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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





THE PATHWAY
TO THE
GARDEN OF CHARM

An Original Title
for
An Original Gardening Guide
for Amateurs

1917

MAURICE FULD
Plantsman—Seedsman
1457 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
At Forty-Second Street

IN THE HEART OF THE UNIVERSE

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1917

ONCE more I have attempted the unusual. Once more I am trying to prove that I know the pulse of the public. Once more I present an original issue to the gardening public for approval, and I await with confidence its fair and unbiased criticism. And more so I want it. Criticism is the best stimulant for progress. In presenting your opinion, however, please bear in mind that in writing this book, I fully realized that by trying to be progressive, to meet the desires of a critical and exacting public, and to serve *one* master well at a time, I could not well meet the wants and tastes of *all* the gardeners in this country, but at least I want to supply a want which has ever been vacant; namely to present to the more exacting men and women who are anxious to have *charming* gardens a treatise in which they would find a helpful friend—an inspiration to take up gardening with at least some assurance of success—and a guidebook, so complete, so thorough, that it must become the inseparable companion and friend of a truth seeking public, and though in compiling this work, I carried these principles foremost in mind, I have had another purpose to consider; namely in digesting this story, you must note another undercurrent, a leitmotif—my mission in life—to make humanity realize that in order to live a full life gardening is absolutely essential and in order to make gardening attractive, I want to prove that real gardening, earnest gardening, enthusiastic gardening, reveals to us the infiniteness of joy—a joy so pure, so wholesome, so innocent, that peace and contentment reigns supreme in our hearts, and thus may we have a glimpse of heaven on earth.

To My Many Friends:

It is you who have made it possible for me to reach my life's ambition; namely, to be independently established, and I feel I owe you therefore a word of recognition.

My humble efforts here are entirely inadequate to give a true expression of my feeling of gratitude for favors and help received in the past, but I hope that you rejoice with me in my success and feel that in this way you have helped a good cause and have been somewhat rewarded.

But now I need your help more than ever and I ask for it, knowing that you will grant it and for this I can only promise again my gratitude and appreciation but through it you instill me with greater enthusiasm and courage to carry on my life's work and mission; namely, to make this, our country, the land of successful gardens.

My Color Descriptions

Another progressive step with a thought of help towards the struggling gardener.

The color descriptions in the usual seedbooks have been the greatest stumbling block to the more critical gardener, for they in reality meant nothing to him; in fact are grossly misleading.

Several movements have been on the way in the past to urge all to adopt a standard color chart through the medium of which we would all speak a one-color language, and for several years in the past I have personally followed this course, but the great objection to this is that but few could afford to own a chart, and so the rest would still live in the dark. My present system of describing colors is designed to do away with this difficulty and to make it possible for everyone to choose the flowers with a greater amount of guarantee to possess just the color he wants. I don't claim that this feature is going to be perfect from the very beginning, but I am sure it will establish a great step towards it.

Another Progressive Move

All packets containing seeds of a certain color, and furnished by me, will bear on their surface a colored block of paper of the shade of which the flower is within, so that when you receive your selection, you sort your packages as to colors and thereby facilitate your planting.

This should prove of great help to the critical gardener, who wishes to plant his garden as to color.

For this original idea I am indebted to Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Michigan.

A Practical Reform

To meet the constant growing sentiment of a garden public, who believe that our gardens should be more artistic as to the colors we use, and again to preach a teaching which in a few years will be universal, I am inaugurating with this issue the most radical reform which has ever been undertaken by a seedsman.

This step is of momentous occasion, for it cuts deep into the hearts of some of the most enthusiastic gardeners, and no doubt it will bring to me an avalanche of criticism, but in defense of this step I must say that whenever I have confided my move to the more progressive gardening women, I have been heartily applauded and so I present you this new thought of mine with the request that you consider it from its source of origin; namely to meet the wishes of those who believe in the progress of art.

There are certain colors of flowers which cannot possibly be used in color harmony, for they always clash, and the most flagrant color of all these is "scarlet." We therefore must abolish all scarlet flowers from our gardens in the future, and in order that you do not purchase them, I refrain from offering such in this book. But do you realize what this means. No longer must you enjoy Scarlet Salvias, Scarlet Geraniums, Scarlet Cannas, etc., but in place fill your garden with flowers of more aesthetic tones, such as Pale Pinks, Pale Yellows, Pale Blues, etc.

Another color which no one likes is "Magenta," and while we do not select them, we always get them, for the color descriptions in the usual seed books disguise this color to us as lilac pink, cerise, etc., and in order to overcome this objection, I shall again refrain from offering any flower which even borders on this shade.

Of course I do not say you must not grow any scarlet flowers; in fact I do offer some, but only such which are used for cutting only, for we may have rooms in which scarlet is the only effect-producing shade. You should be careful though to select obscure places in which to grow them, so they are not seen in with the general effect of your garden.

In connection with this suggestion let me state that artistic gardeners always taboo Geraniums, Cannas, Coleus, Alternantheras, for they belong exclusively to parks and cemeteries.

Garden Troubles Solved

Every garden presents its own problems. It is not always possible to suggest solutions by never having seen the gardens, and so I offer a new service. For a certain, reasonable fee, I will come to your garden and help you to solve all your difficulties, so that for once you feel you have mastered them. My charges for this service will be based entirely upon the time consumed. If you can arrange several consultations in your community, the charges will be divided amongst all.

Garden Lectures By Maurice Fuld

Do you realize, that you need to know more about gardening and have you friends who are equally helpless? Why not arrange a garden afternoon or evening, and let me come to you and teach you the practical side of gardening.

During the season of 1916 I have delivered over 200 lectures, and I am sure that I have made many a man and woman happier by solving their problems. My actual speaking time at a lecture is an hour and thirty minutes, and I allow another thirty minutes for questions. I do not use lantern slides or similar illustrations, but rely solely on instructions to keep the interest of my audiences alive.

My terms are reasonable, for I want to help all. For particulars apply.

You Should Read "FLOWER LORE"

By MAURICE FULD

"FLOWER LORE" is the only *real practical* garden journal because it is designed for the exclusive benefit of the helpless amateur.

"FLOWER LORE" is *original*, because it is altogether different from other existing periodicals. It speaks a language that even the rankest beginner can understand, and it tells you the very things you have long wanted to know, but no other journal published them.

"FLOWER LORE" is *unique*, because it never repeats a subject once given and contains absolutely no advertisements.

"FLOWER LORE" is *timely*, because during the planting season all hints refer to the month the magazine is published so that you can practice at once the suggestions made.

"FLOWER LORE" is *artistic*, for its appearance from A to Z will instantly admit it to the most critical lover of things beautiful.

Subscription per Annum . . . \$1.00


Artistic Self Binder50

Sample copies mailed free

Volume 1 began July, 1916

Unsolicited Testimonials

"Enclosed please find express order in payment of patent clip to bind your magazine, which I find most interesting. I believe there is a great future for that magazine if you continue to conduct it in the same manner as in the past."

"We are greatly enjoying your publication, and you are certainly giving the people the kind of information that has long been desired, and I certainly hope you will make a grand success of your venture." 

"I find a lot in your paper that's 'news to me.' Your paper keeps up the interest from month to month and your suggestions are certainly irresistible."

"Thank you very much for the copy of 'Flower Lore.' It is of real and practical value, crisply expressed and definite in its instruction. It is a gift when one may so take down the technical bars and allow amateurs such easy entrance to the art of flower growing."

"I enjoy the little paper very much. Do not want to miss a single number."

"Your 'Flower Lore' is the best ever. It has already been worth the years subscription."

A Practical, Novel Idea

I believe in being practical at all times and so it occurred to me that the usual seedbook is entirely too comprehensive to be digested at one time. For this reason I have decided instead of issuing a complete catalogue in January to present you with this edition an offer limited mainly to seeds, for they must have your first attention. I shall follow this up with additional issues, once a month, during the entire year—each one to be a complete offering of a certain specialty, which should have your attention in the month you receive it.

This means maximum service to the public, making gardening still more enjoyable, and saving you untold time in wading through an unmanageable book.

Have you noticed the two holes punched near the inside margin of this book

“There is a Reason”

(apology to “Postum”)

In fact there are two reasons—

- One:* To enable you to loop a ribbon through them and thus create a hanger, if you do desire.
- Second:* Each additional monthly offer will be of exactly the same size as this one, will show the exact same holes in the same place and thus you can bind all 12 offers into one book, giving you at the end of the year a most complete set of garden literature.

Do You Approve of It?

Please Excuse This Modest Brochure

Judging by my previous efforts, I am quite aware that you must have expected a larger volume in a book of this kind, and I was quite willing to present it to you, but certain absolute facts, enumerated below, left me with but one alternative; namely, a more modest attempt with possible success assured:

Reasons

- No. 1. The cost of paper at present is such as to warrant a most conservative beginning.
- No. 2. It is impossible to procure seeds from several countries at war, and those here now are too aged to grow well.
- No. 3. I have begun my own enterprise with no financial assistance from any source whatsoever, and as my own means are limited, I considered it wise not to attempt more than I could successfully accomplish.
- No. 4. I personally believe that the real joy of success in any legitimate business is derived from watching an enterprise develop from a little beginning to its final goal. And

So I extend to my friends a hearty invitation to share with me the joy of real success and to feel within their hearts that they have been instrumental to help in the development of an enterprise which puts service to Mankind ahead of selfish gains.

Information Free

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to help the struggling gardener in solving his problems, and I want everyone to feel at perfect liberty to ask questions freely.

This service does not put you under any obligations, and I want to assure the public that it is cheerfully supplied.

I do want my friends to know though that I realize that even my knowledge is limited somewhere and that I may have to confess at times that "I don't know."

My Philosophy

*Do or say something every day in the year to serve Humanity
and to make it happier.*

The Most Entrancing Book on "Gardening" Ever Published.

"Let Us Make a Flower Garden"

By HANNA RION

Of all the books which I have ever read—and I have read just a few—there is none in my opinion that touches so close to our needs as to the above-mentioned issue. It is a book that should be read by every Amateur gardener, no matter what other books you have in your possession now.

The reading itself is so charming, so bewitching, so thrilling, so interesting, and so real that I am willing to guarantee to anyone the happiest hour of entertainment, provided you are an earnest gardener.

And in addition, it is just brimful of good, practical suggestions.

Per copy (208 pages)—postpaid \$1.50

Popular Names of Flowers

For years I have felt that the main obstacle in the way of making certain beautiful flowers popular was their impossible botanical names and though I have appealed to both the Professional and Amateur Garden Societies to remedy this objection, my efforts have all been in vain, and so I present this subject to all those who are interested, to help solve it with me, and this I wish to accomplish in the following manner.

Please present me your suggestions as to suitable names for those flowers which you find listed within and which need re-christening, even though they have a popular name now, for some of the popular names now in existence are worse than the botanical names.

Flowers are the sublimest expression of nature. We think them all sweet and lovely, so why not give them sweet and lovely names. The name itself should be suggestive; or in other words, there should be a reason for the name given.

When there has been a fair response to this request, I shall appoint a committee of judges who will select the most suitable names.

As a reward for the successful suggestions, I will gladly give due credit to the author in my 1918 catalogue, and in addition I shall present the same party with a gift of garden flowers which I know will be welcomed.

Please help in this good work and receive the plaudits of an appreciative public.

FULD'S
"Just Delightfully Different"
FLOWER SEEDS

My offering has been divided into three parts:
ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS

These divisions I am positive will easily avoid many disappointments and will form the first step towards more joyful gardening.

* * * *

I take it for granted that only a very limited number of those who receive this book, are the fortunate possessors of a glass house or conservatory, and so I have omitted all flowers which require these for their culture.

* * * *

I have limited my selection according to the wants of the more modern critical gardening public and this will explain why you will not find here the offering of such common subjects as Morning Glories, etc.

* * * *

I offer neither a non-warranty, nor a positive guaranty, for I tell the truth about all my seeds, plants and bulbs.

I claim that what I sell is as good as the best to be procured, with the additional assurance that I furnish at all times the freshest possible seeds and only such as would come as true to description as human limitations can produce it.

Further I hold myself responsible to give absolute satisfaction to my clients in all goods purchased from me, and if occasions should arise which might give cause for complaint, I will guarantee to adjust them promptly and at all times to the satisfaction of my clients.

At no time will I knowingly substitute, unless this privilege is granted beforehand.

Owing to the fact that I want to make "Flower Lore" the exclusive outlet of my vast store of knowledge on the growing of all things, I have omitted from this book all such information; first because space is too valuable here to utilize it for this purpose; second—abbreviated information is valueless; and third—I believe such information is enough appreciated by the gardening public that they will not only treasure my magazine, once received, but will consider each number worth the entire year's subscription.

*T*here are some phrases which carry magic in their sound, a magic which cannot be explained by mere logic, and the greatest of these phrases is "Let's make a garden." It has a "Merry Christmas," "Hurrah for the Fourth of July" tinkle of joy.

*T*he instinct to mingle with the soil evidences itself in the mud pie age of childhood as we grow older we merely make many more, and much more beautiful mud pies with frosting of perfumed color, and call it Garden.

*N*o one ever entirely grows up who lives in a garden. I feel sure almost all gardeners still believe in Santa Claus and as for fairies, was it not in Kensington Gardens that Mr. Barrie discovered all the wonderful facts about Peter Pan. Perhaps it is the help of Little People that makes gardening so easy for mortals

Hanna Rion.

Seeds
of
Annual Flowers

The term "Annual" is applied to all such flowers, which grown from seed, come to their full maturity the year they are sown and thereby end their existence.

Annual Flowers

Where is the beginner who does not recognize one or more of these as his first acquaintance in his initial attempt to do gardening, for after all the most alluring thing in gardening is to raise things from seeds, to watch them develop from a tiny seedling to a robust specimen of a plant, and finally burst out in all their glory of bloom.

What heart does not swell with pride when it does behold its partnership with "Nature," and with what anxiety does he seek to increase his knowledge in this newly-formed research.

It is an endless task, but one that brings new sunshine and happiness into our lives, a happiness that permeates our very selves and radiates forth into all with whom we come in contact.

"Keep your life in flower." These are the very words of a great Indian poet, and I would like to add to them: Your life can always be in flower if you just live with flowers.

Nature has been very kind to me for not only has she shown me the sunshine so early in my life, but she has made me her instrument to bring it to others, and I am sure I have made many a heart gladder, and many a soul happier for imparting some of my enthusiasm to them but the happiest moments of my life I recount, when I meet the lowly men and women, who in their mighty struggle for an honorable existence, need every minute of the long, weary day to achieve it, and yet here we find the most ardent lovers of flowers—a love so deep, so true that it borders almost on heroism, for these men and women will gladly suffer hardship and willingly reduce their already limited allowance for food or clothing just in order to enjoy a few flowers about them.

That tiny geranium growing in a tin can on the sill of the poor washerwoman's window means more consolation to her in her struggles for life than all else. Nature in this way shows us her impartial and infinite kindness—a kindness we appreciate more and more as we work with her.

If the creation of my own establishment has done nothing more than to make me realize the fulfillment of one of my most earnestly sought for ambitions, I feel like Mrs. Hanna Rion when she says, "I ask no more of life."

Of course you want to know what those ambitions are. Now let me tell you. If you know of any man or woman who corresponds to the descriptions as given in the foregoing, send me their names and addresses (unbeknown to them) and I will as far as my pocketbook allows me to, make these people happier, by sending them the right kind of a gift to increase their happiness. By submitting me their names, you live in the consciousness of having been the instrument to make some poor weary heart happier, you have made it possible for me to carry my gospel to practice, and thereby have made *me* happier, and finally the one who gets the thrills of joys from the result of my gift. Surely he will love you unbeknown, with a love so pure, so true, so innocent, so strong—that even "Wireless" cannot prevent you feeling it. And now to the practical side of my story.

I do want you to grow flowers successfully, and I also know why you have failed in the past, and so instead of telling you what you ought to do, I will tell you what you *must not do*.

Of course the information I give here must be abbreviated, for the cost of paper at present is beyond the reach of men with limited means like myself, but you can have a very full and most practical story of mine—of all flowers—if you subscribe to “*Flower Lore*.” The small sum of \$1.00 will bring you twelve “Flower Radiograms” a year—one once a month; each one a message of joy and happiness.

The “Don’ts” in the Seed Alphabet

- Don’t buy cheap seeds.
- Don’t select flowers which you do not know, unless you are willing to experiment.
- Don’t use old seeds.
- Don’t sow seeds thickly.
- Don’t sow all the seeds if you have not the space to grow them afterwards.
- Don’t expect seeds to germinate in any old soil.
- Don’t mix manure and fertilizer in a seed bed.
- Don’t cover seeds too much. It is better to have seeds covered too little than too much.
- Don’t neglect to keep the soil moist after seeds are sown.
- Don’t overwater your seed bed.
- Don’t expect seeds to grow in the dark.
- Don’t expect seeds to germinate when the soil is crusted and baked on the surface.
- Don’t expect seeds to root in hard soil.
- Don’t let the seedlings grow too crowded, but take courage and thin out.
- Don’t grow seeds in too warm a temperature in the house.
- Don’t let the temperature in the house vary, if possible.
- Don’t feel in doubt about anything you do, but if in doubt, write me first, and **FINALLY**
- Don’t buy your wants in any other place but **HERE**.

In making this brochure unique and quite different from any others I have written in the past, I aim here not so much to describe the actual flowers, for I am only offering what everyone knows or should know (where the last suggestion is in doubt, I do describe), but in its place I hope to merit the title chosen for the book.

It is the usual custom of all seedbooks to have a special offer of

Novelties and Specialties

precede that of the regular list.

As I always like to do the unusual, I omit this (somewhat attractive part) but embody it in a still more attractive manner to the general list.

Please Order All Seeds by Number

Owing to the enormous increase in the cost of all things, which constitute the overhead charges of the seed business, and as I shall never sacrifice the quality of seeds to replace this difference, I wish to frankly confess that I could not find the opportunity to retain the ever-popular 5c package of the past, but as my "different" service more than overbalances the slight difference in cost, I hope that the gardening public will approve my endeavor of

Progressive, Reliable Service

linked with

Unexcelled Quality

Ageratum

Popular Name—Floss Flower

Blue is always welcomed for the garden, for it is the one color which is always pleasing, particularly of the shade of blue which is a desirable one. Furthermore one can use blue with ease to create beautiful color pictures.

Ageratum glories in a shade of blue (exclusively its own) for if we approach it we name it "Ageratum Blue." If you ask me to describe it, I would explain that it is a sky faintly overcast with light clouds in the early dawn of the day. The flower itself resembling a woolly floss suggests inspiration to the warmth of a heart. I am offering the blue shades only, for other colors existing in this flower are not as desirable. When the word "Ageratum" is mentioned to me, I can see at once a multitude of lovely pictures rising before my vision.

Suppose you are having a border edge of Alyssum, just plant a row of No. 105 directly beyond it, and you will find that both grow in the same manner and interweave, showing that they love each other's company. The white of the Alyssum is glorified by the blue of the Ageratum and vice-versa. As another suggestion—Let the lovely pink Petunia "Rosy Morn" take the place of the Alyssum and your garden is a symphony of pink and blue. In case you wish a solid border of blue, then grow variety No. 100, for it keeps confined better to the outline of your bed.

The Culture. This plant is easily raised from seeds. You may sow it in flats in the house during March, in hotbeds or coldframes during April and quite readily out of doors in May. When the method last suggested is adopted, do not expect blooms before July. By sowing in the house in March, plants may be had in bloom by May before they are set in the garden. Always sow seeds thin, as they are very fine, and please thin out when growing too crowded.

Its Faults. This descriptive matter will form one of the original features of this unique literature. "Why tell us the faults of flowers?" you ask. Simply to tell the truth, "Flowers are like my friends. I know both much better by their faults than their virtues." And so by knowing the truth beforehand, you cannot say I deceived you. Ageratum has its faults, and there are two: No. 1—When we grow it from seeds, we find a number of plants which grow out of all proportion to the rest of them; so much so, that they often spoil our orderly mind-painted picture. As a remedy, grow a number of plants as reserve, pull out the misproportioned plants as they appear, and put good ones in their place. To overcome this objection entirely directly from the beginning do not raise Ageratum from seeds, but let me furnish you pot-grown plants of the variety "Stella Gurney," which I can guarantee to be all of one particular shade, height and form. Plants ready about May 15th. Price \$1.75 dozen; \$12 per 100. No. 2—Immediately after a well-developed plant is set into the garden it bursts into a perfect sea of blue, and while the plants apparently remain in bloom, the glory is dimmed by the fact that the first flowers have gone to seed, showing brown, quite spoiling the desired effect. Just as soon as this is noticeable, cut off the individual dead blossoms, or shear the entire top of each plant, and so this marring incident can be entirely avoided.

