds that are either native to that particular locality or have become naturalized in the course of time. To such flowerlovers we urge a close first-hand acquaintance with as large a number of the magnificent varieties in the following lists as can be accommodated in the planting-space available. There is a stateliness and splendor about these improved varieties that taxes the power of description to the utmost. They have a range of color and form of flower that are simply marvelous; and the only danger to be combated in Iris-growing is that there is a possibility of becoming so enthusiastic about them as to plant only Irises to the exclusion of everything else! But that's a risk we have to run, and we do it gladly that we may make it possible for you to gain new friends in this wonderful family and acquire an Iris collection that will be not only a source of real joy to you but a Mecca for the flower-lovers of your community.

## Iris Germanica . German Iris; Fleur-de-Lis

The greatest range of color is found in this section-from pure white through all shades of mauve to blue and dark purple, including marvelous "smoky" or "pastel" shades, rich bronze-red, mahogany, golden brown, yellow, buff, and lemon. The flowers rival orchids in beauty and structure, and they have a delicate fragrance that seems to be only a natural accompaniment of such wonderful blooms. A well-drained, sunny location, with the rhizomes just covered with soil, is about all the planting advice needed.

In this list are gathered the novelties of other years that have made good. The grower who is not interested particularly in having the newest things on the market will find it sufficiently extensive to acquire a splendid collection of magnificent varieties at a comparatively low cost. A few in this list are still rare, or are of exceptional merit, and the price of such is above the average. But whatever the price may be, they are worth far mole in enjoyment when they open their beautiful flowers. Be liberal in selection; you won't regret it! In the descriptions following, " $S$ " represents standards or upper petals; " $F$ "' falls or lower petals. Their blooming period ranges from May to June. The figures following the name indicate the rating accorded each valiety by the American Iris Society, on the basis of 10 for perfection. We have based our prices according to the value of each variety.

30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100, except where noted

Acquackanonk. S, light yellow; F, velvety maroon with a border of light yellow, lighter than King. 50 cts. each.
Afterglow. 8.6. Soft, misty lavender, shaded with yellow at the center. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10. Albert Victor. 7.9. A great favorite. S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender. Large and lovely flower.

Alcazar. 8.9. S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. 48 in .50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
Amas (Macrantha). 7.8. S, light blue; F, velvety violet-blue. 26 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
Ambigu. 8.3. S, smoothly red; F , velvety reddish brown. A good strong grower. 50 cts each.

Antonio. S, light lavender-violet; F, violet, with reddish lights, amber at the edges. 36 in . Early. \$2.50 each.


Archeveque. 8.3. Very deep purple-violet. 24 in. See illustration. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Arnols. 7.8. S, rosy bronze; F, velvety purple. 23 in.
Aurea. 7.4. Light golden yellow; large flowers. 18 in .35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
Australis. S, deep lavender; F, light blue. 32 in.
Berchta. S, olive-yellow; F, violet-blue, bordered with reddish brown. 26 in.
Blue Jay. 7.i. S, medium shade violet-blue; F, deep shade of clear violet blue. 30 in . Late.
Bridesmaid. S, pale lavender; F, white, reticulated lavender. 25 in.
Brandywine. 9. I. S and F, light violet, gray to olive at the haft. $30 \mathrm{in} . \$ 2$ each.
Caprice. 7.5. Reddish purple. 24 in .
Carthusian. 8.I. S, clear lavender-blue; F, darker blue. 27 in .75 cts . each.
Caterina. 8.9. An improved Pallida Dalmatica, of the same color but with larger flowers. 48 in. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
Celeste. 7.I. S, lavender; F, deep lavender; large and free-flowering. 32 in .
Charles Dickens. S, blue; F, dark blue, suffused and veined dark violet. 27 in .
Chester J. Hunt. S, celestial blue; F, dark marine-blue. 34 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for го.
Daisy Hill. S, light blue; F, deeper.
Dalila. 8.o. S, pale flesh-white; F, rich purple. One of the most distinct and striking; very rare. 22 in. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Dalmarius. 7.5. S, grayish lavender; F, deeper lavender. 2 ft .
Dalmatica (Pallida Dalmatica). 8.8. S, clear lavender-blue; $F$, deep lavender; very large. A superb variety. One of the finest of its class. 40 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Darius. 6.8. S, rich canary-yellow; F , lilac. margined white, rich golden yellow beard; very distinct. 25 in.
Dawn. $S$ and $F$, sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat. 26 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Dejazet. 8.3. S, dusky rose-orange; F, clear reddish violet. I8 in. 50 cts. each.
Dora Longdon. 7.8. S, lilac, suffused with yellow; F , rich reddish lilac with a slight diffusion of yellow; medium large flower. Excellent grower and free-flowering. 30 in .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Dr. Bernice. 7.4. S, coppery bronze; F, velvety crimson. 27 in.
Edouard Michel. 8.6. S, rosy red ; F, deeper rosy red. Tall; handsome, well-formed flowers. 30 to 36 in .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Eldorado. 7.8. S, yellowish bronze, shaded lavender; F, bright purple. 22 in . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per roo.
Empress of India. Large, rich, delicate blue flowers on long, elegant flower-stems. $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 17.50$ for 10.
Etta. 7.4. Creamy yellow self. Early.
Fairy. 8.o. White, bordered and suffused blue. 27 in. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 1oo.
Forster's Yellow. Yellow. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
Flavescens. 7.0. A delicate shade of pale yellow. 20 in.
Florentina. 8.6. White, slightly tinged lavender. Very early. 27 in .
Fro. 7.5. S, golden yellow, edged olive-yellow; F, chestnut-brown, bordered yellow. 28 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per roo.
Gajus. 6.7. S, light yellow; F, crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow edge. 20 in . 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 1oo.
Georgia. S and F, a uniform shade of soft rose. Early. One of the best pinks. 24 in . \$r each, \$9 for 1o.
Gracchus. 6.I. S, pale yellow; F, yellow, suffused red. 25 in.
Gypsy Queen. S, bronze; F, deep purple, reticulated at the base. A very showy and attractive Iris that should be in every collecticn. 26 in.
Hebe. 7.0. White, delicately suffused soft blue. A dainty variety that is much admired.
Hector. S, delicate yellow; F, deep purple. 26 in.
Herant. S, bright blue; F, much deeper in color. 27 in.
Her Majesty. 7.3. S, rosy pink; F, pink, veined crimson. 25 in.
Hiawatha. 7.4. S, pale lavender, flushed rose; F , royal purple with lavencer borders. 28 in .
Hopatcong. S, light yellow; F, chestnut-brown, with a border of light yellow. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Innocenza. 7.x. S and F, ivory-white, with a rich golden crest. 27 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Iris King. 7.9. A cross between Pallida Dalmatica and Maori King. S, yellow; F, velvety dark brown with a wide border of golden yellow. 27 in. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Isoline. 8.6. S, lilac-pink; F, purplish rose. 36 in . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100.
Jacquesiana. 8.0. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. Though an cld variety it is still one of the choicest. 30 in . 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per roo
Jeanne d'Arc. 7.8. S, white; F, white, bordered pale lilac. 27 in . 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Juniata. 8.r. S and F, deep blue, deeper than Dalmatica. 27 in . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Kharput. 7.4. S, violet-blue; $F$, velvety dark blue. 26 in.
Kochi. 7.8. Flowers of deep blackish purple. 2 ft . Early.
La Beaute. $S$ and $F$, large pale blue. 30 in .75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 55$ per Ioo.
Lady Foster. 8.5. S, pale blue; F, violet-blue. \$I each, $\$ 9$ for 10.
La Neige. 8.3. A fine pure ivory-white variety with well-formed flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per Ioo.
Lavandulacea (Dove). S, lavender; F, darker. 30 in .
Lent A. Williamson. 9.0. S, very broad, violet; F, broad, drooping, velvety purple. Wonderful large flower and a vigorous grower. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, \$35 per roo.
Leonidas. 7.3. Large lavender-violet flowers with orange beard.
Lohengrin. 8.2. One of the most vigorous of the German Irises. Petals 2 inches across, $S$ and $F$, deep violet-mauve. 28 in .
Lord of June. 9.I. S, blue; F, lavender-violet. A freeflowering and very effective, excellent variety. 36 to 48 in . $\$ \mathrm{t}$ each, $\$ 9$ for ro.
Loreley. 7.9. S, light yellow; $F$, blue, bordered light yellow.
Mandraliscæ. 7.3. Large, rich purple flowers on 3foot stems. Early.
Marvar. S, clear yellow; F, veined and spotted violet and red. 27 in .

Mary Garden. 7.8. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, dotted and veined maroon. 28 in .
Mercedes. 8.3. $S$ and $F$, pure white, frilled with violet and brown. 26 in. $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 17.50$ for 10.
Miralba. S, rosy lavender; F, white, veined and tipped violet. 26 in.
Mithras. 7.5. S, light yellow; F, violet, shaded with claret and bordered yellow. 24 in .
Mile. Schwartz. 8.7. Uniform soft light lavenderblue, a delicate, beautiful color. Very effective. 48 in. $\$ 1$ each.
Mme. Blanche Pion. S, pale bronze-yellow, shot with lavender; $F$, rich purple. 26 in.
Mme. Chereau. 7.4. White, elegantly frilled azureblue; very beautiful. 30 in .
Monsignor. 8.4. S, violet; F , velvety purple-crimson. 22 in.
Montezuma. 8.3. S, deep golden yellow, dotted brown; F , yellow and white, veined purple. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mother of Pearl. S and F, pale bluish lavender, with a creamy undertone. A profuse bloomer and a very fine variety. \$I each, \$9 for io.
Mount Penn. 8.2. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. 30 in .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 , $\$ 65$ per ioo.
Mrs. Alan Gray. 7.6. A delightful shade of lilac. 30 in . 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Mrs. Horace Darwin. 6.8. S, snow-white; F, white, slightly reticulated violet at base. 26 in.
Mrs. Reuthe. S, white, suffused and marked blue; F, white, edged soft blue. 26 in.
National. S, violet-blue; F, rich velvety violet-purple.
Navajo. 7.4. S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F , deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow. 20 in.
Neglecta. S, pale lavender; F, purple, reticulated white.
Niebelungen. 7.3. Flowers large; S, olive-green, suffused with yellow; $F$, deep purple-violet, edged pale yellow. 27 in .
Nine Wells. 8.o. S, light violet-blue; F, deep purpleviolet, showing a white ground at the throat; very attractive; fragrant. 48 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100.
Nokomis. 6.3. S, pale lavender-white; F, velvety dark violet-blue, with white borders. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Ochracaea. 7.9. S, yellowish old-gold; F, copper-yellow and blue-violet center. A striking variety. $\$ 2$ each.
Orifiamme. 7.8. S, light blue; F , rich violet-purple. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Ossian. S, pale yellow; $F$, reddish violet. 24 in .
Othello. S, deep rich blue; F, dark velvety purple.
Pallida Dalmatica. See Dalmatica.
Parc de Neuilly. 8.I. Excellent rich purple, self approaching bloom, not as dark as Kochi. 24 in .35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per roo.
parisiana. S, white, shaded lilac-purple; F, white. frilled at edge, lilac. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per ioo.
Pauline. S, lavender; F, slightly darker. 26 in.
Penge. S, light blush-violet; F, violet-purple. 30 in.
Pfauenauge (Peacock's-Eye). S, olive-yellow; F , brownish blue, with a golden yellow border. 20 in .
Powhatan. S, light violet with deeper borders; F, deep purple with crimson shades. Large, spreading flowers. 38 in.
Princess Osra. Clear, white margins with veinings of lilac and lavender. Tall stems. A very large variety and the prettiest of the Plicatas. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Princess Victoria Louise. 7.2. S, light sulphur-yellow; F, rich violet-red, edged creamy white. 27 in.
Prosper Laugier. 8.3. With larger and brighter flowers than Jacquesiana. 25 in.
Prospera. Enormous flowers of fine shape. S, pale lavender somewhat yellow at the base; F, deep redpurple, marked with brown. A very fine variety. 48 in. \$I each.
Purple King. 7.4. Large-flowered red-purple of fine. color. 30 in .

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Quaker Lady. 8.4. S, smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F , ageratum-blue and old-gold. 38 in, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
Queen Alexandra. 7.5. S, fawn, shot with lilac; F, lilac. reticulated bronze at the base. 30 in .
Queen of May. 7.4. S and F, rosy lavender. 27 in .
Ramapo. S, rosy lavender; F, purple, bordered lavender. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Rhein INixe. 8.4. A very strong and robust grower; S, pure white; F , deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 27 in.
Ringdove. S, pale violet; F, deeper. 48 in. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Rose Unique. 6.9. S and F, violet-rose. 26 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Schiller. S, golden yellcw; F, velvety crimson. 25 in.
Sherwin-Wright. 7.6. S and F , bright golden yellow. 26 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Sherbert. 8.I. S, ecru-purplish-red; F, purple, lighter at the edges. 48 in . \$I each, \$9 for 10.
Soledad. Pale yellow self, darker toward the center. \$I each, \$9 for Io.
Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple; free-flowering; early. 26 in.
Tamerlan. 7.4. S, violet-blue; F, deeper. 36 in.
Towaco. S, rosy bronze; F, purple. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Troost. 8.4. S, deep pink; F, lighter pink, veined violet. 24 in. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Trojana. S, pale blue; F, rich purple-blue. 40 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Viola. 7.5. S, rosy lilac; F, deep violet-blue. 20 in. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Violacea Grandiflora. 8.o. S, rich blue; F, violet-blue. ${ }_{2} 7 \mathrm{in}$. A good standard variety.
Wanaque. S, rosy bronze; F, deep purple. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Wawayanda. S, rosy lavender; F, light maroon. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Weequahic. S, light blue; F, deep velvety violet. This may be called an improved Perfection. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
Wyomissing. 7.2. S, creamy white, suffused soft rose; F , deep rose, shading to a pale rose border. 26 in.
Yountakah. S, light blue; F, deep violet with a distinct orange beard. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

COLLECTION of 12 German Iris, our selection, $\$ 2$.
COLLECTION of 25 German Iris, our selection, $\$ 4$.
COLLECTION of 50 German Iris in 10 varieties, our selection, $\$ 7.50$.
COLLECTION of 100 German Iris in 20 varieties, our selection, $\$ 14$.

## Intermediate Iris, New Hybrids

The following new varieties are crosses between Iris germanica and I. pumila. They flower earlier than the German Iris. The foliage is dwarf and the flowerstems are about 18 inches high. Hardy, vigorous growers; free-flowering.

## 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100, except where noted

Blue Boy. S, bright clear blue; F, intense dark blue. 30 in.
Dorothea. 7.6. S, pearl-gray; F , light blue. I 8 in.
Fritjof. S, lavender; F, purple, shaded lavender. 20 in.
Gerda. S, creamy yellow; F, deep creamy yellow, veined golden yellow. 18 in.
Halfdan 7.I. Light creamy yellow; large flcwers. 23 in.
Helge. 6.6. Citron-yellow, with pearl-colcred center. 23 in.
Ingeborg. Flowers large; pure white. I8 in.
Walhalla. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 23 in .

[^2]
## Iris Pumila and Hybrids

This class of dwarf Irises is invaluable for planting in groups or as an edging to a bed of taller-glowing varieties. Spread rapidly; low-growing; flowers of exquisite beauty in April and May. Fine for rock-garden.

30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100, except where noted
Bride. S and F, white; green and yellow veins. Large, handsome flowers 15 in.
Cyanea. Rich purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 in. May.
Ditton Purple. Clear violet-purple; fre $\epsilon$-flcwering. 9 in. 35 cts. each.
Pumila Atroviolacea. Violet-mauve to maroon-red.
Schneekuppe. 8.4. S, pure white; F, white center, veined greenish yellow. 8 in .

## Iris Lævigata (Kaempferi) <br> Japanese Iris

This section of the Iris family embraces flowers of wonderful color, vivid yet harmonious; all the shades of the rainbow seem to have been gathered in the most fascinating combinations. The great size of the flowers is noteworthy. It is not at all unusual to have blooms 6 to 8 inches across, while there are plenty of instances on record where these marvelous flowers have reached the enormous size of 12 inches across. They do not have the distinct standards of the German section, and their falls are held horizontally. Many of them are double, having six or more broad petals.

Unlike the German Iris, they enjoy almost unlimited quantities of fertilizer and swampy ground but any good, well-drained soil will encourage sturdy growth and amazing blooms if they are given plenty of water during the dry season. They come into bloom right after the German Iris and are at their best in July.
Affection (Sofu-no-koi). General tone bluish purple, on French gray background, six petals. 50 cts. each.
Alba Plena. Pure white; very large; six petals. \$I each.
A. L. Sherwood. Light purple, veined white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Amethyst. Very large, wavy petals; most exquisite lavender shade. \$I each.
Apollo. Pale lavender, veined purple with reddish pink center; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Azure. Waxy mauve-blue, slightly darker toward center; six very large petals. 75 cts. each.
Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, velvety center; six petals. 75 cts . each.
Blue Flag. Indigo-blue, with light white veins, velvety sheen, bright yellow at the base; six petals. 50 cts . ea.
Blue Jay. Light blue, shading darker toward center, overlaid with purple sheen and silvery stripes. 75 cts .
Bride. Maroon, heavily veined white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Child's Beauty. White, with light blue shading toward edges. Very pretty; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Conadi. Grayish white, with amaranth center, veined dark blue; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Crystal. Pale violet, veined white, white center; six petals. \$I each.
Dinah. Reddish purple, flaked white, six petals. 50 cts .
Distinction. Light lavender-pink, shading bright yellow, blotched at base of petals; three petals. 75 cts.
Eclipse. Deep purple, overlaid red; six petals. 75 cts.
Firefly (Uji-no-Hotaru). Deep purple; golden yellow center; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Frate. Shaded lilac, and silvery veined, with deep lilac center. 50 cts. each.
Gold Bound. Large; pure white, yellow center; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Hannibal. Porcelain, veined rose-purple, rose-purple center; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Helen von Siebold. Reddish violet, veined white; three petals. 50 cts . each.
Hyde Park. Reddish purple, blushed with white; six petals. 75 cts. each.
La Favorite. French gray, heavily veined blue; large flowers: six petals. \$I each.
Mahogany. Deep velvety, mahogany-red; six petals. 75 cts. each.

