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CATALOGUE, 1893.

# WATER-LILIES,

ANNALS, APR 95

New and Rare Aquatics,

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, &c.



VICTORIA RANDI—Reduced one-third.

ISSUED BY

**WM. TRICKER,**

DONGAN HILLS, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW JERSEY

# INTRODUCTION.

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Water Lilies are conceded the most popular, charming and fascinating flowers of the present day. Their introduction on a large scale into the public parks and squares, and gardens of the wealthy, from Maine to California, attests the adaptability to our climate of such a varied and useful class of plants, coming, as they do, from all parts of the globe. They are diversified in color, ranging from the purest white through various shades of pink, carmine and crimson; the softest blue to deep purple; sulphur to chrome yellow; day and night blooming; flowers varying in size from 2 to 14 inches in diameter, and laden with richest fragrance known to no other class of floral gems.

This class of plants I have for several seasons given special attention, and with the increased facility to supply the ever-increasing demand, I am able to offer a very large selection at greatly reduced prices. My stock is in excellent condition, and to those desirous of making a selection for a small basin, or pond of large dimensions, and not familiar with the different varieties, I shall be glad to give such the benefit of my experience, and those who can devote sufficient time to make a journey from New York to our Water Garden will always be welcome on any week day, and every facility will be extended to enable them in choice of selection and an opportunity to examine all new and rare varieties, construction of tanks, planting, etc.

To reach our place from New York, take the Staten Island Railroad at foot of Whitehall street (South Ferry), connecting with all "L" road lines, to Garretsons, Perth Amboy division; time, 37 minutes from New York. A very pleasant journey may be experienced by parties who have time at their disposal, by taking ferry to St. George, and driving from there, a distance of about five miles, through the most picturesque parts of Staten Island.

**Instruction for Forwarding.** It is requested that the name and address be written plainly; post office, express office and other information as to the best mode of shipment. Keep duplicate copy of order that you may certify, on receipt of goods, that your order has been correctly filled.

**Remittance.** All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a remittance to cover the whole bill, or a satisfactory reference from a reliable person. Please remit by Check, Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order payable at Dongan Hills, or bills in Registered Letter.

Shipment of large plants and heavy orders can be made by Express only; but special attention is given to the mailing department, as experience has convinced me that small packages can be sent safely, more expeditiously and at less expense than by Express. All **Cash Orders** for \$1.00 and upward will be sent

**Free by Mail,** packed in strong wooden boxes. When such orders include plants that are too heavy to forward by mail, the same will be sent by express, prepaid to New York. We endeavor to give satisfaction in every respect, and should mistakes occur at any time, the same will be promptly adjusted as far as possible, if notified immediately on receipt of goods.

**No Responsibility** is accepted by me as to flowering or anything affecting their after cultivation.



DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED

• C A T A L O G U E •

OF

NEW AND RARE

Water=Lilies, Nelumbiums

AND OTHER CHOICE

⇒ AQUATICS, ⇐

Sub-Tropical Plants, Ornamental Grasses, Etc.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM TRICKER,

DONGAN HILLS (S. I.), NEW YORK, U.S.A.

## CULTURAL NOTES.

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NO class of plants have acquired such general appreciation, or occupy the public mind as Aquatics do at the present time. No flowers are more fascinating, interesting, beautiful or more lovely than water-lilies, and the question is often asked how can I grow such charming flowers. A few notes to this query may interest the readers of this catalogue. The common water-lily found so abundantly in our ponds and lakes from Canada to Florida is a good example showing "How they grow;" if we will stop and "consider," the difficulty will soon disappear and we will find it just as easy to grow all the many varieties that are now collected from all quarters of the globe, and in many places during the summer may be seen at one time plants in bloom (and apparently quite at home), that are indigenous to Egypt and Japan, Africa, Asia, India, Mexico, Australia and Europe; but all the so-called hardy varieties can be grown under precisely the same conditions as our native hardy lily *Nymphæa odorata* and its var. *rosea*.

Many people do not consider that Water-lilies growing in our natural ponds and lakes are deep rooted plants and derive their sustenance, not so much from water, but from an accumulation of mud which consists, principally, of decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, which in some ponds is quite deep. This must be borne in mind, as they are voracious feeders, and to obtain satisfactory results in artificial ponds, tanks or tubs, they must be well supplied with plenty of good food as well as water; a greater proportion of the former than of the latter.

In parks, on large estates and pleasure grounds, lakes and ponds abound, as do frequently swampy ground that could be judiciously converted into a water garden, producing a charming effect on the landscape. Nelumbiums, hardy *Nymphæas*, Arundos, hardy Ornamental Grasses and bog plants could be grown to perfection, as cannot be the case when restricted to a tank of a few feet in dimension; but when gardens are limited in size, the space occupied by the water garden must also be limited, and it is necessary to build tanks or basins to grow them in. **The Location.**—Due regard should be had to supply of water at all times, and a sheltered spot where the plants would be protected from high winds, yet fully exposed to the sun. The size can be better determined by the number of plants desired to grow, or such space as one wishes to devote to such a purpose. The shape may be a matter of taste or convenience, but an irregular outline is much more natural and pleasing. The depth of tanks for *Nymphæas*, whether grown in tubs and submerged, or planted out in tanks, need not exceed two feet (twenty inches will suffice); but this is only practicable in the neighborhood of New York City, and southward. The depth must be considered from a frost line, that is, where hardy varieties are to be planted out to remain. North of New York City ice is formed a foot thick or more, in such cases if the tank was only two feet deep the roots would freeze, if only a foot of water and a foot of soil be in the tank; but this depth will suffice for all northern parts of New York, where the plants are grown in tubs and immersed in the tank during summer, and wintered in cellars or greenhouses. Where it is desirable to grow *Nymphæas* and Nelumbiums in the same tank, a depth of two and a half to three feet is advisable, as Nelumbiums require a greater depth of soil to run in. Brick divisions must be made to confine the Nelumbiums or they will ramble through the whole tank, and destroy the *Nymphæas*. Having decided on the location and size of tank, the next important matter is the

**Construction.**—The best and most satisfactory is an eight inch brick wall, well laid in cement, and finished with a facing of Portland cement. In States south of New York, tanks or basins can be constructed by digging out the soil the required depth, with sloping sides, and giving the whole a coating of three inches of concrete, made of cement and gravel, finishing off with a facing of Portland cement. Such tanks must be well protected from frost, or they will crack and leak, which is the greatest annoyance in water gardening.

In tanks where Nelumbiums are to be planted, avoid square corners and right angles; such should be filled in so as not to intercept the runners, which would cause the tubers to be crippled and deformed, making it difficult to get them out, if wanted, as they are very brittle. The soil for filling the tanks or tubs should consist of good, turfy loam, and thoroughly rotten stable, cow or sheep manure in equal parts. If the compost is mixed and remains some time before using, so much the better, as fresh material will ferment more or less if used at once. About one foot of soil will be sufficient for *Nymphæas*, three to six inches more for Nelumbiums. After all is leveled off, give a covering of about two inches of sand; this will keep the surface clean and prevent any half-decomposed manure, etc., from floating on the water. After this is complete, cover with water to the depth of three or four inches, filling the tank as the plants advance in growth. A supply of water is necessary to replace evaporation, cleaning, etc. An overflow should also be provided, which is very useful in cleaning the surface, etc.

**Planting.**—The hardy varieties of *Nymphæas* and also Nelumbiums may be planted as soon as vegetation commences in the spring, which varies according to location. When planting, see that the crowns of the plants are just under the surface of the soil and not too deep; when the plants begin to

grow freely gradually fill up the tank with water. Make the plants secure by pegs, bricks, etc., until they get good hold of the soil, or the plants will float or otherwise be misplaced.

The tender or tropical species must not be planted until the arrival of warm weather. The plants can be kept growing in pots, or boxes, in tubs of water until suitable weather arrives for planting out. Aquatics that require shallow water may be planted in tubs or boxes, and some receptacle placed in the tank to keep the plants near the surface.

In the rear of the pond should be planted, according to taste and location, Iris, of sorts, especially Kæmpferi, Sagittarias, Spiræas, Lobelias, ornamental hardy Grasses, Eulalias of kinds. Bamboo Acorus and Yucca. These are all hardy. Musa, Caladiums, Cannas, Egyptian papyrus, especially where Egyptian Lotus is grown; Palms and other ornamental foliage plants; Yucca filamentosa, and many others. One of the most striking plants is the blue gum, Eucalyptus globulus.

**Raising Plants from Seed.**—Sow the seed in pots or pans after the same manner as other flower seeds, but cover with clean sand only. After the pots are thoroughly wetted through and the seed well soaked, which can be accomplished best by standing in a vessel of water for two or three days, but not to cover the soil in the pots; submerge wholly under water at least one inch. The seed of different varieties varies as to length of time germinating, the Zanzibarensis varieties germinating in about ten days, while some of the hardy varieties are thirty days or more. The temperature of the water should be from 70 degrees to 75 degrees. After the plants have made two leaves, or before they become crowded in the seed pot, they may be pricked into pans or small pots, and as soon as the pots are full of roots, repot into larger pots or plant in tubs: for small pots use the same soil as recommended for large plants, but it will require rubbing through a sieve to break the lumps, etc., before using.