No. 100—Little Dorritt. The plant grows but six inches high, is very compact and of a lovely sky blue color. Each plant requires six inches of space. Pkt., 10c

No. 105—Blue Border. This is the most suitable variety for general garden work. It grows to a height of one foot, and usually spreads about 10 inches so that one must allow that much space for each plant. Its flowers are of the true Ageratum Blue shade. Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Sweet Alyssum

Botanical name—*Alyssum Benthami Maritimum*

You will pardon if I am very brief in my eulogy on this flower, for I am sure it would be like carrying coal to Newcastle. There is not a beginner who does not include this flower in his first collection, and it is as a rule the most redeeming feature of his first attempt, and usually leads the path to more successes in the future. It is the most thankful plant in the garden, for it always germinates, takes care of itself, and flowers continuously.

Its main use is to border flower beds or walks, but it can also be used to carpet to any upright, spiky growing flower, and as its color is white, any other shade can be grown through it.

Culture. Sow the seeds very thinly, directly into the place where you wish it to grow and flower, but please sow it real thin, and furthermore please take courage to pull up some plants where they grow too thick and throw them away (almost an impossible thing for an amateur to do). A well-grown Alyssum plant spreads to the extent of fully a foot, so when sowing make your line six inches away from the edge. The young plants should be about 3 inches apart in the row.

Its Faults. Are almost negligible. In prime of flower the whole plant appears like a carpet of snow which becomes dimmed as the individual flower spikes go to seed, and to avoid this, simply shear the tops of the plants immediately as the color dulls.

No. 150—Snowdrift. This is the regular tall trailing variety, almost exclusively adopted for broad borders. Liberal pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$5.00

No. 155—Fuld's Ribbon of Snow. This is a real dwarf and very compact growing sort. It grows but 4 inches high and wide, just the ideal edge plant to be confined to a narrow margin. One ounce will sow a continuous line of 50 ft. Liberal pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; 1 lb., \$8.00

New Annual Anchusa

Popular Names—Alkanet, Sea Bugloss, Summer Forget-me -Not

The last popular name is the most suggestive, for in appearance it is exactly that of a huge globe-shaped plant, about 12 inches wide and 18 inches high, bedecked all summer with large forget-me-not flowers, alike both in form and color. We all love forget-me-nots, both for their bright faces and their cheery smiles, but much better would we like them if we could cut them with a fairly long stem. This very objection is entirely eliminated with this novelty, for it can readily be used as a cut flower. It comes into bloom in July and remains until Fall.

Its Use. It is more than pretty enough to be used all by itself, but when combined with the white Annual Larkspur, White Snapdragons, the Annual Baby's Breath, or the flowering Tobacco, it is perfectly charming.

Its Culture. Sow the seeds in hot beds during March and April, and it will bloom then early in July, and still better sow it out of doors in May, transplant it to its permanent place in June, and it will then bloom in August. Allow at least one foot of space for each plant.

Faults. It has none to my knowledge. Perhaps if you have grown it you will enlighten me on this point.

No. 135 Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Fuld's Charming Antirrhinum

Popular Name—Snapdragon

Without this flower one cannot think of an artistic garden, for it supplies height, character and above all delightful tints, such as we rarely find in other flowers. You will note that I offer but one strain, for I am trying to eliminate all unnecessary waste of time and energy both for you and me. The strain I offer grows from 2 to 3 ft. high, and represents the most perfected type, large flowers, clear delicate colors and robustness.

How to Employ It. Invariably it is grown in massive beds, one color by itself, but it may be artistically bordered with Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Petunias, Candytuft, etc., also it may rise through full carpets of these, and if employed thus, one plants each Snapdragon 18 inches to 2 feet apart, so as to get the full effect of colors. I love to grow Gladiolus right through a solid colored bed of Snapdragons, for they rise above them and their leggy stalks are then completely hidden. If you attempt this, always try color harmony instead of contrast, as for instance, let the Gladiolus "Niagara" rise through a bed of pale yellow Snapdragons or the Gladiolus "Pink Perfection" through the variety No. 300, or "Baron Hulot" through variety No. 310. Another very artistic picture can be created by planting variety No. 330 loosely through a solid bed of Heliotrope.

Its Culture. In order to reap a full season's benefit of bloom sow the seeds from February until April either in seed flats in the house or in hot-beds and transplant them into individual pots before setting them out of doors in May. They can also be sown in a seed bed out of doors in May and later transplanted into their permanent quarters, where they will come into bloom during August, and if late flowers are desired this may be perhaps the better method. Allow 12 inches of space for each plant. I would recommend to pinch all plants while they are young to produce a bushy growth and thus you will produce more and stronger flower stems on each plant.

Its Faults I am sorry to say are numerous:

No. 1—No matter how reliable the source from which you procure the seeds, the result will be that if you purchase any one color, that the plants thus grown will show only a slight majority of this color, while the balance are of different shades, and so spoil your very color picture. There is just one way to overcome this. Always grow a reserve stock and when the wrong color appears pull it up and plant in its place the true variety from the reserve stock. It is quite practicable to transfer plants while they are in full bloom, provided plants are lifted with a full ball of earth, and watering is carefully observed after transplanting.

No. 2—If you allow seedpods to form or develop, flowering ceases, and so you must constantly remove seedpods either individually or the whole spike when the flowers have passed.

Order by number only

Fuld's Charming Antirrhinum—Cont.

No. 3—During the last three years several troubles seem to attack this plant, with the result that much of the beauty of these plants was entirely spoiled. For instance, the season of 1916 meant almost a total failure to the majority of American Gardens. There are two remedies I would suggest: Namely, two weeks before planting time, dig your soil and soak it with a 5% solution of Formaldehyde (drugstore) and allow the bed to remain absolutely dormant for the two weeks to follow. When setting out the plants dip the roots of each plant in a 2% solution of the same material. Then when the plants have taken hold and show signs of growing, spray alternately once a week with Black Leaf No. 40 (buy in any seedstore) and a 2% solution of Formaldehyde up to the time of blooming. If the leaves show signs of curling, remove the very leaves thus affected. If certain plants wilt during the night, remove them bodily in the morning and replace with a good healthy plant. If the Spring season is a moist one like the one just passed, give the bed a dressing of wood ashes.

- No. 250—Snowy White.** This special strain grown by an American specialist, I can recommend to produce a wonderful percentage of true-colored plants.Pkt., 25c
No. 260—Pale Yellow Pkt., 10c
No. 270—Deep Yellow Pkt., 15c
No. 280—Blushing Bride. Delightful pale pink, with white throat. Pkt., 15c
No. 290—Debutante. Creamy white with a delicate cheek of pink. Pkt., 15c
No. 300—Fuld's Favorite. A true delicate salmon pink, enhanced by a suggestion of gold. This is one of the most charming tints. Pkt., 25c
No. 310—Mauve Beauty (Novelty). Here is a delightful addition to the more artistic shades of flowers. Everyone nowadays seeks the pastelle shades, and so I am glad to be able to offer an acquisition along these lines. The color is a delicate mauve. Combine this variety with the garden lavender or have it edged with Ageratum, and you produce a very rich effect. Pkt., 25c
No. 320—Blood Red. The dark stems help in the aggrandizement of this rich color. Pkt., 10c
No. 330—Rich Ruby Pink. A new artistic coloring. Pkt., 15c
No. 340—Fuld's discriminate assortment of all delightful tints. Pkt., 10c

Arctotis

Popular Name—African Daisy

There are certain flowers which we select, not because they are picturesque, but because they possess an individual charm. This is particularly true of the foregoing. The daisy-like blooms which are fairly large and produced in single specimens on slender, graceful stalks, show us a delightful shade of porcelain blue, and being borne continuously in good number, they are attractive in spots in the garden where they can roam at will, for roam they do as the flower stems frequently bend to remain near the bushy foliage on the ground.

Its Culture. Sow 3 seeds every 6 inches in a certain spot in the garden about May 15th, and when the plants make their appearance, thin out to one in a spot (of course retain the strongest one).

- No. 400—Grandis.** Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Fuld's Magnificent Asters

Asters are the most dependable flowers for the fall and when they blaze out in their glory there is nothing that approaches them in effectiveness. Like a joyous chaos of wild revelry they hold our gardens in captivity and how we love these spasms of gaiety. They come to us in frequent succession during the season. The tulip in May, Larkspur and Roses in June, Hollyhocks and Phloxes in July, Asters and Gladiolus in August, Dahlias in September, Michaelmas daisies in October, and Chrysanthemums in November.

It is my great pleasure to announce that I have discovered an excellent new source, where the grower is most painful in the selection of the seeds so that the plants are especially more immune to disease, and that the percentage of true color from a package of a given shade is markedly improved, also that the flowers are perfect and do not show the open centre.

To nothing I have given more careful study than to my selection, for the average selection is too bewilderingly large to give satisfaction.

You can with absolute confidence adopt every variety I offer here and not feel that you have one too many, for they all fill a certain place of their own.

Their Use. Massive plantings of one color will be found most effective, for one can then cut at will without spoiling the picture in the garden.

Their Culture. Sow the seeds during March and April either in the house or in hotbeds and again in May outdoors directly into the garden. Asters must be transplanted at least once to get the best results. The space required for Asters varies according to the type chosen, from 9 inches to 18 inches.

Faults. Their real faults are their troubles and I am sorry to say they are quite numerous in certain sections of the country. Let me first describe the troubles:

No. 1. Wilt—This appears quite suddenly overnight and what were perfectly healthy robust plants the night before, lie dead on the surface in the morning.

No. 2. Cutworm—Directly after the young plants take hold in the ground and give promise of a healthy specimen, one nice morning in June you step out into the garden and find a number of your finest looking plants cut clean of their bases. That is the work of the cutworm. He is a fat short plump, prosperous looking individual, who finds it great fun to undo all your work. There are two ways to fool him. One—is to employ a collar around each plant, say of stiff cardboard which we push into the soil about an inch and letting fully 3 inches be above the surface. Our stout cutworm is not able to climb and so the plant is protected. Another method is to mix bran and paris green, and to spread around our plants, and as this mixture is a great banquet to the cutworm, he partakes of it and after that he gives up the ghost.

No. 3. Yellows—This is a disease which usually makes its appearance when the plants are ready to bloom by showing first a yellow streak in the leaves and finally it discolors the entire plant and even the imperfect flower. Both this and the wilt are brought about by the impure conditions of the soil. The remedy is as follows: Try above all never to grow Asters in the same bed two years in succession. Use a bed which has virgin soil. Do not use stable manure of any kind in the soil in which to grow asters and of the fertilizers use woodashes only. Two weeks before planting time spade the bed and give it a thorough soaking with a 5% solution of Formaldehyde. Each plant when set into the soil should have its roots dipped into a 2% solution of the same material. Again as the plants show signs of growing, they should be sprayed with a 2% solution every two weeks. At each alternate week the spraying should be with Bordeaux Mixture. As a topfood "Liquid Sheep Manure" is excellent.

Order by number only

Fuld's Magnificent Asters—Cont.

No. 4. Grubworm—This little worm eats through the roots into the centre of the main stem and when he reaches a point, the plant simply stops growing. One must prevent him by dissolving 2 handfuls of lime in a half-gallon of water, stir well and allow it to stand for 24 hours. Then water the bed with the clear water.

No. 5. Aster Beetle—This is the large black bug which makes its appearance just when the asters come into bloom and eats the very petals clean to the centre. He is quite numerous, and destroys whole gardens in a few days. The only remedy I can recommend with confidence is to secure some powdered Camphor or often called "Naphthol Flakes" (Drugstore), which are dusted on the soil just previous to the Asters coming into bloom. It should be repeated once or twice more as its effectiveness diminishes.

Novelty 1917

I claim it as a distinct achievement to be able to introduce during my first year in existence several remarkable novelties. This is exceptionally remarkable as the usual sources for novelties (Europe) are entirely closed, so it is self-evident that my present offer is of "American" origin.

Fuld's New Pastelle Aster

The remarkable feature of this novelty is its color. For several years I have been trying to induce the growers to select from their discards, the shades which we, with the more artistic desires, love to embody in our gardens; namely, the true "Pastelle" shades.

I have finally succeeded and offer now the most artistic colored aster in existence. In type it is the most perfect "Late Branching" with enormous flowers of rich purple overlaid bronze. Your imagination at once will and must work overtime for you already begin to place it in your garden, or in your most suitable room. Oh! what vase shall I use for it. These and many other questions will have to be solved before the flowering season, and so you not only enjoy the development of your new favorite, but you experience months of most pleasant anticipations.

No. 650.....Pkt. (50 seeds), 25c

Fuld's New Border Aster

Asters are mostly grown for cuttings; yet I am sure an aster strictly for garden effect is welcomed. The novelty I offer here grows compact about 12 inches high, completely showered with small perfect double asters, keeping the border gay in color for fully eight weeks.

Being a novelty, I can offer it this year in an assortment of colors only, but I assure my friends that no undesirable shades will be found.

No. 675.....Pkt. (50 seeds), 20c

Order by number only

My Regular Offer of Asters

Fuld's Autumn Advance Asters

This is the first to bloom and even sown out of doors will show blooms in July. Unlike those usually offered the form of the flower is of the graceful "feathery" type, and the size of the bloom is nearly equal to the best of the late ones.

No. 500—Pure White.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 505—Shell Pink.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 510—Lavender Pink.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 515—Lavender.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 520—Purple.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 525—Fuld's Chaos of Gaiety in assorted colors	Pkt., 10c

Fuld's Plume Aster

The flower is perfection in form, size and every other feature. It is of midseason in blooming, showing off well in August. Fine long stems for cutting.

No. 550. — — — Purest White (gigantic blooms).....	Pkt., 20c
No. 555. — — — Shrimp Pink (a delightful shade).....	Pkt., 15c
No. 560. — — — Pale Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 565. — — — Clear Lavender.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 570. — — — Dark Blue.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 575. — — — Fuld's Self-Assortment of Shades.....	Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Late Branching Aster

This is the latest to bloom, throwing up majestic spikes 2 to 3 ft. high with monstrous flowers of a perfect rose form; the best of all for cutting and garden effect. It comes in bloom after all others have gone.

No. 600. — — — Pure White.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 605. — — — Lavender Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 610. — — — Bright Rose.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 615. — — — Clear Light Blue.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 620. — — — Lavender.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 625. — — — Dark Violet.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 630. — — — Purple.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 635. — — — Rainbow's Rivals—an assortment of all colors.....	Pkt., 15c

Aster "Just Delightful"

Its name you will repeat the moment it greets you. It is in my estimation the peer of all asters. In form it is an aristocrat, so exquisitely perfect in outline and all other details that only an artist could have painted it. Its color—ah! a perfect dream. Loveliness itself would blush at the sight of it. Its flowering season—early in August.

No. 700. — — —	Pkt., 25c
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Order by number only

Fuld's Charming Single Asters

Any day I will gladly exchange all the double asters in existence for a few flowers of these exquisite single blossoms. True beauty is found more abundant in single blossoms. That is why we call them daisies. Let me suggest to you that your garden for 1917 have at least a small bed of these beautiful flowers. You will gratefully remember me when you cut them.

- No. 800. — — — **Purest White.** The flowers of this particular kind exceed 5 inches in diameter..... Pkt., 25c
- No. 805. — — — **Pale Pink,** like the foregoing..... Pkt., 25c
- No. 810. — — — **Bright Rose**..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 815. — — — **Deep Rose**..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 820. — — — **Light Blue**..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 825. — — — **Violet**..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 830. — — — **Mauve**..... Pkt., 25c
- No. 835. — — — **Assorted Colors**..... Pkt., 20c

The Autumn Cheer Plant

This plant is not grown for its flowers, but exclusively for its branches. These when fruited may be cut and placed in vases in the house, where they help to cheer our winters for months, without the aid of water. The plant grows in a spreading bush about 2½ ft. high and wide. The plant branches from the base and produces woody growth, which is covered with pine-like needles. The foliage is large, very leathery, and of a lustrous green. The fruit forms all during summer and late in the fall it ripens to a glorious gypsy red. In form it is that of a small but perfect tomato. Its hull is just like leather. When the fruit is colored we cut each individual stem, rip its foliage off and then combine it with sprays of pampas plumes in vases where without water they last perfectly for months.

Its Culture—most simply—Start the seed in the house in February and carry along in pots until May when you should plant it in a well-manured but sunny spot.

- No. 900. — — — Pkt., 25c

Double Balsam

Another Popular Name—Lady Slipper

Sweet memories of our grandmother's gardens suggest the name to us and though it is not just suited to paint pictures with, we love it and always grow it.

Its Culture—is of the simplest. Sow the seed in the garden in May and transplant later. Plants should stand at least 12 inches apart.

Its Faults. They are limited to one. Namely, the magnificent blossoms are usually hidden by slender leaves growing between them, and in order to enjoy their full beauty, secure a fine pointed scissor and carefully remove the narrow slender leaves between the flowers.

- No. 100. — — **Pure White**..... Pkt., 10c
- No. 1005. — — **Clear Salmon Pink**..... Pkt., 10c
- No. 1010. — — **Flesh Pink**..... Pkt., 10c
- No. 1015. — — **Violet**..... Pkt., 10c
- No. 1020. — — **Pale Primrose Yellow (New)**..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 1025. — — **Assortment of All Shades**..... Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Calendula

Popular Name—Pot Marigold

There is something very likeable about this flower, for the more we grow it, the more we like it. It truly is a most reliable standby for it flowers no matter if you look after it or not, and then the shades of yellow and orange it shows are so delightful. In the garden I like to see it combined with the true blue Bachelor Buttons either in front of them or underneath them. For a golden path let me suggest: the edge of Calendula, directly behind the Californian Poppy, then a row of big African Marigolds, and finally a wall of miniature Sunflowers. From July on such spots are a blaze of gold.

Its Culture is the easiest of all. Sow three seeds in the spot where you want the plant to grow and if more than one germinates pull up all except the strongest. Seeds can be sown as soon as the weather is warm in May. At least one foot of space should be given to a plant.

Its Faults. It wants to produce seeds too freely, and so if you want it in constant bloom you must remove each passing flower.

- No. 1100. — **All Shades of Yellow**, assorted..... oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c
- No. 1105. — **Pale Yellow**..... oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c
- No. 1110. — **Prince of Orange**, deep golden..... oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c

Calliopsis

Popular Name—Coreopsis

Mrs. Hanna Rion in her book, "Let's Make a Flower Garden," gives a beautiful description of this flower. It reads thus—"We simply couldn't live without the gayety of the annual coreopsis, called 'Calliopsis' by the seedsmen, but unfortunately flowers don't mind being nicknamed."

No other flower can so disguise its connection with earth. The coreopsis stems are so fragile and inconspicuous that the flowers are constellations suspended in space.

The wine-red variety cannot be surpassed for velvety richness. Once given the freedom of your garden, you need never bother your head again about the coreopsis, but permit them to spring up where they will, making gold frames for all your flower pictures.

Its Culture. Simply sow it in the garden in May and thin it out later so that each plant has at least 10 inches of space.

Its Faults. None whatsoever.

- No. 1150. — **Drummond's**, large pure golden flowers..... Liberal pkt., 10c
- No. 1155. — **Bicolor**, golden yellow with chestnut red eye..... Liberal pkt., 10c
- No. 1160. — **Wine Red**, with velvety texture on petals..... Liberal pkt., 10c
- No. 1165. — **Gay Assortment of all colors**..... Liberal pkt., 10c

Anticipate Spring

Let me give one of my Garden Talks at your home to entertain your friends and thus live in the atmosphere of gardens, even though snow is without. For terms please apply.

Candytuft

Botanical Name—Iberis

When we speak of Candytuft in the garden, we always look for it in the border. Little do we realize that it is an almost indispensable material to connect with cutflowers in the house, and while I speak here just for the pictures in the garden, I do not want to say a word about flower-pictures in the house. There are many garden flowers, which after being out look as lost by themselves in the vases. They need company. Candytuft always is a ready and charming companion, and as we can get it now in so many artistic colors, we have a complete palette to paint pictures to our heart's content.

Hybridizers have made wonderful strides in the advance of this flower, and some of the new forms are superb.

Its Culture. Is exactly like the Alyssum, except that we must allow more space for the individual plants.

It is faultless—and no insect or disease has been known to attack it.

