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## Hardy Herbaceous Plants <br> 

Bobbink\&Atkins


Putherford New Jersey

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ORDER EARLY. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are received early. Please write orders on Order Sheets accompanying catalogue.

IMPORTANT. Please advise, when ordering, if you wish goods shipped by express or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, State, and Number of Street, as plainly as possible; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Rutherford, N. J. Packing is charged at cost. Postage will be charged at the rate of $10 \%$ on the amount of the bill for packages forwarded by Parcel Post. This catalogue cancels all sales conditions and prices quoted in previous catalogues.

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an open account.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. While we exercise the greatest care to have our nursery products all genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, or guarantee them to live and grow or give specific results. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods. No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after the receipt of the stock.

COMPLAINTS. All errors and omissions in the execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted, if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

HEAD GARDENERS AND ASSISTANTS. We have a list of competent applicants awaiting engagements. We shall be glad to furnish these names to those requiring the services of trained Horticulturists.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 8 miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. All busses leaving the West 42d Street Ferry, New York City, with Paterson as their destination, pass our Nursery on Paterson Avenue, East Rutherford. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hi'l the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal-trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our Office and Nurseries.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are admirably located to ship to all parts of the country, being only 8 miles from New York City. We can ship by express and freight via Erie Railroad from Rutherford, express or freight via D., L. \& W. R. R. from Passaic, and by Carlton Hill Express Co., which connects with all railroad companies, boat and railroad lines leaving New York City and Newark. We advise large orders to be shipped in car-lots from Rutherford, as little or no delay occurs in shipping this way.

AUTO TRUCK DELIVERY. We are in a position to make deliveries by auto truck to points within 75 miles of Rutherford, N. J. Charges are made according to the size of truck required and the distance. The advantages of truck delivery are many; the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is eliminated; the stock is delivered in a much better condition than if packed in cases; and, above all, the goods are landed on the grounds within a short time after being dug. It is the most satisfactory and economical method of transportation providing the order is of sufficient size.

TRANSPORTATION RULES. Our products are shipped and travel at the purchaser's risk. We do not guarantee safe delivery. Our responsibility ceases when we make delivery to the transportation company or on the grounds of the purchaser. The ownership of all goods sold by us passes to the purchaser on delivery by us to the carrier, and the issuing of a receipt by the carrier ends our responsibility. Any claims for damage should be made promptly to the agent at the point of delivery.

Trusting again to be favored with your patronage and promising our best efforts to give satisfaction, we are,

Yours respectfully,
BOBBINK \& ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.

# HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS 



Bobbink $\mathcal{E}$ Atkins RUTHERFORD • NEW JERSEY

Planting. Many flower-lovers make the mistake of planting too great a variety instead of using at least five or more plants of each variety, assuring not only a mass effect but also a continuation of flowers.

Planting can be done in either spring or fall. There are, however, a few varieties which are more successfully transplanted in spring only. Should any of these varieties appear on your fall order, we will then reserve these for delivery in spring, unless otherwise instructed.

Care. Very little care, if any, is needed. A fairly good soil should be seiected, to begin with, with occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, the cutting down and cleaning out of the old dead tops and leaves during the summer months. A slight covering with leaves, weighed down by lath or branches, is sufficient winter protection. Avoid covering with manure unless the ground is frozen. Watering the plants thoroughly after planting and during dry spells is often forgotten, but is most essential.

Besides the height and color given in this catalogue, we have added, in the back, an alphabetical index, including the flowering period, approximate height, and color of each variety, which will enable our customers to select their required number of plants at a glance.

In ordering, care should be taken to select a collection of varieties that will furnish a continuance of bloom the entire season, or for what period the flowers are wanted. Annuals can be planted among the herbaceous plants, especially in smaller borders, improving these considerably besides giving an abundance of bloom during the hottest days of the season, when perennials are in their resting period. We have printed in back of this catalogue a list of the most suitable varieties.

We solicit inquiries from persons laying out gardens of any size; estimates will be furnished for any quantities desired. Our stock of Herbaceous Plants is extensive and complete.

## Start Your Flower Garden with Our Special Selection of 100 Choice Perennials, $\$ 15.00$

There is no one, without doubt, in this wide world who, at some time in his or her life, has not wished for a flower garden. Our special offer above affords an opportunity for every lover of flowers to have a small
 garden or the start of a larger one.
The little sketch shows how to proceed with the layout and placement of the twelve varieties of perennials in our offer, the taller growing ones being placed in the rear, the mediums in the center, and the low growing ones in the front, as shown by the numbers $1,2,3$, etc., each of which refers to one of the twelve varieties. These plants should be planted approximately a foot apart. Good garden soil should be used, the whole bed being well spaded before planting.
No. Plants $\mid$ No. Plants

1. 8 Achillea, Boule de Neige. 2 ft .
2. 8 Phlox, Rynstroom. 2 to 3 ft .
3. 10 Hollyhock, Mixed. 4 to 5 ft .
4. 8 Phlox, Thor. 2 to 3 ft .
5. 8 Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. 2 to 3 ft .
6. 8 Campanula trachelium. 2 to 3 ft .
7. 10 Coreopsis lanceolata. 2 ft .
8. 8 Eupatorium cœlestinum. 2 ft .
9. 8 Gaillardia grandiflora. 1 to 2 ft .
10. 8 Pyrethrum roseum. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
11. 8 Dianthus barbatus. 2 ft .
12. 8 Aquilegia nivea grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft .

This SPECIAL Selection of 100 Perennial Plants for $\$ 15.00$

## Collection of 100 Choice Rock Plants

5 of each variety, $\$ 15.00$

Ajuga reptans atropurpurea
Alyssum saxatile compactum Antennaria candida
Arabis alpina
Campanula carpatica
Campanula carpatica alba
Crucianella stylosa

[^0]Polemonium reptans Primula Bulleyana<br>Primula suaveolens Sedum sarmentosum Sempervivum arachnoideum Veronica rupestris Trehani

## Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

All Herbaceous Perentials, except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100. Five plants at the 10 rate, and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety
Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are potted plants
*ACANTHUS mollis. Bear's Breech. Shapely foliage and showy purple flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-mollis latifolius. Large attractive foliage. Flow-er-spikes over I foot long, purple and white. Needs protection in winter against stagnant moisture. 3 ft . Sept., Oct. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .

ACHILLEA filipendulina. Fern-leaved Yarrow; Milfoil. A showy variety with dense heads of yellow flowers. 3 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10.
*-Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads. Good for cutting. 2 ft . June-Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per io, $\$ 15$ per ioo. See illustration on page 6.
*-, Parker's Variety. Tall-growing plant, with rainbow formed, clear yellow flower-heads. Very fine for cutting. $2^{1 / 2}$ to 3 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ per 10.
*-Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Ball of Snow. An improvement on The Pearl, with fuller and more perfect flowers that are excellent for cutting. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per 100.
-Ptarmica, Perry's White. Fine; grows $21 / 2$ feet high covered with a mass of white flowers in June and July. Fine cut-flower.
*-Ptarmica, The Pearl. The double pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. Good cut-flower variety. 2 ft . June-Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for Io, \$I5 per ioo.
*-tomentosa. Wooly Yarrow. Bright yellow flowers; excellent for rockeries. I ft. June.
ACONITUM californicum. Monkshood. Decorative plants with beautiful flower-spikes showing their full beauty if left in same place for years in succession. Deep blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Autumn.
-Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.
-Napellus. True Monkshood. Early, bright blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . June, July.
-Napellus bicolor. This variety produces fine branching spikes, with delicate blue partly white flowers. 3 ft . July.
-Præcox. Deep blue flowers; rare and choice; very early flowering. 3 ft . July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-Sparks' Variety. A tall variety, with branching spikes of blue flowers. The darkest Aconitum, and has a long flowering period. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug.
-Stoerkianum. Violet; leaves very much cut. July-Sept.
-Wilsonii. A tall variety from China, with violetblue flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Sept. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
All Aconitums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100 except where noted
ACT®A spicata. Baneberry. White. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white berries late in the fall. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-rubra. Flowers white; berries bright red. A very showy variety. Actæas love shady places. II/2 ft. May, June.
ADONIS amurensis fl.-pl. Double; yellow. Flowers about fourteen days later than A. amurensis Ift. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-vernalis. Early Spring Adonis. Single light yellow. April, May. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.

* $E$ GOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. A rapid grower; fine for borders or beds and covering barren places. I ft. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$_{15}$ per 100.
*ETHIONEMA coridifolium. Resembles the iberis in growth, with clusters of rosy lilac flowers. Requires light cover in winter and protection against moisture. I ft. June.
*-grandiflorum. Hard-wooded and shrubby; dense spikes of rose-colored flowers. I ft. May, June.
*-persicum. Stout, erect, shrubby, dwarf-growing; deep rose flowers. I ft. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Mullein Pink. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$_{\text {I }}$ per ioo.
*-coronaria alba. A white form of the above.
*AJUGA genevensis. Geneva Bugle. An interesting rock-garden or border plant, creeping by stolons. Deep blue flowers. 6 in. May, June.
*-Brockbanki. Dark blue flowers. 6 in. May, June.
*-reptans. Bugle. Blue flowers; compact growth. 6 in. May, June.
*-reptans atropurpurea. Blue flowers; bronze foliage; compact growth. 6 in. May, June.
*-reptans multicoloris. Blue flowers. Foliage prettily spotted and variegated


Aconitum


Achillea Millefolium roseum. See page 5
ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug.

- Double. Carmine-Rose, Crimson, Light Yellow, Rose-Salmon, Sulphur-Yellow, and White. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
——Single. Assorted colors only. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, \$15 per ioo.
-Alleghany Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
*ALYSSUM argenteum. Yellow flowers in clustered heads. Leaves silvery underneath. Blooms all summer, starting later than saxatile. 15 in. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
*-rostratum. Beaked Madwort. A good rock-plant, with heads of yellow flowers. I ft. June-Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
*-saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft. Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring; excellent for rockery. Very attractive and showy. Ift. April, May. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$$ I $_{5}$ per ioo.
AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. A strong, shrub-like plant, with spikes of delicate blue flowers. 2 ft . May, June. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
*ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Alkanet. A great improvement on the type, with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . If not allowed to go to seed, will bloom continuously from June-Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 20$ per 100.
*-italica, Opal. New. Pale blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . May-July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1o, $\$ 20$ per 100.
*-italica, Pride of Dover. The finest heavenly blue color. 3 to 5 ft . June-Sept. 50c. ea., $\$ 4.50$ for io.
*-myosotidiflora. New. Produces graceful panicles of bright blue flowers resembling the forget-menot. April, May. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
*ANDROSACE lanuginosa. Rock Jasmine. Gray silky foliage; flowers rose, with yellow eyes. 6 in. April, May. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*ANEMONE. Windflower. Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn flowering plants, requiring a light protection of leaves in the winter. Besides being exceedingly useful for the hardy border and for front planting of shrubbery, in a semi-shaded position, they are also adapted for naturalizing in the open woods and fine for cutting and decorating purposes. 2 to 3 ft . Sept., Oct.