IRIS LÆVIGATA (KAEMPFERI), continued
Mount Hood. Dark blue on ash-gray background, with dark velvety blue veins; six petals. 75 cts . each.
Mrs. Henry L. Higginson. Bright reddish maroon, with white center; three petals. \$I each.
Neptune. Slate-blue; three petals. An unusual Iris. 75 cts. each.
Noranea. Bluish white with bluish purple veins; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Ondine. Pure white, shaded blue toward center; very large and beautiful; three petals. \$I each.
Orion. White, overlaid, and bordered maroon; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Othello. Lavender-blue, veined white, white center; large; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Painted Lady. Richly suffused pink on gray background, darker toward center, veined silvery gray; six petals. \$I each.
Paragon. Rich velvety purple; three petals. \$I each.
Peace (Taiheiraku). Rich vinous purple, with conspicuous yellow blotches tipped blue, and which radiate out in purple veins; petaloid stigmas gray and lavender; six petals. \$I each.
Pink Progress. Beautiful pinkish lavender shade, overlaid with silver sheen, distinct blue center; three petals. \$I each.


Plume. French gray, light purple veined, amaranth toward the center; three petals. $\$_{1}$ each.
Porcelain Sceptre. White, suffused blue, center pink; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, reddish purple with indigo-blue; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Princess Clotilde. Blush-purple on ash-gray background; six petals. \$I each.
Pyramid. Violet-blue; center of petals veined white, very large and beautiful; six petals. \$I each.
Red Riding Hood. Fine amaranth, veined and stiffused white; three petals. \$I each.
Robert Craig. French gray, veined violet, very pretty; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Shadow. Reddish purple, velvety sheen; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Snowbound. Pure white; three petals. One of the prettiest whites. 50 cts. each.
Toledo. Large white petals with faint light blue veins and light blue center. 75 cts . each.
Topaz. Reddish amaranth with ash-gray background; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Tortoise. Purplish red, flaked white. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Venus. Large; white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Vesta. Ash-gray, veined purple, purple center; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Victor. White, veined violet-blue, purple center; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Violet Beauty. Dark velvety purple, with black sheen; very large and pretty; three petals. \$I each.
William Tell. Porcelain, veined blue, blue center; six petals. 75 cts. each.
The plants offered are all strong, field-grown, have several eyes, and will bloom the first season after planting.

Mixed varieties, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 18$ per 100
We shall be pleased to give special prices on named varieties in quantities on divided plants.

COLLECTION of 25 Japanese Iris in 5 varieties, our selection, $\$ 12.50$.
COLLECTION of 50 Japanese Iris in 10 varieties, our selection, \$22.50.
COLLECTION of 100 Japanese Iris in 20 varieties, our selection, $\$ 40$.

## Various Irises

30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
Pseudacorus (Water Flag, Bearded Flag). A great favorite for planting along the margin of water, doing well in semi-aquatic conditions. Flowers yellow, shaded orange. 3 ft . May, June.
Ochroleuca gigantea. Grows in strong clumps in almost any situation. Very distinct, with its numerous pale yellow flowers. 3 tt . May.
Sibirica. Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of the purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Orientalis. Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Flowers large, snow-white.carried on strong stems; free-flowering. 2 to 3 ft . June.

## Iris Sibirica, Perry's Blue

A hybrid of $I$. sibirica. This beautiful Iris deserves to be known better. It has large, clear blue flowers, on stiff stalks. Extra fine tor cutting. A splendid grower. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for Io, $\$ 55$ per 100 .

Cristata. A dwarf, native species with handsome, lightcolored flowers and short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 in. May. Excellent for rock-garden.

No flower is easier to grow than the Iris-if the different requirements of the two main classes are respected. The German or Tall Bearded Iris must have well-drained soil, and the Japanese Iris must be given plenty of moisture, even swampy conditions. The range of size, season, color, and fragrance is unsurpassed in the flower-kingdom, and no one can grow a comprehensive collection of Irises without becoming an enthusiast.

## Peonies

The Peony is one of our best-known and best-loved flowers, and each year sees some improvement in its form and color. The gorgeous beauties of today far excel the varieties grown in our grandmothers' gardens, but all are attractive. They have a place all their own in the flower-garden, and reward any extra care with a wealth of handsome blooms and a profusion of rich green foliage.

The blooming period extends from the middle of May through June. While some varieties of Peonies attain a height of but I foot, others grow to a height of 3 to 4 feet.

Planting. Although very hardy and easily grown, the Peony prefers a good, deep soil in a rather moist yet sunny location. The result of good soil can be seen in the quality and size of the blooms. Plant the roots so that the eyes are about 2 to 3 inches under the surface. They should be planted in fall, after the leaves have dried off, because they begin their growth very early. But they also may be successfully planted in spring. In watering, keep the buds dry to prevent their rotting. Cut seed-pods off after flowering.

In very cold sections the roots should have a light covering of loose straw or hay the first winter, after which no protection should be needed. Heavy mulching of manure or a covering of any kind in winter is often the cause of Peonies not blooming.

The following are the best of the old and new varieties, all well-grown, healthy stock. The type of root adopted by the Commercial Peony and Iris Growers' Association, as the standard Peony division, is a strong natural division, from a major plant such as can be made with the least possible cutting. This is the type of root we offer to our patrons. The figures following the names are the ratings given each variety on the basis of io for perfection. These are the official ratings published in the Manual of the American Peony Society, 1928.

Our plants are freshly dug from the fields, not kept in storage. We have based our prices according to the value of each variety. For special large clumps and larger quantities, ask for quotations.

Adolphe Rousseau. 8.5 Early midseason.
 Large, semi-double, rich dark red, with a distinct metallic reflex. Best dark variety. Grows 4 feet high. \$I.50 each.
Albatre (Avalanche). 8.7. Midseason. Milkwhite, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute carmine line; very large, compact, globular; fragrant. One of the best whites. \$I each.
Albert Crousse. 8.6. Late. Very large, flat, compact bomb; rose-white, flecked crimson; fragrant. \$1.50 each.
Alexandre Dumas. 7.I. Early midseason. Light violet-rose, creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals; fragrant; medium size. Medium height; free bloomer. Good cut-flower variety. 75 cts . ea.
Alfred de Musset. 7.5. Late. Compact, very large, milk-white flowers, blush center, crimson flecks. \$I each.
Alsace-Lorraine. 8.8. Late. Cream-white petals, deepening to pale yellow, arranged like a water-lily; large; flat; free bloomer. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Archie Brand. 7.5. Midseason. Large flowers of an even, deep seashell-pink, with a silvery border; fragrant. \$I.50 each.
Atrosanguinea. 7.5. Midseason. Purplish red, tinted with violet. 75 cts. each.
Auguste Dessert. 8.7. Midseason. Rose type. Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals of a brilliant velvety carmine with a silvery reflex. A fine, robust grower with tall, majestic stems and healthy foliage. Very outstanding variety. \$ so each.
Auguste Villaume. 7.3. Late. Rose type. Uniform rich, violet-rose. Enormous, full, round bloom with closely set, large petals; very fragrant. \$I each.
Augustin d'Hour. 7.8. Midseason. A lovely, dark, solferino-red, with slight silvery reflex; large, rather compact. \$I each.
Aurore. 8.o. Late. Semi-rose type. Color lilacwhite with collar of milk-white, flecked with crimson. \$2 each.
Baroness Schroeder. 9.0. Midseason. Fleshwhite, fading to milk-white; very large, globular; fragrant. \$2 each.
Bayadére. 8.5. Midseason. Large, globular flower of creamy white, with a golden heart. Very distinct. \$5 each.
Benjamin Franklin. 8.I. Early. Midseason. Semi-rose type. Medium-size blooms; crimson, darker shadings at base of petals. \$i each.
Berlioz. 7.o. Late midseason. Light carminerose, tipped silver; large, compact. \$I each.
Boule de Neige. 8.o. Early midseason. The rather globular flowers are very large, compact, milk-white, with guards and center prominently flecked crimson. \$I each.

## PEONIES, continued

Candidissima. 7.I. Early. Pure white with sulphury center, carpels in center tipped green; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. 50 cts. each.
Charles McKellip. 7.8. Midseason. Open rose-shaped flowers. The irregular, rich crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. \$2 each.
Chestine Gowdy. 8.4. Late midseason. Crown type. The broad outer petals are silvery pink. These enclose a zone of fine, irregularly shaped petals of deep rich cream, which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad pink petals, splashed and tipped with crimson. Very fragrant. \$1.50 each.
Claire Dubois. 8.7. Late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers, of rich, clear satiny pink with glossy reflex. \$1. 25 each.
Claude Gellée. 7.8. Late. Rose type. Creamy white, shaded Havana brown, with occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. \$I each.
Constant Devred. 7.5. Late. Rose type. Very large, full flower; dark carmine-rose, with chatoyant reflex. One of the best brilliant red varieties. $\$ 2$ each.
Couronne d'Or. 8.I. Late. Lovely, large, flat, pure white flowers, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine. \$I each.
De Candolle. 7.2. Large, imbricated cup-shaped bloom of currant-red, shaded amaranth. Midseason. \$I each.
Delachei. 7.I. Late midseason. Large, rather compact blooms of violet-crimson slightly tipped silver. 75 cts. each.
Dr. Caillot. Midseason. Brilliant dark Tyrian rose; very large; fragrant. \$I each.
Dr. H. Van der Tak. Early midseason. Pronounced shades of crimson toward the center, while the edges of the petals are shaded somewhat lighter. $\$ 4$ each.
Duc de Wellington. 7.8. Late. Large white flower with sulphur center; fragrant. \$I each.
Duchesse de Nemours. 8.I. Early. A lovely pure white variety, with sulphur-white collar; medium size; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
Edmond About. 8.2. Late midseason. Large, compact, globular rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, deepening in center, which is flecked crimson. Extra-fine form; medium tall; very strong stem; fragrant. Strong divisions. $\$ 5$ each.
Edmond Lebon. 8.3. Midseason. Bright violet-rose flowers of large size, rather compact. \$I each.
Edouard André. 7.I. Midseason. Semi-double, dark carmine-violet flowers, with widely notched petals; medium size. 75 cts. each.
Edulis Superba. 7.6. Early. Large, loose flowers of bright mauve-pink, collar mixed with lilac; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
E. G. Hill. 7.8. Early midseason. Semi-rose type. A rich Tyrian-rose with a wide border of silvery rose. \$2 each.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 9.2. Very late. Rose type. The Queen of Peonies. A pure white of the most attractive form and quality; fragrant. \$4 each.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox. 7.6. Late. Bomb type. Deep shell-pink; fragrant. \$2 each.
Empereur Nicolas. 7.I. Midseason. Large, semirose type. Clear amaranth-red with deep purple reflex. \$I. 50 each.
Eugène Verdier. 8.3. Late. Very large, compact blooms of pale hydrangea-pink, with outer guard petals lilac-white; fragrant; extra-strong stems. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Faribault. 7.8. Late. Rose-type. Deep rose color with silvery sheen; mild fragrance. $\$ 2$ each.
Felix Crousse. 8.4. Midseason. Brilliant red; large; good fragrance. \$I each.
Festiva Maxima. 9.3. Early. A fine old white variety of largest size, still unsurpassed for its abundance of bloom and everlasting dependability. The center is sometimes flecked with crimson. The most popular white for cut-flowers. 75 cts . each.
Florence Nightingale. 7.8. Very late. A majestic white of peerless beauty; large; tall; fragrant. Faint crimson markings on edges of a few petals. \$1.25 ea.
Formosa Rosea. Dark pink, center salmon-pink. \$i ea.

Frances Willard. 9.I. Late midseason. Very large, rounded flower, often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens; opens exquisite blush-white with an occasional touch of carmine, changing to pure white. \$2 each.
Francois Rousseau. 8.2. Early. Large, globular, rose type. Very brilliant. Extremely attractive. $\$ 5$ each.
Germaine Bigot. 8.5. Midseason. Clear rose-pink with lighter flesh-colored tints in the center; petals broad. \$1.50 each.
Gigantea (Syn. Lamartine). 8.2. Early. Very large, loose irregular rose-shape. Pale lilac-rose with dark center; very fragrant. \$I each.
Gismonda. 8.2. Very late. Globular rose type. A charming flower with a distinct pink and white coloring and delicate rose center; very fragrant. \$2 each.
Gloire de Chenonceaux. 7.o. Late midseason. Medium to large, globular, compact; a lovely, uniform sol-ferino-red, becoming silver-tipped with age; fragrant. \$I each.
Harriet Farnsley. 7.9. Very late. Rose type. Light flesh-pink, similar in color and style to Mme. Emile Galle, but later and of better substance. $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
Henri Demay. 7.o. Midseason. Medium size, compact. Bright aniline-red, silvery reflex, center petals slightly fringed. 75 cts . each.
Henry Avery. 8.8. Very late. Rose type. General color-effect pinkish creamy white; between the guards and central petals is a very distinct deep yellow collar from I to $11 / 2$ inches wide; fragrant. $\$ 7.50$.
Jenny Lind. 7.8. Midseason. Bomb type. Large. Light pink with silvery reflex and interspersed with narrow white petals in the center. Long stems; tall grower. \$I each.
Jubilee. 8.9. Midseason. Large. Flesh-white, fading to pure white; fragrant. Petals rather narrow and loosely arranged, giving a feathery effect. \$2 each.
Judge Berry. 8.6. Early. Very large, flat bloom of delicate flesh-pink; petals narrow, long and fringed, with some stamens intermingled; fragrant. Very profuse bloomer. $\$ 5$ each.
Karl Rosenfield. 8.8. Midseason. Semi-rose type. Very large, globular. Rich velvety crimson. Strong grower, and an attractive variety. \$1.50 each.
Kelway's Glorious. 9.8. Midseason. Very full, enormous flower, gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of guard petals. \$12.50 each.
Lady Alexandra Duff. 9.I. An immense, cup-shaped flower. The outer petals are pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white; highly perfumed. $\$ 3$ each.
La France. 9.0. Late midseason. Rose type. Large and very beautiful flower when well developed; soft, apple-blossom pink; fragrant. $\$ 5$ each.
La Rosiére. 8.3. Midseason. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, shading to cream-white in the center and having pale green carpels with white stigmas. \$1.50 each.
La Tendresse. 8.I. Early. Rose-type. Color creamy white changing to pure white; guards flecked crimson. \$1.25 each.
La Tulipe. 7.5. Late. Large; lilac-white, outer guard petals striped crimson; fragrant. Strong grower; free bloomer. 75 cts. each.
La Vestale. 7.i. Midseason. Large; very deep, compact crown; lilac-white; collar cream-white; center flecked crimson. Strong, erect, tall; free bloomer. \$I each.
L'Eclatante. 7.7. Midseason. Very large, compact, bomb type. Tyrian-rose. Strong and of medium height. 75 cts. each.
Le Cygne. 9.9., Midseason. Rose type. Known as "The Swan." Color creamy white with a greenish luminosity at the heart. \$8 each.
L'Indispensable. 7.3. Late. Very full, globular flowers of lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward center. \$1.50 each.
Livingstone. 8.I. Late. An extra-good variety, having very large, compact flowers of pale lilac-rose, with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. \$I.50 each.

## PEONIES, continued

Longfellow. 9.o. Late midseason. The most brilliant of all the red Peonies. Bright crimson with a cherry tint. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Lora Dexheimer. 8.4. Early midseason. Semi-rose type. Intense, flaming crimson, shading darker at the base of petals. \$2 each.
Lord Kitchener. 7.8. Early; large. Brilliant carminered. Flowers are beautifully finished, having a glistening, satiny texture. Very attractive cutflower variety. \$2 each.
Marcelle Dessert. 8.2. Midseason. Large, mediumsized, compact flowers, with high crown; milkwhite, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson, very fragrant. Medium habit. \$2 each.
Marguerite Gérard. 8.4. Late. Large, compact. An exquisite pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, central petals minutely flecked dark carmine. \$I. 50 each.
Marie. 8.I. Very late. Medium-sized, flat, compact flowers of lilac-white fading to milk-white, with golden yellow staminodes or short narrow petals around the collar; fragrant. \$I each.
Marie Crousse. 8.9. Midseason. Bomb-type. Soft salmon-pink, shaded glossy satiny lilac. A most desirable Peony. $\$ 2$ each.
Marie Jacquin. 8.3. Midseason. Very large, semidouble, rose-white flowers, fading to lilac-white. The wide, incurved petals show an open center filled with stamens, like a water-lily. \$I.50 each.
Marie Lemoine. 8.5. Very late. Large, compact, pure white, with cream-white center, occasionally tipped carmine; fragrant. Extra-strong stem. SI each.
Marie Stuart. 7.8. Midseason. Anemone crown type. Color a delicate lavender, flecked with crimson, which fades to pure white as the flower ages. 75 cts . each.
Marquis C. Lagergren. 7.8. Bright cherry-red, with darker shading. \$I. each.
Martha Bulloch. 9.I. Late. Enormous cup-shaped flowers of soft rose-pink; fragrant. Stalk strong and erect. \$9 each.
Mary Brand. 8.7. Midseason. Semi-rose type. Deep red. Large flower with silky sheen. \$I.50 each.
Mathilde de Roseneck. 7.9. Late. Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform, pale lilac-rose, very wide petals, center deep carmine. Free bloomer. \$i.50.
Midnight. 7.3. Early. Flowers very large, semidouble, with broad petals of rich, dark red. \$I each.
Milton Hill. 9.0. Late. Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose-very distinct, pure color. $\$ 4$ each.
Mile. Léonie Calot. 8.I. Late midseason. Large flowers of delicate rose-white, with deeper center, and slight carmine tips. Very distinct. \$I each.
Mlle. Marie Calot. 7.4. Late midseason. Large, globular flowers; milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson; fragrant. \$I each.
Mme. Barillet Deschamps. 7.8. Midseason. Large, flat, imbricated, rose type. Clear violet-rose, fading to a delicate silver pink; fragrant. Medium height. \$I each.
Mme. Benoit Rivière. 8.o. Large, cup-shaped; broad, soft pink petals and rose-salmon center, shaded deeper toward collar. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Mme. Calot. 8.I. Early. Very large, delicate hy-drangea-pink, with darker center, and collar tinted silver; fragrant. \$I. 50 each.
Mme. de Galhau. 7.5. Late. Medium large, compact, globular; rose-white, center pale lilac-rose; fragrant. \$I each.
Mme. de Vernéville. 7.9. Early. Large, very full flowers of pure white, with blush center when first opening, later fading to white, carmine flecks; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
Mme. Emile Gallé. 8.5. Late. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white changing to milk-white in the center. \$I each.
Mme. Emile Lemoine. 8.9. Midseason. An extra-fine variety with large, globular, compact flowers of milk-white. \$I. 50 each.
Mme. Gaudichau. 8.2. Large, globular flowers; dark intensely brilliant crimson. Tall, strong habit. \$6.

