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# Hardy <br> Herbaceous 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 Soruce of the real steel-blue color, which will be found in variety Pungens glauca Kosteriana.


## Roses

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.

## Booklets and Pamphlets

Peonies. A complete collection.
New Hybrid Giant-flowering Marshmallows.
Iris. Description of our collection.
Vines and Climbers for Every Place and Planting.
Berried Shrubs for Bird-Gardens.
Beautification of Industrial Buildings.
Rock-Gardens. What plants to use.
Fruits for the Home Grounds.
Home Grounds: Their Planning and Planting.
Lilacs. We grow a very complete collection.
Heart Cypress Tubs. We manufacture.

## Hardy Herbaceous PLANTS

## CONTENTS

I. Novelties ..... Page
II. General Herbaceous Plants4-I2
Plants for Cut-Flowers ..... 45
Ground-covering Plants for Shady Positions ..... 45
Ground-covering Plants for Sunny Positions ..... 45
Plants for Dry, Sandy Soils ..... 45
Plants for Moist Grounds ..... 45
Fragrant Plants ..... 45
Plants for Bees ..... 45
Grasses for Cutting ..... 45
Perennial Plants for Borders of Ponds and Brooks (sunny and semi-shady locations) ..... 45
Plants Suitable for Edging ..... 46
Suggestions for Combination Planting ..... 46
Herbs and Roots. Bedding Plants or Annuals ..... 46
III. Iris and Paeonias ..... 47-56
IV. Rock-Garden and Woodland Plants:
Collection of ioo Choice Rock-Plants ..... 66
List of Woodland Plants ..... 66
Evergreens, Shrubs and Vines for the Rock-Garden67-70
Rock-Garden Plants (semi-shade) ..... 70
Rock-Garden Plants (shady places) ..... 70
Rock-Plants Suitable for Wall-planting ..... 70
Rock-Plants Suitable to Plant between Flagstones ..... 70
BOBBINK E ATKINS RUTHERFORD • NEW JERSEY


## 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 flagstones 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 spelis 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 lowgrowing ones in the front, as shown by the numbers $\mathrm{I}, 2,3$, etc., each of which refers to one of the twelve varieties. These plants should be placed approximately a foot apart. Good garden soil should be used, the whole bed being well spaded before planting.

## Collections of 100 Choice Perennials, $\$ 15.00$

Key No. of $\quad$ No. 1, \$15
No. Plants
I. 8 Campanula trachelium. Light purple.
2. 8 Aster, Bouquet Rose. Rose.
3. Io Liatris pycnostachya. Purple.
4. 8 Aster novi-belgi, Lady Lloyd. Rose-pink.
5. 8 Lysimachia (Steironema) ciliata. Yellow.
6. 8 Phlox decussata, Champs Elysees. Purple.
7. Io Heliopsis scabra zinniæflira. Yellow.
8. 8 Phlox decussata, Albion. White.
9. 8 Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow.
ro. 8 Stokesia lavis (cyanea). Sky-blue.
II. 8 Achillea Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. White.
12. 8 Centaurea montana. Blue.

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Geum sibiricum. See page 8

## 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.
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 1о, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-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 fl.-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. Ift. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ETHIONEMA iberideum. White. 6 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
※THEOPAPPUS pulcherrimus (Centaurea pulcherrima). Bushes about 2 to 3 feet tall, bearing numerous pink flowers resembling a cornflower. July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
AJUGA reptans fol. multicoloris. Produces blue flowers similar to the other varieties. Foliage is an attractive bronze, spotted and veined with yellow, brown, and red in great diversity in fall. 6 in. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ALSTREEMERIA 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, $\$ 4.5^{\circ}$ for 10 .
ALYSSUM montanum. The most beaut'ful 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 10.
saxatile flore-pleno. This double-flowering variety of Alyssum is scarce. More beautiful and showy than the single one. Yellow. I ft. May. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
ANCHUSA italica, Morning Glory. Strong, branched stems with very dark blue flowers. Free flowering. 4 to 5 ft . June-Sept. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
-, 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.


Cimicifuga racemosa simplex. See page 6
ANEMONE japonica. Windflower. We offer here two new double varieties of these delightful late summer- and autumn-flowering plants. They will provide welcome variety to those commonly grown.
-, Louise Uhink. Strong-growing novelty with healthy foliage and large, full, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Richard Arends. Has exceptionally large, double, white flowers, tinted pink. One of the best introductions. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 35 cts . each. $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-, Stuttgardia. (New.) Brilliant dark pink, semidouble flowers produced in abundance. A vigorous grower. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ANTHEMIS tinctoria, Perry's Variety. This novelty has large, well-shaped, bright golden yellow flowers and delicate fern-like foliage. Valuable new cut-flower. $I_{5}$ to 18 in . June-Sept. 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 flower-heads 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, Silver King. White, finely cut leaves on a plant about 3 feet tall. The dried leaves are used for decorating. June, July.

ASTER amellus, Skyland Queen. An improved British Queen. A beautiful novelty with flowers 2 inches across of striking lavender-blue with distinct yellow center, forming exceptionally large trusses. $I^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft . Sept. \$I each, $\$ 9$ 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. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 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. Illustrated on page 17 .
novi-belgi, Countess. (New.) Very beautiful pink variety whose color surpasses all others. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, Lady Grey. Large, semi-double flowers of an exquisite shade of opal-grey. Very beautiful variety that is much in demand. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Mme. Carroy. A very good variety with large, bluish lavender flowers. 3 ft . Sept.. Oct.
-, October Dawn. Large flowers of a pretty shade of lilac and mauve. Pyramidal growth. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 50 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. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ASTILBE Arendsi, Gruno. Light, graceful spikes of splendid salmon-pink. 4 ft .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
-, 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 Peari. 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 io ft . July-Sept. 75 cts . each.
-superba. An exceptionally beautiful variety with distinct, deep blue-lilac flowers in spikes much longer than ordinary kinds, and very full and more


Armeria

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 io.
-, 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


Wrexham Strain Delphinium. See page 7


Campanula persicifolia, Telham Beauty, continued.
and attractive plant for the perennial border. Excellent for cutting. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
pusilla. Purple-blue. 4 to 6 in. June-Aug. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-alba. White. 4 to 6 in. June-Aug. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ 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. $21 / 2$-in. pot plants, 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Coreanum. A new Chinese variety with large, single white flowers having yellow centers. Fine for cutting. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ to 2 ft . Oct. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. A single variety with large, very beautiful, rich mahogany-red flowers freely produced. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
See our New Collection of Large-fiowering, Fompon, and Button Hardy Chrysanthemums, pages 20 to 22.

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 roo. See illustration on page 5 .

## Rutherford, N. J.



Epimedium macranthum niveum

DIGITALIS Isabellina, Foxglove. (New.) Spikes of sulphur-yellow flowers. The nearest to a yellow Foxglove. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane. Eariy spring-flowering plants with golden yellow, daisy-like flowers.
Clusi. Soft foliage. Especially adapted to rock-gardens. I to 2 ft . April to June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io $\$ 25$ per ioo.
magnificum. Large yellow flowers on stiff stems. Useful for cut-flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Miss Mason. A very strong-growing novelty, producing flower-stems 2 feet high and more, with large, yellow, daisy-like flowers. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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

Countess Cowley. Light blue and mauve, semidouble flowers of wonderfully fine form; eye black. Magnificent spikes. 5 ft . $\$ 3.50$ each.
Glory. Mauve, shaded rose; white eye. Stout, sturdy plant. \$2 each.
Mrs. Shirley. Beautiful variety. Lovely lilacmaure; white and sulphur eye. \$2.50 each.
Mrs. Townley-Parker. Sky-blue; single; white eye. \$2 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, Singie and Double, $\$ 2$ each, $\$_{17} .50$ for 10 , SIJO $^{2}$ per Ioo.

We offer Delphinium plants grown from the seed of the finest named varieties. For mass planting, this collection is unequaled in the following shades:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Light Shades } & \text { Dark Shades } \\
\text { Mauve Shades } & \text { Mixed Shades }
\end{array}
$$

$\$ 1.25$ each, $\$ 11.50$ for $10, \$ 100$ per 100
DIANTHUS alpinus. Deep rose. 3 to 4 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
-albus. White. 3 to 4 in. June, July. See RockGarden.
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 10 , $\$ 25$ 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 $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
-rubrum. Like above, but with reddish flowers.
For general price of Epimediums, see page 8

Epimedium pinnatum elegans. Yellow flowers.
sulphureum. Dwarf. Pale yellow flowers. Suitable for shady situation in rock-garden or border.
Epimediums, 50c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, unless noted
ERICA (Calluna) vulgaris alba elata. Tall White Heather. Late blooming. A very straight grower. Foliage soft dark green. Flowers white. I8 to 24 in. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4 \cdot 50$ for 10.
-flore-pleno. Double-flowering form of the Scotch Heather and an improvement of the single variety. Flower and growth like E. vulgaris. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
-Hammondi. A handsome, pure white Heather. Free flowering. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Hypnoides. Late blooming. Low, spreading growth. Foliage soft deep green. Flowers deep pink. 6 to 12 in .50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-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 to \$Io each.
ERIGERON, Amos Perry. Compact habit. Very attractive and floriferous. Soft lilac flowers. I2 to I5 in. June-Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
ERYNGIUM aquaticum (yuccæfolium). Button Snakeroot. Heads of white flowers and yucca-like foliage. $2^{5 / 2}$ to 3 ft .

FUNKIA (Hosta) cærulea. A very lovely variety with I $1 / 2$-foot spikes of small purple bells. Flowers late in August at the same time as $F$. minor alba. Fine edging plant. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
minor alba. Plantain Lily. Produces spikes of medium-sized, bell-shaped, white flowers. An excellent perennial, being very floriferous and more dainty in appearance than the older varieties of Funkia. This makes a fine edging plant. I to $I T / 2$ ft. July, Aug. See illustration, page 6. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 10 .
GERANIUM ibericum platypetalum. Cranesbill. A robust plant about $I \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with especially beautiful lilac and pastel blue flowers. Very rare and remarkable color. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
GEUM, 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 10.
Orange Man. A distinct, single, orange flower, about II/2 inches in diameter, with strong spikes nearly 2 feet high. May, June. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Princess Juliana. A splendid new hybrid, with large, double, pure orange flowers on 2 -foot stems. June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
sibiricum. Orange-red. The color of this variety is not surpassed by any other spring flower. A very showy plant for the rock-garden. I2 to I5 in. AprilJune. See illustration, page 4.35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per Ioo.

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


Iberis, Snowflake. See page 9

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 100. 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 fl.-pl. An excellent cut-flower. 2 to 3 ft . All summer. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 , $\$ 65$ per 100.
Ehrlei. A new double white Gypsophila. Very free flowering. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 1о, $\$ 65$ per 1оо.
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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
HELIANTHEMUM, Clara Middleton. Beautiful, single variety with a distinct orange color. 4 to 6 in . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Double Orange. Sun Rose. Creeping plant with dark green foliage, especially useful for the rockgarden. An easy-growing and profusely blooming variety with double flowers of bright orange. 3 to 4 in. June, July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Ic, \$25 per Ioo.
HELIOPSIS scabra formosa. A new Heliopsis with bright yellow, almost double flowers in the shape of a cactus dahlia, and similar to our well-known Golden Glow. Grows about 2 to $21 / 2$ feet high and may be called a dwarf Golden Glow. Fine for border planting, and at the same time excellent for cutting. Aug.-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-gratissima. A good ochre-yellow variety with flowers like wild sunflowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ 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. \$I.50 each, \$I2.50 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.
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 Io, $\$ 35$ 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.
Rosmondi. Pleasing coral-pink flowers on stems about I to $\mathrm{I} / 2$ feet tall. A very good pink variety. June, July.
Sanglant. (New.) Flowers bright red-a very brilliant color. Good grower. I to $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
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 $I 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Virginal. A pure white Heuchera with manyflowered sprays about I foot long. June, July.
All Heuchera, except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10,

HYPERICUM fragile. St. John's-wort. A very good plant for the rock-garden. Has fine, attractive leaves and yellow flowers like large glowing sunbursts with glittering yellow centers. I ft. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100.

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 $10, \$ 35$ per roo.

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 1oo.

LAMIUM maculatum. Dead Nettle. A variegated Nettle with deep purple flowers. Valued for foliage chiefly. Io in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
LAVANDULA, Munstead Variety. Lavender. (New.) Quite an improvement over the old variety, being more decorative and a much better grower. Flowers very fragrant when dried in bunches. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
LINARIA æquitriloba. Pale mauve. 2 in. June. See Rock-Garden.
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, \$65 per ioo.
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. Looks well near streams or ponds. $31 / 2$ to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
MENTHA requieni. Requien Mint. Lovely little plant that is especially useful for flagstone work. Grows very low, forming a dense carpet like a dark fragrant moss. Also useful for rock-gardens. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro.
MENZIESIA (Dabœcia) polifolia. Usually planted with heather. Dark green, glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ July-Oct. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ENOTHERA glabra. Sundrops. The showy yellow flowers contrast beautifully with the bright reddish brown foliage. Very pretty for edging delphiniums or Madonna lilies. 2 ft . June, July.
OMPHALODES verna. A trailing, creeping plant with intense blue forget-me-not-like flowers on loose spikes. Excellent in shady locations. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
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 10.

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

## 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 Io, $\$ 35$ per Ioo.

## 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 IO.
-, Ethel Sweet. (New.) A very distinct cherrypink with big black blotch 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. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 1 .
-, May Queen. Double-flowering. Attractive variety with orange-scarlet flowers on 2 to $21 / 2$-foot stem. A compact grower; early and free flowering. May, June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-, Perry's White. Purest white. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-, 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.
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 . $\$$ I each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .

## Phlox decussata

Border Gem. A beautiful novelty with large trusses of deep violet-blue flowers. Very attractive and an outstanding color. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). Crimson-red with dark eye. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
Enchantress. Large trusses of bright salmon-pink flowers, with dark red eyes. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Fire Glow. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, with dark center. Large trusses; strong habit. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Homeland (Deutschland). This variety has large trusses of brilliant dark orange-red flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Mrs. Scholten. Dark salmon-pink flowers in enormous pyramidal spikes. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.