- No. 1200. — **Fuld's Pearl**, the most perfect white Candytuft in existence, splendid for cutting..... Pkt., 15c
- No. 1205. — **White Column**, the ideal kind for bedding or edging..... oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 1210. — **Deep Violet Rose**, very artistic color..... oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
- No. 1215. — **Flesh Pink**, very delicate coloring..... oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 1225. — **Light Violet**..... oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 1230. — **Deep Purple**..... oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 1235. — **Blending of All Colors**..... oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Centaurea

Popular Names—Cornflower, Bachelor Buttons, Bluets, Ragged Sailor, Blue Bottle

"Of course we can never reflect the sky too often in our garden, so all blue flowers are to be grown profusely of these. The King is the Cornflower, frankly claiming its royalty by its title of Kaiserblumen. It is at its best in masses where it does not need nor make you desire any other flower, to perfect the beauty. Then sprinkled throughout the garden, preferably wear the white and golden flowers, it is also a harmonizer. I am not yet patriotic enough to enjoy the Cornflower in close proximity to red blossoms." These are the words of Mrs. Rion. Let me add to it—let the true blue cornflower rise through a carpet of the lovely Rosy Morn Petunia, or plant them in close proximity to each other, and you have quite a picture.

But what about Nature's picture: those gorgeous fields of Rye with those millions of poppies and cornflowers, waving their heads with the slightest breeze. Where can we equal it in our garden, but surely we can imitate it, and I believe there is room in every garden for a spot of it. Have you an orchard near the house That is the ideal place to try it. For this purpose use the single-flowered variety. But for your garden always try the double, for it is vastly superior.

Its Culture. Invariably Cornflowers sow themselves, which in itself is a positive proof that they are of easy culture. Sow them early in April if possible, for the sooner they germinate the stronger they grow. Please thin them out and do not let them grow too crowded, as the flowers are poor then.

A Practical Hint—You can produce two full crops of these flowers, if immediately after the first crop recedes, you prune the top of the plant back to 12 inches above the ground. Feed the bed with liquid sheep manure, and an entirely new growth will be made with a new crop of flowers to follow.

Order by number only

Centaurea—Cont.

Fuld's Improved New Double Cornflower

The double form of this popular flower was no doubt a great improvement over the single, but for the few years it has been in existence, it has been a disappointment, for so many plants raised from seeds produced single blossoms, and so I was greatly delighted to find a source where I could procure seeds of this novelty which would be true. I offer the blue only and recommend this with absolute confidence as a gem for the garden. If you wish a cutflower, this is your choice.

No. 1325. — **True Blue**.....Oz., \$1.50; ½ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

Single Cornflowers

No. 1300. — **Emperor William**, the true blue single Bachelor Button, excellent to naturalize in fields, meadows or in gardens. Lb., \$5.00; ¼ lb., \$1.50; oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1305. — **White**.....Liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1310. — **Light Pink**.....Liberal pkt., 10c

No. 1315. — **Blending of the foregoing colors**.....Liberal pkt., 10c

Giant Cornflower

Some people refer to these as Sweet Sultan. These differ in appearance to the foregoing but are splendid for cutting purposes.

No. 1350. — — **Pink**.....Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

No. 1360. — — **Pale Yellow**.....Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

Annual Chrysanthemum

I have always felt that the title is a misnomer, for the instant we hear the name "Chrysanthemum" mentioned we look for the one flower we know. We all know they vary in forms and types and looks, but when we grow seeds of what is commonly known as "Annual Chrysanthemums" we fail to recognize our old friends.

Personally I do not see much use for these freaks in the garden, and so I omit them from my offer, but I cannot forego the pleasure to offer a real beautiful flower which you will readily recognize as such and which has a right to carry the name of "Chrysanthemum," for it is in every way the equal if not superior, to the finest single types grown in greenhouses. The reason why it is an Annual is this—

Its Culture. You sow the seeds not later than March in the house, or in April in the hot-bed, and carry them along in pots until the end of May, that you plant them in well-enriched garden soil, allowing 18 inches of space between each plant. When the plant has attained a height of about 8 inches, punch the top off so to make it branch and this method can be duplicated just once to the branches. First flowers make their appearance in October and remain in bloom right through until frost.

Its Faults. It is subject to the black aphid, which infest it in great numbers, but which can readily be eliminated by spraying with Black Leaf No. 40 as soon as the first insect is noticed.

No. 1400. — — **Queen of Tokio.** Not one plant will be like the other in either, color, form, shape or type; the most fascinating flower to grow for its uncertainty. .Pkt., 25c

Order by number only

Clarkia

While the flower and the plant are superbly artistic, it is of little use in the making of pictures in the garden, but is grown solely for its individual charm, either as an effective bed by itself, or as a cutflower.

Its Culture. Seeds can be started in hotbeds in March or April, or be sown directly into the garden in May. Each plant should be transplanted once and at least 9 inches of space should be allowed for each. A thin bamboo stake should be used as a support and all the slender flowerstems loosely tied to it.

Its Faults are yet to be discovered.

- No. 1450. — **Double White**.....Pkt., 10c
No. 1460. — **Double Salmon Pink**.....Pkt., 10c
No. 1470. — **Double Crimson**.....Pkt., 10c
No. 1480. — **Double, all shades blended**.....Pkt., 10c

New Dwarf Edging Clarkia

This plant grows only 8 inches tall, very compact and is simply smothered by its double flowers. If you wish a different kind of a border, try this.

- No. 1490. — — **Double White**.....Pkt., 15c

Cleome Pungens

Popular Name—Spider Plant

A spectacular plant with its lily-like flowers, but I never liked the pink shade it generally appears in, it comes too near the magenta, and for this reason I offer the white only, which is truly artistic, and effective.

Its Culture. Start the seeds in pots in the house during March or in hotbeds in April, or direct in the garden in May. Seeds germinate easily. Each plant spreads to the extent of fully 2½ feet and often exceeds 5 feet in height, so give each plant the space it needs to develop in.

Its Faults. In case you find a plant with pink flowers growing between the white ones, always pull it up, for it will mar the beauty of your garden.

- No. 1500. — — **Pure White**.....Pkt., 10c

Convolvulus Minor

Popular Name—Dwarf Morning Glory

If your soil in the garden is poor or sandy, or suppose you have a pool or pond, and you would like to dress its edges with some quick-growing plant, a plant which grows by itself, here is a gem. It will never grow higher than six inches and will grow in the poorest of soil, or no matter how much you neglect it. It flowers continuously and free, and can be artistically employed as edges to beds or walks. Its color—a peacock blue with white—is very striking.

Its Culture. Sow seeds in May directly into the spot you want the plants to grow.

- No. 1550. — — **Blue**.....Oz., 35c; liberal pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Cosmos

I shall always have a tender feeling for that name "Cosmos," for if there is anything I have accomplished in my horticultural career up to now for which the public owes me recognition, it is the fact that I have been instrumental in giving the **Midsummer Giant Cosmos** a world-wide introduction, for although the production must be credited to my friend, Mr. J. H. Slocombe, of New Haven, Conn., it was I who persuaded him to let the public have the benefit of it.

When you read what Mrs. Hanna Rion says about Cosmos in general, you will quickly recognize the importance of the new type. She says—"In localities where frost is apt to steal upon the garden prematurely, it is almost futile to attempt to raise the splendid tall cosmos of dilatory habits, for just about the time they are laden with buds and the plants have reached the height of eight feet, we go forth some morning to find them blackened ruins, which wrings the feelings unnecessarily."

Fortunately, however, there is a variety of early blooming Cosmos which we can get ahead of frost. It never attains the height of the lazy, more beautiful late kind, **nor are the flowers as large**. The foliage of the cosmos is so light and airy, it adds poetry of background to any other flower, and I would grow it for its foliage beauty, even if it never flowered at all.

Now you see Mrs. Rion has not grown the "Midsummer Giant," else her opinion of "Early-flowering Cosmos" would be quite different.

I do believe though that there is room for both the early and the late. The early Cosmos is particularly useful for it can be employed with stunning effect amongst early flowering perennials, and thus we keep our gardens always full of bloom. For instance—suppose you set one Cosmos between each Paeony. Neither will interfere with each other, and your Paeony bed is always in bloom. This suggestion may also be adopted for beds of German Iris, Anchusa, or to take the place of Canterbury Bells, which must be pulled up.

Its Culture. I do not think it is an advantage to start seeds in advance, but I prefer to sow them where I want them to grow. Each plant needs 18 inches of space. Of course we cannot plant out of doors until May. My experience in the recent past has been that Cosmos likes to sow itself, and so in the future I shall suggest to sow it in the fall.

Its Faults. There are just two faults it possesses, in my mind, that it grows so tall that it requires staking, for otherwise a storm would lay it low. This though can easily be overcome either by supporting each plant with a stake, or still better to bend each plant and peg it to the ground, so that the flower branches grow upright, and that you must not expect a packet of seed of a certain color to produce all plants of that color.

Fuld's Marvel Cosmos

Novelty 1917

This new Cosmos is a great advance in the improvement of the "Midsummer Giant" type, and has been accomplished by re-selection, not only as to perfection of bloom, color, etc., but particularly as to habit of plant, for if you have grown the Midsummer Giant type before, you will agree that the habit of plant varies greatly, and this is a great disadvantage. "Fuld's Marvel Cosmos" is the latest word in "Summer Cosmos," and the only way to prove this statement is to try them. I offer them in separate colors only.

No. 1575. — — —	Apple Blossom Pink.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 1580. — — —	Deep Lavender.....	Pkt., 50c
No. 1585. — — —	Pure White.....	Pkt., 50c

Order by number only

Fuld's Midsummer Giant Cosmos

Originated by J. H. Slocombe, of New Haven, Conn.

This Cosmos if sown outdoors in May will flower within two months afterwards, and will then remain a perfect sea of bloom until frost. The plants grow only from 4 to 5 ft. high, branch very freely from the base and produce gigantic blooms on fine long slender stems.

The seed I offer is direct from the originator.

No. 1600.	— — — —	Superb Blending of All Colors.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1610.	— — — —	Pure White.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1615.	— — — —	Apple Blossom Pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1620.	— — — —	Lavender Pink.....	Pkt., 25c
No. 1630.	— — — —	Crimson.....	Pkt., 25c

Late Lady Lenox Cosmos

This is the most perfected type of the late flowering Cosmos, bearing monstrous flowers on gigantic plants.

No. 1640.	— — — —	Pure White.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 1650.	— — — —	Lavender Pink.....	Pkt., 10c

Dianthus

Popular Name—Japanese or Chinese Garden Pinks

A delightful garden plant, both for effect and cutting. Being dwarf, they lend themselves for edging or color blending. My offer is very limited, for I believe the colors I offer are the most desirable.

Its Culture is the simplest possible. Sow in May right into the garden where you want it to grow and simply thin out. Do not let flowers go to seed; they will flower continuously if thus taken care of.

No. 1700.	—	Double White.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1710.	—	Double Salmon Pink.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 1725.	—	Double, Assortment of Colors.....	Pkt., 10c

No one can guarantee that all plants will come in the color the package calls for.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca

Popular Name—African Golden Daisy

A dwarf bushy plant which is always in bloom, showing many single daisy-like blossoms of old gold and orange. In connection with Calendulas or Californian Poppies, or to let the golden Salpiglossis rise through it, they help to create beautiful pictures.

Its Culture is exactly like that of the Calendulas.

Its Faults are very few; in fact but one: The flowers close in the evening, so in cutting we can only expect it to last during the day hours.

No. 1750.	— —	Pkt., 10c
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Order by number only

Eschscholtzia

Popular Name—**Californian Poppy**

I take it for granted that all know this flower, so that I confine my description exclusively to its use. In the garden it fits everywhere, but I particularly like to plant it under "Paeonies" at the front, for here it fills a niche, which would otherwise be vacant, also under Rhododendrons facing the front.

Its Culture. Sow it just like Alyssum.

As a cutflower it is delightful if cut in the early morning while in bud; thus it lasts for several days.

- No. 1800. — **Pure White**..... Liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1810. — **Golden Yellow**..... Liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1820. — **Crimson**..... Liberal pkt., 10c
No. 1830. — **Assortment of Every Shade Known**..... Liberal pkt., 10c

Colors do not always come true.

Gaillardia

Popular Name—**Blanket Flower**

Another popular flower, which requires little from my pen to do it justice. It is particularly desirable, for it flowers so freely.

Its Culture. Sow it in a seedbed in the garden in May and transplant it later to its permanent bed, allowing fully 12 inches space for each plant.

- No. 1900. — **Single, in glorious array of colors**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 1905. — **Single, wine red, with narrow golden margin at centre of flower**.. Pkt., 10c
No. 1910. — **Single, salmon pink**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 1915. — **Double, all colors blended**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 1920. — **Double, cream yellow**..... Pkt., 10c

Colors of a single package do not always come true.

Globe Amaranth

Botanical Name—**Gomphrena Globosa**

A splendid plant for edging, growing in compact form about 8 inches high and through. The flowers resemble the Crimson Clover.

Its Culture. Sow just like Alyssum.

- No. 2000. — — **Flesh Color**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 2010. — — **Purple**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 2015. — — **White**..... Pkt., 10c
No. 2020. — — **All these colors blended**..... Pkt., 10c

The color of a single package does not always come true.

Order by number only

Annual Gypsophila

Popular Name—Baby's Breath

The sort I am offering is the Annual, and must not be confused with the perennial varieties, which really it resembles but little. This is in full bloom six weeks from date of sowing, and is indeed one of the most graceful cut-flowers; for bedding unexcelled. A combination most charming represents the Baby's Breath with Shirley Poppies, flowering together, waving to and fro with the wind—ah! Very fine as a carpet for Gladioli. The flower lasts about three weeks and the plants then go to seed. In order to keep the bed in continuous bloom, make repeated sowing every two weeks in the same spot up to the time of the first blooms. The dropping seeds from the flowers passing will do the rest for the remainder of the season. They produce but little grass-like foliage, branching freely though in fine wire-like stems, having numerous miniature single white cup-formed flowers. Makes a fine outflower in the vase with Sweet Peas or Roses; in fact, with other solid colored flowers. Secure a quantity, that you may sow often. The plant grows to a height of 8 inches.

Its Culture is exactly like that of Alyssum.

No. 2050. — Snowdrift, the most perfected variety, producing the largest flowers of a snowy white.....Oz., 40c; pkt., 10c

Helianthus Cucumerifolus

Popular Name—Miniature Sunflowers

A very useful plant to produce quick growing tall hedges of color effect, as well as supplying excellent material for cutting. Plants grow 4 ft. high.

Its Culture. Sow seeds directly in the garden, where you want them to bloom and thin them out to stand 12 inches apart.

It is Faultless.

No. 2100. — — All Shades, ranging from pale primrose to the deepest golden....Pkt., 10c

No. 2105. — — Stella, fairly large flowers of bright yellow with black center.....Pkt., 10c

Helichrysum

Popular Name—Strawflower, Everlasting

I would not dare to call this an effective garden plant but an excellent subject to be considered for cutting material for the house and particularly artistic on account of the pastelle shades to be found amongst its flowers.

Its Culture. Sow in the open garden after May 15th, and transplant later to its permanent place, allowing 8 inches of space for each plant.

Hint for Preserving Flowers. In order to make the flowers last all Winter, the following treatise should be adopted: Cut the flowers on long stems just as they are half open, tie 6 to 12 together at the base of their stems and hang them face downward from the ceiling of a dry, cool storage room until they are absolutely dried. In using them during the Winter, avoid water in the vases.

No. 150. — Double Assorted Shades.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2155. — Double Pure White.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2160. — Double Yellow.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2165. — Double Brown.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2170. — Double Rose.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2175. — Double Salmon Red.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2180. — Double Coppery Red.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2185. — Double Purple.....Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Honesty

Botanical Name—*Linaria Biennis*

A good old name, with a ring of memories from Grandmother's garden. Again the main value of this plant is for home decoration. A fairly bushy plant with attractive foliage and a pleasing flower is allowed to go undisturbed to seed for the seed vessels when perfected represent a very ornamental feature. In order to preserve them, treat just as *Helichrysums*, but of course you must wait with cutting the stalks until the seedpods are perfected.

Its Culture is just like that of *Helichryrum*.

No. 2200. — White Flowers.....Pkt., 10c

No. 2210. — Purple Flowers.....Pkt., 10c

Both have transparent silvery seed vessels.

Hunnemannia

Popular Name—Giant Tulip Poppy

The plant in appearance is exactly like a robust specimen of the Californian Poppy, but, the flower is that of a perfect golden tulip.

Its Culture is exactly like *Eschscholtzia*. Flowers do not make their appearance until September, when I am sure you will welcome them as splendid cutting material.

Its Faults have not yet been discovered.

No. 2250. —Pkt., 10c

Ice Plant

Botanical Name—*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*

Here is a plant which serves a manifold purpose. Being of the floral Kingdom it is mainly grown for its flower, but on account of its habit of growing it serves to beautify rockeries and as a border in shallow soils. The foliage in itself is ornamental, being artistically formed, of a very fleshy substance with a furry surface, while the daisy-like flowers are very attractive.

Its hidden value though is little known; namely, the leaves of this plant makes a unique and absolutely original salad. Gather the leaves only a few minutes before mealtime, wash and dress them with salt, vinegar, pepper and olive oil, and I am sure you will enjoy this salad immensely. In this instance you can realize why the name "Ice Plant" has been adopted, for the leaves will melt on your tongue the moment they touch it.

Its Culture. You may sow seeds in the hot bed in March, but you can have equally good success by waiting until you can sow the seeds directly into the garden in May. Transplanting is not necessary, but it requires thinning.

No. 2300. — $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c

Fuld's Dahlias
Are "Just Delightfully Different"
from other

Order by number only

Annual Larkspur

One of the real aristocrats in the garden. Stately with its spiral columns, it helps to give distinctive character to the garden and with its charming colors we find it a perfect treasure in painting our floral pictures.

Suppose you have a solid bed of Heliotropes and you allow either of one color of these larkspur rise above it. Nature herself would have to admit that it was beautiful.

Suppose you have a broad border lining a path and this border is filled with the salmon pink annual phlox, and you plant through this border a double row of the pale violet Larkspur, and as you stepped into the garden while they are in full bloom and there was just enough breeze to sway the heads of the majestic Larkspur, what would your exclamation be I think, that your vocabulary would be your only limit. And so I could go on forever to find the spots in the garden where these playful children would just be at home.

Its Culture. For early bloom sow the seeds in hotbeds in March and transplant to the garden in May. I dare say though, you can have excellent results as well, by sowing the seeds in a seedbed out of doors, in May, and finally transplanting them to the desired spot. Be sure to transplant each plant. Seeds if not fresh will fail to germinate; to be on the safe side, purchase it here. Allow a foot space for each plant.

Its Faults. There are too many different types in cultivation, most of which are not the ones which suit best for picture painting. The names of the types mean nothing to the amateur, for the explanations which as a rule accompany the names are insufficient. For this reason, I am offering only one type and this type is the best

Always remove either passing flowers, or the individual stalks as the flowers fade, for unless you do this, your flowering spell is altogether too short.

No. 2400. — — Pure White.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2405. — — Pale Flesh Pink.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2410. — — Bright Rose Pink.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2415. — — Coppery Pink (a true pastelle shade).....	Pkt., 15c
No. 2420. — — Pale Violet.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2425. — — Violet.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2430. — — All colors assorted.....	Pkt., 10c

Lavatera Splendens

Popular Name—Annual Mallow

A plant of most delightful appearance, giving not only a dainty effect in the garden, but being a splendid decorative material when cut, for you cut it with long waving branches, which are garlanded with flowers. The plant is a globular bush of glossy deep green foliage upon which the chaste pink and white mallow blossoms rest like fairy bells. In the garden they fill an absolute want, for I use them in such spots as where Darwin Tulips grew and flowered, or where I have pulled up the Canterbury Bells after they bloomed.

Its Culture. Please observe that this plant succeeds rarely when transplanted, so you must sow it directly into the spot where you wish it to bloom. As it occupies fully 18 inches when in bloom, we must allow that much space when we thin out our seedlings.

No. 2450. — — White.....	Pkt., 10c
No. 2460. — — Satiny Delicate Pink.....	Pkt., 15c

Order by number only

Annual Lupins

For a garden to be artistic there must be breaks in the lines of our landscape, and so we seek all flowers of spiky forms, for they give height to our beds. We may all admire our fields of daisies and poppies, but it is the trees beyond which help to frame the picture; an unframed canvas would not very readily be hung in our parlors, and so it is exactly in the garden.

Lupins are not the tallest of the spiky flowers, quite right, but they are charming just the same, and help to relieve the monotony of too many flat flowers. Their colors lend themselves to excellent color combinations with Candytuft, Alyssums, etc.

Its Culture. The seeds being very large, I would place three seeds in the spot where I would want a plant, and if all seeds germinate, I pull up the weakest and allow the strongest to remain. Sow seeds about May 15th. It only takes eight weeks to enjoy the flowers. Do not allow seedpods to form.

