

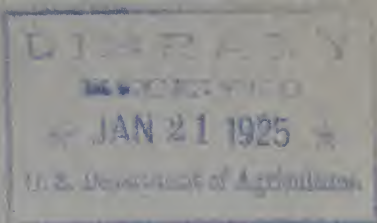
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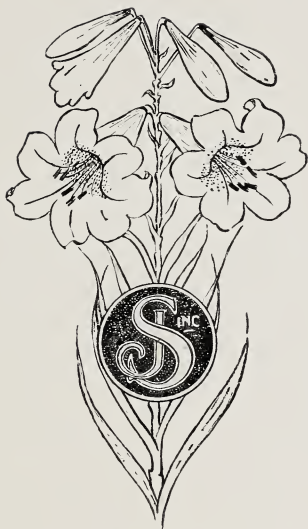
*Show me a garden where lilies grow  
I'll show you a house where the  
Plague may not go.*

—ROUMANIAN SUPERSTITION.



*Two of our many Gold Medal Awards*

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AUTOCHROME BY ZESSE-WILKINSON CO., INC.

LILY GARDEN OF MRS. GUY FAIRFAX CARY, JERICHO, L. I. SHOWING OUR LILIUM CANDIDUM,  
INTERPLANTED WITH DELPHINIUM, LILIUM TESTACEUM, LILIUM REGALE, ETC.





# *Beauty from Bulbs*

## Garden Lilies

*“Torn by his father, Jupiter, from  
the flowing breast of Alcmena, his  
earthly mother, and borne through  
the heavens to the bosom of the  
goddess Juno, so that, son of a mortal  
woman, he may be nurtured by  
Immortal and become himself a god,  
the boy, Hercules, his mouth over  
full of milk, lets fall the drops  
which form the Milky Way  
and star the earth  
with Lilies”*





JOHN SCHEEPERS, INC.

*Flower Bulb Specialists*

*Executive Offices, 522 FIFTH AVENUE (Guaranty Trust Co.)*

NEW YORK





# LILIES

## *For Garden and Woodland*

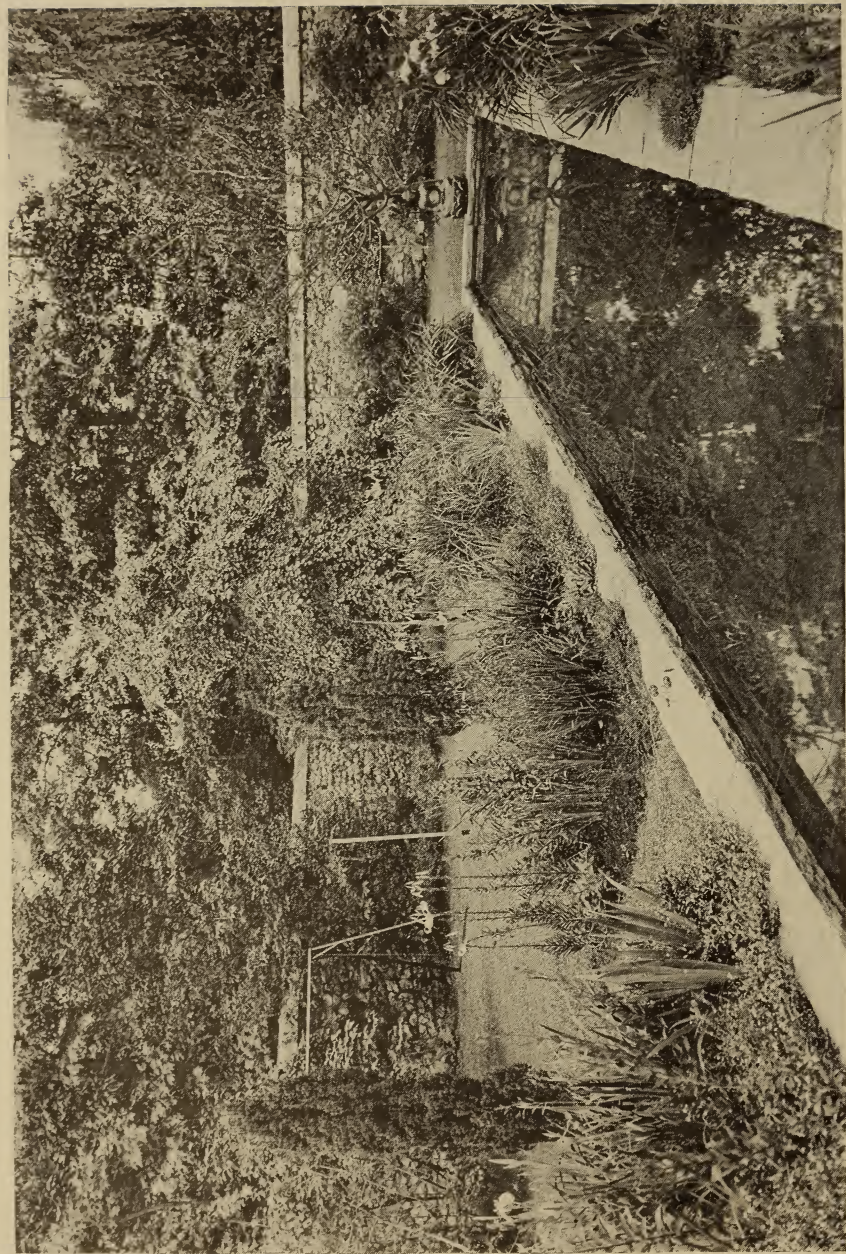
*When the yellow lily flowers in the meadows, and the red, in dry land and by wood paths, then, methinks, the flowering season has reached its height.—THOREAU.*

PROBABLY success with Lilies is among the proudest achievements that the gardener knows, yet many hesitate to seek it because of the difficulties believed to attend the culture of some of these noble flowers. And while it is quite true that certain species demand special conditions for their welfare, it is also true that many will thrive under ordinary garden conditions. Failure is nearly always due to a lack of understanding of the nature and requirements of the various species, for, as a matter of fact, no garden is so poor and hungry of soil, or so moist and shady, but it will successfully entertain several kinds of Lilies; and within the broad boundaries of our country are innumerable country places that offer situations where, with little or no preparation, thousands of Lilies might be grown with an effect unsurpassed for beauty and nobility.



The Tiger Lily, escaped from gardens, has naturalized itself along the roadsides in many sections of the East, and presents a gorgeous spectacle during July and August, when the great tawny blossoms smoulder through tangles of azure chickory and wild carrot that with it throng the way. Such lavish displays may be accomplished with other Lilies if an understanding of their needs be reached. Some one has said that "Life consists not in birthdays but in the enjoyment of our intelligence; and this has no more salutary exercise than in the study of plants." The Lily invites the exercise of our intelligence. We are too prone to tuck any plant into any soil and situation without inquiry as to its natural habit and environment. But such casual treatment will not serve the Lily; the beautiful creature bespeaks our sympathy, our understanding, and our consideration. These given, any triumph may be ours. And who would count the



LILIUM TESTACEUM IN FOREGROUND AND IN BACKGROUND AGAINST WALL.  
MADONNA LILIES WITH HARDY LARKSPUR.





LILIUM TESTACEUM WITH IRIS AND DELPHINIUM.



cost of a little thought and effort who might see the ivory-hued *L. Brownii* increase with the easy nonchalance of any border plant, or Mr. Wilson's lovely *L. regale* naturalized as if to the garden born, or the giant Lily of the Himalaya Mountains, *L. giganteum*, arisen to its great height, its upper stem hung with long white Lilies pouring forth fragrance—a mysterious presence amidst the green gloom of the forest glade?

