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W. A. Toole

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WISE GARDENERS
PLANT IN THE FALL FOR NEXT
SUMMER'S FLOWERS

Flower Lore

WEATHER:
FAIR FOR PLANTING BEFORE
THE GROUND-FREEZES

Garry-nee-Dule SEPTEMBER, 1933 Baraboo, Wisconsin

Fall Planting of Perennials

At times there has been much discussion regarding the advisability of fall planting of hardy plants. Many have succeeded; some have failed. Results vary according to local climate and soil conditions, and care given. We have found it generally preferable to plant early-flowering native plants and ferns in the fall when possible, also early-flowering perennials and rock-garden plants. In this way, one may enjoy flowers from these plants the following spring.

There is also an advantage in planting most late-flowering hardy plants in the fall, because vacancies and color harmonies and relative heights are more fresh in the gardener's mind.

Whatever the climate, fall planting is better if it can be done early enough to allow a week or two of root-growth before severe weather starts.

We have not found it advisable to plant in the fall those varieties with a single straight tap-root, as these tend to heave out with frost.

With most varieties, covering is needed the first winter. Those that are entirely dormant may succeed with a heavy, close covering, but kinds that retain a leafy top over winter require an open covering that will allow drainage of surplus moisture and access of air to the tops. This may consist of brush, evergreen boughs, marsh hay, excelsior, or other open material. Past recommendation has been to delay covering till the ground has frozen permanently. More recent experience here in the North favors earlier covering, at least lightly, before the tops are completely killed by freezing.

If you are an experienced gardener, you will realize that it is impossible to lay down hard-and-fast rules with plants, and that you will have to learn some things by hard experience, in so far as

Clematis Tangutica

We are indebted to Mrs. Ernsteen Booth, of Winona, Minn., for our acquaintance with *Clematis tangutica*. Mrs. Booth has found this unusual yellow Clematis very hardy, and most ornamental planted on the top of a rock wall.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, in his book "More Aristocrats of the Garden," says:

"There are half a dozen species of Clematis that have yellow flowers, all of them native of different parts of temperate Asia. . . . Much more beautiful, however, is *Clematis tangutica*, native of northwest China and adjacent Turkestan, and introduced into gardens as recently as 1898. This is a very hardy plant, quite happy around Montreal, growing some 10 to 12 feet tall, with grayish green foliage, raggedly cut and lobed, and rich yellow, top-shaped, long, pointed flowers borne singly on 6-inch-long stalks. The flowers arise from the leaf axils of the current season's shoots in June and July and are followed by large, feathery heads of fruit of singular beauty. Topping a wall, clothing a trellis, or sprawling over boulders, this plant is exquisite."

It thrives in any good soil, sun or partial shade. Wouldn't you like to add this rare and unusual Clematis to your garden, and at a price no higher than ordinary varieties?

Strong vines that should flower next year, each 75c; \$2 for 3, delivered.

they apply to your own local combination of soil, exposure, climate, etc. This little uncertainty is one of the things that make gardening so fascinating.

Half a Century of Service

We are now closing fifty years in the flower business. In 1884, my father, the late William Toole, Sr., sent out his first price-list of pansy plants and seeds, listing about fifty varieties. Since that time the interest in flowers and ornamental horticulture has increased amazingly, and with it the variety of plants and flowers grown by Toole.

Fifty years in business may mean little or much, depending on how well the service to customers has been maintained. We feel we have the right to be proud of our past record. Our hope and aim is to give our flower-loving friends continuously better and more efficient service and finer plants in the future.

W. A. TOOLE.

Another Society, Why Not?

In view of the very popular interest in rock-gardening and alpine plants, it is surprising to the writer that no national or strong sectional association of rock-garden fans has been formed in this country.

Because of the many peculiar local weather conditions to be found in various parts of the United States, varying treatments must be given the same species of plant. An association could be of immense service in assembling the information already acquired through hard experience by many enthusiastic gardeners.

Any sensitive lover of rock-gardens will agree that much might be done in the way of general education along the line of rock-garden design.

Who, and where, is the self-sacrificing soul who will give this idea the needed time and attention to make it a reality? The writer will be glad to assist in his small way to get something started.

Hardy Perennial and Rock-Garden Plants

Strong one- and two-year-old, field-grown, transplanted plants
Varieties marked * suited to rock-gardens

- **Achillea nana*. A low-growing mat of finely divided gray-green foliage. Umbels of white flowers in June and July on 3- to 5-inch stems. Each 20c.
- Achillea ptarmica*, *Boule de Neige*. Clusters of double white flowers in June through summer. A useful cut-flower and border perennial. 12 to 18 inches. Each 20c.
- **Achillea tomentosa*. A woolly mat of gray-green foliage with heads of yellow flowers on 3- to 5-inch stems in June. Each 20c.
- **Achillea umbellata*. Silvery, fern-like foliage, not over 2 to 3 inches high. The heads of white flowers are carried on stems 6 to 8 inches high. This variety and *A. nana* and *A. tomentosa* are valuable in the rock-garden for their foliage effect. They may be kept from flowering entirely or the flower-heads should be trimmed off as soon as they start to fade. June, July. Each 20c.
- **Alyssum rostratum*. A somewhat coarse-growing hardy Alyssum suited to the larger rock-garden and perennial border. Yellow. 12 to 15 inches. June, July. Each 20c.
- **Alyssum saxatile compactum* (Basket of Gold). A glow of golden yellow in the rockery, even before the dandelion favors us with its cheery beauty. 9 to 12 inches. April. Each 20c.
- **Alyssum serpyllifolium*. A trailing variety with silvery foliage and yellow flowers in April and May. Each 20c.
- **Anemone pulsatilla* (Pasque Flower). Lilac-blue. April. Each 25c.
- Anthemis tinctoria kelwayi* (Golden Marguerite). Yellow, daisy-like flowers from June through summer. Thrives in dry, hot situations where many perennials fail. 12 to 18 inches. Each 20c.
- **Aquilegia canadensis* (Native Columbine). Red and yellow flowers in May. Does well in sun or shade. Attractive growing from a rock wall or crevice. 18 to 24 inches. Each 20c.

- **Aquilegia flabellata nana-alba*. A compact form for the rock-garden. Milk-white flowers in May and foliage with a blue-green tint that is very attractive all summer. 8 to 10 inches. Each 25c.



Long-spurred Aquilegia

- Aquilegia*, *Long-spurred Hybrids*. A choice strain of long-spurred hybrids, ranging from delicate art shades to yellows, reds, and purples. 2 to 3 feet. June. Each 20c.
- **Arabis alpina*. One of the earliest of the showier rock-garden plants to bloom. Suitable also for the perennial border. White. 8 to 10 inches. April, May. Each 20c.
- **Arabis alpina fl.-pl.* (Double-flowered Rock-Cress). Flowers like small white Ten-Week's stock. Each 35c.
- **Arabis alpina rosea*. Flowers delicate pink, otherwise much like the type. Each 25c.
- **Arenaria grandiflora* (Sandwort). Dense carpet of short needle-like foliage and large white flowers in May and June. Each 20c.
- **Armeria laucheana* (Thrift). Tufts of bright green foliage from which the wiry flower-stems appear topped with bright rosy red flower-heads. 3 to 6 inches. May, June, with occasional flowers through the summer. Each 25c.
- **Artemisia frigida*. Finely divided, highly aromatic silvery foliage. Flowers inconspicuous. 10 to 12 inches. Each 20c.
- Artemisia*, *Silver King*. The foliage, which has the appearance of frosted silver, gives a most attractive contrast to pink flowers in the perennial border, and is cut and dried for winter bouquets. 2 to 3 feet. Each 25c.
- **Aster alpinus* (Alpine Aster). Large, showy, bluish purple flowers in June. 6 to 10 inches. Each 20c.
- **Aster*, *Mauve Cushion*. Forms a low-growing mat with mauve flowers very late in the season. 6 to 8 inches. Each 25c.
- **Aubrietia hybrida* (Rock-Cress). Much like a purple or violet arabis. 5 to 7 inches. April. Each 25c.