Phlox Arendsi Hybrids

## 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 10.
Evangeline. A very rich salmon-pink, similar to Elizabeth Campbell. 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 io.
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.
Margaret Gavin Jones. An improved variety with large pink flowers and a bright carmine eye. A very beautiful novelty of great merit. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ${ }^{\prime}$ io.
Morgenrood. Blooms a very striking red-certainly an excellent addition to this color class. Free flowering. Medium height. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for I .
Paul Hoffman. Dark green foliage; flowers of a particular carmine color with darker center. 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 10 .
Selma. Large trusses of very beautiful pink flowers with cherry-red eyes. Very good grower. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

PHLOX suffruticosa, Schneelawine. Large pyramidal trusses of snow-white flowers. Very beautiful. 21/2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.

## Rutherford, N. J. Hardy Herbaceous Plants



Potentilla, Panorama

## Phlox, Arendsi Hybrids

These are hybrids between $P$. canadensis and varieties of $P$. decussata. They flower early in spring, and when cut back several times during the summer they will continue to bloom until fall. This "Everblooming Phlox" is a worthy asset to any border, being very floriferous, and, on account of its low height (about I foot) and spreading nature, it is very useful for edging herbaceous borders or in solid beds of one color, to create a magnificent mass effect.
Emmy. Lilac with dark lilac eye. 50 cts. each, $\$_{4.50}$ for 10 .
Hanna. Bright pink with a purple sheen. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4 . j 0$ for 10.
Hilda. White, suffused with lilac; pink eye. 50 cts. each, $\$_{4}$.50 for 10.
Louise. Pale lilac with a light carmine eye. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Marianne. Dark bluish violet. 5oc. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## Phlox maculata, Alpha

A novelty of the greatest merit. Entirely different from any Phlox now on the market. The flower-spikes are long and pyramidal, about one-third the total height, instead of forming a truss. The flowers are brilliant pink. Very beautiful. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .

## Phlox subulata

Moerheimi. Plants forming low bushes with beautiful carmine flowers. 4 to 6 in . May.
Sensation. Flowers are of a lovely pink with a darker center. 4 to 6 in. May.
The Bride. A very strong grower with masses of white flowers with pink eyes. 4 to 6 in . May.

Above are 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana speciosa rosea. Tall, branching spikes with flowers of a fine rose-pink. Excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.

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 $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
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 100.
POTENTILLA Hybrids. Cinquefoil. The doubleflowering hy-brids 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 flowers, tinged yellow like little double roses.
Fairy Queen. Clear yellow. Charming double flowers.
Hamlet. Dark crimson. Double.
Panorama. Orange, striped. Double.
Van Dyck. Yellow, striped red. Double.
Yellow Queen. A very good, double pure yellow variety.
All varieties, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100
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 hard to secure in perennials. I ft. April, May. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
RUDBECKIA, Golden Globe. A low-growing Golden Glow, with double golden yellow flowers on upright stems. Very useful for the border. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
SAXIFRAGA cotyledon pyramidalis. Encrusted variety producing great pyramids of white flowers, spotted with pink, on spikes about 2 feet long. June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
umbrosa. London Pride. Fine for the rock-garden and edgings in half-shady places. Pinkish white flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 in .50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
SEDUM hybridum. A lovely hybrid of creeping habit, forming dense mats of rosette-like appearance. Dark green foliage with red stems. A fine groundcover. Yellow flowers. 4 to 5 in . May-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
kamtschaticum variegatum. A variegated variety of Kamtschaticum with orange flowers. Showy in the rock-garden. 6 to 9 in. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$_{3}$ for 10 .
nicæense (altissimum). Greenish yellow. 6 in. July. See Rock-Garden.
SIDALCEA. Prairie Mallow. This beautiful perennial is not known well enough. It forms bushes about 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ 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:
Monarch. Spikes of large, rich rosy crimson, semidouble flowers in August. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mr. Lindberg. An excellent variety with dark rubyred flowers somewhat later than Nimmerdor. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Nimmerdor. Fine saucer-shaped flowers of delicate salmon-rose. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Scarlet Beauty. A rare and beautiful plant that produces deep amaranth-pink flower-spikes in abundance. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.


Veronica Teucrium rupestris, Heavenly Blue

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek. Among the best plants for the rock-garden. They grow well in a dry location and do not require very rich soil. The fleshy leaves form rosettes of gray-green and sometimes brownish red. Flowering stems about 4 to 8 inches high rise from the center of the rosettes. July, Aug. We can offer the following varieties: Browni. Very distinct, with dark green foliage tipped brown. Flowers red. Of great value in the rockery.
Doellianum. Small, hairy rosettes of pale green leaves. Stems 4 to 6 inches high, with bright red flowers.
Pomelli. Leaves with brown-red tips.
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 10, $\$ 40$ per ioo.

TRITOMA, Royal Standard. Torch Lily. A distinct novelty with strong spikes of flowers having the lower half bright yellow and the upper part a rich scarlet. A very good grower and free bloomer. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Oct. $\$_{I}$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .

## 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, Earliest of All. Early, free flowering; light orange-yellow variety. Blooms before other varieties. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.

Trollius europæus. European Globe Flower. Large, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers, I to $I^{1 / 2}$ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. This is the common old-fashioned popular variety. 2 ft . May, June.
-, 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

TUNICA saxifraga flore-pleno. A very double form with showy and good-sized rosy pink flowers. 6 in . July-Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ 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.
Veronica filiformis. A rapid-growing ground-cover with intense green foliage and tiny pale blue flowers. Very useful for covering rocks and also good in the rock-garden. 2 to 4 in . June, July.
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.
V. 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

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


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. $21 / 2$ 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 at right.
Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Ball of Snow. An improvement on The Pearl, with fuller and more perfect flowers that are excellent for cutting. II/2 ft . June-Sept. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\mathrm{SI}_{5}$ per ioo.
-, Perry's White. Grows $21 / 2$ feet high, covered with a mass of white flowers in June and July. Fine cut-flower.
-, The Pearl. The double, pure white fowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. Good cut-flower variety. 2 ft . June-Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, $\$$ IJ per 100.
tomentosa. Woolly Varrow. 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
ACT EA rubra. Flowers white; berries bright red. A very showy variety. Actæas love shady places. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. 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 fi.--pl. Double yellow flowers about I4 days later than $A$. amurensis. I ft . See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
EGOPODIUM Podograria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. I ft. See Rock-Garden.
ETHEOPAPPUS pulcherrimus. Pink. 2 to 3 ft . July. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ıo.
ATHIONEMA 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 io.

Æthionema persicum. Deep rose. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 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 so.
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 ro .
ALSTRGEMERIA aurantiaca. Peruvian Lily. Yellow. 3 ft . June-Sept. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ALTHAA 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 mo, $\$$ I 5 per 1oo.
Allegheny Mammoth.' Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for ro, $\${ }^{5} 5$ per roo.
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.
saxatiie citrinum. Floriferous. Sulphur-yellow flowers. Ift. May.
-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 ioo.
-, 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 $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, \$35 per 100 .
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 Io.
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 heary 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.
-, 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 Norelties. 35 cts . each, $\$_{3}$ for 10.
-, 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 fowers, tinted pink. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10 .
--, 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.
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 1o, $\$ 25$ per roo.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Delicately colored fowers; excellent plants for the border, rockery, and for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
alpina. Blue. 6 to Io in. April, May. See RockGarden.


Anemone Japonica Hybrids
Aquilegia cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Blue-and-white. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. 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.
Skinneri. Mexican Columbine. Greenish yellow, with long red spurs.
vulgaris nivea grandiflora. White. See RockGarden.

ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. Pure white. 5 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
-fl.-pl. A double form of the preceding. See RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$_{3}$ for 10.
-rosea. A light pink form of the single variety. 5 in. April, May. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4 \cdot 50$ for 10.
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Great Bearberry. An attractive little trailing evergreen plant with pretty deep green leares. 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.
ARISÆMA triphyllum. Indian Turnip; Jack-in-thePulpit. Interesting native plant, with curious green and brown flowers followed by showy red berries in early fall. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30 cts each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per moo. Five plants at the Io rate, and 25 plants at the Ioo 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 io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
montana. Mountain Sandwort. White. 4 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
verna cæspitosa. Moss Sandwort. All summer. See Rock-Garden.
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 .
frigida. Mountain Fringe. Silvery leaves, flowers creamy white. 8 to 12 in. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
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.
Silver King. White leaves. 3 ft . June, July.
Stelleriana. Old Woman. Foliage deeply cut, silvery white. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Chocolate-brown and greenish purple. 9 in. May. See Woodland Plants.

ASCLEPIAS 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 100.

## Aster <br> 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, Acris. Very early. Lavender-blue. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. 5 to 10 in . May, June. See Rock-Garden.
-albus. Pure white. See Rock-Garden.
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. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
-versicolor. Compact trusses of light pink flowers and dainty small foliage. 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
diplostephioides Leichtlini. Very attactive, floriferous, and a good grower. Mauve flowers with yellow disk. I ft. June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per ioo.
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. Illustrated on page 17 .
Goldflake. Pretty yellow flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
hybridus luteus (solidago). New variety with small bright yellow flowers in clusters. Exceedingly graceful, like a very refined, feathery golden-rod. Especially lovely for cutting.
Mauve Cushion. Delicate mauve, silvery white reflection. 9 in. End of Oct.--Nov. See RockGarden.
novæ-angliæ. New England Aster. Purple flowers. 4 to 5 ft. Sept.
-, Barr's Pink. Pink. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1o. Illustrated on page 17 .
-, Mrs. S. T. Wright. Large, rosy purple flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-, Ryecroft Purple. Large, rich blue-purple flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
novi-belgi, Anita Ballard. Fine delicate blue. $41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 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. Illustrated on page 17 .
-, Brightest and Best. Semi-double flowers forming pyramidal bushes. Brilliant dark rose. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct.
-, Brussels. Large, single flowers of pale lavender. Vigorous habit. A good variety for mass planting. 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Capitaine. Good-sized, light lavender-blue flowers. 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct.
-, Feltham Blue. Dark blue. One of the most popular varieties. 3 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-, F. W. Burbridge. Large; pinkish lavender. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept.

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


Aster novi-belgi, Glory of Colwall. Double; delicate lilac-blue flowers of great substance and size. One of the finest. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Joan Vaughan. Very beautiful shade of soft blue; large flowers. 4 to 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.
-, Mme. Carroy. Bluish lavender. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties.
-, Mother of Pearl. Single, large flowers of a pale soft mauve, with silvery shade. A strong-branching variety. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct.
-, Mrs. McCudden. Branching habit. Crowded sprays of circular, soft mauve flowers. Very fine. 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, October Dawn. Lilac and mauve. Very charming. 2 ft . Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-, Queen Mary. Blue. A very distinct and exceedingly handsome new sort. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept., Oct. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-, Robert Parker. Light blue. Fine for cutting. 5 to 6 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, St. Egwin. Densely branched, with very showy pink flowers; fine for cutting. 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-, Sunset. Soft rose-pink flowers. 4 ft . Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, White Climax. (New.) Like Climax, except in color, which is pure white. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-, 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 .


Astilbe, Gloria

Aster, Sam Banham. Resembling the well-known Climax in every respect except color, which is pure white. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. Illustrated on page 17.
Shorti. Long, graceful sprays of azure-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
subcæruleus. Flowers bright mauve. I ft. June, July.
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, $\$ 7$ for 10.
astilboides. Dense spikes of white fiowers. 2 to 3 ft .
Avalanche. Pure snow-white flowers on long spikes. Excellent for forcing.
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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . See illustration.
Gloria Superba. A big improvement on above variety. A better shade of brilliant dark pink. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Granat. Unusual, dark crimson flowers in strong, divided spikes. One of the finest Astilbes. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
grandis rosea magnifica. (New.) Pure pink. 4 ft . Late July. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Gruno. Salmon-pink. 4 ft . See Novelties. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Juno. Pyramidal sprays of bright pink color. 3 ft . June, July. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Kriemhilde. Excellent sprays of light salmon-color flowers. 3 ft . June, July. 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, $\$ 7$ for io.
Meta Immink. Dense flower-spikes of a delightful pink color. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Mont Blanc. Pure white.
Peach Blossom. Light pink flowers. Erect. I to 3 ft .
Prof. van der Wielen. Pure white. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Queen Alexandra. Deeper pink flowers than Peach Blossom.
Queen Alexandra Superba. Longer sprays of a brighter pink color than Queen Alexandra. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . June. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
Rhineland. Bright crimson flower-spikes shaded with salmon.
Rubin. Deep crimson-pink flowers.
Salland. Stems of a fine red color. A decorative novelty. 5 to 6 ft . Red flowers. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Vesta. Lilac-rose. $2^{1 / 2}$ to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
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.
The Queen. Red flowers. Strong grower. 6 in. April, May.
All Aubrietias, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100

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

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.
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 Daviđi, Pink Pearl. Lavender-pink. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept. See N゙orelties. 75 cts . each.
-superba. Blue-lilac. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for Io, \$65 per 100 .
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. Ift. 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.
garganica. Wonderful rock- and wall-plant with trailing habit. Clear deep blue flowers with white eye. 6 in. July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.


Campanula Medium


Centaurea dealbata. See page 20
Campanula glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage, covered with globular, dark blue flowers. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
lactiflora. Large heads of milk-white-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
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 io.
-Moerheimi. Large, double white flowers. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-, Telham Beauty. Large, single blue flowers. $21 / 2$ 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, Juiy.
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.


Cerastium tomentosum

CENTAUREA dealbata. Hardheads; Knapweed. Deep pink. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. See illustration, page 19.
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.
-albus. 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 . Flower-head
June, July.