Lilies are natives of the northern hemisphere and are mainly found within the temperate zone, though a few hail from subtropic regions. With the exception of these southerners, there are very few not sufficiently hardy to stand our northern winters. Winter damp and late spring frosts cause disaster among them far more than actual cold; these are the forces chiefly to be guarded against. To this end, good, sharp drainage should be given all Lilies, and some sort of protective herbage through which the forward young shoots may make their way secure against unexpected frosts and rough winds. Later this herbage—it may be dwarf-growing shrubs, ferns, or herbaceous plants—gives to the mature stem the protection it craves from the too great heat of the sun and keeps the ground above the bulb more or less cool. These safeguarding conditions are always found wherever Lilies grow naturally, and such a broad hint from Nature will not be ignored by the wise.

So sensitive are Lilies to standing water that the bulbs of even the most inveterate of the marsh-dwellers are almost invariably discovered lodged in a hummock of sod, or resting upon a stone, and often surrounded by gritty sand. Though the roots go down through the mud and often right into water, the bulb is so situated as to be safe from standing water, and in winter is practically dry. This shows the mistake of planting the rare California Bog Lilies or even our sturdy eastern species directly in mud and water. In planting Lily bulbs in situations that are actually swampy, E. H. Wilson tells us to “invert a flower-pot at the requisite depth, place the bulb on the upturned base, and surround it with silver or







gritty river-sand." This device somewhat reproduces its natural conditions.

On the other hand, nearly all Lilies are dependent upon considerable moisture during the growing season and greatly relish coolness above and below ground. Thin woodland, gently sloping, where the soil is fibrous and rooty, and rich in leaf-matter, furnishes ideal conditions for the establishment of plantations of Lilies, especially if a stream flows through the bottom, keeping the soil cool and furnishing abundant moisture for the thirsty. Such situations are not at all uncommon on country estates and might, with little trouble, be made the scene of a procession of beauty and interest throughout the summer and well into the autumn. Here all the marsh-dwellers and shade-lovers would dwell in entire content, and where the trees were thinnest, those more tolerant of the sun would find a home.

Close to the water, bold groups of our eastern Turks-Cap, *L. superbum*, would be placed and the slenderer Lily of moist fields, *L. canadense*. Here also the California Leopard Lilies, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Parryi*, and *L. parvum*; and a little farther back, with plenty of sharp sand mixed with the soil about them, other Californians would be well suited—the *L. Humboldtii* group, *L. Bolanderi*, *L. columbianum*, *L. washingtonianum*, *L. rubescens*, and *L. Kelloggii*, with the sprightly little Lily of the North Carolina and Virginia mountains, *L. Grayi*. The sunset colors of the marsh-dwellers would be taken up by the plantations of *L. tigrinum splendens*, high up out of the way of wet feet; and in between, their swaying grace and lovely blossoms shown finely against the surrounding green, great colonies of *L. auratum* and its improved varieties, of *L. Martagon* and its varieties, especially the rare white kind, of the jeweled *L. speciosum*, and *L. Brownii*, *L. Burbankii*, *L. Wallacei*, *L. Henryi*, *L. pomponium*, *L. monadelphum* and *L. monadelphum Szovitzianum*, *L. testaceum*, and the most remarkable of all Lilies, *L. giganteum himalaicum*.

This Lily, while enjoying the shade of light woodland,







must grow free of all shrubs and underbrush, for the reason that its broad, heart-shaped leaves require space and freedom for development. For a few weeks in early spring, when the green noses are just making their appearance, it is well to cover them with a little light brush to ward off frosts. English authorities who have made a study of this Lily report it as a heavy feeder and recommend a bed of well-rotted manure placed below the loamy soil in which the bulb is planted. The bulbs should not be more than an inch or so below the surface of the ground.

Although all Lilies may be said to enjoy some shade, many, if given protection about their lower stems, will thrive very well in sunny situations. It is from among these more tolerant varieties that we make our choice for the garden borders. All the following make splendid border plants under reasonably good garden conditions: *L. Brownii*, *L. tenuifolium*, *L. Henryi*, *L. auratum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. Hansonii*, *L. regale*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. croceum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. Batemannia*, *L. umbellatum*, *L. Sargentia*, *L. Thayera*, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Martagon*, *L. candidum*, and *L. elegans*.

It is frequently complained that the strong colors worn by Tiger Lilies, *L. croceum*, *L. Hansonii*, and many others are difficult to bring into harmony with the hues of other garden flowers. This embarrassment is entirely disposed of if blossoms of the pink and crimson scale are kept at a reasonable distance. One would not indeed have a garden without these flashing tones of gold and flame, orange, apricot, and scarlet to lend it flash and glow, and all such brightly garbed Lilies are quite safe and amiable among all the blues and purples and lavenders of the garden, as well as among yellow and white flowers.

In planting Lilies among other plants, it must be seen to that their neighbors are not of too stout and persuasive a character, for the bulbs resent being crowded and pressed upon. But delightful effects may be brought about by planting among the bulbs slender-growing plants that will shelter the Lily stems and at the same time provide