**Growing in Tub.**—All Nymphæas and many other aquatics can be successfully grown in tubs, but only partial success can be achieved with Nelumbiums. All the larger varieties of Nymphæas, such as N. Devoniensis, N. Dentata, N. Sturtevantii, N. Zanzibarensis, vars. etc., can be well grown in tubs if submerged in tanks, but there are numerous varieties that can be well and most successfully grown in tubs not submerged, of which a list is given.—(See opp. page 24) A very effective way is to plant a taller growing plant in centre of tub such as Sagittaria, Cyperus, Scirpus, Thalia, etc., and to plant dwarfier varieties around as Water Hyacinth, Water Poppy, Water Lettuce, Limnanthemums, etc. Myriophyllum (Parrot's Feather) must not be omitted, as it makes an exquisite drapery for covering outside of tub. Of course all these varieties cannot be crowded into one tub, but selections can be made, and as many tubs as desirable. The dwarfier vars. of Nymphæas can be grown successfully, but not more than one plant in a tub.

**Insects.**—Insects, such as green and black Aphides, will sometimes infest the plants, but the free use of the garden syringe will wash these to the surface of the water, and the fish, (of which there should be several) will quickly dispose of them. Nelumbiums are generally more attacked than Nymphæas, but as the leaves are above the water, they are more readily attacked by the Coccinella (Lady-Birds) which quickly rids the plant of this pest. I have seen the leaves of Nymphæas perforated by the larvæ of a small moth where they become crowded. Where such are noticed the only remedy is hand-picking. During the season, broken leaves, dead flowers, or any litter that may blow into the tank should be cleared off, and the tank kept fresh and clean.

The larvæ of the large dragon fly will often nip the young leaves before unfolded with their strong mandibles, and disfigure them, and where such is observed, which is more often the case in shallow water with few fish, the only remedy is to pick them out of the water and kill them. Sometimes the young larvæ will also feed on the young floating leaves, (where the eggs are deposited by the winged insect) and disfigure them very much, but a good supply of fish will keep them clean. Do not allow mud turtles around, as they will do more harm than good.

**Wintering.**—In the fall after the tender Nymphæas are cut off by frost, remove the plants into a warm cellar or greenhouse. Keep the tubs filled with water until the leaves die off, then remove all the tubers that can be found on the main root or tuber. These can be placed in a flower pot with sand and kept moist and in a temperature of 60 degrees. Zanzibarensis varieties do not produce small side tubers as the night blooming species, and are more difficult to keep over winter.

The only safe method is to keep the plants growing, not to dry off, but even this is difficult when the plant has attained considerable size, but these varieties are easily raised from seed, save the dark variety, which has to be propagated from the tuber.





## AQUATIC NOVELTIES.

### New and Rare.

Among the most ardent admirers and enthusiasts in the floral art, there are ever those whose delight it is to delve into the mysterious depths of Nature's resources. Such are always rewarded in due time, though seasons of anxious care and suspense delay the issue, but to-day are handed to us such rich gems and treasures of Nature that enthusiasts have sought after, and which will add grace and beauty and loveliness to many hearts and homes.

The following varieties of *Nymphæa* are quite hardy and will be found valuable additions to any collection:

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA CAROLINIANA.

This superb variety (of which we present a colored plate) is the grandest of all the *Odorata* type, and cannot be too highly recommended. The plant is robust and very free flowering, continuing until frost sets in. The leaves are about a foot in diameter, brownish green on surface, and deep red under side, on long petioles. The flowers on well grown specimen plants are very large, measuring seven inches in diameter; the color is of the clearest rosy pink, the faintest tint at the points deepening to the centre of the flower; the golden stamens reflecting a lovely salmon tint, deliciously fragrant, a most charming variety. American origin.

Price \$2.50 each.

*Nymphæa Odorata Caroliniana* is a gem; has done extremely well with me. I have now a large plant with three very strong rhizomes that are constantly throwing up flowers.—JAS. BRYDON, Yarmouthport, Mass.

The *Nymphæa Odorata Caroliniana* has done well with me, and I am charmed with it; the flowers are of a pure salmon color throughout the entire petal, with yellow pink tint, can be hardly called a color. I consider it my choicest variety of hardy *Nymphæa*.—R. H. FAUNCE, M. D., Sandwich, Mass.

#### NYPHÆA LAYDEKERI ROSEA.

A French hybrid of the *M. Pygmæa* type. The plant is a stronger grower, and the flowers are larger. It is one of our best additions to this class of plants, and a gem of the first water. The flowers on opening are a delicate pink, with deep golden centre; the second day the petals are many shades deeper, the sepals retaining their whiteness inside; the outer ray of stamens are rich deep yellow, while the centre ones are orange, a very pleasing combination; the third day the petals assume a deep rose color. It most frequently happens that several flowers in their different stages of development are to be seen at the same time, which presents a most novel feature, as it would appear at first sight that the one plant produced several different colored flowers.

Price \$5.00 each.

Awarded first-class certificate by Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston, Sept. 1, 1892.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA EXQUISITA.

This is the deepest colored of all the hardy *Nymphæas*, resembling *N. Odorata rosea* in habit and growth. Flowers larger and of a rich rosy carmine color, with delicious fragrance, an exquisite variety.

Price \$2.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA SULPHUREA.

One of the very best new water-lilies, with large, yellow fragrant flowers deeper in color than *N. Chromatella*, more a canary yellow than sulphur, with deep yellow stamens, the flowers standing a few inches out of the water. It is very free blooming and has the fragrance of *N. Odorata*. The leaves are deep green, beautifully mottled with reddish purple or brown spots, a great acquisition.

Price \$1.50 each.

#### NYPHÆA MARLIACEA ALBIDA.

The best of hardy white lilies, somewhat like *M. Alba Candidissima*. The flowers are large, of pearly whiteness and fragrant, the plant is a vigorous grower, with fine, bold foliage. A great acquisition; cannot be too highly recommended. French hybrid.

Price \$2.00 each.

*N. Marliacea Albida* is the finest white lily I possess. The color is dazzling sparkling white, entirely different from the creamy white of other sorts.—R. H. F., Sandwich, Mass.

*Nymphæa Marliacea Albida* is a hybrid water lily, first-class in size and beauty. The petals are narrow and more numerous than those of *N. Alba Candidissima*, and they are of a translucent silvery white instead of opaque, as in that variety. The flowers are fragrant and freely produced, and altogether very distinct.—JOHN N. GERARD, Elizabeth, N. J.

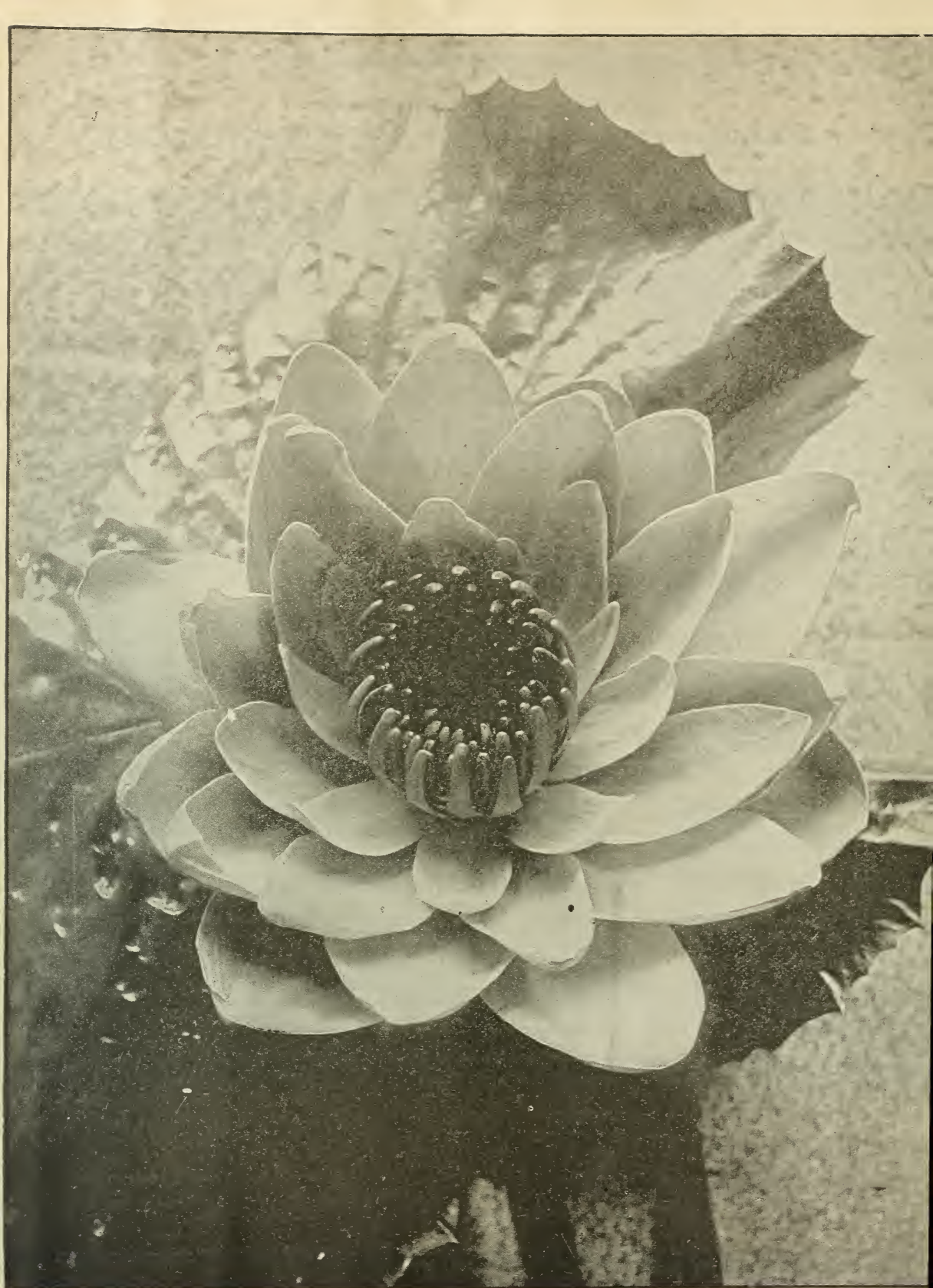
#### NYPHÆA MARLIACEA CARNEA.