All Anemones, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10, $\$ 18$ per 100
*-hupehensis. A new species from central China resembling a miniature Anemone japonica in growth, with pale mauve-colored flowers which appear in early August and continue to late fall. I ft . See illustration.
*-japonica alba. Pure white, showing yellow anthers.
*-japonica, Coupe d'Argent. White.
*-japonica, Geante Blanche. New. Double; silvery white. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10, $\$ 35$ per 100 .
*-japonica, Loreley. Cup-shaped silvery pink flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io. See illustration.
*-japonica, Louise Uhink. New. Strong-growing novelty with healthy foliage and large, full, pure white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Sept. to late fall. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 . See illustration.
*-japonica, Max Vogel. New. Large, semi-double,


ANEMONE JAPONICA

| Hupehensis | Whirlwind |
| :--- | :--- |
| Louise Uhink | Loreley |
| Mount Rose |  |

*Anemone japonica, Mignon. New. Large, hardly semi-double, flowers of pale pink, petals of pleasing shape, waved and wrinkled. 5oc. ea., $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-japonica, Mount Rose. One of the finest freeflowering, double pink Anemones; deeper than Loreley. See illustration on page 6.
*-japonica, Prince Henry. A dwarf dark red variety An improvement on Rubra.
*-japonica, Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.
*-japonica, Richard Arends. New. Large; double; white, tinted pink. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-japonica, Rosace. New. Large, milky white flowers with imbricated petals and perfect form. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double; white. See illustration on page 6.
*-Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Well adapted for rockwork or border, flowers varying from lilac to purple. Ift. April, May.
*-Pulsatilla alba. A pure white form of above. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*-Pulsatilla rubra. A beautiful dark red variety.
*-sylvestris. Snowdrop Windflower. Large, sweetscented, white flowers, tinged lavender. I to $1 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ ft. April, May.
*-vitifolia tomentosa. A striking new variety with tall flower-stalks; pinkish blue inside, satiny rose reverse side. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

A COLLECTION of 18 varieties, $\$ 6.50$
*ANTENNARIA tomentosum (candida). Cat's Ear. An alpine plant of spreading habit growing 3 to 6 inches high, with silvery white foliage and white flowers. Does well in poor dry soil in sunny position. A useful and attractive plant for rockery, bedding, and edging. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, $\$$ I8 per ioo.
*ANTHEMIS montana. Marguerite. Flowers creamy white. 2 ft . June-Oct. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .
-tinctoria. Golden Marguerite. Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. A very popular sort and largely planted. 2 ft . June-Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for io, Si5 per ioo.
*ANTHERICUM (Paradisea) Liliastrum major. St. Bruno's Lily. Flowers white, with narrow, grasslike foliage. Charming in the border and rockery; also good for cutting. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 25$ per 100 .


Anthericum Liliastrum major


Mixed Long-Spurred Hybrid Aquilegia
ANTWERPIA. See Erigeron.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Showy perennials, with delicate colored flowers; excellent plants for the border, rockery, and for cut flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
All Aquilegias 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
-cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers. $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
-canadensis. American Columbine. A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers.
-chrysantha. Golden Spurred Columbine. Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. Very showy flowers. A fine variety. 2 to 3 in . across.
-Haylodgensis Hybrids. Splendid colors.
-Helenæ. Strong growers. Large, pure blue flowers with pure white inner petals. I ft. May-July.
-Long-spurred Hybrids. We have a magnificent strain of these choice Columbines in many new and beautiful shades, assorted colors only. See illustration.
-Skinneri. Mexican Columbine. Greenish yellow with long red spurs.
-vulgaris nivea grandiflora. Compact habit, with an abundance of large white flowers.
-Double, Assorted. All colors mixed. Fine hybrids *ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. Adapted for rockgardens and borders; pure white flowers. 5 in . April, May. 25 cts. each, $\$_{2}$ for $10, \$_{15}$ per 100.
*-alpina fl.-pl. A double form of the preceding. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Great Bearberry An attractive little trailing evergreen plant, with pretty deep green leaves. The flowers are small, white, tinged with red, followed by a rather large, red berry. Fine for sandy places and in the shade. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , $\$ 35$ per 100 .

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety
*ARENARIA balearica. Corsican Sandwort. Very dwarf-growing plants forming dense carpets I inch high, with mostly white flowers. Useful for dry walls and in the rockery. Blooms nearly all summer. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, $\$ 18$ per 100.
*-montana. Mountain Sandwort. A good rockplant, with white flowers. 4 in . April, May. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, \$18 per ioo.
*-verna cæspitosa. Moss Sandwort. Compact. leafy form, making dense moss-like masses. All summer. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, $\$ 18$ per ioo. ARIS®MA triphyllum. Indian Turnip. Interesting native plant, having showy red berries in early fall. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May.
ARMERIA cephalotes rubra. A strong-growing variety with crimson-red flowers. 8 to 12 in. June, July. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ per io.
-Laucheana. Produces a mass of rosy crimson flowers all summer. Fine for edging and planting in masses. 6 in. June-Aug.
-maritima. Common Thrift. Flowers pink, in dense heads which spring from tufts of narrow, evergreen foliage. 6 in. May, June.
-maritima alba. Pure white form of above. 6 in . May, June. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
*ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Southernwood; Old Man. Green, glabrous, scented foliage; yellowish white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100.
*-lactiflora. An excellent hardy border plant, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$I5 per ioo.
*-Stelleriana. Old Woman. Foliage deeply cut; silvery white; a fine plant for rockeries. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
*ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Flowers choco-late-brown and greenish purple, borne close to the ground; does well in the shade. 9 in . May.
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. Fragrant, purple flowers in umbels. Prefers moist places and sunny position. Bees are very fond of it. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$$ I5 per ioo.
-tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. A remarkably showy plant with several erect umbels of bright orange flowers. 2 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$15 per ioo.
*ASPERULA odorata. Sweet Woodruff; Waldmeister. A sweet-scented herb; when dried, used in flavoring wine; flowers white. 6 to 8 in . May, June. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for io.