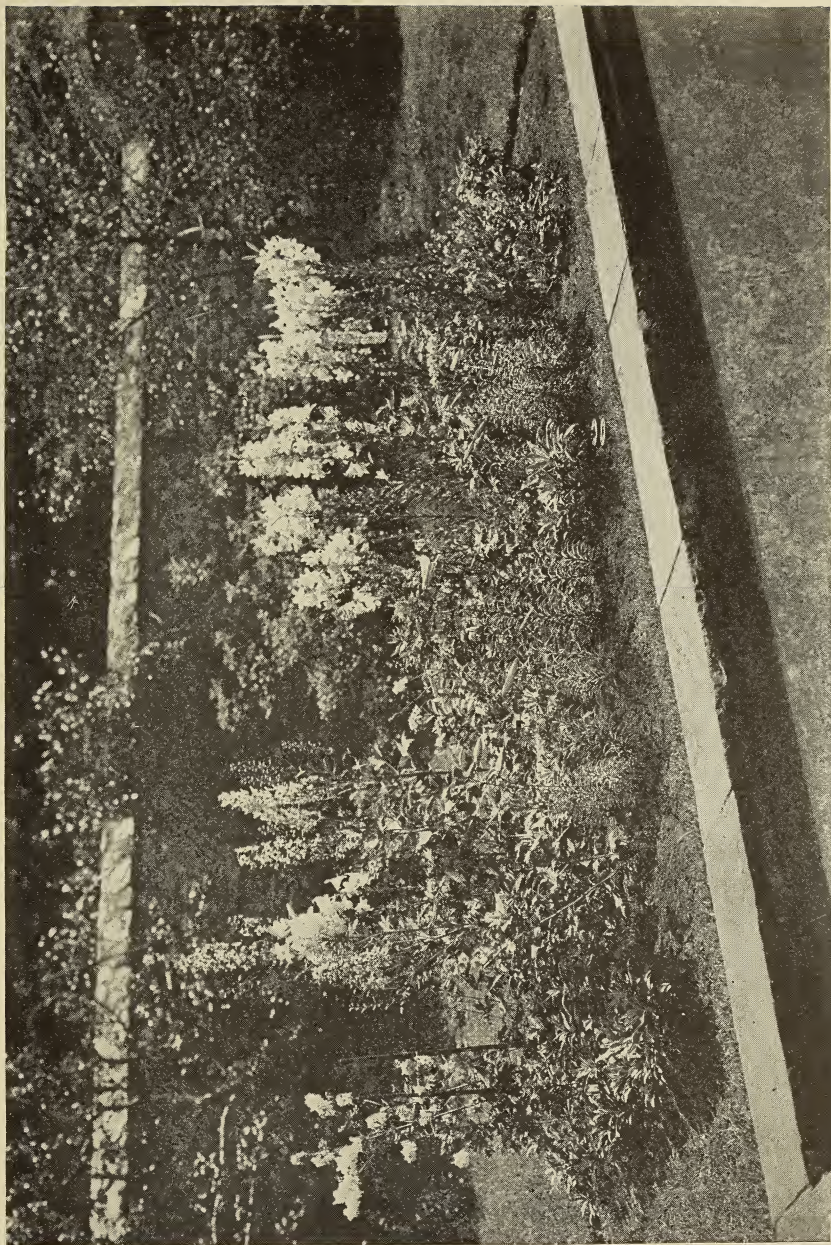


a becoming setting and foil for the Lily flowers. A few happy combinations are as follows: *L. tigrinum* interplanted with blue and white monkshood (*Aconitum napellus bicolor*); *L. speciosum* with sea lavender (*Statice latifolia*); *L. Henryi* with *Funkia grandiflora*; *L. monadelphum Szovitzianum* with white cranes-bill (*Geranium sanguineum album*); *L. croceum*, one of the easiest and most effective of garden Lilies, with the slender belladonna larkspur (*Delphinium belladonna*); Madonna Lilies with southernwood or delphiniums and *L. elegans* with white heuchera. The Meadow Lily, *L. canadense*, grows very well in gardens where the soil is deep and well drained, and the garden year furnishes no gayer picture than a well-established clump of *Gypsophila paniculata*, its cloud of delicate blossoms pierced in all directions by the fiery barbs of this attractive species.

For all Lilies save the marsh-dwellers, a soil of fibrous loam, sand, and leaf-soil is the best, and should extend to a considerable depth. No manure must come into contact with the sensitive bulb, though feeding may be done from above by means of a mulch of well-rotted manure. It is a "safety-first" precaution to give all Lily bulbs, when planted, a cushion and covering of clean sand to drain away superfluous water and at the same time to keep the bulb properly moist.

It may be said here that much of the trouble experienced in growing *Lilium auratum* and its fine varieties is probably due to a misconception of the needs of these bulbs. We have prepared for it beds of peat and leaf soil in nicely shaded locations only to have the bulbs disappear after a year or so. E. H. Wilson describes this Lily growing naturally in "the volcanic ash and detritus which form the slopes of the sacred and sublime Mt. Fuji." And again, "I also met with it growing wild on gravelly banks and hillsides among small shrubs and coarse grasses." It is the open, porous soil, and not the rich humus that this Lily luxuriates in. Leaf-soil it loves, in common with all Lilies, but it wants no unaërated acid peat, and it loathes raw nitrogenous manures.







LILIUM CANDIDUM WITH DELPHINIUM NEAR POOL.



LILIUM CANDIDUM AND DELPHINIUM WITH LILIUM TESTACEUM AGAINST BACKGROUND OF CLIMBING ROSES.



The depth at which Lilies should be planted varies, not only according to the size, but according as to whether they produce one or two sets of roots. Some Lilies send out only the fleshy perennial roots from the base of the bulb. These do not require deep planting—twice the depth of the bulb is sufficient and the Madonna Lily is happiest with its bulb just covered with soil—and pretty poor soil at that.

The stem-rooting species, on the other hand, those that issue a mop of fibrous roots at the base of the stem, must be set sufficiently deep to protect this second set of roots from injury from drought, frost, and careless digging. Three and one-half times the depth of the bulb is none too deep; that is, if the bulb is two inches in diameter, there should be seven inches of soil above it at the least.

A large proportion of the finest Lilies have this peculiarity, and to heed its significance is of the utmost importance. To shallow planting is attributable most of the unsuccessful attempts to grow the stem-rooting species of Lilies. These roots are vital to the health of the plant, and if they are dried up or otherwise injured the result must inevitably be loss of vitality and finally complete destruction.

Important stem-rooting species are these: *L. auratum*, *L. Brownii*, *L. Batemannia*, *L. croceum*, *L. concolor*, *L. elegans*, *L. Henryi*, *L. Kramerii*, *L. Leichtlinii*, *L. longiflorum*, *L. rubellum*, *L. philadelphicum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. tenuifolium*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. umbellatum*, *L. regale*, *L. Hansonii*, *L. sulphureum*.

To safeguard Lilies in winter, not from cold but from the continual freezing and thawing common to our climate, which tears and injures the roots and often heaves the bulb completely out of the ground, a mulch of manure or marsh hay should be thrown over them *after* the ground becomes frozen. Thus they are secure until the ingratiating spring sunshine incites the tender young shoots to issue forth and, thrusting aside the hard materials that surround it, push upward to greet another spring.



# JUNE FLOWERING LILIES

## LILIUM CANDIDUM

(Ascension or Madonna Lily)

THE Lily of antiquity was undoubtedly *L. candidum*. In mythology this white Lily was supposed to have sprung from the milk of Hera. As the plant of Purity, it was contrasted with the Rose of Aphrodite. All through the Middle Ages this Lily was the symbol of heavenly purity.



*White though ye be, yet Lilies know,  
From the first ye were not so;  
But I'll tell ye  
What befall ye  
Cupid and his mother lay  
In a cloud; while both did play,  
He with his pretty fingers press'd  
The ruby niplet of her breast;  
Out of which the cream of light,  
Like to a dew,  
Fell down on you,  
And made ye White.*—ROBERT HERRICK

Maeterlinck refers to this loveliest of Lilies when he says: "The great white Lily, the lord of the gardens, the only authentic prince among all the commonalty issuing from the kitchen-garden, the ditches, the copses, the pools and the moors, among the strangers come from none knows where, with his invariable six-petaled chalice of silver, whose nobility dates back to that of the gods themselves, the immemorial Lily raises his ancient sceptre, august, inviolate, which creates around it a zone of chastity, silence and light."

Be very careful that you plant the right type of this beautiful Lily. There is an early-flowering variety which is grown in the south of France. These should be used exclusively for forcing; if planted in the garden they are prone to disease and are unsatisfactory. In Europe this type is called *Lilium Candidum Speciosum*. This variety is only too often planted out-of-doors and produces very inferior plants.

The true type to use for the garden is the *Lilium Candidum* from the north of France. This bulb is easily recognized by its composition of white, fleshy scales, while the southern France sort has pink, loose scales.

Plant in ordinary garden soil, without fertilizer, surrounding the bulb with sharp sand and placing it somewhat on its side. An open, fully exposed place is best for it, though it will also succeed in somewhat shaded situations. After it has become established, leave it alone as it much resents disturbance at the roots; the bulb requiring shallow planting with the top only an inch or two below the ground, the roots



establish themselves very close to the surface; for this reason weeding or scratching near the Lilies should be done most carefully. If necessary to transplant, do so as soon as the flower-stems die down.

This Lily of all Lilies should be planted in quantity in every garden—emblem of purity, the inspiration of poet and painter for centuries, and a benediction in the garden when June is melting into July—their delicious fragrance is not equalled by any other Lily.

We deliver these “true northern France” Lilies in their original French hampers. Hamper of 100 heaviest bulbs \$38.00; hamper of 50 heaviest bulbs \$20.00; per dozen \$6.00.