Similar to the preceding variety in habit, very robust and free flowering; magnificent flowers of a flesh tint; a delicate blush; vanilla scented. A charming variety. French hybrid.

Price \$2.00 each.

*Nymphæa Marliacea Carnea* is the lightest colored of pink Pond Lilies. The flesh tint is of the clearest and most delicate shade. Nothing could be more exquisite than a half-opened cup-shaped flower in which the charming color is concentrated and relieved by the golden stamens. The form is that of *N. Alba*. When the flower is fully open the shade is of the faintest.—JOHN N. GERARD, N. J.





NYMPHÆA STURTEVANTII.

**NYMPHÆA MARLIACEA ROSEA.**

This beautiful variety of French origin, and one of the choicest of hardy pink lilies, is yet very scarce. The large cup-shaped flowers with broad petals are freely produced, and very similar to N. M. Carnea, but a much deeper color, being a soft rose of exquisite tint. The plant is vigorous, and the foliage a deeper color than the preceding.

Price \$4.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA HELVIOLA.**

This charming variety is admirably adapted for the aquarium, small basins and tubs. It is a very free-growing plant; an abundant bloomer; flowers a trifle larger than the type,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter; petals more pointed and sulphur yellow. The leaves are deep green, blotched with reddish brown.

Price \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA GIGANTEA. (See Illustration page 7.)**

An Australian species, must not be confused with N. Odorata Gigantea, under which name a large, flowering form of our native Pond Lily is being offered. N. Gigantea is probably one of the handsomest of Nymphæas, the color being a satiny blue, shading to white, with yellow silk-like stamens. The flower is carried above the water on a stiff stalk, and is about the size of those of N. Zanzibarensis. The leaves are dentate, green above, and bright purple beneath. It is very impatient of root disturbance, and often a check from some unknown cause will result in the plant forming a tuber and resting for an indefinite period. A most desirable Nymphæa, and one of the best in cultivation.

Price \$4.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS.**

This is indeed a Royal Lily; flowers very large; intense blue, sepals deep green on the outside and purple within. This is one of the most beautiful and free flowering of all water lilies, exquisitely fragrant. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining plants of the true dark variety it is scarce. The stock offered is guaranteed to be of the true dark variety. Native of Zanzibar.

Price \$4.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA STURTEVANTII. (See Illustration page 5.)**

A superb variety of recent introduction. The flowers are of the largest size; color a bright, rosy red, but varies with the weather. The petals are broader, and the flower more cup-shaped than N. Devoniensis. The leaves are of a brownish metallic hue, brighter than N. Devoniensis, and quite distinct from any other species; requires to be started early. This is a very choice but scarce variety. Garden hybrid of American origin.

Price \$3.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA ALBA VAR. ROSEA.**

(The True Swedish Lily.)

This is, without a doubt, one of the loveliest of all Nymphæas; perfectly hardy; very scarce. Price on application.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

Dear Sir.—The bulbs came safe to hand this week, and very satisfactory, finer than I expected. MR. M. D. W——, Yarmouth, Me. May 8, 1892.

Dear Sir.—Water-lilies received in good condition; thanks for extras.—MR. W. G——, Davenport, Ia. May 14, 1892.

The box of roots came to-day, and I am exceedingly pleased with the same; think everything in the package was first-class in every respect; thanks.—MR. R. H. F——, Sandwich, Mass. May 19, 1892.

Dear Sir.—Plant received in good condition.—MR. J. R. T——, Northampton, Mass. June 7, 1892.

Dear Sir.—The Aquatic plants reached the greenhouse in splendid condition.—MR. H. L. T. W——, Halifax, Mass. June 7, 1892.

Dear Sir.—The lilies you so kindly sent me arrived here in very good condition.—MR. HENRY PFISTER, Head Gardener, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. July 19, 1892.

Dear Sir.—The plants came to hand A No. 1 in size and shape, and I am much obliged for the liberal manner in which you filled the order.—MR. CHAS. N. Z——, Haverstraw, N. Y. July 7, 1892.

Sir.—The lilies came to hand in good shape, and are very satisfactory; you will hear from us again in the future.—MR. DAVID R——, Doylestown, Pa.

Dear Sir.—The seeds you sent last year did very well indeed.—MR. CHAS. B——, San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 15, 1892.

Dec. 16, 1892.

Dear Sir.—The Cannas arrived in splendid condition. I am very much pleased with them; you sent more than I expected, please accept my thanks for them.—MR. W. M——, Bar Harbor, Me.





NYMPHÆA GIGANTEA—Reduced one-third.



## NELUMBIUMS.

No aquatic plants are worthy of more extended cultivation than Nelumbiums, and as each year brings assurances of its hardiness and usefulness, where before doubts existed, and as enthusiasts have ventured to stock lakes and swamps with this tropical aquatic, such unsightly bogs and waste places have been converted into veritable Gardens of Eden. Its hardiness has been assured in the north-eastern section of Massachusetts, and it seems so readily acclimated that it will not be very surprising in a very short space of time that where now is seen dirty pools, swamps and bogs, overrun with weeds, briars, and unsightly masses of vegetation, such charming features as are portrayed in the article on p. 14 will be generally met with. Wherever there is water, aquatics should be found.

The cultivation of Nelumbiums is most simple and attended with much success, but like most other plants it sometimes occurs that the most promising plant or tuber refuses to grow, and no satisfactory reason can be divined. When it is intended to establish Nelumbiums in ponds and swampy places, do not plant until warm weather arrives; although hardy its natural tendency is to strike deep into the mud and remain there undisturbed until quite warm weather sets in. The plants will then start vigorously into growth, though somewhat late, but August is the month for Lotus flowers. In planting tubers bear in mind that such from a warm location to a colder is liable to receive a chill and provide against such consequences, for if planted at once in a cold pond and previously excited into growth, such plants may be ruined and the blame placed on the wrong shoulders. Tubers are better started into growth when planted, but do not plant in cold water in ponds, tanks and fountain basins, or in cold running streams; with a good start the plants will then take care of themselves. The plants can be protected in small tanks or large tubs against this danger by covering if necessary. In sections where it is found difficult to establish, and where spring is late, it is advisable to plant established plants grown in pots, which can be readily shipped. In selecting a location avoid exposure to cold cutting winds, but full exposure to the sun.

### NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.

(Egyptian Lotus.)

The Sacred Lotus of India and Japan. It is a native of both the East and West Indies, and China, Japan and Asia, and although coming from a tropical region, must rank among the foremost of hardy aquatics. Its superb flowers, its bold, massive foliage, produces a subtropical effect unequalled. It is the centre of attraction, and the admiration of all. The leaves, which attain a height of six to seven feet, and thirty inches across, are of a soft glaucous green. The flowers, which are about a foot in diameter, are deep rose; the petals creamy white at base, and delightfully fragrant.

Flowering tubers \$1.00 each.

Extra sized tubers \$2.00 each.

### NELUMBIUM ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM.

A distinct variety; flowers of the largest size; pure white; a grand variety: scarce.

Price \$2.50 each.

### JAPANESE NELUMBIUMS.

(Nelumbium Nuciferum.)

These are very similar to the Nelumbium Speciosum. Some have larger and bolder flowers, with different shades of color, from pure white to dark rose; they are also hardy, and require the same treatment as the above.

Price \$1.00 each.

### NELUMBIUM LUTEUM. (American Lotus.)

This grand lotus is found in several sections of the United States, but in most sections comparatively not known. It thrives under the same conditions as N. Speciosum, and differs only in the color of the flowers, which are a pale yellow, and have a pleasing fragrance. Price \$1.00 each.

### NELUMBIUM ALBUM STRIATUM.

This beautiful variety has large white flowers the edges of the petals being deeply tinged with crimson, the unopened buds presenting a striped appearance. Price \$2.50 each.

### NELUMBIUM ROSEUM.

The flowers of the lovely variety are a deep rosy pink. Exquisite. Price \$2.00 each.

### NELUMBIUM KERMESINUM.

Another distinct and charming variety of lighter color than the preceding, resembling the Hermosa Rose in color. This variety received first-class certificate of merit at the September exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Price \$2.50 each.



NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.

## HARDY WATER LILIES.

### Pond Lilies, or Water Nymph.

As is generally known, is familiar to most lovers of nature, the native variety *Nymphæa Odorata* (the sweet-scented water lily) being found in ponds and still or slow flowing water from Canada to Florida, more abundantly along the coast line; yet variations are to be found both in plants and flowers, and after careful selection and cultivation several are now known as distinct species. Hardy water lilies embrace all the European varieties, which are equally as hardy as the native, and can be grown successfully under the same conditions.