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|-----------|-----|--------------------|-----------|
| No. 2500. | — — | White..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2510. | — — | Delicate Pink..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2520. | — — | Violet Blue..... | Pkt., 10c |

Marigold

What a wealth of pleasant memories search through our minds when we hear the name of "Marigold." Did you ever hear of anyone having failed with Marigold? Of course not—it is not possible. I wish I knew who coined that magic name for I would at once engage her to help me in my effort to find suitable names for other flowers.

Mrs. Rion in her charming book, says—"There is no more pungent, charming odor than that of their leaves, crushed in the hand."

"Marigold" is the title for a great family of flowers, although most amateurs only know the African type with its ball-shaped heads of lemon and golden, while we have velvety reds and browns in the French type, and so it behooves you to select carefully.

Its Culture. Sow the seeds directly into the garden, where you want it to grow and thin out to stand 12 inches apart, except for the small edging variety, which requires only 8 inches of space.

The African Marigold

This is the most popular kind with its tall growth and its wealth of golden blossoms to glorify our gardens in the Fall.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|
| No. 2600. | — — | Lemon..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2610. | — — | Orange..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2620. | — — | Assortment of Yellow Shades..... | Pkt., 10c |

The Dwarf French Marigold

Plants grow only about 15 inches high.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------|-----------|
| No. 2650. | — — | Dark Velvety Brown..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2660. | — — | Brown Striped Gold..... | Pkt., 10c |
| No. 2670. | — — | Deep Orange..... | Pkt., 10c |

Special Edging Marigold

A very dwarf plant growing hardly eight inches tall, which is literally smothered at all time with its tiny golden blossoms, so brilliantly illumined with a dark stripe. This is without doubt the most satisfactory edging plant in existence, for once started it requires no other attention, and will always be in bloom.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|
| No. 2680. | — — — | | Pkt., 10c |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|

Order by number only

Mignonette

A great rosarian once said—"Why do people always search for fragrance in a flower if that flower is beautiful without it. Who cares if Calve knows how to cook or Kitchener how to carve " I have always felt that this great lover of roses lacked one great sentiment which would forever bar him from the great human privilege to appreciate flowers in Nature's fullest sense. Fragrance is the music and soul of flowers. It is the sweetest expression of existence and supplies what in the human flower is sweet beauty and character.

Beauty in anything is shallow, but if that beauty is suffused with a fine character, then only is beauty complete. On the other hand a sweet character alone is more than sufficient to make both the human and the garden flower something we want, something we like—we admire, we adore.

We have plenty of examples to prove it—Who will say that "Lemon Verbena" adds beauty to a garden? It does not have a flower; ah, but could you think your garden complete without it? What is there pretty about a rose geranium? It is absolutely hideous, but its fragrance overshadows all its shortcomings, and now to our very flower Mignonette. Do you see any attractiveness about it Surely not much, but oh how sweet is a simple spray and how we love it. It is the first sweet flower we usually learn to know in our early careers in gardening, and I am glad it is, for it is a human instinct to look just for the fragrance in flowers. You hold a flower up to a tiny baby and instinctively it puts it to its nose to whiff its perfume. Is that not conclusive? Some people even see beauty in Mignonette, as for instance Mrs. Rion. She says:

"Mignonette is seldom praised except for its fragrance, but if grown in rich soil from seed of the giant varieties, the flower heads will be fully eight inches long and really beautiful in their greenish white and reddish tones."

Its Culture. The choicer sorts I prefer to start in small pots by sowing six seeds in a pot and allowing three plants to grow, which can finally be transferred in a clump to the garden. The seeds should thus be started in March. But for mass effect, sow directly in the garden in May and thin out so that each plant has 6 inches of space. I know lots of people have difficulty in getting seeds to germinate, and this failure is entirely due to the fact that in sowing, the seeds were covered with soil which baked or crusted on the surface. Prepare your bed, rake and smooth it. Then sow your seeds thinly on the surface and rake it into the surface. Then carefully water with a very fine hose, holding the hose upward and immediately afterwards cover the bed with the thinnest possible cover of grass clippings from the lawn. This will always insure a perfect bed of plants.

Its Faults. With the passing of the first little flower on the stalk, a seed pod forms and yet the stalks keep on blooming; if we allow this process to go undisturbed, our bed will soon cease blooming. Always cut your flowers every day as the stalks are in their prime, and in this way you will enjoy a perfect bed up till frost.

- No. 2700. — Fuld's Herculean Stalk,** a giant in its class, producing spikes 18 inches tall in the garden, if well grown, with compact spikes of almost white flowers. These I must admit are most beautiful even by themselves. Pkt., 50c
- No. 2705. — Fuld's Garden Favorite,** a vast improvement over the old-fashioned, showing individual flowering part of six inches or more on a spike. The flowers are reddish and very sweet. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c
- No. 2710. — Old Fashioned Sweet—the Mignonette** we remember from our grandmother's garden. Lb., \$6.00; oz., 50c; liberal pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Nasturtium

I would almost feel like abusing your patience if I sang my song on Nasturtiums, and so I rather repeat what we find in "Let us Make a Flower Garden": "I think no one can have too many Nasturtiums; they grow so easily they are taken for granted and are not half as much appreciated as they would be if prverse in their habits. There is not a more beautiful form in the flower Kingdom and in color the Nasturtium blossoms reproduce flame and sunlight.

The Nasturtium Vine, sad to say, is mentally idiotic. Instead of using nice netting provided for its climbing, it will unfailingly sneak off under the porch, wasting its life in trying to pretend it is a ghost in the cellar, or if planted by the side of a house, it will stupidly run against a crack in the wood, and grow snub-nosed in an attempt to go through a cranny two sizes too small."

Its Culture. Even here my suggestions are superfluous, but I must say if seeds are soaked for 24 hours in water, they will germinate quicker. Nasturtium grows best in real poor soil; in fact if you grow it in rich land it will all go to lustrous foliage and have no flowers.

Its Faults. The flowers must be picked each day if you want the most of the plants.

Please Note that I offer mixtures only, for I cannot see the need of separate colors.

No. 2800. — Fuld's "Delight" Blending of Dwarf Nasturtiums,

Oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c; lb., \$2.25

No. 2850. — Fuld's "Delight" Blending, Tall. Oz., 20c; 4 ozs., 60c; lb., \$2.00

No. 2900. — Fuld's "Delight" Blending, Lobbs. This is a special strain having bluish green foliage and velvety flowers of great richness. It grows in a vine attaining a height of only 4 to 6 feet. Oz., 25c; 4 ozs., 75c; lb., \$2.25

Nicotiana

Popular Name—Flowering Tobacco

Again I feel I could not do half the justice to this flower that Mrs. Rion already performed. when she says:

"After trying as was our duty, all the shades advertised, we decided to cling only to the white affinis variety. This is the flower paramount for your night beauty. Grant Allen tells of its incandescence property, a phosphorence which makes it a beacon light for the bucanears of the night.

Nothing is so entrancing as a corner of these starry blossoms in the moon glow, with their ever-hovering, devoted swains, the moths. Their fragrance satisfies every craving of the human nose. By trimming back behind the seed pods, the nicotiana's blooming can be continued up to frost.

Do plant a mass of them near the veranda so you may see them and whiff them every night of summer."

Its Culture. Sow seeds directly into the garden in May and transplant later, allowing at least 12 inches for each plant.

Its Faults. The flowers of some forms are closed in the morning and open late in the afternoon and evening.

No. 2950. — *Affinis*, the regular white variety, so commonly used in all gardens; opens in the evening. Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c

No. 2955. — *Miniature*, a splendid acquisition for the color garden. The plant grows to a height of 18 inches and very erect. The white flowers remain open all day, are delightfully scented and gracefully poised on firm, slender stems, below which the neat foliage forms a little rosette of leaves. Pkt., 35c

No. 2960. — *Suavoelens*, white, erect growing, very sweet, grows tall. Pkt., 25c

No. 2970. — *Plumbaginifolia*, tall growing plant, long leaves, producing flowers in panicles, varying in shade from white to rose, yellow and blue, sweet scented. Pkt., 25c

Order by number only

Nierembergia

Blue flowers always draw my admiration and I cannot resist them, and it is for this reason that I have added this flower to my offer, and still another reason—I love the lowly citizen of the floral kingdom, for it is modest and shy, but oh—how lovely! There are few of you who know this flower and that is another reason why I sing its song of praise. What is there pretty about this flower, you ask Much, very much, if you look deep into its eyes.

The plant does not grow higher than 10 inches, is fairly compact, but its whole makeup is—slenderness and gracefulness. The tiny little flowers borne in endless profusion cover the plant, and you imagine thousands of baby-blue eyes stare at you. Its slender stems wave to the least suggestion of a breeze.

Now can you imagine this blue carpet in the garden —whipped into waving motions by the early morning breezes showing the shadows of the sky in its mirror and gay smiles on the lips of every flower. That is the play of our garden children. I can always imagine their wild and unrestrained cries of delight and laughter.

Such is Nierembergia.

Its Culture. Sow it directly into the garden in the month of May, and thin out later. Allow 2 to 3 inches space for each plant.

No. 3000. — Gracilis, beautiful small flowers of true blue.....Pkt., 10c

Nigella

Popular Name—Love in the Mist

Who does not know this charming fairy-like flower Another inheritance from grandmother's garden. Yes, but if you only knew it from olden times you would not recognize the lady of today, for she has grown taller, more beautiful, more lovely and charming, all because she has developed with improvements.

Here again we have our true blue and a clear white. By themselves they make a picture, and as cutting material, it is unsurpassed.

Its Culture. Simple as the day. You may sow some seeds in the hot-bed if you want early flowers, but you can grow it better to sow it right into the garden in May and later to thin it out, so that each plant enjoys 6 inches of space.

No. 3050. — Miss Jekyll, true blue.....Oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c

No. 3060. — Miss Jekyll, pure white.....Pkt., 25c

Pentstemon

Popular Name—Beard Tongue

A gem for any garden, outrivalling the popular snapdragon, which it resembles in effect, but which it outshines in individual beauty and coloring. It should be grown far more freely. Its only drawback is its—

Culture. In order to enjoy this plant in the garden the seeds must be sown in hotbeds in March or earlier in the house. Allow a foot space for each plant.

No. 3300. — Fuld's Superb Blending of all colors.....Pkt., 25c

Order by number only

Pansy

Botanical Name—*Viola Maxima*

Additional Popular Names—Heartsease, Ladies' Delight

The use of the pansy is so manifold that I only want to refer to one or two which are generally overlooked.

Try and grow them in separate colors, so that you can use them in ribbon effect. Suppose you had two rows; plant one white, the other yellow. Again violet and yellow make a magnificent combination, and so on. Use it as a carpet plant for showy slender perennials to grow through it. Suppose you allow the blue slender flax to grow over a carpet of white pansies, wouldn't it be just great. And so on.

They love semi-shade and if you want them to bloom all summer, find such a spot for them, but if you only want them for spring bloom, than any spot will do.

Its Culture. The majority of authorities will recommend summer sowing of seeds, but I tell you to sow in April and May, in a well-prepared spot in the garden, where the soil is good, rich and moist, and can be kept moist and above all, select a spot which is half-shaded. Here sow the seeds, rake them into the soil and cover them, with the least amount of powdered leaf mould.

When the young plants are fairly well up and have two of their real leaves, transplant them all to stand 4 inches apart. In September, transfer to their permanent situations and now watch for results. From now on you will enjoy a perfection of flowers such as you have never realized before and then slightly protected with straw after severe freezing weather appears, will give you the spring and summer crop to follow.

The advantages of my suggestion is as follows: Formerly you enjoyed your first flowers in the Spring and as our Springs are so brief, there were but few flowers, which were really large for the summer comes suddenly. But now when they start to bloom in the fall, each day grows cooler, each succeeding flower grows larger and more perfect.

Its Faults. Invariably every flower goes to seed and unless the seedspods are removed the plant will soon exhaust. Therefore it is absolutely imperative to pick the flowers of our pansy each day.

- No. 3100. — **Fuld's Perfection Supreme**, only giant flowers of exquisite colorings are contained in this blending.....Pkt., 50c
- No. 3110. — **Fuld's Garden Blending**, this blending is offered because it contains millions of different faces, both in color and form.....Pkt., 25c
- No. 3120. — **Mme. Perrett**, the well-known wine red pansy, the shades and combinations vary.....Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Garden Pansies

- No. 3150. — **Pale Violet**.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 3155. — **Pure Yellow**.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 3160. — **Indigo Blue**.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 3165. — **Ivory White**.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 3170. — **Pure White**.....Pkt., 15c

Order by number only

Petunia

It is only within recent years that we have learned to recognize the real good qualities of this most useful and charming flower, and since then we have accomplished much in the way of removing its objectionable features; namely, the ever presence of the hideous magenta shades so freely produced by this flower.

Both the pink and the white offered below are indispensable for our picture garden. A thousand and one different opportunities present themselves where we might employ them. Suppose you edge all your beds with Petunia "Rosy Morn"; it would create the loveliest effect. As a suggestion, if you have a broad grass walk, border it with Petunias on both sides, and allow them to encroach on the grass, for it looks so natural. My offer is very limited as to variety, because I am so determined to avoid magenta colored flowers.

Culture. Petunia seed is of the finest; seeds cannot germinate if they are buried under soil. The right way is to sow them in flats in the house or in hotbeds, but of course you can also sow them in the garden, but then do not cover the seeds with soil, but only with fine fresh grass clippings.

No. 3400. — Fuld's Delightful Surprise. If you try this offering you will truly experience a most pleasing surprise, for you have never realized to what wonderful perfection we have brought Petunias. This of course is a blending of colors and I am sure notwithstanding the chances embodied you will be happier for having grown it.

Pkt. (100 seeds), 50c

Fuld's Special Garden Petunias

FOR COLOR EFFECTS

No. 3425. — Rosy Morn, a lovely shade of pale pink. Always grow a reserve stock, for should an unwelcome color creep in, it can be promptly removed and replaced with the right one. 1/8 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

No. 3430. — Snowball, pure white. 1/8 oz., \$1.00; pkt., 15c

Portulacca

A splendid edging plant, particularly where the soil is very shallow, for it will grow in 1 in. of soil over rocks and is used frequently in masses on huge rocks extending into the sea just enough soil being placed on top of the rock to hold the seed.

In the garden it is particularly attractive, for it is a perfect sundial. With the coming of the sun the pointed buds unfold and at noontime they are wide open like wild roses and finally when the sun sets beyond the western hills we find our flowers closed for the night.

Its Culture. Just sow, and sow, and sow right into the garden and forget them except to keep them free from weeds.

I offer the single flowered type only:

No. 3800. — All Shades Blended. Oz., \$1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 3810. — Pure White. Oz., 1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 3815. — Orange. Oz., 1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 3820. — Coppery Rose. Oz., 1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 3825. — Vermillion. Oz., 1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

No. 3830. — Primrose Yellow. Oz., 1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Phlox Drummondii The Annual Phlox

Amongst the annual flowers there are just a few that stand out like beacons on the ocean. They are the redeeming leaders in the army, the ever-reliable standbys, for we can always depend on them.

The season of 1916 has been a most trying one in my life's experience as far as flower growing was concerned. At the same time it proved beyond the shadow of a doubt just what flowers we can rely on, good weather or bad weather, and next to Zinnias, there was nothing more satisfactory than Phlox.

It is one of the finest materials to paint pictures with, for the colors are just lovely and a greater variety than in other flowers of its character.

Mrs. Rion says: "For reckless happy-go-lucky beauty sow all gay little Phlox Drummondii any and everywhere. They are all exquisite and remind one of the quaint, dainty old dresses of our grandmothers found in garret trunks.

Each year we let some part of our vegetable garden enjoy a rest cure, and sow it in clover which is plowed under in the fall, making that portion of the garden particularly rich the following season. With the clover we once sowed all our superfluous phlox seed, making a wonderfully pretty field. Another year we combined the clover seed with shirley poppies, the result was wonderful."

There are two shades in phloxes which are particularly attractive; namely, the pale yellow and the pale salmon pink. Take either of them alone or mix them and make solid beds with them, and your garden at once is charming.

Annual Phlox remains in bloom long after other flowers have been killed by frost; it is always clean, takes care of itself, but the seed will germinate only, if it is fresh.

Culture. For early bloom, sow seeds in the hotbed and transplant later. Excellent results may be had also by sowing direct in the garden in May and to thin them out, allowing at least six inches of space for each plant. Plant in good rich soil and good results must follow.

There are two distinct types of Phlox; a tall, 18 inches high, and a dwarf, 8 inches high.

The Tall Phlox

No. 3500.	— A Happy Potpourri of Colors.....	¼ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 10c
No. 3505.	— Pure White.....	¼ oz., \$1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3510.	— Creamy White.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3515.	— Salmon Pink.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3520.	— Salmon Pink with Yellow Centre.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3525.	— Pale Yellow.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3530.	— Deep Blood Crimson, with White Centre.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c
No. 3535.	— Violet White Centre.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 15c

The Dwarf Phlox

No. 3550.	— A Blending of All Happy Colors.....	¼ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 20c
No. 3555.	— Apricot Yellow.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 25c
No. 3560.	— Pure White.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 25c
No. 3565.	— Pale Salmon Pink.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 25c
No. 3570.	— Bright Salmon Pink.....	¼ oz., 1.50; pkt., 25c

Please note that should you purchase a package of any color as offered here, the result might be that only a certain number of plants grown from that seed will produce the true color. This imperfection is due to the fact that man has not yet mastered all the secrets of Nature.

Order by number only

Fuld's Charming Shirley Poppies

Judging from the surface, you may feel that I deserve a criticism, for I am adopting so freely from Mrs. Rion's fascinating book, but after all what does it matter. My humble efforts are simply to try to place flowers in their sweetest of virtues before the eyes of their admirers, and if someone has done this far more lovely than I can do it, I would forever feel that I have slighted my most favored pets.

Mrs. Rion places Shirley Poppies in front of all other flowers and you know how enthusiastic we can wax when our praise concerns our favorites, so listen to this beautiful symphony. Here goes Mrs. Rion's story:

"Our greatest discovery the second season was the Shirley poppy, which ever since has held our hearts enslaved. If I had to make a choice between owning roses and Shirleys, I'd have to choose the latter.

"No day can be wholly desolate which holds a Shirley poppy. From May to October a breakfast without them would seem tasteless. In the early morning I always go straight from my own bed to that of the poppies, and there, in the midst of intoxicated bees, stand as bewitched as they by the dewy beauty of the silken flowers swaying in the morning breeze.

If picked before the lover-bees have sapped their strength loosened their petals, and the stems placed at once in water, the Shirleys will last for two or three days indoors.

"Manure is generally fatal to members of the poppy family, should they come in immediate contact; therefore it is best to enrich by trenching the spots which are to hold poppies, lining the bottom of the excavation with manure; then for future fertilization use commercial fertilizer worked in cautiously between the plants.

"All bores can prove things, so I am content merely to disprove. I take particular delight in having shattered the truth of the statement made that poppies cannot be transplanted. We transplant the majority of our poppies, both Shirley and opium, and thereby have them just where we want them, and also assure their having plenty of space to spread their branches. The secret lies in taking them up when they are young, on a cloudy day or later in the afternoon, digging so deep beneath that not one of the tender hairlike roots is maimed. At first we removed them in small clumps, then, firmly established, pulled up the four or five superfluous plants in each group, leaving only the strongest to develop. But now we have become such experts we plant them singly with perfect success.

"One of the dearest things about the Shirleys is the sweet surprises they bring, by conspiring with the breezes which aeroplane them to all sorts of odd places, transforming neglected corners into domains of beauty. The owner of an old country garden near by supplied us with a variety we have never found duplicated in any of the packages purchased—white, pink and red beauties wearing nine ruffled petticoats. The improved Shirleys are generally single or only slightly double. It is generally conceded that the single form of any flower holds the highest perfection of line, yet these old crinolined Shirleys maintained their own, even when planted side by side with the new poppies wearing the very latest in plain gored skirts.

"Sow, sow, sow, sow in May, June, July up to fall, and then sow more plentifully than ever for it is the autumn-sown seed which will give the sturdiest plants; attending to their own business of cheerful existence through winter snows, they will bloom early the following spring. While you are sowing diligently all season for a succession of bloom, the poppies will be sowing as hard as they can themselves, so with their collaboration you may possibly get enough to satisfy an ever increasing desire and love for them."

No. 3600. — Fuld's "Just Delightfully Different" Mixture of Colors,

Lb., \$8.00; oz., 60c; pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Fuld's Giant Double Poppy

Blazes of color in the garden is the thing we all love most, for it gladdens our hearts and instantly dispels all gloom. We do as a rule get these blazes aplenty in June, but only occasionally after. The poppies I am offering here produce the most spectacular color effects of all flowers. If you grow a patch of a certain color by itself you will find it difficult to restrain your enthusiasm when they cometh to bloom.