To create a beautiful picture plant strong clumps of Delphinium Bella Donna or English Hybrids of Delphiniums in light blue varieties with these Madonna Lilies—*See illustration.*

We furnish three year old clumps of Delphinium Bella Donna at \$9. per dozen, \$75. per hundred.

Finest English Hybrid Delphiniums two year old clumps in dark or light shades at \$18. per dozen.

## BROWNII ODORUM JAPONICUM



One of the finest and most satisfactory Lilies. The flower-stem is 3 to 4 ft. tall, is tinged with reddish brown and the foliage is long, narrow, gracefully curved, and of a deep green tint. The trumpet-shaped flowers are large, well-formed, of great substance, lasting a long time when cut. These massive, deliciously fragrant flowers open pale yellow, fading to a creamy white of great purity. The outside of the trumpets is streaked with reddish brown. Plant eight inches deep in light, sandy loam or peat and give good drainage; in open or semi-shade; likes a little shelter. The Japanese plant the bulb on its side to avoid damage by water. A grand plant for light soils, being content even with almost pure sand with a little manure. Yet succeeds in stiffer land and in heavy soil. Grown under glass in shade it comes a lovely creamy yellow. Stem-roots; fall planting; June-July flowering. Extra selected bulbs. \$2.50 each, \$20.00 for 10.

## CANADENSE FLAVUM

Broad funnel-shaped, drooping flower on longish stalk about three feet high. Almost bell-shaped with the ends of the petals only very slightly turned back. Golden yellow handsomely spotted inside. Graceful and pretty. Fine among azaleas, in moist peat or very light loam or leaf mold. Hardy, excellent for naturalizing in thin woodland. Base-roots; fall planting about 7 inches deep; June-July flowering. Selected bulbs, 50 cents each, \$4.00 for ten, \$38.00 per 100.

## CROCEUM

A favorite with those who like its color. Bright orange flowers are carried upright; very hardy, thriving in any soil in a sunny garden border or



among shrubs in half shade. Is at its best toward the end of June and early July. Splendid for Town gardens. It seems to bear its well-filled heads of great orange cups as willingly in a city plot as in a country garden, while its leaves show by their deep green color, and the whole plant by its robust health and vigor, how little it worries about conditions of Town life that are so surely fatal to many plants. Stem rooting; fall planting; five inches deep. Extra selected bulbs, 50 cents each, \$4.00 for 10, \$38.00 per 100.

### ELEGANS, ALICE WILSON

Dwarf Japanese Lily having large upright cup-shaped flowers of a clear lemon-yellow shade; thrives in ordinary garden soil, preferring light loam, peat and leaf mold. Splendid for rock gardens and for naturalizing. Stem-roots; plant in fall 8 or 9 inches deep in sunny situation among dwarf shrubs or Funkia; June flowering. Extra heavy bulbs, 75 cents each, \$5.00 for 10, \$45.00 per 100.

### ELEGANS IN VARIETY

The number of forms and varieties is legion, varying in color from pale lemon-yellow to rich orange-brown, embracing various tints of orange to almost red and from soft apricot to approaching crimson; varying also in flowering season; a copious planting of these in mixture through a colony of Funkia, produces a most effective display, continuous for a considerable period. Stem-roots; plant in fall 8 or 9 inches deep in sunny situation; June-July flowering. Extra selected bulbs, 50 cents each, \$4.00 for 10, \$38.00 per 100.

### HANSONII

In every way most desirable, being not particular in its cultural requirements and extremely handsome in flower; does well in light loam. Plant among shrubs and low plants to protect young shoots this being one of the earliest Lilies to appear in Spring. Protect from full sun, the flower otherwise will bleach a little. The stem reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet, carrying blossoms 2 inches across, regularly reflexed, the petals being of a bright orange, spotted more or less with brown, of a waxy texture. Also desirable for pot culture. Stem-roots; fall planting; 10 inches deep; June flowering. Extra selected bulbs \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$80.00 for 100.

### HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM

Stout, erect stem, with whorls of leaves at regular intervals. Numerous drooping flowers borne in loose, triangular clusters of brilliant golden yellow, spotted with purple on the reflexed petals; showy; prefers deep, peaty soil, but will grow in any well drained soil, which must be deep, for the roots go straight down. It produces a splendid flowering plant. Height 5 feet. Base-roots; fall planting; 4 inches deep; June-July flowering. Extra strong bulbs, \$1.00 each, \$9.50 for 10, \$85.00 per 100.

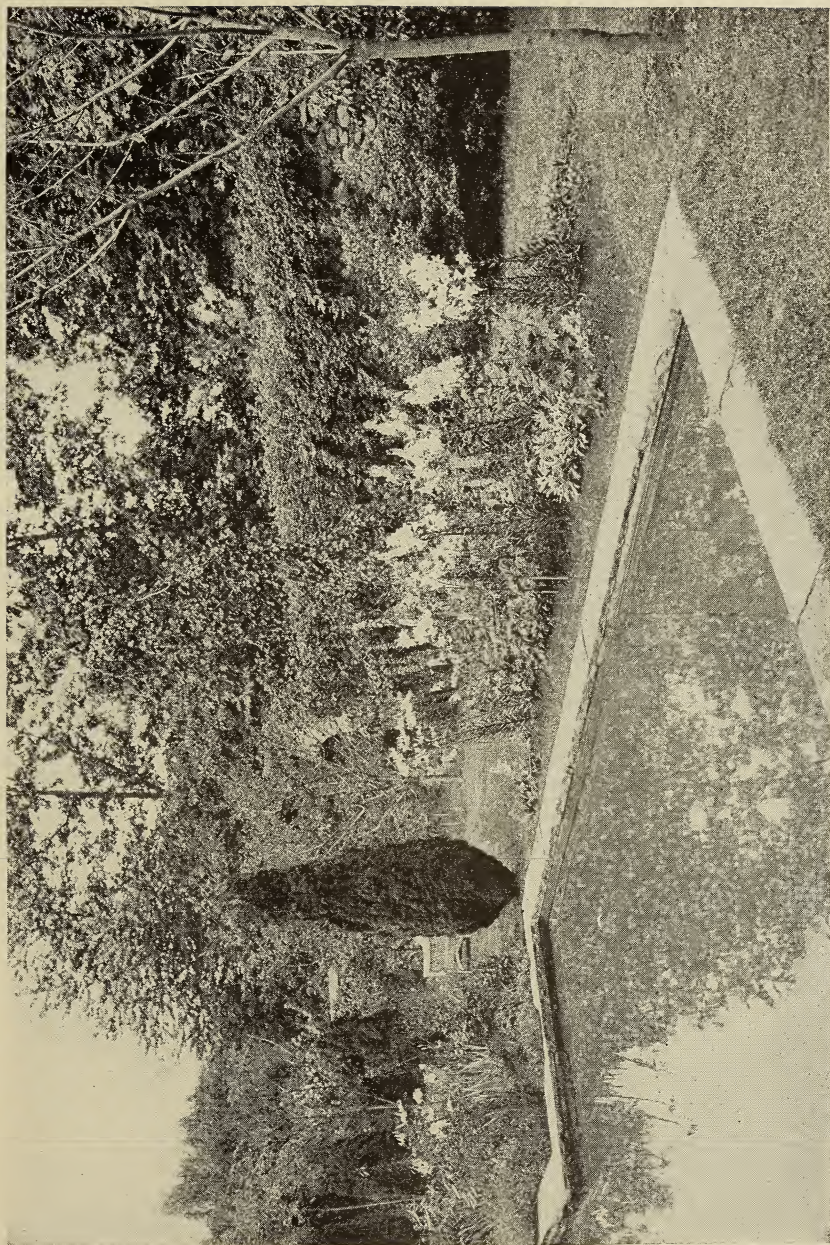


LILIAM RECALE INTERPLANTED WITH THE TALL GROWING LILIAM SUPERBUM



EFFECTIVE PLANTING OF MADONNA LILIES





MADONNA LILIES (LILIUM CANDIDUM) WITH HARDY LARKSPUR (DELPHINIUM)



