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Your Garden Next Spring

Bu

DARWIN TULIP "BALALAIKA"



Sept/Oct 1965

WYATT & QUARLES SEED Co.

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327 S. Wilmington Street,
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8

Gay Spring starlets

The snowdrop — *Galanthus nivalis* — (photo no. 5) breaks through the ground to open its white bell-like flowers at winter's end. Petals on the inside are tipped with an emerald-green ring. As soon as bulbs are available in early autumn, they should be planted three inches deep and two-to-three inches apart. Snowdrops thrive and multiply in cool shady spots under shrubs, evergreens and trees. *Galanthus* looks so much like a wild flower that it suggests a natural setting — the bulbs scattered at random and planted where they happen to fall. Bulbs are set in large colonies of twenty, fifty, a hundred or more, or equally effectively in small clusters in rock gardens, as in this photo.

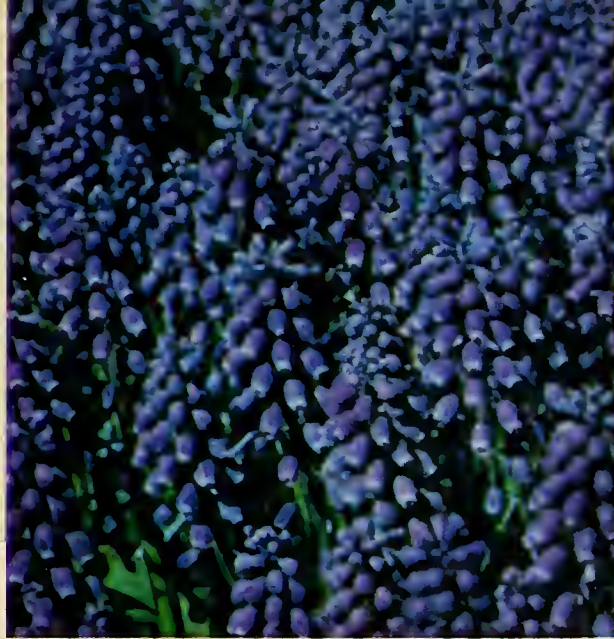
Winter aconite — *Eranthis* — (photo no. 6) blooms early with *Galanthus*. Gardeners often plant both types of bulbs together since the soil and shade requirements are the same. Neither bulb does well in very dry soil. A loose, humus-filled loam is best, preferably one containing leaf-mould to keep it moist and cool. The ball-shaped buds of *Eranthis* open into globular cups resembling those of its close relative, the buttercup. A frilly under-ruff frames each golden-yellow flower.

Puschkinia libanotica (photo no. 7) blooms in most areas towards the end of March and early in April. Anywhere, it is in flower just before its near relatives, the scillas (photo no. 11). The two flowers resemble each other. *Puschkinia*'s bluish-white bell-like flowers cluster together at the top of the stem; those of *scilla* are more loosely arranged. Although *scillas* have both blue and white forms, *Puschkinia* has only one — the distinctive pale bluish-white variety shown here.

Yellow *Iris Danfordiae* and deep violet *Iris reticulata* (photo no. 8) bloom early with species crocuses. The small round bulbs, covered with a net-like outer skin, are planted between four and five inches deep and as far apart. A light sandy soil and sunny position are best for these dwarf species iris which grow about five inches high.



9



10



11

Blue tones & high notes to follow

Photos no. 9, 10 and 11 show three blue flowers for Spring gardens: *Chionodoxa* (Glory-of-the-Snow), *Muscari* (grape hyacinth) and *Scilla* (squill). All three provide an attractive and vivid contrast to both white and yellow daffodils and to early tulips (see photos no. 27 and 29). They are also excellent bulbs to naturalize, increasing rapidly in spreading patches of startling blue flowers. Plant them in sunny or shady situations, preferably in light, somewhat sandy soil with good drainage. *Muscari* and *Scilla* are also both available in white forms, although the varieties shown here are the more familiar forms: *Chionodoxa luciliae*, *Muscari armeniacum* and *Scilla siberica*.

The blue daisy-like flowers of *Anemone blanda* (photo no. 12) open in early Spring and last several weeks. The thickly spreading numerous flowers and attractive foliage make these excellent flowers for edging a walk or lawn. They also do well under the light shade of shrubs and evergreens. The small bulbous tubers are planted two inches deep and two-to-three inches apart early in autumn.

The distinctively chequered flowers of *Fritillaria meleagris* (photo no. 13) usually grow to a height of 6–8 inches. Bulbs of these fascinating flowers should be planted three inches deep in clusters of five to seven. For longer lasting bloom plant them in the partial shade of trees or shrubs.

The flower in photo no. 14 is also a *Fritillaria*, but quite different from the *meleagris* type. This is *Fritillaria imperialis*, the Crown Imperial, with thick clusters of orange, yellow or red flowers suspended under a tuft of green leaves on stout stems standing three feet high. In clusters of three or four bulbs, *Fritillaria imperialis* is an attractive companion for mid-season and late tulips. Bulbs should be planted between six and eight inches deep, as soon as available in early autumn.

12



13



14



is a Fosteriana tulip which blooms slightly later than the well-known Fosteriana **Red Emperor**. **Princeps** which rarely exceeds twelve inches in height is better suited than the taller **Red Emperor** to exposed positions. Bulbs are planted four inches deep and four inches apart.

Red Riding Hood (photo no. 16)

is a new successful forerunner of the rapidly growing class of Greigii Hybrid tulips. Attractively striped foliage, a hallmark of the Greigii Hybrids, enhances the bright scarlet flowers.

The dwarf species tulip, *Tulipa tarda* or *dasytemon* (photo no. 17) is short-stemmed and multi-flowering, producing as many as four yellow-white flowers on each stem. This is an ideal rock garden tulip.



16



Tulips with a difference

Height, flower size, foliage, time of bloom — all vary remarkably from one class of tulips to another. In recent years the familiar qualities distinguishing one class from another have begun to blur as hybridizing successfully produced outstanding new tulips which are increasingly hard to pigeon-hole. The diversity typical of modern tulips is nowhere more evident than among the species tulips and their hybrids. They are called species tulips because they closely resemble the original species or wild tulips. The photos on these two pages are proof of the wide scope these various tulips offer to home gardeners.

One quality all species tulips and their hybrids share is exceptional vigour. They are easy to grow everywhere. The Fosteriana tulip **Red Emperor** is the prime example of the vigorous adaptability of species tulips to widely differing soils and climates. For years this has been the most popular of all species tulips. Why? Not only because of its

large bright scarlet flowers and attractive foliage, but because of its reliability. **Red Emperor** gives green thumbs to every gardener. Today other spectacular species and their hybrids have begun to challenge **Red Emperor's** standing as the most popular species tulip of modern times. These new hybrids extend the choice of brilliant and large-flowered tulips gardeners can rely upon for consistently vigorous growth and bloom.

The major classes of species tulips are: the Fosterianas (photo no. 15), *tarda* (photo no. 17), Kaufmannianas (photo no. 18) and *praestans*. The outstanding hybrid classes are the Darwin Hybrids and Greigii Hybrids. Darwin Hybrids result from a cross between Fosterianas and Darwins. There are a large number of named varieties (see photo no. 31), all of which bloom in mid-season.