These plants are unlike the Shirley poppies for they are robust in all their features. The stalk is heavy, erect and grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. The foliage is very large and fleshy and the gigantic flowers which crown each stalk are veritable paeonies in form and size.

Seeds always germinate, but each plant must have ample space, say 6 inches.

No. 3700.	— — — —	All colors mixed.....	oz., 40c; pkt., 10c
No. 3705.	— — — —	Pure White.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3710.	— — — —	Salmon Pink.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3715.	— — — —	Bright Rose.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3720.	— — — —	Cherry Red.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3725.	— — — —	Deep Purple.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3730.	— — — —	Rich Pansy Violet.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 3735.	— — — —	Creamy White.....	oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

The Scarlet Field Poppy

At once you will say—Did you not condemn scarlet flowers Yes I do, but only for the garden. Of course it would be unfair on our part to say that there is not room and use for all of Nature's children, and so there must be room for red flowers somewhere, somehow.

If you are a child of the old world, or if you have traveled there during the summer and you care for flowers just a little bit— isn't there something which you have seen in Nature's own handiwork that just captured you at first sight and never allowed you to forget it?

Was it those vast fields filled with Rye, golden hued by its prosperity, ready to burst forth in its harvest and swinging its heavy heads gaily in the winds, while at times when the wind was heaviest the fields resembled the very ocean with its mighty waves swaying to and fro—but that rye field by itself wasn't the thing you admired so much—oh no, there was something within these fields of rye, which made you stand aghast and exclaim, "How exquisitely beautiful!" It was the old Scarlet Field Poppy (from Adam and Eve's Garden) and its playful companion, the blue "Cornflower." I know that you must have said many a time, "Why do we not have those fields of rye with poppies here " Because we do not attempt to have them here.

Nothing is easier to duplicate than those fields of rye with poppies and cornflowers and really you could have that very effect in the garden no matter how small.

In order to get the best results:

Mix the seeds in spring—rye—the field poppy—and the cornflower right together, and before adding the poppy seed, mix it with dry powdery soil to give it weight, so that the seeds are evenly distributed.

For a space of 50 x 50, sow 4 qt. of spring rye, 1 lb. Poppy and 1 lb. Cornflowers. The result will be a perfect sea of flowers below the swaying stalks of rye.

No. 3750.	Scarlet Field Poppy.....	Lb., \$10.00; oz., \$1.00
No. 1300.	Blue Cornflower.....	Lb., \$5.00; ¼ lb., \$1.50; liberal pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Salpiglossis

From a standpoint of artistic beauty, Salpiglossis has no peer and furthermore she has an aristocratic beauty, and if I had my say she would bear the title "The Queen of Annuals." The flower, not unlike a Petunia, with its wonderful throat and a ruffled body is held erect on a slender stem 2 feet or more high. The great richness of the flower is the velvety texture of the petals and the threads of gold and silver through it. If there is one flower which deserves a better name it is Salpiglossis. The name and nothing else has been its greatest drawback to the attainment of popularity. Its colors are superb and lend themselves charmingly to color pictures.

Its Culture. Salpiglossis loves a rich soil and cool nights. It will succeed best if transplanted and therefore it is of benefit to start seeds in a frame. But I have had also very excellent results with sowing seeds in a seedbed in the garden in May from which they were lifted later and transferred to their real spots, where each plant requires 12 inches of space.

Fuld's Spectacular Salpiglossis

These represent the latest improvement in salpiglossis. The flowers are enormously large, wide open, with most exquisite markings.

- No. 4000. — Pale Yellow, edged white.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4010. — Golden Yellow.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4020. — Salmon.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4025. — Golden with White Margin (very beautiful).....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4030. — Salmon Pink with deeper eye.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4035. — Chestnut Red.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4040. — Carmine, with beautiful threads of gold.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4045. — Violet.....Pkt., 20c
- No. 4050. — All Shades Blended.....Pkt., 20c

Sanvitalia Procumbens

Here is a little gem for an edge of a border, or for rockeries. Like a veritable rug the leaf growth clings to the ground, matting it completely, and that in rapid order, and beginning with July these same plants bedeck themselves completely with golden yellow flowers, resembling Zinnias in form. The plant is clean and once in bloom stays in bloom right through until frost.

Although of roaming nature it is easily kept within certain limits.

Its Culture. Sow it directly into the garden in May and thin out later.

- No. 5100. — —Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Salvia

Popular Name—Sage

You must admit that it takes courage to condemn what practically constitutes today the most popular flower, for there are few country gardens in which we do not find the blazing scarlet sage as the leading feature.

But I do feel I would not fulfill my duty if I did not voice the sentiment of all progressive gardeners that the day for scarlet sage is gone. No longer can we tolerate it within our sight. I am very anxious to hear if you who read this will approve what I say. Scarlet is an impossible color to those who claim refinement, who are artistically inclined and who try to enjoy life's highest gift, the sense to seek and find our artistic level. Scarlet is the crudest color of all and the very first proof that it is not refined is the very fact that it always excites our nerves.

Dr. James Weir Mitchell, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, says this—"Exclude all red from the garden because it only serves to stimulate and irritate your nerves and the very fact that you seek the exclusion of red from the garden proves to me that you are daily growing strong by living with nature and that you seek for yourself divine health, rest for your soul and real contentment."

My radical suggestion of omitting red from the garden I am sure will find hearty approval from the garden enthusiasts belonging to the fair sex, but I can see the challenge, the anger, the absolute disapproval on the part of the stronger sex, for it is the man who always wants red flowers first, last and all time. To him the bed of Cannas with red Salvias and red Geraniums is a masterpiece, for his vision to behold, and like the red rag to the bull he runs for it. It is to me the one proof that it was man who started the cave life and he has not quite outgrown it. Sometimes it is quite interesting if a man practises and preached at the same time, but I always believed that the only just way was to practice what you preached and so of course, I have to forego the profitable venture of offering the most popular flower, but in its place I offer a substitute in the form of two blue Salvias:

Salvia Patens

A plant growing 18 in. high with spikes similar to the scarlet varieties, except that they are not branching but showing a velvety sheen over a distinct deep blue flower of exquisite coloring. To set the color in the proper light, always grow them through the pink Petunias. Seeds must be started in hot-beds in March.

No. 5000. —Pkt., 25c

For additional offer of Salvia see page following.

Schizanthus

Popular Names—Butterfly Flower, Poor Man's Orchid

A dainty plant from the fairy's garden with its lace-like foliage and myriads of tiny flowers, resembling butterflies and orchids. 'Tis like a bridal veil when in bloom. The plant in the garden grows about 15 to 18 inches tall, freely branched.

Its Culture. Sow the seeds in very fine soil and cover it with fresh lawn clippings, for thus only will it germinate freely. For early bloom it should be sown during March either in hotbeds or in flats in the house.

No. 5300. — Assortment of lovely shades.....Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Salvia Farinacea

It gives me great delight, when I can do something to make certain flowers more popular and when I know the flower deserves it. And now let me tell you how I came to discover this wonderful flower. Last summer I came to a very elaborate and artistic garden. It was in the month of August when there is always a scarcity of flowers compared with June, but this garden in addition to the features which you would expect, was a vast sea of heavenly blue. Irresistibly the question was on my lips—What is it that produces this celestial effect? and lo behold—when I came upon it, I recognized at once my old favorite—Salvia farinacea. Here was an old flower employed in a new thought, a wonderful thought.

The owner of this garden grew thousands of these salvia plants in pots and whenever a bed became by its very nature devoid of flowers, all unnecessary growth was cut from the bed and in every inch of available space a plant of Salvia farinacea was planted with the result that from August on, the garden in addition to the regular features was the mirror of the sky.

Of course you know that blue never clashes and so you need not be afraid to plant it next to any other color. The great additional virtue of this charming plant is its long season of bloom, for it will remain in perfect bloom from August until frost. You can plant it anywhere, for it grows from 4 to 5 feet, and only occupies about 8 to 10 in. space of width.

Its color is the most lovely pale cloudy blue, the very sky, on an early summer's morning.

Now doesn't this solve one of the greatest problems you were confronted with in the past?

Why tolerate the Paeony bed out of bloom after June, and so with Iris; in fact all other early flowering beds.

Its Culture. To get the full value of this plant it should be started in the house from January till March, or in the hotbed in March and transferred to little pots and again to larger ones until you are ready to plant it out. You can also sow it in a seedbed in the garden but then it will not bloom until September.

And of course it is more than beautiful enough to make a solid bed of it.

In combination with pink Zinnias or Asters using the Salvia as a background, you can create a very enticing picture.

To accommodate the small garden where there is no possibility of having a hotbed or greenhouse, I have made arrangements to be able to supply plants. For this offer see below.

No. 5010. — — Oz., \$3.00; ¼ oz., \$1.00; pkt., 25c

Please Note

Splendid Potgrown Plants of Salvia Farinacea
Deliverable in May, June and July
Dozen, \$2.00. Per 100, \$15.00

Scabiosa

Popular Name—Mourning Bride

Mrs. Hanna Rion tells of her fondness for this flower in these words: "When I was a child I thought the mourning bride the most romantic of flowers, because of the name, and our not having any in our home gardens; in order to see them I had to make a pilgrimage across the railroad tracks to visit an old bride who had been mourning her husband for about fifty years. Since I've grown up, the flowering mourning brides' sorrow has been mitigated; they have put on half-mourning of lavender and sometimes appear garbed in white and pink like unwedded young girls. I love the new widows who are perking up and taking notice again, yet I still save my greatest admiration for those inconsolate blossoms which remain true to their memories while robed in funeral dress."

I have given the foregoing just because I differ with the sentiment expressed: The garden is the one spot where we seek and find the most perfect happiness. We should never let any other thought enter our mind. Flowers may mourn for the ones who befriended them. Their mourning is inward though, for their whole mission is to make others happy and their song is never dimmed because of their mourning. And really there is nothing very mournful about these brides. I think they are only grass widows and gay ones as that.

Let it be said though that they are beautiful enough to adorn the most aristocratic of gardens. How proudly they hold their faces to the sun!

Culture. Sow the seed in hotbeds in March or April or in the seedbed in the garden in May, transplanting them later to where they are wanted, allowing 8 inches of space for each plant.

Its Faults. Owing to the peculiar construction of the seed, full seeds cannot easily be detected and not even cleaning machines can segregate them. In consequence it is liable to happen that a single package of seeds produces only few plants, so sow liberally.

No. 5200. — All Shades Blended.....	¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
No. 5205. — Azure Fairy, heavenly blue.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5210. — Fleshy White.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5215. — Pure White.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5220. — Deep Blue.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5225. — Cherry and White.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5230. — Purple.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5235. — Black Purple (the real Mourning Bride).....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5240. — Rose.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5245. — Violet.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5250. — Golden Yellow (grows but 18 in. high).....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5255. — Sulphur Yellow.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c
No. 5260. — Blood Red.....	¼ oz., 60c; pkt., 15c

PLEASE NOTE—Wherever a flower is offered in many separate shades, one **should not expect** more than a percentage to come true to the designated color. If you find them all to come true you have been the lucky one to draw the prize packet.

Order by number only

Annual Statice

Popular Name—Sea Lavender

Here is a flower which you will immensely appreciate if you once know it. Not only is it attractive to look upon either as a flower in the garden or as a flower in a vase by itself, but it is the most charming companion with other flowers. You appreciate of course that there are many cut flowers which are not at all attractive unless some other flower accompanies it. As for instance we use Baby's Breath with Sweet Peas. How much more lovely the sweet peas are, just because we have added Baby's Breath to it. The beauty of Statice is that it comes in bloom after the Baby's Breath and remains in bloom right through till fall. The smooth stalk is perfectly leafless and is crowned with a flat comb of cup shaped blossoms which are immortal, for they are everlasting. Its colors are really artistic and so we can plan our artistic combinations for the house.

Its Culture. Very simple—just sow it in the open garden in May and thin it out later so that each plant enjoys a space of six inches.

- No. 5350. — Bright Rose.....¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c
- No. 5355. — Mauve Blue.....¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 5360. — Old Rose.....¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 5365. — White.....¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c
- No. 5370. — Assortment of all shades.....¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c

Stock

Popular Name—Gilliflower

Did you ever grow Stocks before and you have enjoyed the development of the seed into a sturdy plant and see it grow and grow with a wonderful growth of foliage all summer and fall, and just about five minutes before frost there is the first sign of an approaching flower-stalk? Of course you have had that experience and for all these years you have lived under the impression that that is one of the whims and fancies of that particular flower, and now I tell you that you have had the wrong impression, for the flower has no whims, and as far as fancies are concerned, these you will find in its appearance. But it does inherit a family trait and to make my story brief, let it be said that stocks produce too many tap roots, and unless these are checked early, flowers come too late.

Now we must sow stocks either in the house during February or March, or during March or April in the hotbed, and so it means "transplanting" for us later, and in transplanting, always pinch off a small part of the root system. This is called "root pruning" and has the effect of producing flower growth in preference to foliage.

There are too many strains of stocks usually offered, and most of them are not fit for the garden; in consequence I offer but one strain. You must always expect that when you purchase seeds of double flowered stocks that quite a number of plants produced therefrom have single flowers. When you know these things beforehand, you cannot say you were deceived.

- No. 5400. — Blending of all Shades.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 5405. — Double White.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 5410. — Double Pale Yellow.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 5415. — Double Lavender.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 5420. — Double Salmon Pink.....Pkt., 15c
- No. 5425. — Double Light Violet.....Pkt., 15c

Order by number only

Fuld's Prize-Winning Sweet Peas

I claim to have been much responsible for the revival of interest in the growing of Sweet Peas by amateurs, for I was the first to preach a radically different method of growing them, but in the past I haven't dared to go to the extent I felt I wanted to go for the average public does not take quickly to radical reforms.

Once more (and this time I shall give it complete) I shall publish a most interesting, a most fascinating new way of growing Sweet Peas. This treatise will appear in the January number of "Flower Lore," out January First. A copy of this treatise will be sent free with every purchase of seed, for I want it to be said that Fuld's Sweet Pea seeds produce the finest flowers, but you can only produce them if you follow my suggestions of how to plant. Anyone can buy a copy of "Flower Lore" for 10c.

To give you a glimpse of my "quite different" way of growing Sweet Peas, I give you herewith just a peek at some of my recommendations:

If you do not have two feet of depth of soil, do not grow Sweet Peas. Do not sow seeds in the garden but sprout each seed in the house first. Each individual plant of Sweet Peas should have a breathing space of at least 6 inches and 2 feet is better.

400 live seeds (about an ounce) is sufficient to plant a single row of 100 feet in length, not a pound of seed as you used to sow. Every seed must be inoculated with "Farmogerm" (see next page). The finest flowers are raised from plants which have been started in "Fuld's Special Sweet Pea Pots" (see my offer). No more 8 in. trench to fill in.

The result of this treatise is flowers, in size and beauty, unlike any you have ever seen before and thus do you get the real reward for your labor.

Within recent years the form of the sweet pea flowers have been marvelously improved, so much so that you would not recognize them, comparing them with their parents.

I have always felt that whenever there is something better to offer, there is not need for the poorer, and so in making my selection as given here I simply limited myself to the very best in each color. You can safely choose a packet of each and not feel you have one too many.

Every one of the sorts I offer is an exhibition variety and one which has proven to be the leader in its color.

To the one who wishes to compete in exhibitions my story on "How to Grow Sweet Peas," is invaluable and a positive path to winning a prize.

The seeds I offer are grown in the north of England and are selected from champion pods and notwithstanding all these precautions, they are hand picked once more in my establishment before they are sent to my customers.

Order by number only

Use "Farmogerm" with Sweet Peas



Improving Sweet Peas seems almost like "painting the lily," and to the uninitiated appear practically impossible. Nevertheless, its accomplishment is not only entirely feasible, but may be secured by a very simple process. It consists of simply moistening the seeds with FARMOGERM for Sweet Peas.

What is FARMOGERM—a preparation for treating the seeds, to supply them with the necessary bacteria, enabling them more readily to obtain the nitrogen necessary for their fullest development. The results are—larger, handsomer, more fragrant blossoms and, better yet, more of them.

The cost of this is practically nothing. A 35-cent bottle of FARMOGERM will treat the seeds for a row of about 200 to 500 feet long.

FARMOGERM requires no preparation other than the addition of a small quantity of water, and soaking the seeds in it for a few minutes before planting.

When using a mixed variety of seeds this is very simple. All that is necessary is to pour the FARMOGERM into a glass or cup, pour on the seeds and allow them to soak for about fifteen minutes. Take them out and permit them to dry in a shady place (never in the sun). When nearly dry, the seeds may be planted in the usual way.

If planting a number of different varieties of Sweet Peas, and it is preferred to keep the varieties separate, a little more care is required. It is then best to place each variety of seed in a small receptacle and sprinkle sufficient FARMOGERM on each pile to thoroughly moisten them, after which each lot may be separately planted.

Perhaps you are not going to plant all of your seeds at one time, and wish to have some of the FARMOGERM for future use. In this case you will prepare the FARMOGERM in the bottle, pouring out only such quantity as is needed for immediate use, and promptly recorking the bottle with its own cork. If this is done the balance of the FARMOGERM may be kept for thirty days.

For the benefit of those who wish to know the whys and wherefores of what they are doing, let us say the Sweet Pea belongs to the family of plants known as Legumes (or pod-bearing). All the legumes have the ability of taking from the air rather than the soil all the nitrogen they need for their full development. This power is theirs through the presence on their roots of certain nitrogen gathering bacteria. These bacteria are often more or less present in most soils, but the native bacteria are seldom as efficient and active as might be wished.

The makers of FARMOGERM have devised a method of securing these bacteria and breeding them up to a high state of efficiency. They are then grown on a jelly medium and shipped out in a specially prepared bottle with a patent stopper, reaching the customer in live, active condition, ready to start supplying nutriment as soon as the seeds are planted.

Bottle Size No. 1. Sufficient for 200 to 500 feet of a row..... 35c

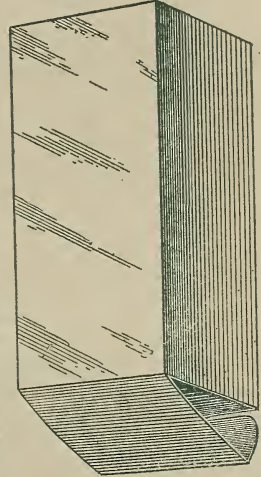
Order by number only

Fuld's Sweet Pea Pot

If you really want the finest flowers of all, there is just one way to produce them, and that is as follows:

Sow your seeds between moistened blotting paper as early as the first of February, and when they are just about to sprout, plant each sprouted seed into a bed of soil. You can of course use the earthen pot, but as we always grow sweet peas in quantity, it will be found that we require large space to hold all these earthen pots. In addition, the usual earthen pot is not deep enough to allow the right roots of the Sweet Peas sufficient play room.

For this reason an English amateur was responsible to design a collapsible paper pot which proved excellent because the plant would not have to be disturbed when planted, for we can plant the pot and all. The pot is collapsible and made of cardboard, absolutely free from any injurious acids. Before its use it is folded flat. and when wanted is opened flat at the bottom, keeping it square. Each pot is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, thus in the usual seed flat, we are able to hold fully 78 of these pots. By growing one seed in each pot you are giving each plant the proper space to develop in, and after you have started them well in the house, and you are the possessor of a cold frame you can move the entire flat to the cold frame and in this single movement, save a lot of work.



If you grow a certain number of one variety, one label for a certain number of plants is all that is necessary, and this of course is of great advantage. Another advantage of these pots is that the root action is self-contained, and the growth downward. Please observe that the soil in the pots must be well pressed down.

Of course you can grow other things in them, besides Sweet Peas.

Price per 100, \$1.00 Per thousand, \$7.50

Fuld's Flower Protector

If you grow Sweet Peas for exhibition you will realize that you have to go to several means to obtain your end. One of the most essential points is to see to it that certain delicate shades, such as Orange Scarlets, do not fade before they are exhibited. This can be readily accomplished by using a flower protector, which can readily be attached to any stake and thus placed over the flower.

Price 50c each

Order by number only

Fuld's Prize-Winning Sweet Peas Novelties for 1917

The few novelties I offer have all been exhibited in England, and have received the highest awards possible by the greatest authorities on Sweet Peas. This in itself is the very best indorsements for their merits.