Cephalaria tatarica. Large sulphur-yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft . June, July.
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 Larpentæ. See Rock-Garden.
CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Siberian Wallflower. Brilliant orange. I ft. May to midsummer. See RockGarden.
CHELONE 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: Large-flowering, Pompon, Button, and Single-flowering sorts.
The varieties described here 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 12 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, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 18$ per 100

## Large-flowering Chrysanthemums

Belle Mauve. Pale mauve-pink. End of Oct.
Boston. Orange-bronze. Bushy. Oct. 20.
Chrysolora. Yellow; large flower. Bushy. Oct. 20.
Comoleta. Yellow. Medium height. Oct. 20.
Delmar. Light rose flower. Medium height. Oct. 20.
Fee Parisienne. Deep old-rose. Oct. 20.
Firelight. Bright red. Oct. 20.
Goacher's Bronze. Bronzy reddish yellow. Bushy. Oct. 20.
Helios. Golden bronze. Bushy. Oct. 25.
La Garonne. Rose and buff color. Oct. 20.
Lillian Doty. Pink shading to flesh. High. Oct. 25.
Lucifer. Blood-red, with touch of yellow. Oct. 25 .
Mrs. Henry F. Vincent. Orange tinted bronze. High. Oct. 15.
Nellie Blake. Deep orange. Strong grower. Oct. 20.
Normandie. Cream-white, yellow center. Oct. io.
Oconto. Large; white. High. Oct. Io.
Pauline Wilcox. Bronze. Medium. Oct. 30.
Petit Louis. Rose-pink with bronze center. High. Oct. 25.
Provence. Pale rose. Medium. Oct. 20.
Red Doty. Dark red. Bushy. Oct. 20.
Tasiva. White. Dwarf and bushy. Oct. 10.

Tints of Gold. Yellow. Oct. 20.
White Doty. Pure white, cream center. Oct. 20.
Yellow Doty. Large; orange-yellow. High. Oct. 25.
Zelia. Old-gold. Bushy. Oct. 20.

## Pompon Varieties

Adironda. Light bronze. Oct. 20.
Anna L. Moran. Bronze with yellow. Medium. Bushy. Oct. I5.
Captain Cook. Dark rose, brownish center. High. Oct. 30.
Fairy Queen. Large; light pink. High. Oct. I5.
Frances Huckvale. Pink, with champagne center. High. Oct. 25.
Globe d'Or. Canary-yellow. Oct. 20.
Harvest Moon. Pure golden. Low. Oct. I5.
Idolf. Salmon-pink. Oct. 20.
Juliana. Fine yellow. Good grower. Oct. 20.
Mrs. H. Harrison. Light lavender. Large. Oct. I5.
Nellie. Golden yellow. High. Bushy. Oci. 25.
Old Homestead. Pink. Bushy. Oct. 25.
Philadelphia. Clear pink. Oct. 30.
Sidney Mitchell. Orange-yellow. Oct. 25.
Uvalda. Large; white. Strong grower. Oct. I5.
Viola. Violet-purple; small flower. Oct. 30.

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POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See page 20

## Button Chrysanthemums

Baby. Clear yellow. Oct. 25.
Bright Eyes. Blush white, orange center. Oct. 20.
Golden Crest. Golden. Oct. 25.
Little Dot. Small; brown shade. Oct. 30.
Metzi. Yellow with red center. Oct. io.
Minta. Flesh-pink with brownish center. Oct. 20.
Model of Perfection. White. Free flowering. Oct. 20.
Ouray. Dark mahogany-brown. Bushy. Oct. 20.
Skibo. Small; yellow. Oct. 20.
White Midget. Pure white. Oct. 30.

## Single-flowering Varieties

Alice Howell. A fine orange-yellow. Oct. 20.
Araby. White. Oct. 30.
Golden Sun. Golden yellow. Oct. 30.
Good Red. Dark red, yellow center. Nov. 5.
Gypsy Girl. An attractive orange-scarlet. Oct. 30.
Julia. Wine-color. Nov. I.
Kitty Riches. Pink, compact flowers. Oct. 20.
Mirs. Calvin Coolidge. Brilliant crimson. Oct. 20.
Mrs. Max Behr. Golden bronze. Oct. 20.
Mrs. Roberts. Deep rose-pink. Oct. 25.
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Beautiful salmon-pink. Medium. Nov. 5 .
Roupel Beauty. Purplish red. Nov. 5.
Ruth C. Dennison. Yellow. Nov. $5 \cdot$
Summer Gold. Golden yellow. Oct. 10.
CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Daisy. White. slightly tinged rose or lilac. I to $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Sept.- }}$ Nov. See Rock-Garden and illustration.
coccineum. See Pyrethrum.
Coreanum. White. Oct. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Leucanthemum, Alaska. A decided improvement on the original, of pure glistening white. Very free flowering and in bloom all summer and fall.
maximum, K ing Edward. Large; vigorous; white flowers. 2 ft . Flowers all summer.

Chrysanthemum arcticum

Chrysanthemum maximum, Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell. Perfect, large flowers. Continuous bloomer.
-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. I 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. \$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.
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 10.
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 10.
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 I6 in. June. See Woodiland Plants.
CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Pure white. 8 to io in. May, June. S e e Rock-Gardens. Single crowns, $I_{5}$ cts. each, Si. 20 for io, Sio 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 Io, \$I5 per ioo.
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 $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. Pale rose. 6 to 9 in. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.


Border of Hardy Delphiniums

CYNANCHUM acuminatifolium. See Vincetoxicum japonicum.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower. Rosy purple. I ft. May, June. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100.
parviflorum. Small Yellow Lady's Slipper. Yellow. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100.
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 $10, \$ 35$ per 100.

DAPHNE Cneorum. Rose-pink. See Rock-Garden. 8 to 10 in., \$I each, \$9 for Io; io to I2 in., \$I.50 each, $\$ 13.50$ for $10 ;{ }^{12}$ to 15 in., $\$ 2.25$ each, $\$ 20$ for Io; I5 to 16 in.. $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 27.50$ 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. \$I. 50 each.
Andrew Carnegie. Deep maure, overlaid with silvery blue; white eye. Semi-double. \$r.50 each.
Capri. A clear sky-blue-best of its color. SI 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.
Glory. Mauve, shaded rose. See Novelties. \$2 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. \$r. 50 each.
Lady Ravensworth. Pure blue with black eye. Very large individual fowers placed regularly in symmetrical, tall spikes. \$I.50 each.

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. Si each.
Moerheimei. 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." \$I each, \$9 for 10.
Mrs. Shirley. Lilac-mauve. See Novelties. $\$ 2.50$ each.
Mrs. Townley-Parker. Sky-blue. See Novelties. \$2 each.
Queen Wilhelmina. Sky-blue; single; tall. \$i 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. \$I.50 each.
The Alake. Large, semi-double flowers. The outer petals are intense dark blue, inside violet. \$r.50 each.
The Bishop. Royal blue, white center. 5 ft . See Novelties. \$3.50 each.
Wrexham Strain, Mixed Colors. See Novelties. \$2 each.
Belladonna. A fine light blue form of Formosum.
Bellamosum. This is a dark blue form of the popular Belladonna.
formosum. Dark biue, white center. Hardy and free flowering.
grandiflorum chinense (chinense). Gentian-blue. See Rock-Garden.
grandiflorum chinense alba. Pure white. See RockGarden.
Delphinium Hybrids. The choice hybrids range from the palest to the deepest blues; the flowers are 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 12 in . high. May, June.
arenarius. White or light pink, 5 to 8 in. JulySept. See Rock-Garden.

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


Dianthus or Hardy Pinks
Dianthus Arvernensis Pink. Forms dense tufts on which appear small pink flowers. A very good variety for the rock-garden. 4 in . May-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
barbatus. Sweet William. In separate colors: Red, White, and Rose. 2 ft . 30 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 , \$i5 per 100.
barbatus, Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per 100 .
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.
fragrans. A very fragrant variety. Soft pink flowers. Very floriferous. 8 to 10 ft . July, Aug.
glacialis neglectus (neglectus). Glacier Pink. Pink. 3 to 4 in. See Rock-Garden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per 100.
graniticus. Crimson. 4 to 5 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
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.

## Hybrid Hardy Pinks

Abbotsford. Deep crimson, marked with white. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Carmen. Light pink. See Rock-Garden.

## HYBRID HARDY PINKS, continued

Furst Bismarck. Rich reddish pink. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Grenadin. Bright scarlet, on stems $11 / 2$ 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.
Mothers. A very beautiful, pure white, double Carnation. Early flowering. 8 to 10 in . May, June.
Napoleon III. A very choice double-flowering variety, having dark crimson flowers. I to $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. 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. I ft. 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 I/2 ft. April-June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , \$35 per ioo.
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 and intensely aromatic. If a lighted match is held for an instant at the base of the flower spike on a still, close evening the flame will crackle up the entire length of the stem. These plants are very permanent and love to be left alone when once established. Both varieties are showy and most attractive. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts. each $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-ruber. Rosy purple, with deeper colored veins. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
DODECATHEON MEADIA. Shooting Star. Also called American Cyclamen. Flowers rose, shading to white. 12 to $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$. May, June. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.


## Rutherford, N. J.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes. As a class, they are biennial but ambigua and lanata are likely to survive several years.
ambigua. The flowers are yellow, marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft . An attractive variety for cutting and makes a good companion for the lighter delphiniums. 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 100 .
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. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
magnificum. Very attractive with large yellow flowers on stiff stems. Useful for cut-flowers. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. White flowers in spring. See Novelties and RockGarden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Conefiower. Without doubt one of the most interesting hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers 4 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.
EPIGEA repens. Trailing Arbutus. Rose-color. 2 to 4 in. April, May. See Woodland Plants and Rock-Garden.


Foxglove (Digitalis)


Doronicum
ECHINOPS Ritro. Globe Thistle. The flowers are metallic blue, and the foliage is thistle-like. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
sphærocephalus. An interesting plant with thistlelike, large, globular heads of bluish white, attractive flowers. 4 ft . July-Sept.

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 10 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 10, $\$ 25$ 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. $\$ 5$ to $\$_{\text {Io }}$ 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.
Tetralix. Bell Heather. A compact, silver-gray variety. 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.
-hirsuta (tomentosa). Woolly Heather. Midseason. Low, compact growth. Foliage soft gray. Flowers purple. 4 to 7 in.
—rubra. A red-Aowering variety of Vulgaris. I ft. July.
-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 io.
ERINUS alpinus. Rosy purple. 6 in. April-June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.

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.
epithymoides (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


## Rutherford, N. J.

## 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, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. Ift.
Asplenium trichomanes. Maidenhair Spleenwort.
$\dagger$ Dennstædtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilobula). Hay-scented Fern. I5 to 18 in.
Dryopteris cristata (Adiantum cristatum). Crested Wood Fern. I ft.
$\dagger$ Filix-mas (Lastrea Filix-mas). Male Fern. 15 to 18 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. 15 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 io in.
Polystichum acrostichoides (Aspidium acrostichoides). Christmas Fern. I ft.
Woodsia obtusa. 6 to I2 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 I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft .
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 10.
undulata media. Green leaves, with purple flowers. July, Aug.
-media variegata. Purplish mauve. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
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, $\$ \mathrm{I}_{5}$ per 100.
Lady Rolleston. Yellow. May-Nov. II/2 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 $21 / 2$ 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 IO .

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.


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. \$I. 50 each.
Andrewsi. Closed or Bottle Gentian. Blue. I $1 / 2$ to 2 ft . Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden.
tibetica. Himalayan Gentian. A robust, upright grower, with large leaves and small whitish flowers. I2 to I5 in. June, July.
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.
sanguineum. Blood-red. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug. See Rock-Garden.
All Geraniums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
GERBERA Jamesoni. Transvaal, or Barberton Daisy. Spikes 12 to 18 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 waim greenhouse it will continue to bloom all winter. If left outside, it should have a winter protection of leaves and decomposed manure. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Hybrids. Same as above in mixed colors. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .


Helianthemum. See page 29
GEUM coccineum. Intense scarlet. I ft. June-Aug See Rock-Garden.
-, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. Dark red. 2 ft. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden.
Fire Opal. Glowing scarlet flowers, with deep orange sheen. 2 ft . June, July. See Novelties and RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Heldreichi. Orange. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 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. 12 to $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$. 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 100 .

## Grasses

Arundo Donax. Great Reed. I5 ft. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
—variegata. Leaves striped. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ tor 10.
Elymus glaucus. Blue Lyme Grass. Has narrow, glaucous silvery foliage. 3 ft .
Festuca glauca. A pretty dwarf grass, with tufts of fine, bluish green foliage. Ift.
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 .
-variegatus (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, $\$_{\text {I }} 5$ per Ioo.
All Grasses, 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, except where noted
GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. White flowers. Prefers dry
 for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
Bristol Fairy. White. 2 to 3 ft . Summer. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for $10, \$ 65$ per 100.
Ehrlei. A new, double white variety: $2 \mathrm{I} / 2$ 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.
-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 io, $\$ 40$ per ioo. repens. White or pale rose. 6 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden.


Great Reed Grass (Arundo Donax)

## Rutherford, N. J.

HELENIUM autumnale, Gartensonne. Flowers brilliant golden yellow with velvety brown center. 2 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
-rubrum. A 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ 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.
HELIANTHEMUM. Sun Rose. Evergreen or halfevergreen plant. 8 to I 2 in . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
Ball of Fire. Double; red. See Rock-Garden.
Bride. White. See Rock-Garden.
citrinum. Yellow; single. See Rock-Garden.
Croceum. Single; yellow.
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.
multifiora. Orange-pink. See Rock-Garden.
Proceux. White. See Rock-Garden.
rhodanthum (Apenninum roseum). Pink. See Rock-Garden.
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.
scaberrimus, Wolley Dod. Very distinct; deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft . Aug., Sept.
HELIOPSIS scabra excelsa. A robust grower with orange-yellow flowers, turning bright yellow later. The flowers vary from semi to almost double. 3 ft . Middle of July to end of August.
—gratissima. Ochre-yellow. 21/2 ft. July, Aug. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-, 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.
Hybrid, Orange King. Novelty. Big, semi-double flowers of a real fine orange color. 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
HELLEBORUS Hybrids. Various colors. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. \$I each, \$9 for io.
-, Atropurpurea. A variety of above, with brownish red flowers. \$1.50 each.
niger. Christmas Rose. White, sometimes flushed with purple. I ft. Dec.-March. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
HEMEROCALLIS, Aureole. Golden yellow. A very early-blooming variety. 3 ft . May-July.