#### NYPHÆA ALBA.

This is the hardy English, white water-lily; beautiful, deep green foliage; flowers pure white; cup-shaped; a continuous bloomer from early summer until fall.  
Price \$1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA ALBA CANDIDISSIMA.

The large flowering variety of the English water-lily; flowers six inches in diameter; pure white with broad petals; the earliest flowering variety, and continuous until frost; a superb variety; one of the best in cultivation.  
Price \$1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA CANDIDA.

A white flowering species from Bohemia, medium size, but very free flowering. The flowers are rather incurved at the tips of petals, which are medium width. The color may be compared in purity and tone to that of the Snowdrop. A grand aquatic. Price \$1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA.

A charming variety. The general habit of the plant is similar to *Nymphæa Candidissima*, and succeeds admirably under the same conditions. The leaves are mottled with brown when in a young state, and its large, fragrant flowers, which are a beautiful clear yellow with bright, orange stamens, are produced from early Spring until destroyed by frost. A great acquisition. Price \$1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA.

The well-known, fragrant pond lily. Its lovely, pure white flowers, so common in some locations, is worthy of a place among the choicest varieties where cultivated. It can be successfully grown in tubs and wintered in a cool cellar. All *Nymphæas* of this type are useful for naturalization.  
Price 25c. each, \$2.00 per doz.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA GIGANTEA.

This is a superb variety and should be in every collection, similar in all respects to *N. Odorata*, but the flower is very large and full. A Southern variety of the *N. Odorata* type.  
Price 30c. each.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA MINOR.

A pretty little variety of our native pond lily, equally as hardy and fragrant, but the flowers and leaves are much smaller.  
Price 30c. each.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA ROSEA.

This is the famous Pink water lily of Cape Cod. It possesses all the desirable qualities of *N. Odorata*. The flowers are of large size, cup-shaped; a lovely deep pink in color; delicious fragrance and free bloomer; a most desirable variety.  
Price 1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA ODORATA VARIETIES. (See Novelties, page 4.)

#### NYPHÆA PYGMÆA.

A little gem, the smallest flowering species in cultivation; leaves green, two to three inches in diameter, flowers pure white, fragrant, and no larger than a half dollar; a native of China and quite hardy.  
Price \$1.00 each.

#### NYPHÆA TUBEROSA.

This is a native species found in the northern and western lakes. White flowers, fragrant. A strong grower and interesting variety. Good for naturalizing in ponds.  
Price 30c. each.



## VICTORIA REGIA.

(The Royal Water Lily.)

Of all the family of Water Lilies, the grandest and the most gorgeous is this species. It inhabits the tranquil bays and lakes of the great streams of Central America. Its gigantic leaves are from five to six feet across, turned up round the edges, the upper surface of a deep brilliant green, the under side a vivid crimson; furnished with strong veins, which are cellular, filled with air, and form a regular and elegant net-work. The inferior surface of the leaf, as well as the footstalks of the leaves and flowers are covered with prominent and elastic prickles. The peculiar formation of the under surface of the leaves imparts to them great buoyancy, and it is not unusual to see a good-sized child standing or sitting on a leaf; but it is very unusual to find such extraordinary leaves as will support a man and child whose aggregate weight is 200 pounds; such a leaf, however, was seen by the writer.

The flower is not less marvellous than the leaves, being, when expanded, nearly a foot in diameter; the petals are very numerous; their color at first pure white, passing by successive shades into a rosy hue, and a lively red, and they exhale an agreeable odor during the first day of blooming. After a lapse of three days the flower fades and drops under the water to ripen its seeds.

In the States north of Washington it is safer to provide artificial heat in the tank, as the season would be too short for the plants to fully develop themselves without artificial heat, although the plants will make rapid growth and their odd foliage prove a great source of pleasure, attraction, and wonderment. It has been grown and even produced flowers as far north as Central Massachusetts during the past season without artificial heat. Price \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

### VICTORIA RANDI. (New Crimson Victoria.) See Illustration page 11.

This variety is of recent introduction, and is a very desirable and showy species. It is very similar to *Victoria regia*, except the vertical edges of the leaves are deeper, and the flowers, though opening white, change to a deep crimson. Price \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

### EURYALE FEROX.

This was the noblest aquatic in cultivation before the introduction of *Victoria Regia*. Large circular leaves, about two feet in diameter, with prominent spiny veins on the rich purple under side, the upper side being olive green, puckered and spiny. Flowers deep violet. Price \$5.00 to \$7.50 each.

## TROPICAL NYMPHÆAS AND TENDER AQUATICS.

The following varieties are all Night-blooming Nymphæas:

The following varieties are among the choicest of Aquatic plants, and most valuable for cut flowers. Unlike the native and European varieties, which open with the rising sun and close after noon, these open after sunset and remain open until after sunrise, and in dull weather and toward fall remain open until noon. These are all tender varieties and cannot be planted out in the open tank until warm weather, as directed under cultural notes.

### NYMPHÆA DEVONIENSIS.

This is one of the very choicest Water-lilies in cultivation, and indispensable in a moderate collection. It is very free flowering, and when planted out under liberal culture will cover a surface of 300 square feet. The flowers are a brilliant rosy red, a most pleasing color by artificial light, produced on stout stalks standing above the water and are from 10 inches to 12 inches across. The leaves are deep green with reddish shade, the under side and ribs and stalks are reddish brown; requires to be started early in spring, otherwise it will not bloom until late in the season. Garden hybrid of English origin.

Price \$1.00 each.

### NYMPHÆA DENTATA.

The largest and best white, night-blooming variety; flowers of the largest size; long pointed buds, on strong stalks, opening horizontally; leaves deep green, with serrated edges. Native of Sierra Leone.

Price \$1.00 each.

### NYMPHÆA RUBRA.

Very similar to *N. Devoniensis*, save that the petals are not so pointed. The flower is a trifle cupped and a shade or two lighter, is equally as free in blooming and a strong grower. Native of East India.

Price \$1.00 each.

### NYMPHÆA LOTUS.

This plant grows in vast quantities in the plains of lower Egypt during the time the land is under water. It was held sacred to Isis, and was engraved on their very ancient coins. The flowers are white, with sepals red at the margins; cup-shaped, with broad petals; leaves serrated as in *N. Detatan*; flowers are not so large as that variety.

Price \$1.00 each.





VICTORIA RANDI—Reduced one-third.

The following varieties are all Day-blooming Nymphæas :

**NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS.**

This is indeed a Royal Lily; flowers very large; intense blue, sepals deep green on the outside and purple within. This is one of the most free flowering and beautiful of all water-lilies, exquisitely fragrant. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining plants of the true dark variety it is scarce. The plants offered here are selected seedlings, differing but slightly in color of foliage and flower from those on page 6. Price \$2.50 each.

**NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS AZUREA.**

This is similar to the preceding variety, as being seedlings from the true N Zanzibarensis, except in color, which is several shades brighter, being deep rich azure blue, and of the largest size; one of the very best for general purposes. Price \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS ROSEA.**

Similar in every respect to the preceding, save in color, which is a beautiful deep rose; should be in every collection; very choice. Price \$1.50 each.

**NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA. (Stellata.)**

One of the choicest of all Nymphæas. The flowers are a clear light blue, very delicately scented; produced in abundance through the season, until frost; are from 6 inches to 8 inches across; leaves light green, without spots, save in early state. Egypt and other parts of Africa. Price \$1 50 each.

**NYMPHÆA SCUTIFOLIA.**

A distinct variety; flowers large; bright blue; petals white at base, sweet scented, leaves sometimes of a purplish tint and spotted underneath, flower buds also spotted with reddish brown; a strong grower and free bloomer. No collection complete without this variety. From the Cape of Good Hope. Price \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHÆA MEXICANA.**

This is a valuable addition to this class of Nymphæas, closely resembling N. Flava in habit of growth, size, and color of leaves. The flowers are rich golden yellow, 5 inches in diameter; produced freely through the season until frost. The numerous runners also flower freely during the first season. This species never becomes thoroughly deciduous, and therefore should not be dried off. New Mexico. Price 75c. each

**NYMPHÆA FLAVA;**

A bright, yellow-flowering species of medium size; produces numerous runners, which should be rubbed off to induce it to bloom. Florida. Price 30c. each.

**NYMPHÆA ELEGANS.**

A pretty species, producing fragrant flowers. The size of our common water-lily. Color white, tinged with purplish blue. The stamens are clear yellow, tipped with blue, a charming flower; leaves spotted purplish brown; a desirable variety, and should be in every collection. New Mexico. Price \$1.00 each.