Arabis alpina fl.-pl.

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). The very attractive foliage, which persists all summer, is topped in May or June with spikes of dark blue, lupine-like flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Each 20c.

***Calamintha alpina**. A low-growing rock-plant not over 6 inches high. Rich purple flowers. Each 25c.

***Campanula carpatica** (Carpathian Harebell). Single, clear blue flowers on wiry stems. Compact, tufted plants 6 to 8 inches high. June on through most of summer. Each 20c.

***Campanula carpatica alba**. A pure white form of the above. Each 20c.

Campanula glomerata. Heads of deep blue-purple flowers in June. A favorite of grandmother's garden. 12 to 18 inches. Each 25c.

Campanula patula. Lilac flowers in midsummer. 15 to 18 inches. Each 20c.

Campanula persicifolia (Peach Bells). Large, bright blue, bell-shaped flowers in June. 18 to 24 inches. Each 25c.

Campanula persicifolia alba. A pure white-flowered form of the above. Each 25c.

***Campanula pusilla**. Tiny, hanging bells of light blue on stems but 2 to 3 inches high. June to August. Each 25c.

***Campanula pusilla alba**. A pure white form of the above. Each 35c.

***Campanula rotundifolia** (Harebell; Bluebell). Thrives in sun or light shade. Light blue flowers all summer. 8 to 12 inches. Each 25c.

***Cerastium tomentosum** (Snow-in-Summer). A low, creeping plant with silvery woolly foliage and white flowers in May and early June. For rock-garden or edging of border. Each 20c.



Aquilegia flabellata nana-alba

Centaurea montana (Cornflower). Large, violet-blue flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 inches. Each 20c.

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (Elder Daisy). A very early type of Daisy, flowering here about Decoration Day. 15 to 18 inches. Each 20c.

Chrysanthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy). Too well known to need description. Each 20c.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow, daisy-like flowers on long, wiry stems, during June and July. 18 to 24 inches. Each 20c.

***Dianthus monspessulanus**. A somewhat spreading Dianthus with lilac flowers. 7 to 8 inches. June. Each 20c.

***Dianthus viscidus**. Low-growing variety from Greece with bright rose flowers. Each 20c.

***Heuchera rosea** (Coral Bells). Light rose-colored flowers on stems 16 to 24 inches tall. Very delicate and attractive. Flowers most of the summer when clumps are well established. Each 25c.

***Iberis sempervirens** (Candytuft). White flowers in profusion in May or June. 6 to 8 inches. Each 25c.

***Iberis sempervirens nana**. A very compact, dwarf type of the above. 3 to 4 inches. Each 35c.

Incarvillea delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia). Large, rose-pink, gloxinia-like flowers with yellow throats. 18 inches. June, July. Each 35c.



Hardy Aster

***Iris atropurpurea**. Very early; dwarf; purple. Each 15c.

***Iris cristata**. A dainty little creeper for the rockery. Rich amethyst-blue. 3 inches. Each 35c.

***Iris cyanea**. Early; dwarf; blue. Each 15c.

***Iris, Ditton Purple**. Dark purple, dwarf Iris. Each 15c.

***Iris, Fairy**. Pale blue, nearly white. Each 15c.

***Iris, Florida**. Light yellow. Each 15c.

Lavatera, Thuringia. A new, pink-flowered, hardy perennial, discovered in Siberia by Prof. Hansen. Has much the same appearance and style of growth of the annual Lavatera, and resembles a small single pink hollyhock of bushy growth. 3 to 5 feet. July, August. Each 25c.

***Leontopodium alpinum** (Edelweiss). Requires a well-drained, sunny location. While the flowers do not attain the snowy whiteness of higher altitudes, the plant is interesting because of its sentimental connection with the Swiss Alps. Each 20c.

***Linaria alpina**. Tiny lavender-purple, "snapdragon" flowers with orange centers. Flowers for a long season, till late fall. Small plant. Sometimes fails to survive winter, but usually self-sows. Each 20c.

***Linaria organifolia**. Lilac. 4 to 5 inches. July, August. Each 20c.



New Hybrid Hemerocallis

For several years we have tried out a number of new Hybrid Hemerocallis originated by C. Betscher. We have found them very fine, and an improvement in both size and coloring over the old types.

Extra-good plants, \$1 each

Donald Wyman. More distinctly red than *H. fulva*.

Goldeni. A large, clear yellow.

Gypsy. Somewhat dwarf, orange-colored flowers.

J. A. Crawford. Very large yellow flowers.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Large; yellow, with a golden tint.

OTHER VARIETIES OF HEMEROCALLIS

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily). Sweet-scented; clear yellow. The Day Lily that is most satisfactory as a cut-flower. 2½ feet. Each 20c.

Hemerocallis fulva (Orange Lily). Copper-orange. 3 feet. July. Each 20c.

Hemerocallis, Gold Dust. Bright yellow; buds and reverse petals bronze. 2½ feet. June. Each 20c.

Hemerocallis kwanso fl.-pl. Double orange flowers with dark shadings. 4 feet. July, August. Each 20c.

Hemerocallis thunbergi. Lemon-yellow flowers. Blooms freely during July. 4 feet. Each 20c.

Linum perenne (Flax). During late spring and early summer a group of these will be a mass of blue in the morning, the flowers dropping about 10 o'clock, revealing the beautiful foliage, to be followed by another mass of blue the next morning. For the border or larger rock-garden. 18 to 24 inches. June to August. Each 20c.



Iris cristata



Linum perenne

**Lychnis alpina* (Alpine Campion). Small tufts of leaves and heads of rose-colored flowers. Rockery. 4 to 6 inches. June. Each 20c.

**Lychnis arkwrightii* (Campion). A hybrid form of *Lychnis*, 8 to 12 inches tall. Heads of crimson-scarlet flowers in June and July. For the border or rockery. Each 20c.

Lychnis chaledonica (Maltese Cross). Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers that are very striking. Combined with achillea and the blue delphinium, the cut stems form an ideal patriotic bouquet on July 4. Blossom in July. 2 to 3 feet. Each 20c.

Lysimachia frazeri (Loosestrife). Yellow flowers in July. Slender growth. 2 to 3 feet. Each 35c.

Lysimachia punctata (Loosestrife). Spikes of yellow flowers in June when the hardy border is often lacking in this color. 2 to 4 feet. Each 35c.

Lythrum roseum (Rose Loosestrife). Thrives in any situation. Good for waterside planting. Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August. This plant will do well even in shallow water. 2 to 3 feet. Each 20c.

**Myosotis alpestris* (Forget-me-not). Branches of tiny heavenly blue flowers with a yellow dot in the center. Does best in light shade or full sun if given enough moisture during hot, dry summer weather. Very effective for bordering pools or streams. Each 20c.