Mme. Jules Dessert. 9.4. Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$3 each.
Mme. Lemoinier. 8.o. Late midseason. Large, pale lilac-rose, fading to lilac-white, center flecked crimson; fragrant. \$I.50 each.
Mme. Méchin. 7.3. Early midseason. Semi-rose type. Deep purple-garnet. \$1.50 each.
Mme. Moutot. 7.o. Midseason. Tyrian-rose blooms of medium size, slightly silver-tipped; fragrant. \$I each.
Mme. Muyssart. 7.o. Late. Very large, very compact, flat rose type. Uniform solferino-red, tipped silver; fragrant. Free bloomer. \$I each.
Modèle de Perfection. 7.8. Late. Large, compact blooms of light violet-rose, with high, wide center petals of darker color; fragrant. \$I each.
Modeste Guérin. 7.8. Midseason. Bomb type. Color a uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine; fragrant. \$I each.
Mons. Dupont. 8.3. Midseason. Large; very attractive milk-white variety with center splashed crimson, and showing stamens; fragrant. SI each.
Mons. Jules Elie. 9.2. Early. Very large, rather compact flowers of pale lilac-rose with lighter collar which is shaded amber-yellow at the base; fragrant. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.
Mons. Krelage. 7.7. Late. Large, compact, dark pink, with silver tips; slightly fragrant. \$I each.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. 8.8. Early midseason. medium sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark purple-garnet with black reflex. The darkest of all Peonies. Strong division, $\$ 3$ each.
Mont Blanc. 8.4. Early midseason. Rose type. Milkwhite, center slightly tinted rose; fragrant. \$2.25.
Mrs. Carew. 7.8. Early midseason. Large, full flowers, often in clusters. Delicate, silvery, blush-pink, inner petals sometimes edged carmine; fragrant. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Edward Harding. 9.3. Late midseason. Large, pure white flower of fine quality. Petals are set close together without overcrowding. \$15 each.
Octavie Demay. 8.5. Early. Very large, flat; pale hydrangea-pink, collar almost white; fragrant. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Philippe Rivoire. 9.2. Midseason to late. Rose type. Very dark crimson, cup-shaped flower with narrow, stiff incurved petals; fragrant. \$I4 each.
Philomèle. 7.7. Midseason. Medium size; low, flat center of narrow, amber-yellow petals, changing to cream in a bright violet-rose cup, developing a center crown of bright rose; fragrant. Very strong, upright grower; free bloomer. Distinct and novel. \$I each.
Pierre Dessert. 7.6. Early. Large, rather compact, crimson-purple flowers with silvery tips. One of the earliest dark reds. \$I each.
Pierre Duchartre. 8.2. Late. Rose type. Large, compact, and globular; lilac-pink flowers; fragrant. $\$ 2$ each.
Pierre Reignoux. 7.4. Early. Large, medium flat, semi-rose type. Uniform, light Tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson; petals imbricated. Dwarf; medium erect. \$2.50 each.
Primevère. 8.6. Midseason. Bomb type. Large; outer petals sulphur-white, center petals deep sul-phur-yellow. This is the finest "yellow" Peony. $\$ 2.75$ each.
Prince of Darkness. 7.5. Early. Very large, semirose type. Rich, dark maroon flowers. Very desirable for an early red. \$1. 25 each.
Raphael. 7.4. Early. Medium size; globular. An extra-early, dark, purple-garnet variety, with guards streaked lighter. A valuable Peony. \$I.50 each.
Reine Hortense. 8.7. Midseason. Enormous, compact, flat flower of soft flesh-color, deepening to shell-pink; center splashed crimson, and sometimes faint stripes appear on the face of petals. Usually in bloom about Decoration Day. \$r.50 each.
Richard Carvel. 8.8. Early. Bomb type; large. Very bright, uniform shade of crimson. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Rose d'Amour. 7.o. Early midseason. Large, rather compact flowers of hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Si.

## PEONIES, continued

Rubra Superba. 7.2. Very late. Rich brilliant crimson without stamens. Individual flowers very fine. \$I each.
Ruth Brand. 7.9. Midseason. Large; compact; soft lavenderpink splashed with deeper lavender; fragrant. \$1.75 each.
Sarah Bernhardt. 9.o. Late. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, silver tip. Erect, tall, free. \$2 each.
Simonne Chevalier. 7.9. Early. Very large; pale lilac-rose tinged salmon-pink, flecked with crimson and bordered with silver. \$I each.
Solange. 9.7. Late. Unusually large, full, compact, globular crown type. Outer petals very delicate cream-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. Very strong, erect, tall grower. \$4 each.
Solfatare. 7.6. Midseason. Large, rather compact, milk-white blooms with sulphur collar, fading to sul-phur-white; fragrant. Very fine. 75 cts. each.
Souvenir de Gaspard Calot. 7.9. Late. Large, rose type. A uniform, pale lilac-rose; fragrant. \$I each.
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. 7.6. Late midseason. Very large; violet-rose, silvery reflex, tipped silver; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
Souvenir du Dr. Bretonneau. 7.2. Midseason. Dark Tyrianrose petals arranged loosely in medium-sized heads. \$1.50 each.
Strassbourg. 8.4. Early. Deep pink flowers. \$3.50 each.
Suzanne Dessert. 7.7. Midseason. Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, center splashed crimson. \$I. 50 each.
Thérèse. 9.8. Midseason. Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. A superb variety and among the most popular of all. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Tourangelle. 9.4. Midseason. Delicate rose color with salmon tints. Extra. One of the finest and most desirable. $\$ 3.50$ each.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. 7.8. Midseason. Very large, compact, pale hydrangea-pink flowers, minutely splashed violet-rose, guard petals fading to nearly white; fragrant. \$I each.
Umbellata Rosea. 7.4. Early. Large, violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center. Strong grower; free bloomer. \$I each.
Venus. 8.3. Midseason. Very large, high, compact crown. Pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Fragrant. \$I.50 each.
Victoire de la Marne. 8.2. Midseason. Large, globular blooms of velvety purple-red, with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring. \$3 each.


Walter Faxon Peonies
Ville de Nancy. 7.I. Late. Large, rather compact flowers of carmine-rose, with silvery reflex. \$I each.

Walter Faxon. 9.3. Midseason. Bright rose, deepening toward the center; medium size; globular. A very distinct and beautiful color. $\$ 5$ each.
William F. Turner. 8.4. Midseason. Large flower of very dark crimson with a velvety sheen. \$3.50 each.

Winnifred Domme. 8.3. Early midseason. Large, bomb type, with broad, reflexed guards and a compact, globular center; bright and clear red. \$3 each.

## Pæonia Chinensis

For those who do not care for a particular selection of named varieties, we offer a wonderful collection of Peonies, our selection of named varieties, at these much reduced prices: 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .

## Japanese and Single Peonies

These Peonies have a single row of broad, bright petals, cupped or waved, about a center of golden stamens or a mass of curled, crisp, gilded staminodes which give them a peculiar Japanese effect. They are splendid for landscape use because of their floriferousness, and because the stems are not bent or broken by heavy rains at flowering-time.
Chinese Pink. Single. $\$$ I. 50 each.
Clothos. Single; rose. 2 -yr., $\$ 2.50$ each.
Dorothy. Single; red. \$I. 50 each.
Lucienne. 7.7. Single; white, tinted purple; yellow crown. \$2 each.
Medon. Single; flesh-pink, changing to white. 2 -yr. $\$ 2$ each.

Tree Peonies are among the noblest of garden plants


No. 85. (Japanese.) Single; blush-pink. \$I each.
Othello. Single; clear carmine, changing to purple. \$I each.
Perle Rose. Clear rose-pink with silvery edge. \$1.50 each.
Prince Alexander. Midseason. Single; red. 2-yr., \$I each.
Princess Mathilde. 7.2. Early. Rose, clear white edges, like marble. Strong grower. \$I. 50 each.

## Pæonia Officinalis

The old-fashioned May-flowering Peonies of old gardens. Very early and handsome.
Mutabilis (Rosea pallida plena). Large, full bloom; pretty bud, glossy, soft pink, opening to pure white. 2-yr., \$1.50 each.
Roseo-plena. Large, double, pink flowers. The earliest pink one to bloom. 2 -yr., $\$ 2.50$ each.
Rubro-plena. Rich, dark crimson. The darkest variety ever introduced. Strong, flowering roots. 2 -yr., \$I.50 each.

## Pæonia Suffruticosa

 (Arborea)
## TREE PEONY

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which increase every year in beauty and size. They are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, covered every spring with elegant flowers.
Double Pink. $\$ 7$ each; small 2-yr. plants, $\$ 3.50$ each.
We are specializing in named varieties of Tree Peonies. The plants of most of them are still too small for sale now but will be ready in spring, 1930.
However, we can offer, at $\$ 4$. 2-year-old plants of a few named varieties listed below. The plants are not very strong yet.
Athlete. Lilac-rose.
Comtesse de Tudor. Salmon.
Fragrans Maxima plena. Salmon.
Louise Mouchelet. Salmon-rose. Mme. Stuart Low. Salmon-rose.

Tree Peonies are exceedingly rare and hard to obtain. A most complete discussion of the Tree Peony, including its history and care, will be found in "Peonies" the Manual of the American Peony Society. In it, too, are treated all matters concerning the Chinese or herbaceous types. All lovers of the Peony should have this book.


## The Rock-Garden

One need not have a large estate in order to enjoy the fascinations of Rock-Gardening. Expensive construction work is not absolutely necessary. Fine Rock-Gardens can be made in the smallest gardens, using an odd corner good for nothing else, which is now wasted or planted to uninteresting things.

Extensive Rock-Gardens are wonderful and desirable, if space and means afford them. They give opportunity to introduce some of the larger evergreen and deciduous shrubs which must be omitted from the smaller place. Such lovely features as tiny pools and miniature waterfalls are possible also, but even these may be enjoyed in some small degree in the tiniest garden.

Many plants which are lost and entirely inconspicuous in the conventional flower-border take on new beauty and importance when grown among the rocks. The diverse types of plants which may be grown in even a very small place is amazing. The shady and the sunny sides of a large stone may be two different continents so far as the adaptability of certain flowers is concerned, and things which flourish on the top of such a stone are radically different from those which luxuriate at its foot.

In fact, the Rock-Garden is a whole world in miniature, limited only by the imagination of the builder and planter. We cannot discuss the details of construction here; there are several good books on the subject available in libraries and book stores; but the general principle is a total lack of formality and as close an approximation of the work of nature as possible. The best lesson in construction of Rock-Gardens is to study the arrangement of stones in an outcropped ledge of rocks, or along the bed and margin of a stony stream.

Excellent but more artificial effects can be obtained from such formal stonework as borders to paths, terraces, and the interstices of flagging. We include a special list of plants suitable for such purposes.

Since the development of woodland areas by introducing or replacing plants in locations to which they are adapted involves a similar study of the ways of nature, we have included a special section of plants suitable for such work, and have also indicated those species which thrive best in dense and semi-shade.

[^3]

Rock planting with Ajuga reptans and other rock-plants
ACHILLEA tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Forms a low mat of leaves surmounted by flat heads of bright yellow flowers. I ft. June.
ADONIS amurensis fl.-pl. One of the most attractive, early spring-flowering plants, with very large, double, yellow flowers, later turning to green, which keep a long time. A wonderfully pretty flower. I ft. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
EGOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. A rapid-growing ground-cover for covering barren places. The green leaves are veined and margined with creamy white. Ift.
ÆTHIONEMA persicum. Stonecress. Stout, erect, shrubby, dwarf-growing; deep rose-pink flowers. I ft. May, June. 50 cts . each.
AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Mullein Pink. Long gray or silvery leaves and vigorous, stiffly branching plants covered with round, brilliant purplecrimson flowers. Very showy and looks especially well near pale yellow flowers. 2 ft . June, July.
-alba. A white form of the above.
AJUGA genevensis. Geneva Bugle. A creeping rockgarden or border plant. Deep blue flowers. 6 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Brockbanki. Dark blue flowers. 6 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
reptans. Bugle. Blue flowers; compact growth. 6 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-atropurpurea. Blue flowers; bronze foliage; compact growth. 6 in . May, June. 35c. each, $\$_{3}$ for 10.
ALYSSUM argenteum. Yellow flowers in clustered heads. Leaves silvery underneath. Blooms all summer, starting later than $A$. saxatile. I5 in.
montanum. The most beautiful of the eariy Alyssums with dense yellow flower-heads. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
rostratum. Beaked Madwort. A good rock-plant with heads of yellow flowers. I ft. June-Aug.
saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft. Large, compact masses of showy and attractive yellow flowers in early spring. I ft. April, May

ANCHUSA myosotidiflora. Bugloss. (New.) Low plants with large, heart-shaped leaves and slender stems bearing graceful panicles of bright blue flowers like forget-me-nots. Enjoys partial shade. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ANDROSACE lanuginosa. Rock Jasmine. Gray silky foliage; flowers rose, with yellow eyes. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Leichtlini. Rock Jasmine. A very valuable plant because of its dense tufts of gray, silky foliage, and lovely white crimson-eyed flowers. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## ANEMONE Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Well adapted

 for rock-work or border where it can have a deep root-run. Likes limy soil. The large, half-nodding flowers vary from lilac to purple. I ft. April, May. -rubra. A beautiful dark red varietysylvestris. Snowdrop Windflower. Large, sweetscented, white flowers, tinged lavender. I to II/2 ft. April, May.
ANTHERICUM (Paradisea) Liliastrum major. St. Bruno's Lily. Small white flowers like little lilies in an erect spike surrounded by narrow, grasslike foliage. Charming in both the border and rockery; also good for cutting. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Showy perennials, with delicately colored flowers; excellent for the border, rockery, and for cut-flowers.
Alpina. A beautiful, short-spurred Columbine with bright blue flowers. 6 to io in. April, May.
cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers. This is the handsomest of all Columbines, prettier even than some of the highly developed hybrids. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
-Helenæ. Strong growers. Large, pure blue flowers with pure white inner petals. I ft. May-July.
canadensis. American Columbine. A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers, borne in great profusion in early spring. A very lovely thing to grow in crevices in the face of an almost vertical cliff.
chrysantha. Golden Spurred Columbine. Very showy, fragrant, yellow flowers in profusion. A fine variety. 2 to 3 in . across.
pyrenaica. Columbine. A lovely variety from the Pyrenees mountains. Produces an abundance of blue flowers with golden centers. Io to I2 in. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
vulgaris nivea grandiflora. Compact habit, with an abundance of large white flowers with short, incurved spurs. I to 2 ft . June.
ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. A mat of gray-green toliage above which the pure white flowers appear like a snowy cloud. 5 in. April, May.
-fl.-pl. A double form of the preceding and one of the most showy rock-garden plants of its season. Its sprays of double white flowers make beautiful spots in the rock-garden. Very fine also for edging. 6 in. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ARENARIA balearica. Corsican Sandwort. Very diwarf-growing plants forming dense carpets I inch high, with mostly white flowers. Useful for dry walls and in the rockery. Blooms nearly all summer. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
montana. Mountain Sandwort. Rosettes of pretty foliage from which its glistening white flowers, on individual stems arise in abundance. A very pretty rock-plant. 4 in. April, May.
verna cæspitosa. Moss Sandwort. Compact, leafy form, making dense, moss-like masses all summer.
ARMERIA cephalotes (latifolia), Bee's Ruby. Thrift. (New.) A very fine improvement over A. cephalotes, with extremely long stems and large flowerheads of brilliant pink. The finest Armeria for border and for cutting. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.

Armeria Laucheana. Produces a mass of rosy crimson flowers all summer. Fine for edging and planting in masses. 6 in. June-Aug.
maritima. Common Thrift. Flowers pink, in dense heads which spring from tufts of narrow, evergreen foliage. 6 in. May, June.
-alba. Pure white form of above. 6 in. May, June.
ASPERULA odorata. Sweet Woodruff; Waldmeister. A sweet-scented herb; when dried, used in flavoring wine; flowers white. Pretty in drifts in rather dry places in the rockery. 6 to 8 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

## Aster - Starwort

The Alpine Asters are unrivaled for their wonderful shades of blue and lavender which show up conspicuously in the rock-garden. They divide very easily into numerous clumps after flowering and can be increased at will.
Aster alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. Large, lavenderblue flowers with orange-yellow disk. 5 to 10 in. May, June.
-albus. Flowers similar but pure white.
-, Nancy Perry. (New.) An improvement on $A$. alpinus with very light blue, larger, and rounder flowers. I to $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Blooms freely in May and June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mauve Cushion. A distinct species which forms a circular, cushion-like plant, rarely over 9 inches high. The flowers are delicate mauve with silvery white sheen and are $11 / 4$ inches in diameter. They are produced so lavishly that they completely cover the plant. End of October to November.
subcæruleus magnificus. Beautiful light blue flowers with orange disk. Very floriferous. Indispensable for the rockery. I ft. June.
AUBRIETIA HYBRIDS. False Wall Cress. One of the prettiest rockery and border plants, forming dense carpets of green foliage and various colored flowers in shades of pink, blue, and lavender. 6 in . All Aubrietias flower in April and May.
deltoidea græca. Dwarf; large-flowering; dark violet. 6 in.
-Hendersoni. Flowers large, bluish violet. All Aubrietias, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
CALAMINTHA (Satureia) alpina. A small, aromatic plant with purple, mint-like flowers in spikes. Does well in dry, stony soil and sunny positions. 6 in. June.
CALLIRHOË involucrata. Poppy Mallow. An elegant trailing plant, having finely divided foliage and large, saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy crimson, with white center, in profusion all summer and fall. I ft. June-Sept.
CAMPANULA. Bellflower. Besides the popular Bellflowers commonly grown in perennial borders, this large family embraces the following fine rockplants.
carpatica. Harebell. Flowers large, erect, light blue. Grows in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches in height. Fine as edging for a hardy border and unsurpassed for the rockery. July, Aug.
-alba. A white form of the above.
muralis (Portenschlagiana). Dark blue flowers. Forms dense carpets 3 to 5 inches high in sunny position. Fine for rockery and walls. May, June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. Nodding, blue, bell-shaped flowers. Fine rock plant. I ft. JuneAug.
CENTAUREA dealbata. Hardheads; Knapweed. Compact habit; deep pink flowers on the general style of a Cornflower or Sweet Sultan. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug.
CERASTIUM Biebersteini. Dwarf, creeping alpine plant. Does well in soil that is not too wet and in sunny position. Protect against moisture in winter. Dense, woolly white, flowers, bigger than $C$. tomentosum. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro.
tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Bright silvery foliage, with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places. 6 in. May, June.