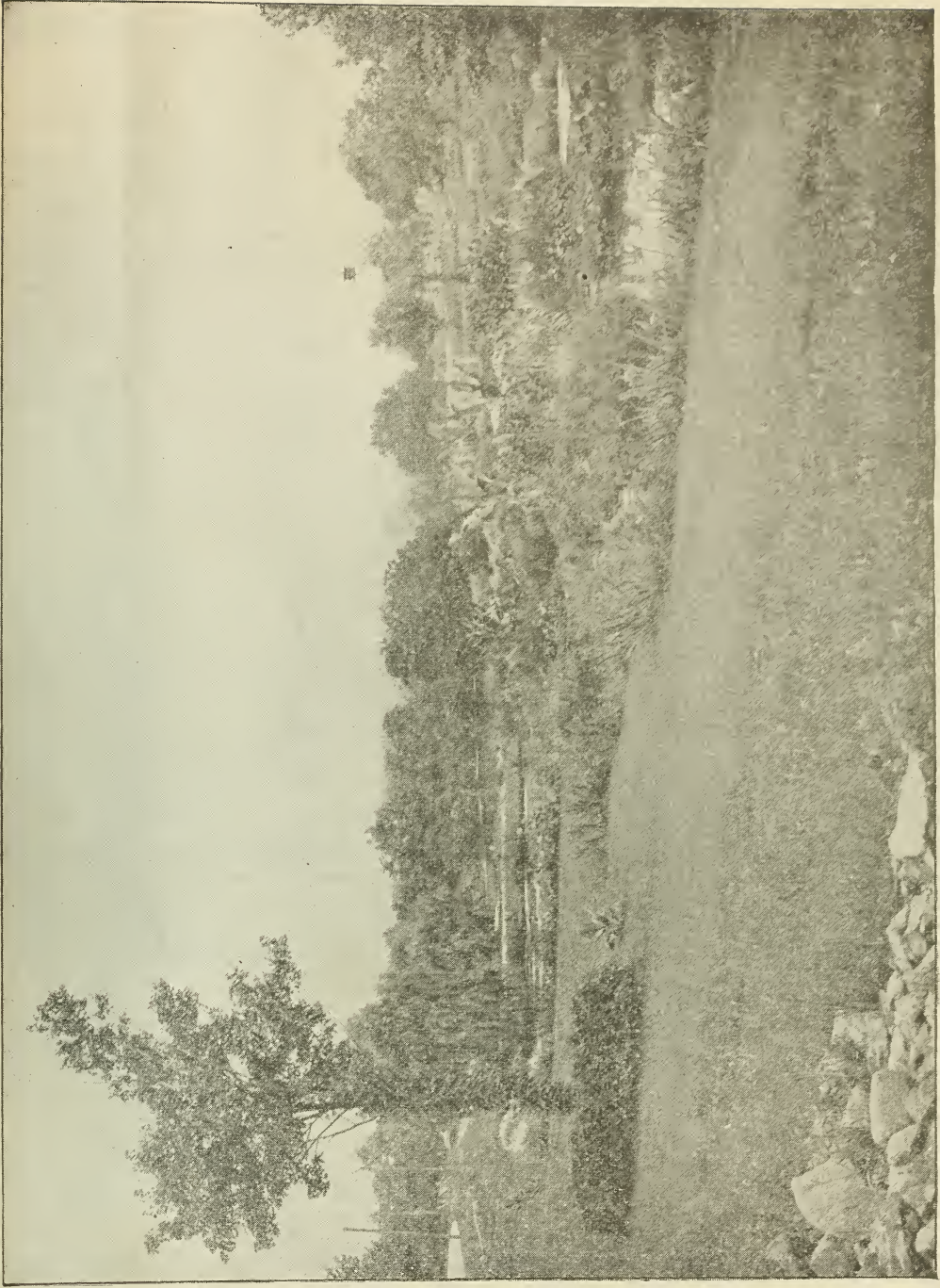
**NYMPHÆA GRACILIS.**

Another Mexican variety of slender growth; graceful, greenish, white flower; distinct, scarce. Price \$3.00 each.

**WATER LILY SEED.**

|  |       |        |
|--|-------|--------|
| Nymphæa Odorata Caroliniana (New) Pink. (See Colored Plate)..... | Pkt., | \$0 25 |
| “ “ Rosea, pink.....   | “     | 25     |
| “ Hybrida (various) new.....                                     | “     | 25     |
| “ Zanzibarensis, blue.....                                       | “     | 25     |
| “ “ Azurea, blue.....  | “     | 25     |
| “ “ Rosea, pink.....   | “     | 25     |
| “ Cœrulea, light blue.....                                       | “     | 25     |
| “ Scutifolia, light blue.....                                    | “     | 25     |
| “ Dentata, white.....  | “     | 25     |
| Nelumbium Speciosum, each 10c.....                               | Doz., | \$1.00 |
| Papyrus Antiquorium (Egyptian paper plant).....                  | Pkt., | 25     |
| Victoria Regia, 50c. each.....                                   | Doz., | 5.00   |
| “ Randi, 50c. each.....  | “     | 5.00   |





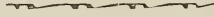
FROM 'GARDEN AND FOREST,'

A RECLAIMED SWAMP.

Copyright, 1882, by the "GARDEN AND FOREST PUBLISHING CO



## A RECLAIMED SWAMP.



To make waste places attractive is one of the self-evident duties usually neglected by the average property-owner. Our roadsides are too often covered with weeds and rubbish, and well-kept ones are local to certain communities, where an orderly sentiment has been encouraged by some energetic resident, rather than general in even the oldest settled sections of the country. But if roadsides are exceptional, still more rare must be the reclamation of waste places, such as swampy lands and sink-holes, so often seen near traveled highways. That such waste lands can be made attractive by well-directed private efforts, may be learned by the picture of a reclaimed swamp, whose present beauty is owing to the labors of Mr. S. C. Nash, of Clifton, New Jersey. A few years since, this tract was a low-lying swamp stretching along the main road, and covered with an ugly mass of weeds and unsightly refuse. These have been cleared, the sloping banks graded and covered with soil to smother the strong-grown indigenous plants. The low-lying portions have been widened out into basins with informal edgings, which, as will be seen, have been planted with Irises, Wild Rice, Sedges and noble Grasses. The view (page 13) having been taken from a low level, fails to convey an adequate idea of the size and character of the basins which are utilized for the cultivation of *Nymphæas*. The water in the middle distance—at the outlet—is separated from the more ornamental basins by a low dam, which is made necessary by an occasional backing up of the river-water. This section, comprising several acres, has been cleared and planted with surplus *Nymphæas*, and in its plainer condition is a foil to the section in the middle and left of the picture. The middle basin of about an acre, and the narrow channels leading to it, are planted with a complete collection of hardy *Nymphæas*, some of which have made large masses. The continual flow of spring-water having proved rather cool for tender *Nymphæas*, these have been provided for in tanks made by sheet-piling. These tanks are marked in the picture, and their banks masked in reality by various aquatic plants and tropical ones, of which the *Musas* are the most prominent in the view. Mr. Nash has grown and flowered *Victoria regia* in one of these tanks this Summer. The upper section of this park (not shown in the picture) is a cleared space divided by a small stream from a wooded lot, from which issues water, which has been led through quiet pools, reflecting many a pleasant picture of sylvan beauty.

One more feature of this reclamation must be noticed. If the picture were continued to the right the distance would show a most charming wild garden in the best meaning of that well-abused term. The wild garden here is not a plantation for those weeds and gross-growing plants exiled from good gardens, but is a garden which is being gradually planted in a natural way with the best native plants hardy in this latitude. It is a pleasure to walk through a wild garden planted so much in character that one comes across an Orchid, an Iris, or some dainty native plant, with very much the same feeling of discovery that one experiences in finding the plant in its native haunts. This seems to me the art which is nature in such gardening.

The picture on page 15 is a view of one section of the middle basin, and conveys an excellent idea of effective plantings at the edge of the water and a beautiful shore-line. It, at the same time, is a beautiful illustration of *Nelumbium speciosum*, showing its natural habit in all stages and its effectiveness in a clear pool with ample water space. Here may be seen the leaf floating at the surface of the water, as happens when growth is first made, and other leaves in all stages, from the tiny arrow-head-like coil to the broadly undulating, perennially interesting, fully expanded specimens. Even in the picture they show the various tones of light which render them so attractive. The rambling habit of the plant is well illustrated in the detached smaller groups, which are from creeping stolons of the main growth. Many illustrations of this Lotus have been published which are not true to nature; this picture, therefore, showing its true character, must prove interesting.

Mr. Nash's garden, it will be seen, is bounded at the left by the public road, from which it is in full view and easy of access, so that, while it is a private garden, it is practically a public park, open to all, and an improvement which would be welcomed in any locality. Such an example as this seems worth imitation. There are many such spaces whose reclamation would furnish interesting occupation for those fond of nature, aside from the public benefit given.



FROM "GARDEN AND FOREST."

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.

Copyright, 1892, by the "GARDEN AND FOREST PUBLISHING CO."



## MISCELLANEOUS TENDER AQUATICS.

### OUVIRANDRA FENESTRALIS. (Lace-leaf or Lattice-leaf Plant.)

The chief interest of this plant lies in the remarkable singularity of the leaves, which are 6 inches to 18 inches long, and from 2 inches to 4 inches broad, oblong in shape, and spreads out nearly horizontally beneath the surface of the water. They are of a dark, olive green color, merely a network of vascular tissue, resembling lace, or a skeletonized leaf. A compost of good, rich soil, as recommended for water-lilies, is suitable for this plant. The pot or pan should be placed in a tub of water and kept clean and sweet, and from direct sunlight. Native of Madagascar. Price \$5.00 each.

### EICHHORNIA AZUREA. (Blue Water Hyacinth.)

This is a very interesting and beautiful Aquatic plant. The habit of growth is altogether different to the well-known *E. Crassipes Major*. The stem is as thick as the thumb, floating and rooting. The flowers are produced on large spikes, similar to those of *E. Crassipes Major*, but are of a lovely shade of lavender blue, with a rich, purple center, with a bright yellow spot on the blue. The petals are delicately fringed; very attractive and continuous bloomer. Brazil.

Price 25c. each.