The more recent Greigii Hybrids are crosses between Greigii species tulips and Darwins. One of the noteworthy new varieties is **Red Riding Hood** (photo 16).

Kaufmanniana tulips are also called water-lily tulips. Photo no. 18 shows why. With their pointed petals open wide in sunlight, these tulips when planted in a cluster resemble a floating group of waterlilies. The typically broad Kaufmanniana foliage handsomely frames the flowers on their short stems which rarely exceed eight inches. The earliest tulips to bloom, most Kaufmannianas are white or yellow with red-streaked exteriors and brightly coloured centres. Bulbs are planted four inches deep and four inches apart, either in rock gardens or clustered under shrubs and trees.



The Kaufmanniana Hybrid tulips in photo no. 19 are an example of recent successes in hybridizing. They add a larger range of colours and attractively striped and mottled foliage. To capitalize on their dazzling potential, gardeners should plant these bulbs in clusters of ten to twelve each.

19



The cluster of cyclamineus hybrid narcissi shown here (photo no. 20) is the variety **February Gold**. This type of very early yellow daffodil is distinguished by widely separated, gracefully recurved petals.



Variously coloured large-cupped daffodils (photo no. 21) are uniform yellow or have orange or orange-red cups against white or yellow petals.

20



21



The developing daffodil family

Daffodils, of course, are more than merely lovely yellow flowers. Gardeners the world over value their refined gradations of colour and form. For years only the connoisseur could afford this intriguing diversity, but today the achievements of the Dutch growers have brought an expanding daffodil family within the reach of every gardener. The daffodils shown here, and in photo no. 37, are all now well-established types, readily available at nominal price. They portray some of the exciting possibilities open to gardeners eager to venture into the wider realms of daffodil bloom.

Briefly, daffodils fall into two distinct groups. First there are three classes of tall large flowers; trumpet, large-cupped and short-cupped daffodils. Then there are all the others; doubles, bunch-flowered daffodils with several flowers on a stem, narcissi hybrids with recurved petals, dwarf species daffodils, fragrant jonquils and jonquilla hybrids. The big daffodils are flowers for dominant display anywhere in a garden. The others are better suited to rock gardens, where their detail can be more fully appreciated. Each group repays special consideration in garden application.

22

Yellow trumpet daffodils combine effectively with clusters of red species tulips (photo no. 22). There are also white trumpet daffodils.

Triandrus hybrid narcissi (photo no. 23) are bunch-flowered daffodils blooming in clusters of between two and five flowers on each stem. Round cups, flaring slightly towards the mouth, and widely separated recurved petals are characteristic of these daffodils. The white variety shown here is **Thalia**. 23



Daffodils make good companions

Daffodils begin to bloom with early tulips. The season opens with large trumpet daffodils (photo no. 24) and ends some five or six weeks later with narcissus poeticus (photo no. 25). By wisely selecting from a number of classes, gardeners can enjoy a longer season.

Adaptable daffodil bulbs flourish for years in well-drained garden soil. Because many varieties of daffodils multiply rapidly, they are ideal for naturalizing. Anywhere in the garden bulbs are best set out in random clusters, rather than in formal patterns. The easy grace of daffodils calls for an informal naturalistic setting.

Daffodils are particularly charming when combined with other Spring flowers and flowering shrubs. Depending on type, there are daffodils to bloom with early, mid-season and late-flowering tulips, with hyacinths, blue muscari and scillas and with pansies, primroses and violets.

Bulbs should be planted six inches deep and left undisturbed until blooms become smaller or flowering less prolific. Late Spring, when ripening foliage begins to lose its green colour, usually within five to six weeks after bloom, is the time to lift bulbs and separate daffodil clusters. Leaves should not be cut as long as they are green. They are necessary to produce food for the underground bulbs from which next year's
24 blooms will emerge.



Yellow trumpet daffodils bloom beneath the blossom-laden branches of an ornamental Japanese cherry tree (photo no. 24). The Poet's narcissus or narcissus poeticus (photo no. 25) has a flat yellow cup, thinly edged with an orange-red rim, showing sharply against overlapping white petals. The variety name is **Actaea**. Closely allied are the Poetaz, or bunch-flowered narcissi. Most have yellow or white shallow saucer-like cups and white or yellow petals. Unlike the Poet's narcissus, the bunch-flowered narcissi bloom in clusters of several flowers on each stem, like the triandrus hybrids in photo no. 23.





26

Mid-season tulips (photo no. 26) are available in many exciting richly burnished colours. Interplanted here with blue forget-me-nots is a bronzy orange tulip deepened by a flush of scarlet. Mid-season tulips, ranging in height from twenty to twenty-five inches are ideal in both beds and borders, when massed by individual variety in groups of at least 12 to 15 bulbs.

Tulips galore for long-lasting beauty

Tulips are now available in a bewildering number of varieties. Thinking of tulips in terms of flowering time considerably simplifies the question of choice. They then fall into four main groups: Very Early, Early, Mid-season and Late tulips.

Species tulips bloom very early (see pages 6 and 7). Among familiar garden tulips to follow, the first to bloom are the Single and Double Earlys. They are succeeded in mid-season by Triumph, Darwin Hybrid, Lily-flowered, Double-late (paeony-flowered) and Parrot tulips. Rounding off the season are two classes of tall tulips, the Darwins and Cottage.

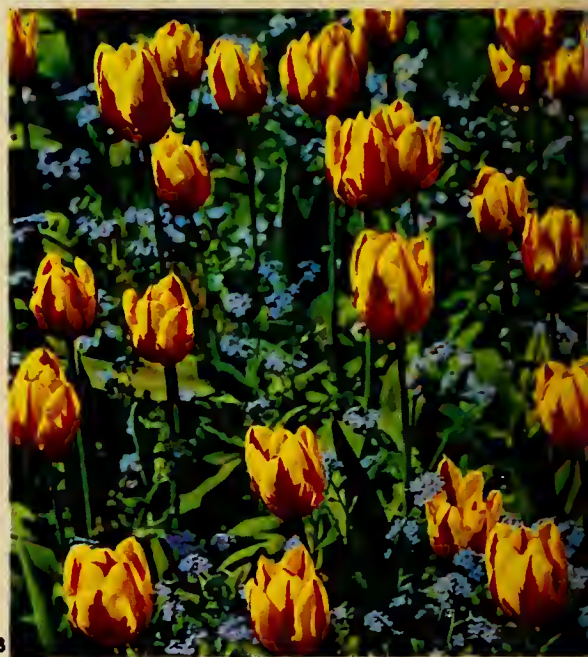
The sequence of bloom is only approximate; some overlapping of bloom is nor-

mal. Gardeners who plant varieties from all four groups will get a continuing sequence of bloom from early to late Spring.

All tulips last longer if grown in partial shade and for tall-stemmed tulips sites not exposed to strong winds are preferable. After tulips have flowered watch for the moment when the first petals begin to drop off. This is the signal to snap off the stems just under the flower head. Tulip leaves as long as they are green should not be cut away after bloom, but allowed to ripen naturally. Interplanting a short second flower like blue forget-me-nots (photo no. 28) handsomely sets off the colours of tulips and helps to mask ripening leaves after bloom.