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

Hemerocallis citrina. Large flowers of lemon-yellow or pale sulphur-yellow; very fragrant. Leaves large. Tall-growing 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.
-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, $\$ 1.25$
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.

HESPERIS matronalis. Sweet Rocket. Sweet-scented white and pink flowers. Very easily grown. 2 ft. May, June.
—nana candidissima. True pure white. 2 ft . May, June.
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. Forces 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
sanguinea alba. White, tinted. See Rock-Garden.
—, La Perle. Dark red. II/2 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-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
All Heucheras, 35
cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 ,
$\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted.

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


Heuchera sanguinea, Pluie de Feu

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink, and white.
Moscheutos 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 softness 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, provided 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)...... \$0 30 \$2 oo $\$$ I8 00 Extra-strong plants (mixed).. $50 \quad 450 \quad 3500$ 2-yr.-old plants (separate colors)...................... 35 3 oo 2500

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 10.
fragile. Yellow. I ft. July, Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Moserianum. Gold Flower. Golden yellow, crimson stamens. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.

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.
Snowflake. Pure white. 2 ft . April, May. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Rose-color. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 roo.
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 I/2 ft. July-Sept.
LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. Edelweiss. 5 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , \$25 per ioo.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 30
cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $\mathbf{1 0}$, $\$ 18$ per 100. Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety.

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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100.
Batemanniæ. Pale orange-red. 2 ft . July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10, $\$ 30$ 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 100.
--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 I .
Carolinianum. Resembles L. superbum, but daintier, with slender stems and orange flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5.50$ for 10, $\$ 45$ per 100.
Croceum. Orange. 3 ft . June, July. See RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for io, $\$ 65$ per ioo.
Dauricum. Flowers upright, scarlet. Resembles L. philadelphicum. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for IO, $\$ 20$ per IOO.


Lilium regale

Elegans (Thunbergianum). Orange-red, slightly spotted purplish black, anthers red. 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red spotted purplish black, red anthers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Rock-Garden. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ 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 $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
-, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot, with dark spots See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100.
--, 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. 75 c . each, $\$ 7$ for Io.
Henryi. Rich golden yellow, lightly spotted brown. Often reaches a height of 6 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for 10 .
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 10, $\$ 25$ 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. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Sargentiæ. Blooms about two to three weeks later than L. regale. Flowers long and funnel-shaped, milkwhite with a golden yellow throat and externally a deep reddish brown. Strong grower. Delightfully fragrant. 3 to 5 ft . July, Aug. \$I. 25 each, \$I2 for Io.
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 io, $\$ 45$ per 100 .
-rubrum. Fragrant deep red flowers with green stripe at base; anthers red. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .
Superbum. Bright reddish orange flowers, shaded yellow and spotted purplish brown at base. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, \$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 10 , \$20 per ioo.
-fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black; double, showy flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
-Fortunei. Rich, orange-colored flowers, spotted crimson-brown. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
-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, $\$ 9$ 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.
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 is 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, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
dalmatica. Large, bright yellow flowers, borne at the tops of the branches in a long, loose spike. 3 to 4 ft . June-Sept.
LINUM perenne. Blue. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Aug. See RockGarden.
-album. White. I1/2 ft. May-Aug. See RockGarden.
LITHOSPERMU M, Heavenly Blue. Gromwell. Sky blue. 4 in. June-Sept. See Novelties and RockGarden. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10, $\$ 65$ per 100 .
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. $21 / 2$ 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 100 . 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 flowers shaped like a big blazing Maltese Cross. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
Viscaria splendens. German Catchfly. Rose-pink to crimson flowers in fine clusters on erect stems. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-splendens fl.-pl. Crimson, double-flowered variety. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for IO, $\$ 40$ per Ioo.
LYSIMACHIA (Steironema) ciliata. Fringed Loosestrife. Dainty yellow flowers with dark bronzy foliage. 2 ft . July, Aug.
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 $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
Salicaria 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 . June-Sept.
MAZUS rugosus. Violet-blue. 3 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100.
MEGASEA, Athlete. Pink. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
cordifolia. Light pink. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Rock-Garden.



Lychnis Viscaria splendens fl.-pl.
Megasea, Distinction. Rosy purple. See Rock-Garden. giganteum. Rich rose. See Rock-Garden.
Leichtlini. Rose-color. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
lingulata rosea. Pink. I to 2 ft . June, July. See Rock-Garden.
speciosa atropurpurea. Purplish red. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June. See Rock-Garden.
All Megaseas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
MENTHA Requieni. Mint. Levely little plant. See Rock-Garden and Novelties. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
rotundifolia variegata. Variegated Round-leaved Mint. Purplish flowers; aromatic foliage. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
MENZIESIA (Dabœcia) polifolia. Purple. $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{I} / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. 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. IT/2 ft. May, June. See Woodland Plants and RockGarden.
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 mcister 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.
All Montbretias, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10, $\$ 12$ per 100
MUEHLENBECKIA nana. Small dark green leaves. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

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


MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. Pale blue. 8 in. May, June. See RockGarden.
scorpioides semperflorens (palustris semperflorens). This variety remains in flower a long time; color 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 10, \$25 per 100 .
EENOTHERA fruticosa. Sundrops. Showy yellow flowers $\mathrm{I} / 2$ 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 RockGarden.
OROBUS roseus pallidus. 2 to 3 ft . July. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, \$I5 per 100, \$i20 per iooo.

## 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 Novelties 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 10, $\$ 35$ per roo.

## 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 pcts 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 Io.
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. $2^{1 / 2}$ to 3 ft . May, June. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Lightness. Pleasing soft rose-color; ruffled petals.
Mahogany. Carmine-purple. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. See Novelties. 35 cts each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot. Improved Marie Louise.
Olympia. Double-flowering variety. Still a novelty. Very floriferous. Color, rich scarlet. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
Orange Queen. (New.) One of the very finest dark orange shades.
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

Aimée Moret. Large, copper-red flowers, with purple eye.
Albion. Pure white with a faint red eye.
Antonin Mercier. Large; lilac with pure white center.
Baron von Dedem. Large trusses and scarlet-blood-red flowers. Illustrated on page 39 .
B. Comte. Rich satiny amaranth flowers.

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 io.
Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large trusses.
Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). Crimson-red, darker eye. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10. Illustrated on page 39.
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.
Europa. Snow-white with carmine-red band. Very large, compact trusses.
Fiancée. Pure white. One of the best. Very strong grower. Illustrated on page 39 .
Fire Glow. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with darker center. See Novelties. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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.
General van Heutz. Enormous flowers of salmon-red with white eye.
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. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for ro. Illustrated on page 39.

Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink. Dwarf habit. Illustrated on page 39.
Karl Foerster. Orange-red. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ 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 fiowers. 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for s .
Morgenrood. (New.) Red. See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mrs. Ethel Prichard. (New.) Clear rose-mauve. 3 ft . 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; very early.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. (New.) Soft pink without eye. Illustrated on page 39.
Mrs. Scholten. (New.) Dark salmon-pink flowers. See Novelties. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for ro.
Nicolas Flamel. Large scarlet-red flowers with purple eye.
Nordlicht. Very large trusses of carmine-pink, with a distinct carmine eye. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for ro.
Panthéon. Clear deep pink, with faint center.
Professor Went. Brilliant amaranth. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

Rijnstroom. Deep pink. See illustration on page 39.
Selma. (New.) Pink, cherry-red eye. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro.
Tapis Blanc. Undoubtedly the finest of all dwarf white Phloxes. Flowers snow-white, of enormous size.
Thor. Rich salmon-pink with deep crimson eye. Illustrated on page 39.
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.


Physalis Francheti. See page 38


Physostegia virginiana grandiflora

## 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.
-Laphami, Perry's Variety. Lilac-blue. ift. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per 100.
-lilacina. Soft lilac. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100.
Ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red. I to $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. See Rock-Garden.
Pilosa splendens. Lilac-rose. I ft. May. See RockGarden.
Subulata. Moss Pink. Pink. 3 to 6 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
—alba. White. See Rock-Garden.
-, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
--lilacina. Light blue. See Rock-Garden.
-, Newery Seedling. Pale mauve. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-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 . JuneAug.
Digitalis (lævigatus Digitalis). Long purple-white spikes, with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. glaber. Violet-purple; bluish green leaves. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.
PETASITES japonica gigantea. See Novelties. \$I each, \$9 for 10.
PHYSALIS Alkekengi. I to 2 ft . See Novelties. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Bunyardi. 3 ft . See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
Francheti. Chinese Lantern Plant. Blooming in early summer, the fruit assumes its orange color in autumn. 2 ft . April, May. See illustration, page 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 12 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden. See illustration.
-speciosa. A tall-growing variety with much better rose-color flower-spikes than Virginiana. Good for cutting. $3^{1 / 2}$ to 4 ft . June-Aug.
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.
PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Blue Leadwort. One of the finest dwarf, spreading plants for the rockery and for the border. Deep blue flowers. Very attractive in the fall because of the reddish brown leaves. 6 to i2 in. Aug., Sept. See Rock-Garden.
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May Apple; Wild Mandrake. White flowers; yellow fruit. I $1 / 2$ 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.
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.


HARDY PHLOX. See page 37
${ }_{5}$ Commander-in-Chief

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.
tridentata. Clusters of small white flowers. Suitable for ground-cover, in sunny position. I ft. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
verna nana. A very fine rock-plant. Compact, lowgrowing, forming dense mats covered with large yellow flowers. Very early. 3 to 4 ft . April, May. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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.
Hamlet. Dark crimson. See Novelties and RockGarden.
Mons. Rouillard. Dark red flowers, edged yellow. I to 2 ft .
Panorama. Orange, striped. See Rock-Garden.
Van Dyck. Yellow, striped red. See Rock-Garden.
Vulcan. Bright red with dark center.
Yellow Queen. Yellow. See Novelties and RockGarden.
All Potentillas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100, except where noted
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. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 40$ per ioo.

Primula cortusoides. Very showy. Produces clusters of small, rosy pink flowers in great profusion. Very early. 6 to 9 in. April, May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
denticulata cachemiriana. Purple. Io to 12 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden. 35c. each. $\$ 3$ for 10.
japonica. Purple-crimson. 9 in. June. See RockGarden.
veris. Yellow, sometimes purplish. 6 to 9 in. April, May. See Rock-Garden.
-elatior aurea grandiflora. A golden yellow variety. 6 to 9 in. May.
-, Giant Munstead's Strain. The yellow flowers are of largest size. A valuable new strain. 6 to 9 in. 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.


## Rutherford, N. J.

Pyrethrum roseum. These plants include all colors from deep red to various shades of rose to pure white. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-, Light Pink. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100. Rutherford. Very double flowers of a wine-red color, lighter toward center. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . June to summer. \$I each, \$9 for 10 .
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 10.
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.
Wilsonii. Double, pure pink flowers, creamy white towards center. SI each, \$9 for 10 .
RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Double Buttercup. Good for border planting. Golden yellow flowers. I ft. May, June.
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. 50 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.
Rayon d'Or. Semi-double, large, deep yellow flowers in great profusion. A tall grower. 4 to 5 ft . July.
speciosa (Newmanni). Dark orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct.
SALVIA azurea grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 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, $\$ 4.50$ fcr 10.
Pitcheri. Blue Meadow Sage. Flowers of deep indigo-blue are produced in great profusion on slender stalks. 3 to 4 feet high. Blooms from August to September when flowers are scarce. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Io, \$25 per Ioo.
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 10. 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.


Rudbeckia purpurea
Scabiosa caucasica alba. Very rare; pure white. 2 to 3 ft. June-Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
japonica. A variety from Japan, with clear blue flowers $I$ to $I \mathbb{L} / 2$ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept.
SEDUM acre. Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Bright yellow. 2 to 3 in. May-July. See Rock-Garden.
Aizoon. Orange-yellow flowers. I ft. July, Aug.
album. White. 2 to 3 in. May-July. See RockGarden.
dasyphyllum. 2 to 3 in. May-July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
hispanicum. Pinkish white. 3 to 4 in. June, July. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Io, \$25 per 100.
kamtschaticum. Golden yellow. 8 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
lydium. Bronze foliage; pinkish flowers. I to 3 in. June. See Rcck-Garden.
maximum hæmatodes. Tall-growing variety with fleshy gray leaves and red flowers. I ft. Aug.
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.
spurium splendens. Creeper. Forms dense mats with bright red flowers. Very attractive. After a light frost plants change to blood-red. 4 to 6 in. Aug.
stoloniferum. Flat trailer; pink. 6 in. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden.
--coccineum (spurium coccineum). Flowers crimson. 6 in. See Rock-Garden.
ternatum. Strong grower with white flowers. 4 to 6 in. Aug.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Sedum, our choice, $\$ 2$

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


Senecio pulcher
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 but chiefly valued for foliage، and the curious "Hen and Chickens" habit of growth. See Rock-Garden.
Acuminatum glaucum. Glaucous rosettes with slightly reddish brown tips.
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 .
arenarium. Elegant little green rosettes.
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. One of the showiest sorts. 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.
tectorum. Broad rosettes, the leaves having reddish brown tips; flowers pale red. I ft.
SENECIO (Ligularia) clivorum. Bright yellow flowers. Decorative large foliage. Prefers wet ground. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
-, Othello. Dark orange. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. 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.

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. 50c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Rosy Gem. Very free flowering; spikes of soft pink color. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July.
Scarlet Beauty. Amaranth-pink. Summer. See Novelties. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. White. 4 to 6 in. May, June. See Rock-Garden.
maritima fl.-pl. White. 6 in. May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per ioo.
Saxifraga. White. 8 in. July, Aug. See RockGarden.
Schafta. Autumn Catchfly. Pink. 4 to 6 in. JuneSept. See Rock-Garden.
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.
SPIREA Aruncus (Aruncus sylvester). Goat's Beard. Beautiful foliage and white flowers. Very vigorous. 3 to 5 ft . June, July.
Filipendula (Filipendula hexapetala). Dropwort. Creamy white. 1 I/2 ft. May, June. See RockGarden.
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 grandiflora 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.