### EICHHORNIA (PONTEDERIA) CRASSIPES MAJOR.

#### (Water Hyacinth.)

This is an interesting and beautiful aquatic; naturally a floating plant, the leaves having curious, swollen stems, forming bulbs at the base, which are filled with air cells; the flowers are produced on large spikes like a Hyacinth, but much larger: each flower is 2 inches across, and very chaste and delicate, color of a soft rosy lilac; often mistaken for an Orchid. It flowers best in shallow water, where the roots can take hold of the soil; will also do well in a greenhouse, or as a window plant, or in a small aquarium.

Price 15c. each.



WATER HYACINTH.

### LIMNOCHARIS HUMBOLDTII. (The Water Poppy.)

A beautiful aquatic of easy culture; must be grown in shallow water, and if grown in tubs or boxes must be elevated near the surface; if placed in the Water-Lily tank it grows very rapidly, when allowed space and not starved or confined at the roots. The plant is very free flowering, the flowers standing about six inches out of the water, and are a beautiful clear yellow, with black stamens. Price 20c. each.

### CYPERUS PAPYRUS—PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM. (The Egyptian Paper Plant.)

A most remarkable aquatic plant; a species of reed which was employed by the Egyptians in early times for making paper. It has large, tortuous roots, a triangular stem, several feet in height, gradually tapering to the top, surrounded by a tuft of fine fibrous filaments, which sub-divide into still smaller, on which are the small seedy flowers; it grows chiefly in marshy places and on the banks of rivers, in rich alluvial soil or mud, after the style of our native Cat-tail Flag. It is a very ornamental plant in the greenhouse, and does equally well planted in the sub-tropical garden as Cannas are, but is indispensable where Water-Lilies are grown.

Price 25 and 50c. each.

### LIMNANTHEMUM INDICUM.

#### (Water Snowflake.)

A very attractive and pleasing novelty. In growth the plant resembles a water-lily, with leaves from 3 inches to 5 inches across. The flowers are produced on the stem of the leaf and are about the size of a half-dollar piece. They are white and the upper surface of the petals covered with a delicate fringe, giving them the appearance of crystal, star-shaped snowflakes. Cultivate the same as tender water-lilies.

Price 25c. each.



WATER POPPY.

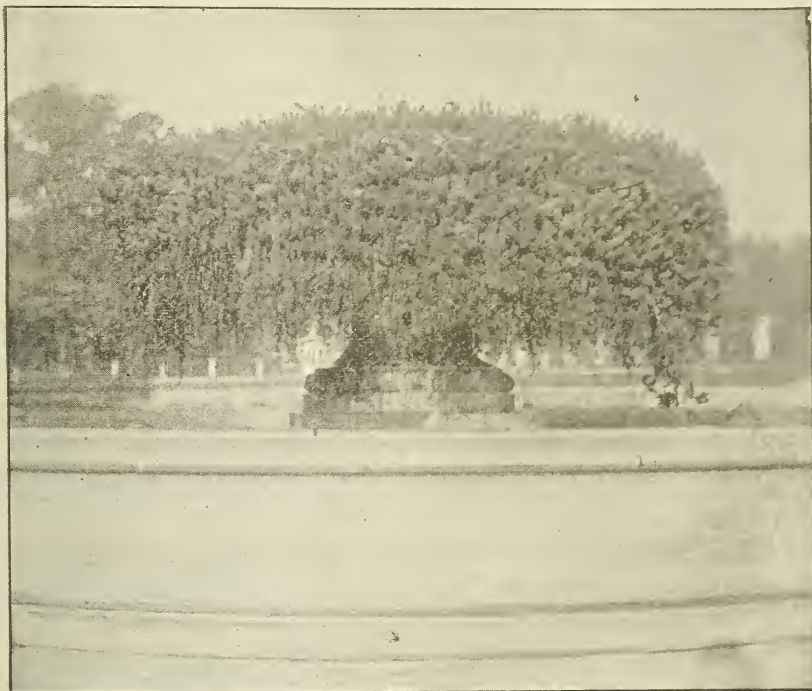
COPYRIGHTED 1890 BY  
A. B. LANG.



**MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES. (Parrot's Feather.)**

A graceful, half-hardy aquatic, with an extremely pretty, feathery appearance. The leaves, which are arranged in whorls, are finely cut, and are a lovely soft green color. The stems are weak but do not require support, creeping or floating on the surface of the water, the pretty points of the shoots growing out of the water to the height of about 6 inches. It is also well adapted for growing with aquatics in tubs, as its slender branches overhanging the sides, form a drapery and covers the unsightly sides; for filling vases, fountains, etc., it is unequalled. The illustration shows to what good effect it was used in the fountain at the north entrance of the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., last year. It is a very handsome and interesting plant, and should be in every collection of aquatic plants; a fine thing for amateurs.

Price 15c. each.



MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES.

**CALLA (Richardia) AFRICANA.**

A most useful and well-known greenhouse plant; it succeeds admirably when treated as an aquatic. It is found on the margin of the river Nile, and if planted and treated the same as the Egyptian Lotus, will be found quite hardy.

Price 25c. each.

**CALLA (Richardia) ALBA MACULATA.**

The Spotted Calla, as it is commonly known, is very effective when planted out in the summer near the lily pond.

Price 25c. each.

**CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.**

Another well-known greenhouse plant, which is really an aquatic or bog grass. Planted out near the margin of the tank, or in pots submerged in the tank, it makes large growth, and is very ornamental and useful for cutting.

Price 25c. each.

**CYPERUS PUNGENS.**

This is very similar to *C. Alternifolius*, but is a deep green color, and grows taller, and is much stiffer; requires to be planted in rich soil.

Price 50c. each.

**CYPERUS STRICTUS.**

A strong growing variety and quite distinct. The flowers are borne on strong triangular stalks, and appear very similar to *Papyrus* when in young state.

Price 25c. each.

**ACORUS JAPONICA VARIEGATA.** (Variegated Sweet Flag.)

The foliage of this plant is beautifully striped with white. It grows well in dry or moist soils. One of the finest variegated plants in cultivation. Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

**CALLA PALUSTRIS.** (Water Arum or American Calla.)

A bog plant resembling the cultivated Calla in both leaf and flower, only smaller; 6 inches high. Plant near water, or mulch with Sphagnum Moss and keep wet. Price 20c. each.



CALLA (RICHARDIA) ALBA MACULATA.

**CYPERUS NATALENSIS.**

An ornamental species, large pandanus-like; an elegant specimen plant.

Price 25c. each.

**SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDIENSIS.**

(Giant Arrowhead.)

This is the tallest of Arrowheads, with leaves 15 inches long, on tapering stalks 4 to 5 feet high and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at base. The flower scapes are also massive and longer than the leaf stalks. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter, pure white, and blotched at the base of each petal, and produced abundantly until late in the season.

Price 20c. each.

**SALVINIA NATANS.**

This pretty little floating aquatic is suitable for all aquaria; simply requires to be let alone, or have the water changed, if necessary. The leaves are a beautiful, soft green color, covered with a delicate hairy surface.

Price 20c. each.

**PISTIA STRATIOTES.** (Water Lettuce.)

A very ornamental tropical aquatic; the plant floats on the water, and sends down long, feathery roots. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 2 inches to 5 inches long, of a delicate pale pea green, covered with fine hairs; requires abundance of heat; must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Price 20c. each.

**AZOLLA CAROLINIANA.** (Floating Moss.)

A most pleasing and interesting plant. The leaves are a deep green, reddish on edges and underneath, resembling a selaginella or moss; it spreads rapidly, except where large fish are plentiful, as they are particularly fond of eating it. Price 20c. each.

**CABOMBA AQUATICA.**

A most delicate and interesting aquatic, most valuable for an aquarium; where seen growing it is the most pleasing of all submerged plants. The leaves are fan-shape, regularly cut, and more beautiful than the most delicate fern, and of a brilliant glossy green. Price 25c. each.

**LIMNANTHEMUM NYMPHÆOIDES.**

(Villarsia.)

A pretty hardy aquatic, with Nymphaea-like leaves and small, golden-yellow flowers, freely produced; a very rapid grower. Must be kept in bounds or it will become a troublesome weed.

Price 15c. each.

**LIMNANTHEMUM TRACHYSPERMUM.**

(The Fairy Water Lily.)

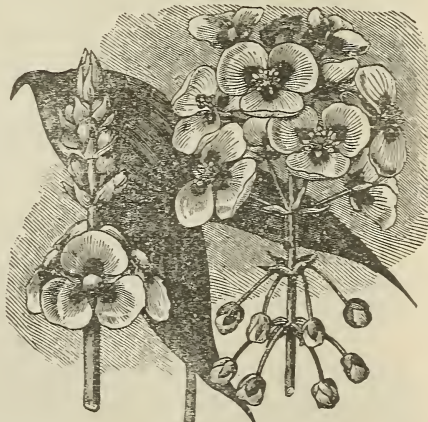
In general appearance resembles a miniature water-lily. The leaves are about three inches in diameter, flowers pure white, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and borne close to the leaves and upon the same stem.

Price 20c. each.

**SAGITTARIA JAPONICA FL. PL.**

(Double Flowered Arrowhead.)

Very similar in habit to our native species, but producing tall spikes of large, pure white double flowers, as full as a carnation, very beautiful and very desirable; scarce. Price 25c. each.



SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDIENSIS



**ACORUS CALAMUS. (Sweet Flag.)**

Grows in low wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root stalk has an aromatic flavor, well-known to people of New England. Flowers small, inconspicuous, in a short spike. Desirable for shallow lakes or wet places, yet it will grow in a moist garden soil.

Price 20c. each.



APONOGETON DISTACHYON.

aquatic gardens. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface.  
Price 20c. each.

**HELONIAS BULLATA.**

A native plant of great beauty, and quite rare; a very useful sub-aquatic plant; evergreen flat leaves, producing in early spring a stout scape about eighteen inches high terminated by a dense raceme of rosy purple flowers, useful also as a pot plant.

Price 25c. each.

**LOBELIA CARDINALIS.**

One of the finest scarlet hardy plants of easy cultivation, will succeed well in ordinary soils. One of the showiest of our native plants.

Price 20c. each.

**MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA. (Buckbean.)**

A pretty little plant found growing in moss, with large pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards. Fine for the bog garden.

Price 20c. each.

**ORONTIUM AQUATICUM (Seedlings.)**

An aquatic with large, beautiful, velvety green leaves on the upper surface, and of a bright silvery white color on the back, flower small, yellow.

Price 20c. each.

**PELTANDRA VIRGINICA (Water Arum.)**

Leaves on long petioles, something like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water.

Price 20c. each.

**SARRACENIA PURPUREA. (Pitcher Plant.)**

This plant usually sends up a single flower stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single deep purple flower an inch or more broad. Leaves pitcher-shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length.

Price 20c. each.

**SPIRÆA GIGANTEA.**

A gigantic species with large panicles of white flowers, and vine-like foliage a foot across. Succeeds well in moist soil in partial shade; 6 to 9 feet.

Price 20c. each, \$2.00 per doz.

**FUNKIA SUBCORDATA.**

A very attractive plant, the largest of the species in rich soils. They will in a short time make immense clumps that flower freely in August, throwing up numerous spikes of large lily-like flowers, pure white. Price 20c. each.

**APONOGETON****DISTACHYON.****(Cape Pond Weed.)**

A very interesting, hardy-flowering, tuberous-rooted aquatic, admirably adapted for planting in ornamental water, also for greenhouse or aquarium. The curious yet pretty flowers are freely produced, and have the fragrance of Hawthorn.

Price 25c. each.

**BRASENIA PELTATA.****(Water Shield.)**

A very pretty plant, suitable for aquariums or edgings of small



**IRIS KÆMPFERI.** (Japan Iris.)

This class of Iris is a grand addition to our list of sub-aquatic plants, and being perfectly hardy, they command a prominent place in all gardens. They are readily grown in almost any situation, in full exposure to sun or in partial shade, but nothing is finer on the border of the lily pond. The plants are perfectly hardy and very free flowering; they grow from 3 to 4 feet high, flowering during June and July, after other varieties are over, presenting a gorgeous appearance. There are single and double varieties; the flowers are very large, from 6 to 8 inches diameter, and present the greatest variety of color, from pure white to the darkest shades of royal purple, and many with various colors marbled with white and gold mixed. Price 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.



IRIS KÆMPFERI.

The deep purple-red of the stems and branches, passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flower, contrast most exquisitely with the foliage, which assumes beautiful tints of brown and gold. Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

**SARRACENIA FLAVA.**

(Trumpet Leaf.)

Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long.

Price 25c. each.

**SARRACENIA DRUMMONDI.**

Leaves 2 feet long, beautifully variegated, flowers 3 inches wide.

Price 25c. each.

**SCIRPUS TABERNÆMONTANA ZEBRINA.**

(The Japanese Porcupine Plant.)

A very ornamental rush, growing 3 to 4 inches high; the leaves are transversely banded with white and green, generally in nearly equal zones of about 1 inch deep. The appearance suggested by a group of the stems is that of a cluster of porcupine quills.

Price 20c. each.

**SPIRÆA ARUNCUS.**

A very graceful decorative plant; flowers small, yellowish white, in great numbers, forming a large panicle; very attractive.

Price 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

**SPIRÆA PALMATA.**

By far the handsomest of the genus, and one of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation.

of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flower, contrast most exquisitely with the foliage, which assumes beautiful tints of brown and gold.

Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

March 5, 1892.  
Dear Sir.—The Chrysanthemums arrived in fine condition. Thanks for your generosity. They are very satisfactory.—MR. W. H. W——, Woods Holl., Mass.

March 29, 1892  
Dear Sir.—Nymphaea Odorata Caroliniana arrived in good order. Many thanks for the nice piece you sent. Mr. J——, Yarmouthport, Mass.

April 23, 1892.  
Dear Sir.—Box of plants to hand this a. m. in good condition, and am well satisfied with same.—Mr. J. B. S——, Toronto, Canada.

April 26, 1892.  
Dear Sir.—The Water-lily plants you sent me last year grew well and blossomed finely, giving good satisfaction.—Mr. J. R. T——, Northampton, Mass.

April 30, 1892.  
Florist.—I appreciate your courtesy, observe the excellence of your plants, and admire your methods of doing business.—GEN. JAS. S. NEGLEY.

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are among the most useful as well as most ornamental of our hardy decorative plants, used as specimen clumps on lawns, or massed in large beds, or as forming a charming feature in the landscape associated with Aquatic plants or the water gardens, they are indispensable.

### ARUNDO DONAX.

Invaluable in the sub-tropical garden; a grand plant for a marshy situation, forming noble clumps in one season; 12 to 15 feet in height; an imposing object near water. Price 25c. each.

### ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

A variegated form of the above; a magnificent variety; beautiful creamy variegation, 6 feet high, useful for bedding or single clumps. Price 35c. each.

### BAMBUSA METAKE.

A handsome species, perfectly hardy in this neighborhood. Its large deep green foliage makes it deservedly popular, the more so as it remains on the plant all Winter; a fine plant for margins of water, shrubbery or lawn; 4 to 6 feet. Price 50c. each.

### EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

A hardy ornamental grass of very graceful appearance, the foliage distinctly striped with white; spikes 4 to 6 feet high, with fine curly plumes. Very striking and distinct; one of the most effective of our hardy ornamental grasses. Price 25c. each.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

### EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

This is quite a novel form of variegation, the long graceful leaves having bars of yellow running cross-wise, not longitudinally, as in the foregoing variety. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high.

Price 25c. each.

### EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA.

A very ornamental grass, not so tall growing as the well-known *E. Japonica*, with narrow leaves and a distinct white band down the centre of the leaves. A most graceful plant; an isolated clump; has a most elegant appearance.

Price 25c. each.

The plumes of *Eulalia* are most useful for drying and using in vases for decoration. They last in good condition for years.

### ERIANTHUS RAVENNE.

A large growing ornamental grass, resembling the Pampas Grass, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes 9 to 12 feet high; perfectly hardy.

Price 25c. each.

### PANICUM VIRGATUM.

A fine stately grass 4 to 6 feet high, forming large tufts with airy panicles of small flowers, useful for decoration in Winter.

Price 20c. each.

### STIPA PENNATA.

One of the most feathery and graceful of all Grasses. Immense quantities are used for making everlasting bouquets, and is offered for sale in every shade of color under the name of "Feather Grass." Price 25c. each.

### PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA.

A reed-like grass with a very distinctly white striped leaf, about 2 feet high, quite hardy. Very useful for cutting, also a fine plant for shrubbery borders.

Price 20c. each.

### ELYMUS GLAUCUS.

A beautiful perennial grass with glaucous blue foliage 4 feet high. Very desirable. Price 25c. each.



**COLOCASIA ESCULENTA. (Caladium Esculenta.)**

This is without doubt one of the most striking sub-tropical plants in cultivation; its bold foliage is unique and strikingly effective, especially when planted near water or in a damp position in rich soil, where it can receive abundance of moisture so essential to its full development. Leaves 3 feet long by 2 feet wide; of a clear dark green. Price, large plants \$1.00 each; good plants 20c. each.

**COLOCASIA FRAGRANS.**

Similar to the preceding, but the plant is stronger, holding its leaves more erect, on stout stems; the leaves are a peculiar shade of green, stems and ribs underside of leaf dark purple, with a heavy bloom on them like well grown hot-house grapes. This plant makes a beautiful contrast to the soft, graceful green stems of the Papyrus.

Price 25c. each.

**PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM.**

This Abyssinian grass makes a striking feature with its fluffy heads of bloom. Though an annual it is one of the most valuable and effective of ornamental grasses, of moderate height. Most desirable as an edging for large ornamental grass beds or borders, Price \$1.00 per doz.

**ASPIDISTRA LURIDA  
VARIEGATA.**

A most useful ornamental foliage plant with long ever-green leaves beautifully striped with white, delights in rich moist soil, and will be found a useful plant for margins of ponds, basins and fountains.

Price 50c. each.

**HEDYCHUM****CORONARIUM.**

This magnificent plant flourishes best on low moist ground, where it will form a dense clump three or four feet high. In August and September a mass of fragrant pure white flowers, looking almost like large, white butterflies, borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk; a most desirable plant; can be wintered in the same way as Cannas.

Price 25c. each.

**ARALIA****PAPYRIFERA.**

The Chinese Rice Paper Plant. From the pith of the stem of this plant the "rice paper" of China and Japan is made. Here it is of more value as an ornamental plant, and



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

makes an imposing feature with other sub-tropical plants. It delights in a moist half-shady spot. A native of the shady swamps of Formosa.