**Nepeta mussini* (Catnip). Gray foliage and lavender-blue flowers. Low-growing but rather long, trailing branches. Is good in front of the border but especially attractive in the rockery. A very pretty effect is obtained in the rockery if a group is planted near *Saponaria ocymoides*. Each 20c.

Please notice that Toole prepays the postage or express charges on all plants ordered from Flower Lore.



Lythrum roseum

Garry-nee-Dule Hardy Lilies

There is an increasing interest in Lilies as their variety and beauty become better known. A few, such as the old Tiger Lily, and *L. elegans* and *L. umbellatum*, are very hardy and easily grown. Others need varying amounts of special attention and protection over winter. If you lack experience, it would be well to read up on the culture of the different varieties before ordering heavily.

The varieties of *L. candidum* and *L. tenuifolium* should be planted with the top of the bulb not much below the surface; the other kinds to a depth of at least three times the diameter of the bulb. All kinds need good drainage around the bulb and will be helped if planted on a bed of a quart or two of sand or gravel to each bulb.

Some of these varieties arrive from Japan (where they are grown) so late in the autumn that we find it necessary to hold the orders over in our storage cellar for spring shipment.

Auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Flowers are fragrant, white, dotted crimson, with a gold stripe down the center of each petal. These bulbs often arrive too late for fall planting, in which case we ship them in the spring. Each 35c.

Batemaniiæ. Pale orange, red, or apricot, sometimes tinged with pink; anthers red. Easily grown. Hardy. 2 to 4 feet. Late July and August. Each 50c.

Elegans. Flowers orange, slightly spotted with purplish black, held erect on the stem. 1 to 2 feet. June, July. Each 25c.



Lilium regale

Philadelphicum. A native Lily, growing in acid, sandy soil in the open or in light shade. Upright, cup-shaped, yellow or orange flowers. 3 feet. July. Each 25c.

Regale (Regal Lily). White, shading to yellow in center and tinted pink on outside. Flowers in July. Small bulbs, each 25c; large bulbs, each 50c.

Speciosum rubrum. White, spotted red. Plant late in fall or spring. Each 35c.

**Tenuifolium* (Coral Lily). Small, bright scarlet flowers on slender stems 1 to 2 feet high. Often used in rock-gardens. June. Each 25c.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). The old-fashioned Tiger Lily of our gardens. Orange, spotted purple. Plant spring or fall. Flowering-size bulbs, each 20c.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Same as above, except flowers are semi-double. Each 20c.

Umbellatum (Candlestick Lily). Orange-red flowers in upright umbels. Strongly resembles *L. elegans*. Flowers in June. Plant spring or fall. Each 25c.

Pardanthus chinensis (Blackberry Lily). Lily-like, orange flowers, spotted red, in July. When seed-pods burst they expose the round, shining, black seeds which suggest its name. Each 20c.



Papaver nudicaule

**Papaver nudicaule* (Iceland Poppy). Biennial. Neat tufts of light green foliage from which spring the slender, leafless flower-stems. Start to flower very early in the spring and sometimes continue into summer. Much used in rock-gardens as well as the perennial border. 1 foot. Mixed colors, each 20c.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). These are the brilliant scarlet flowers so showy in May or June. Easy to grow in any soil when once established. Foliage dies down in August, to be followed by a new growth of leaves. Plant in early spring or fall. 2½ to 3 feet. Each 20c.

Papaver orientale, Mrs. Perry. Like the red Poppy in growth, but a beautiful salmon color. Each 25c.

Papaver orientale, Olympia. A new, semi-double Oriental Poppy, scarlet in color. Potted plants in spring. Each 35c.

QUANTITY PRICES

Unless otherwise noted, plants may be purchased in quantities at these prices:

	3 for	12 for	100 for
15-ct. varieties are.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$10.00
20-ct. varieties are.....	.50	2.00	12.00
25-ct. varieties are.....	.65	2.50	15.00
35-ct. varieties are.....	.95	3.50	18.00

Please note that Toole's prices include carriage charges prepaid



Lilium philadelphicum



Toole's Hardy Phlox

The hardy garden would seem bare indeed during late July, August, and early September without the brilliant coloring of Hardy Phlox. Most varieties of Hardy Garden Phlox have a shallow root system and need frequent and plentiful supplies of water during the season of most rapid growth and during flowering. They are good feeders and will repay the extra expense and labor of supplying them with fertility and surface cultivation. While they thrive best in the open sunshine, they do better than most plants in light shade. When established, Phlox is quite hardy and does not need protection in our climate. Divide and reset the clumps every two or three years.

Red spider is the greatest enemy of Phlox. This may be kept in check by forcibly spraying the under side of leaves with cold water from a hose. A thin glue, made by dissolving a pound of glue in four to five gallons of water, and sprayed on the under side of the leaves is effective; also dusting with fine sulphur.

Strong field-grown plants, each 20c

B. Comte. Bright amaranth-red.

Bridesmaid. Tall growing; white with crimson eye.

Eclaireur. Rosy magenta; strong grower.

Europa. Large; white with carmine eye.

Flora Reidy. Best white we have seen.

Jules Sandeau. Light salmon-pink. An old favorite.

La Vague. Pure mauve; red eye. Very large heads.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf; very large white flowers. Height 12 inches.

Milly van Hoboken. Light mauve-rose, dark eye.

Miss Lingard. Very tall-growing; white.

Mrs. Jenkins. Good, tall, midseason white.

Mrs. Rheinlander. Beautiful, large, soft pink with deeper eye.

Rijnstroom. Carmine-rose, without eye.

Riverton Jewel. Deep mauve with crimson center.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rose-carmine, red eye.

Siebold. Orange-scarlet, crimson center.

Von Hochberg. Bright crimson. A favorite.

Von Lassburg. Very large; pure white.

Widar. Large; lavender-blue, shading to white toward center.

Other Varieties of Phlox

These varieties are offered at 20c each

***Amœna.** Low-growing; rose-pink. Height 6 inches. May.

***Divaricata** (Wild Sweet William). Our native Woods Phlox. Fragrant flowers during May. Partial shade.

***Divaricata laphami.** Lavender flowers; all one color. Blooms freely at same time as Darwin tulips. Much used as an under-planting or ground-cover with tulips.

***Pilosa** (Prairie Phlox). A native in the open places. The Prairie Phlox blooms somewhat later than Woods Phlox, and under cultivation continues for several weeks. Masses of brilliant rosy carmine flowers.

***Subulata** (Moss Pink). Low-growing Phlox, flowering here in May. Valuable in the rock-garden. White, rosy magenta, or lavender.

***Subulata, Vivid.** Bright rose. Later flowering than others.

Pentstemon barbatus torreyi (Beard-Tongue). Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers that make a striking appearance in the border from June to August. Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. The cut-flowers give a distinct and pleasing effect when used for decorative purposes. Each 20c.

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum (Persian Daisy). Very hardy and one of the choicest of perennials. The fern-like foliage is attractive when the plants are not in bloom, and the flowers, ranging from pure white through shades of pink to deep crimson, are beautiful on the plant or as cut-flowers. They bloom the last of May and through June. Single- and double-flowered, mixed. Each 20c.