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides. See Plumbago larpenta.
CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Siberian Wallflower. Pretty biennial, growing about I foot high, with heads of brilliant orange flowers. Very fragrant and effective in rockery. May to midsummer. Protect in winter.
CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Daisy. Among fall-flowering perennials this is one of the best. It forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of white flowers. slightly tinged rose or lilac, 2 inches wide, appear. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept.-Nov.
morifolium. (New.) This variety came from Tibet and we think it is one of the most beautiful single Chrysanthemums. A very low grower with a profusion of lovely, single, pink flowers. Can be used for the rock-garden very effectively. I ft. Oct. $21 / 2$-in. pots, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Sprays of pure waxen white, very fragrant, bell-like flowers. 8 to io in. May, June. Single crowns, I5 cts. each, $\$ 1.20$ for io, $\$$ io per ioo. Clumps, 50 cts . each.
CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. A prostrate little plant with flower-heads of dainty pale rose-pink. 6 to 9 in. June-Sept.
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower. This plant sends up a stem about i foot high on which is borne one large, showy flower of rosy purple and curious shape. The plant should have well-drained soil with some leaf-mold and shade.
parviflorum. Small Yellow Lady's Slipper. One of the best of the hardy orchids, growing about I foot high with a leafy stem, bearing one or two very showy yellow flowers. Plant in the shade in soil enriched with leaf-mold.
pubescens. Large Yellow Lady's Slipper. Similar to the preceding, but with larger flowers. Plant in the shade in well-drained soil enriched with leaf-mold.
spectabile. Showy Lady's Slipper. The finest and most showy of all native orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, with several large roundish leaves along the stalk which bears one or two large, rosepurple or nearly white flowers. Does well in a moist, partly shaded bed of leaf-mold.
All Cypripediums, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100


Arabis alpina flore-pleno


Daphne Cneorum
DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. A dwarf, bushy plant forming a broad mat of wiry, almost prostrate stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a dense cluster of rose-pink, deliciously fragrant flowers in May and August. One of the most beautiful little early-flowering shrubs, which is not nearly so well known as it ought to be. It thrives in half-shady places in the rockery or on rather rough banks. See color illustration above.

| Pot-grown plants Each |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Extra-strong plants.
\$ oo \$9 oo

DELPHINIUM Larkspur Of this beautiful hardy family, the following are very showy, when used in the rock-garden.
Belladonna grandiflorum chinense (chinense). Lowgrowing, with gentian-blue flowers.
-grandifiorum chinense alba. A pure white form of the preceding.

DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks. Interesting and useful flowers of spring and summer. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these oldtime favorites; fine for cut-flowers. Most of them grow io to 12 in . high.
arenarius. Flowers white or light pink, fragrant, forming dense carpets. For rockery and dry places. 5 to 8 in. July-Sept.
cæsius. Cheddar Pink. Delicate rose-colored flowers; fragrant. Close tufts of glaucous foliage. Does well on sunny rocks and sandy places. 3 to 6 in. May-July.
carthusianorum. Clusters of crimson, fringed flowers. I2 to 20 in . July.
cruentus. Very dark crimson flowers in clusters on long stems. Neat border species. I to 2 ft . July.
deltoides. Maiden Pink. Dwarf. Sprays of pink flowers. Fine for rockery. 8 in.
-albus. A white form of the above.
glacialis neglectus (neglectus). Glacier Pink. Masses of pink flowers. 3 to 4 in .75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 1 о, $\$ 65$ per ioo.
graniticus. A low-growing variety forming dense carpets with crimson flowers in abundance. 4 to 5 in. May, June.
Knappi. A rare yellow variety. The type of $D$. Cruentus, with yellow clusters on stems about i to 2 feet long. July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.

Dianthus latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Double crimson flowers.
speciosus. Lilac-pink. 6 in. July-Sept.
superbus. Flowers soft lavender, fringed; very fragrant. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug.

## Hybrid Hardy Pinks

Abbotsford. Deep crimson, marked with white. One of the best. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. Carmen. Light pink; fragrant. Very dwarf.
Furst Bismarck. Rich reddish pink flowers. I ft May, June.
Her Majesty. One of the best white Garden Pinks. Homer. Rosy red flowers with darker center
Juliet. A leading variety with white flowers finely laced with brilliant crimson lines.
Lord Lyon. Double rosy pink, petals striped red.
All Hybrid Hardy Pinks, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$

## per 100, except where noted

DICENTRA formosa. Wild Bleeding-Heart. A graceful and very useful plant for shade or sun. It has fine, fern-like foliage and produces slender racemes of small pink flowers almost all season. I ft. May-Aug.
spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Heart-shaped, rosy red flowers in long, drooping racemes. An old garden favorite useful for many purposes but especially fine in the rockery. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. A rock plant which bears white flowers in spring. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 1 , \$25 per ioo.
DRACOCEPHALUM Ruyschiana. Dragon's Head. Spikes of purple, mint-like flowers. Likes moisture and shade. 2 ft . June, July.
EPIGÆA repens. Trailing Arbutus. Creeping, matlike evergreen plants with small clusters of deliciously sweet, waxy pink flowers. Rare and choice, requiring strongly acid leaf-mold soil on a wellwatered but well-drained bank and some shade. 2 to 4 in. April, May.
EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. A most interesting hardy genus with very pretty foliage and lovely flowers in April and May. Does well in half-shady or shady position. Fine for border and especially good for the rockery. They average 9 inches high and bloom in May and June.
bicolorum. Rosy brown.
elegans. Yellow flowers.
lilacea. Beautiful lilac flowers.
macranthum. Flowers cream-white, waxy, similar to an orchid. 5 to io in. April, May.
_rubrum. Like above, but with reddish flowers.
niveum. Snow-white flowers. April-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
sulphureum. Dwarf. Pale yellow flowers. Suitable for shady situation in rock-garden or border. April-July.
All Epimediums, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, except where noted
ERICA. Heath. Most of these Heaths are compact, low-growing, and extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry stems, and either in full bloom or in midwinter they make a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter to acclimatize them. Semi-shady location.
carnea (herbacea). Grows about 6 inches high; leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems.
stricta. Corsican Heath. A compact, erect grower with pink flowers from July-Sept.
-erecta. Flowers light pink, borne at ends of branches; upright grower. 12 to 15 in. July, Aug. Tetralix. A compact, silver-gray variety.
Mackayi plena. Crawford's Heath. A conspicuous, prostrate variety with double, rose-pink flowers. July-Oct.

Erica vagans. Cornish Heath. Pale purplish red. I ft. Aug., Sept.
vulgaris (Calluna vulgaris). Scotch Heather. A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, covered with short, closely lapped leaves. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers are rosy lavender and occur in great profusion toward tops of the shoots.
-alba (C. vulgaris alba). White Heather. The nodding white flowers are the only difference from the preceding; a very pleasing contrast.
-Alporti. Crimson Heather. Dark crimson variety fowering in July and August.
-aurea (C. vulgaris aurea). Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers.
-compacta. Dwarf and compact; pink flowers. 9 in . -fiore-pleno. Double-flowering form of Scotch Heather. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io. Searlei. Clear white. Foliage keeps beautifully green in fall. I ft. July-Sept. See Novelties. All Ericas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100, except where noted

ERINUS alpinus. The rosettes of pretty foliage and racemes of rosy purple flowers make it one of the finest plants for rock-gardens and walls. Thrives in semi-shade. 6 in . April-June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
EUPHORBIA polychroma. Flowering Spurge. Bears masses of chrome-yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent for rockery and very good as a pot plant. 2 ft . 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
myrsinites. Dwarf, creeping plant, with yellowgreen flowers and fleshy bluish green leaves. Especially pretty in the fall. 4 to 6 in. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for zo.

## Ferns, Hardy

A shady position, useless for the cultivation of other plants, is easily transformed into a beauty-spot by Ferns. These graceful plants are of easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or good earth from the woods is available. Varieties marked ( $\dagger$ ) succeed in sun or half shade. The smaller, fine-leaved varieties are charming growing against large rocks, and some of the larger ones fit naturally into little gullies or along water-courses, if any are available.

> All Hardy Ferns, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 , except where noted

Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. A graceful species, with delicate fronds. One of the bestknown and most popular of Ferns. I ft.
Asplenium Trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort. A little, delicate Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long, that does exceedingly well in the small rockery, or on dry, rocky ledges.
$\dagger$ Dennstædtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilobula). Hay-scented Fern. One of our best native Ferns for massing. I5 to 18 in .
Dryopteris cristata (Adiantum cristatum). Crested Wood Fern. A common evergreen Fern which is very popular for rock work. I ft.
Filix-mas (Lastrea Filix-mas). Male Fern. A rare evergreen species. 15 to 18 in.
Goldieana (Aspidium Goldieanum). Goldie's Wood Fern. A Fern which often grows 4 feet high and makes a very attractive background for the lower growing varieties.
marginalis (Aspidium marginale). Evergreen Wood Fern. Thick fronds 3 to 4 inches wide. I to 2 ft .
noveboracensis (Aspidium noveboracense). New York Shield Fern. A fine variety for massing. 1 to 2 ft .
spinulosa (Aspidium spinulosum). Shield Fern. An evergreen Fern, with finely dissected fronds. 15 in.
Thelypteris (Aspidium Thelypteris). Marsh Shield Fern. Fine for wet and boggy places. I ft.
Matteuccia Struthiopteris (Onoclea Struthiopteris). One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful. 2 ft .

## FERNS, HARDY, continued

Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern. Strong grower; likes a wet soil. Ift.
Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. Very beautiful and usually larger than, O. Claytoniana. This is the gorgeous "Fiddlehead"' Fern of eastern woods, usually found in moist, shady places. 2 to 3 ft .
Claytoniana. Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in the spring; afterward becoming perfectly smooth. 2 to 3 ft .
regalis. Flowering Fern. Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest of the larger Ferns. 2 to 3 ft .
Polypodium vulgare. Common Polypody. A charming little evergreen Fern that grows about 4 to Io inches high, forming dense mats.
Polystichum acrostichoides (Aspidium acrostichoides). Christmas Fern. An evergreen species with shining dark green leaves. I ft.
Woodsia obtusa. An easy-growing, low evergreen Fern, about 6 to I2 inches high, and very desirable for rockwork.
FUNKIA (Hosta). Plantain Lily. Very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rockwork and marshy ground. Both the large, glossy foliage and the small, lily-like flowers are distinctly beautiful. subcordata grandiflora. Large, pure white flowers and bold foliage make this a very attractive variety. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
undulata media variegata. Leaves widely edged and striped white. Purplish mauve flowers. $I^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft . July, Aug.
GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. Lowgrowing evergreen with bright green leaves and white flowers followed by red berries. 35 cts. each, \$3 for io, \$25 per ioo.
GENTIANA acaulis. Stemless Gentian. Dark blue flowers. 4 in. March-May. \$1.5o each.
Andrewsi. Closed or Bottle Gentian. A pretty native species of the Gentian with fine blue flowers late in autumn. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Aug., Sept.

## Geranium • Cranesbill

These are nothing like the common red and pink Geraniums used for bedding and cemetery planting. They are graceful little wildings of charming habit adapted especially for rock-gardens.
Geranium ibericum platypetalum. A strong grower, forming robust bushes about $11 / 2$ feet high. Especially beautiful on accound of its pastel-shaded, lilac-blue flowers. Extremely rare and remarkable color. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per 100.
pratense. Large, light-blue flowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. JuneAug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
sanguineum. Flowers blood-red. Very attractive in the fall when the whole plant sometimes has a blood-red color. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug.
—album. White. II/2 ft. May-July. All Geraniums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
GEUM. Avens. Pretty little plants with flowers like little roses, and very brilliantly colored. The seeds which follow are curiously beautiful.
bulgaricum. Orange-yellow flowers. Grows very bushy. Does well on moist slopes in the rockery. I ft. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. I ft. June-Aug.
-, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. A splendid new variety, with striking, double, dark red flowers, the greater part of summer and fall. 2 ft . June-Sept.
Fire Opal. (New.) A very large, semi-double, glowing scarlet and deep orange variety with undulating petals borne on high stems. A novelty of great merit. 2 ft . June, July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Heldreichi. One of the best. Very free-flowering orange variety with fine foliage. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. MayJuly.

Geum, Lady Hillingdon. (New.) Large, golden yellow flowers, produced very freely all summer. I ft. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Lady Stratheden. The large double flowers are richly yellow. A splendid and beautiful variety that blooms the greater part of summer and fall. 2 ft . June-Sept.
sibiricum. Orange-red. This is the finest of all and its color is not surpassed by any other spring flower. 12 to 15 in . April-June.

> All Geums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 , except where noted

GLOBULARIA trichosantha. Globe Daisy. Attractive rock-garden and border plant with blue, daisylike flowers. 6 in . May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, \$25 per roo.
GYPSOPHILA cerastioides. Baby's Breath. A low, densely tufted plant covered with white flowers veined violet. 3 to 4 in . May, June.
repens. White or pale rose flowers. 6 in. June, July.
-monstrosa. Pale rose-colored flowers. I ft. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
HELIANTHEMUM. Sun Rose. Evergreen or halfevergreen, wiry plants that grow about 8 to 12 inches high. They produce an abundance of flowers from May to August and are reliable and beautiful, not only for the rockery, but also for borders.
aureum. Single; yellow.
Ball of Fire. Double; red.
Bride. White.
citrinum. Yellow; single.
Double Orange. (New.) Prostrate, creeping habit, with dark foliage. An easy-growing, profusely blooming variety with double flowers of bright orange. 3 to 4 in. June, July.
macranthum (Chamæcistus macranthum). White.
Mrs. Earle. Double; red.
multiflorum. Orange-pink.
Proceux. White.
rhodanthum (apenninum roseum). Single; pink; silvery foliage.
Rosy Gem. Rose.
All Helianthemums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
HEPATICA triloba. Liverleaf. Very pretty blue flowers which are among the first to bloom in spring. 4 to 6 in. April, May.

HELLEBORUS niger. Christmas Rose. Very large white, solitary flowers, sometimes flushed with purple. Excellent in rocky places. Leaves evergreen. Short plants. Easily forced. I ft. Natural blooming period Dec.-March. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for io.
Hybrids. Similar to $H$. niger. Robust grower. Flowers in various colors. \$I each, \$9 for ro.
HEUCHERA. Alum-root. Rosette-like plants with graceful, erect stems bearing sprays of drooping flowers in great profusion. Fine tor well-drained, halt-shady places in the border and rockery and excellent for cutting. Forces well in the greenhouse in early spring.
brizoides. Alum-root. Large, pink flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Sept.
Cascade. (New.) A very strong grower with light pink flowers similar to $H$. brizoides, only smaller, borne on stems over 2 feet high. Very attractive, begonia-like foliage. June, July.
Edge Hall. (New.) Large, flesh-pink bells and prominent yellow stamens. One of the best. ift. June, July.
Flambeau. A striking novelty with reddish flowers. 1 to 2 ft .
Pluie de Feu. Exceedingly bright fiery red flowers on loose, elegant, graceful spikes. Free-flowering. A very showy variety. June, July
Rosmondi. Pleasing coral-pink. 2 ft . June-Sept.
Sanglant. (New.) Flowers bright red-very brilliant. Good grower. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{tt}$. June, July.
sanguinea alba. White tinted flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-, La Perle. A new dark red variety.
-splendens. Crimson Bells. Fine scarlet flowers. Excellent for cutting. I to 2 ft . May-Sept.
Saturnale. (New.) The darkest of all Heucheras. Flowers wine-red. Large foliage; plant more compact than other varieties. A beautiful novelty. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
Virginal. Pure white; sprays about I foot long with many flowers. I ft. June, July.
All Heucheras, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100, except where noted
HOUSTONIA purpurea. A low-growing native plant forming dense tufts or cushions with hundreds of small blue flowers. Prefers moist, sour soil. 2 to 3 in. May, June.
HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. Rapidly spreading subshrub, with golden yellow flowers. I ft. Aug. 35 cts. each., $\$ 3$ for 10 .


Iberis sempervirens
fragile. St. John's wort. A very good plant for the rock-garden with fine, attractive leaves. Yellow fowers. i ft. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.
Moserianum. Gold Flower. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best perennials and very showy when in bloom. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
IBERIS. Hardy Candytuft. The perennial Candytufts are evergreen masses of pretty foliage covered with clusters of fragrant flowers early in spring. One of the most attractive hardy perennials.
gibraltarica. Large, delicate lilac flowers in early spring; useful for cutting. I ft. May, June.
sempervirens. White flowers. Border plants of spreading habit. Fine for forcing. Io in. April, May.
-, Little Gem. Snowy white flowers on dwarf plants of compact habit. 6 in. April. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

IBERIS, SNOWFLAKE. Candytuft. The most beautiful of all the Iberis. Forms large cushions with an abundance of wonderful, pure white flower-heads. Indispensable for the rock-garden. There is no better Iberis in the market. 2 ft . April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per Ioo.
[NCARVILLEA Delavayi. Large, rose-colored, trum-pet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters on stems I $1 / 2$ feet long. June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## Crested Iris

Cristata. A dwarf, native species with handsome, light blue flowers and short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 in. May.

## Iris Pumila and Hybrids

These dwarf Irises are invaluable for planting in groups or as an edging to a bed of taller-growing varieties. Spread rapidly; low-growing; flowers of exquisite beauty in April and May.

## 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100, except where noted

Bride. Large, handsome white flowers with green and yellow veins. I5 in.
Cyanea. Rich purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 in. May.
Ditton Purple. Clear violet-purple; free-flowering. 9 in. 35 cts. each.
Pumila Atroviolacea. Violet-mauve to maroon-red.
Schneekuppe. S, pure white; F, white center, veined greenish yellow. 8 in.
LAMIUM maculatum. Dead Nettle. A decumbent plant with leaves usually marked with white and deep purple, mint-like flowers. Not a true Nettle, and not unpleasant to handle. Io in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. Edelweiss. This plant is well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is as hardy as any plant can be and very distinct. The flowers are white and woolly. 5 in. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

## Lilies in the Rock-Garden

To break the flatness of a rock-garden, plants with good flower-spikes should be used. Why not use Lilies with their beautitul colorful flowers? They can add much to the variety and beauty of rock-planting.