MADONNA LILIES SUCCEED VERY WELL INDEED IN PERGOLAS



## KRAMERII

This is one of the few pink Lilies of our gardens, and a very lovely thing it is. The flowers are carried horizontally on stems from 3 feet high. The soil generally advised for it is a light loam, but an amateur who grows Lilies with great success says that the color is finest in peat. It is a Lily so beautiful and of a color so lovely and unusual that it is worth taking pains with. It roots from the stem as well as from the bulb, and therefore should be planted rather deep, fully eight inches. It has been known to give as many as seven blooms to a stem, though one and two flowers to a stem the first year is usual. The funnel-shaped, finely formed flowers are six inches or more in length, and as much across, of a beautiful clear pink color, often shaded blush. Late fall planting; stem-roots. Extra strong bulbs; 80 cents each, \$6.00 for 10, \$55.00 per 100.

## MARTAGON ALBUM



There are few more beautiful things than the White Martagon Lily when seen in its best form and thriving in such a way as to reveal its full beauty. The appearance of these Lilies is graceful and delightful in the extreme. Rising on slender stems, 4, 5, and sometimes nearly 6 feet high, the numerous, drooping, wax-like, white Turk's Cap flowers, with yellow-tipped stamens, look inexpressibly fascinating. The small flowers are symmetrical in shape, with reflexed petals and are borne in terminal pyramid-shaped clusters. The white Martagon appears to flourish best where its lower growths have the benefit of the partial shade afforded by herbaceous plants or shrubs, and it never looks better than when springing through and towering over some of moderate vigor. They like loamy soil, but they are finest in cool and damp places. The Martagon Lily does wonderfully well in the shade of trees, and the white variety is no exception in this respect. Few, if any, stem roots; fall planting; 6 inches deep; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

## MARTAGON DALMATICUM

Strong-growing, stately Lily; the stems rise as tall as 6 feet, with correspondingly large flower clusters. The flowers are a deep vinous purple of waxy texture and shine as if varnished. Base-roots; fall planting; 6 inches deep; June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

## MONADELPHUM SZOVITZIANUM

One of the finest Lilies and easiest to grow. It reaches a height of 4 to 6 feet and more. The stems are stout and the numerous leaves are pale green. As many as thirty flowers are sometimes borne on one stem of established bulbs, forming pyramidal-shaped clusters. The flowers are drooping, with the segments of a thick wax-like texture, regularly recurved. They vary from a pale citron-yellow to deep yellow. The first season planted it sometimes does not show much growth above the



ground, but the following season it will grow freely. Once established, it dislikes being tampered with. Base-roots; fall planting; 4 inches deep; early June flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each; \$15 for 10.

## RUBELLUM

An extremely beautiful small Lily. The color varies from a deep rose-pink to almost white, with yellow anthers; very fragrant, small, funnel-shaped flowers; grows  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. It does best in light soil; surround the bulb with rubble so that it is never in direct contact with the soil and, if possible, plant them deeply in pots; they are stem-rooting. Give partial shade. Plant in late fall; 7 inches deep; flowers in early June. Extra-strong bulb, 80 cents each, \$6 for 10, \$55 for 100.

## TENUIFOLIUM

A charming little early-flowering Lily with strongly recurved petals of waxy texture; deep scarlet. A gem in the rock garden as in the border. Likes a cool, moist, loamy soil and partial shade; stem-roots; late fall planting; 7 inches deep; early June flowering. Extra selected bulbs, 50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30.00 per 100.

## TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM

A beautiful, robust, and floriferous hybrid of its type, bearing numerous flowers of a pure apricot-yellow. A very elegant and fine plant. Flowers splendidly every year and is always much admired. Stem-roots; late fall planting; 7 inches deep; early June flowering. Extra selected bulbs; 70 cents each, \$5.00 for 10, \$48.00 per 100.

## TESTACEUM

This beautiful Lily is also known as the "Nankeen Lily." One of the choicest border Lilies. The dull apricot tone, set off by orange anthers, puts it in a color class by itself. There is a tender warmth that must be allowed for when thinking of the color of this charming Lily. It is the most graceful of all. It often grows from 6 to 7 feet high when established, and the horizontally poised heads of drooping flowers wave in a breeze in a graceful way. It is beautiful in every kind of garden use, though from the tenderness of coloring it loses by being in a mixed border where brighter flowers are. In combination with light-shaded Delphiniums or with the Madonna Lily, which it resembles in the disposal of its leaves on the stem and in a certain grace of habit, it is most effective. It is also a good Lily for pot culture. It has the texture of *Lilium Candidum*, with reflexed petals. It does well under the same conditions as *Candidum*, and should be planted the same depth, two inches below the surface of the ground. Base-roots; fall planting; June-July flowering. Extra-strong bulbs; \$2.00 each, \$18.00 for 10, \$175.00 per 100.



# JULY FLOWERING LILIES

*Give me swift transportance to those fields  
Where I may wallow in the Lily beds.*

—TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

## CHALCEDONICUM

ONE of the brightest of our summer flowers; its stiff and yet graceful stem grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Flowers in loose clusters, small but symmetrical in shape, with recurved petals; bright red and wax-like. Does splendidly in properly drained heavy soil and even clay; should not be disturbed when once well established. Often flowers very poorly the first season, but nothing is more lovely than a clump of this Lily in bloom when established. Base-roots; fall planting 4 inches deep; July flowering. Extra-strong bulbs, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10.

## GIGANTEUM HIMALAICUM

This noble Giant Lily is unique among Lilies on account of its stature and broad leaves. It is a handsome foliage plant when not in flower, and when its tall flower-spikes are matured it is indeed stately. In the finest specimens the flower-stem often reaches a height of 10 to 12 feet, bearing long, tubular-shaped flowers, frequently ten or twelve opening in succession. The color is pure white, tinged on the outside with green and inside with purple. A sheltered spot, partially shaded by trees is most suitable, and very deep soil, containing a good proportion of sandy peat, is required to insure success. A light loam in woodland will also give satisfactory results. Protect the growing shoots with evergreen boughs in spring. Planted out in a greenhouse border it will flourish to perfection. The roots must be well established to insure perfect flower development. It is best to plant a smaller size bulb and have patience for two seasons before they will flower; but when they do, their grandeur will repay the patience of waiting. The fragrance of this Lily is powerful and delicious and carries far in the still summer evenings when the light is waning, at which time these grand Lilies look their best. For immediate result, our extra-selected bulbs are offered, but you will not often be successful with those. Base-roots; fall planting 5 inches deep. July flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$3 each, \$29 for ten. Smaller bulbs for later effect, \$2 each, \$19 for ten.

## GRAYI

Beautiful, satisfactory Lily to grow in moist, peaty soil; thimble-shaped flower of rich red, spotted with maroon. Culture quite easy. Height 4 feet. Base-roots; fall planting, 4 inches deep; July flowering. Selected bulbs 50 cents each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30.00 per 100.