27



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Yellow Triumph tulips (photo no. 27) rise lyrically out of a sea of blue muscari, in a setting that heightens the effect of each flower.

The Single Early tulip here interplanted with blue forget-me-nots (photo no. 28) is the popular red and yellow variety **Prince Carnival**.

Another Single Early tulip, the variety **General de Wet** (photo no. 29) can also be planted for telling contrast with blue muscari.

Long pointed petals recurving away from a narrow graceful chalice are typical of the Lily-flowered tulips (photo no. 30). The luminous colouring of the yellow variety shown here is characteristic of this class of long-stemmed tulips which is available in a wide range of colours – white, pink, mahogany, violet and red.

Most Darwin Hybrid tulips are scarlet. **Gudoshnik**, the yellow and red variety shown here (photo no. 31), is unusual in colour, but possesses the magnificent large blooms, characteristic of this important new class of Mid-season tulips. Darwin Hybrids have been developed largely within the last twenty years from crosses between Fosteriana tulips and tall Darwins. They have been greeted warmly by gardeners everywhere as a vigorous and noble addition to the aristocratic family of tulips.



of the most popular white hyacinths, not only is an excellent garden variety but one of the easiest to bring into bloom indoors (see page 15).

Red hyacinths (photo no. 33) are planted here with yellow pansies at the top of a low brick wall. In the background, clusters of hyacinths, daffodils and tulips bloom together in an impressive and colourful flower border.



32



Garden combinations

Hyacinths blend well with tulips, daffodils and other Spring flowers and are especially valuable in providing blues to go with red tulips and yellow daffodils. Spring bulb flowers are lavishly rich in blues, a relatively rare colour in garden flowers. But most blue bulb flowers like muscari and scillas are dwarf flowers. It is only the hyacinth that has the height — and necessary stature — to combine with tulips and daffodils as a major flower in a composition.

Blue, of course, is only one hyacinth colour, although the range of blues in itself is large (see photo no. 38). Other hyacinth colours are important too in the creation of interesting, pleasing garden arrangements. The deep rich red and blue hyacinths contrast sharply with yellow and white in both tulips and daffodils. White and pastel hyacinths blend well with red, pink, mauve and orange tulips. White and pale pink hyacinths gleam against evergreens and other dark green foliage.

Hyacinths like other Spring-flowering bulbs are hardy. However, when planted in areas where severe winter frost is common, a three-to-four-inch mulch of straw, leaves or peat is advisable. Light, well-drained soil is best for hyacinth bulbs which should be planted six inches 33 deep and six inches apart.



34



35

Get close to hyacinths

Hyacinths were once primarily planted in geometrically patterned beds and in formal park-like designs. The uniform height and the symmetrical shape of the flower spikes naturally lent themselves to such planting techniques. Today's home gardeners have found more interesting uses for these flowers, new ways of planting that capitalize fully on their characteristics, as the photos on these two pages show. For all the somewhat formal symmetry of its flower spikes, the hyacinth proves equally suitable with tulips and daffodils for naturalistic flower borders and random informal placement under shrubs and evergreens. Even a single hyacinth standing alone can be satisfying in such situations, thanks to the strong shape of its upright flower spike. In general, however, clusters of six and more bulbs are more rewarding to make a focus of interest, either with hyacinths planted for accent (photo no. 33), or as part of a composition with tulips and other Spring flowers (photo no. 35).

Hyacinths also mix well with other hyacinths, either separated by variety into clusters of six and more bulbs each to isolate individual colours, or with one variety planted for major colour and a second scattered at random through the planting as an accent colour.

Symmetry and uniform height often leads to planting hyacinths as edging flowers for a walk or border. This application of the flowers to define a given space is equally suitable for a terrace or any outside recreation-area. Hyacinths are flowers to get close to, both for their heady fragrance and for the texture of the flower spikes with their densely clustered mass of little bells.

Hyacinths yield big dividends when planted close to the house so that their fragrance can be enjoyed when windows are open.

Blue hyacinths against a dark brick wall (photo no. 34) provide the dominant note in this composition employing yellow pansies as companions.

A more formal arrangement (photo no. 35) utilizes carmine-red hyacinths and a cluster of the early-flowering white *Fosteriana* species tulip, **Purissima**. Combinations like this require a sufficiently large number of bulbs of each variety to ensure clear definition of colours and forms. Setting bulbs close together is also important so that each individual cluster is easily seen as one mass of bloom. Bulbs should be no more than six inches apart.

A cluster of pink hyacinths (photo no. 36) loosely grouped around the base of a tree is an arbitrary type of planting testifying to the adaptability of hyacinths to any gardening whim.



36



Daffodil shapes

Here in one arrangement are assembled the major types of daffodils—trumpet, long-cupped, short-cupped, bunch-flowered, double and dwarf daffodils. The photo shows the surprisingly varied range of daffodil colours. Unlike tulips, which offer gardeners a rainbow of colours from pure white to almost black, daffodils have a particular appeal in colour make-up and tone. They range from uniform yellow and pure white through a large number of intermediate varieties of bi-colours. Within one group (for example, the yellow trumpets) variations in form and colour usually are minor enough to permit substitution of one variety for another for nearly identical effect.

37



Hyacinth colours

The range of hyacinth colours available to home gardeners is shown in the photo to the left. Deeper blues and richer reds join the pastel pinks and blues to enlarge the possibilities of attractive combinations with tulips, daffodils and other Spring flowers. In clusters, these strong colours add a new excitement to the impressive effect usually made by the well-defined, highly textured flower spikes. None of these red, deep blue and yellow hyacinths cost more than the familiar and more widely grown white and pastel varieties. All are equally hardy and usually generally available, although any one bulb retailer is unlikely to carry all the varieties shown here.

38

Bulbs in bowls brighten winter days with indoor bloom

Many bulb flowers can be brought into winter bloom indoors weeks before they make their long-awaited appearance in the garden. While not all varieties are suitable, those recommended for the purpose are easy to grow in pots and bowls.

Bulb fibre (a prepared planting medium consisting mainly of peat moss) generally is preferable to soil because gardeners can set bulbs directly into bowls and other ornamental containers. With bulb fibre, there is no need for a drainage hole and no inconvenient drainage to mar table tops and other surfaces.

First, bulb fibre is soaked overnight, squeezed to remove most of the water, and, still damp, put into the container. Next, bulbs are set part way in the fibre and additional fibre firmly pressed round them, leaving only the top of the bulbs exposed. Then the bowls or pots of bulbs are stored in a dark cool frost-free place for approximately two months to develop roots and begin growth. During this time, bulb fibre must be watered regularly to prevent its drying out.

After at least two months flower buds should be an inch or so high. Bowls or pots of bulbs then are brought into a dimly lighted, somewhat warmer room and kept there at temperatures between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit for another two weeks. Buds develop quickly in light and the bowls are soon ready to bring into a normally heated room anywhere in the house for flowering. Flowers last longer if kept at relatively low temperature away from radiators and out of warm direct sunlight.

Consult your dealer about the varieties and types of bulbs which are suitable for indoor growing.