No. 5638. — Sweet Pea—Faith. Received an "Award of Merit" from the Royal Horticultural Society in London, England, in July 1916. A truly grand Sweet Pea. Color, pure lavender, very vigorous, giving practically all four-flowered sprays, placed very erect on the plant. Rather distinct and a decided novelty.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 60c

No. 5663. — Sweet Pea—Hope. This novelty received the unique award as being first for the best three novelties for 1917 and this award was given by the National Sweet Pea Society of England. A gloriously colored flower, being exceedingly bright with the limitation of human expressions as to colors, we can describe it as "clear soft rose." It is wonderfully free and vigorous, an immense advance over "Edith Taylor" or "Illuminator." Occasionally an orange rogue is found among it.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 75c

No. 5687. — Sweet Pea—Job Loader. In a recent voting contest in England as to what are the best 12 different colored Sweet Peas, this variety was placed ahead of all its competitors in its color. It was such a surprise to the judges that they mentioned it in their report. The color is a beautiful deep crimson.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5732. — Sweet Pea—Lady Fisher. A grand flower and far ahead of any existing variety of the same color combination. Color: a charming shade of blush pink on cream ground. A chaste flower of fine form and large size for exhibition.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5734. — Sweet Pea—Lady Rosa. The color combination of this novelty is really superb. The lower part of the flower is a brilliant rose pink, while the upper part of the wings are pale pink on cream ground.

Pkt. (12 seeds), 50c

No. 5777. — Sweet Pea—Mrs. C. P. Tomlin. Received "Award of Merit" from the National Sweet Pea Society of England in 1916. A flower of enormous size, produced in abundance on long stout stems, each one carrying four of these. The color is a distinct scarlet, with a touch of fiery red in it, a red which does not burn in the hottest of sun.

Pkt. (10 seeds), 50c

No. 5835. — Sweet Pea—Princess Henry of Battenberg. Flowers of exceptional strength, carried nearly always by four on stout long stems, and being well placed on the stem. The flowers are filled more than usual. The color is a clear rosy lavender of wonderful richness. Very free bloomer and carrying few seed. Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the finest variety of its color. Excellent for exhibition as well as the garden.

Pkt. (12 seeds), 50c

Order by number only

Fuld's "Delightful" Mixture of Sweet Peas

The average gardener instinctively grows Sweet Peas in mixture for the unlimited varieties of colors existing in this flower is one of its happy virtues and to the uninitiated there is more gaiety in a riotous medley of colors than in the sedate vase holding just one or two quiet colors. In order to give these uninitiated ones the feast of their lives I have personally superintended the blending of this mixture, and I know it will prove "just delightfully different."

No. 5500. —Lb., \$6.00; 4 oz., 1.75; oz., 50c; pkt. (25 seeds), 10c

Fuld's "Artistic" Mixture of Sweet Peas

For the convenience of those who love pale colors only I have blended this especially with the right result in mind.

No. 5525. —4 oz., \$2.50; oz., 75c; pkt. (25 seeds), 15c

Fuld's Ideal Selection of Named Varieties

This offer as well as my mixtures is limited to the new "Spencer" form exclusively. For those who do not know what the title "Spencer" means, let me define:

The newest type of the sweet pea, flowers which are very large, with open wings, beautifully waved and curved, resembling in this feature the costliest orchids and carried on stems 12 to 18 in. long, averaging 4 flowers to the stem. Six sprays of these sweet peas are more effective than fifty of the old-fashioned kind.

Carefully note—Do not expect that all seeds of a single packet will produce plants with flowers of the true color. If your results should be better than this, congratulate yourself.

No. 5550. — **Alfred Watkins**, clear pale lavender.....Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c

No. 5560. — **Barbara**, clear soft salmon-orange.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

No. 5570. — **Bertie Usher**, white with violet flake; unique.....Pkt. 10 seeds, 35c

No. 5580. — **Blanche Ferry Spencer**, lower part rich warm pink; wings white.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c

No. 5590. — **Blue Jacket**, clear deep navy blue.....Pkt. 25 seeds, 25c

No. 5600. — **Cherub**, creamy buff, edged bright rose.....Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c

No. 5610. — **Constance Hinton**, considered by exhibitors the finest, largest, purest white.....Pkt. 15 seeds, 26c

Order by number only

Fuld's Ideal Selection of Named Varieties Sweet Peas

- No. 5620. — **Dobbie's Cream**, pale yellow..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5630. — **Don Alvar**, most beautiful clear lavender; seeds very rare... Pkt. 10 seeds, 35c
No. 5635. — **Edna May Improved**, considered today in England the finest
white Sweet Pea..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5640. — **George Herbert**, bright rose..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5650. — **Helen Lewis**, orange pink..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5660. — **Hercules**, palest satiny pink..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5663. — **Hope (Novelty 1917)**, clear soft rose..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 75c
No. 5670. — **Irish Belle**, mauve..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5680. — **Jean Ireland**, cream buff edged rose..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5685. — **Jessie Cuthbertson**, white, flaked rose..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5687. — **Job Loader (Novelty 1917)**, deep crimson..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5690. — **King Edward**, deep crimson..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5700. — **King Manoel**, large shining maroon..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5710. — **King Mauve**, large mauve..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 20c
No. 5720. — **King White**, a fine giant white..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5730. — **Lady Evelyn Eyre**, most delightful pale pink..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5732. — **Lady Fisher (Novelty 1917)**, blush pink..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5734. — **Lady Rosa (Novelty 1917)**, brilliant rose..... Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5740. — **Loyalty**, white flaked deep blue..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5750. — **Margaret Atlee**, warm salmon pink..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5760. — **Margaret Madison**, clear azure blue..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5770. — **May Unwin**, bright orange..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5777. — **Mrs. C. P. Tomlin (Novelty 1917)**, fiery scarlet..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5780. — **Mrs. Cuthbertson**, lower part clear rose pink, wings pure
white—a real pleasing color and flower..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5790. — **Mrs. H. J. Damerum**, deep cream, gives 5 flowers to a stem,
excellent for exhibitions—seeds very rare..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5800. — **Mrs. J. Balmer**, deep cream ground, back of standards heav-
ily suffused bright scarlet, pink wings, edged bright scarlet-pink;
four blossoms to the stem..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 50c
No. 5810. — **Nubian**, deep chocolate..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5820. — **Orchid**, rich clear mauve..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 10c
No. 5830. — **Phantom Blue (new)**, opalescent blue, marvelously blended
with a tinge of purple giving the entire flower a delightful pastel
or "art" shade of blue; a rare, exquisite flower..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 60c
No. 5835. — **Princess Henry of Battenberg (Novelty 1917)**, clear rosy
lavender..... Pkt. 12 seeds, 50c
No. 5840. — **Royal Purple**, deep royal purple..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c
No. 5850. — **The President**, bright orange scarlet..... Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c
No. 5860. — **Wedgewood**, wedgewood blue..... Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c

Order by number only

Classification of Sweet Peas as to Color

We are becoming more and more critical color students, and we are not satisfied any longer to have rooms decorated with any cold color of flowers, and for this reason I have made every effort to offer of all flowers as many desirable shades as possible. I realize though with the large list of Sweet Peas I offer it is not an easy matter to select your favorites unless you first peruse the entire list. To help you I make the following classification:

Pure White

Constance Hinton
Edna May Improved
King White

Pale Yellow

Dobbie's Cream
Mrs. H. J. Damerum

Yellow Edged Pink

Cherub
Jean Ireland
Mrs. J. Balmer

Palest Pink

Hercules
Lady Evelyn Eyre
Lady Fisher

Light Rose

Hope

Bright Rose

George Herbert

Pink and White

Blanche Ferry Spencer
Mrs. Cuthbertson

Salmon Pink

Margaret Atlee

Orange Pink

Helen Lewis

Clear Orange

Barbara
May Unwin

Orange Scarlet

The President

Bright Scarlet

Mrs. C. P. Tomlin

Deep Crimson

Job Loader
King Edward

Maroon

King Manoel
Nubian

Azure Blue

Margaret Madison

Wedgewood Blue

Wedgewood

Clear Pale Lavender

Alfred Watkins
Don Alvar

Mauve

Irish Belle
King Mauve
Orchid
Princess Henry of Battenberg

Deep Blue

Blue Jacket
Phantom Blue

Purple

Royal Purple

STRIPED

White with Blue

Bertie Usher
Loyalty

White with Pink

Jessie Cuthbertson

Verbena

An exceptional fine garden carpet appearing in the richest and delightful shades. It is always clean and covered with blossoms, that is why everyone likes it. The blue Verbena planted in front of pink Larkspur or Snapdragon is a perfect combination.

Its Culture. Oh! I wish I could say it was easy, but I must tell the truth, even if it means a sale less.

It should be started in flats in the house or in hotbeds out of doors and it should be done during February or March, for under such conditions success is fairly well assured, but to sow it out of doors invariably means failure. I was almost tempted to omit it entirely from my offer, but it is a favorite of mine and I have not the heart to treat it thus harshly.

- No. 6000. — Assortment of all shades.....Pkt. 10c
No. 6010. — A pleasing shade of pale pink.....Pkt., 15c
No. 6020. — Violet Blue.....Pkt., 15c
No. 6030. — Pure White.....Pkt., 15c

Fuld's Secret Garden Flowers

Development—What a noble thing to foster for “things that grow.” We are born with a love for flowers, and we all seek to develop that inborn nature. To do so with children is laudatory. Encourage them to grow flowers. They will be better for it, and will find untold joys. Set aside a space for them. Ah!—**their** garden. Of course you must start them with the easier things. For this offering I have collected several hundreds of the easier-growing annuals, have blended them, and I can confidently promise astonishing results. A Secret Garden—truly that, replete with surprises. Seeds are not to be sown too thick. The surprises begin with June and last until November, daily the kiddies will receive new thrills, and gaze upon new joyous flower scenes. The old join in the spirit, and really it would be an added feature for every garden to contain it.

My seeds are freshly imported, not an old seed is used.

- No. 6300. — —...Large pkt. (enough for space of 3 x 6), 25c; oz., 50c; 4 ozs., 1.50; lb., 5.00

Order by number only

Fuld's "Superb" Zinnias

Not until I came to visit "Everybody's" Garden did I realize what a wonderfully popular flower the Zinnia is. I always had the impression that it was too stiff to be used artistically in any place, outdoors or in. But I gladly bow to the majority and acknowledge my mistake, and the more I see of it the more I discover its numerous virtues and recommendable features. There is no question but that the easy way of success in growing it, which everyone encounters, is its great redeemer, and how well it does under all and any conditions. In the trying season of 1916 it easily carried off all honors for withstanding adverse weather, and it helped to make our gardens bearable.

Another great virtue is its lasting so well in water when cut and finally its tones of color. The very thing all ladies seek to decorate their homes.

I am not giving its culture, because I have such faith in it, that even the very beginner could not fail. But I do want to issue a warning:

Do not expect that a packet of seed of a certain color will produce plants which will all be of the color mentioned. Yes and more, if you succeed in raising half of them to be true to color, you are doing well.

Fuld's "Perfect" Garden Zinnias

THE BEST OF ALL GARDEN ZINNIAS

No. 6100. — Double White.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6110. — Double Flesh Pink.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6120. — Double Delightful Salmon Pink.....	¼ oz., 1.00; pkt., 15c
No. 6130. — Double Pale Yellow.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6140. — Double Deep Golden.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6150. — Double Purple.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6160. — Double Crimson.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c
No. 6170. — Double, all colors blended.....	¼ oz., 75c; pkt., 10c

Fuld's "Monstrous" Zinnias

This strain produces plants which grow taller and which bear flowers of monstrous proportions.

No. 6180. — Riotous blending of colors.....	Pkt., 25c
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Fuld's "Curled and Crested" Zinnias

This undoubtedly is going to be the Zinnia of the future, and for this reason I have adopted it as my trade-mark and adorned the front of this book with it; unfortunately I can only offer it in mixed colors.

No. 6200. — — — Mixed colors.....	Pkt., 25c
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"Graceful" Single Zinnias

The single form gives more charm to the flower and I recommend it highly to every lover of things artistic.

No. 6250. — — — Mixed colors.....	Pkt., 15c
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Order by number only

Index to Annuals

African Daisy.....	20	Floss Flower.....	17	Pansy.....	39
African Golden Daisy...	30	French Marigold.....	35	Pentstemon.....	38
African Marigold.....	35	Gaillardia.....	31	Petunia.....	40
Ageratum.....	17	Gilliflower.....	48	Phlox Drummondii....	41
Alkanet.....	18	Globe Amaranth.....	31	Poor Man's Orchid....	45
Alyssum, Sweet.....	18	Gomphrena Globosa....	31	Poppies.....	42-43
Anchusa.....	18	Gypsophila.....	32	Poppy, Californian....	31
Antirrhinum.....	19-20	Heartsease.....	39	Poppy, Giant Tulip....	33
Arctotis.....	20	Helianthus Cucumeri-		Portulacca.....	40
Asters.....	21-24	folius.....	23	Pot Marigold.....	25
Autumn Cheer Plant... 24		Helichrysum.....	32	Ragged Sailor.....	26
Baby's Breath.....	32	Honesty.....	33	Sage.....	45
Bachelor Buttons.... 26-27		Hunnamania.....	33	Salpiglossis.....	44
Balsam.....	24	Iberis.....	26	Salvia.....	45-46
Beard Tongue.....	38	Ice Plant.....	33	Sanvitalia Procumbens..	44
Blanket Flower.....	31	Japanese Garden Pinks	30	Scabiosa.....	47
Blueets.....	26-27	Ladies' Delight.....	39	Schizanthus.....	45
Butterfly Flower.....	45	Lady Slipper.....	24	Sea Bugloss.....	18
Calendula.....	25	Larkspur.....	34	Sea Lavender.....	48
Californian Poppy.... 31		Lavatera Splendens... 34		Secret Garden.....	56
Calliopsis.....	25	Linaria Biennis.....	33	Shirley Poppies.....	42
Candytuft.....	26	Love in the Mist.....	38	Spider Plant.....	19-20
Centaurea.....	26-27	Lupins.....	35	Stative.....	48
Chinese Garden Pinks.. 30		Mallow.....	34	Stock.....	48
Chrysanthemum.....	27	Marigold, African.... 35		Strawflower.....	32
Clarkia.....	28	" French.....	35	Summer Forget-me-not. 18	
Cleome Pungens.....	28	Marigold, Pot.....	25	Sunflowers, Miniature.. 32	
Convolvulus Minor.... 28		Mesembryanthemum... 33		Sweet Alyssum.....	18
Coreopsis.....	25	Mignonette.....	36	Sweet Peas.....	49-55
Cornflower.....	26-27	Morning Glory, Dwarf	38	Tobacco, Flowering... 37	
Cosmos.....	29-30	Mourning Bride.....	47	Verbena.....	56
Dianthus.....	30	Nasturtium.....	37	Viola Maxima.....	39
Dimorphotheca		Nicotiana.....	37	Zinnia.....	57
Aurantiaca.....	30	Nierembergia.....	38		
Eschscholtzia.....	31	Nigella.....	38		
Everlasting.....	32				

Fuld's Seeds of Biennials

Definition of the word "Biennial"

*A plant which flowers the year
after sowing and thereby ends
its life.*

IN order to have real success with Biennials, which naturally must be sown from seeds each year in order to have them again, the whole secret lies in the knowledge of knowing when to sow. Here again I am omitting descriptions and in place I continue the trend of the story begun with annuals.

Bellis Perennis

Popular Name—English Daisy

In England this plant is an absolute perennial, but with us in America, it is only biennial.

It is one of those pleasing spring flowers coming in bloom with the tulips, with which it can be artistically combined. The pink variety is just ideal to connect with the pink flowered Darwin Tulips.

Its Culture. Sow seeds during May or June not later, and when fairly well up, transplant to another bed allowing at least 4 inches between each plant. If you have a cold frame, sow and transplant in one and winter them in the same spot with glass as protection, but if you rely on your garden only to protect the plants during the winter with straw and transfer the plants where wanted to bloom in the spring.

- No. 6400. — — **Giant White**.....Pkt., 25c
No. 6405. — — **Giant, vivid light pink**.....Pkt., 25c

Please observe that the strain I offer bears gigantic flowers, the equal of small asters.

Canterbury Bells

Botanical Name—*Campanula media*

The culture of all Biennials is exactly like that given for "Bellis" except that the time of sowing varies. For that reason I give the time of sowing only hereafter.

- No. 6420. — — **Single Purplish Blue**.....Pkt., 10c
No. 6422. — — **Single Pure White**.....Pkt., 10c
No. 6424. — — **Single Pink**.....Pkt., 10c

Cup and Saucer

Botanical Name—*Campanula calycanthemata*

The difference between this flower and the foregoing is that the Bell Flowers have an additional large spreading saucer. The culture is identical to the foregoing.

- No. 6425. — — **Purplish Blue**.....Pkt., 25c
No. 6426. — — **White**.....Pkt., 25c
No. 6427. — — **Pink**.....Pkt., 25c

Please observe that you can make Canterbury Bells flower continuously through the season by always plucking the individual blooms directly beneath their calyx just as each one fades.

But should you be in the habit of pulling up the plants as they are through blooming in July, then surely provide for plants of the lovely blue *Salvia Farinacea* to take their places, for they will fill the same spaces with bloom from August till frost.

Digitalis

Popular Name—Foxglove

While the Foxgloves are usually known as biennials, I can teach you how to make them perfect perennials, and as I do this, I offer them under the heading of "Perennials."

See index for Perennials.

Order by number only

Myosotis

Popular Name—Forget-me-not

There are two strains of Forget-me-nots. One is biennial, namely, the one offered here and the other is perennial, and for that reason I have separated my offers to be more practical and thus avoid disappointments.

The culture of this flower is exactly like that of *Bellis Perennis*. This is the spring-flowering species, which usually disappears in July.

No. 6430. — *Alpestris Victoria*, celestial blue..... Pkt., 15c

Sweet Rocket

Botanical Name—*Hesperis matronalis*

A very picturesque plant which combines so lovely with German Iris as it is in bloom at the same time. Should be sown from May till August.

No. 6435. — **Violet Purple**..... Pkt., 10c

No. 6436. — **White**..... Pkt., 10c

Sweet William

Botanical Name—*Dianthus barbatus*

These are truly "biennials" and yet you say: "Why I have sowed them but once and have enjoyed them for years." This is quite true, but still they are not perennials. What you have enjoyed were not the same old plants, for Sweet Williams sow their own seeds freely and so you have had fresh plants grown by themselves.

But there is one thing you have not noticed; namely, the quality of each bloom has decidedly deteriorated, and so it behooves you to start with fresh seeds.

Sow the seeds from May until August in a bed in the open garden, thin them out and do not disturb them further until the spring following when you may plant them where you want them to bloom. During the winter protect them with straw. Sweet Williams have been vastly improved both in size and form of flower, and I have pleasure in introducing now two very fine examples of improved sorts:

Novelty 1917

Fuld's "Gigantic" Flowered Sweet Williams

Not only are the individual blooms of immense size, but the numbers of flowers to a head are even more numerous, and so a single stalk often makes a perfect bouquet. When contrasted with the regular kind they are as giants compared to pigmies.

No. 6440. — — — "Just Delightfully Different" Mixture..... Pkt., 25c

No. 6445. — — — Gigantic Pure White..... Pkt., 25c

Regular Type of Sweet William

No. 6450. — — Deep Salmon Pink..... Pkt., 15c

No. 6452. — — Coppery Red..... Pkt., 15c

No. 6455. — — Dark Crimson..... Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Index to Biennials

Bellis Perennis.....	59	Dianthus Barbatus.....	60	Hesperis Matronalis....	60
Campanula Calycan- thema.....	59	Digitalis.....	59	Myosotis.....	60
Campanula Media.....	59	English Daisy.....	59	Sweet Rocket.....	60
Canterbury Bells.....	59	Forget-me-not.....	60	Sweet William.....	60
Cup and Saucer.....	59	Foxglove.....	59		

Index to Perennials

Achillea.....	64	Flax.....	70	Pansies, Tufted.....	73
Alkanet.....	64	Forget-me-not.....	70	Papaver Nudicaule.....	71
Alyssum.....	64	Foxglove.....	68	Pincushion Flower.....	72
Anchusa.....	64			Platycodon.....	71
Aquilegia.....	64	Gaillardia.....	68	Polemonium.....	71
Arabis.....	65	Gas Plant.....	67	Poppies, Iceland.....	71
Armeria.....	65	Gaura.....	68	Primula.....	71
Aster, Cornflower.....	72	Gold Dust.....	64	Primroses, Hardy.....	71
		Gypsophila.....	69	Pyrethrum.....	72
Baby's Breath.....	69				
Balloonflower.....	71	Heliotrope, Garden.....	72	Ragged Robin.....	70
Bellflower.....	65	Hibiscus Giganteus.....	70	Rockcress.....	65
Bellflower, Japanese.....	71	Hollyhocks.....	69	Rockmadwort.....	64
Blanket Flower.....	68				
Blue Eyes.....	64	Iberis.....	70	Sage, Hardy.....	72
Burning Bush.....	67	Iceland Poppies.....	71	Salvia.....	72
				Scabiosa.....	72
Calliopsis.....	66	Jacob's Ladder.....	71	Sea Bugloss.....	64
Campanula.....	65	Japanese Bellflower.....	71	Sea Pink.....	65
Campanula Grandiflora.....	71	Jerusalem Cross.....	70	Sea Thrift.....	65
Candytuft, Hardy.....	70			Shasta Daisy.....	66
Chelone.....	66	Larkspur, Hardy.....	66-67	Shellflower.....	66
Chrysanthemum Maxi- mum.....	66	Linum.....	70	Stokes Aster.....	72
Cliff Rose.....	65	London Pride.....	70	Stokesia.....	72
Columbine.....	64	Lychnis.....	70		
Cöreopsis.....	66			Tufted Pansies.....	73
Cornflower Aster.....	72	Mallow, Giant.....	70		
		Mallow, Hardy.....	70	Valerian.....	72
Daisy, Colored.....	72	Malva Moschata.....	70	Viola Cornuta.....	73
Delphinium.....	66-67	Milfoil.....	64		
Dictamnus.....	67	Mourning Bride.....	72	Yarrow.....	64
Digitalis.....	68	Myosotis.....	70		
Dittany.....	67				

Fuld's Seeds of Perennials

Definition of the word "Perennial"

A plant which usually does not reach its full maturity or perfect flowering age until a year after sowing and which from that time on by its own efforts reappears each spring for years to come.