Wild Things

To the nature lover there are no dull seasons. Each month, each day, brings new expectations, new hopes, new joys. In spring, he is entranced by the awakening of myriad forms of life that mark the beginning of continued beauty. Out on the wooded hillside, Hepatica and Anemone fairly push the snow aside to flaunt their delicate loveliness on warming winds, as they nod happy greetings to bursting Cowslips farther down in the valley. These harbingers of nature soon rouse their sleeping companions from brown beds. Like a piece of fallen sky, a demure Violet peeps from beneath its leafy coverlet and holds its face to the sun. Around an old log, hundreds of Dutchman's Breeches push their little pink noses from swelling buds and bow gaily to clumps of dainty Bloodroot and Trilliums. One after another come the fairy gems of spring until summer reveals the maturity of all creation.

Black-eyed Susans and Butterfly Weed dance with Daisies and Liatris in the meadow, while Bouncing Bets march down to the edge of the lake as if to watch the Lotus and Water-Lilies spread their charm.

When come the cooling winds of autumn, bringing the fulfilment of the promises of spring and summer, bright berries glisten from shrubs and bushes. Gentian and Goldenrod vie for a place with the Wild Asters and Cardinal Flower. Woodland leaves color and fall, to make a blanket for all creation as winter comes to lull it to sleep.

Amid the icy wind and falling snows stand the courageous Evergreens as sentinels of nature, keeping watch for another spring—another resurrection.

Who is he who doesn't long to take it all to his own garden? To plant in secret nook and open spaces this beautiful array of silent wood and wide meadows, where each day of each season his heart gladdens with an understanding of nature's secrets?

In youth all this fills the nature lover with the joys of discovery; in middle age the marvels about him hold his interest undimmed; he awaits old age with calmness, for he is one with the universe and is content.—EDGAR EARL WALLACE.

Platycodon grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). Closely related to the campanulas. Attractive, open, bell-shaped flowers and buds that look like little balloons. Blue or White. 2 to 2½ feet. July. Each 25c.

Rudbeckia laciniata fl.-pl. (Golden Glow). Useful for backgrounds or corners where a tall grower is needed. Yellow. 4 to 6 feet. August. Each 25c.

Rudbeckia purpurea (Purple Coneflower). Large, striking, daisy-shaped pinkish purple flowers with large, dark brown center cones. Striking in the border and useful as a cut-flower, especially for large baskets or porch vases. 3 to 4 feet. July to September. Each 20c.

***Saponaria ocymoides** (Rock Soapwort). A showy dwarf trailing plant, for rock-garden or the rock wall. Pink flowers. May and June. Each 20c.

***Saxifraga macnabiana.** One of the silvery encrusted Saxifragas. Rosettes of silvery green foliage and airy spikes of white flowers spotted with red. Each 35c.

Scabiosa caucasica. Blue-lavender blooms on long stems. A lovely flower, but it does not enjoy our hot, dry summers very much. 2 feet. July, August. Each 25c.



Phlox, Mrs. Jenkins



Phlox subulata



Sedum acre

Sedum (Stonecrop)

Sedums vary widely in form of growth, flowers, and color of foliage. Because of this, and the ease with which most of them are grown, they are useful in the rock-garden. Because of their vigorous growth, some varieties must be restricted to prevent their overrunning smaller and more delicate kinds.

All Sedums are sold for 20c each
3 for 50c, \$2 per doz.

**S. acre* (Gold Moss). Easily grown. Good ground-cover or between stepping-stones. Yellow. 12 inches. June.

**S. acre minor*. The foliage is much finer and the plant more dwarf than the type.

**S. album* (Worm-Grass). Fleshy leaves. White flowers. 6 inches.

**S. album murale*. Dwarf; rich bronze leaves.

**S. anopetalum*. Upright, fleshy leaves touched with bronze in fall. Yellow flowers. 6 to 8 inches.

**S. dasyphyllum*. Gray foliage. Blush-white flowers. One of the best dwarf Sedums. 2 to 3 inches.

**S. ewersii*. Grayish leaves. White. 8 inches.

**S. kamtschaticum variegatum*. Foliage variegated in green and yellow, with touches of red.

**S. elegans*. Gray foliage, needle-like in form. 3 inches.

**S. rupestre*. Formerly listed as *S. fosterianum*. Foliage yellow. Plants look like little upright branches of Blue Spruce. 6 inches.

**S. ellacombianum*. Formerly listed as *S. kamtschaticum*. Yellow. 6 inches. July.

**S. middendorffianum*. Yellow flowers, followed by red fruits. One of the best of the spreading types.

**S. nevi*. Little rosettes of olive-green foliage.

**S. sarmentosum* (Stringy Sedum). Creeping. Light green foliage. Attractive when trailing over rocks. Grows well in poor soil.

**S. sexangulare*. Similar to *S. acre*, but with smaller leaves.

**S. Silver*. Species unknown. Beautiful tufts of silvery, moss-like foliage.

**S. spectabile* (Showy Sedum). Tall, erect-growing, with flat heads of pink flowers in September. 12 to 16 inches.

**S. spectabile variegatum*. Foliage variegated with yellow.

**S. spurium*. Green, trailing foliage turning to crimson in fall. Flowers rose-colored. June, July.

**S. spurium coccineum*. Similar to the preceding but with darker red flowers.

**S. telephium*. Upright growers. Bright rose-colored flowers in August. 12 to 16 inches.

**S. stahli*. Resembles bunches of green moss.

**S. ternatum*. White flowers in May. Grows best in shady places. 3 to 5 inches.

SPECIAL OFFER

20 CHOICE SEDUMS FOR \$3.25

That you may become acquainted with my choice Sedums I will deliver to your door one plant each of 20 varieties (my selection) for only \$3.25.

*Toole's Seedling Sempervivums

A short time ago I was very much pleased to receive a large picture of the Sempervivums in the garden of my friend, Adolph Kruhm, of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and I quote as follows from the letter which accompanied the picture:

"Those at the base all came from you and are as handsome hybrids as I have ever seen. In color, they vary from a delicate rose to a deep brick-red. Some have long, narrow leaves; others are pleasingly plump and compact; altogether they are a great sight."

We have several other letters from garden friends who have been very much pleased with our mixed hybrids. If you have a nice, sunny, well-drained spot in your rock-garden where you think some of these "Hen-and-Chickens" would thrive, we shall be very glad to send you

a choice selection of 12 nice, plump, young Hens for only \$1.50

some of them with a little brood of chickens clustered around them. If you cannot use a whole dozen, we shall be glad to send you three for 50c, but I feel sure that you and your friends could easily find a place for a dozen of these very interesting plants.

**Sempervivum arachnoideum* (Cobweb House-leek). Strong young pullets of this popular breed of "Hen-and-Chickens." Each 20c.

**Silene schafta*. Rosy purple flowers in July and August, on low tufted plants. Each 20c.

**Stachys lanata* (Lamb's Ear). The downy white foliage is the ornamental feature of this plant. Each 20c.

**Statice dumosa*. An improved form of the so-called German Statice. Fine for the border and winter bouquets. Each 25c.

**Statice incana*. Rather coarse, small, white flowers in large panicles. Effective in the rockery or border. Flowers dry well. 10 to 15 inches. June. Each 25c.

**Statice latifolia* (Great Sea Lavender). Large, flat heads of tiny purplish pink flowers. May be dried and kept for months. Beautiful cut and used with larger flowers. 18 to 24 inches. August to September. Each 25c.

Thyme (Thymus)

**T. citriodorus* (Lemon-scented Thyme). More upright in growth than the other varieties but the contrast is interesting. Each 20c.

**T. lanuginosus* (Woolly Thyme). For dry, sunny places. A creeper especially suited for crevices in walks and steps and for the rock-garden. Each 20c.