## Aster <br> Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort

Perennial or hardy Asters are unrivaled for their varying forms and bright colors in the perennial border during the autumn months. The wonderful shades of blue and other colors lend themselves well for cutting and decorative purposes. Asters are very easy to culti-


Anthemis tinctoria. See page 7


Arabis alpina. See page 7
vate and should be given a good position in the back of the border. They should be divided every year or two into small clumps if the best results are desired.
*ASTER alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. Fine for the rockery. 5 to io in. Mav, June.
*-alpinus albus. Flowers pure white.
*-Amellus, Elegans. Lilac-blue; free-flowering; desirable for border planting. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Amellus, King George. New. Extra large-flowering with large trusses of bluish violet flowers. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
-Climax. New. Plants branching, covered in fall with lovely lavender-blue flowers, I to 2 inches in diameter. 4 to 5 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-cordifolius, Diana. Long, full trusses of pale lavender flowers, smaller than Ideal but very dainty. 4 ft . Oct. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-cordifolius, Ideal. Pale lavender flowers borne in great profusion. 3 to 4 ft . Oct. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-cordifolius versicolor. Compact trusses of light pink flowers and dainty small foliage. 3 ft . Aug., Sept.
*—diplostephioides Leichtlini. Flower about 2 inches across, dark lilac in color. Fine for border. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10, $\$ 20$ per ioo.
-Delicata. Double lilac flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept. See illustration, page 9.
-Elta. New. Double; light lavender. Very beautiful and a fine variety for cut-flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Oct.
-ericoides. Flowers small, white, borne in great clusters. 3 ft. Aug.-Oct.
-floribunda. Small but pretty flowers of lavenderblue. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.
-hybridus luteus (solidago). New variety with small bright yellow flowers in clusters.
-, Maid of Colwall. Valuable cutting flower; long, loose spikes with beautiful white flowers. Aug.Oct. 4 to 5 ft .
-, Mauve Cushion. A distinct species. It forms a circular cushion-like plant, rarely exceeding 9 inches in height. The flowers are delicate mauve with silvery white reflection about $11 / 4$ inches in diameter, produced in such lavish profusion as to completely cover the plant. End of October to November. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-Mesagrande speciosus grandiflorus. See Erigeron.
-, Mrs. S. A. de Graff. Very light lilac. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
ASTER NOVE-ANGLI $£, ~ L i l$ Fardel. One of the finest varieties of the New England Aster. Flowers large, rich, clear pink. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.

- -, Mrs. S. T. Wright. Large, rosy purple flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
——, Ryecroft Pink. Bright, rosy pink. Free branching habit. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct. Illustrated on page 9.
- -, Ryecroft Purple. Large, rich blue-purple flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Sept., Oct.

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Delicata

## Bobbink \＆Atkins

ASTER NOVI－BELGII，Anita Ballard．Fine delicate blue． $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ft．Sept．，Oct．
——，Beauty of Colwall．Clear，lavender－blue， semi－double flowers． 4 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Blue Gem．Semi－double，dark blue flowers． 4 to 5 ft ．Sept．，Oct．Illustrated on page 9 ．
－－Bouquet Rose．Rosy pink flowers． 4 to 5 ft ． Sept．，Oct．
－一，Cloudy Blue．Fine pale blue，semi－double flowers． 4 ft ．Aug．－Oct．Illustrated on page 9. ——，Feltham Blue．Dark blue． 3 ft．Aug．－Oct． ——，F．W．Burbridge．Large pinkish lavender． 5 to 6 ft ．Aug．，Sept．
－－Gertrude．Light blue flowers；graceful large foliage． 4 to 5 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Glory of Colwall．Double；delicate lilac－blue． 4 to 5 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Heather Glow．Large flowers with a fringe of fine rose－colored rays and a large golden eye． 4 ft ． Sept．，Oct．
－－，Joan Vaughan．Very beautiful shade of soft blue；large flowers． 4 to 5 ft ．Sept．，Oct． 35 cts． each，$\$ 3$ for 10 ．
－－，King of the Belgians．Large，lavender－blue flowers．Semi－double． 5 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Lady Lloyd．Very fine．Rose－pink with purple sheen． 4 ft ．Aug．，Sept．
－，Liege．Large，soft rosy pink；very pretty． $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Maggie Perry．Mauve flowers． 4 to 5 ft ． Aug．，Sept．
——，Miss Eisele．Very large；lavender－blue． 3 ft ． Sept．，Oct．
——，Mrs．McCudden．Branching habit．Crowded sprays of circular，soft mauve flowers．Very fine． Sept．，Oct． 3 ft .50 cts ．each，$\$ 4.50$ for 10.
－－Perry＇s White．Fine，single white， shaded lilac． 4 ft ．Aug．－Oct．
——，Rache！Ballard．Delightful rose flowers． 4 ft ．Aug．，Sept．