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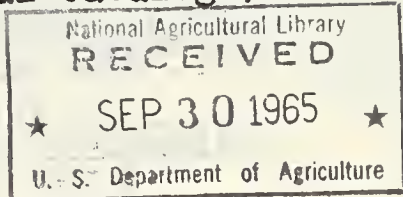
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1683. Yellow. Pkt. 25¢; 1/8 oz. 70¢; 1/4 oz. \$1.10.

1684. Salmon-Rose. Pkt. 25¢; 1/8 oz. 70¢; 1/4 oz. \$1.10.

1685. Maroon. Pkt. 25¢; 1/8 oz. 70¢; 1/4 oz. \$1.10.

1686. White. Pkt. 25¢; 1/8 oz. 70¢; 1/4 oz. \$1.10.

1690. Mixed. Pkt. 20¢; 1/8 oz. 65¢; 1/4 oz. \$1.05.

LARKSPUR (ha)

Giant Imperials. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching.

1714. White King. Glistening white, huge flowers.

1717. Carmine King. Bright carmine.

1719. Lilac King. Rich lilac, fully double, closely spaced florets.

1722. Blue Spire. Handsome, double, deep oxford-blue.

1724. Miss California. Deep salmon-rose.

1720. Imperial Mixed. 1726. BLUE BELL. Clear azure-blue.

Pkt. 20¢; 1/4 oz. 60¢; 1/2 oz. \$1.10; oz. \$1.75.

REGAL LARKSPUR (ha)

Huge spikes of delphinium-like florets. Ideal for florists
 and gardens. Vigorous and early.

1730. Lilac 1732. Dark Blue 1734. Light Rose

1731. Rose 1733. White 1735. Mixed

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PANSIES (ha)

1874. Swiss Giant Alpenglow. Cardinal-red shades. Pkt. 45¢;
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1877. Swiss Giant Lake of Thun. Blue. Pkt. 45¢; 1/16 oz. \$1.05;
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1878. Swiss Giant White. Pure white. Pkt. 45¢; 1/16 oz. \$1.05;
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1879. Swiss Giant Coronation Gold. Clear golden yellow. Pkt. 45¢;
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1880. Swiss Giant Mixed. Wide range of rich colors. Pkt. 40¢;
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1870. Exhibition Mixed. Beautiful, distinct and varied colors. Huge
 flowers. Pkt. 45¢; 1/16 oz. \$1.05; 1/8 oz. \$1.90;
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1860. Maple Leaf Giants Mixed. Large flowers on compact plants with
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1871. Masterpiece. Large, prolific-blooming Pansy. Vivid colors.
 Pkt. 40¢; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.75; oz. \$8.40.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. This helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial statements and provides a clear picture of the organization's financial health.

In addition, the document highlights the need for proper segregation of duties. By assigning different responsibilities to various employees, the risk of fraud and misappropriation of assets is significantly reduced. This practice also promotes efficiency and ensures that all tasks are completed accurately.

It is also stressed that timely payment of liabilities is crucial for maintaining good relationships with creditors and suppliers. Delaying payments can lead to penalties, interest charges, and damage to the organization's credit rating. Therefore, a strict schedule for paying bills should be followed.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that a strong internal control system is the foundation of sound financial management. This system should be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the business environment and to address any emerging risks or opportunities.

By adhering to these principles, organizations can ensure the accuracy and reliability of their financial data, which is essential for making informed decisions and achieving long-term success.

The document also includes a section on the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. Compliance with these standards is not only a legal requirement but also a key factor in building trust with stakeholders.

In conclusion, effective financial management is a complex task that requires a combination of technical skills, ethical judgment, and a commitment to transparency. By following the guidelines outlined in this document, organizations can build a solid financial foundation and position themselves for sustainable growth.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus barbatus) (hb)

2130. Double Mixed. A beautiful range of colors.

Pkt. 20¢; 1/4 oz. 50¢; oz. \$1.50.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS Late or Summer Flowering. (ha)

2350. Spencer Superb Mixture. Pkt. 25¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.40.

CUTHBERTSON SWEET PEAS Spring Flowering

A new intermediate-season type exhibiting stronger heat resistance than Spencer.

2401. Mixed. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.40.

VEGETABLES FOR FALL PLANTING

(All vegetable seeds prepaid at prices quoted. For a more complete and detailed list, consult our general catalog.)

CABBAGE

151. Early Jersey Wakefield. The earliest and most popular variety. Pkt. 20¢; 1/2 oz. 30¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00.

152. Large Charleston Wakefield. A week later and a pound heavier than Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 20¢; 1/2 oz. 30¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00.

153. Late Flat Dutch. Very large flat heads. Pkt. 20¢; 1/2 oz. 30¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00.

166. Ferry's Round Dutch. Best round-heading variety. Pkt. 20¢; 1/2 oz. 30¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00.

170. Chieftain Savoy. Finest-flavored winter type. Pkt. 20¢; 1/2 oz. 30¢; oz. 50¢; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00.

MUSTARD

Keep it growing. Sow 1 ounce per 100 feet; 2 pounds per acre.

484. Broad-leaved. Upright, smooth. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 30¢; 1/4 lb. 55¢; lb. \$1.50.

485. Southern Giant Curled. Upright, ruffled. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 30¢; 1/4 lb. 55¢; lb. \$1.50.

486. Old Fashion. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 30¢; 1/4 lb. 65¢; lb. \$1.75.

488. Tendergreen. Ready in 20 to 30 days. Pkt. 20¢; oz. 30¢; 1/4 lb. 55¢; lb. \$1.50.

TURNIPS

773 Mixed Turnips. One-half 781 and one-half 783.

776. Amber Globe.

778. Cowhorn.

780. Large White Norfolk.

781. Purple-Top White Globe.

783. Seven Top. Popular variety for greens.

Pkt. 15¢; oz. 25¢; 1/4 lb. 45¢; lb. \$1.00.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

(Our plants are grown from virus-free stock. Shipping begins approximately November 1.)

ALBRITTON. Midseason to late. Berries glossy deep red; skin tough; flesh firm. A good yielder and shipper. Since its introduction in 1952 it has been the superior berry for Eastern North Carolina. 25 plants \$2.05; 50 plants \$3.00; 100 plants \$4.50; 200 plants \$7.20; 500 plants \$11.95.

TENNESSEE BEAUTY. Midseason to late. Large, bright red, firm; large green cap; high yielding. Inclined to hollowness, delayed tip ripening and color darkening after picking. Excellent for fresh use and for processing. It is the big money-maker in Western North Carolina. 25 plants \$2.10; 50 plants \$3.10; 100 plants \$4.60; 200 plants \$7.40; 500 plants \$12.30.

PANSY PLANTS

Super Giant Mixed. Often produce flowers double the size of the ordinary varieties. Flowers are borne in profusion on large, vigorous plants supporting long strong stems. Doz. 90¢; 25 plants \$1.60; 50 plants \$2.75; 100 plants \$5.00, postpaid.

Swiss Giant Mixed. Wide range of rich colors, borne on tall stems. Doz. 70¢; 25 plants \$1.15; 50 plants \$1.95; 100 plants \$3.50, postpaid.