**T. serpyllum* (Mother-of-Thyme). Creeping plant with fragrant leaves and pink flowers. For crevices in walk and steps and for rock-garden wall-planting. Dry, sunny place. Each 20c.

**T. serpyllum album*. A form of the above with foamy white flowers. Each 20c.

**T. serpyllum coccineum* (Crimson Thyme). Same as above but flowers deeper in color. Each 20c.

Special Offer: Two each of three varieties of Thyme (six plants in all) for \$1

**Trollius europæus*, Orange Globe. Large, globe-shaped orange-yellow flowers. Likes partial shade. 1 to 2 feet. May and later. Each 35c.

**Trollius ledebouri*. Lemon-yellow flowers. Tall. June, July. Each 35c.

**Tunica saxifraga* (Coat-Flower). A pretty dwarf plant with pink flowers and fine foliage. Blooms most of the summer. Good in rockeries. Each 20c.

**Tunica saxifraga fl.-pl.* (Double Tunic-Flower.) We have found this one of the loveliest additions to the rock-garden, for it blooms continuously all summer and fall, with tiny, double, delicate pink flowers. It forms no seeds and so does not spread like the single from self-sown seeds. Originated at Garry-nee-Dule. Strong plants, each 35c.

**Valeriana officinalis* (Garden Heliotrope). Showy heads of white flowers during June and July; strong, sweet scent. Likes partial shade. 3 to 4 feet. Each 25c.

A DOZEN FERNS FOR \$2 Delivered to
SHADED ROCK-GARDENS Your Home
3 Walking Ferns 3 Maidenhair Spleenwort
3 Common Polypody 3 Woodsia obtusa

**Veronica chamædrys* (Angel's Eyes). Large blue flowers on slender stems. For the larger rock-garden or border. 12 to 18 inches. May to June. Each 20c.

**Veronica corymbosa stricta*. A tiny, compact Veronica with blue flowers in May and June. 2 to 4 inches. Each 20c.

**Veronica filiformis*. Slender, creeping stems. Each 25c.

**Veronica incana* (Woolly Speedwell). Silvery foliage and blue flowers in June and July. Good for rockery or border. 12 inches. Each 20c.

**Veronica longifolia subsessilis* (Japanese Speedwell). Dense spikes of deep blue flowers. One of the best perennials for the hardy border. 18 to 24 inches. August, September. Each 35c.

**Veronica pectinata rosea*. Prostrate branches of woolly leaves. Each 25c.

**Veronica prostrata*. Prostrate branches loaded with light blue flowers in June. For the rock-garden. Each 20c.

**Veronica repens* (Creeping Speedwell). A tiny-leaved creeping variety with very light blue flowers in May. For moist sun. Each 20c.

**Veronica spicata*. Long, graceful spikes of bright blue flowers in July and August when this color is needed. 20 to 30 inches. Each 25c.

**Veronica spicata erica*. Spikes of delicate pink flowers in June and July. 8 to 12 inches. Each 20c.

**Veronica spicata nana*. A dwarf form of *V. spicata*, growing not over 6 to 8 inches high. For the rock-garden. Each 20c.

**Viola, Bowles Black*. Tiny black flowers with violet centers. Each 15c.

**Viola, Jersey Gem*. Sweet-scented, violet-colored flowers are borne on stems that stand up during storms or sunny weather. For the border or rockery. Each 20c.

**Viola odorata, Rosina*. One of the newer introductions. Sweet-scented, rose-colored flowers in spring and fall. Each 25c.

**Viola lutea*. Clear yellow flowers. Each 15c.

**Yucca filamentosa* (Adam's Needle). The sword-like foliage is very attractive. Well-established plants give a spike of white, lily-like flowers in July. 3 to 4 feet. Each 35c.

Friendship Offer

We find that orders of less than \$2 give us little or no profit, due to the cost of packing and handling.

To show our appreciation for larger orders, we will give your choice of one plant of any of the following varieties extra on each order of \$2 or over, and an additional free plant for each additional \$2 worth ordered.

Your choice of the following:

Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern.

Artemisia, Silver King.

Cypripedium pubescens. Yellow Lady-Slipper.

Festuca glauca. Hardy Grass.

Lychnis haageana.

Peony, Couronne d'Or. White.

Peony, Felix Crousse. Red.

Phlox, R. P. Struthers.

Sempervivum arachnoideum. Cobweb House-leek.



Thymus serpyllum

W. A. TOOLE, Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wis.

Native Plants for Rock-Gardens and Woodland Nooks

ACTÆA

Alba (White Baneberry). Coarse leaves. Ivory-white berries with red stems. Open shade. Good combined with maidenhair or lady ferns. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

Rubra (Red Baneberry). Same as above except berries are red. The Baneberries are very useful to add color to the shaded garden in late summer when there are few or no flowers. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

ANEMONE

Canadensis (Meadow Anemone). We find this plant growing wild in rather open, moist spots. A plant in the garden will spread slowly and cover quite a space if left to its inclinations. The white flowers start to appear in June and continue for many weeks, if conditions are favorable. 1 to 2 feet. Each 20c; 6 for \$1; \$12 per 100.

Patens nuttalliana (American Pasque Flower, Badger). The first flower of spring, appearing even before the arbutus. It is found wild in open, sandy meadows or in open places in the woods. The tulip-shaped, light lavender flowers sometimes appear before the last snowbanks are gone. They are borne very close to the ground, but the flower-stems continue to lengthen until the flower has faded, and by the time the silky plumes of the seeds appear, the stem may be 10 to 12 inches high. Must have well-drained soil. Good for rockery. Each 20c; 6 for \$1; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

AQUILEGIA

Canadensis (American Columbine). This grows nicely on dry, rocky ledges in light shade or full sun. Scarlet and yellow flowers on plants 1 to 2 feet tall in late May and June. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

ARISÆMA

Triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Who does not know Jack preaching from his brown pulpit, and what country boy hasn't tried to get his innocent city friend to taste the biting hot bulb? Interesting if forced in the house in winter. Each 20c; 8 for \$1.

ASTER

Linariifolius (Stiff- or Savory-leaved Aster). Rough, hairy, dark green, narrow foliage. Found native on rather poor sand. Makes a very attractive ball-shaped mass of green, with small purple flowers, on stems 8 to 12 inches high throughout September. For the sunny rock-garden. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

Sericus (Silky-leaved Aster). Another friend of barren sands which must be given a very well-drained soil of moderate quality. A native Aster with sparse, silky, gray-green leaves and mauve flowers. 12 to 20 inches. August, September. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

CALTHA

Palustris (Marsh Marigold). Grown wild in boggy places and on the edges of little streams, but will do well in rich garden soil. Golden yellow flowers in early May. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$12 per 100.

CAMPANULA

Rotundifolia (Bluebell). We find this very dainty little flower nodding and swaying at the edges of steep, rocky cliffs or on barren wastes and hummocks in swamps. Grows in a variety of soils, though it loses some of its charm if planted in rich soil where the growth is heavy. Identical with Scotch Bluebell. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

CYPRIPEDIUM

No Orchids are more beautiful than our native varieties of Lady-Slippers. Especially effective planted in partial shade in combination with native ferns. Each bud in a clump counting as one plant.