Astilbe，Gloria

Aster Novi－Belgii，Robert Parker．Light blue．Fine for cutting． 5 to 6 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
——，Robinson，V．C．Double；mauve． 4 to 5 ft ． Sept．，Oct．
－－Snowball．Excellent new double white Aster which slowly turns a choice bluish color． 4 ft ． Aug．，Sept．
——，St．Egwin．A novelty of recent introduction． Densely branched，with pink flowers；fine for cut－ ting． 3 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
－，Thelma Perry．One of the finest pinks yet introduced with large flower－trusses． 4 ft ．Aug．， Sept．
——，Well＇s White．Large white flowers． 4 ft ． Aug．，Sept．Illustrated on page 9.
－－，White Climax．New．Like Climax，except in color，which is pure white． 4 to 5 ft ．Aug．－Oct． －White Queen．One of the best whites． 4 ft ． Sept．
－一，Wonder of Colwall．Very large flowers of a beautiful pale blue in handsome pyramidal spikes． 4 ft ．Aug．，Sept．
－－Ypres．Pretty rosy red flowers；neat，com－ pact bushes．Very fine． $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ ．Sept．，Oct． 50 cts．each，$\$ 4.50$ for 10.
－Shorti．Long，graceful sprays of azure－blue flowers． 3 to 4 ft ．Sept．，Oct．
－，Sam Banham．Novelty．Resembling the well－ known Climax in every respect except color， which is pure white． 4 to 5 ft ．Aug．，Sept．
＊－salviæfolius．A distinct Japanese alpine species with large，single white flowers and large rosettes of downy foliage． 50 cts ．each，$\$ 4.50$ for Io．
＊－subcæruleus．Flowers bright mauve．I ft． June，July．
－tataricus．Very large leaves and one of the tallest and latest－flowering Asters；bluish violet． 5 to 6 ft ．Oct．，Nov．
COLLECTION of 12 Hardy Asters，our selection，$\$ 2$
ASTILBE Arendsii Hybrids．（Spirea．）We have a fine collection of these hardy hybrid Astilbes that will thrive in any good rich soil if given plenty of water during the growing season．Flowers in showy panicles，freely produced．June，July．
Except where noted， 50 cts．each，$\$ 4.50$ for 10
－，America．Lilac．
－，Amethyst．Erect，well－branched spikes of deep violet－purple flowers．
－，Anna van Laar．A mauve－crimson darker than Gloria of recent introduction and of great merit． 2 ft ． 75 cts ．each，$\$ 6.50$ for Io．
－astilboides．Dense spikes of white flowers． 2 to 3 ft ．
－，Avalanche．Pure snow－white flowers on long spikes．Excellent for forcing．
－，Freule van den Bosch．New．Compact flower spikes of a dark pink color． $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ ．Splencid novelty． 75 cts ．each，$\$ 6.50$ for 10.
－，Gladstone．Fine white flowers in large，py－ ramidal heads． 2 ft ．June，July．
－，Gloria．A recent introduction that is con－ spicuously beautiful with its dense，feathery plumes of brilliant dark pink，shaded lilac． 75 cts． each，$\$ 6.50$ for 1o．See illustration．
－，Granat．Unusual，dark crimson flowers in strong divided spikes．One of the finest Astilbes． 75 cts．each，$\$ 6.50$ for 10.
－grandis rosea magnifica．New．Large，pure pink flowers． 4 ft ．Late July．
－，Gruno．New．Light and graceful spikes of a splendid salmon－pink color． 4 ft .75 cts ．each， $\$ 6.50$ for 10 ．
－，Marguerite van Rechteren．The very fine fringed flowers are bright red，tinged with dark lilac．It grows about 5 feet high，the flower stem itself has a length of over 3 feet． 75 cts．each， $\$ 6.50$ for 10 ．
－，Meta Immink．Dense flower－spikes of a de－ lightful pink color． 75 cts．each，$\$ 6.50$ for Io．
－，Mont Blanc．Pure white．
－，Peach Blossom．Light pink flowers．Erect． I to 3 ft ．