We suggest the following varieties of Lilies:
LILIUM Batemanniæ. Pale orange-red flowers held erect, sometimes tinged pink but unspotted; anthers red. 2 ft . July, Aug. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ for io, \$30 per ioo.
canadense. Bright yellow, red-spotted nodding flowers in July and Aug. 5 to 7 ft .30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for io.
croceum. A lovely, robust grower, bearing huge umbels of upright, orange-colored flowers on strong stems. 3 ft . June, July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io, $\$ 65$ per ioo.
elegans (Thunbergianum). Orange-red, erect flowers, slightly spotted purplish black; anthers red. 2 ft . June, July. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
-atrosanguineum. Solitary, deep blood-red flowers spotted purplish black; red anthers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for io, $\$ 30$ per ioo. -bicolor. Orange, edged scarlet, with few spots. 2 ft . June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-Horsmani. Flowers deep blood-red, almost black. 2 ft . June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per roo.
-, Leonard Joerg. A very fine shade of rich apricot, with dark spots. 2 ft . June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
-, Prince of Orange. Soft buff flowers spotted purple-black. Dwarf variety. 6 to 9 in. June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
philadelphicum. Bright orange-red, erect flowers, tinged yellow in center, and spotted deep purple; anthers red. I ft. June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
tenuifolium. Medium-sized, nodding flowers of dazzling coral-red. I to 2 ft . June. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ for 1o, $\$ 30$ per 100.
LINARIA alpina. Toadflax. A low-growing alpine plant with bluish green foliage. Flowers blueviolet with yellow throat, like small snapdragons. 3 to 4 in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.

LINUM flavum. Flax. Very handsome, light yellow flowers. I ft. June, July
perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers that open only in sunshine. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug.
-album. A white form of the above.
LITHOSPERMUM, Heavenly Blue. Gromwell. Splendid flowers of sky-blue color. Fine for the rock-garden. 4 in . June-Sept. 75c. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
LYCHNIS alpina. Flowers pink. A good plant for the rockery. 6 in. April.
Flos-cuculi. Ragged Robin. Loose clusters of red or pink flowers. I to 2 ft . May-Aug.
Haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers of very large size, fine for cutting. I ft. May, June.
Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. A fine variety, with double, crimson flowers. I ft. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 40$ per 100 .
LYSIMACHIA Nummularia. Loosestrife; Creeping Jenny; Moneywort. A vigorous spreading creeper, with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 in . June, July.
MAZUS rugosus. A dwarf, creeping plant with violetblue flowers. Fine for the rockery. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
MEGASEA. Saxifraga. Plants with decorative, almost evergreen, shiny foliage. Dense white, pink, or red flowers. Very useful and attractive in the rockery, and in groups. Sun and semi-shade; flowers keep well when cut.
Athlete. One of the finest varieties.
cordifolia. Light pink. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
Distinction. Rosy purple flowers.
Giant. Immense foliage; purple flowers.
giganteum. Rich rose.
Leichtlini. Rose-colored flowers. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. AprilJune.
lingulata rosea. Tall flower-stems with long sprays of small feathery pink blossoms. A fine rockplant. I to 2 ft . June, July.
speciosa atropurpurea. Purplish red. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.
All Megaseas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
MENTHA requieni. Mint. Lovely little plant that is especially used for flagstone work. Grows very low, torming dense carpets. Also useful for rockgardens. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
MENZIESIA polifolia (Daboecia polifolia). Usually planted with heather, this pretty plant is little known in America. Dark green, glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-alba. A white variety of the above. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell. Flowers blue, fun-nel-formed, in nodding clusters. Splendid in cool, moist, shady places, and the perfect companion for light yellow daffodils. Should not be disturbed when once planted. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io.
MUEHLENBECKIA nana. An elegant rock-plant with wiry stems only a few inches long, densely clothed with small, dark green leaves. It is also very useful between stepping-stones. 50 cts. each.
MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. A dwarf, compact variety with pale blue flowers. 8 in . May, June.
NEPETA hederacea (Glechoma). Gill-over-theGround. Blue. A beautiful evergreen plant of extremely vigorous, creeping habit. Fine for rockwork if kept away from choice plants. 5 in. May, June.
Mussini. Mauve-colored flowers; blooms constantly. Forms a springy tuft or mat of soft, velvety, graygreen, aromatic foliage. 8 in . April-June.
NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. White-Cup. An excellent, dwarf, creeping alpine plant, with cup-shaped, creamy white flowers. 8 in . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
ENOTHERA missouriensis. Sundrops. Large, yellow flowers. Io in. June-Aug.
fleciosa. Large, white flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade, and especially useful for covering ground where other things will not grow. It is of low habit, sometimes even trailing, with fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. 6 to 9 in .

## Papaver • Poppy

Charming, and most graceful alpines lacking the grossness of the Common Oriental variety. These flowers are exquisitely poised on slender, wire-like stems and are entrancingly lovely.
Papaver alpinum. Alpine Poppy. This beautiful alpine plant blooms profusely all summer in all bright colors. 8 in .50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. A beautiful class of hardy Poppies with cup-shaped flowers ranging in color from pure white, yellow, and orange-scarlet, borne on long stems. I ft. May-Aug.
thibetica, Yellow. (New.) This strain was imported from Tibet and is a most beautiful yellow Poppy. The flower is twice as large as $P$. nudicaule and borne on stiff stems nearly 2 feet high. Gorgeous during the entire summer. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per roo.

## Phlox

The large Phlox family contains many of the finest rock-garden subjects. All are easy to grow and produce splendid effects when properly placed.
Phlox amœna. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
divaricata (canadensis). Large, fragrant lavender flowers. io in. May.
—alba (canadensis alba). White. io in. May. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
-Laphami, Perry's Variety. A very beautiful and improved form, producing large, lilac-blue flowers. Splendid plant for the rockery or border. I ft. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-lilacina. Soft lilac color. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red flowers. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
pilosa splendens. A new spring-flowering Phlox that produces great masses of lilac-rose flowers; I ft. May.
subulata. Moss Pink. Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves. Flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 in. April, May.
-alba. Flowers large, white.
-, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-lilacina. Light blue.
-, Newery Seedling. Pale mauve, star-like flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-rosea. Rose. 3 to 6 in. April, May.
-, Vivid. Bright rose. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana grandiflora. Dwarf False Dragonhead. A low, erect plant with spikes of large, rose-pink flowers. Io to 12 in. Aug., Sept.
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Blue Leadwort. One of the finest dwarf, spreading plants for the rockery and border with deep blue flowers. Very attractive in the fall because of the reddish brown leaves. 6 to i2 in. Aug., Sept.
POLEMONIUM reptans. Greek Valerian. Dwarf, compact perennial, with interesting leaves and loose clusters of light blue flowers. 8 to 12 in . April, May.
POLYGONATUM multiflorum. Solomon's Seal. Arching sprays of greenish white flowers; useful for cutting. 2 ft . May, June.
POTENTILLA alpestris. A dwarf alpine with bright yellow flowers like strawberry blossoms. May. 30 cts. each, \$2 for io, \$18 per ioo.
nepalensis Willmottiæ. Fine rose-pink flowers, in July, August and later. 4 to 5 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.

Potentilla Hybrids. Cinquefoil. If once planted, they multiply continuously and need no care. They thrive in almost any kind of soil and range from yellow to red, orange, or rose, in single and double flowers from June to September. All varieties I to 2 ft .
Carnival. Double; orange-red, tinged yellow.
Fairy Queen. Double; clear yellow.
formosa (nepalensis). Single; rosy red. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, \$25 per ioo.
Hamlet. Double; dark crimson.
L'Acheron. Double; dark red and yellow, striped red.
Panorama. Double; orange, striped.
purpurea plena. Double; purplish carmine.
Van Dyck. Double; yellow striped red.
Yellow Queen. Double; good yellow variety.
All Potentillas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 ,
except where noted
PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris). Common English Primrose. One of the earliest spring flowers. Bright lemon-yellow; fragrant. Likes rich ground and partial shade. 6 to 9 in. April, May.
auricula. A well-known and loved garden plant with fragrant flowers in various colors. 4 to 5 in . Early April and May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
Bulleyana. Brilliant orange-scarlet-a hard color to describe. Pretty and somewhat fragrant. Grows taller than the type. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
denticulata cachemiriana. Clusters of purple flowers. Io to 12 in. April, May.
japonica. Whorls of large purple-crimson flowers in June. Likes wet ground. 9 in.
veris. Cowslip. Fragrant, bright golden or light yellow flowers, sometimes purplish. 6 to 9 in. April, May.
PULMONARIA angustifolia azurea. Lungwort. Attractive, funnel-shaped, deep gentian-blue flowers -a rare color in perennials. I ft. April, May. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
RHEXIA virginica. Meadow Beauty, Rosy purple

SALVIA pratensis. Sage. Deep blue flowers in spikes. 2 ft . June, July.
nemorosa (virgata). Dark blue flowers. 2 ft . May, June. 50 cts . each.
-alba. White. 2 ft . May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Very pretty white flowers in early spring, followed by large, beautifully shaped leaves. Does well in shady spots. 6 in. April, May.
SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. A rock plant, with many, small, bright crimson flowers. Ift. May-July.
SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus incana (incana). Lavender Cotton. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage. Fine plant for the rockery. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
SAXIFRAGA Macnabiana. A beautiful variety with large white flowers, prettily spotted red. I ft. May, June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
See also Megasea.
SCUTELLARIA baicalensis cœlestina (cœlestina). Skullcap. An alpine plant with light blue flowers. 9 to 12 in. July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
SEDUM. A family of very useful rock-plants mostly of creeping or trailing habit, with fleshy leaves of various colors and some very attractive flowers. In general they are indifferent to soil, like sun, but will grow in partial shade, and can do with very little moisture.
acre. Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 in . May-July.
album. Foliage green; flowers white. 2 to 3 in . MayJuly.
dasyphyllum. A dwarf, compact variety. MayJuly. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.

Sedum hispanicum. Pinkish white flowers. Greenish gray foliage becoming reddish. 3 to 4 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
ibericum. Numerous pink or white flowers. Coarsely toothed leaves. 6 in.
kamtschaticum. A compact grower. Star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 8 in. July, Aug.
lydium. Evergreen species with bronze foliage and pinkish flowers. I to 3 in . June.
reflexum. Flowers yellow. Forms a dense gray-green carpet I to 3 inches high-taller when in bloom. July.
sarmentosum. A rapid-growing, spreading Sedum. 6 in. May-July.
sexangulare. Leaves dark green and compact. Flowers yellow. 4 in. June, July.
Sieboldi. Foliage changing from blue and cream to coral-rose. Flowers rose-pink; charming. 9 in. Aug., Sept.
spectabile. Stonecrop. Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
-, Brilliant. A deep rosy crimson variety of the above.
stoloniferum. A flat, trailing variety, with pink flowers. 6 in. July, Aug.
-coccineum (spurium coccineum). Flowers crimson. 6 in.
SEMPERVIVUM in variety. These are evergreen plants that resemble the sedums but they increase by rosettes sent out by the parent plant. Leaves often bright colored at tips. Flowers large, in showy clusters, in shades of red and yellow. 5 to ro in. June, July. Entire list of varieties in stock upon request.
SHORTIA galacifolia. Flowers white, I inch across. Evergreen bronze-green foliage. Shady places and sour soil. 6 to 9 in. May, June.
SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Dense masses of white flowers. 4 to 6 in. May, June. 35 cts. each.
maritima fl.-pl. A dwarf, creeping plant. Double white flowers. 6 in . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for mo, $\$ 40$ per 100 .
Saxifraga. Bright green foliage in masses with whitish flowers. 8 in. July, Aug.
Schafta. Autumn Catchfly. A splendid border or rock-plant, with masses of pink flowers. 4 to 6 in . June-Sept.
SPIR ÆA filipendula (Filipendula hexapetala). Creamy white flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1о, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
STACHYS grandiflora superba. Woundwort. Hardy perennial about a foot high, with spikes of large, showy flowers, intense mauve or rich purplish violet in color. I ft. June, July.
lanata. Woolly Woundwort. Purple spikes of flowers. Soft silvery foliage. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
STATICE latifolia (Limonium latifolium). Sea Lavender. Fine panicles, covered with a profusion of small blue flowers. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
STOKESIA lævis (cyanea). Cornflower Aster; Stokes Aster. A handsome native plant with fine sky-blue flowers 3 to 4 inches across. 2 ft . July-Oct.
-alba. A white form of the above.
TEUCRIUM canadense. American Germander. Dark green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers. Fine for rockeries. I ft. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for I .
THALICTRUM minus. Meadow•Rue. A dwarf variety, with greenish yellow flowers. I to 2 ft . June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
THYMUS citriodorus. Creeping Thyme. Very good for rock-garden. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance. 4 in.
Serpyllum. Mother-of-Thyme. Dense mats of dark green foliage. Dark red flowers.
-album. White Mountain Thyme. Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. Fine for rockwork. 3 to 4 in. June, July.
-coccineus. Dark green foliage. Bright red flowers.

Thymus Serpyllum lanuginosus. Woolly-leaved Thyme. Quick-spreading plant very effective for rockeries. Flowers reddish pink. 5 in. June-Aug.
TRILLIUM erectum. Erect Purple Wood Lily. The earliest to flower. I ft. May.
grandiflorum. Wake Robin. Large white threepetaled flowers in a whorl of three large leaves. Likes moist leaf-mold and shade. I ft. May.

## Trollius • Globe Flower

These beautiful hardy border plants, with their handsome, dark green foliage and showy, yellow flowers, are adapted to half-shady or sunny positions, flowering from May to July. They are fine for moist places and edges of water-gardens, and do well in good garden soil which does not lack in moisture.

Perfectly hardy if protected during the winter with a covering of leaves.
Trollius asiaticus, Canary Bird. Pale yellow; robust. Fine for cut-flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
-, Earliest of All. Early and free flowering; light orange-yellow. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
europæus. European Globe Flower. Large, lemoncolored, buttercup-like flowers, I to $15 / 2$ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. 2 ft . May, June.
-, His Majesty. Round; very large with pure orange-yellow flowers. I to 2 ft . May, June.
-Ledebouri. Large, orange-yellow flowers. Blooms until end of June. 3 to 4 ft .
-, Lichtball. Extra-large, globe-shaped flowers of orange-yellow on stiff stems. 20 to 24 in . May, June.
-, Orange Princess. Extra-deep orange. Very freeflowering. 2 ft . May, June.
All Trollius, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100

## Latest Trollius Novelties

Asiaticus fl. croceo. A gorgeous new variety with tall stems and flowers of deep, glowing orange. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
First Lanciers. A very free-flowering novelty, with dark orange flowers produced very early in the season. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Goliath. A very tall, giant variety with brilliant deep orange blooms. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Herbert Asquith. Another early-flowering type with large blooms of fiery orange-red. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
TUNICA Saxifraga. Tunic Flower. An attractive rock-plant with a cloud of rosy pink flowers and minute, dark green foliage. 6 in . July-Sept.
VERONICA gentianoides. Speedwell. Shiny green leaves. Pale blue flowers with dark stripes. Does well in moist places, sunny or semi-shady. 8 to I5 in. May, June.
incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violetblue flowers. I ft. July, Aug.
repens. A trailing variety for steps or flagging, covered with blue flowers in spring. 2 to 4 in . May.
Royal Blue. A fine, gentian-blue variety. I to $1 / 2$ ft. July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
spicata erica. A heather-like Speedwell with delicate pink flowers. June, July. ift.
Teucrium. Dwarf, spreading plant of dense growth. Flowers blue. 6 to I2 in. May, June.
-prostrata. A splendid, low-growing variety, with brilliant blue flowers. 6 in. June, July.
-rupestris (rupestris). Dwarf and spreading; deep blue flowers. 4 in . May, June.
-rupestris alba. White. 50 cts. each.
-rupestris, Heavenly Blue. Flowers earlier than above. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100.
-rupestris rosea. Same as V. Teucrium rupestris, but with pink flowers. 4 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-rupestris Trehani. Brilliant blue flowers. I ft. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
True Blue. A new blue variety. Io to 12 in . JuneAug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Veronica, our choice, $\$ 2$

VINCA minor. Periwinkle. An evergreen trailer, fine for covering bare banks and places under trees. Makes a handsome plant that blooms all summer. Lilac-blue flowers. April, May.
—alba. A white form of the variety above. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
VIOLA, Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
Bosniaca. Distinct alpine variety, with rose-pink flowers. Very pretty.
Bowles Black. Tiny flowers of very dark purple, almost black, with yellow center.
cornuta, G. Wermig. Large blue flowers, produced in great numbers during the entire summer.
-alba, G. Wermig. Same as above, with white flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1 .
gracilis. Flowers violet or yellow. I ft. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for mo .
Jersey Gem. (New.) One of the prettiest Violas. Absolutely hardy. Pure violet color; large and fragrant. Will grow in any good garden soil in sunny position. 6 in. May-Nov. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
lutea splendens. Golden yellow.
Mauve Queen. Pale mauve color. Free-blooming.
Papilio. Violet, with dark eyes.
White Perfection. White.

VIOLETS (Viola odorata). Owing to their fragrance and simplicity of culture, Violets have met with general favor. If planted in a shaded, moist position outdoors, they will thrive and flower freely.
Cœur d'Alsace. A vigorous-growing plant with soft green foliage and large old-rose flowers. This novelty is one of the most fragrant Violets and one of the most attractive for border planting. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Double English. A perfectly hardy border Violet. Large double violet flowers in early spring.
Gov. Herrick. Large flowers of a clear choice shade of blue, somewhat scented.
Mrs. J. Astor. A pretty blue Violet. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mme. Schwartz. Pure violet flowers of good substance, very fragrant, even more so than Cœur d'Alsace. Dark green foliage. One of the finest. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
Souvenir de Mons. Josse. Large, dark blue flowers. Very pretty. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per ioo. YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Of tropical appearance with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 ft . June, July.
-variegata. A variegated form of the above. \$I each, \$9 for 10.