Acaule (Moccasin Flower). This Orchid has two leaves, from which grows the 6- to 10-inch flower-stalk with its rose-pink flowers. Acid soil is necessary. Easily forced into flower in winter in a sunny window. Late May and June. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

Pubescens (Yellow Lady-Slipper). Does well in any rich, partly shaded location. Yellow slipper and brown-purple petals. This is the easiest Lady-Slipper to grow. May and early June. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

CYPRIPEDIUM, continued

Spectabile (Showy Lady-Slipper). This is the finest and most showy of all Orchids. It grows 2 feet high, bearing along the stalks several roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large purplish rose or magenta and white flowers. Does exceedingly well in a moist and partially shaded bed of peat or leaf-loam. It is also a good plant for the cool greenhouse. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this beautiful Orchid. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

SPECIAL OFFER: One each of the three Lady-Slippers for 65c; four of each for \$2.50.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). Finely divided leaves and white flowers in long racemes. Blooms here in April and early May. Foliage dies to ground early in the season, leaving only a small bulb. Likes a rich, shady spot. Does well as a rock-plant. Each 15c; 4 for 50c; \$1 per doz.

DODECATHEON

Media (Shooting Star). A rosette of very smooth leaves from which the flowering spike grows in May and June. Heads of white or tinted pink cyclamen-like flowers. Thrives in sun or partial shade. Good for rockery or border. These should be grown more freely. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

EPIPACTIS

Pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). An Orchid with rosettes of blue-green leaves netted with white lines, and stalks of delicate white flowers. Needs shade and leaf-mold. A most attractive little plant. 6 to 12 inches. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

ERYTHRONIUM

Albidum (Dog's-tooth Violet; Adder's Tongue). Long green leaves, mottled with white and purple spots. White flowers tinted lavender, in early spring. Likes a moist situation. Plant bulbs deep. Each 15c; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

EUPATORIUM

Urticæfolium (White Snakeroot). This plant will grow in, and, in fact, seems to prefer, deeper shade than any late-flowering plant I know. Often found in deep, moist glens so shady that no other flowering plant will grow. Will also do well in full sun, but the stems are shorter and stiffer. Good as a white cut-flower to use in combination with others in bouquets. 1 to 3 feet. July to September. Each 25c; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15 per 100.

EUPHORBIA

Corollata (White Spurge). Abandoned, sandy fields are a mass of this white flower all summer. Readily takes to cultivation. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$10 per 100.

GENTIANA

Andrewsi (Closed Gentian). Clusters of blue flowers in September and October. One of our latest flowers to bloom. Enjoys a rich, moist location. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

GERANIUM

Maculatum (Wild Geranium). Light magenta-pink. Does well in light shade or sun. Effective in masses. 12 to 18 inches. June. Each 20c; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

GEUM

Triflorum (Old Man's Whiskers; Prairie Smoke). Finely cut leaves and reddish flowers. Plumy grayish seed-heads are the reason for the picturesque names. Sandy soil; sun. 6 to 10 inches. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

IRIS

Cristata lacustris. This is the northern form of the Crested Iris. Grows freely on the moist, sandy shores of Lake Michigan. Useful in the rockery or edge of border. Each 35c; 3 for 95c; \$3.50 per doz.

Virginica (Blue Flag). Native to low, wet places, this Iris is well suited to water-gardening but will grow well on drier soil. Violet-blue. 12 to 15 inches. Late June. Each 35c; 3 for 95c.

HEPATICA

Acutiloba (Liverleaf). One of the early spring wild flowers, usually appearing some time in April. Does well in shade or sun in rich humus soil. 3 to 5 inches. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

LIATRIS

Pycnostachya (Blazing Star). Button-like flowers set on spikes or stalks 4 to 5 feet high in August and September. Very showy if massed in border. Appreciates good soil but will grow on very poor soil. Dark mauve or orchid-colored flowers. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

Spicata. Not quite so tall as the preceding variety, and the heads of flowers have less of a cylindrical appearance. Prefers sandy soil. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

LILIUM

Philadelphicum (Wood Lily). Upright, orange flowers on stalks 1 to 2 feet high. Is found here in open woods and sandy soil. The bulbs, which are small, should be planted about 4 inches deep. July, August. Bulbs, each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

LOBELIA

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Brilliant and showy cardinal flowers on stalks 2 to 4 feet high in August. Grows wild along the sides and even on the beds of creeks where it is covered with 2 to 3 inches of water part of the year. Will grow in fertile garden soil. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

Siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). May be planted in bog-gardens and damp places, but will thrive on rich upland soil. Light blue-violet. 1 to 3 feet. July, August. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

MERTENSIA

Virginica (Virginia Cowslip). One of the earliest spring wild flowers. The bluish green shoots and leaves are quickly followed by delicate pink buds and beautiful, bell-shaped, light blue flowers. After the flowering season the leaves disappear entirely for the rest of the year, so it is well to plant it in connection with a bed of ferns or other plants carrying foliage late in the season. 1 to 2 feet. Each 20c; 6 for \$1; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10 per 100.

MITCHELLA

Repens (Partridge Berry). A trailing evergreen with red berries in fall. Does well under evergreen trees and is very valuable as a ground-cover in any shady place among the rocks. Delicate pink flowers in June or July. Responds favorably to application of bonemeal. Each 15c; 8 for \$1; \$8 per 100.

MITELLA

Diphylla (Bishop's-cap). Maple-shaped leaves on a slender plant. Delicate white flowers that have the appearance of a snow crystal. For partly shaded rockery. 12 to 18 inches. May. Each 20c; 6 for \$1; \$2 per doz.

OPUNTIA (Cactus)

Fragilis (Small Prickly Pear). A very hardy Cactus which grows wild in sandy places or on hot, dry south exposures of some of our rocky bluffs. Flat stems and long spines. Said to have yellow flowers in July, but I have never been able to surprise a plant in the act of flowering or fruiting. Good for dry rock-garden or cactus-bowl in the house. 2 to 6 inches. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

Rafenesquei (Prickly Pear). Grows under the same conditions as preceding, but the flat stems are much larger and may reach a height, of 12 inches, spreading over an area of 2 feet. Yellow flowers in July, and red, edible fruit in fall. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

PENTSTEMON

Grandiflorum (Shell-leaf Pentstemon). While this is a fairly common native plant in some sections, and by no means new to cultivation, it seems to me so attractive that it deserves to be featured. Growing 2 to 3 feet tall, the long spikes of dainty lavender-blue are unlike anything else in the garden. With us, the flowers are at their best in late May and June. Beautiful and lasting as a cut-flower. It likes an open, sunny place and seems to do well on clay or light soil. Strong plants, each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

QUANTITY PRICES

Unless otherwise noted, plants may be purchased in quantities at these prices:

	3 for	12 for	100 for
15-ct. varieties are	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$10.00
20-ct. varieties are50	2.00	12.00
25-ct. varieties are65	2.50	15.00
35-ct. varieties are95	3.50	18.00

Please note that Toole's prices include carriage charges prepaid

PODOPHYLLUM

Peltatum (Mandrake). White, waxy flowers hidden by two large, umbrella-shaped leaves. Fruit edible if you like it. 12 to 18 inches. May, June. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

PETALOSTEMUM

Purpureum (Violet Prairie Clover). Violet-purple, clover-like heads of flowers in midsummer. Sandy soil. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

PHLOX

Divaricata (Wild Woods Phlox). Light lavender-blue flowers in May. Will force nicely in greenhouse in winter. Seems to prefer a little shade when cultivated. Found wild in moist but not swampy woods. It must have some attention so that it does not get crowded out in summer. 6 to 12 inches. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

Pilosa (Prairie Phlox). Flowers variable in color but mostly a magenta shade. Grows naturally in open situation in swampy ground or in poor, sandy soil. 9 to 15 inches. June. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

POLEMONIUM

Reptans (Jacob's Ladder). Grows in somewhat damp, shady places, but does well under almost any conditions when cultivated. Bell-shaped, violet-blue flowers. 10 to 12 inches. May, June. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

PHYMOSIA

Remota. Native of Illinois. A new and rare Mallow with medium-sized pink flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Bushy plant 4 to 6 inches high. July, August. Each 35c; 3 for 95c.