Seeds of Perennials

"Perennials" which are popularly called "Hardy Flowers" are also known as "old-fashioned" flowers, because they are the flowers we remember from "Grandmother's Garden."

First impressions are always lasting ones, and so the flowers we learn to know while young, we consider always friends, and we invariably prefer them even though they are not as handsome as some of their more up-to-date sisters.

Hardy flowers are becoming extremely popular, for being with us year after year, they grow on us, we become attached to them, we live and play with them. There is a certain amount of reverence that we bestow upon these plants, for their life is sacred to us.

Often are you told that you should grow perennials because once planted they need no further care from you, and you will enjoy them for years. Let me tell you, that your experience will prove otherwise: Plants which will grow without our care should be of no attraction to the real lover of flowers, for it is only when we have to care for our children ourselves are we really attached to them. We always bestow more love on the dependent child for our associations with it are more constant. Love is born by the meeting of two congenial souls and it is nursed into bloom by the frequent repetitions of these meetings.

I love to encourage the growing of any plant from seed, for it is the one redeeming feature in gardening which supplies the thrills, the heart-throbs, the suspense and finally the exultant joy. When we know that we have raised one plant from seed we feel ourselves in a higher sphere, we feel we have done something in our life worth while.

But when we play with seeds, it is not all success; in fact I dare say—you and I— have sometimes more failure than success. It is the elimination of failures to which I have devoted many years in the past, and I shall devote the rest of my life to it, for if I succeed in this, I have reached my goal—I have made gardening successful.

There are usually more failures with seeds of perennials than with other flowers, because they are more difficult to grow. In order to avoid these failures to a large degree I have limited my offering to those sorts which you can grow easily, and really those which I have omitted you can adopt and cultivate much more readily by getting young plants.

The growing of perennials is a subject of wonderful interest, to which one cannot do justice in a page or two, and as I never wish to do a thing incomplete, I prefer to omit it here entirely, but if you are a subscriber to "Flower Lore" you will get part of the complete story every little while.

There is one thing though I wish to emphasize, namely—all perennials **with only singular exceptions** should be sown from

MAY 15th TILL AUGUST 1st
Not Later

Achillea

Popular Name—Milfoil—Yarrow

This plant is of the easiest possible culture and this is really its fault, for it grows so rapidly that it should be lifted each spring, divided and reset, for if this is not done it sends its root runners in all directions and you will find it coming up 50 to 100 feet away from its spot.

No. 6500. — The Pearl. The plants grow fully 2½ feet high and branch profusely, so that at least one foot of space must be given for each plant. These plants should be staked to look neat. Flowering season August to September. Plants form dense clusters of slender stems with narrow foliage terminating into dense perfect little double flowers of purest white.....Pkt., 25c

Alyssum

Popular Name—Gold Dust—Rockmadwort

A splendid spring flower, appearing in May, bedecked in its mantle of gold; ideal to combine with Darwin Tulips; grows only 6 in. high.

No. 6510. — Saxatile Compactum, golden yellow, space 1 foot.....Pkt., 10c

Anchusa

Popular Name—Alkanet—Sea Bugloss

My own suggestion for a popular name—Blue Eyes

One of the loveliest of blue flowers, which should be by the scores in every garden.

To increase this plant, lift the roots in July and cut them to pieces—See "Flower Lore."

No. 6520. — Italica Dropmore Var. The gigantic, heavy, fleshy leaves, which cluster around a crown, are hairy on the reverse side and glossy deep green on the surface. From the centre of the plant appears, about the middle of June, a robust flower-spike, which grows to a height of 4 feet, and which sends out its branches in all directions, giving the flowering part a pyramid form, very similar to a spruce. Each side shoot terminates in loose clusters of giant Forget-me-not like flowers of a deep gentian blue color. The plant reaches its zenith about the end of June and remains attractive through July. If the flower-spike is cut back as soon as the flowers fade several smaller spikes will appear in August, and will last all through fall. Space, 3 feet. The plant should be staked during the flowering season.....Pkt., 25c

Aquilegia

Popular Name—Columbine

If you want to enjoy perfect Columbines at all times, it is essential that you grow a fresh lot from seed each year. However, it takes two full years to have a perfect flowering plant.

While they do beautifully in the sun, they are one of the very few plants that do exceedingly well in the shade. Allow one foot of space for each plant.

My offer consists of the long-spurred varieties exclusively.

No. 6540. — Fuld's "Own" Delightful Mixture. This seed has been derived from an American source and has been selected from the choicest specimens.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6530. — Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. A world-renowned English strain, celebrated for its great array of rare and unusual colors.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6532. — Pure White.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6534. — Pale Yellow, pure.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6535. — Delightful Satiny Pink.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6537. — Pale Blue with White Centre (Coerulea).....Pkt., 15c

Order by number only

Arabis

Popular Name—Rockcress

The earliest of all perennials to bloom, glorying in its mantle of snowy white soon after snow disappears and the first warm spring days give an impetus for things to grow. Like a carpet it beds rockeries and border edges, and here it is really at home. Where spring bulbs are naturalized the association of Arabis gives a charming effect. Tulip Cottage Maid is fine coming up through this. Its height is at the most 6 inches, but when in bloom the entire plant is covered and no foliage is visible. It should be used to cover the bare spots in borders, particularly between late flowering tall plants, as it likes shade in summer in order to increase. Space to be given is 9 inches. The flowering season extends often into May.

No. 6550. — *Alpina*.....Pkt., 10c

Armeria

Popular Name—Sea Pink—Sea Thrift—Cliff Rose

On account of the symmetrical outline of the plant it adapts itself to special purposes. Being dwarf in growth, it is, above all, an ideal rock plant, but we recommend it especially for edging borders, which are straight in outline, or for covering terraces or steep inclines, as the deep penetrating roots hold the soil and the grass-like foliage remains all winter. The plant grows about 8 inches high, grows compact and dense, the foliage being a deep green. The flower-heads growing on a thin, slender stem, appear directly above the foliage, and while not quite an inch in diameter are borne in such profusion during May and June that the plants appear a glow of pink. Now and then during the rest of the season the plants will throw up an occasional flower-head. Space, 1 foot.

No. 6560. — *Rosea*, bright pink.....Pkt., 10c

Campanula

Popular Name—Bellflower

No. 6575. — *Carpathica* (*Carpathian Harebell*). A splendid subject for the rock garden, growing in tufts, spreading about 6 inches in diameter. In June these tiny plants are literally covered with upright bells of a clear, rich blue, which appear uninterruptedly until frost.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6577. — — *Alba*. The same as the foregoing, except that the flowers are white. Pkt., 10c

No. 6578. — *Grandis*. The best of all for our American gardens. Several slender spikes dressed with heartshaped leaves show on the half upperpart long drooping bells of violet blue in June and July.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6585. — *Pyramidalis* (*Chimney Bell*). Stout, straight spikes attain a height of 4 to 6 feet, of which several appear on a plant. The entire spike is encircled with beautiful violet-blue bell flowers in August and September.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6580. — — *Alba*. Pure white flowers.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6590. — *Persicifolia Grandiflora Coerulea* (*Peach Bells*). Stately border plants of unusual beauty; the slender flower-spikes grow 3 feet high, and are well dressed with bell flowers which face forward. Excellent for cutting. Flowers in June. Clear, deep blue. Space, 1 foot.....Pkt., 25c

No. 6595. — — *Alba*. Pure white.....Pkt., 25c

Order by number only

Chelone

Popular Name—Shellflower

Also known as Pentstemon. From the centre of a well-grouped nest of attractive leaves rise several slender flower-stems to a height of 3 to 5 feet, which are dressed along the entire length with long tube-shaped flowers. On account of the attractiveness of the colors, they are invaluable for a good assortment of plants in a border. Space 12 inches.

No. 6710. — *Barbata Torreyi*. Stately plants growing 3 feet high, bearing numerous spikes of tubular narrow flowers of coral red in July.Pkt., 10c

Chrysanthemum Maximum

Popular Name—Shasta Daisy

Absolutely hardy and of easiest possible culture, but requires the following treatment in order to obtain the best results. Soon after the plant has made its growth of foliage in the springtime it begins to throw up the flowering shoots. These must be removed up to August 15th for, if allowed to develop as they first appear, the plant will flower itself to death and disappear. If treated as we suggest it will produce an enormous leaf growth and up to fifty gigantic flowers at one time, lasting from early September until the snow flies. The flower-stems will grow 15 inches high and produce monstrous white Daisies, which are not only exceedingly attractive in the garden, but form also one of the finest cutting materials.

No. 6725. — *King Edward VII*. One of the newest Shasta Daisies, with enormous flowers of purest white. Flowers in August to October. Height, 2 feet.Pkt., 25c

Coreopsis

Botanical Name—Calliopsis

A very popular and most serviceable plant for the border. The much lamented foliage grows in symmetric clusters, 12 inches high, and from its centre appear graceful, thin, wiry flower-stems growing to a height of 2½ feet, which terminate in a large Daisy-like golden flower with a yellow centre. The petals of the flower are lanced, which helps to enhance its beauty. These flower-spikes appear in great profusion from June until late autumn uninterruptedly, particularly so if the flowers are constantly cut. As a cut flower to last this is undoubtedly the best of all perennials. Space to be given, 51 inches.

No. 6735. — *Lanceolata*.Pkt., 10c

Delphinium

Popular Name—Hardy Larkspur

Larkspurs are invariably the leading favorites of those who love the hardy flowers, because they have virtues of unusual merit. Staleness in appearance, boldness in power, massiveness in form and brilliancy in effect are a few of their recommendable features. Their greatest charm to me is the loveliness of their shades, a range unapproached by any other; namely, from the palest blue to the darkest indigo and violet. The newer forms, with immensely large flowers and bee-like centres, are remarkably striking. Delphiniums are in their season (June) the most gorgeous specie of the border, and, by intelligent arrangement and care, can be made to appear as a blaze in the garden. The stately spikes will grow from 4 to 6 feet tall according to variety, and if cut back immediately after blooming, a second crop of smaller shoots appear in August, often lasting till frost time. These plants should never be allowed to remain longer than three years undisturbed, but each year separated and replanted. This should be done in the spring. Delphiniums love a rich soil and a sunny situation. A combination of blue Larkspur with the snowy-white Ascension Lily (*Lily Candidum*) is always stunning. Both flower at the same time.

Order by number only

Delphinium—Cont.

Coal ashes, strewn over the plants in the fall, will prevent slugs from destroying these plants during winter and spring. Delphiniums can be used with splendid effect, not only in the hardy border, but as well in formal or Italian gardens, or as specimen plants for a bold decoration near entrances of buildings, or in close proximity to gates. The tall-growing varieties should be given a space of nearly 2 feet; for the Chinese varieties 1 foot of space is sufficient.

Larkspur cannot only be easily grown from seed, but form one of the interesting features in connection with growing perennials from seed. Belonging, as they do, to an unusually large family of ancestors, the result of growing plants from seeds is always accompanied by chances of getting something different from what is expected. This may be in the form of pleasant surprises or unpleasant disappointments. At any rate, we all love to live in hope. Each of the following varieties, except *Delphinium Chinensis*, does not attain its perfection until two years from sowing, although it flowers the year previous; *Delphinium Chinensis*, though, flowers even the year of sowing. Larkspur seed must absolutely be fresh in order to germinate. I pay particular attention to this fact and supply the freshest possible seed.

I can furnish in August seeds of crop 1917, and this should prove of splendid germinating power.

Diseases. The great trouble with these plants usually encountered is the "Blight." In the September 1916 issue of "Flower Lore" I have disclosed an absolute remedy for this trouble.

- No. 6750.** — **Fuld's "Surprise" Mixture.** Selected in an American garden renowned for its superb Larkspur. The result from this seed must be above the usual... Pkt., 25c
- No. 6760.** — **Belladonna, true.** The Belladonna Larkspurs are undoubtedly the finest, the most desirable, the most graceful of all Delphiniums. Their loose growing habit, the enormously large flowers, which one can admire individually here, and the beautiful shade of silver-blue are all features in which this sort excels. Pkt., 25c
- No. 6765.** — **Belladonna, dark blue.** All dark blue and in the true type. Pkt., 25c
- No. 6770.** — **Formosum.** Plant grows 4 feet high and bears numerous solid spikes of a deep clear blue. Pkt., 15c
- No. 6775.** — **Coelestinum.** With sky-blue flowers. Pkt., 20c
- No. 6800.** — **Chinensis Azurea.** Plants grow bushy, have fine Cosmos-like foliage and bear of profusion of single Cornflower-blue flowers in loose sprays. Pkt., 10c
- No. 6805.** — **Porcelain blue.** Pkt., 10c
- No. 6810.** — **Album.** White flowers. Pkt., 10c

Dictamnus

Popular Names—Dittany, Gas Plant, Burning Bush

An old-fashioned favorite plant, possessing fragrance in both flowers and foliage. The plant grows erect to a height of 2 feet, with smooth stems and prettily loped foliage. The flower is not unlike the Spider plant. Space, 1 foot.

- No. 6825.** — **Alba.** Pure white. Pkt., 10c
- No. 6827.** — **Purple red.** Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Digitalis

Popular Name—**Foxglove**

Although a biennial, it can be made perfectly hardy by cutting the flower-spikes before they have finished blooming. The result is that a number of young plants form around the old crown, and the following year a number of spikes will appear where formerly there was but one. Foxgloves require protection of leaves during the winter. Masses of Foxgloves edged with an attractively colored Sweet William make most effective groups. Well-grown plants should attain a height of 5 feet, while the foliage spreads to a circle of 2 feet. The clumps of hairy, fleshy leaves are very attractive, even when the plant is not in bloom. Seeds are best sown in the open, neither thinned out nor transplanted until the following spring. For winter protection cover with straw.

- No. 6840. — **White**.....Pkt., 10c
- No. 6842. — **Purplish Blue**.....Pkt., 10c
- No. 6845. — **Delightful Pale Pink**.....Pkt., 10c
- No. 6847. — **Pale Yellow** (dwarf growing).....Pkt., 10c
- No. 6850. — **All colors blended**.....Pkt., 10c

Gaillardia

Popular Name—**Blanket Flower**

No. 6860. — **Lady Rolleston**. Showy plants for beds and borders, being covered with flowers from June until October, a feature quite rare with perennials. From a loose cluster of finely lacerated foliage arise numerous straight, wiry flower-stems which terminate into one large daisy-like flower of pale gold. Height of plant about 2 feet; space, 1 foot. The old flower-stem should be removed as soon as the flowers fade, to ensure a continuity of bloom and strong, healthy plant.....Pkt., 25c

Gaura

Popular Name—**Waving Butterfly**

A most spectacular plant which, when recognized, cannot fail to impress itself so favorably upon the American gardener that we will soon find it used universally. Although this is an annual, because it flowers within three months after sowing the seed, it can also be used as a perennial in the border.

As such a plant I have seen it in the past summer in one of the show gardens in Newport, and many other visitors there were amazed that such a lovely plant should be unknown to most of the gardens. From a nest of solid leaves, which remain near the ground and which spread to a space of 1 foot, arise several wiry, smooth, gracefully waving flowerstalks to a height of 6 feet; the upper third is loosely dressed with single white blossoms that remind you at once of white butterflies. These flowers open but three or four at a time, but by that method flower uninterruptedly from July to frost.

Picture in your mind a solid, large clump of these, or individually rising above a large bed of Pink Phlox or something similar, and the wind waving these slender stems to and fro, and you can only reproduce the picture by imagining a myriad of white butterflies swarming over your flowers.

- No. 6875. — **Lindheimeri**.....Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c

Order by number only

Gypsophila

Popular Name—Baby's Breath

One of the most useful of all perennials. A fairly strong stem, arising from the root, branches freely and produces a perfect bush 3 feet high and 2 feet through.

The side-shoots are extremely fine and wiry, and the foliage which accompanies the plant to half its height, is like a perfect blade of grass 2 to 3 inches long.

The entire head of the plant, to a depth of 12 inches from the flowering part, is like a sea of bloom, composed of dainty, minute blossoms of white. The effect even close-by is a perfect cloud of grayish white, misty and elegant in the extreme. When cut it forms splendid material to combine with Sweet Peas or other flowers, whose own foliage is not suitable for cutting.

In the border it relieves the concrete aspect of plants and pleases the eye. The plants are smothered with flowers during July and August. Allow at least 18 inches of space for each plant. The dead flower-heads should not be cut back until late in the fall; cutting earlier is apt to kill the plant.

No. 6885. — *Paniculata*. Single white blossoms.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6890. — — **Fl. Pl.** (New). The same as above, with double flowers, exceedingly handsome and fine for cutting.....Pkt., 25c

Please note only about 30 per cent of the seedlings are double.

Fuld's Superb Double Hollyhocks

July would indeed be a dreary month in the garden were it not for the unusual gaiety of the Hollyhocks, but in order to have beautiful shades of colors and fine healthy specimens of plants, we must re-sow them each year and please do not use your own saved seeds for they will only be poorer than what you have had.

Please observe that even though I offer seeds of double Hollyhocks, every package will produce some plants which are single, and only a certain percentage of the plants raised from seed are true to color.

To prevent rust, sterilize your bed with a 5 per cent solution of Formaldehyde and spray the plants every two weeks with the same material.

No. 6925. — **Fuld's Salmon King (Novelty)**. Here is one of the most superb Hollyhocks that I have ever seen; the color is a radiant vivid salmon pink, so delightful and summer breezy-like that you cannot help but admire it.....Pkt., 50c

No. 6927. — **Mauve with violet centre**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6930. — **Deep rose**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6932. — **Rose pink**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6935. — **Peach blossom**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6937. — **Salmon pink**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6940. — **Sulphur yellow**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6942. — **Pale primrose yellow**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6945. — **Creamy white**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6947. — **Flesh pink**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6950. — **Pure white**.....Pkt., 15c

No. 6960. — **All colors blended**.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6970. — **Allegheny**, a distinct American strain with fig leaves, and beautifully fringed blossoms, all colors blended.....Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Hibiscus Giganteus

Popular Name—Giant Mallow

Great bushy plants show from 6 to 10 heavy stalks, rising to a height of 6 to 8 feet, showing in August a mass of the most gigantic mallow blossoms of a dazzling crimson. The individual blossoms never measure less than 10 in. across. A great acquisition to follow Hollyhocks, easily grown from seed; space, 2 feet.

No. 6900. — — **Crimson**.....Pkt., 25c

Iberis

Popular Name—Hardy Candytuft

Dwarf plants of upright growth and evergreen foliage growing in tufts along a fleshy stem. Every stem, 12 inches tall, is crowned with a dense flat head of flowers early in the spring. The flowers are almost exactly like the annual Candytuft. After the flowers disappear a seed-pod of the same form as the flower, in a vivid green color, takes its place. Space, 9 inches.

No. 6980. — **Sempervirens**. White flowers and evergreen leaves.....Pkt., 15c

Linum

Popular Name—Flax

A graceful loose, airy plant, growing 12 inches high, and which is splendid when planted with Delphiniums, as it flowers in June at exactly the same time.

No. 6990. — **Blue**.....Pkt., 10c

No. 6995. — **White**.....Pkt., 10c

Lychnis

Popular Name—London Pride, Jerusalem Cross, Ragged Robin

A plant of easiest possible culture and which is readily raised from seed. Its flowering spell is in June, July and August. The most popular variety is "Chalcedonica," but being bright red it spoils the color harmony in any border, and so I omit it and limit myself to the varieties otherwise colored.