## Rutherford, N. J.

## Hardy Herbace vots

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. Ift. July, Aug. See Rock-Garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 flowers. 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 10 .
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.
grandiflorum. 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


Three Trollius Hybrids
soil which does not lack in moisture. They are perfectly hardy if given protection during the winter with a covering of leaves.
Trollius asiaticus, Earliest of All. Light orange-yellow. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. See Novelties and RockGarden.
europæus. European Globe Flower. Lemon-color. 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.
-, Orange Princess. Extra deep orange. 2 ft . May, June. See Novelties and Rock-Garden.
Goliath. Dark orange. Large flower. 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.
UVULARIA grandiflora. 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.
VERBASCUM, Miss Willmott. Fine, large white flowers on lofty spikes, rising from a rosette of fine gray, velvety foliage. 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.


Thalictrum. See page 43
Veronica 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 10.
-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 $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.
-rupestris Trehani. Brilliant blue. I ft. May, June. See Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 25$ per 100.
-rupestris, Royal Blue. Gentian-blue. I to $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. July.
-rupestris, True Blue. Blue. Io to 12 in. June-Aug. See Novelties and Rock-Garden. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per roo.
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.
VINCETOXICUM japonicum (Cynanchum acuminatifolium). Mosquito Plant. The clusters of white flowers secrete a juice and by this means entrap mosquitoes. $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June.
VIOLA Bosniaca. Rose-pink. 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 io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
pedata. Purple-violet, bright orange center. Early spring. See Woodland Plants.
pubescens. Yellow. 6 to I8 in. See Woodland Plants.
VIOLA, Tufted Pansies. See Rock-Garden.
Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
Jersey Gem. (New.) Pure violet. 6 in. May-Nor. 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 shade of blue. See Rock-Garden.
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.
Souvenir de Mons. Josse. Dark blue. See RockGarden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100. Double English. Violet. See Rock-Garden.
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, S9 for 10.
glauca (angustifolia). The foliage of this variety is very narrow and glaucous green. 3 ft . June, July. All Yuccas, except where noted, 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each,
$\$ 2$ for 10; 3-yr., 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10


Yücca filamentosa

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

## 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 lactifiora
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 colestinum
Euphorbia corollata
Gaillardia, in varisties
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 grandifiora
Primula, in varieties
Pycethrum, in varieties
Rudbeckia, in varieties
Scabiosa caucasica

## -alba

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 POSITIONSAjuga reptans atropurpurea (semishade)
Egopodium Podograria 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
Corastium
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 Serpyilum
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

## Senecio

Spiræa Aruncus
venusta
Stenanthium robustum
Tradescantia virginica
Trollius

## FRAGRANT PLANTS

Anemone sylvestris
Anthericum Liliastrum
Artemisia lactifiora
Asclepias tuberosa
Asperula odorata
Astilbe
Centranthus ruber
Convallaria majalis
Dianthus cæsius
plumarius
superbus
Dictamnus
Funkia
Hemerocallis
Hesperis matronalis
Lavandula
Lathyrus
Lilium auratum and candidum and other lilies

Malva moschata
Mentha
Monarda
Nepeta Mussini
Enothera speciosa
Pæonia
Polemonium
Primula veris
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
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
Cnothera
Pæonia, the best $P$. chinense
Pentstemon
Polemonium
Salvia nemorosa
Scabiosa
Sidalcea
Thymus
Tritoma

## GRASSES FOR CUTTING

Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia japorica) -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.


## 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.
Enothera missouriensis with Campanula carpatica and Veronica spicata.
Papaver orientale with Spirea 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 ©nothera 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 ccelestinum.
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 semperflorens.
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

[^1]Rue (Ruta graveolens). Said to have medicinal qualities.
Sage, Common (Salvia officinalis). A culinary herb, also used in medicine.
Tansy Herb (Tanacetum vulgare).
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.


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 more 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 variety 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.
Afterglow. 8.6. Soft, misty lavender, shaded with yellow at the center. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro.
Albert Victor. 7.9. A great favorite. S, soft blue; F,


Alcazar. 8.9. S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. 48 in .
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. \$I each.
Archeveque. 8.3. Very deep purple-violet. 24 in. See illustration. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Arnols. 7.8. S, rosy bronze; F, velvety purple. 23 in.
Aurea. 7.4. Light golden yellow; large flowers. r8 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ 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 in . Sr each.
Caprice. 7.5. Reddish purple. 24 in.
Carthusian. 8.r. S, clear lavender-blue; F, darker blue. 27 in. 50 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 io, $\$ 40$ per roo.
Celeste. 7.1. 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 ro.
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 io, $\$ 35$ 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 roo.
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 ro, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Dejazet. 8.3. S, dusky rose-orange; F, clear reddish violet. 18 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 .50 cts. each, $\$ 4$.50 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 . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Eldorado. 7.8. S, yellowish bronze, shaded lavender; F, bright purple. 22 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Empress of India. Large, rich, delicate blue flowers on long, elegant flower-stems. \$x each, \$9 for 10.
Fairy. 8.0. White, bordered and suffused blue. 27 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
Forster's Yellow. Yellow. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1 .
Flavescens. 7.o. 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.
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 . 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 collection. 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 lavender borders. 28 in .
Hopatcong. S, light yellow; F, chestnut-brown, with a border of light yellow.
Innocenza. 7.r. S and F , ivory-white, with a rich golden crest. 27 in.
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 mo, $\$ 35$ per roo.
Jacquesiana. 8.0. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. Though an old variety it is still one of the choicest. 30 in. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
Jeanne d'Arc. 7.8. S, white; F, white, bordered pale lilac. 27 in.
Juniata. 8.1. S and F, deep blue, deeper than Dalmatica. 27 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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 .50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
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 100.
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 ioo.
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 . \$I each, \$9 for 10.
Loreley. 7.9. S, light yellow; F, blue, bordered light yellow:
Mandraliscæ. 7.3. Large, rich purple flowers on 3foot stems. Early.
Mary Garden. 7.8. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, dotted and veined maroon. 28 in .

Marvar. S, clear yellow; F, veined and spotted violet and red. 27 in .
Mercedes. 8.3. S and F, pure white, frilled with violet and brown. 26 in . \$I each, \$9 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.
Mlle. Schwartz. 8.7. Uniform soft light lavenderblue, a delicate, beautiful color. Very effective. 48 in. \$I 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; $\bar{F}$, 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. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mount Penn. 8.2. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. 30 in .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for ıo, $\$ 65$ per 100.
Mrs. Alan Gray. 7.6. A delightful shade of lilac. 30 in. 35 cts . each, $\$_{3}$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
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 roo.
Nokomis. 6.3. S, pale lavender-white; F, velvety dark violet-blue, with white borders. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
Ochracea. 7.9. S, yellowish old-gold; F, copper-yellow and blue-violet center. A striking variety. \$I each, $\$ 9$ for 10.
Oriflamme. 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 1o, \$25 per 1oo.
Parisiana. S, white, shaded lilac-purple; F, white. frilled lilac at edge. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for то, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
pauline. S, lavender; F, slightly darker. 26 in.
Penge. S, light blush-violet; $F$, violet-purple. 30 in.
Pfautenauge (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. $\$ 2.50$ 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.
Prospero. Enormous flowers of fine shape. S, pale lavender, somewhat yellow at the base; F, deep redpurple, marked with brown. A very fine variety. $48 \mathrm{in}$. \$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. Superb variety for planting in large masses. 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. One of the clearest, purest toned pink Irises. Makes a fine showy mass when planted in quantity. 27 in .
Ramapo. S, rosy lavender; F, purple, bordered lavender. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Rhein Nixe. 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.
Schiller. S, golden yellow; F, velvety crimson. 25 in.
Sherwin-Wright. 7.6. S and F, bright golden yellow. Although a little short, the color is bright, clear and snappy. The richest toned yellow Iris. 26 in.
Sherbert. 8.I. S, ecru-purplish-red; F, purple, lighter at the edges. 48 in .75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Soledad. Pale yellow self, darker toward the center. \$I each, \$9 for 10 .
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. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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. Tall and stately. Flowers large. 40 in .
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. 27 in. A good standard variety.
Wanaque. S, rosy bronze; F, deep purple.
Wawayanda. S, rosy lavender; F , light maroon.
Weequahic. S, light blue; F, deep velvety violet. This may be called an improved Perfection.
Yountakah. S, light blue; F, deep violet with a distinct orange beard.

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, $\$ 12$.

## 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
Blue Boy. S, bright clear blue; F, intense dark blue. 30 in.
Dorothea. 7.6. S, pearl-gray; F, light blue. I8 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 flowers. 23 in.
Helge. 6.6. Citron-yellow, with pearl-colored 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-growing 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; free flowering. 9 in. 35 cts. each.
Orange Queen. One of the best clear deep yellows. 6 to 8 in. April, May. 50 cts. each.
Pumila Atroviolacea. Violet-mauve to maroon-red.
Schneekuppe. 8.4. S, pure white; F, white center, veined greenish yellow. 8 in.
Socrates. Rich wine-red. 6 to 8 in . April, May. 50 cts.

## 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.
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. 50 cts. each.
Blue Flag. Indigo-blue, with light white veins, velvety sheen, bright yellow at the base; six petals. 50 cts. ea.
Bride. Maroon, heavily veined white; three petals. 50 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.
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.
Frances E. Cleveland. Semi-double; blue; very large. 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.
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. 50 cts. each.

## Rutherford, N. J.

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. 75 cts. each.
Paragon. Rich velvety purple; three petals. 75 cts . 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.


Iris sibirica, Perry's Blue

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 suffused white; three petals. \$I each.
Robert Craig. French gray, veined violet, very pretty; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Rosanne. A fine double variety. Ivory-white, with heavy ruby-red veins and a conspicuous yellow blotch; stigma dark plum color. 75 cts. each.
Shadow. Reddish purple, velvety sheen; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Sinbad. Very large; grayish lavender with yellow center; six 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. \$I 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. 50 cts. each.
The plants offered are all strong, field-grown, have several eyes; will bloom 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ 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 İris 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 mo 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. 75 cts. 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. 75 cts. each.
Alsace-Lorraine. 8.8. Late. Cream-white petals, deepening to pale yellow, arranged like a water-lily; large, flat; free bloomer. \$I. 50 each.
Archie Brand. 7.5. Midseason. Large flowers of an even, deep seashell-pink, with a silvery border; fragrant. \$I.50 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. $\$ 6$ 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.o. Midseason. Fleshwhite, fading to milk-white; very large, globular; fragrant. \$I.50 each.
Bayadère. 8.5. Midseason. Large, globular flower of creamy white, with a golden heart Very distinct. \$5 each.
Benjamin Franklin. 8.r. Early midseason. Semi-rose type. Medium-size blooms; crimson, darker shadings at base of petals. 75 cts. each.
Berlioz. 7.o. Late midseason. Light carminerose, tipped silver; large, compact. \$I each.
Boule de Neige. 8.0. Early midseason. The rather globular flowers are very large, compact, milk-white, with guards and center prominently flecked crimson. 50 cts. each.
Candidissima. 7.I. Early. Pure white with sulphury center, carpels in center tipped green; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. 50 cts . each.

## PEONIES, continued

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. \$I each.
Claire Dubois. 8.7. Late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers, of rich, clear satiny pink with glossy reflex. \$I. 25 each.
Claude Gallêe. 7.8. Late. Rose type. Creamy white, shaded Havana brown, with occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. \$I 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. 75 cts . each.
De Candolle. 7.2. Midseason. Large, imbricated cupshaped bloom of currant-red, shaded amaranth. \$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. \$2.50 each.
Duc de Wellington. 7.8. Late. Large white flower with sulphur center; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
Duchesse de Nemours. 8.I. Early. A lovely pure white variety, with sulphur-white collar; medium size; fragrant. 50 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.
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.
Eugène Verdier. 8.3. Late. Very large, compact blooms of pale hydrangea-pink, with outer guard petals lilac-white; fragrant; extra-strong stems. \$I. 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.
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. $\$ 3$ 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. \$I. 50 each.
Grover Cleveland. 8.2. Late. Rose type. Very large and full; dark crimson. \$I. 50 each.
Harriet Farnsley. 7.9. Very late. Rose type. Light flesh-pink, similar in color and style to Mme. Emile Gallé, but later and of better substance. \$I 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. $\$ 6$ ea.
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. $\$ 4.50$ 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. $\$ 4$ each.
La Rosière. 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. \$7 each.
L'Indispensable. 7.3. Late. Very full, globular flowers of lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward center. \$I 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. \$1.50 each.
Longfellow. 9.0. 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. \$I.50 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. \$I.50 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.

## PEONIES, continued

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. \$I 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. \$1. 50 each.
Marie Lemoine. 8.5. Very late. Large, compact, pure white, with cream-white center, occasionally tipped carmine; fragrant. Extra-strong stem. \$I 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. \$6 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. \$1.50.
Midnight. 7.3. Early. Flowers very large, semidouble, with broad petals of rich, dark red. \$I each.
Milton Hill. 9.o. 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. 75 cts. 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. SI 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. 75 cts. 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. 50 cts. each.
Mme. Emile Gallé. 8.5. Late. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white changing to milk-white in the center. 75 cts . 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.
Modèle de Perfection. 7.8. Late. Large, compact blooms of light violet-rose, with high, wide center petals of darker color; fragrant. 75 cts . each.
Modeste Guérin. 7.8. Midseason. Bomb type. Color a uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine; fragrant. 75 cts. each.
Mons. Dupont. 8.3. Midseason. Large; very attractive milk-white variety with center splashed crimson, and showing stamens; fragrant. \$I 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. \$I. 25 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. Edward Harding. 9.3. Late midseason. Large, pure white flower of fine quality. Petals are set close together without overcrowding. \$9 each.
Octavie Demay. 8.5. Early. Very large, flat; pale hydrangea-pink, collar almost white; fragrant. \$I each.
Philippe Rivoire. 9.2. Midseason to late. Rose type. Very dark crimson, cup-shaped flower with narrow, stiff incurved petals; fragrant. \$12 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 Duchartre. 8.2. Late. Rose type. Large, compact, and globular; lilac-pink flowers; fragrant. \$1.50 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. \$I 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. \$1.50 each.
Richard Carvel. 8.8. Early. Bomb type; large. Very bright, uniform shade of crimson. $\$_{3}$ each.
Rose d'Amour. 7.o. Early midseason. Large, rather compact flowers of hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Si.
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 lavender-pink 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. \$1. 75 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.
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 Tyrian rose petals arranged loosely in mediumsized heads. \$I.50 each.
Strassbourg. 8.4. Early. Deep pink flowers. $\$ 3$ each.
Suzanne Dessert. 7.7. Midseason. Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, center splashed crimson. \$1.50 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. $\$ 2.50$ each.