SANGUINARIA

Canadensis (Bloodroot). The pointed buds and pure white flowers with small yellow centers, clasped by the unfolding leaves, appear very early in the spring. Plant the tuberous roots barely below the surface in rich leaf-mold soil, preferably in light shade. 4 to 8 inches. April, May. Each 15c; 4 for 50c; \$1 per doz.

SARRACENIA

Purpurea (Pitcher Plant). These plants with the curious pitcher-like leaves and odd brown flowers are very interesting. Grow in the acid sphagnum or peat of bogs or swamps. For the bog-garden. 12 to 18 inches. June. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

SMILACINA

Racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). Small panicles of creamy white flowers in May, followed by speckled reddish brown berries. Easily cultivated. Good for the rock-garden or in wild planting. 12 to 20 inches. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

VIOLA

Pallens (Sweet White Violet). In its native haunts it is usually found along the moist sides of little streams or in damp meadows, but it seems to thrive even better on higher ground if not allowed to be crowded out with weeds. Tiny, sweet-scented, white flowers. 2 to 3 inches. Each 20c; 6 for \$1; \$1.50 per doz.

Canadensis (Canadian White Violet). Large, white Violet, tinted with pink on the outside. The flowers grow upright on branching stalks. Flowers most of the summer, spreads rapidly. 4 to 8 inches. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

Pedata (Bird's-Foot Violet). Grows profusely on somewhat acid, well-drained, sandy soil, producing the beautiful pansy-shaped flowers in greatest profusion. There is great variation in the color of the flowers from the different plants, ranging from palest blue or lavender to darker pink, blues, or purples. If given favorable soil, it is well adapted to massing in the sunny rock-garden. 3 to 8 inches. May, June, and often again in the fall. Each 15c; 8 for \$1; \$10 per 100.

Pedata bicolor (Pansy Violet). A form of the above with the two upper petals a deep pansy-purple color. We have found it enjoys an abundance of peat-moss. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per doz.

Pubescens (Yellow Violet). For the wild garden or shaded rock-garden, where the yellow flowers add an attractive touch of color. A hillside in our wild garden is yellow in May with their cheerful flowers. 6 to 12 inches. Each 20c; 6 for \$1.



Ferns Form a Sanctuary of Grace and Beauty

Henry Correvon, world-wide known Swiss rock-garden and alpine authority, has this to say about ferns in his recent book "Rock Garden and Alpine Plants":

"The Ferns have their especial place in every garden in which reigns the love of the picturesque and the natural. In such a garden, whether it be large or small, park or terrace, there is always a wild shady corner, which the daughters of the woods will transform quickly into a sanctuary of flora—a sanctuary full of grace, elegance, and mystic beauty.

"Have you anywhere a cool and shady place where you do not know what to plant? Make it into a fernery. For that purpose collect some old tree trunks or rocks, which you will arrange upon the soil as naturally as possible; model your emplacement in Nature's fashion; improve the soil by bringing in sand if it is too heavy, or loam if it is too light, and above all bring in plenty of leaf mould, which is for Ferns the one essential thing. If you can possibly do so, convert one corner into a bog for the swamp-loving species, and provide chinks between the rocks for the rock Ferns; and plant the numerous, varied, astonishingly vigorous species of our temperate regions in such a fashion that the species with persistent fronds alternate with those which die down each autumn. Enliven all with a little colour—with the wood Orchids, with Lilies, with Toothworts, with Daffodils, Primroses, Periwinkles, Scillas, with Troutlilies, with Cyripediums, and many others of those plants, suitable for cultivation in the shade.

"In the garden of which I dream there are Ferns, to some extent, everywhere. They are under the trees, along the edges of the water, in the clefts of old walls, as well as in the sunny rockery (for there are species which seek the sun) and these are not the least beautiful, and also in isolated groups in the shaded places about the lawn."

Unless otherwise noted, prices on all Ferns are 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100, delivered.

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). One of the most graceful of our native Ferns. Thrives in deeper shade than most kinds. Requires rich humus and protection from winds. 12 to 24 inches.

Aspidium marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). Grows here in rich pockets of shaded hillsides. 12 to 18 inches.

Aspidium spinulosum. An evergreen variety with divided pinnules. Attractive and easily grown. 12 to 20 inches.

Asplenium filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). Large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. One of the best for general culture.

Asplenium trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). A tiny evergreen Fern that will thrive in crevices filled with leaf-mold in the shaded rockery. 2 to 5 inches.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (Walking Fern). Curious, little, low-growing Fern for the damp, shady rockery. Heart-shaped at base, tapering to long, slender tip which often roots and starts a new plant.

Cheilanthes Feei (Lip-Fern). A woolly-leaved Fern of a peculiar blue-green color, growing on exposed dry limestone rocks. Not common. Each 35c; 3 for 85c.

Cystopteris bulbifera (Bulblet Fern). Narrow, slender, green fronds. 12 to 30 inches.

Cystopteris fragilis (Fragile Fern). A delicate Fern growing from 6 to 18 inches high. For the shady rock-garden or for shady, moist banks in the wild garden.

Onoclea struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). This is one of the best for general culture in a Fern-bed. One plant often has as many as fifteen fronds, gracefully drooping, hence its name of Ostrich Fern. Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 to 6 feet.

Osmunda claytoniana (Flowering Fern). Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds, which sometimes, under favorable conditions, attain a height of more than 4 feet. This variety will do well in either dry or shaded places.

Pellaea atropurpurea (Purple Cliff Brake). Rare. Grows wild in crevices of limestone rock, or sometimes in loose soil at base of rocks. Bluish green fronds and dark purple stems. 3 to 8 inches. Each 35c; 3 for 85c.

Polypodium vulgare (Common Polypody). A good evergreen species for rockwork. 4 to 8 inches.

Woodsia ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). Grows on the most exposed sun-baked rocks. For the sunny rockery. 4 to 6 inches.

Woodsia obtusa (Obtuse Woodsia). On lightly shaded banks or ledges, this low-growing Fern grows readily. 4 to 8 inches.

TRADESCANTIA

Virginiana (Spiderwort). A clear blue flower, growing here mostly on open, sandy or gravelly hillsides, but found on moist soil in some sections. Effective in the sunny border, around pools, or in the open wild garden. 12 to 30 inches. June to August. Each 15c; 4 for 50c; \$1 per doz.

TRILLIUM

Grandiflorum (Wake-Robin). Flowers white, sometimes changing to pink. Needs rich soil and light shade. Plant the tubers a few inches deep. 10 to 15 inches. June. 3 for 25c; \$1 per doz.; \$7 per 100.

Nivale (Snow Trillium). A tiny variety often but 2 to 3 inches high. Small white flowers sometimes before the last snowbank has gone in late March or early April. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

W. A. TOOLE

Garry-nee-Dule

BARABOO, WIS.