Price 50c. each.

**THALIA DEALBATA.**

A magnificent ornamental leaved plant deserving of extensive cultivation. As a sub-Aquatic plant it is most useful, producing a grand effect, associated with Musas, Cannas, Alocasias, etc. Leaves heart-ovate on long petioles, which attain several feet in height; flower scape of paniced spikes of small purplish flowers.

Price 25c. each.

**GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.**

(The Silk Oak.)

This is a beautiful plant for general decorative work; its large pinnatifid leaves resemble a fern; grows several feet high; a very graceful plant and most easily grown. Price 25c. each.



**PHORMIUM TENAX VARIEGATUM.**

A beautiful variegated leaved plant. The long sword-like leaves are creamy white and green; exquisite plants for aquatic groups, and sub-tropical work. Price 75c. each.

**MUSA ENSETE. (The Abyssinian Banana.)**

One of the most magnificent plants in cultivation, as easy of culture as Cannas, they make bold decorative plants, but are particularly valuable for open ground culture in the centre of beds of foliage plants, or with other subtropical plants; leaves are of a bright green, with a broad, bright crimson, stout midrib. Small plants 50c. each.

**MUSA MARTINI.**

A distinct variety with large thick glaucous leaves, stalk reddish, hardier than *M. Ensete*; grows from ten to fifteen feet high with leaves eight feet long; withstands strong winds and rain better than *M. Ensete*, and develops the lower leaves as well as the upper.

Price 50c. each.

**FICUS ELASTICA.**

(India Rubber Tree.)

One of the most useful of all decorative plants, for parlor or greenhouse unequalled, and for sub-tropical work the most desirable of ornamental foliage plants.

Price 50c. and \$1.00 each.

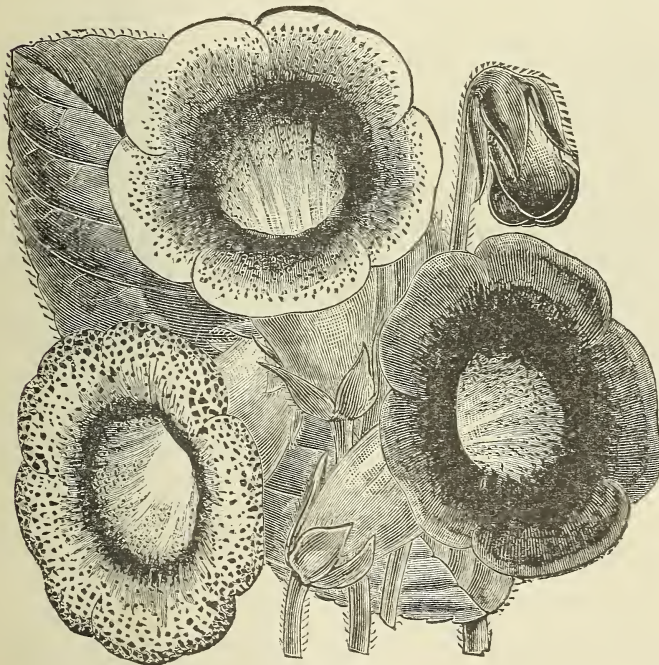


MUSA ENSETE.

**GLOXINIA.**

(Erect Flowering Type.)

These are among the most beautiful of flowering exotic plants for general decoration of the greenhouse and dwelling house. The flowers are borne on stout stems, and are enormous trumpet



GLOXINIA.

or funnel-shaped flowers, three to four inches long, and three across, of various shades of color. Some are deep purple, rosy crimson, crimson scarlet, self colors; others with light color throat; others dark, some spotted; others bordered with light color, thus giving a great diversity of color, which makes a gorgeous display. They are equally good as a cut bloom—lasting a long time when cut. Plants can be had in bloom several months in the year, with successive batches, where they can be grown in a greenhouse early and late. As a Summer flowering plant they will be most satisfactorily grown in a frame; some in pots that can be used as a table or other plant, but the greater part planted out. These will give an enormous quantity of flowers for cutting till late in the season, when the plants can be dried off and the bulbs wintered in a cellar or under a stage in a greenhouse. Any ordinary soil will do to grow them in, provided it is not heavy. They must be protected from cutting winds and direct sunshine, and not allowed to suffer for want of water. When growing freely, an occasional

watering with liquid manure will benefit them.

Price \$1.00 per doz.



## NEW FRENCH CANNAS.

No plants have gained such popularity as the New French Cannas, the improvement in this class of plants is simply amazing, and the so called French Cannas of two or three years back are now not wanted at all. They are among the most showy of all our decorative plants for Summer use. A mass of *C. Mad. Crozy*, with its brilliant flowers relieved by the dark foliage of other varieties is superb. They are among the finest of decorative plants for the greenhouse, and make a beautiful plant for parlor or window garden in Winter.

The following varieties of New Cannas are of sterling merit, and will be found superior to existing varieties:

### ALPHONSE BOUVIER.

This is the grandest Canna introduced up to date; has intensely brilliant crimson flowers of the largest size and very free flowering, producing vigorous shoots with luxurious foliage five to seven feet high, terminated by immense clusters of its magnificent flowers.

Price 60c. each, \$6.00 per doz.

### J. D. CABOS.

Another grand variety. A strong grower, producing numerous flower stalks with dark foliage and large round flowers of a rich Apricot with deeper shadings; a superb variety; the largest and best flowering with dark foliage.

Price 60c. each, \$6.00 per doz.

### MISS SARAH HILL.

This variety somewhat approaches *Alphonse Bouvier* in color, but is entirely different, the flower spike is erect, of dwarfier growth; has handsome light green foliage, numerous strong flower stalks, petals well rounded and of a superb carmine crimson color.

Price 60c. each, \$6.00 per doz.

### CAPTAIN P. SUZZONI.

The best yellow Canna so far introduced. It is almost as large a flower and petals about as broad as *Mad. Crozy*, handsome light green *Musa*-like foliage with a large spike of bloom, flowers slightly mottled with scarlet.

Price 60c. each, \$6.00 per doz.

### PAUL MARQUANT.

One of the most distinct and beautiful of all Cannas. The flower is of the largest size and as fine as the finest Orchid. The color might be described as a bright salmon with a carmine tint. The flower has a silvery lustre which glistens and lightens it up with a silvery sheen, making the salmon of the flower very brilliant; for greenhouse culture it is about the finest of all and about same height as *Mad. Crozy*.

Price 60c. each, \$6.00 per doz.

### MAD. CROZY.

Undoubtedly the grandest and most distinct Canna. It has been the admiration of all who have seen it during the past season. In size of flower and brilliancy of color it is most remarkable. It is of dwarf yet vigorous growth, its massive broad green leaves resemble those of the well known *C. Ehmanii*. The flowers are very freely produced on branching stems often numbering between fifty and sixty individual flowers to one stem. The color is a dazzling vermilion with a clear and distinct border of golden yellow. A grand addition to our Summer flowering plants, and equally useful as a Winter flower.

Price 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

### SENATOR MILLAUD.

Extra strong grower with handsome wide foliage of beautiful purple shade. Grand for back ground or centres of large clumps.

Price 10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

## CANNA SEED.

### MADAME CROZY.

Some of our best novelties and new varieties of Canna are seedlings from *Mad. Crozy*. The seed here offered is saved from the true variety, and may be depended on to produce a large percentage of excellent varieties.

Price 20c. per pkt., 60c. per oz.

# ❖ AQUATICS ❖

## In Tubs and Small Tanks.

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The following list of plants will be found most suitable for this purpose :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Nymphaea pygmaea alba</b> , white.                            | <b>Sagittaria Montevidiensis</b> ,             |
| “ “ <b>helveola</b> , yellow.                                    | (giant arrowhead), white.                      |
| “ <b>Laydekeri rosea</b> , pink.                                 | <b>Aponogeton distachyon</b> , white.          |
| “ <b>Elegans</b> , mauve.  | <b>Myriophyllum proserpinacoides</b> (parrot's |
| “ <b>Rosacea</b> , pink.   | feather.)                                      |
| <b>Limnocharis Humboldtii</b> ,                                  | <b>Cyperus papyrus</b> (Egyptian paper plant.) |
| (Water-poppy), yellow.   | <b>Cyperus alternifolius</b> and varieties.    |
| <b>Limnanthemum nymphoides</b> ,                                 | <b>Pistia stratiodes</b> (water-lettuce.)      |
| yellow.  | <b>Brasenia peltata</b> (water shield).        |
| “ <b>indicum</b> , white.  | <b>Azolla Caroliniana</b> (floating moss.)     |
| “ <b>trachyspermum</b> , white.                                  | <b>Salvinia natans</b> .                       |
| <b>Eichhornia crassipes major</b> , (water hyacinth) rosy lilac. | <b>Cabomba aquatica</b> .                      |
| “ <b>Azure</b> , blue.   | <b>Thalia dealbata</b> .                       |
| <b>Sagittaria Japonica fl. pl.</b> , white.                      | <b>Callas</b> , varieties.                     |
|  | <b>Acorus, japonica variegata</b> .            |



# Society of American Florists

*This is to Certify that*

*William Sichel*

*is entitled to*

**HONORABLE MENTION**

for *Walter Sichel's*

Exhibited at *San Antonio* - *Cent August 20<sup>th</sup> 1891*

*W. H. Weston*

*President*

*Wm. J. Andrews*

*Secretary*