## Rutherford, N. J.

PEONIES, continued
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. 7.8. Midseason. Very large, compact, pale hydran-gea-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. \$1.50 each.
Victoire de la Marne. 8.2. Midseason. Large, globular blooms of velvety purplered, with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring. \$3 ea.
Ville de Nancy. 7.r. 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. \$4 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. \$1.50 each.
Clothes. Single. Rose. 2-yr., \$2.50 each.
Dorothy. Single. Red. \$I. 50 each.
Dreadnaught. Single. Rosy red. \$I. 50 each.
Festiva Fragrans. Single. Pink. \$r. 50 each.
Lucienne. Single. Blush-white with yellow center. \$1.50 each.
Medon. Single; flesh-pink, changing to white. 2-yr., \$2 each.


Walter Faxon Peonies

No. 3. Single. Dark red, with very showy chrysanthe-mum-like orange-yellow center. A very fine novelty. $\$ 2.50$ each.
No. 88. Semi-double. Blush-pink, with anemone center. \$I each.
Perle Rose. Clear rose-pink with silvery edge. \$I.50 each.
Princess Mathilde. 7.2. Early. Rose, clear white edges, like marble. Strong grower. \$I.50 each.
Wiesbaden. Fine mixture of white, flesh, and clear pink, with golden stamens. 2 rows of petals. $\$ 2.50$ each.

## Peony, Whitley Major

Very large, evenly formed, single flowers of purest white with very pronounced center of golden stamens. It is a vigorous-growing plant, slightly spreading, blooming very early and in great profusion. Dark, glossy foliage. Truly a magnificent Peony for the connoisseur who admires the single varieties. Undivided plants, \$2 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., \$x.25 each.
Rubro-plena. Rich, dark crimson. The darkest variety ever introduced. Strong, flowering roots. 2 -yr., \$1. 25 each.



Tree Peonies are among the noblest of garden plants

Peony, Whitley Major

## 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 weil 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. 2-year-old plants, $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10 ; 3- to 4-year-old plants, $\$ 3.50$ each, $\$ 32.50$ for 10 .
We are specializing in named varieties of Tree Peonies, which we offer in 3- to 4-year-old plants at $\$ 5$ each.
A descriptive list of these vatieties will be sent on request.
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.

## Rutherford，N．J．



## 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 oppor－ tunity 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 woodiand 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．


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 10.
ÆGOPODIUM Podograria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. A rapid-growing ground-cover for covering barren places. The green leaves are veined and margined with creamy white. I ft.
※THIONEMA iberideum. An excellent rock-garden plant with gray leaves. Pure white flowers are produced in clusters. 6 in. April, May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
persicum. Stonecress. Stout, erect, shrubby, dwarfgrowing; 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. 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 early 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.

Alyssum saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft. Large, compact masses of shorry 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 .

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 variety.
sylvestris. Snowdrop Windflower. Large, sweetscented, white flowers, tinged lavender. I to $\mathrm{I} / 2$ 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. II/2 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.
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 foliage 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. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
ARENARIA balearica. Corsican Sandwort. Very dwarf-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 10, $\$ 25$ 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), Bees Ruby. Thrift. (New.) A very fine improvement orer 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 10.
Laucheana. Produces a mass of rosy crimson flowers all summer. Fine for edging and planting in masses. 6 in. June-Aug.

Armeria 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 100.

## 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.
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 I $1 / 4$ inches in diameter. They are produced so lavishly that they completely cover the plant. End of October to November.
subcæruleus. 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. Ift. 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 10.
pusilla. A delightful and very choice rock-plant with small, purple-blue flowers. Fine for wall-planting. 4 to 6 in . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
alba. A white form of above. 50 c . each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro.
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. 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 10. 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 Larpentæ.

CHEIRANTHUS Allioni. Siberian Wallfower. 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. $2^{1 / 2}$-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
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, \$i.20 for io, \$io per roo. 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. See page 58


Daphne Cneorum
DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. Unusually attractive, dwarf, bushy evergreen plant, the branches spreading from crown, forming solid mass, bearing bright pink flowers at tip of every branch during May and August. See color illustration above. 8 to 10 in., § $_{1}$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 ; 10 to 12 in., $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ each, $\$ 13.50$ for $10 ; 12$ to 15 in., $\$ 2.25$ each, $\$ 20$ for Io; i5 to 16 in., $\$ 3$ each, $\$ 27.50$ for 10 .
Mezereum. Mezereon Pink. Hardy shrub 4 feet high; very beautiful in spring because it flowers long before the leaves appear. Deep red fragrant flowers. March. 15 to I8 in., $\$ 2.50$ each, $\$ 22.50$ for 10.
DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Of this beautiful hardy family, the following are very showy when used in the rock-garden.
grandiflorum chinense (chinense). Low-growing, with gentian-blue flowers.
-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 10 to 12 inches high.
alpinus. Beautiful alpine Pinks, with deep rose flowers. Forms dense cushions of shining green. 3 to 4 in. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
—albus. White form of above. 50c. ea. $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . 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. 12 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 $10, \$ 65$ per 100 .

Dianthus graniticus. A low-growing variety forming dense carpets with crimson flowers in abundance. 4 to 5 in . May, June.
latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Double crimson flowers.
speciosus. Lilac-pink. 6 in. July-Sept.

## Hybrid Hardy Pinks

Abbotsford. Deep crimson, marked with white. One of the best. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
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.
Ail 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 10 .
DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. A rock-plant which bears white flowers in spring. 35 cts. each, \$3 for io, \$25 per 100.
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 10 in. April, May.
-rubrum. Like above, but with reddish flowers.
niveum. Snow-white flowers. April-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100.
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.
Tetralix. A compact, silver-gray variety.
vagans. Cornish Heath. Pale purplish red. I ft. Aug., Sept.

Erica vulgaris (Calluna viulgaris). 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 flowering 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.
--flore-pleno. Double-flowering form of Scotch Heather. See Novelties. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7$ for 10.
Searlei. Clear white. Foliage keeps beautifully green in fall. r ft . July-Sept. See Novelties.
All Ericas, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 40$ per 100,
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 10.
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 10 .

## 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. 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
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.
Denastædtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilobula). Hay-scented Fern. One of our best native Ferns for massing. Succeeds in sun or half shade. 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. I5 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 noceboracense). New York Shield Fern. A fine variety for massing. I to 2 ft .
spinulosa (Aspidium spinulosum). Shield Fern. An evergreen Fern, with finely dissected fronds. ${ }_{5} 5 \mathrm{in}$.
Thelypteris (Aspidium Thelypteris). Marsh Shield Fern. Fine for wet and boggy places. I ft.

## FERNS, HARDY, continued

Matteuccia Struthiopteris (Onoclea Struthiopteris). One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful. 2 ft .
Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern. Strong grower; likes a wet soil. Ift.
Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. Very beautitul and usually larger than O. Clay!oniana. 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 rock-work.
FUNKIA (Hosta). Plantain Lily. Very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rock-work 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. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . July, Aug. $\mathrm{j}^{2} \mathrm{cts}$. 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 tollowed by red berries. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
GENTIANA acaulis. Stemless Gentian. Dark blue flowers. 4 in . March-May. \$I.jo each.
Andrewsi. Closed or Bottle Gentian. A pretty native species of the Gentian with fine blue flowers late in autumn. $I I / 2$ 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 $I^{I / 2}$ feet high. Especially beautiful on account of its pastel-shaded, lilac-blue flowers. Extremely rare and remarkable color. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
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. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ for 100 .
GEUM. Arens. Pretty little plants with flowers like little roses, and very brilliantly colored. The seeds which follow are curiously beautiful.
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 10 .
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. I2 to I5 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 $10, \$ 25$ per ioo.

GYPSOPHILA repens. White or pale rose flowers. 6 in. June, July.

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.
Ball of Fire. Double; red.
Bride. White.
citrinum. Single; yellow.
Croceum. Single; yellow.
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. Ift. Natural blooming period Dec.-March. \$I. 50 each, §I2.50 $^{\text {I }}$ for 10.
Hybrids. Similar to $H$. niger. Robust grower. Flowers in various colors. \$I each, \$9 for 10.
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. $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Edge Hall. (New.) Large, flesh-pink bells and prominent yellow stamens. One of the best. I ft. June, July.
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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
sanguinea alba. White tinted flowers.
-, 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 $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$_{4} \cdot 50$ for 10 .
Virginal. Pure white; sprays about I foot long with many flowers. I ft. June, July. All Heucheras, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ 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 flowers. Ift. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 35$ per 100 .
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.

[^3]INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Large, rose-colored, trum-pet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters on stems $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2$ 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. 15 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 100 .
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 100 .

## 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 10 .
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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ 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 10.
-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 io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-, Leonard Joerg. A very fine shade of rich apricot, with dark spots. 2 ft . June, July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
--, 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 10, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
tenuifolium. Medium-sized, nodding flowers of dazzling coral-red. I to 2 it. June. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for io, $\$ 30$ per too.
LINARIA æquitriloba. A creeping tiny leaved rockplant with pale mauve flowers. Fine for crevices. 2 in . June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

Linaria alpina. Toadflax. A low-growing alpine plant with bluish green foliage. Flowers blue-violet with yellow throat, like small snapdragons. 3 to 4 in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
LINUM 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. 75 c. each, $\$ 7$ for io.
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 100.
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 $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May. Distinction. Rosy purple flowers.
giganteum. Rich rose.
Leichtlini. Rose colored flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 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. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for no.
-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.
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 ro, $\$ 25$ per 100 .
©ENOTHERA missouriensis. Sundrops. Large, yellow flowers. so in. June-Aug.

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. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, $\$$ I5 per ioo, $\$$ I 20 per iooo.

## 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 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .

## 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.
-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 10 .
-lilacina. Soft lilac color. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red flowers. I to $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 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. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-lilacina. Light blue.
-, Newery Seedling. Pale mauve, star-like flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
—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. nepalensis Willmottiæ. Fine rose-pink flowers, in July, August and later. 4 to 5 in .35 cts. each, \$3 for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .
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.
Hamlet. Double; dark crimson.
Panorama. Double; orange, striped.
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 10.
denticulata cachemiriana. Clusters of purple flowers. Io to 12 in . April, May. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
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.
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 I .

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 rockplant, with many small, bright crimson flowers. I ft. May-July.
SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus incana (incana). Lavender Cotton. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage. Fine plant for the rockery. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
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.
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 io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.

Sedum hispanicum. Pinkish white flowers. Greenish gray foliage becoming reddish. 3 to 4 in. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
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.
nicæense (altissimum). Very interesting Sedum with blue-green foliage. Excellent for rock-garden work. 6 in. July. 35 cts. each. $\$_{3}$ for io.
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 coccinerim). 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 io 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.
maritima fl.-pl. A dwarf, creeping plant. Double white flowers. 6 in . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io, $\$ 40$ 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.
SPIRÆA filipendula (Filipendula hexapetala). Creamy white flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 1oo.
STACHYS grandiflora superba. Woundwort. Hardy perennial about a foot high, with spikes of large, showy flowers, intense mauve or rich purplish vio'et in color. I ft. June, July.
lanata. Woolly Woundwort. Purple spikes of fiowers. 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 10 .
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.

Thymus Serpyilum album. White Mountain Thyme. Dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. Fine for rock-work. 3 to 4 in . June, July. -coccineus. Dark green foliage. Bright red flowers. -lanuginosus. Woolly-leaved Thyme. Quickspreading 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, Earliest of All. Early and free flowering; light orange-yellow. 1 I/2 ft. April, May.
europæus. European Globe Flower. Large, lemoncolored, buttercup-like flowers, 1 to $11 / 2$ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. 2 ft . May, June.
-Ledebouri. Large, orange-yellow flowers. Blooms until end of June. 3 to 4 ft .
-, Orange Princess. Extra-deep orange. Very free flowering. 2 ft . May, June.
All Trollius, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100
Goliath. A very tall, giant variety with brilliant deep orange blcoms. 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 $11 / 2$ ft. July.
spicata erica. A heather-like Speedwell with delicate pink flowers. I ft. June, July.
Teucrium. Dwarf, spreading plant of dense growth. Flowers blue. 6 to 12 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, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-rupestris, Heavenly Blue. Flowers eariier 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 Io.
True Blue. A new blue variety. Io to I2 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.
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 10 .
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 10, $\$_{25}$ per Ioo.
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.

Violet, Cæur 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 Io.
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 io, $\$ 35$ per 100.
Souvenir de Mons. Josse. Large, dark blue flowers. Very pretty. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ 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
Aster dipl., Leichtlini
Dianthus deltoides

Draba fladnizensis Geranium sanguineum Geum sibiricum Helianthemum citrinum Heuchera, Edge Hall

Phlox subulata alba -rosea
Plumbago Larpentæ Saponaria ocymoides
Sedum album

Sedum sarmentosum Sempervivum tectorum Veronica Teucrium -repens 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 picturesqueplant 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 10, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
DICENTRA cucullaria. 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 in. April, May.
EPIGeA 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, lily-like flowers of bright yellow. Leaves tulip-like and curiously mottled. 5 to ro 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 io, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
GERANIUM maculatum. Common woodland plant. 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. $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May-Apple; Mandrake. Prolific grower and will stand sunlight. White flowers followed by yellow fruit. I $1 / 2$ 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 12 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. I ft. May.
grandiflorum. Wake Robin. Large, white, threepetaled, lily-like flowers. I ft. May.
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.