## PARDALINUM CALIFORNICUM

Rising to a height of 7 feet, carrying from 20 to 30 flowers on rather long stalks, with whorls of dark green leaves. The flowers begin to expand from the base of the clusters upward, producing a succession of expanded and opening flowers for two or three weeks. They are large petals strongly recurved; deep orange, maroon spotted; tips of petals intense scarlet. Hardy and robust, does well in good garden loam, well drained, but prefers moist, peaty soil in sun or partial shade. Give plenty of light and air and protection from high winds. Does not flower well the first season; when established, produces fine flowering plants. Do not disturb the roots. Base-roots; fall planting, 5 inches deep; July flowering. Extra strong bulbs; 75 cents each, \$6.50 for 10, \$60.00 per 100.

## PARDALINUM ROEZLII

Bright yellow flowers, dotted in the center with purplish brown, borne in a pyramidal-shaped cluster. Base-roots; fall planting, 4 inches deep; July flowering. Selected bulbs; \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$85.00 per 100

## PARRYI

Distinct, beautiful; grows from 4 to 6 feet high and the slender stems bear several funnel-shaped flowers of soft yellow, with conspicuous brown anthers, delicately fragrant. A partially shaded place sheltered from winds, and moist, well drained peaty soil suits it well; easily cultivated but not very strong grower. Base-roots; fall planting; 4 inches deep July flowering. Selected bulbs; \$1.00 each, \$8.00 for 10, \$75.00 per 100

## REGALE

Also called "Myriophyllum." One of the most beautiful, and one of the hardiest Lilies in cultivation. "Lilium Regale is truly a royal Lily, worthy of a place in every garden; it is a lover of loam and sunshine." (Gardener's Chronicle June 21, 1923). A vigorous grower with sturdy stem; 4 to 5 feet high, densely covered with long, linear-lanceolate foliage. Center of flower flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges; externally the flowers are streaked with brown, shaded through the almost translucent petals with a delightful pearly tint; the contrast between the rich wine color of the reverse of the petals and the gold shading of the throat is extraordinarily beautiful. Very distinct. Thrives in any good rich soil. Stem-roots; plant fall or early spring, about 9 inches deep. July flowering. Extra selected bulbs, \$1.50 each, \$14.00 for 10, \$137.50 per 100.

## SARGENTIAE

A magnificent introduction from China, vigorous and floriferous. The flowers are funnel-shaped, milk-white internally with yellow throat, deep reddish-brown externally; delightfully fragrant; on four foot stem;





HARDY LARKSPUR WITH LILIUM TESTACEUM IN FOREGROUND AND LILIUM CANDIDUM AGAINST BACKGROUND OF DOROTHY PERKINS ROSES OVER WALL.



GROUP OF LILIUM SARGENTIAE AMONGST SHRUBS.





in the very front rank of hardy Lilies. Also makes a grand pot plant. Flowers about three weeks later than Regale. It is only excelled in beauty by *Lilium Sulphureum*. Readily succeeds in any good rich soil. Stem-roots; plant in fall or early spring 9 inches deep; late July and early August flowering. Extra strong bulbs \$2.50 each, \$23.00 for 10, \$220 per 100.

### SUPERBUM

Color varies from pale yellow to deep crimson, more or less spotted on the inner surface of the petals. Valuable as a late flowering Lily. Fine established specimens often reach a height of 12 feet and more, bearing from twenty to thirty elegantly reflexed flowers, arranged in large, cone-like clusters. Does well in ordinary garden soil if given good drainage, partial shade and a ground-cover; prefers swampy soil. Plant in large clumps or masses. Base-roots; fall planting, 6 inches deep; July and August flowering. Selected bulbs 50 cents each; \$4.50 for 10, \$43.00 per 100.

### WILLMOTTIAE

This beautiful and rare Lily was introduced from China and has proved to be of strong and vigorous constitution. Ordinarily it grows to a height of four feet and bears about 20 flowers on a stem, but it has reached a height of 6 to 7 feet and carried as many as 60 flowers on a stem. The flowers are three inches across and are a vivid orange-red, the recurved petals are covered with numerous small brown spots. The slender foliage is a deep rich green and the whole plant is of a distinct and graceful habit. It is so floriferous as to need staking if planted in a windy situation. Stem-rooting; plant in fall or early spring 8 inches deep; July flowering. Extra strong bulbs \$2.50 each, \$22.00 for 10.



# AUGUST FLOWERING LILIES

## AURATUM

THERE is a lingering charm about the garden in late Summer. One feels the sense of departing beauty and hurries to enjoy what color and fragrance kind Summer has left in her flight. Best of all her legacies is Auratum, the Golden Rayed Lily of Japan, discovered on the slopes of snow-capped Fuji-Yama, growing wild and untouched in all the glory of its beauty. There it grew in porous open soil, largely composed of volcanic detritus, overlaid by the deep carpet of woodland soil, so dear to all stem-rooting Lilies. This is one of the noblest, and in certain circumstances, one of the easiest to grow of all Lilies, being grand in cool woodland where it is damp at the roots. Not a woodland plant in the sense that it grows in the thick of the forests, but it flourishes on the fringes of the woods, in glades and clearings always amongst vegetation, which, while screening the lower part of the stem and keeping the ground cool, leaves the sun free to play on the blooms, but given the necessary conditions of shelter (for exposure to cold wind invites disease) and the desirable one of half shade, it can be grown in well-prepared holes in other soils. These holes may, with advantage be four to six feet deep, filled with a mixture of well-drained peat and sharp sand, or sandy loam, leaf-mould and rubbish heap burnings, with some well-rotted manure. Another excellent place to grow these Lilies is a Rhododendron or Azalea bed, or any bed where the soil is cool and peaty, and where the young growths will be protected by something bushy. In exposed gardens they suffer from the late frosts. They must not, of course, be actually smothered by the protecting bushes. Auratum is one of the Lilies that, in addition to the roots that issue from the bulb, has other roots at the base of the stem. It should, therefore, be planted deeply, as much as twelve inches, in order to insure that the upper rooting system, which nourishes the growing stem, should be well under ground. In addition to deep planting, a surface mulching of well-rotted manure to keep the ground cool and give nutriment, and frequent watering, both to supply moisture to the soil and to wash in the goodness of the mulch, are desirable for the welfare of the plants. Never plant in soil containing lime. Mulching should be done every year. There are some very fine varieties of this fine Lily. Foremost among them all and head and shoulders above the type stands "Auratum Macranthum" a gorgeous thing and a veritable "peacock among Lilies" and very robust.

## AURATUM

The White, golden-rayed, crimson spotted Lily. Extra selected bulbs \$1.25 each, \$10.00 for 10, \$24.00 for case of 25, \$47.00 for case of 50, \$92.00 per 100.



## AURATUM MACRANTHUM

This is a robust growing form; the stem is stouter and attains a greater height; the leaves are much broader; enormous flowers, white, richly spotted yellow. Undoubtedly the choicest of all, and in our opinion, superior to the type. Extra selected bulbs \$1.25 each, \$10.00 for 10, \$24.00 per case of 25, \$47.00 for case of 50, \$92.00 per 100.

## BATEMANNIÆ

Clear glowing apricot flowers, from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, on stems about 3 feet high, borne from four to six in a terminal umbel or cluster; free of spots; is at its best early in August. 50 cents each, \$4.50 for 10, \$42 per 100.