No. 7000. — **Viscaria Rosea**. In appearance the plant and flower resembles Gilliflowers,

No. 7010. — **Chalcedonica**—flesh—a novelty and rather a sport of the scarlet (Jerusalem Cross). It grows 2 feet high with flat heads of the loveliest flesh pink color; allow 1 foot of space; flowers in July and August.....Pkt., 15c

Malva Moschata

Popular Name—Hardy Mallow

An exceedingly handsome plant, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet and showing in July and August a multitude of mallow flowers so that the foliage is hardly visible; space 1 foot.

No. 7025. — — **Alba**, pure white.....Pkt., 10c

No. 7027. — — **Rosea**, pale pink.....Pkt., 10c

Myosotis

Popular Name—Forget-me-not

These differ from the biennial kinds in that they are permanent, and for this reason alone they are to be preferred.

No. 7045. — **Palustris Semperflorens**. A robust growing plant with large sprays of flowers.

This variety is ever-blooming, and therefore always in bloom.....Pkt., 15c

No. 7040. — **Dissitiflora Perfection**. Plants have a lustrous, healthy, deep green foliage and produce elegant large clusters of flowers, which are considerably larger, in a rich bright blue; June and JulyPkt., 25c

Order by number only

Papaver Nudicaule

Popular Name—Iceland Poppies

Splendid little blooms, which in the very early spring brighten the landscape with their delightful delicate blooms. Ideal for the rock gardens or on the edges of borders. From a tuft of light green fern-like foliage arise in profusion slender, leafless stems, 1 foot in height, each graced with a charming cup-shaped flower. Space, 9 inches.

- No. 7060. — White.....Pkt., 10c
No. 7062. — Bright Yellow.....Pkt., 10c
No. 7065. — Orange Scarlet.....Pkt., 10c
No. 7070. — All shades blended.....Pkt., 10c

Platycodon

Other Botanical Name—*Wahlenbergia*, *Campanula Grandiflora*

Popular Names—Balloonflower, Japanese Bellflower

A very hardy plant, succeeding in all kinds of soil and location. The tuberous roots—produce a cluster of handsome foliage, from which arise several slender flower-shoots, which, when unsupported, have the habit of bending to the ground and rising again, so that, to be neat in appearance the plants should have a slight support. From the upper part of these slender stems appear the interestingly formed flowers in July, and from that time on they grace the plant uninterruptedly for nearly eight weeks. The buds, just previous to opening, have all the appearance of an inflated balloon, while, when open, they are of a cup-shape and start formation. Space, 1 foot.

- No. 7090. — *Grandiflora Alba*, white.....Pkt., 15c
No. 7092. — *Grandiflora Coerulea*, blue.....Pkt., 15c

Polemonium

Popular Name—Jacob's Ladder

Dwarf plants well furnished with loped foliage from whose centre rise numerous fleshy flower-spikes 18 inches tall, dressed with flowers similar to sage. Flowering season, June to August.

- No. 8000. — *Coeruleum* (Greek Valerian). Numerous spikes of beautiful sky blue flowers with golden anthers; elegant bushy habit.....Pkt., 10c
No. 8005. — *Album*. White flowers.....Pkt., 10c

Hardy Primroses

Botanical Name—*Primula*

These early flowering spring beauties are a wealth of bloom in their season and should be grown far more numerous than they have been in the past.

- No. 8025. — Yellow (the common English Primrose).....Pkt., 15c
No. 8027. — White.....Pkt., 25c
No. 8030. — Blue.....Pkt., 25c
No. 8032. — The Munstead Rainbow Strain, every shade known is in this blending.
Pkt., 15c

Order by number only

Pyrethrum

Popular Name—Colored Daisy

From a dense tuft (18 inches in diameter) of fern-like foliage arises in June, a great quantity of round pencil-like flower-stems, 2 feet high, which bear a very large Daisy-like flower, in such shades as delicate pink, bright pink, flesh pink, pure white and crimson. One of the showy perennials in June and excellent for cutting. Space, 18 inches.

No. 8040. — **Single.** All colors.....Pkt., 20c

Salvia

Popular Name—Hardy Sage

No. 8050. — **Argentea**, a very decorative plant having a very attractive large foliage of a silvery gray. To add it to the border lends character, adds charm.....Pkt., 15c

No. 8055. — **Nemorosa Alba**, a late flowering sage of bushy form, growing about 2½ feet high with fine spikes of white flowers in August, September and October....Pkt., 15c

No. 8060. — **Pratensis.** Plant is quite distinct and shows a robust growth spreading fully 18 inches. Its flower-stems attain a height of 2 feet and bear long tubes in claret from July until September.....Pkt., 20c

Scabiosa

Popular Names—Mourning Bride, Pincushion Flower

From a cluster of well-formed foliage, which remains close to the ground, appear numerous straight leafless flower-stalks, 18 inches of which is crowned with a large saucer-shaped flower, composed of an outer row of gracefully fringed petals and a centre composed of fluted filaments, of which some are unopened, creating a very artistic effect. The flowers appear in succession from June till September. Excellent for the foreground of borders. Space, 10 inches.

No. 8075. — **Caucasica.** Lavender.....Pkt., 15c

No. 8077. — **Alba.** White.....Pkt., 25c

Stokesia

Popular Names—Cornflower Aster, Stokes Aster

A beautiful native plant, grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely from June till October its handsome Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. Space, 1 foot.

No. 8090. — **Cyanea.** Bright blue.....Pkt., 15c

No. 8095. — — **Alba.** Pure white.....Pkt., 15c

Valerian

Popular Name—Garden Heliotrope

Tall stately plants attaining a height of 4 feet. The umbel shaped flowers are carried on erect but slender stems and appear in June, just as the Delphiniums are in their prime. Combined with these they are just lovely.

No. 8100. — **White**.....Pkt., 10c

No. 8105. — **Red**.....Pkt., 10c

Order by number only

Viola Cornuta

Popular Name—Tufted Pansies

This is the only flower among all the perennials of which you can truthfully say—"It is always in bloom." No border today can be thought of unless some of these are embodied in it. Of course they love the outer edge; at the same time they prefer semi-shade, but I have also seen them doing splendidly right in the open sun. Shear the tops at least twice a season; say in July and September so to keep seed pods off.

No. 8150. — Purple.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 8160. — Mauve.....	Pkt., 15c
No. 8165. — White (small).....	Pkt., 15c
No. 8167. — Yellow (large).....	Pkt., 15c
No. 8170. — White (large).....	Pkt., 15c

Plants of Hardy Perennials

In order to do justice to this important subject, I shall publish a separate offer of these plants, this will appear about February 1.

To make you anxious for it I simply wish to state that I shall offer a selection of unusual attractiveness with a few sensational novelties.

The offer will be complete with the real desirable kinds for your garden.

Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen my offer.

Fuld's "Unrivalled" Dahlias

The dahlia has always been a particular pet of mine and for many years in the past I have tried (and I believe that I have well succeeded), to make the dahlia more popular.

The growing of the dahlia is the most interesting work in all gardening, for there is something very uncertain about it. No two growers agree on exactly the same culture. That is the very essence of your interest, for you are thrown on your own resources to find out. My personal experience has indeed been most varied and as the story is not a short one, I wish to announce that the April issue of "Flower Lore" will contain a series of revelations as to the growing of this flower. Those who purchase from me will receive this copy free; others may subscribe.

Important Announcement To Dahlia Lovers All Over the World

Let it be known that I am the exclusive distributor of all the world-renowned dahlias which have been and will be produced by the most famous American Dahlia Hybridizer, **Mr. John H. Slocombe, of New Haven, Conn.**

The fame of his dahlias has reached every corner of the globe notwithstanding his modesty and shyness, for he speaks very lightly of his achievements, but the merits of his dahlias are known to all who know no equal or superior.

For the first time last September I exhibited his dahlias at the American Institute at New York City and out of ten much-contested entries, I conquered seven first and two second prizes.

As I am positive that dahlias are more successful when grown from plants instead of tubers, **I furnish strong green plants only, deliverable in May**, and I have such faith in them, that I absolutely guarantee them to succeed and of course to be true to description and name. Should your experience be contrary, I am ready to replace them or to refund the original price paid for them.

Slocombe's Dahlias have distinctive virtues of their own, for his ideals in a dahlia are such which you and I have been looking for but never found, and Mr. Slocombe is a most severe judge of his own children. They must come up to his ideals, or to the scrapheap they go.

For the first time you will find here a complete offer of all of Mr. Slocombe's creations; every one a gem, every one a marvel of perfection and ideals.

Perhaps you would like to know what Mr. Slocombe's "Ten Commandments" are as to the ideals of a dahlia:

- 1—A perfect healthy growth, not stunted, but robust and open;
- 2—Clean, leathery foliage;
- 3—A long, erect flowerstem, free from sidegrowth;
- 4—A flower which is carried erect and shows its full face without your holding it.
- 5—A flower perfect in form;
- 6—A flower of a truly desirable shade;
- 7—A flower of which the petals have substance, so that it will last.
- 8—A flowerstem not less than 18 inches long in its natural growth;
- 9—A flower not less than 5 inches across;
- 10—A plant which will bear the flowers with an absolute freedom and constantly.

Isn't this the maximum of perfection?

This in itself is the surest guarantee that you will not be disappointed with his offerings.

Slocombe's Original Dahlias Introductions of 1917

These have never been offered before and are distributed by me exclusively.

Mrs. John L. Emerson (Decorative)

Its great attractiveness is its wonderful color. The ground or main color is that of that rich attractive warm shade known by the French as ponceau, like the cheek of a highly colored peach. This color is illumined to its full glory by a broad ring of warm yellow at the base and rays of the same shade running through the petals.

Blossoms average about 6 inches in diameter.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Mrs. Addison S. Pratt

A decorative dahlia. The color is a most delicate buff enhanced by the reverse side of the petals being a russet peach, and as the petals are twisted, both colors show on the surface.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Mrs. A. R. Gallatin

I dare say that this is the most perfect formed paeony dahlia. The color—Carry in your mind a very soft velvety empire yellow, a yellow which is more than refined, faint flashes of a cherry red (almost invisible), are the only earmarks showing its parentage in color.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Sulphur King (Decorative)

I have never seen a straighter stem, nor more substance to a flower, nor better lasting qualities. The flowers are of true decorative broad overlapping petals with perfect center. Each flower faces you and is carried absolutely erect, very free. Color, picric yellow.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$3.00

Glory of New Haven (Decorative)

The massive petals are very loosely arranged, are gracefully twisted, and give great depth to the flower. The center is always full. The color, a rich clear lavender pink—refined.

Very free in blooming. Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Nellie Slocombe (Cactus)

Mr. Slocombe considers this his masterpiece in a cactus. In this novelty he claims perfection. The flower is fairly large, of beautiful incurved form with an always perfect center. The color—a pale persian lilac—truly a charming flower.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Elsie Bunnell (Cactus)

Another cactus dahlia with the same ideals, being exceedingly free in producing real large flowers of a rich deep crimson.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

White Excelsior (Decorative)

A plant of beautiful bushy growth, only 4 feet high. The color a glistening snowy white. The plant is always covered with blossoms, and Mr. Slocombe calls this the best cut-flower dahlia on the market today.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Elm City (Hybrid Show)

Plants are of bushy growth, 4 feet high, showing enormous massive flowers of amber pink, fading to pure yellow in center.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Ansonia (Decorative)

Combining all the ideal qualities of a "Slocombe" dahlia. Color a dark purple.

Strong green plants in May.....Each \$2.00

Special Offer No. 1 (the full set)—One each of the foregoing ten new dahlias for 1917 (total value \$21.00), for.....**\$15.00**

Slocombe's Dahlias

Introductions of Previous Seasons

Decorative Type	Strong green plants in May
	Each
Mrs. Nathaniel Slocombe, empire yellow.....	1.00
Chieftain, purple, sometimes striped with chocolate.....	.50
Herbert Slocombe, a monster; pale golden, splashed and speckled red.....	1.00
Lady Smithson Beck, cherry red suffused and blending into old gold.....	1.00
Mrs. Henrietta W. Struck, pure white.....	.75
Mildred Slocombe. The freest blooming dahlia I know of; color lavender.....	1.00
Mrs. Francis King—a peer in its class; intense fancee pink.....	1.00
Paeony Type	
Abundance, Indian red, enhanced by flames of gold, very free blooming.....	1.00
Emma Slocombe, pure white, immense flower, very small open center.....	.50
Queen Esther, the most delightful dahlia for the garden or for cutting. Every flower on a separate stem, equal to the most rigid wire; color, peach flesh pink....	.50
Special Offer No. 2—One each of the foregoing ten sorts for a total of.....	\$7.00
Special Offer No. 3—One each of every one of the 20 Slocombe dahlias, for.....	\$20.00

Fuld's Complete Offer of Superb Dahlias

Cactus Dahlias

To the connoisseur this form of dahlia has his first consideration. The exhibitor always feels prouder if his winning was in the cactus class, and while in European centers this form of dahlia has received far more attention, and is by far the most popular class, we here in America want something more than an exhibition flower. We want a garden flower.

Here is where I want to give real service.

The following list has been re-selected from a thousand varieties and can be used both for the garden and exhibition. Green plants in May

Valliant. The greatest cactus dahlia in existence, a veritable monster in size of bloom and stem. Color, a brilliant crimson. Form incurved and long florets. Plants robust and healthy; always a prize-winner.....	Each 1.00
Mrs. Geo. B. Case. The best and loveliest garden cactus. The dwarf bushy plant bears its wonderful flowers as free as "Countess of Lonsdale." The flower itself is a gem, exquisitely incurved to a perfect ball and of a most delightful pink shade.....	1.00
Australian, rich purple.....	.50
Belort, rich garnet purple.....	.50
Candeur, pure white.....	.50
Dorothy, silvery pink.....	.50
Elsie Bunnell, rich deep crimson.....	2.00
F. W. Fellows, rich apricot—a giant flower.....	.50
H. H. Thomas, deep rich crimson.....	.50
Improved Lady Fair, primrose, tinged pink.....	.50
Indomitable, rich rosy pink.....	.50
Johannesburg, amber gold.....	.50
Kalif, the most massive fiery crimson dahlia, a monster in size, held erect.....	.50

CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued

Lawine , purest white, very free.....	.50
Marguerite Bouchon , a perfect picture of a flower; fresh tyrian pink shading to pure white in center.....	.75
Mrs. Douglas Fleming , pure white of finest form.....	.75
Mrs. Gaskill , beautiful pink.....	.75
Mrs. Warnaar , a garden cactus of superior quality, white suffused with a delicate pink.....	1.00
Nellie Slocombe , pale persian lilac.....	2.00
Niebelungenhort , a giant in its class, measuring often 7 and 8 inches across, old rose, suffused with golden apricot.....	.50
Perle de Lyon , pure white, a gem.....	.50
Pink Beauty , a delightful shade of pink.....	.50
Rene Caveux , scarlet crimson, very free.....	.50
Rev. Arthur T. Bridge , clear yellow, tipped and suffused deep rose pink.....	.50
Rev. D. R. Williamson , deep velvety crimson.....	.50
Rev. T. W. Jameson , yellow suffused lavender.....	.75
Rheinischen Frohsinn , a delightful dahlia. From a white center the color changes gradually into a luminous rose.....	.75
Richard Box , the best yellow cactus dahlia.....	.50
Snowstorm , purest white.....	.50
Success , clear yellow, very free.....	.50
Sweet Briar , exquisite pink, very free.....	.50
Una , delicate rose pink, almost white at base.....	.50
Vater Rhein , immense size, light salmon rose.....	.75
Wacht am Rhein , soft rosy pink suffused with white.....	.75
Wodan , a gigantic flower of a pleasing delicate salmon rose, shading to old gold.....	.50

Hybrid Show Dahlias

These are giant, globe-shaped flowers with quilted and fluted petals, something like the old-fashioned dahlia which I discarded on account of being too stiff. I only offer two sorts, for they are really beautiful and particularly attractive.

W. W. Rawson . I am mighty proud of this child of mine, for I introduced it back in the year 1908, and today no up-to-date offer is without it. There is a very pretty story connected with the introduction of this flower which some time in the future I will let you share with me. For now please grow this flower in your garden and tell me what you think of it. Color: white overshadowed with amethyst, to give the whole flower the appearance of delicate lavender.....	.50
Thomas, Jones , cream pink, tipped dark pink; a gem.....	.75

Decorative Dahlias

The most spectacular garden dahlia and an ideal subject for cutting.

Green Plants in May

	Each
Loveliness. I consider this dahlia the gem of this entire collection, and if I had the choice of but one dahlia, this would be my choice. Its main attractiveness is its superb color, a vivid delightful rose pink, just like the rose "Alice Stanley"; its rigid stem (18 inches), its free blooming qualities and finally its wonderful lasting qualities. This flower will keep a week after cutting. Please do not compare this flower with the variety of the same name, offered as a Peony-flowered dahlia.	1.00
Sulphurea (new). A French novelty of splendid merits. The flower is composed of long narrow petals and so exquisitely arranged that you believe you have a chrysanthemum before you. Color, pale primrose yellow.	2.00
Abundance. Indian red, enhanced by flames of gold.	1.00
Ansonia (new), dark purple.	2.00
Chieftian, purple, sometimes striped chocolate. . . . .	.50
Dee-lighted, a pure white flower of distinctive form, the center is so formed that you can instantly imagine the smiling vision of our illustrious ex-President. You will be very much amused at seeing this flower. . . . .	.50
Delice, delightful delicate pink. . . . .	.50
D. M. Moore, deep purplish crimson. . . . .	.75
Elm City, amber-pink.	2.00
Fireburst. Here is one of my old children, introduced by me in 1908 and being considered today as yet the finest kind in its color; a velvety fiery crimson. Monster flowers on a long stem, dwarf bushy plant.	1.00
Glory of New Haven, clear lavender pink.	2.00
Herbert Slocombe, pale golden, splashed and speckled red.	1.00
Hortulinus Fiet, a gem; shrimp pink. Do not overlook this excellent sort. . . . .	.50
Hortulinus Witte, pure white. . . . .	.50
Jeannie Charmet, delicate pink. . . . .	.50
Lady Smithson Beck, cherry red, suffused and blending into gold.	1.00
Le Grand Maniton, lavender, striped purple, sometimes coming solid purple. . . . .	.75
Mildred Slocombe, lavender, very free.	1.00
Mrs. Addison S. Pratt. See Novelties 1917.	2.00
Mrs. A. R. Gallatin. See Novelties 1917.	2.00
Mrs. Francis King, flame pink.	1.00
Mrs. Henrietta W. Struck, pure white. . . . .	.75
Mrs. John L. Emerson. See Novelties 1917.	2.00
Mrs. Nathaniel Slocombe, yellow.	1.00
Souv. de Gustave Doazon Improved, brilliant fiery crimson, enormous flower. This is a great improvement over the regular variety. . . . .	.50
Sulphur King, sulphur yellow.	3.00
Tenor Alvarez, lavender pink, striped purple. . . . .	.75
White Excelsior, white.	2.00
Yellow Colosse, yellow. . . . .	.50

Paeony-Flowered Dahlias

The ideal dahlia for artistic work in the house. All are free blooming and splendid for cutting.

	Green Plants in May
	Each
Bertha von Suttner, salmon pink.....	.50
Chatenay, an exquisite shade of salmon pink.....	1.00
Dr. Henry Sewall, excellent form; of a bright pink color.....	1.00
Dr. Peary, maroon.....	.50
Emma Slocombe, pure white.....	.50
Geisha, a most spectacular dahlia of Japanese coloring, gold with warm red.....	.50
Mrs. Geo. W. Kerr, light pink.....	.50
Mrs. J. C. Vaughan, pure yellow.....	1.00
Queen Esther, peach flesh pink.....	.50
Solid Autumn, golden buff; a gem.....	1.00
South Pole, pure white.....	1.00

Giant Single Dahlias

The newer dahlias as offered here form one of the finest outflower material I know of.

Lorna Doone, golden yellow.....	.50
Margaret Hendrick, maroon.....	.50
Newport Pink, warm pink.....	.50
White Lady, glistening white.....	.50

Important Notice

I Will Issue

On February 1st

Special offer on Plants, containing the most interesting offer of Hardy Flowers (Perennials), of certain shrubs, trees, evergreens, and other new flowering plants.

On March 1st

Special offer of Gladioli. This list will be replete with the most serviceable sorts and will contain an exclusive offer of an important novelty.

On April 1st

And every following month through the year I shall issue timely literature with extreme helpful suggestions. These you and your friends should have.

*If you think well of this book,
let me have the names of your
gardening friends please.*



Maurice Fuld

1917