UVULARIA

Grandiflora (Bellwort). These odd yellow flowers, with the peculiar, twisted petals, are very effective if massed, or appear to good advantage in a planting of hardy ferns. 8 to 15 inches. May, June. Each 15c; 4 for 50c; \$1.50 per doz.

VERNONIA

Noveboracensis (Ironweed). Grows naturally in damp, almost swampy ground where the purple heads of flowers are very attractive. Grows well in the hardy border or in a sunny wild planting. 4 to 6 feet. August, September. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

VERONICA

Virginica. Slender spikes of white or pink flushed flowers on tall stalks ranging from 3 to 7 feet in height. A striking plant as viewed in open woods or meadows. Useful in the perennial border as well as in the wild garden. July to September. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per doz.

A Wild Flower Garden

"An American wild flower looks wilder than an English flower of the same species. Also, it looks more ascetic, more adventurous, and at the same time more retiring. Without refining too much upon the point, we may say that it seems to grow for itself alone."—ODELL SHEPARD.

Possibly, the above quotation from the *Christian Science Monitor* helps to explain why our early spring wild flowers have an attraction not possessed by the loveliest exotic treasures.

Luckily, it's within the reach of almost any flower lover who has even a tiny plot of ground, to grow some of these lovely plants. A shady nook or corner, the soil made loose and fluffy with leaf-mold or peat moss and sand, will provide a home for many of the lovely flowers of spring. With the addition of a few Ferns and, possibly, some Bottle Gentians, native Asters, Baneberries, and, perhaps, a few shade-loving foreign varieties, one may have color and beauty in the wild garden all through the season.

Wild Garden for Back Yards

This is a selection of spring-blooming wild flowers and ferns for a shady spot in the back yard or along the side of the house.

This garden contains enough plants for a space of 30 square feet, 3 x 10 feet or any convenient size. Plant "hit or miss," but distribute the ferns over the entire space. They will fill in after the spring flowers have finished blooming. Provide a loose soil by using plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss and be sure the plants have enough moisture. The Wild Garden contains:

FERNS

- 3 Maidenhair Ferns
- 6 Lady Ferns
- 6 Ostrich Ferns
- 3 Clayton Ferns

WILD FLOWERS

- 3 Red Baneberry
- 3 White Baneberry
- 6 Hepatica acutiloba
- 6 Mertensia virginica
- 8 Trillium grandiflorum
- 3 Yellow Lady-Slippers
- 6 Bloodroot
- 6 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
- 3 Phlox divaricata
- 3 Polemonium reptans
- 3 Lobelia cardinalis

68 strong roots, as listed above, for only \$7.50, postpaid

36 CHOICE FERNS \$5

SENT POSTPAID FOR

This special offer is for the fall season only. The 36 plants will give a splendid garden display.

- 10 Ostrich Ferns
- 10 Clayton Ferns
- 10 Lady Ferns
- 6 Maidenhair Ferns

Half of the Collection (18 plants) for \$3 postpaid

These four Ferns represent distinct types and will make a splendid combination as a background for many varieties of perennial flowers in open or half-shaded places. When once planted, they will come back stronger from year to year if reasonable care is given. They will grow in common garden soil, which can be improved by the addition of leaf-mold or pulverized peat. Plant these Ferns 12 to 18 inches apart, give them a thorough soaking to settle the soil around the roots, and mulch to preserve moisture. On arrival give them a good watering and keep them moist. The planting season runs from October 1 to June 1. Fall planting gives the soil a chance to settle around the roots, which will insure stronger growth the first year.



Special Rock-Garden Offers

ROCK-GARDEN No. 1

These plants are suitable for the small rock-garden with an area of 10 to 15 square feet. They all require a sunny exposure, are hardy, and not difficult to grow.

One each of the following 12 kinds for \$2, or if your garden is large enough, 5 each (60 plants in all) for \$8.

- Alyssum serpyllifolium
- Arabis alpina
- Campanula carpatica
- Campanula rotundifolia
- Dianthus caesus
- Dianthus deltoides
- Gypsophila repens
- Phlox subulata
- Saponaria ocymoides
- Sedum ellacombianum
- Sedum stoloniferum
- Tunica saxifraga

ROCK-GARDEN No. 2

For those desiring more variety for a garden of 50 to 75 square feet, where there is plenty of sun, these rock-garden plants will be found most desirable.

Three each of the following 20 hardy varieties of rock-plants (60 in all) for \$8.

- Alyssum rostratum
- Aquilegia canadensis
- Arabis alpina
- Campanula carpatica
- Campanula rotundifolia
- Cerastium tomentosum
- Dianthus caesus
- Dianthus deltoides
- Gypsophila repens
- Nepeta mussini
- Phlox subulata
- Saponaria ocymoides
- Sedum ewersii
- Sedum kamtschaticum
- Sedum lydium
- Sedum stoloniferum
- Sempervivum tectorum
- Statice incana
- Tunica saxifraga
- Veronica teucrium

QUANTITY PRICES

Unless otherwise noted, plants may be purchased in quantities at these prices:

	3 for	12 for	100 for
15-ct. varieties are.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$10.00
20-ct. varieties are.....	.50	2.00	12.00
25-ct. varieties are.....	.65	2.50	15.00
35-ct. varieties are.....	.95	3.50	18.00

Please note that Toole's prices include carriage charges prepaid

ROCK-GARDEN No. 3

FOR ROCK-GARDEN IN THE SHADE

Often people will write for a list of plants for a rock-garden located under a tree "where nothing will grow." This is asking too much of almost any list of plants, but here is a selection of plants, largely native, that will do well in shade if given a soil of leaf-mold and watered during the summer months. The flowers will appear almost entirely during the spring, leaving the ferns to provide most of the ornamental feature later in the season.

Three each of the following 20 kinds (60 plants in all) suited to a space of 50 to 75 square feet, for \$8, or one each (20 plants in all) for a space of 20 to 25 square feet, for \$3.15.

- Aquilegia alpina
- Aquilegia canadensis
- Asarum canadensis
- Campanula carpatica
- Campanula rotundifolia
- Cypripedium pubescens
- Dicentra eximia
- Evergreen Fern
- Gentiana andrewsi
- Hepatica acutiloba
- Iris cristata
- Lady Fern
- Maidenhair Fern
- Mertensia virginica
- Phlox divaricata
- Polemonium reptans
- Sanguinaria canadensis
- Trillium grandiflorum
- Vinca minor
- Viola pubescens

ROCK-GARDEN No. 4

FOR ALL-SEASON BLOOM

All are good varieties for the beginner in rock-gardening, and are carefully packed and labeled, enough for a rock-garden of 30 to 45 square feet.

We offer 3 plants of each of the following 10 varieties (30 plants in all) for \$4.

Name and Color—	Time of Flowering
Alyssum saxatile. Yellow.....	May, June
Campanula carpatica. Blue.....	July, August
Dianthus deltoides. Deep rose.....	June
Nepeta mussini. Blue.....	July, August
Saponaria ocymoides. Pink.....	June, July
Sedum ewersii. Pink.....	August, September
Sedum stahli. Smoky white.....	June, July
Sedum stoloniferum. Pink.....	June-August
Tunica saxifraga. Light pink.....	All season
Veronica teucrium. Pink.....	May, June



Sec. 562, P. L. & R.

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Baraboo, Wis.

Permit No. 3

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington, D. C.