## HENRYI



An invaluable garden plant, vigorous in its growth, failing but very seldom. One of the best border Lilies, reaching over 8 feet and more in height when established, and bearing more than twenty flowers of a rich, deep, orange-yellow. Fine foliage. Does well in both light and heavy loam, but prefers soil with a mixture of peat. Plant very deep, 10 inches. A partially shaded place, sheltered from high winds, suits it best. It is a beautiful Lily to grow under glass, where it has produced flowers measuring over 8 inches in diameter. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; August-September flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$24 for case of 25, \$47 for case of 50, \$92 per 100.

## SPECIOSUM

Originally a native of Korea, deservedly one of the greatest favorites as a border plant, of daring as well as beautiful form. The petals are well rolled back and are handsomely spotted, often branded with distinct color. The style is thrown out in a curved line of much grace and strength. The stamens boldly diverge from it. The anthers are conspicuous for their size and color and extremely delicate poise. In addition to all these attractive qualities it has a strongly waved outline to the petals, which adds much to its beauty. It flowers through the late Summer into Autumn. To see the plants growing it impresses one with a feeling of vigor and well being. Must be planted deep, because it forms an unusually strong mass of stem-roots.

The cultivation of this Lily lays no great tax on the resources or ingenuity of the planter, and its requirements once understood, it may be relied upon to prosper, sending up its flowering stems year after year in increasing numbers; while Speciosum will grow in limy soil, there can be no doubt that it is more at home in ground that is free from lime, and it may be grown to perfection in a rich, open, woodland soil overlying a stiff, sandy loam, into which its long roots can wander as they please.

On the richness of the top-soil depends the growth of the stem and



flowers, and it is no exaggeration to say, that one cannot mulch this Lily too much.

It opens its flowers so late in the season that it is probably best to plant *Lilium Speciosum* in full sunshine. Plant 10 or 12 inches deep, of course among ground shading shrubs, making sure as to drainage.

### **SPECIOSUM ALBUM KRAETZERI**

Beautiful, snow-white flower with a golden green stripe through the center of each petal, and anthers of a coppery tint. Alike in the form of the flower and in the way of growing, this Lily is one of the most beautiful we have. Extra selected bulbs \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$22.00 for case of 25, \$43 for case of 50, \$85.00 for case of 100.

### **SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM**

Rich ruby-carmine, margined white; stout of substance and broad of petal. This variety stands out prominently on account of its vigorous growth as well as the size and depth of coloring of the blooms. Extra selected bulbs \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$22.00 for case of 25, \$43.00 for case of 50, \$85 for case of 100.

### **SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE**

The delicate beauty of the lighter colored flowers makes this variety most desirable. Deep carmine-crimson, intensified by a narrow margin of white. Extra selected bulbs \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10, \$22.00 for case of 25, \$43.00 for case of 50, \$85.00 for case of 100

### **THAYERAE**

While a close ally of *Lilium Tigrinum*, it is infinitely more refined and graceful in all its parts. Flowers orange-red, heavily spotted dark purple. Perfectly hardy. Plant late Fall or early Spring 8 inches deep. Extra selected bulbs \$3.50 each.

### **TIGRINUM**

Very hardy, robust plant. Flowers are large, with reflexed petals of a light orange-red, more or less heavily spotted with deep purple. Friable sandy loam and peat or leaf-mold is best for them; lime-free soil preferable. The two best varieties of this type are:

### **TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO**

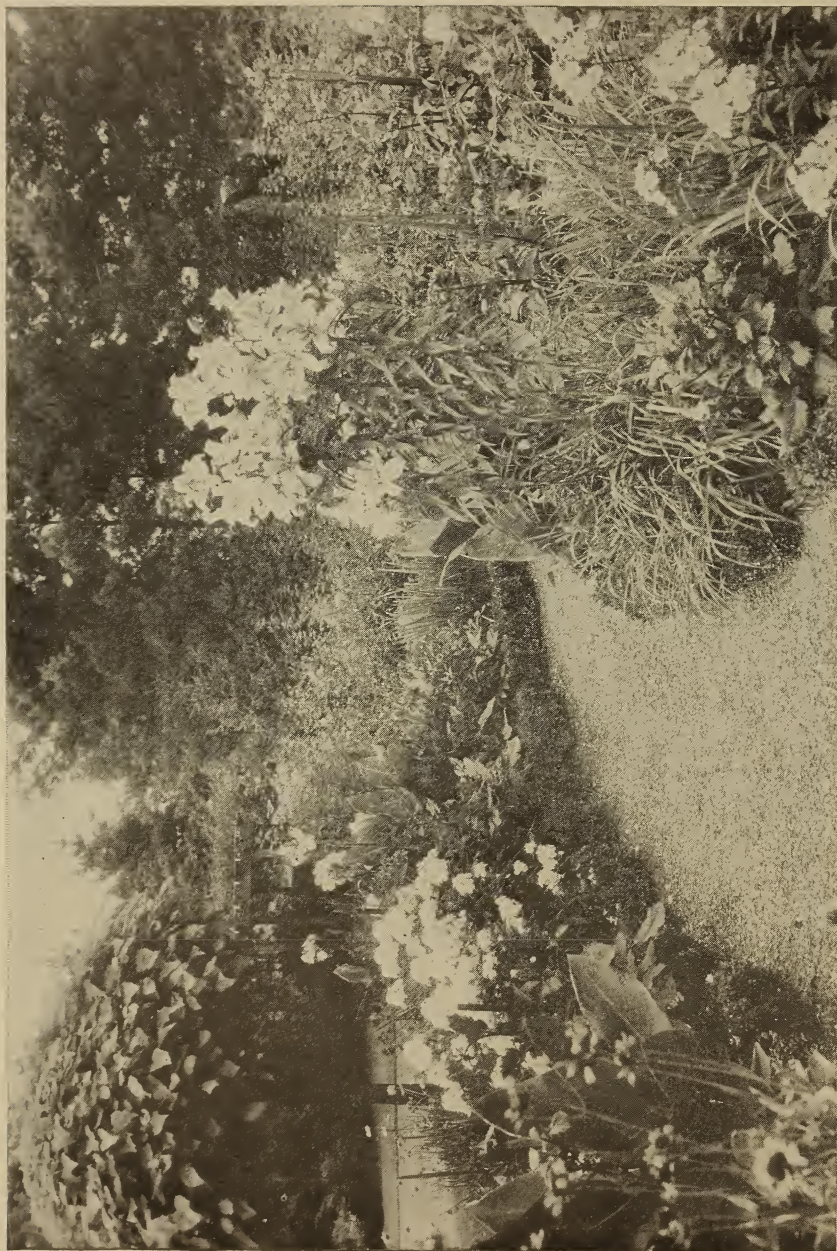
The double form. The best example of a double Lily we have. Extra-selected bulbs, 40 cents each, \$3.00 for ten, \$25 per 100.

### **TIGRINUM SPLENDENS**

Has finer flowers than the type and is more highly colored; very reliable. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting 8 inches deep. August flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, 40 cents each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



SPIKE OF LILIUM BROWNII WHEN ESTABLISHED.



LILIUM AURATUM IN BORDER RISING OUT OF A GROUP OF HEMEROCALLIS.



# SEPTEMBER FLOWERING LILIES

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## NEILGHERRENSE

**E**XCLUSIVELY offered for growing with the protection of a frame or greenhouse. It is a grand Lily, growing to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, bearing two to three beautiful, large, massive, long lasting, trumpet-shaped flowers of a primrose-yellow tint; they are also delicately fragrant. Use a mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; flowers at any time from September to November. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2.50 each, \$22 for 10.