Astilbe, Pink Pearl. The small, delicate pink, pearllike flowers are bunched together in dense panicles. 3 ft .
-, Prof. van der Wielen. Gigantic long stems and side shoots, showing fine, small, pure white flowers in profusion. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
-, Queen Alexandra. Deeper pink flowers than Peach Blossom.
-, Rhineland. Bright crimson flower spikes shaded with salmon.
—, Rose Pearl. Pearly shell-pink. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
一, Rubin. Deep crimson-pink flowers.
-, Salland. Stems of a fine red color. A decorative novelty. 5 to 6 feet. Red flowers. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .
-, Vesta. Lilac-rose. $21 / 2$ to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
-Mœrheimii. This is similar to A. Davidi, with white flowers. 5 to 6 ft . June, July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10
-, White Pearl. Dense, pyramidal plumes of silvery white. $2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$.
*AUBRIETIA deltoidea. False Wall Cress. One of the prettiest rockery and border plants, forming dense carpets of green foliage and dark violet flowers. 6 in. All Aubrietias flower in April and May.
*-deltoidea græca. Dwarf; large-flowering; dark violet; 6 in.
*-deltoidea Hendersoni. Flowers large, bluish violet. Large plants.
*-deltoidea, Lavender. Bright lavender-blue.
*-deltoidea purpurea (Purple Lady). Purple flowers.
*-deltoidea, Violet Queen. Violet-purple. All Aubrietias 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. A strong-growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border. Has racemes of lupine-like flowers, dark blue in color. 3 to 4 ft . May-July.
*BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. An old-fashioned plant, but always interesting; white-and-pink flowers. 5 in . May, June. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .80$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. An interesting and beautiful plant, well adapted to planting in the shrubbery, borders or massing for effect. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 ft . July, Aug.
BOLTONIA asteroides. Pure white, aster-like flowers, in great profusion. 6 to 7 ft . Aug.-Oct.
-latisquama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-latisquama nana. A dwarf form. 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
CACTUS, HARDY-
-humilis (Rafinesquii). Large, sulphur-yellow flowers, freely produced. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*CALAMINTHA alpina. Purple. A fine plant for rockeries as it does well in dry stony soil and sunny position. 6 in. June.
CALIMERIS incisa. Has light blue, aster-like flowers. An attractive, free-flowering plant. 2 ft . July, Aug.
-incisa rosea. The same as above, only with pink flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage; large, saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy crimson. with white center. Flowers freely all summer and fall. Ift. June-Sept.
*CALLUNA. See Erica.
*CALYSTEGIA pubescens fl.-pl. A creeping vine, with double flesh-colored flowers. Useful for walls and base planting. May-Aug.
CAMPANULA. Bellfower. These combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy. One of the best border plants.
-alliariæfolia. White; bell-shaped. Bushy grower with long, nodding flower-spikes. 2 ft . July, Aug.
*ampanula bononiensis. A slender species with an abundance of pale blue flowers. 2 ft .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-carpatica. Harebell. Flowers large, erect, light blue. Grows in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches in height. Fine as edging for a hardy border and unsurpassed for the rockery. July, Aug
*-carpatica alba. A white form of the above.
*-elegans. Lilac flowers of excellent form. Fine for borders and rockeries. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Blooms all summer.
-glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage, covered with globular, dark blue flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-glomerata dahurica. Dark violet flowers. Fine for mass planting and cutting. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .50 \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro.
-lactiflora. Large heads of milk-white-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
-lactiflora alba. Strong-growing varieties, which, when established, grow 5 feet high. Stout, leafy stems, terminating with large heads of creamy white flowers. July, Aug.
-latifolia macrantha. Deep purple flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
-macrantha alba. Large white flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
-Medium. Canterbury Bells. An old favorite. Blue, Rose or White. 2 ft . June.
-Medium calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.
*-muralis (Portenschlagiana). Dark blue flowers. Forms dense carpets 3 to 5 inches high in sunny position. Fine for rockery and walls. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bellflower. Large, cupshaped, blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July.


Campanula persicifolia, Thelham Beauty

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety
*Campanula persicifolia alba grandiflora. A white variety of persicifolia.
-persicifolia, Boule d'Argent. These persicifolia hybrids are a great improvement, with large, wonderful flowers, excellent for group planting and cutting. Semi-double, white flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-persicifolia, Fleur de Neige. White flowers, somewhat smaller than above variety, but very double. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
-persicifolia, Lavender Queen. Large flowers of lovely lavender-blue. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
-persicifolia Mœrheimii. Large, double, white flowers. 2 ft . June, July. 50 c . each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
-persicifolia, Thelham Beauty. Large single blue flowers. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. See illustration on page it.
-punctata (nobilis). Noble Bellflower. Drooping flowers, spotted reddish violet or white. 2 ft . June, July.
*-pyramidalis. Steeple Bellflower. Long spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-pyramidalis alba. A white form of the above.
*-rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. Blue, bellshaped flowers; fine rock plant. I ft. June-Aug.
-trachelium. Coventry Bells. A good border plant 2 to 3 feet high, with large racemes of light purple, bell-shaped flowers; somewhat drooping. June, July.
COLLECTION of 12 Campanulas, our selection, $\$ 2$
CARYOPTERIS incana (Mastacanthus). Blue Spirea. Lavender flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
CASSIA marilandica. American Senna. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers. Very showy and attractive. 5 to 6 ft . July-Sept.
*CATANANCHE cærulea bicolor. Cupid's Dart. White flowers, with slight suffusion of purple in center. Free-blooming. 2 ft . June-Aug.


Centaurea dealbata


Campanula Medium calycanthema
*CENTAUREA dealbata. Hardheads; Knapweed. Compact habit; deep pink flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. See illustration.
-macrocephala. Very showy, with large, thistlelike yellow flowers. 3 ft . July, Aug.
*-montana. Perennial Cornflower. Large flowers, resembling the Cornflowers. 2 ft . June-Sept. *-montana alba. A fine white form of the above.
-montana rosea. Rose-colored flowers. 12 to $I_{5} \mathrm{in}$. June-Sept.