## 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 init. In planting these dwarf trees, artistic effectscan 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.
I5 to 18 in. $\qquad$ Each ..................................... . . . . . . 3 oo 18 to 24 in . $\$ 3$ oo
-japonica aureo-variegata (japonica aureo-variegata). Golden Dwarf Japanese Juniper. Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots. I $1 / 2$ 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 I to $\mathrm{I} / 2 / 2-\mathrm{ft}$. diam $\$ 275$
$\$ 2250$ $1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ to 2 - ft . diam. 400

35 oo
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 10 .
excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Very symmetrical, conical shape. Foliage bluish, dense, and prickly.

Each 10 I2 to $r_{5}$ in.......................... $\$ 250$ \$22 50 15 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 15 in., $\$ 2$ each.
squamata. Prostrate variety with thick branchlets, ascending at the apex; covered with thick, grayish or bluish green foliage. Bluish black fruit. $\mathrm{I}^{1} / 2$ to 2 ft ., $\$ 3.50$ each.
-Meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. A very rare evergreen of irregular growth, with distinct greenish blue foliage. I5 to I8 in., $\$ 6$ each.
virginiana globosa. Globe-shaped Red Cedar. Low, ball-shaped trees with foliage like the common Red Cedar. $18 \times$ x 8 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 I2 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 $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$. 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 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 I8-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 $15-\mathrm{in}$. 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 I2 to $I_{5}$ 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 $I 0$.
-aurea nana. Very pretty dwarf form with yellowtinged foliage, changing to bronze. I5 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. $I^{1 / 2}$ 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 undecirable 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 $15-\mathrm{in}$. diam., $\$ 4.50$ each, $\$ 40$ for 10.
Charles Dickens. (c) Deep rich scarlet. I 5 to 18 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. 15 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 IO I to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3$ oo $\$ 2500$
-album. White Carolina Rhododendron. Similar to preceding in habit but flowers are white. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\$ 3$ 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 amœena. Bright rosy purple flowers in a solid mass in May. Extremely showy and picturesque as the plants acquire age io to 12 -in. diam., $\$ 2$ each, $\$$ I 8 for 10 .
--Hinodegiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming A. ameena, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and beauty. A profuse bloomer. Foliage round and evergreen. Io to 12 -in. diam. $\$ 2$ each, \$18 for io
-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.

Cherry Blossom. Dainty light pink, with white tints toward the center of the large flower. Large, dark green foliage. Hose-in-hose type. 18 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. 16 to 18 -in. diam., $\$ 6.50$ each.
Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very floriferous. Beautiful green foliage. 18 to 20-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. 10 to $12-\mathrm{in}$. 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 I5 in. high. \$2 each, \$ 88 for Io. -rosea (magnifica). Large rose-colored flowers of great beauty. I2 to I5 in. high, $\$ 2$ each, $\$ 18$ for 10. 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. I5 to 18 -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 ${ }^{10}{ }^{10}$ 4 to 6 in............................ $\$ 2$ oo $\$ 1750$
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 10 .
Yodogawa. A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea. Brilliant, purplish pink, double flowers in early spring; foriferous. I5 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 $10, \$ 55$ per 100.
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 10 .
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 I2 in., pot-grown plants, \$1.Io each, \$9 for Io, $\$ 75$ per ioo.
verruculosa. Warty Barberry. A very attractive evergreen Barberry of medium growth, with shinv, holly-like foliage, distinctly blue underneath. Forms a compact low bush. The yellow blossoms are very fragrant. Pot-grown plants, $\$ 1.25$ 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. Pot-grown plants ......... \$I oo $\$ 900$ \$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. Each
${ }^{10}$ $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .{ }^{\$} 25 \quad \$ 3000$ glabra (Prinos glaber). Inkberry; Winterberry. An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with rather narrow leaves, dark green and shiny abore, pale beneath, and a profusion of fine black berries in the fall. Each 10 I5 to I8 in............................ \$I 50 \$I3 50
LEUCOTHOË (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 $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ each, $\$_{\text {I6 }}$ 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. I2 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 leares in abundance. Pot-grown plants, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$I5 per Ioo, \$izo per I,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 $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$, $\$ 2$ each, \$I7.50 for 10 .

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi. Laland'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 $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., 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 in. | 3503100 |

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 $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$_{1 .} 50$ 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, $\$_{4} \cdot 50$ for 10.
-minimus (Kewensis). A valuable little trailer, with cheerful, small, round green leaves. Potgrown plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10.
-vegetus. A pretty, low-trailing evergreen with aërial 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
sylvestris
Armeria Laucheana maritima
Arenaria balearica
Aubrietia deltoidea -graca -Hendersoni
Chrysanthemum arcticum
Draba fladnizensis
Epimedium, all varieties
Erica, all varieties
Erinus alpinus
Funkia undulata variegata
subcordata grandiflora
Geranium platypetalum sanguineum
Gypsophila repens
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 grandiflora
Phlox divaricata in variety
Polygonatum multiflorum
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
Veronica gentianoides
Viola Bosniaca
cornuta, G. Wermig
—alba, G. Wermig
Violets in all varieties

## ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

Egopodium Podograria 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 PLANTINGWe 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 Hybrids
-græca
-Hendersoni
Campanula muralis
Cerastium Biebersteini
tomentosum

Dianthus cæsius graniticus
Draba fladnizensis
Globularia trichosantha
Gypsophila repens
Iberis 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 arenarium
arachnoideum
acuminatum
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



|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { 前 }}{\vec{E}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\ddot{\sim}} \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \substack{0 \\ 0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aquilegia，Long－spurred Hybrids．．．．Assorted | I5 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May，June |
| pyrenaica |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 10－12 in． | May，June |
| Skinneri（Mexican Columbine） | 15 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May，June |
| vulgaris nivea grandiflora． | 58 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May，June |
| Double，Assorted． $\qquad$ |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Arabis alpina（Rock Cress） | 58 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 5 in. 5 in. | April，May April，May |
| Arctostaphylos Uva－ursi（Great Bearberry） | 15 |  | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  | 2－4 in． | Summer |
| Arenaria balearica | 58 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | I－2 in． | All summer |
| montana（Mountain Sandwort） | 58 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4 in ． | April，May |
| verna cæspitosa（Moss Sandwort） | 58 | x |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | I－2 in． | May－Aug． |
| Arisæma triphyllum（Indian Turnip） | 15 |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May |
| Armeria cephalotes，Bees Ruby．．．．． | 58 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1 / 2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －rubra．．． | 16 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $8_{6-12} \mathrm{in}$ ． | June，July |
| Laucheana maritima（Common T | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | x |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | June－Aug． May，June |
| maritima（Co | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in． | May，June |
| Artemisia Abrotanum（Southernwood；Old Man） | 16 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| lactifiora． |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Purshiana． | 16 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Summer |
| Silver King． | 5 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 tt ． | June，July |
| Stelleriana（Old Woman） | 16 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I $1 / 2-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Asarum canadense（Wild Ginger） | 66 |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 9 in． | May |
| Asclepias incarnata（Swamp Milkweed） tuberosa（Butterfly Weed） | 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | x | x |  | ${ }_{\substack{3-4 \\ 2 \mathrm{ft} .}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, Aug. } \\ & \text { July, Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Asperula odorata（Sweet Woodruff）． | 59 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Aster（Michaelmas Daisy；Starwort）．Assorted | I6 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1／2－4 ft． | Sum．，Aut． |
| alpinus（Blue Mountain Daisy）． | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5－10 in． | May，June |
| －albus．．．．． | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 5－10 in． | May，June |
| －，Nancy Perry |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Amellus，Elegans | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Climax ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．－Oct． |
| cordifolius（Star Shower） | 5 | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft} .$ $3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }$ | Sept．，Oct． Sept． |
| Elta． | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| ericoides | 16 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| floribunda | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4－5 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| hybridus luteus（solidago） | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| Lutetia． |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| Mauve Cushion | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | 9 in． | Oct．，Nov． |
| nova－angliæ，Barr＇s Pink | 5 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Lil Fardell |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Mrs．S．T．Wright | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Ryecroft Pink． |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $4^{-5} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Ryecroft Purple | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| novi－belgi，Anita Ballard | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $4^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，Beauty of Colwall |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，Blue Gem． | I6 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，Bouquet Rosc | 16 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Brussels． | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Capitaine | 16 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $4-41 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Feltham Blue． | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，F．W．Burbridge | 16 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 5－6 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Gertrude． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Glory of Colwall | 18 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Heather Glow． |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Joan Vaughan． | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，King of the Belgians |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Lady Grey． |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Lady Lloyd． | 18 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，Maid of Athens． |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Miss Eisele． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Mme．Carroy． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Mrs．McCudden | 18 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，October Dawn | 5 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Perry＇s White |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，Queen Mary． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }$ | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Robert Parker | 18 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5－6 ft． | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，Robinson，V．C |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．－Oct． |
| －，St．Egwin． | 18 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | Sept．，Oct． |
| －，Well＇s White． |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，White Climax | 18 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －，White Queen |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | Sept．Oct |
| salviæfolius． | 18 18 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} .$ | Sept．，Oct． |
| San Banham | 18 |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Shorti | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |


|  | 咢 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 咅 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 突 } \\ & \stackrel{y y y y y}{y} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\underset{\Xi}{\underset{\Xi}{E}}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\widetilde{\sim}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aster subcæruleus | 18 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | Ift． | June |
| －magnificus． | 18 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 12 in． | June |
|  | 18 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5－6 ft． | Oct． |
| Astile America．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2.8 2 ft. | June，July |
| Amethyst． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Anna van Laar | 18 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| astilboides． | 18 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Avalanche． | 18 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Freule van den Bosch |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Gladstone． | 18 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Gloria． | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Granat． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| grandis rosea magnifica． | 5 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4 ft ． | July |
| Marguerite van Rechteren． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |
| Meta Immink． | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Peach Blossom | 18 |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2 \mathrm{ft}} \mathrm{I}-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Pink Pearl． |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Prof．van der Wielen | 5 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Queen Alexandra． | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Rhineland | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Rose Pear |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Rubir． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| Salland | 18 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Vesta． | 18 |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2-3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| White Pearl |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Aubrietia Hybrids（False Wall Cress） | 59 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  | x |  | 6 in ． | April，May |
| deltoidea græca． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in ． | April，May |
| －Hendersoni．． | 18 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6－8 in． | April，May |
| Baptisia australis（False Indigo） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | 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． | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－7 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| latisquama． | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －nana．．．． | 19 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Buddleia Davidi，Pink Pear | 5 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 5－6 ft． | July－Sept． |
| superba．．．．．． | 5 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 5－6 ft． | July－Sept． |
| Cactus，Hardy． humilis（Rafinesqui） | 19 | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Calamintha alpina．．．． | 59 | x |  |  |  | x |  | ג |  |  | 6 in． | June |
| Calimeris incisa． | 19 | x | ． |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| －rosea． | 19 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Callirhoe involucrata（Poppy Mallow） | 59 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | I 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． |
| glomerata | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | July，Aug． |
| glomerata． | 19 | X |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | June，July |
| lactiflora． | I9 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | June－Aug． |
| latifolia macrantha |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| macrantha alba． |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Medium（Canterbury Bells）．．．．．．．Assorte 1．． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June |
| －calycanthema（Cup－and－Saucer Canter－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June |
| muralis（Portenschiagiana）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－5 in． | May，June |
| persicifolia（Peach－leaved Bellflower） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －alba grandiflora． | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －，Lavender Queen | 6 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  | 2－21／2 ft． | June，July |
| －Mœrheimi． | 6 | x |  | x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －，Telham Beauty | 6 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| pyramidalis（Steeple Bellflower） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －alba． | 19 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| rotundifolia（Blue Bells of Scotland） | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I ft． | June－Aug． |
| trachelium（Coventry Bells）． | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| Caryopteris incana（Blue Spirea） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | Sept．，Oct． |
| Cassia marilandica（American Senna） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 5－6 ft． | July－Sept． |
| Catananche cærulea bicolor（Cupid＇s Dart） | 19 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | June－Aug． |
| Centaurea dealbata（Hardheads；Knapweed） macrocephala． | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | x |  |  |  | x |  | X |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & 3 \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | July，Aug． |
| montana（Perennial Cornflower） | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| －alba．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Sept． |
| Centranthus ruber | 20 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| ruber albus | 20 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June，July |
| Cephalaria alpina（Roundheads）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3－4 ft． | June，July |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ๕0 } \\ \sim \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 突 } \\ & \text { ت } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\frac{\text { 关 }}{\underline{\Xi}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\ddot{0}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \substack{0 \\ 0 \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cephalaria tatarica | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 5-6 ft. | June, July |
| Cerastium Biebersteini | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | May, June |
| tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer) ............ | 59 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | May, June |
| Ceratostigma plumbaginoides. See Plumbago Larpentæ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cheiranthus Allioni (Siberian Wallfower) ..... | 59 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Aug. |
| Chelone glabra (Turtlehead).......... |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
| Lyoni........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | Aug., Sept. |
| Chrysanthemums, Large-flowering. . . Assorted Angelo |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2^{1 / 2-3 ~ f t . ~}$ | Oct. 20 |
| Belle Mauve | 20 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | 21/2-3 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| Boston. | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| Bronze Source d'Or |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 3-4 ft. | Nov. I |
| Brune Poitevine |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Nov. 5 |
| Carrie. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 10 |
| Chaldon. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 12 |
| Champ d'Or |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft . | Oct. io |
| Cranfordia. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 22 |
| Cranford's Pink |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | Oct. 15 |
| Dorothy. |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I-2 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| Florence Stanton |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 30 |
| Goacher's Bronze. | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Goacher's Crimson |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. 30 |
| L'Argentuillais |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. 15 |
| Mr. Rux.... |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 30 |
| Mrs. Henry F. Vincent | 20 | x |  |  |  | . |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 15 |
| Normandie. | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I-I $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept. 25 |
| Winnetka... | 20 | X |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | I-2 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| Wolverine. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept. 25 |
| Yellow Source d'Or |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 30 |
| Zelia................. . | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | r |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Chrysanthemums, Pompon Varieties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anto...... |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 15 |
| Captain Cook | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | x | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 30 |
| Donald. |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I-2 ft. | Oct. 30 |
| Firelight. |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| Francis Huckvale | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| Golden Climax |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I-2 ft. | Oct. 25 |
| Harvest Moon. | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9-12 in. | Oct. 15 |
| Juliana..... |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Lillian Doty . . . . |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| Mrs. H. Harrison. | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 15 |
| Nellie. ${ }^{\text {Nellie }}$ Blake | 20 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| Nellie Blake.... Old Homestead |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $x$ | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| Old Homestead <br> Petit Louis. | 20 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Pink Pop. |  | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 3 ft 3 ft | Oct. 25 |
| Rosea... |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 15 |
| Wvalda.... | 20 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct. I5 |
| White Doty Chrysanthemums, Button Varieties. |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Chrysanthemums, Button Varieties. Brown Bessie |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Oct. 25 |
| Davenport. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 3 ft . | Nov. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
| Doris. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 2 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Metzi | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 10 |
| Minta. | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 5 |
| Skibo. | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x | 2-3 ft. 2 ft. | Oct. 20 Oct. 20 |
| Waco......... . . |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Chrysanthemums, Single-flowering Varieties. Alice Howell. . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Red.... . . . . . . . . . | 22 | x x x |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Mrs. Calvin Coolidge | 22 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Mrs. Roberts. | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2^{1 / 2}-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 30 |
| Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Nov. 5 |
| Summer Gold. . . . . . . . . | 22 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 30 |
| Chrysanthemums, Other Varieties. arcticum (Arctic Daisy) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arcticum (Arctic Daisy) . . . . . . . . | 59.6 | X |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & \mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | Sept.-Nov. Oct. |
| leucanthemum, Alaska | 22 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | 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. |
| morifolium. | 59 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . | Oct. |