WYATT-QUARLES SEED COMPANY
Box 2131
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

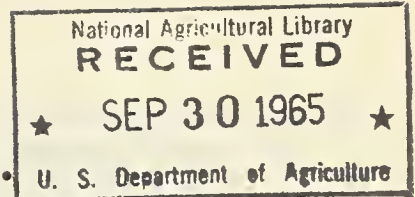


WYATT - QUARLES SEED CO.

P.O. BOX 2131

327 S. WILMINGTON STREET

RALEIGH, N.C.



Every item marked * has been selected in Holland this spring as one of the ten most admired varieties of the year.

The number in front of each type of bulb refers to the bloomingtime of that type of bulb or variety:

1 = March Blooming 2 = March-April Blooming 3 = April-May Blooming 4 = May Blooming.

For the prices of the items featured in this magazine, kindly check the back page of this list. Prices quoted includes postage.

(4) Giant Long Stemmed Darwin-Cottage-Breeder Tulips

For distinctive beauty and attractiveness Cottage-Breeder and Darwin Tulips are unsurpassed. Adapted to many useful purposes with their brilliant colors, their large flowers borne on tall graceful stems, their excellent substance and long-lasting qualities, they create a beautiful picture in any garden.

Letter after variety denotes class of tulip: (C) Cottage, (Br) Breeder, (D) Darwin.

GROUP I ECONOMICAL OLD FAVOURITES 12 for \$ 1.10 25 for \$ 2.00 100 for \$ 7.30

CLARA BUTT, (D) Splendid bedder. Beautiful soft salmon-rose flowers borne on tall stems.

CUM LAUDE, (D) deep campanula-violet large and broad flower somewhat waved at the edge of the petals.

DILLENBURG, (Br) clear glowing orange-terracotta.

ECLIPSE, (D) Large, strikingly attractive deep crimson with blue base. Tall stiff stems.

GOLDEN HARVEST, (C) Large flowers of soft yellow with ivory stamens and of great substance.

MAGIER, (C) milky white with a margin of violet-blue, which spreads over the whole flower as it ages.

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, (C) clear canary-yellow, edged orange-red.

QUEEN OF NIGHT, (D) deep blackish maroon. Large flower on strong stem.

SPRING SONG, (D) bright red with small white base. Excellent bedding tulip.

SCARLETT O'HARA, (D) Brilliant scarlet flower with a lighter shade to the edge.

WHITE LEADER, (D) A remarkable white tulip with white base and anthers and perfectly shaped.

MIXTURE OF ALL COLORS OF THE RAINBOW

Especially attractive where bright showy colors are desired.

12 for \$ 1.05 25 for \$ 1.85
50 for \$ 3.65 100 for \$ 6.95

GROUP II OUR CHOICE OF THE FINE NEWER VARIETIES

12 for \$ 1.40 25 for \$ 2.70 100 for \$ 9.75

AMERICAN FLAG, (D) Deep red with broad white lines, blue base, very attractive variety.

BALALAIKA, (D) Very large well-formed glowing turkish-red flowers, base yellow and black stamens. Highly recommended.

ETOILE DU MIDI, (D) true orange with narrow golden edge. Excellent.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, (D) Very bright vermilion-red, with glistening sheen. The flower is broad and substantial.

GOLDEN NIPHETOS, (D) Gleaming gold with soft yellow center. Large oblong flower with lasting qualities.

HALCRO, (C) Large long shaped flower of carmine-red. Excellent.

INSURPASSABLE, (D) lilac flower on a tall strong stem.

HELEN MADISON, (D) Beautiful rose pink inside

claret, white, base. The flower is carried on a strong stem.

* **MAUREEN**, (C) Marble white oval shaped flower. Large and substantial.

MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS, (C) Clear yellow. The enormous oval shaped flower is carried on a strong stem. A perfect garden tulip.

* **PINK SUPREME**, (D) Bright pink, somewhat lighter to the edges.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, (D) Vivid rosy-pink. An excellent variety for the garden.

QUEEN OF BARTIGONS, (D) The only true salmon tulip. Outstanding in color.

SWEET HARMONY, (D) Lemon-yellow edged ivory-white. Unique color combination.

SNOWPEAK, (D) Very large pure white flower of excellent shape on a tall stiff stem.

THE BISHOP, (D) Clear deep violet-blue. Excellent tulip with great substance.

(3) DARWIN "HYBRID" TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.55 25 for \$ 2.85 100 for \$ 10.20

These outstanding new tulips are the result of a great many years of crossing and selection between the best Darwins and Fosteriana Red Emperor tulips. They are tall and the most perfect, the largest and strongest of all, truly wonderful. A small grouping in the garden will be the talk of the neighbourhood.

- * **DIPLOMATE.** The most brilliant vermilion-scarlet red ever seen. The large, egg-shaped flowers are carried on sturdy stems.

GENERAL EISENHOWER. An exceptional large flower, orange-red in color.

GUDOSHNIK. Sulphur-yellow, spotted salmon-red. An exquisite flower.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY. Opens as a light yellow tulip with a orange undertone and as the flower matures the color changes into a beautiful light orange.

12 for \$ 2.50 25 for \$ 4.50 100 for \$ 16.05

EXTRA EARLY SPECIES OR BOTANICAL TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.60 25 for \$ 2.95 100 for \$ 10.50

Quite different in habit and uses from all other tulips, they are becoming increasingly popular. They are wonderful for grouping in rockgardens and hardy borders, where they come up year after year.

- (3) **TARDA** (Dasystemon). 5". White with large yellow eye. Three to five small flowers on a stem.
- * **FOSTERIANA PRINCEPS.** 8". Llovely orange scarlet (2) flower. Long lasting.
- (2) **FOSTERIANA RED EMPEROR.** 18". The great and famous tulip. Bright vermilion-scarlet flower of remarkable size. This is a must.
- (2) **FOSTERIANA WHITE EMPEROR.** 18". Its white colour shows a touch of very light primrose on the outside petals. It blooms early like the Red Emperor.
- (3) **GREIGII RED RIDING HOOD.** 6". Oriental-red, brownish-purple spreading leaves. The whole plant is as charming as the little girl in the fairy tale.
- (1) **KAUFMANNIANA CEASAR FRANCK.** 8". Bright crimson-scarlet, edged rich yellow. The earliest tulip.
- (1) **KAUFMANNIANA HEART'S DELIGHT.** 8". Carmine-red, edged pale rose. Inside of flower very interesting. Leaves mottled.
- * **KAUFMANNIANA SHAKESPEARE.** 8". Beautiful (1) blending of salmon, apricot and orange, shaded with red inside. Outstanding.

(4) GRACIOUS LILY FLOWERING TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.50 25 for \$ 2.75 100 for \$ 9.75

Elegantly shaped flowers with long pointed and reflexed petals on tall stems. Splendid for groups in borders and very artistic when cut.

- * **CHINA PINK.** A very fine china-doll-pink flower with white base.

GOLDEN DUCHESS. Golden yellow, large flower of great beauty.

RED SHINE. A very large graceful shaped deep red flower on a strong stem.

WHITE TRIUMPHATOR. Beautiful tulip of artistic form, the color is snow-white throughout.