## Collection of 100 Choice Rock Plants, 20 varieties, 5 of each variety, \$15

Ajuga genevensis
Arabis alpina
Aster, Mauve Cushion
Aubrietia Hybrids
Dianthus deltoides

Draba fladnizensis
Geranium sanguineum Geum sibiricum
Heuchera sanguinea alba Iris cristata

Phlox subulata alba -rosea
Plumbago Larpentæ
Potentilla alpestris
Sedum album

Sedum sarmentosum
Statice latifolia
Veronica Teucrium
Trehani
Violet, Gov. Herrick

## List of Woodland Plants

## USEFUL FOR NATURALIZING IN GARDENS AND PARKS

These plants are natives of the United States and should be grown in deep shade where the soil is not cultivated and where the plants are allowed to spread as they will.

ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Flowers not showy, but the rich green leaves make it one of the best ground-covers in shady places. 9 in. May.
CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Bugbane. A picturesque plant with handsome foliage and tall, upward-pointing, spikes of lacy, white flowers. 4 to 5 ft . June, July.
CLAYTONIA virginica. Spring Beauty. Produces clusters of light pink flowers in April and May. CLINTONIA borealis. Will stand some open sunshine, but grows at home in deepest woods. The purplish blue berries are effective. 6 to 16 in. June.
CORNUS canadensis. Dwarf Cornel. Best not to plant this near the coast. Flowers look like miniature Dogwood blossoms. Some moisture essential. 4 to 8 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro, $\$ 25$ per 100.
DALIBARDA repens. A delicate woodland plant, nearly prostrate, with white flowers after other spring-blooming plants are past. June-Sept.
DICENTRA cuculiaria. Dutchman's Breeches. Keep from winds and too much sun; likes cool, moist, shady places. Flowers white and very delicate, like tiny bleeding-hearts. 5 to 9 inches. April, May.
EPIG\&A repens. Trailing Arbutus. Hard to grow. Best to keep frozen, transplanted clumps covered with leaves for the first year. Most fragrant. Flowers pale rose-pink. 2 to 4 in. April, May.
ERYTHRONIUM americanum. Dog's-Tooth Violet. Slender stems bearing nodding, yellow lily-like flower of bright yellow. Leaves tulip-like and curiously mottled. 5 to io in. April, May.
GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. Lowgrowing evergreen with bright green leaves and white flowers, followed by aromatic red berries. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 25$ per 1oo.
GERANIUM maculatum. Common woodland plants. Large pale purple flowers. I to 2 ft .
MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell. Flowers blue, funnel-form, in nodding clusters. Should not be disturbed when once planted. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.

MITELLA diphylla. Bishop's Cap. At home on moist, shady banks. Useful only in masses. Its spikelike, white flower-clusters are very slender.
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May-Apple; Mandrake. Prolific grower and will stand sunlight. White flowers followed by yellow fruit. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Prefers deep shade but can be grown in fairly open places. Blooms very early. Flowers white. 6 in. April, May.
TIARELLA cordifolia. Foam Flower. Its profusion of feathery white flowers makes it one of the most effective of the woodland species. Often grows in profusion on banks. 6 to I2 in. May, June.
TRILLIUMS. All can be grown in places not too far in the woods. Soil should be deep and rich.
erectum. Erect Purple Wood Lily. Very earlyflowering. Ift. May.
grandiflorum. Wake Robin. Large, white, threepetaled, lily-like flowers. I ft. May.
UNIFOLIUM canadense (Maianthemum canadense). False Lily-of-the-Valley. Best to be used in large masses of 100 plants or more. Flowers white.
UVULARIA grandiflora. Bellwort. The best of all the wild Bellworts. Requires moisture and cool shade. 6 to 18 in. May, June.
VIOLA. Violets. Charming ground-covers in rich woods. Naturalized in masses at the base of trees, they are most effective.
canadensis. Quite common in the woods, with blue flowers springing from the angles of the leaves on the slender stems.
pedata. The largest of the blue Violets. They are pale purple-violet with a bright orange center. Grows on dry sunny banks where the soil is sour.
pubescens. A very large, handsome yellow Violet. The plant prefers dry, hilly woods, and its stems range from 6 to 18 inches in length.
All Woodland Plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 18$ per 100, except where noted. 5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate,

## Evergreens for the Rock-Garden

A rock-garden needs the permanent, rich green color of the Evergreens to give variety and solidity to its aspect. Many dwarf conifers are useful for this purpose, and practically all the smaller Rhododendrons and Azaleas and other flowering Evergreens. In selecting it is wise to choose types proportioned to the size of the rock-garden and of the stones used in it. In planting these dwarf trees, artistic effects can be had by keeping tall plants away from them, enhancing their height and dimensions by giving them diminutive neighbors.

JUNIPERUS chinensis japonica aurea (japonica aurea). Golden Japanese Juniper. Small, splendid golden, scaly leaves closely adpressed to branchlets, giving a consistent color throughout the spreading bush, which is distinct and attractive.

Each
15 to 18 in. \$3 00 I8 to 24 in. $\qquad$
-japonica aureo-variegata (japonica aureo-varie gata). Golden Dwarf Japanese Juniper. Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., \$4 each.
-Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green foliage. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. Valuable for rough, exposed situations because of its extreme hardiness to both frost and drought. Its curious, plume-like growth is distinctive. Each Io I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2-\mathrm{ft}$. diam .................. $\$ 2 \quad 75 \quad \$ 2250$ I $1 / 2$ to 2 -ft. diam................... 4 00 35 00
communis canadensis. A fine evergreen for banks. Forms a low, vase-shaped bush. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$ 3.75$ each.
-depressa (canadensis). Forms broad patches, with stems ascending from a procumbent base, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. Excellent for borders and as a rockery plant it cannot be surpassed. $11 / 2$ to $2-\mathrm{ft}$. diam., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 27.50$ for Io.
excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Very symmetrical, conical shape. Foliage bluish, dense, and prickly. Each Io I2 to I5 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 250$ \$22 50 I5 to 18 in.......................... 350 3100
horizontalis (prostrata). Creeping Savin. Dull green. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces. $11 / 2$ to $2-\mathrm{ft}$. spread, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10 .
Sabina tamariscifolia. Tamarix Savin. Distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. Needle-like leaves of pleasing gray-green. Fine for edging. I2 to I5 in., \$2 each.
squamata. Prostrate variety with thick branchlets, ascending at the apex; covered with thick, grayish or bluish green foliage. Bluish black fruit. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., \$3.50 each.
-Meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. A very rare evergreen of irregular growth, with distinct greenish blue foliage. I 5 to 18 in., $\$ 6$ each.
virginiana globosa. Globe-shaped Red Cedar. Low, ball-shaped trees with foliage like the common Red Cedar. $18 \times 18$ in., $\$ 6$ each.
PICEA glauca conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. Very rare. A charming, compact, cone-shaped evergreen with very dense toliage. Grows slowly and is invaluable for formal effects and rock-gardens. Io to 12 in., $\$ 3.75$ each, $\$ 32.50$ for 10.

PINUS montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The dull green foliage, rather short and thick, is crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Ornamental when planted alone or used to cover rocky slopes. I 2 to I5 in. diam,, $\$ 2.75$ each, $\$ 25$ for 10 .
-mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Of more compact habit, with the tips of branches ascending. Especially handsome in early spring when the new buds look like candles all over the little bush. I2 to I5 in. diam., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 27.50$ for 10.

RETINOSPORA filifera aurescens pendula. Dwarf, compact plant of a distinct weeping habit; very hardy. Excellent for rockeries or Japanese gardens. I5 to $18 \mathrm{in}, \$ 3.50$ each.

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. A splendid, dark, velvety Evergreen, excellent for hedging, grouping, and covering banks. The slender leaves gently curve upward and are lustrous green. I5 to 18 -in. diam., $\$ 3.50$ each, \$30 for 10.

THUJA occidentalis, Little Gem. Very dwarf; grows broader than high. The flat branchlets are a handsome shade of green. I2 to 15 -in. diam., $\$ 3.50$ each, \$3I for 10.
-Spæthi. Spaeth's Arborvitæ. A dwarf variety with small leaves. Peculiar on account of its two kinds of foliage, both adpressed and spreading. Each 12 to 15 in...................................... . $\$ 2$ oo I5 to 18 in........................................ 350
-umbraculifera. Umbrella Arborvitæ. An excellent, compact Arborvitæ of low, mushroom shape and rich green foliage. I5 to 18 in., $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 31$ for 10.
-aurea nana. Very pretty dwarf form with yellowtinged foliage, changing to bronze. 15 to 18 in ., $\$ 3.50$ each.

TSUGA canadensis pendula (Sargenti pendula) Weeping Hemlock. One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens, of permanent weeping habit Compact, moderate growth and graceful, spraylike branches. Rare. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$ 5$ each.

In the steps pictured below can be found suggestions for similar plantings. In the corner are such things as Nepeta Mussini and various Thymes and at the top dwarf Arborvitæs and other low evergreens.


A suggestive step planting

## Hardy Broad-leaved Flowering Evergreens

Splendid plants to give the permanent, established air to rock-gardens and to form special massing effects either for accent or to screen undesirable views. Most of these are sour-soil plants and appreciate plenty of water and a little shade.


Rhododendrons by the rock-garden pool

## Rhododendron Hybrids

Very handsome, compact shrubs with gorgeous clusters of flowers at the tips of the branches.
Some Rhododendrons are dwarf, never attaining more than 2 to 3 feet; others grow quickly, reaching io to 12 feet when mature. We have divided them into four groups indicated by the letters (a) extra high; (b) high; (c) medium; (d) dwarf

Boule de Neige. (d) White 12 to 15 -in. diam., $\$ 4.50$ each, $\$ 40$ for 10.
Charles Dickens. (c) Deep rich scarlet. I5 to I 8 in. high, $\$ 4.50$ each, $\$ 40$ for 10.
Everestianum. (c) Rosy lilac, spotted yellow. I5 to 18 in. high, $\$ 4.50$ each, $\$ 40$ for 10.
Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (c) Bright pink, yellow eye. I5 in. high, $\$ 4.50$ each.

## Species Rhododendrons

These native species are usually hardier than the Hybrids and are perfectly at home in the rockery. They are very handsome when they are happily placed.
Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath. Clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in May. Very hardy. Each

-album. White Carolina Rhododendron. Similar to preceding in habit but flowers are white. I to $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 25$ for 10 .

## Hardy Evergreen Azaleas

Closely resembling the Rhododendrons these Azaleas are smaller plants as a rule and of slenderer growth. They bloom in great profusion and embrace many brilliant and delightful colors.

Azalea amœna. Bright rosy purple flowers in a solid mass in May. Extremely showy and picturesque as the plants acquire age. io to $12-\mathrm{in}$. diam., $\$ 2$ each, $\$_{18}$ for Io.
-Hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming A. amœena, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty. A profuse bloomer. Foliage round and evergreen. Io to 12 -in. diam. \$2 each, \$I8 for 10.
-Superba. Beautiful dark purple flower, darker toward center, shaded red outside. Hose-in-hose. Compact, bushy plants. I2 to $15-\mathrm{in}$. diam. $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10 .
Benigiri. Bright red, almost scarlet flowers in brilliant profusion. Dwarf, compact plant.
 I2 to 15 in \$2 oo $\$ 18$ oo
Cherry Blossom. Dainty light pink, with white tints toward the center of the large flower. Large, dark green foliage. Hose-in-hose type. I8 to $20-$ in. diam., $\$ 7.50$ each.
Christmas Cheer. Name suggested by its very brilliant color-a real Christmas red. Glossy green foliage. Hose-in-hose type. I6 to 18 -in. diam., \$6.50 each.
Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very floriferous. Beautiful green foliage. I8 to 2o-in. diam., $\$ 7.50$ each.
Hakalata-shiro. Single, snow-white flowers in such profusion that they look like a bank of snow. Very compact, low plant. Stock limited. Io to 12 -in. diam. $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10 .
Hinomayo. A lovely shade of soft, tender pinkto our mind the most beautiful of all in this class. Shapely little bushes not quite evergreen. Io to I2 in. \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

Azalea indica alba (ledifolia alba). Very large pure white flowers. Luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. I2 to 15 in . high. $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 18$ for 10 .
-rosea (magnifica). Large rose-colored flowers of great beauty. I2 to I5 in. high, \$2 each, \$I 8 for io.
Kæmpferi. Large, beautiful, fire-red flowers. Being absolutely hardy, it is a fine variety for our climate. Grows tall and bushy. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . high, $\$ 3.50$ each, \$3I for 10.
macrantha. Large, single, salmon-red flowers. Resembles Hinodegiri. Very late. A very compact, flat, quick grower with dark green, glossy foliage. Io to $12-\mathrm{in}$. diam. $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10.
Maxwelli. Large, single, carmine-red flowers 2 inches in diameter. Grows low and broad. Very hardy. 15 to $18-\mathrm{in}$. diam., $\$ 3$ each.
obtusa japonica. An exceedingly interesting, dwarf, compact Azalea, growing considerably broader than high. It lies almost flat on the ground, having very small foliage and single, pinkish lavender flowers about the end of May. Very desirable for the rock-garden. Each 10 4 to $6 \mathrm{in} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$_{2}$ oo $\$_{17} 50$
Orange Beauty. Orange-pink. The name correctly describes the flowers which are almost as large as rhododendron blooms and are borne in immense clusters. I6 to 18 -in. diam., $\$ 7.50$ each.
Snow. Large, pure white flowers, borne profusely in clusters. I2 to 15 -in. diam., $\$ 4$ each.
Yaye-giri. Beautiful salmon-red, semi-double flowers in abundance. Foliage narrow and warm, intense green. One of the most showy of the Azaleas. Io to 12 -in. diam. $\$ 2.25$ each, $\$ 20$ for $I 0$.
Yodogawa. A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea. Brilliant, purplish pink, double flowers in early spring; floriferous. 15 to 18 in . high. $\$ 2.75$ each, $\$ 25$ for 10 .


A bank beautified by Cotoneasters and Pachysandra interspersed with Ferns

## Other Hardy Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

ABELIA chinensis (rupestris). Hybrid Abelia. The graceful, arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, nearly persistent leaves. The white flowers, tinged with pink, about an inch long, are borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for io, $\$ 55$ per roo.
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. An excellent evergreen trailer with small, lustrous foliage and bearing a multitude of red berries. Especially useful for rock-gardens and as ground-cover in very light, sandy soil. Does very well on the seashore. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for io.
BERBERIS Julianæ. This beautiful and little known Barberry is one of the best and hardiest evergreen shrubs. It stays perfectly green during the winter and blends well with plantings of rhododendron, kalmia, andromeda, and evergreens in general. To plant-lovers who always are looking for "something better," we recommend it very highly. Io to 12 in., pot-grown plants, $\$$ I. io each, $\$ 0$ for ro, $\$ 75$ per 100
verruculosa. Warty Barberry. A very attractive evergreen Barberry of medium growth, with shiny, holly-like foliage, distinctly blue underneath. Forms a compact low bush. The yellow blossoms are very fragrant. Pot-grown plants, \$I. 25 each.
COTONEASTER horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. Curious, dwarf shrub of trailing or flat-branching habit, fine for rockeries. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. The foliage turns to soft tints of red and bronze before falling. Each io 100 Pot-grown plants . . . . . . . \$1 oo \$9 oo \$75 oo Specimen plants, in pots, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 4$ each
microphylla. Rockspray. A dwarf shrub, with small, shiny leaves, longer than those of the former variety, and having long hairs beneath. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries; very showy. Pot-grown plants, $\$$ I each, $\$ 9$ for io.

Ask for our special list of Cotoneasters

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Has small, oval, smooth, green leaves about $1 / 2$ inch long. A rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be shaped like boxwood. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & { }^{\text {Io }} \\ \$ 325 & \$ 30\end{array}$ $11 / 2$ to 2 ft glabra (Prinos glaber). Inkberry; Winterberry. An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with rather narrow leaves, dark green and shiny above, pale beneath, and a profusion of fine black berries in the fall.

## Each

Io I5 to 18 in........................... \$1 50 \$13 50
LEUCOTHOЁ (Andromeda) Catesbæi. Valuable under trees, on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. Flowers white in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance. The shining, dark green foliage is evergreen and sometimes assumes brilliant bronze and claret shades in fall. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ each, $\$ \mathrm{I} 6$ for 10 .
MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Mahonia. A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves which at first are fresh green, tinged purple and in autumn assume beautiful tints of red and bronze which are retained throughout the winter. Small, bright yellow flowers in May. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 17.50$ for 10 .
Bealei (M. japonica). Leather-leaf Mahonia. Leaflets are very fleshy, broad, and smooth. Yellow flowers in March, succeeded by dark purple berries. I 2 to I 5 in., pot-grown, $\$ 2.50$ each.
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for covering the ground in dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Pot-grown plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, \$is per ioo, \$120 per 1,000.
PIERIS japonica (Andromeda japonica). A handsome little plant somewhat similar to leucothoë, with narrow leaves clustered at the ends of the shoots. Panicles of dull red buds open white in spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in winter. I2 to 15 in, \$2 each, \$17.50 for io.

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Lalande's Firethorn; Evergreen Thorn. White flowers in large clusters, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy. A splendid evergreen for almost any sunny location, thriving in almost all soils. It makes a beautiful specimen plant and a splendid hedge. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., pot-grown plants. $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10.
ULEX europæus. Common Gorse. A spiny, quickgrowing shrub producing a mass of yellow flowers early in the season. Useful in dry, sandy places exposed to the sun. Pot-grown plants, \$I each, $\$ 8$ for 10.

## Deciduous Shrubs

Deciduous Shrubs are also useful in the rock-garden for the picturesque effect of their bare branches and opening buds. The two varieties listed are especially fine in this respect.
AZALEA mollis. Chinese Azalea. Notable for the variety and delicacy of its numerous shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon flowers. Quite hardy in this latitude, and thrives under ordinary garden treatment, but best in a partially shaded protected spot. Useful for undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. Blooms in April and May.

| Mixed colors- | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in. | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 15 to 18 | 350 | 3100 |

LONICERA syringantha. Lilac Honeysuckle. A very valuable and rare shrub with slender, trailing branches and dull, bluish green leaves. The pale rosy lilac flowers are very fragrant and appear in May and June, followed by red fruit in August. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$$ I. 50 each, $\$ 12.50$ for 10.

## Hardy Vines

Here will be found close-clinging vines to cover large cliff-like stones or to make a dense carpet; and the more graceful, open-growing type for covering ground or unsightly objects quickly.
EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine having dull green leaves, with whitish veins. Grows rapidly. Self-clinging. Pot-grown plants, 60 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-minimus (Kewensis). A valuable little trailer, with cheerful, small, round green leaves. Potgrown plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for Io.
-vegetus. A pretty, low-trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Has round leaves and produces an abundance of showy red fruits with yellow pods. Pot-grown plants, strong, 2 -yr., 65 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
LONICERA Henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A climbing or prostrate vine with ovate leaves 2 to $31 / 2$ inches long of a very pleasing green. Dull purple or yellowish red flowers, followed by black fruit. As a bank-cover it is invaluable. Pot-grown plants, 90 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10.