## NEPALENSE

This beautiful Lily also requires the protection of a greenhouse, where its blossoms are borne in early autumn. It grows from 4 to 6 feet, bearing from two to seven funnel-shaped flowers, about 5 inches across, with recurved segments; greenish yellow, basal portions of petals deep purple. Both these varieties thrive best if planted out in a greenhouse in a moist bed of peaty soil in a light position, protected from the direct rays of the sun. Stem-roots; late fall or early spring planting; autumn flowering. Extra selected bulbs, \$2.50 each, \$22 for 10.

## SULPHUREUM

Also called "Wallichianum superbum." A magnificent Lily, very amenable to cultivation. With ordinary care and attention it will flower year after year. In our northern sections it had better be grown under glass in deep pots, where it will attain a height of 6 feet and more, plunging the pots out of doors in summer for blooming in late summer and autumn. The trumpet-shaped flowers 9 inches long, of great substance and deliciously fragrant are creamy white with a flushed rose tinge on the outside; the interior is suffused with rich yellow. The latest Lily to flower outside, often later than September. Stem-roots; plant in late fall or early spring; September flowering. Extra-selected bulbs, \$2.75 each, \$25 for 10.

The prices given for all these Lilies are based upon delivery of the very highest quality, heaviest selected bulbs. These, we believe, are the best to plant. We would rather have you set out 25 of our finest bulbs than 100 of a smaller size.



THE greater number of the Lilies look their best when seen among shrubs and green growth of handsome foliage. A place for the purest pleasure in the enjoyment of Lily beauty might be arranged in some cool, sheltered, leafy place; some shady bog in woodland, fairly moist, yet well drained, where Lilies would rise from ground rather thickly grouped with hardy ferns and low bushes and plants of good foliage. If Lilies were planted in such places, one kind at a time in fair quantity, we should be better able to appreciate their beauty and their dignity. The value of rather close shelter of tree and bush can scarcely be overrated, for the outlying branches of the near bushes protect young Lily growths from the late frosts that are so harmful, and the encircling trees not near enough to rob at the root or overhang at the top, yet so near as to afford passing shade and to stop all violence of wind, give just the protection that suits them best. Plenty of our best hardy ferns and clumps of Salomon's Seal offer valuable protection. In the more-open garden no plant suits them as well as the bold-leaved *Funkia Grandiflora*; *Elegans*, *Kramerii* and *Speciosum* are specially thankful for this association. Clumps of Lily of the Valley and groups of *Hemerocallis*, offer similar protection. Many Lilies are admirable in combination with several other garden flowers in the mixed border and various garden spaces. A strong group of the chaste and beautiful Madonna Lily interplanted with sky blue *Delphiniums*, against a background of rambling roses, produces an unforgettable picture.

When selecting shrubs among which to plant Lilies, care should be taken, to select varieties of Lilies that flourish in soils containing lime to plant amongst shrubs that do not mind lime, while varieties of Lilies that do not need lime should be used to plant among lime hating shrubs.

*Veronica*, *Olearia*, *Berberis*, *Rhododendron racemosum*, *Mitraria coccinea*, *Daphne Cneorum*, many of the *Hypericums*, etc. cannot be improved upon as ground shelter for Lilies that do not mind lime, such as: *Candidum*, *Testaceum*, *Monadelpum*, *Humboldtii*, *Henryi*, *Hansonii*, *Martagon*, *Croceum*, *Regale*, etc.



*Veronica Armstrongii* and *Azara Microphylla* answer admirably for the dwarfier Lilies such as: *Elegans*, *Tenuifolium Golden Gleam* etc.

The large *Rhododendrons* are best for *Lilium Auratum*, *Superbum*, *Pardalinum* and *Henryi*, taking care not to let the *Rhododendrons* smother the Lilies in course of years.

For *Speciosum*, *Grayi*, *Parryi*, *Rubellum*, *Canadense*, *Batemanniae* etc., *Rhododendron Hirsutum*, *Azalea*, *Kalmia glauca*, *Kalmia nana* and *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Ledum Latifolium*, one or two of the *Vacciniums* etc. are most desirable.

Varieties of Lilies such as *Candidum*, *Hansonii*, *Speciosum* etc. should also be planted in pots and grown in frames. Here they may serve a double purpose, to be used for house decoration, and for the very important and often very necessary purpose of filling in bare places in the borders by plunging the plants in bud or in flower, pot and all into such places. In this manner, the flowering season of Lilies may also be ad-





vanced and prolonged; late June flowering varieties may be had to flower in early June, while August-September flowering sorts, particularly the Speciosum, may be held back in a cool spot for flowering into October in the garden.

In conclusion, let us urge all who love the beautiful in nature to try to cultivate the Lily. We are bound to have our disappointments and failures, but these should only make us more determined to try again, and when we do have success, we are amply repaid for all our trouble, for what flower can compare with the stately habit and noble outline of the Lily and what are more effective in the garden than the various fine forms, well established, standing out in all their graceful beauty against the dark background of tree and shrub?

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The name "Lily" should be restricted to the genus "Lilium," but popular names also include plants outside the family Liliaceæ.

Below we give the correct title of popular names of plants sometimes erroneously classified amongst the Lily family.

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|--------------------------|---|
| African Blue "Lily"..... | Agapanthus umbellatus   |
| African Corn "Lily"..... | Ixia  |
| Amazon "Lily".....       | Eucharis amazonica  |
| Atamasco "Lily".....     | Zephyranthes Atamasco   |
| Barbadoes "Lily".....    | Hippeastrum equestre  |
| Belladonna "Lily".....   | Amaryllis Belladonna  |
| Bengal "Lily".....       | Crinum Longifolium  |
| Black "Lily".....        | Fritillaria Camschatcensis  |
| Blackberry "Lily".....   | Belemcanda Chinensis  |
| Brisbane "Lily".....     | Eurycles sylvestris   |
| Calla "Lily".....        | Richardia Aethiopica  |
| Cape "Lily".....         | Crinum Capense  |
| Checkered "Lily".....    | Fritillaria Meleagris   |
| Climbing "Lily".....     | Gloriosa  |
| Day "Lily".....          | Blue and white are "Funkia"<br>Yellow and orange tones are "Hemerocallis" |
| Fairy "Lily".....        | Zephyranthes rosea  |
| Fayal "Lily".....        | Ornithogalum Arabicum   |
| Guernsey "Lily".....     | Nerine Sarniensis   |
| Jacobean "Lily".....     | Sprekelia Formosissima  |

Kaffir "Lily" . . . . . *Schizostylis coccinea*  
 Mariposa "Lily" . . . . . *Calochortus*  
 Peruvian Swamp "Lily" . *Zephyranthes candida*  
 Plantain "Lily" . . . . . *Funkia*  
 Sacred "Lily" of China . *Narcissus Tazetta*, variety *orientalis*  
 Spider "Lily" . . . . . *Anthericum Liliago*  
 St. Bernard's "Lily" . . . *Anthericum Liliago*  
 St. Bruno's "Lily" . . . . *Paradisea Liliastrum*  
 St. James "Lily" . . . . . *Sprekelia formosissima*  
 "Lily" of the Incas . . . *Alstroemeria Pelegrina*  
 "Lily" of the Palace . . . *Hippeastrum aulicum*  
 "Lily" of the Valley . . . *Convallaria majalis*

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### A BULB

*I placed it in the earth—this bulb of mine—  
 And from its narrow prison-house of night  
 It struggled forth to reach the air and light;*

. . . . .  
*And as it rose and blossomed to the sight,  
 Its absolute perfection seemed divine!*

ISADORE G. ASCHER, in "105" Sonnets