(4) PARROT TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.50 25 for \$ 2.75 100 for \$ 9.75

Extravagant-looking Tulips with toothed feathered and fringed blooms. In bright sunshine they open flat to a fantastic size. They are wonderful cutflowers.

BLUE PARROT. Delightful lilac-blue, very substantial flower on an erect stem.

- * **RED PARROT.** Raspberry-red with a faint blue tone.

TEXAS GOLD. Clear yellow, slightly rimmed bright red.

VAN DYK. Bright rose-pink, large flower, outstanding in colour and form.

WHITE PARROT. Pure white, distinctly marked green.

(3) PEONY TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.50 25 for \$ 2.75 100 for \$ 9.75

Fully double flowers of huge size, on strong erect stems, resembling Peonies in form.

BRILLIANT FIRE. Bright vermilion-red. Excellent.

EROS. Very large flower of clear old rose. This sweet scented tulip is a fine garden variety.

MOUNT TACOMA. The large flower is very much resembling a double white peony.

NIZZA. Soft yellow, strongly flaked with bright red.

**(3) INTERMEDIATE TRIUMPH —
SINGLE EARLY TULIPS**

12 for \$ 1.50 25 for \$ 2.75 100 for \$ 9.75

They are useful for the garden, due to their strong stems and because they fill the gap between the very early and the late tulips. They are also excellent for indoor growing.

ALLROUND. Glowing scarlet. Excellent.

GENERAL DE WET. Fiery orange, stippled scarlet, yellow center.

PRINCE CARNIVAL. Orange-red with yellow stripes and blotches, sweet scented.

- * **SULPHUR GLORY.** One toned chrome-yellow, strong stem.

(4) AMAZING BUNCH FLOWERING TULIPS

12 for \$ 1.50 25 for \$ 2.75 100 for \$ 9.75

This type of tulips produces three and more flowers on each stem. Very unusual and handsome.

GEORGETTE. Fine novelty of clear yellow, edged red, very outstanding.

WALLFLOWER. Dark brownish-red with yellow base.

Narcissi

The flowering season of Narcissi begins extremely early and lasts until quite late. As cutflowers they have few equals. Culture is the easiest possible. Narcissi multiply quite freely and bloom profusely year after year.

(2) DAFFODILS — TRUMPET NARCISSI

12 for \$ 2.60 25 for \$ 4.75 100 for \$ 16.95

BEERSHEBA. The pure white perianth and trumpet are well-proportioned, an elegant flower.

DUTCH MASTER. This flower is golden yellow throughout and has an overlapping perianth and the trumpet is nicely fringed at the mouth.

KING ALFRED. The most popular daffodil on earth. Its golden yellow colour and bold trumpet have made it an universal favourite.

* **MOUNT HOOD.** Ivory-white perianth with large creamy-white trumpet, heavily flanged and imbricated at the mouth.

PINK HORIZON. Pure white well-formed perianth, the trumpet shaped cup is of a delicate lilac-rose.

PRESIDENT LEBRUN. Deep yellow trumpet with pure white perianth. Excellent.

UNSURPASSABLE. Definitely a show flower, extremely large, golden-yellow throughout.

(2) LARGE CUPPED NARCISSI

12 for \$ 2.00 25 for \$ 3.65 100 for \$ 12.95

CARLTON. Broad overlapping flat perianth with a large expanded cup. The whole flower is of a uniform yellow. Very free flowering and a rapid grower.

DELIBES. Yellow perianth with a soft orange cup. Long Lasting.

DUKE OF WINDSOR. Thick pure white segments, with a broad beautifully ruffled orange-red cup.

ICELAND. Pure white perianth with a large apricot-yellow cup. A very charming and breathtaking variety.

RED MARLEY. Golden yellow perianth with a large heavily fringed trumpet shaped crown, which is orange-red and does not fade.

SPRING BRIDE. Star shaped ivory-white perianth with a clear orange frilled crown.

(3) SMALL CUPPED NARCISSI

12 for \$ 1.85 25 for \$ 3.35 100 for \$ 11.95

ACTAEA. Broad snow-white perianth of solid texture, petals well-overlapped, canary-yellow cup, red edged. Excellent for naturalizing.

POMONA. Pure white perianth, sulphur-yellow cup with red margin and green center.

SPECIE — ROCKGARDEN NARCISSI

(2) **BULBOCODIUM.** The Hoop Petticoat Daffodil. Unusual flowers having rich golden yellow trumpets of hoop petticoat form and rush like foliage.

12 for \$ 1.10 25 for \$ 1.80 100 for \$ 6.75

(1) **FEBRUARY GOLD.** A golden yellow miniature trumpet with reflexing petals.

12 for \$ 2.25 25 for \$ 3.95 100 for \$ 14.95

(4) **JONQUIL SIMPLEX.** The true single sweet Jonquil. Dainty heads of small rich yellow fragrant flowers. Rush-like foliage.

12 for \$ 0.95 25 for \$ 1.85 100 for \$ 6.95

(3) **TRIANDRUS LIBERTY BELLS.** Cluster flowering, pendant, deep lemon-yellow flowers with all the excellent qualities of the Triandrus Hybrids.

12 for \$ 1.85 25 for \$ 3.40 100 for \$ 12.15

(4) **TRIANDRUS SILVER CHIMES.** The four to six nodding flowers have pure white perianths and pale primrose cups. Very attractive.

12 for \$ 1.95 25 for \$ 3.50 100 for \$ 12.45

(3) **TRIANDRUS THALIA.** Three to four pure white flowers on one stem, highly recommended.

12 for \$ 1.85 25 for \$ 3.35 100 for \$ 11.95

(2) DOUBLE NARCISSI

12 for \$ 2.05 25 for \$ 3.70 100 for \$ 13.20

MARY COPLAND. Outer petals are creamy-white and the center interspersed with orange-red. Strong stem.

TEXAS. Very large full double flower of golden yellow interspersed with brilliant orange. Tall strong stem.

(3) POETAZ NARCISSI

12 for \$ 1.85 25 for \$ 3.35 100 for \$ 11.95

CHEERFULNESS. A very showy and decorative variety with two or three blooms on a strong stem, white perianth and a full double creamy-white center.

GERANIUM. Excellent, perianth pure white and a flat cup of an intense orange-scarlet. There are four or more flowers on a strong stem.

YELLOW CHEERFULNESS. Yellow sport of the regular Cheerfulness with all its good qualities.

NARCISSI FOR INDOOR CULTURE

12 for \$ 1.95

Imported from France.

25 for \$ 3.50

100 for \$ 12.45

PAPERWHITE NARCISSI. The best known and loved and easiest to grow of all bulbous flowers for indoor culture. A cluster of white flowers on each stem.

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR. The same as the Paperwhites, except the perianth is golden yellow and the tiny cup of an orange-yellow.

Naturalizing Narcissi and Daffodil Mixture

This mixture is made by our Dutch grower. It includes a wide range of varieties in varied sizes, shapes, types and colours, all especially adapted for planting in woodlands and places where mass flowering is desired.