## Rock-Garden Plants for Special Purposes

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR SEMI-SHADED PLACES
The varieties given in this list are best suited in semi-shade, but will grow in sunny places also.
Adonis
amurensis fl.-pl.
Ajuga Brockbanki
genevensis
reptans
-atropurpurea
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Androsace lanuginosa
Anemone Pulsatilla
-rubra
Armeria Laucheana maritima
Arenaria balearica
Aubrietia deltoidea -græca
-Hendersoni
Chrysanthemum arcticum
Draba fladnizensis
Epimedium, all varieties
Erica, all varieties
Erinus alpinus
Funkia undulata variegata
subcordata grandiflora
Geranium platypetalum sanguineum -album
Gypsophila repens
-monstrosa
Helleborus niger
Hybrids
Hepatica triloba
Incarvillea Delavayi
Leontopodium alpinum
Lithospermum, Heavenly Blue
Mazus rugosus
Megasea in variety
Menziesia polifolia -alba
Muehlenbeckia nana
Myosotis alpestris robusta grendifiora
Phlox divaricata in variety
Polygonatum multifiorum
Primula in variety
Pulmonaria azurea grandiflora
Rhexia virginica
Saxifraga (Megasea) crassifolia
Sedum dasyphyllum
sexangulare
Sieboldi

Silene alpestris maritima fl.-pl.
Thalictrum minus
Trollius in all varieties
Trollius in all varieties
Veronica gentianoides
Viola Bosniaca
Bowles' Black
cornuta, G. Wermig
-alba, G. Wermig
Violets in all varieties
ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES
Ægopodium Podagraria variegatum
Asperula odorata
Convallaria majalis
Epigæa repens
Epimedium in all varieties
Ferns
Gentiana Andrewsi acaulis
Mertensia virginica
Pachysandra terminalis
Sanguinaria canadensis
Shortia galacifolia
Trillium erectum
grandiflorum
Vinca minor
-alba

## ROCK-PLANTS SUITABLE FOR

WALL PLANTING
We herewith give a list of varieties especially useful for wall planting. Many barren walls can easily be beautified by planting the right plants between the stones and in the pockets. These walls give a wonderfully attractive appearance during the blooming period and are always interesting sights for the flower and garden-lover.
Ajuga reptans atropurpurea
Alyssum citrinum
saxatile compactum

## Arabis alpina

-fl.-pl.
Aubrietia deltoidea

- дгеса
-Hendersoni
-, Lavender
- purpurea
-, Violet Queen
Campanula muralis
Cerastium Biebersteini
tomentosum

Dianthus cæsius graniticus
Draba fladnizensis
Globularia trichosantha
Gypsophila repens
lberis gibraltarica sempervirens -, Little Gem Snowflake
Lavandula vera
Linaria alpina
Lysimachia Nummularia
Nepeta Mussini
Enothera missouriensis
Phlox subulata lilacina
Saponaria ocymoides
Saxifraga Macnabiana
Sedum acre
album
dasyphyllum
lydium
sarmentosum
stoloniferum
Sempervivum Alberti
arachnoideum
californicum
Fauconetti
fimbriatum
globiferum
La Harpei
tectorum
Thymus Serpyllum album -coccineus
-lanuginosus
Tunica Saxifraga
Veronica Teucrium rupestris -rupestris alba —rupestris, Heavenly Blue -rupestris rosea -rupestris Trehani

ROCK-PLANTS FOR GROWING BETWEEN FLAGSTONES
Arenaria balearica verna cæspitosa
Mentha requieni
Sedum acre
album
dasyphyllum
sarmentosum
stoloniferum
Thymus Serpyllum album
-coccineus
-lanuginosus

## Alphabetical List Indicating Flowering Period， Approximate Height，and Color

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 淢 } \end{gathered}$ | 会 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \\ & \underset{y y y y}{*} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { 券 }}{\underline{E}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{\Xi} \\ & \check{\varkappa} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { 號 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E0 } \\ & \text { Ey } \\ & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 茳 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acanthus mollis（Bear＇s Breech） | 13 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Achillea filipendulina（Fern－leaved Yarrow） | 5 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Millefolium roseum（Milfoil） | 13 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| Parker＇s Variety． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $21 / 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Sept． |
| Ptarmica，Boule de Neige（Ball of Snow） | 13 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| －，Perry＇s White <br> －The Pearl | I3 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 2 ft. | June，July |
| tomentosa（Woolly Yarrow） | 13 58 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | $2 \mathrm{ft}$. I ft | June－Sept． |
| Aconitum autumnale（Monkshood） | 5 | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－5 ft． | Sept．－Nov． |
| Fischeri． | 5 | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| Napellus bicolor | 5 | x | x |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | July |
| Spark＇s Variety | 5 | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Wilsoni．．．．．．．． | I | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5 ft ． | Sept．June |
| Actæa spicata（Baneberry） rubra． | I4 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | May，June May，June |
| Adonis amurensis fi． pl ．${ }^{\text {rab }}$ ．（Bird＇s Eye） | 14 | x |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | I ft． | May，June April，May |
| Ægopodium Podagraria variegatum（Bishop＇s Weed）． | 58 | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I ft． |  |
| Etheopappus puicherrimus． | 5 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | July |
| $\boldsymbol{E}$ thionema coridifolium． | 14 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | Ift． | June |
| grandifiorum． | 14 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | Ift． | May，June |
| persicum．．．．．．．． | 58 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I ft． | May，June |
| Agrostemma coronaria（Mullein Pink） －alba．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft. 2 ft. | June，July |
| Ajuga Brockbank | 58 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in． | May，June |
| genevensis． | 58 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in． | May，June |
| reptans（Bugle） | 58 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in. | May，June |
| －atropurpurea． | 58 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in ． | May，June |
| Alstræmeria aurantiaca（Peruvian Lily） | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| Althæa rosea（Hollyhock）．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | July，Aug． |
| Double．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 14 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Allegheny Mammoth．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 14 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Alyssum argenteum． | 58 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I5 in． | All summe |
| montanum． | 58 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6 in ． | April，May |
| rostratum（Beaked Madwort） | 58 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I ft． | June－Aug． |
| saxatile compactum（Rock Madwort） | 58 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | Ift． | April，May |
| Amsonia Tabernæmontana． | 14 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | May，June |
| Anchusa italica，Dropmore（Alkanet） | 15 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| —，Opal．．．．．． | 15 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | May－July |
| －，Pride of Dov | 15 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| myosotidiflora．． | 58 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | April，May |
| Picotee．．．． | 15 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Sept． |
| Androsace lanuginosa（Rock Jasmine） | 58 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | April，May |
| －Leichtlini．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 58 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | April，May |
| Anemone（Windflower） | 15 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | I－3 ft． | Autumn |
| hupehensis． | 15 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | I ft． | Aug.-Oct. |
| japonica alba． | 15 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct |
| －，Charmeuse | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept． |
| －，Kriemhilde | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Mount Rose． |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| 二，Mount Rose | 15 |  |  | x |  | X |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Prince Henry | 15 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Queen Charlott | I5 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Richard Arends | 6 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Whirlwind． | 15 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2-3 \mathrm{ft}}$ ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| Pulsatilla（Pasque Flower） | 58 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | Ift． | April，May |
| －rubra．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 58 <br> 58 |  |  | x | $\cdots$ |  | x |  |  |  | I 1 ft． ft ． | April，May April，May |
| vitifolia tomentosa．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| Anthemis montana（Marguerite） | 15 | x |  |  | ． x |  |  |  |  |  |  | June－Oct． <br> June－Oct． |
| tinctoria（Golden Marguerite）．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． |  |
| Anthericum（Paradisea）Liliastrum major（St Bruno＇s Lily） | 58 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Aquilegia（Columbine）．． | I5 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft} .$ | May，June |
| alpina ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6－10 in． | April，May |
| cærulea（Rocky Mountain Columbine） | 58 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | May，June |
| canadensis（American Columbine） | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May，June |
| chrysantha（Golden－spurred）． | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May，June |
| Helenæ．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May－July |



|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 品 } \\ \text { ñin } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E}$ | $\frac{\underset{\pi}{\pi}}{\substack{\pi}}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{0} \\ & \underset{\sim}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | 号 | 唇 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E0 } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 化 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aster subcærule | I8 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 1 ft ． | June |
| －magnificus | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 12 in ． | June |
| tataricus． | 18 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | X |  | 5－6 ft． | Oct． |
| Astilbe（Spiræa）Arendsi Hybrids．．．Assorted． | I8 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| America．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | I8 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Amethyst | I 8 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Anna van Laar | I8 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| astilboides． | I8 |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Avalanche． | I8 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Freule van den Bosch | 7 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Gladstone | I8 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Gloria． | I8 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Granat | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| grandis rosea magnifica． | 7 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | July |
| Marguerite van Rechteren | I8 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |
| Meta Immink．．．．．．．．．． | I8 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Mont Blanc． | I8 |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Peach Blossom | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Pink Pearl． | I8 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Prof．van der Wielen | I8 |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Queen Alexandra | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Rhineland | I． 8 |  |  | x |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Rose Pearl | I8 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Rubin | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Salland | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Vesta． | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2-31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| White Pearl | 18 |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Aubrietia Hybrids（False Wall Cress） | 59 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  | x |  | 6 in． | April，May |
| deltoidea græca．．．．．．．．．．． | 59 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | X |  | 6 in ． | April，May |
| －Hendersoni．．．．．． | 59 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  | 6－8 in． | April，May |
| Baptisia australis（False Indigo） | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 3－4 ft． | May－July |
| Bellis perennis（English Daisy）． | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 5 in ． | May，June |
| Bocconia cordata（Plume Poppy） | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－8 ft． | July，Aug． |
| Boltonia asteroides．．．．．．．．．．． | I9 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| latisquama | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －nana．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Buddleia Davidi，Pink Pea | 7 | X |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft} .$ | July－Sept． |
| superba．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft} .$ | July－Sept． |
|  | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| humilis（Rafinesqu | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 4－8 in． | Aug． |
| Calamintha alpina．．．． | 59 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | June |
| Calimeris incisa．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． |  |
| －rosea． | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Callirhoe involucrata（Poppy Mallow） | 59 | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| Calluna．See Erica． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Campanula（Bellflower） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| alliriæfolia． | 19 | x |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July |
| carpatica（Harebell） | 59 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in. | July，Aug． |
| －alba | 59 | X |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in． | July，Aug． |
| glomerata． | 19 | X |  | X |  |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －dahurica | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| lactiflora． | I9 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Aug． |
| latifolia macrantha | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| macrantha alba．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | I9 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
|  | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June |
| －calycanthema（Cup－and－Saucer Canter－ bury Bell）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted．． | I9 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June |
| muralis（Portenschlagiana） | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 3－5in． | May，June |
| persicifolia（Peach－leaved Bellfower） | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －alba grandiflora．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{ft}$ | June，July |
| －，Lavender Queen． | 7 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －Mœrheimi．．．．． | 7 | x |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －，Telham Beauty．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | x |  | X |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July Aug．，Sept． |
| pyramidalis（Steeple Bellflower） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ | Aug．，Sept． Aug．，Sept． |
| －alba．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． June－Aug． |
| rotundifolia（Blue Bells of Scotland） | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I ft． | June－Aug． June，July |
| trachelium（Coventry Bells）．．．．．．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Caryopteris incana（Blue Spirea）．．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Sept．，Oct． July－Sept |
| Cassia marilandica（American Senna）．．．．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  | X | ． x |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Sept． <br> June－Aug． |
| Catananche cærulea bicolor（Cupid＇s Dart） | 19 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June－Aug． July，Aug． |
| Centaurea dealbata（Hardheads；Knapweed） | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． July，Aug． |
| macrocephala．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 3 ft ． | July，Aug． June－Sept． |
| montana（Perennial Cornflower） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| －alba | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| Centranthus ruber | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| ruber albus．．．． | 19 |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | June，July |
| Cephalaria alpina（Roundheads）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |


|  | \％ | 閏 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 密 } \\ & \text { 保 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & =0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & y \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{シ}{\Xi}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\ddot{0}}$ |  |  | 岩 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cephalaria tatarica | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 5－6 ft． | June，July |
| Cerastium Biebersteini． | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | May，June |
| tomentosum（Snow－in－Summer）$\ldots$ ．．．．．．．．．．． | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | May，June |
| Ceratostigma plumbaginoides．See Plumbago Larpentæ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cheiranthus Allioni（Siberian Wallflower）．．．．．． | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Aug． |
| Chelone glabra（Turtlehead）．．．．． | 20 |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Lyoni．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Chrysanthemums，Large－flowering．．．Assorted Angelo | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2^{1 / 2-3 ~ f t . ~}$ | Oct． 20 |
| Belle Mauve | 20 | X |  | X |  | x |  |  |  |  | 21／2－3 ft． | Oct． 20 Oct． 20 |
| Boston | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $x$ | 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Bronze Source d＇Or | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 3－4 ft． | Nov．I |
| Brune Poitevine． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Nov． 5 |
| Carrie． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct．io |
| Chaldon | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 12 |
| Champ d＇Or | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft ． | Oct．io |
| Cranfordia． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 22 |
| Cranford＇s Pink | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct． 15 |
| Dorothy． | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct． 20 |
| Florence Stanton． | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ | 2－3 ft． | Oct． 30 |
| Goacher＇s Bronze． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 3 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Goacher＇s Crimson | 20 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Oct． 30 |
| L＇Argentuillais | 20 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Oct． 15 |
| Mr．Rux． | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 30 |
| Mrs．Henry F．Vincent | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct．I5 |
| Normandie． | 20 | x x x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept． 25 |
| Winnetka．．．． | 20 20 | x x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | ${ }_{\text {I－2 }}^{\text {I－2 }} \mathrm{ft}$ f． | Oct． 20 Oct． 10 |
| Wolverine． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I－2 ft． | Sept． 25 |
| Yellow Source d＇Or | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 30 |
| Zelia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Chrysanthemums，Pompon Varieties． Acto． | 20 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | Oct． 15 |
| Anna L．Moran | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x | ${ }_{\mathrm{I}-2} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct．I5 |
| Captain Cook | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 30 |
| Donald． | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－2 ft． | Oct． 30 |
| Firelight． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 20 |
| Francis Huckvale | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Golden Climax． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I－2 ft． | Oct． 25 |
| Harvest Moon Juliana．．．．．． | 20 | x x x | － |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | ${ }_{\text {9－12 }} \begin{aligned} & \text { in．} \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ | Oct． 15 |
| Lillian Doty | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Mrs．H．Harrison | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct．I5 |
| Nellie． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Nellie Blake．．． | 20 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x | 3－4 ft． | Oct． 20 |
| Old Homestead | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Petit Louis | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Rosea．．． | 20 | x x d | ， |  |  | x | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 3 ft ． 3 ft ． | Oct． 25 |
| Uvalda | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3-4} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Oct．I5 |
| White Doty．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Chrysanthemums，Button Varieties． Brown Bessie． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Davenport．．．． | 22 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | 2 ft 3 ft | Oct．${ }^{25}$ Nov． |
| Doris． | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 2 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Metzi． | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct．io |
| Minta． | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 5 |
| Skibo． | 22 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ 2 ft. | Oct． 20 Oct． 20 |
| Waco | 22 | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． 3 | Oct． 20 Oct． 20 |
| Chrysanthemums，Single－flowering Varieties． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alice Howell． | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Good Red．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Nov． 5 |
| Mrs．Calvin Coolidge Mrs．Roberts．．．．．．． | 7 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Oct． 20 |
| Mrs．W．E．Buckingham | 22 22 | x x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 21／2－3 ${ }_{\text {ct．}}$ | Oct． 30 |
| Summer Gold．．．．．．．． | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  | 2 ft 3 ft ． | Nov． 5 Oct． 30 |
| Chrysanthemums，Other Varieties． arcticum（Arctic Daisy） |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coreanum．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | I－1／2 ${ }^{1-1}$ | Sept．－Nov． Oct． |
| leucanthemum，Alaska | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | All summer |
| maximum，King Edward | 22 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| －，Robinsoni． | 22 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July |
| －，Shasta Daisy | 22 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| morifolum．．．．．． | 7 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | Oct． |
| Cimicifuga americana（Bugbane）． | 22 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－4 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |

Cimicifuga dahurica（Snakeroot）
racemosa

Claytonia virginica（Spring Beauty）
Clematis coccinea（Red Leather Flower）
crispa．
Davidiana
integrifolia
recta（erecta）
Clintonia borealis
Convallaria majalis（Lily－of－the－Valley）
Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora verticillata
Cornus canadensis（Dwarf Cornel）．Like Dog－ wood
Crambe cordifolia
Crucianella stylosa（Crosswort）
Cynanchum acuminatum．See Vincetoxicum．
Cypripedium acaule（Lady＇s Slipper）
parviflorum（Small Lady＇s Slipper）
pubescens（Large Lady＇s Slipper）
spectabile（Showy Lady＇s Slipper）
Dalibarda repens
Daphne Cneorum
Delphinium（Larkspur）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
New Hollyhock，Wrexham Strain
Amos Perry
Andrew Carnegie．
Blue Queen
Capri．
Corry
Countess Cowley
Duke of Connaught
Edward Bromet．