Incarvillea Dalavayi.
Kniphofia. See Tritoma.
Lamium maculatum
Lathyrus latifolius albus (Everlasting Pea) Pink Beauty
Lavandula, Munstead's Variety
vera (Sweet Lavender)
Leontopodium alpinum (Edelweiss)
Liatris callilepis
pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather) scariosa
spicata (Button Snakeroot)
Lilium (Hardy Lilies).
auratum (Gold-banded Lily)
Batemanniæ
canadense
-flavum.
candidum (Madonna Lily)
carolinianum.
croceum.
dauricum.
elegans.
-atrosanguineum
-bicolor.
-Horsmani
-, Leonard Joerg
$\bar{G}$, Prince of Orange
Grayi.
Hansoni
Henryi.
Martagon (Turban Lily)
pardalinum (Panther Lily)
philadelphicum.
regale.
Sargentiæ
speciosum album
-rubrum.
superbum.
tenuifolium
tigrinum (Tiger Lily)
-fl.-pl. (Double Tiger Lily)
-Fortunei.
--splendens
umbellatum erectum.
-grandiflorum.
Washingtonianum
Willmottiæ.
Linaria alpina
dalmatica
Linum flavum
perenne.
Lithospermum, Heavenly Blue
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)
syphilitica.
Lupinus, New Hybrids
Mixed
polyphyllus (Lupine)

- albifiorus.

Lychnis alpina
Arkwrighti.
chalcedonica
-alba
Flos-cuculi (Ragged Robin)

## Haageana

Viscaria splendens (German Catchfly)
-splendens fl.-pl.
Lycoris squamigera.
Lysimachia ciliata (Fringed Loosestrife)
clethroides (Japanese Loosestrife)
Nummularia (Creeping Jenny; Moneywort)
Lythrum, Perry's Variety
Salicaria roseum, Rose Queen
-roseum superbum (Loosestrife)
Malva moschata (Musk Mallow)
-alba.

|  |  | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | **** | Sunny |
|  | * | Shady |
|  |  | Semi-Shade |
|  | : $:$ : $\times$ : | $\begin{gathered} \text { White and } \\ \text { Shades } \end{gathered}$ |
| * | * $x^{*} \times$ | Pink |
| *xx: $x^{x}$ |  | Red |
| * |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yellow- } \\ & \text { Orange } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $x$ ***: $x^{*}$ : ${ }^{*}$ | Blue-Purple |
|  |  | Brown |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { Height }}{\text { Approximate }}$ |
|  |  | Flowering Season |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 荡 } \\ \text { 品 } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 突 } \\ & \stackrel{y y y}{6} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 关 | تٌٌ̈ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eٍ } \\ & \substack{0 \\ 0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Distinction | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Giant |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| giganteum | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－1 $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| Leichtlini． | 63 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| lingulata rosea | 63 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－2 ft． | June，July |
| speciosa atropurpurea | 63 | x |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| Mentha requieni． rotundifolia variegata（Variegated Mint） | 9 34 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  | I－3 in． | Summer June－Sept． |
| Menziesia polifolia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － 9 |  | ．． | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Sept． |
| －alba．．．．．．．．． | 63 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Oct． |
| Mertensia virginica（Bluebell） | 63 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Mitella diphylla．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | May |
| Monarda didyma（Oswego Tea） | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －，Cambridge Scarlet．．．．．． | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －salmonea．．．．．．．．．． | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 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 ft． | July－Sept． |
| Cræsus． | 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） scorpioides semperflorens | 63 36 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 8 in． | 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 ft． | June－Aug． |
| －Youngi | 30 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| glabra． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| missourien | 63 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 10 in ． | June－Aug． |
| Orobus roseus pallidus． | 9 | x | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 1／2 ${ }_{2-3 \mathrm{ft} \text { ．}}$ | Aug．，Sept． |
| Pachysandra terminalis | 64 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | May，June |
| Papaver alpinum．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mixed．． | Io |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | May－July |
| nudicaule（Iceland Poppy）．．．．．．．Assorted．． | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft ． | May－Aug． |
| orientale（Oriental Poppy）． | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －atrosanguinea Maxima | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －bracteatum．．．．．．．．．．．． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Brightness． | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Duke of Teck | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，E．A．Bowles． | Io | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Enfield Beauty | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Ethel Sweet． | 10 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Goldschmidt． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Grand Mogul | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Grossfurst． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Joyce． | Io |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，King George |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． |  |
| －，Lightness． | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | June，July <br> May June |
| －，Mahogany． <br> －，Mrs．Perry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 21／2 ft. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | May，June May-July |
| 一，Mrs．Perry．．．． | 36 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | May－July |
| 一，Oriflamme．．． | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| －，Perfection | 36 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Perry＇s White | Io | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |
| －，Princess Ena． | 10 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －－，Princess Victoria Louise | 36 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft} .$ |  |
| －，Royal Scarlet．． | 36 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft} .$ | June，July |
| －，Salmon Queen | 36 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Tulipa Yellow | 10 |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| thibetica，Yellow．．． | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$ | May－Sept． |
| Pardanthus chinensis．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Paradisea．See Anthericum liliastrum major． | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }$ | July，Aug． |
| Paradisea．See Anthericum liliastrum major． Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi digitalis | 38 38 38 |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \\ & 2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | July－Aug． |
| glaber． | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Southgate Gem |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 1 $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{f}=$ ． | July－Aug． |
| Petasites japonica gigantea | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． |  |



|  | 皆 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { 关 }}{2}$ | $\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\tilde{\sim}}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Platycodon grandiflorum（Balloon Flower） | 38 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I－2 ft． |  |
| －album．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I－2 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 |  | I－I $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －album．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| reptans（Greek Valerian） | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $8-12 \mathrm{in}$ ． | April，May |
| Polygonatum multiflorum（Solomon＇s Seal） | 64 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft | May，June |
| Polygonum Sieboldi．．．．． | 38 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3－5 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Potentilla alpestris． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6－9 in． | May－July |
| nepalensis Willmottix | 64 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 4－5 in． | May－July |
| Hybrids（Cinquefoil）． | II | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Sept． |
| －，Carnival． | II | ${ }^{x}$ |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | I－2 ft． | June－Sept． |
| －－，Fairy Queen | II | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I－2 I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June－Sept． <br> July，Aug． |
| －－，Hamlet． | II |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| －－，L＇Acheron． |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |
| －，Panorama． | II | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Sept． |
| －purpurea plena |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$ | June－Sept． |
| －，Van Dyck． | II |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| －，Yellow Queen | II |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |
| Poterium obtusum． |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | June，July |
| Primula acaulis． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 6-9 in. | April, May |
| auricula．．．． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{in} .$ | April，May |
| Bulleyana． denticulata cachemiriana | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | x x | x |  |  |  | June, July April, May |
| japonica．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  | 9 in ． | June |
| Polyantha．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mixed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －－veris．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mixed． | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | April，May |
| －superba． <br> Pulmonaria angustifolia | II |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft ． | April，May |
| Pyrethrum，Double－ Non Plus Ultra | 40 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| roseum | 4 I |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| $\overline{\text { Sylvia．．}}$ Light | 4 4 |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June |
| uliginosum | 4 I |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Wilsoni | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranunculus acris fl．－pl． | 4 I | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft ． | May，June |
| Rhexia virginica（Meadow Beauty）． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Oct． |
| Romneya Coulteri（Calif．Tree Poppy）．．．．．．．．． | 4 I | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 4－5 ft． | June－Aug． |
| Rudbeckia laciniata，Golden Glow（Coneflower）． | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | June－Sept． |
| maxima．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | ${ }^{6-8} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Oct． |
| purpurea（Purple Coneflower） | $4 \mathrm{4I}$ | x |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | ${ }^{3-4} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Oct． |
| subtomentosa |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $4^{-5} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Oct． |
| Salvia azurea grandiflora | 41 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3－4 ft． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Greggi． | 41 | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  | April，May |
| Saponaria ocymoides（Rock Soapwort） officinalis fl．－pl．（Double Bouncing Bet） | 64 | X |  |  | x | x x | x |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I} \mathrm{ft} . \\ & \mathrm{I} / 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May-July } \\ & \text { June-Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Santolina Chamæcyparissus incana（Lavender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 64 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ |  |
| Satureia．See Calamintha． Saxifraga Macnabiana |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | Ift． | May；June |
| See also Megasea． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scabiosa caucasica（Pin－Cushion Flower） | 4 I | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－Aug． |
| －alba． | 4 I | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June－Aug． |
| japonica．．． | 4 T | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | June－Sept． |
| ochroleuca．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ | June－Sept． |
| Scutellaria baicalensis colestina． Sedum acre（Golden Moss）．．．． |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | x | X |  | ${ }_{2}^{2-3} \mathrm{in}$ ． | May－July |
| Sedum acre（Golden Moss）． Aizoon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 44 | 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． |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in． | June，July |
| kamtschaticum | 65 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 8 in ． | July，Aug． |
| lydium．． |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I－3 in． | June |
| reflexum |  | x x |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | May－July |




## PARCEL POST INSTRUCTIONS

If roses or herbaceous plants are wanted by Parcel Post, add to value of order to cover postage and special packing as follows (remittance by check or postal money-order preferable):
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20 per cent additional to the following states: Wyoming, Washington, Utah, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado, California. a postal rate of 25 cents extra is added on each package.

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PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Rutherford, N. J. Packing is charged at cost. Postage will be charged at the rate of $10 \%$ on the amount of the bill for packages forwarded by Parcel Post. This catalogue cancels all sales conditions and prices quoted in previous catalogues.

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OUR RESPONSIBILITY. While we exercise the greatest care to have our nursery products all genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, or guarantee them to live and grow or give specific results. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after the receipt of the stock.

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HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 8 miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. All busses leaving the West 42d Street Ferry, New York City, with Paterson as their destination, pass our Nursery on Paterson Avenue, East Rutherford. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hill the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal-trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our Office and Nurseries.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are admirably located to ship to all parts of the country, being only 8 miles from New York City. We can ship by express and freight via Erie Railroad from Rutherford, express or freight via D., L. \& W. R. R. from Passaic, and by Carlton Hill Express Co., which connects with all railroad companies, boat and railroad lines leaving New York City and Newark. We advise large orders to be shipped in car-lots from Rutherford, as little or no delay occurs in shipping this way.

AUTO TRUCK DELIVERY. We are in a position to make deliveries by auto truck to points within 75 miles of Rutherford, N. J. Charges are made according to the size of truck required and the distance. The advantages of truck delivery are many; the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is eliminated; the stock is delivered in a much better condition than if packed in cases; and, above all, the goods are landed on the grounds within a short time after being dug. It is the most satisfactory and economical method of transportation providing the order is of sufficient size.

TRANSPORTATION RULES. Our products are shipped and travel at the purchaser's risk. We do not guarantee safe delivery. Our responsibility ceases when we make delivery to the transportation company or on the grounds of the purchaser. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.

Trusting again to be favored with your patronage and promising our best efforts to give satisfaction, we are,

Yours respectfully,
BOBBINK \& ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.

## Bobbink\&Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey


[^0]:    Key No. of
    No. 2, \$15
    No. Plants
    I. 8 Aconitum Fischeri. Blue.
    8 Hemerocallis, Aureole. Yellow.
    . io Liatris pycnostachya. Purple.
    8 Aster novi-belgi, Ypres. Rosy red.
    5. 8 Enothera glabra. Yellow.
    6. 8 Tritoma Pitzeri. Orange-scarlet.
    7. io Phlox decussata, Selma. Pink.
    8. 8 Chrysanthemum, Elder Daisy. White.
    9. 8 Physostegia virginiana grandiflora. Pink.
    io. 8 Veronica Teucrium rupestris, Royal Blue. Blue.
    ir. 8 Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. Scarlet.
    12. 8 Achillea Ptarmica, The Pearl. White.

[^1]:    Asparagus Roots, Colossal and Palmetto. 2-yr., \$1.50 per 100, $\$ 10$ per 1,000; $3-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 2.50$ per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000.
    Hop Roots (Humulus Lupulus).
    Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis). Has medicinal qualities.
    Lavender, True (Lavandula officinalis). For oil and distilled water.
    Marjoram, Pot (Origanum onites). Used in seasoning.
    Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Yields aromatic oil and water.
    Rhubarb Roots (Rheum Rhaponticum.)

[^2]:    COLLECTION of 50 Intermediate Iris in 5 varieties, our selection, $\$ 7.50$.
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[^3]:    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 $10, \$ 35$ per ioo.