12 for \$ 1.60	25 for \$ 2.95	50 for \$ 5.70	100 for \$ 10.75
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(2) HYACINTHS

For fragrance and beauty.
(The queen of the spring flowers)

Exhibition size (18/19 cm)
12 for \$ 3.20 25 for \$ 5.80 100 for \$ 20.70

Extra bedding size (15/16 cm)
12 for \$ 1.95 25 for \$ 3.65 100 for \$ 12.95

Hyacinths never fail to catch the admiration and affection of flower lovers. With their wide range of colors, their earliness, uniformity in height and fragrance, hyacinths will fill your expectations of spring for many years to come.

- CITY OF HAARLEM.** Pale yellow, large spike.
- JAN BOS.** Carmine-red, tinted scarlet, lighter center. Early.
- L'INNOCENCE.** Pure white, large bells, also excellent for forcing.
- * **OSTARA.** Deep blue, large truss, excellent forcer.
- PERLE BRILLIANT.** Fine light blue, large broad spike.
- PINK PEARL.** Pink, very early, excellent forcer.
- PRINCESS IRENE,** rose-pink.

(4) FANCY DUTCH IRIS

12 for \$ 0.90 25 for \$ 1.65 100 for \$ 5.95

Once established, these Irises increase rapidly. Practically unsurpassed as cutflowers, lasting for a long time. Also called "A poor man's orchid".

- ANGEL'S WINGS.** White, deep yellow falls, orange blotch.
- BLUE CHAMPION.** Porcelain blue, yellow blotch.
- GOLDEN HARVEST.** Yellow.
- KING MAUVE.** Violet-mauve, with clear mauve blotch.
- LE MOGOL.** Mahogany-bronze, yellow blotch.
- PROFESSOR BLAAUW.** Deep velvety blue, large flowers.
- SUNSHINE,** bright yellow, with orange falls.
- WEDGEWOOD.** Light blue, earliest for forcing.
- WHITE EXCELSIOR.** Pure white.

MIXTURE OF DUTCH IRIS

12 for \$ 0.70 25 for \$ 1.25 100 for \$ 4.50

(1) CROCUS

12 for \$ 0.70 25 for \$ 1.35 100 for \$ 4.75

The most cheerful spring flower for beds, borders and in lawns or woodlands.

- LITTLE DORRIT.** Amethyst-blue with silvery sheen, one of our finest crocus.
- PETER PAN.** Pure white, orange stigmata.
- PICKWICK.** Silvery-lilac with dark lilac stripes. A distinct combination of colors.
- PURPUREA GRANDIFLORA.** Purple, excellent for forcing.
- YELLOW MAMMOUTH.** Golden yellow.

CROCUS MIXTURE, of all above mentioned colors.

12 for \$ 0.60 25 for \$ 1.25 100 for \$ 4.25

PEONIES

Healthy, vigorous, northern-grown, 3 to 5-eye divisions, individually wrapped and labeled, with cultural directions.

- SARAH BERNHARDT.** Dark pure pink, edged a trifle lighter; very large. Midseason to late.
 - FESTIVA MAXIMA.** Pure white flecked with carmine; enormous, full double flower. Early.
 - FELIX CROUSSE.** A fine all-round red for cut flowers. Available in quantity. Rich ruby-red.
 - PRIMEVERE.** The nearest to yellow. Anemone type; large canary-yellow center, blush-white outer petals. Early midseason.
- Each \$ 1.00 3 for \$ 2.85 6 for \$ 5.40 12 for \$ 10.20, postpaid.

The pretty little things

Plant little groups of these all over the garden. They are quite hardy and will come back year after year.

	Per 12	25	100
(3) ANEMONES. Bright, long lasting flowers, especially desirable for cutting.	0.70	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE LORD LIEUTENANT. Semi-double, violet blue	0.70	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE MOUNT EVEREST. Semi-double, white	0.70	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE THE ADMIRAL. Semi-double, rose-violet	0.70	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE THE GOVERNOR. Semi-double, brilliant-red	0.70	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE ST. BRIGID. Double flowers, mixture of all colors	0.70	1.10	3.95

(3) ANEMONE DE CAEN. Single a mixture of all colors	0.60	1.10	3.95
(3) ANEMONE BLANDA. Blue, very early	0.75	1.40	5.10
(1) CHIONODOXA LUCILLIAE. (Glory of the Snow) 5". Sky-blue with a white center. Very early. Once established, they become increasingly beautiful for years	0.45	0.80	2.85
(1) CROCUS CREAM BEAUTY. Producing very early an abundance of creamy flowers with deep orange stigmata's low growing	0.60	1.10	3.95
(1) ERANTHIS (Winter Aconite) 3". Golden yellow, very early, very free flowering	0.60	1.10	3.95
(3) FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS (Guinea Hen Flower) 12". Reddish, brown and purple bell-shaped flowers. Checkered and interesting	0.60	1.10	3.95
(1) GALANTHUS (Snowdrops) 4". Lovely white, nodding blooms. The earliest of the spring heralds; their persistency is noteworthy and they will thrive anywhere	0.60	1.10	3.95
(1) IRIS SPECIE DANFORDIAE. Bright yellow, 6"	0.80	1.50	5.40
(1) IRIS SPECIE RETICULATA 6". Violet-blue, sweet scented	0.80	1.50	5.40
(4) IXIA MIXTURE. These little bulbs are mostly used for cutflowers, 18". A wide array of colour. They prefer sunny area's	0.30	0.55	1.95
(3) LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM (Snowflake). Produces clusters of white bell-shaped flowers with green tips. They prefer a shaded location	0.80	1.45	5.25
(2) MUSCARI HEAVENLY BLUE (Grape Hyacinths) 5". Charming spikes of clear blue flowers	0.60	1.10	3.95
(2) MUSCARI ALBA (White Grape Hyacinths) 5". Somewhat smaller than the blue one but just as attractive	0.60	1.10	3.95
(2) PUSCHKINIA LIBANOTICA (Striped Squill) 6". Lavender-blue	0.60	1.10	3.95
(4) RANUNCULUS. Peony Flowering Mixture. The only type that is really suitable for the garden. Excellent brilliant colour mixture of large well-filled double flowers. ...	0.80	1.45	5.25
(4) SCILLA CAMPANULATA 15" (Wood Hyacinths or Blue Bells). In white, pink or blue and mixed. Very Long lasting and exceptional suitable for naturalizing and will thrive anywhere	0.65	1.20	4.35
(3) SCILLA SIBERICA SPRING BEAUTY 5" (Siberian Squill). Producing fragrant drooping bell like flowers. Delphinium blue, very attractive. They prefer a sunny location	0.75	1.40	5.10

Lilies - stately - exotic - beautiful - fragrant

REGALE. The well-known Regale Lily. This is one of the most beautiful and one of the hardiest lilies in cultivation. Flowers are flushed with yellow at center shading to white at the outer edges, on the outside they are marked with reddish shadings on the ribs. Grows from 4 to 6 feet tall.

3 for \$ 1.80 12 for \$ 6.50 25 for \$ 12.50

LILIUM CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). These emblems of heavenly purity are among the best known and most popular of all garden Lilies. Hardy and one of the easiest in culture, enduring sun and shade. Pure white flowers borne 8 to 12 on a 3 to 4 feet stem, are delightfully fragrant. Bloom in June.