## Glory

Great Strides．
Happy Thought
King of Delphiniums
Lady Ravensworth
Lamartine
Lize．
Mœrheimi
Mrs．A．J．Watson
Mrs．Shirley．
Mrs．Townley－Parker
Purple King．
Queen Wilhelmina
R．A．Pilkington
Rev．E．Lascelles．
The Alake
The Bishop
Wrexham Strain Assorted
formosum
Belladonna
－grandiflorum chinense（chinense）
－grandiflorum chinense alba
Bellamosum
Hybrids
Dianthus（Hardy Pinks） arenarius
barbatus（Sweet William）．．．．．．．．Assorted．
－，Newport Pink
－，Scarlet Beauty
cæsius（Cheddar Pink）
Carthusianorum
cruentus
deltoides（Maiden Pink）
－albus．
glacialis neglectus（Glacier Pink）
graniticus
hybrida（Hybrid Hardy Pinks）．
，Abbotsford
－，Carmen．
－，Furst Bismarck
－，Grenadin
－，Grenadin alba
－，Her Majesty．

| Onf 290 |  |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xxxxx | x | $x x:$ xx | Sunny |
| ：：：： |  | ！x $:$ ：xx：！：：：： | Shady |
| ：：：： |  |  | Semi－Shade |
| $x x:$ |  | ： 4 ：$: x$ x：：：：xxx | White and Shades |
| ！：¢x： |  |  | Pink |
| $\vdots \vdots x: x$ |  | $x$ | Red |
| $\vdots \vdots \vdots$ |  | $x x:$ | Yellow－ Orange |
|  |  | ：：x：xx $\mathrm{x}_{\text {\％}}$ | Blue－Purple |
| ： |  | ．．．．．．．． | Brown |
|  |  <br>  |  | Approximate <br> Height |
|  |  |  | Flowering Season |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 品 } \\ \text { N } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\sharp}{\underset{E}{E}}$ | تٌ | $\mid$ | 促 | 范 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dianthus hybrida，Homer | 60 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May， |
| －，Juliet． | 60 | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May，June |
| －，Lord Lyon | 60 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May，June |
| －，Napoleon III | 24 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July |
| －，White Reserv | 24 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May，June |
| Knappei | 60 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July |
| latifolius atrococcineus fl．－pl（Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William） | 60 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May，June |
| plumarius，Mrs．Sinkins．．．．．． | 24 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I ft． | May，June |
| －semperflorens．．．．．．．． | 24 | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | I ft． | May，June |
| speciosus． | 60 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in | July－Sept． |
| superbus． | 60 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Aug． |
| Dicentra Cucullaria | 66 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 5－9 in． | April，May |
| formosa． | 60 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I ft． | May－Aug． |
| spectabilis（Bleeding－Heart） | 60 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| Dictamnus fraxinella albus（Gas Plant）． | 25 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －ruber．． | 25 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |
| Digitalis（Foxglove） | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| ambigua． | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Giant Shirle | 25 | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | 5－6 ft． | June，July |
| grandiflora． | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |
| Isabellina． | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |
| lanata purpurea gloxiniæflora（Gloxinia－flowered） | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Assorted．． | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Doronicum Clusi magnificum． | 25 25 | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & \text { I ft. } \end{aligned}$ | April－June May，June |
| Draba fladnizensis（Whitlow Grass） | 5 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3－5 in． | April－June |
| Dracocephalum Ruyschiana（Dragon＇s Head）． | 60 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft ． | June，July |
| Echinacea purpurea（Purple Coneflower）．．．．．． | 25 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | July，Aug． |
| Echinops Ritro（Globe Thistle） | 25 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | July－Sept． |
| sphærocephalus． | 25 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| Epigæa repens（Trailing Arbutus） | 60 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－4 in． | April，May |
| Epilobium angustifolium（Willow Herb） | 25 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June－Aug． |
| Epimedium（Barrenwort）．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted | 25 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 in． | May，June |
| bicolorum． | 60 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x | 9 in． | May，June |
| elegans． | 60 |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | 9 in ． | June－Aug． |
| lilacea． | 60 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 9 in ． | May，June |
| macranthum | 60 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 9 in ． | May，June |
| －rubrum | 60 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 9 in ． | May，June |
| niveum． | 60 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 9 in ． | April－July |
| sulphureum． | 60 |  | x | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | 9 in. | April－July |
| Eremurus himalaicus | 9 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－8 ft． | May，June |
| Erica（Heath）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted | 26 |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| carnea（herbacea） | 60 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | July，Aug． |
| Mackayi plena． | 60 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | July－Oct． |
| stricta（Corsican Heath） | 60 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ．－1 ft． | July－Sept． |
| －erecta | 60 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | July，Aug． |
| Tetralix． | 61 |  | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ．－r ft． | July，Aug． |
| vagans． | 61 |  | x | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| vulgaris（Scotch Heather） | 61 | x | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $6 \mathrm{in} .-1 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| －alba（White Heather）． | 61 |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $6 \mathrm{in} .-1 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| －Alporti（Crimson Heather） | 61 |  | x | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $6 \mathrm{in}--\mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| －aurea． | 61 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in －－1 ft． | July，Aug． |
| －compacta | 61 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 9 in ． | July，Aug． |
| Searlei | 61 |  | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | July，Aug． |
| Searlei． | 61 |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| Erigeron Coulteri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 26 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 15 in. | July |
| Mesagrande speciosus grandiflorus（Aster） | 26 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| Quakeress．． | 26 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June－Oct． |
| Erinus alpinus． | 61 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in． | April，May |
| Erodium Manescavi | 26 | X |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Eryngium alpinum（Sea Holly） | 26 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| aquaticum（Eryngo） | 9 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| cœlestinum． | 26 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | ${ }^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| giganteum． | 26 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Oliverianum | 26 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| $\underset{\text { Erythronium americanum }}{\text { planum }}$ | 26 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | July－Sept． |
| Erythronium americanum Eupatorium colestinum（Mist Flower） | 66 |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | April，May |
| Eupatorium cœlestinum（Mist Flower） Fraseri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 26 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| Fraseri． purpureum（Joe Pye Weed）． | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | － | July－Sept． |
| urticæfolium（White Snakeroot） | 26 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Euphorbia corollata（Flowering Spurge） | 26 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July，Aug． |
| myrsinites．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 4－6 in | May，June |
| polychroma．． | 6I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | April，May |





|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 品 } \\ \text { ®i } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 空 } \\ & \text { 巻 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\dddot{y y}} \\ & \stackrel{y y y y}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 兰 | $\ddot{\ddot{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | N | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { E } \\ \text { 弟 } \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mazus rugosus | 63 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 in. | Aug．，Sept． |
| Megasea，Athlete | 63 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| cordifolia | 63 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Distinction | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Giant． | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| giganteum | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Leichtlini． | 63 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| lingulata rosea | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－2 ft． | June，July |
| speciosa atropurpurea | 63 | x |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| Mentha requieni rotundifolia variegata（Variegated Mint） | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | ${ }_{\text {I }-3 \mathrm{in}}^{\mathrm{i}-2 \mathrm{ft.}}$ | Summer June－Sept． |
| Menziesia polifolia | 63 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | $1 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |
| －alba．．． | $63$ |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$ | July-Oct. |
| Mertensia virginica（Bluebell） | 63 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Mitella diphylla | 66 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | May |
| Monarda didyma（Oswego Tea） －，Cambridge Scarlet． | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft. $3 \mathrm{ft}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June-Aug. } \\ & \text { June-Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| －salmonea．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  | 3 ft. 3 ft. | June－Aug． |
| －violacea superba | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| fistulosa alba． | 34 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | July |
| Montbretia（Tritonia）aurantiaca | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| crocosmæflora | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Sept． |
| Cressus． | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| Feu Brillant | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| Fire King． | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| George Davison | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Sept． |
| Meteor．． | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| Muehlenbeckia nana | 63 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 in． |  |
| Myosotis alpestris robusta grandiflora（Forget me－not） <br> scorpioides semperfiorens | 63 |  |  | x <br> x |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{in} . \\ & \text { to in. } \end{aligned}$ | May，June May－Sept |
| Nepeta hederacea（glechoma） | 63 | x |  | ． |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5 in. | May，June |
| Mussini ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 63 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 8 in． | April－June |
| Nierembergia rivularis（White－Cup） | 63 | x |  | ． | x |  |  |  |  |  | 8 in． | June－Aug． |
| Enothera fruticosa（Sundrops）．． | 36 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I－3 2 ft. | June－Aug． |
| glabra．．． | 36 36 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| missouriensi | 63 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | Io in． | June－Aug． |
| speciosa． | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Orobus roseus pallidus | Io |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | July－Aug． |
| Pachysandra terminalis | 64 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | May，June |
| Papaver alpinum．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ．Mixed． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | May－July |
| nudicaule（Iceland Poppy）．．．．．．．．Assorted <br> orientale（Oriental Poppy） | 64 36 | x x d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I ft． $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May-Aug. |
| orientale（Oriental Poppy） <br> —atrosanguinea Maxima． | 36 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | lif． | June，July |
| －bracteatum． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Brightness | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Duke of Teck | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，E．A．Bowles． | Io | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Enfield Beauty | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Ethel Sweet． | 10 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Goldschmidt． <br> －，Grand Mogul． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft | June，Ju |
| －，＇，Grossfurst．． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 | June，Ju |
| －，Joyce． | Io |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，King George | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Lightness． | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Mahogany | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| －，Mrs．Perry．．．． | 36 |  |  |  |  | x |  | ． |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May－July |
| －，Orange Queen | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| －，Priflamme． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| －，Perry＇s White | 10 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Princess Ena． | 10 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Princess Victoria Louise | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Royal Scarlet．． | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x | ． |  |  | ${ }^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| ，Tulipa．．．．．．．． | Io |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thibetica，Yellow | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $1-11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May－Sept． |
| Pardanthus chinensis | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Paradisea．See Anthericum liliastrum major． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | July－Aug． |
| digitalis | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |
| glaber．．．．．．．． | 38 10 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{ft} . \\ & \mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I} / 2-2 \mathrm{ft} .} \end{aligned}$ | June，July <br> July－Aug． |
| Petasites japonica gigantea． | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



|  |  | $\stackrel{\lambda}{\sqrt{\Omega}}$ | $\frac{\grave{y y}}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\widetilde{\sim}}$ |  | 号 | E | 范 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Platycodon grandiflorum (Balloon Flower) | 38 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I-2 ft. | June, July |
| —album. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| - Mariesi. | 38 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | June, July |
| -Mariesi album | 38 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . | June, July |
| Plumbago Larpentæ (Blue Leadwort) | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6-12 in. | Aug., Sept. |
| Podophyllum peltatum (May Apple). | 66 |  |  | X | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | April, May |
| Polemonium humile (Jacob's Ladder) | 38 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -album | 38 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| reptans (Greek Valerian) | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $8-\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{in}$. | April, May |
| Polygonatum multiflorum (Solomon's | 64 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | May, June |
| Polygonum Sieboldi. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40 | X |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3-5 ft. | Aug., Sept. |
| Potentilla alpestris. | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 6-9 in. | May-July |
| nepalensis Willmottiæ | 64 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4-5 in. | May-July |
| Hybrids (Cinquefoil) | 64 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| -, Carnival... | 64 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| -, Fairy Queen | 64 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| -formosa. | 64 | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
| -, Hamlet | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, L'Acheron | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | X | x |  |  |  |  |
| -, Panorama | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| -purpurea plena | 64 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June Sept. |
| -, Van Dyck. . . | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| -, Yellow Queen | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Poterium obtusum. | II |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| Primula acaulis | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6-9 in. | April, May |
| auricula. | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 4-5 in. | April, May |
| Bulleyana. | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | x | $\therefore$ |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I}$ I/2 ft. | June, July |
| denticulata cachemiriana | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  | Io in.-r ft. | April, May |
| japonica. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | X | x |  |  | 9 in . | June |
| Polyantha . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mixed . | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| —veris. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mixed . . | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6-9 in. | April, May |
| -superba. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mixed | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pulmonaria angustifolia azurea. | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft . | April, May |
| Pyrethrum, Double- <br> Non Plus Ultra. . | 40 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| roseum | 4 I |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | . |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May, June |
| Sylvia | 4 I |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Jure |
| uliginosum | 4 I |  |  |  | x | . |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | May, June |
| Wilsoni | 4 I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranunculus acris fl--pl | 4 I | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I ft. | May, June |
| Rhexia virginica (Meadow Beauty). | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July-Oct. |
| Romneya Coulteri (Calif. Tree Poppy). | 4 I | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4^{-5} \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Aug. |
| Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow (Coneflower) . | 4 I | x |  |  | . . |  |  | x |  |  | 6-8 ft. | June-Sept. |
| maxima | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6-8 ft. | June-Sept. |
| purpurea (Purple Coneflower) | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | July-Oct. |
| speciosa.... | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft . | June-Oct. |
| subtomentosa. | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | July-Oct. |
| Salvia azurea grandifl | 4I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
| Greggi. | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | July-Oct. |
| pratensis. | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2 ft . | June, July |
| nemorosa. | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | May, June |
| -alba................... | 64 |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | May, June |
| Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot)... | 64 |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | April, May |
| Saponaria ocymoides (Rock Soapwort). officinalis fl.-pl. (Double Bouncing Bet) | 64 41 | x x |  |  | X | X | x |  |  |  | I ft. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May-July } \\ & \text { June-Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Santolina Chamæcyparissus incana (Lavender Cotton) | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
| Satureia. See Calamintha. <br> Saxifraga Macnabiana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saxifraga Macnabiana. <br> See also Megasea. | 64 | x |  |  | x | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | I ft. | May, June |
| Scabiosa caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower) | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2-3 ft. | June-Aug. |
| -alba.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 I | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Aug. |
| japonica. | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| ochroleuca.. . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Sept. |
| Scutellaria baicalensis cœlestina | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
| Sedum acre (Golden Moss) | 64 | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2-3 in. | May-July |
| Aizoon. | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft . | July, Aug. |
| album..... | 64 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 in. | May-July |
| dasyphyllum | 64 | . |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 in. | May-July |
| hispanicum | 65 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3-4 in. | June, July |
| ibericum. | 65 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | June, July |
| kamtschaticum | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 8 in. | July, Aug. |
| lydium. | 65 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | I-3 in. | June |
| reflexum | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I-3 in. | July |
| sarmentosum | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6 in. | May-July |



|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 首 } \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\underset{y y}{\tilde{G}}}{\frac{\pi}{n}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { Bu } \end{aligned}$ | تٌ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trollius europæus, Ledebouri | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | June |
| -, Lichtball. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | $\cdots$ |  | 20-24 in. | May, June |
| -, Orange Princess. | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Lanciers . . . . . | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goliath. | I2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Herbert Asquith | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tunica Saxifraga. | 65 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | July-Sept. |
| Unifolium canadense | 66 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | Summer |
| Uvularia grandiflora. | 66 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6-18 in. | May, June |
| Valeriana officinalis. | 43 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3-5 in. | June, July |
| Verbascum, Miss Willmott vernale | 44 |  |  |  | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Veronica gentianoides. | 65 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | - | x |  | $8-15$ in. | May, June |
| incana. | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | July, Aug. |
| longifolia subsessilis | 44 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | Aug., Sept. |
| repens. | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2-4 in. | May |
| spicata | 44 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $1 \mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -alba. | 44 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -erica. | 65 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $15 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -rosea | 44 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| spuria (amethystina) | 44 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | May, June |
| Teucrium.......... | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1/2-I ft. | May, June |
| -prostrata | 65 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in. | June, July |
| -rupestris. | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 in. | May, June |
| -rupestris alba. | 65 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -rupestris, Heavenly Blue | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| —rupestris rosea ......... | 65 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4 in . | May, June |
| -rupestris Trehani | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | May, June |
| Royal Blue. | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July |
| True Blue. | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 10-12 in. | June-Aug. |
| Vinca minor (Periwinkle) | 66 |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| —alba. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 66 |  | x |  | x |  |  | . . |  |  | 3 in. | April, May |
| V-variegata aurea........ | 44 |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 in. | May, June |
| Vincetoxicum japonicum (Mo | 44 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June |
| Viola Bosniaca... . . . . . . . . . | 66 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $8-10 \text { in. }$ | May-Oct. |
| Bowles' Black. | 66 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | I ft. | May-Oct. |
| canadensis....... | 66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| cornuta, G. Wermig | 66 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | June-Aug. |
| -alba, G. Wermig. gracilis | 66 | x |  | x | x |  |  | x | x |  | I ft. | June-Oct. June-Aug |
| Viola, Tufted Pansies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  | June-Aug. |
| Admiration. . . . . . . | 66 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I} / 2-\mathrm{Ift} .$ | May-Aug. |
| Jersey Gem. | 66 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $6 \text { in. }$ | May-Nov. |
| lutea splendens | 66 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1/2-I ft. | May-Aug. |
| Mauve Queen. | 66 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6-8 in. | May-Oct. |
| Papilio......... | 66 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $1 / 2-\mathrm{Ift}$. | May-Aug. |
| White Perfection | 66 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1/2-I ft. | May-Aug. |
| pedata... <br> pubescens | 66 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |
| Violets (Viola odorata) | 66 |  | x | X |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3-6 in. | April-June |
| Cœur d'Alsace. . . . . | 66 | x | . | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6-8in. | May-Oct. |
| Gov. Herrick. | 66 |  | x | X |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3-6 in. | April-June |
| Mrs. J. Astor. . | 66 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | X |  | 1 ft . | May-Oct. |
| Mme. Schwartz | 66 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | May-Oct. |
| Prince of Wales | 44 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3-6 in. | April-June |
| Rose Pearl.. ${ }^{\text {Souvenir de Mons. . . . . }}$ | 44 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3-6 in. | April-June |
| Souvenir de Mons. Josse | 66 | x |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  | I ft. | May-Oct. |
| Double English Vittadinia triloba. | 66 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 8-10 in. | May-Oct. |
| Vittadinia triloba . . . . . . . | 44 | X |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -variegata. | 66 | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$ | June, July June, July |
| glauca. | 44 | X |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | June, July |

## PARCEL POST INSTRUCTIONS

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BOBBINK \& ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.
J. Horace McFarland Company, Mt. Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Bobbink\&Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey


[^0]:    No. Plants

    1. 8 Achillea Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. 2 ft .
    2. 8 Phlox, Rijnstroom. 2 to 3 ft .
    3. 10 Hollyhock, Mixed. 4 to 5 ft .
    4. 8 Phlox, Thor. 2 to 3 ft .
    5. 8 Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. 2 to 3 ft .
    6. 8 Campanula trachelium. 2 to 3 ft .
[^1]:    No. Plants
    7. 10 Coreopsis lanceolata. 2 ft .
    8. 8 Eupatorium cœlestinum. 2 ft .
    9. 8 Gaillardia grandiflora. 1 to 2 ft .
    10. 8 Physostegia virginiana grandifiora. 1 ft .
    11. 8 Dianthus barbatus. 2 ft .
    12. 8 Sedum, Brilliant. 1 ft .

[^2]:    COLLECTION of 50 Intermediate Iris in 5 varieties, our selection, $\$ 7.50$.
    COLLECTION of 100 Intermediate Iris in 5 varieties, our selection, \$14.

[^3]:    All Rock-Garden plants, except where noted, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100.5 plants of any one variety at the 10 rate; 25 plants at the 100 rate