3 for \$ 1.35 12 for \$ 4.50 25 for \$ 8.30

Amaryllis

Dutch Hybrids for indoor growing; available in red, pure white and pink. If ordered immediately you could have them in bloom by Christmas. Special planting instructions come with each bulb. The 3 to 5 lily-like flowers are huge and of a striking colour produced on a heavy stem.

Per bulb \$ 0.85 3 for \$ 2.40

French Roman Hyacinths

These small Hyacinths differ from the large spike varieties in that they produce numerous spikes of scattered flowers. Their delightful fragrance and graceful habit makes them ideal for gardens, for indoor culture in pots or bulb fiber and for cutting. The white is especially fine for indoor use.

Pink per 12 \$ 2.45	per 25 \$ 4.45	per 100 \$ 15.95
White —	— \$ 5.30	— \$ 19.65
Blue —	—	—

Autumn Flowering Crocus Medius

Flowers are of a light violet with bright orange anthers. Very attractive in the garden, especially since blooming occurs in the fall. The number of flowers produced by this small bulb is amazing. Can also easily be grown indoors.

12 for \$ 0.70 25 for \$ 1.35 100 for \$ 4.75

(2) Fritillaria Imperialis "Crown Imperial"

This large bulb produces thick clusters of orange flowers, suspended under a tuft of green leaves on stout stems standing three feet high. Planted in a group of 3 or 5 will give you a very impressive and attractive spot in your garden.

1 for \$ 0.98 3 for \$ 2.80 12 for \$ 10.80

Varieties featured in this magazin

		Per 12	25	100
Cover	Darwin Tulip BALALAIKA , very large well-formed glowing turkish-red flower, base yellow and black stamens, highly recommended	1.40	2.70	9.75
Photograph	1. CROCUS MIXED	0.60	1.25	4.25
	2. CROCUS PICKWICK , silvery-lilac with dark lilac stripes	0.70	1.35	4.75
	3. CROCUS MIXED	0.60	1.25	4.25
	4. Specie Crocus Chrysanthus CREAM BEAUTY , producing very early an abundance of creamy flowers with deep orange stigmata's. Low growing.	0.60	1.10	3.95
	5. GALANTHUS (Snowdrops), lovely white, nodding blooms	0.60	1.10	3.95
	6. ERANTHIS (Winter Aconite), golden yellow	0.60	1.10	3.95
	7. PUSCHKINIA (Striped Squill), lavender-blue	0.60	1.10	3.95
	8. Specie Iris DANFORDIAE , bright yellow, and RETICULATA , violet-blue, sweet scented	0.80	1.50	5.40
	9. CHIONODOXA (Glory of the Snow), sky-blue with a white center	0.45	0.80	2.85
	10. MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinths), heavenly blue	0.60	1.10	3.95
	11. SCILLA SIBERICA (Siberian Squill), Delphinium-blue	0.75	1.40	5.10
	12. ANEMONE BLANDA , blue	0.75	1.40	5.10
	13. FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS MIXED (Guinea Hen Flower), reddish brown and purple bell-shaped flowers	0.60	1.10	3.95
	14. FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS (Crown Imperial), orange. \$ 0.98, 3 for \$ 2.80	10.80		
	15. Fosteriana Tulip PRINCEPS , lovely orange-scarlet flowers 8"	1.60	2.95	10.50
	16. Greigii Hybrid RED RIDING HOOD , oriental-red, brownish-purple spreading leaves, 6"	1.60	2.95	10.50
	17. Tulipa TARDA (Dasystemon), 5", white with large yellow eye, three to five small flowers on a stem	1.60	2.95	10.50
	18. Kaufmanniana Tulip HEART'S DELIGHT , 8", carmine-red edged pale rose	1.60	2.95	10.50
	19. Kaufmanniana Tulip CEASAR FRANCK , 8", bright crimson-scarlet, edged rich yellow. The earliest tulip	1.60	2.95	10.50
	20. Cyclamineus Narcissi FEBRUARY GOLD , a golden yellow miniature trumpet with reflexing petals	2.25	3.95	14.95
	21. Large Cupped Narcissi DELIBES , yellow perianth with a soft orange cup, long lasting	2.00	3.65	12.95
	22. Daffodil UNSURPASSABLE , golden yellow with Fosteriana Tulip PRINCEPS , lovely orange-scarlet flower, 8"	2.60	4.75	16.95
	23. Triandrus Narcissi THALIA , three to four pure white flowers on a stem	1.60	2.95	10.50
	24. Daffodil UNSURPASSABLE , golden yellow	1.85	3.35	11.95
	25. Poeticus Narcissi ACTAEA , broad snow-white perianth of solid texture, petals well-overlapped, canary-yellow cup, red edged. Excellent for naturalizing	2.60	4.75	16.95
	26. Breeder Tulip ETOILE DU MIDI , true orange with narrow golden edge	1.85	3.35	11.95
	27. Triumph Tulip SULPHUR GLORY , one toned chrome-yellow, strong stem	1.40	2.70	9.75
	28. Single Early Tulip PRINCE CARNIVAL , orange-red with yellow stripes and blotches, sweet scented	1.50	2.75	9.75
	29. Single Early Tulip GENERAL DE WET , fiery orange, stippled scarlet, yellow center, together with	1.50	2.75	9.75
	MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinths), heavenly blue	0.60	1.10	3.95
	30. Lily Flowering Tulip GOLDEN DUCHESS , golden yellow	1.50	2.75	9.75
	31. Darwin Hybrid GUDOSHNIK , sulphur-yellow, spotted salmon-red	1.55	2.85	10.20
	32. Hyacinth L'INNOCENCE , pure white, large bells	1.95	3.65	12.95
	33. Hyacinth JAN BOS , carmine-red, tinted scarlet, lighter center	1.95	3.65	12.95
	34. Hyacinth PERLE BRILLIANT , fine light blue, large broad spike	1.95	3.65	12.95
	35. Fosteriana Tulip WHITE EMPEROR , 18", white with a very light primrose on the outside petals with Hyacinth JAN BOS , carmine-red, tinted scarlet lighter center	1.60	2.95	10.50
	36. Hyacinth PRINCESS IRENE , rose-pink	1.95	3.65	12.95
	37. DAFFODIL AND NARCISSI MIXTURE , for naturalizing. Every 50 bulbs will give at least seventy-five flowers	1.60	2.95	10.75
	38. Hyacinths MIXTURE , will give an exciting effect	1.95	3.65	12.95
	39. Hyacinth PRINCESS IRENE , rose-pink and Hyacinth L'INNOCENCE , pure white with Single Early Tulip GENERAL DE WET , fiery orange, stippled scarlet, yellow center	1.95	3.65	12.95
	40. Triumph Tulip SULPHUR GLORY , one toned chrome-yellow with Triumph Tulip ALLROUND , glowing scarlet	1.50	2.75	9.75
Backcover	PEACOCK TULIPS MIXED , long lasting, combined	1.50	2.75	9.75
	with Daffodil UNSURPASSABLE , golden yellow	2.60	4.75	16.95



**Your Garden
Next Spring**