Entire COLLECTION of 5 Centaureas, $\$ 1$
*CENTRANTHUS ruber. Deep red, handsome, wildgarden plants for wall or rockeries. 3 ft . June, July.
*-_ruber albus. Same as above, except white flowers. Excellent to plant for contrast with the above variety.
CEPHALARIA alpina. Roundheads. Very tall. Flower-heads pale primrose-yellow. 3 to $\& \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
-tartarica. Large sulphur-yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft . June, July.
*CERASTIUM Biebersteinii. Dwarf, creeping alpine plant. Does well in soil that is not too wet and in sunny position. Protect against moisture in winter. Dense, woolly white. Flowers bigger than C. tomentosum. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*-tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Bright silvery foliage, with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places. 6 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100.
*CHEIRANTHUS Allionii. Siberian Wallflower. Pretty biennial, growing about I foot high, with heads of brilliant orange flowers. Very fragrant and effective in rockery. May to midsummer. Protect in winter.
CHELONE glabra. Turtlehead. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for ro, $\$ 18$ per ioo.
*-Lyonii. Dark, glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 18$ per ioo.


LARGE-FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See page 14

## 1 Eden

 4 Champ d'Or 7 Chaldon !0 Cranford's White

## ＊Hardy Chrysanthemums

When planted in sheltered locations，particularly at the base of walls，buildings，or shrubbery，the Hardy Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory，producing an effective display long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost．Even after light falls of snow，it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters．

Chrysanthemums are divided into four groups：Large－flowering，Pompon，Button，and Single－flowering sorts．
The varieties described below have been selected from an immense list，and are undoubtedly the best， comprising a wide range of forms and colors．We advise planting them from April 15 to May 15，and we also advise protecting them in the winter with a litter of leaves and straw．If bushes of medium height are desired，pinch the tops back when plants are about Io to I2 inches high．

The dates given back of the varieties indicate the flowering period in our nursery，fall，ig23．These，of course，may vary some at different seasons，but will be a guide．

## All Hardy Chrysanthemums， 20 cts．each，$\$ 1.80$ for 10，$\$ 15$ per 100

## Large－flowering Chrysanthemums

Angelo．A beautiful light pink．
Boston．Orange－bronze；open center；high；bushy． Oct． 25.
Bronze Source d＇Or．Light bronze and orange；high； bushy．Nov．5．Illustrated on page I3．
Brune Poitevine．Dark velvety red；medium bushy． Nov． 5.
Carrie．Yellow；medium high．Oct．io．
Chaldon．Yellow，veined red；high；bushy．Oct．ェо． Illustrated on page I3
Champ d＇Or．Yellow；dwarf．Oct．Io．Illustrated on page 13.
Champagne．Reddish bronze；high；bushy．Oct． 25. Illustrated on page 13 ．
Cranfordia．Very large；golden yellow；high；bushy． Oct．20．Illustrated on page 13 ．
Cranford＇s Pink．A very fine pink of medium height； strong grower．About Oct．I5．
Cranford＇s White．White with cream center；medium height．Oct．20．Illustrated on page 13.
Dorothy．Very large；white with yellow shading； medium high；bushy．Oct．20．Illustrated on page I3．
Early White．Creamy white，with yellow center； medium bushy．Sept． 25.
Eden．Pink；high；bushy．Oct．Io．Illustrated on page I3．
Florence Stanton．Large bronze flower．Late in season
Goacher＇s Bronze．Bronze reddish yellow．High， bushy．Oct． 20.
Goacher＇s Crimson．Red，reverse of petals yellowish bronze；medium bushy．Oct．30．Illustrated on page I3．
L＇Argentuillais．Red，yellow tipped．Oct．I5．Illus－ trated on page 13.
Marie duPont．Large；pure white；very free flowering； low growing．Oct．I5．
Mr．Rux．Dark rose，with darker center；very high， bushy．Oct．30．Illustrated on page 13 ．

Mrs．Henry F．Vincent．Orange，tinted bronze；high． Oct．I5．
Normandie．Cream－white，yellow center；medium bushy．Sept． 25 ．
Pauline Wilcox．Bronze；medium bushy．Oct． 30.
Perle Chatillonaise．Pure white；medium bushy．Oct．Io．
Queen of the Whites．Pure white；very full；high， bushy．Nov． 5.
Tints of Gold．Yellow，with bronze tints in center． Oct．20．Illustrated on page 13 ．
Winnetka．Cream－white，yellowish center；medium high．Oct．Io．
Wolverine．Yellow；medium bushy．Sept． 25.
Yellow Source d＇Or．A yellow form of the bronze Source d＇Or．Late in October．
Zelia．Old gold；large flower，very fine，bushy．Oct． 20. COLLECTION of 24 Large－flowering Chrysanthemums，$\$ 3.50$

## Pompon Varieties

Acto．Rose－pink；high．Oct．I5．Illustrated on page 15.
Anna L．Moran．Bronze with yellow；medium bushy． Oct．I5．Illustrated on page 15.
Captain Cook．Dark rose with brownish center；very high；bushy．Oct．30．Illustrated on page I5．
Donald．Large；lavender－pink；medium bushy．Oct． 30.
Fairy Queen．Large；light pink，with full center；high． Oct．25．Illustrated on page 15.
Firelight．Bright red．Oct．20．Illustrated on page 15.
Frances Huckvale．Flesh with yellowish bronze center； high；bushy．Oct． 25.
Golden Climax．Bronze－gold；medium high．Oct． 25. Illustrated on page 15.
Harvest Moon．Pure golden；low；bushy．Oct．I5． Illustrated on page I5．
Juliana．Fine yellow．Good grower．Oct． 20
Lillian Doty．Pink，shading to flesh；high．Oct． 25. Illustrated on page 15 ．
Lucifer．Dark red－darkest of all．End of Oct．


POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See pages 14 and 16

2 Nellie
5 Acto
8 Fairy Queen
11 Golden Climax


Helios. Reddish bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 25 .
Liber. Red with yellowish shade. Oct. 30.
Mirabeau. Large; dark rose; high; bushy. Oct. 30.
Metzi. Yellow with red center. Early. Oct. io.
Minta. Flesh, with brownish center; high. Oct. 5. See illustration.
Ouray. Rich dark mahogany-brown; bushy. Oct. 20
Skibo. Yellow with reddish center; medium bushy Oct. 20. See illustration.
Susquehanna. Fine yellow; medium. Oct. 30.
Waco. Pure white, with yellowish center; high. Oct. 20. See illustration.
This COLLECTION of 12 Button Chrysanthemums, $\$ 2$ Single-flowering Varieties
Alice Howell. Orange-yellow. Very attractive. Oct.
Excelsior. Bronze-yellow; high; bushy. Oct. 30.
Fernridge. Reddish bronze; high. Oct. I5. Illustrated on page 14.
Gem. Large; white; very high; bushy. Nov. 5. Illustrated on page 14.
Good Red. Beautiful dark red, yellow center; medium bushy. Nov. 5. Illustrated on page 14.
Mrs. Roberts. Deep rose-pink. End of Oct.
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Salmon-pink; very beautiful; medium bushy. Nov. 5. Illustrated on page I4.
Summer Gold. Beautiful, large, golden yellow, single, daisy-like flowers 2 inches across. Oct. 30 .
COLLECTION of 6 Single-flowering Chrysanthemums, $\$ 1$
*CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum. Arctic Daisy. Among fall-flowering perennials this is one of the best. It forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of white flowers, slightly tinged rose or lilac, 2 inches wide, appear. I to $\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Sept.-Nov. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for Io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
-leucanthemum, Alaska. A decided improvement on the original, of pure glistening white. Very free flowering and in bloom all summer and fall.
BUTTON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

1 Waco
4 Skibo
2 Doris 5 Minta ${ }^{3}$

## POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

Mrs. Chester Robinson. Pink shading to old rose; very high; bushy. Nov. 5.
Mrs. H. Harrison. Large; light lavender, whitish center; fine variety; high. Oct. I5. Illustrated on page 15 .
Mrs.I. Emery. Golden bronzeyellow. Nov. 5.
Nellie. Golden yellow; very full; high; bushy. Oct. 25 Illustrated on page 15 .
Nellie Blake. Good deep red. Strong grower. Oct. 20.
Petit Louis. Light pink, bronze center, high. Oct. 25. Illustrated on page 15.
Pink Pop. A very good pink. Bushy. Oct. 25.
Rosea. Large pink flower; fine clusters; high. Oct. I5.
Uvalda. Large; white; strong grower. Oct. 15.
White Doty. Pure white, cream center; high. Oct. 20. Illustrated on page 15 .
COLLECTION of 18 Pompon Chrysanthemums, \$3

## Button

## Chrysanthemums

Brown Bessie. Reddish bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 25. See illustration.
Davenport. Bronze, tinged with red. Late.
Doris. Dark bronze; medium bushy. Oct. 20. See illus.


Chrysanthemum arcticum


## Cimicifuga racemosa

Chrysanthemum maximum, King Edward. Large; vigorous; white flowers. 2 ft . Flowers all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for Io, $\mathrm{SI}_{5}$ per ioo.
-maximum, Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers; blooms profusely all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for io, \$15 per ioo.
CIMICIFUGA americana. Bugbane. White flowers. Slender. 2 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
-dahurica. Snakeroot. Large spikes of creamy white flowers. 5 to 6 ft . Sept. 50 cts . each.
-racemosa. Tall, hardy and ornamental; suited for the back of borders or for partially shaded places; white racemes of flowers. 4 to 5 ft . June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-racemosa simplex. Pure white flowers. JulySept. 3 to 4 ft . 50 cts . each.
CLAYTONIA virginica. Spring Beauty. Produces clusters of light pink flowers in April and May.
*CLEMATIS coccinea. Red Leather Flower. A very handsome, hardy climber, with broad, glaucous leaflets, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-crispa. A slender climber, with fragrant lavender flowers, I to 2 in . long; has pretty, thin leaflets, with white center. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-Davidiana. Delicately scented, pale blue flowers in clustered heads. 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-integrifolia. Fine, solitary, nodding blue flowers; showy; profuse bloomer all summer. 2 ft . JuneAug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
*-recta (erecta). A useful herbaceous variety, being very desirable for cutting. The flowers are white and borne on long stems in large, showy clusters. 3 ft . June, July. 35 cts e each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Pure white flowers. 8 to io in. May, June. Single crowns, 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.20$ for 10, $\$ 8$ per 100. Clumps, 50 cts . each.
*COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower̃ early in June and cont,nues in flower until killed back by the frost; until then it is one mass of golden yellow; the flowers are borne on long, gracefu ${ }^{1}$ stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 , \$is per ioo.
-verticillata. A small, yellow-flowering variety, with finely divided foliage. 2 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per ioo.
CRAMBE cordifolia. Effective plant, with dense sprays of small, fragrant, white flowers rising above the large, broad, heart-shaped leaves. 5 to 6 ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. Pale rose; fine for rockwork. 6 to 9 in. June-Sept.
CYNANCHUM acuminatum. See Vincetoxicum $j a$ ponicum.
*CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower. This plant sends up a stem about I ft. high on which is borne a single, large, showy flower, rosy purple in color. The plant itself should have a well-drained soil with some leafmold.
*-parviflorum. Small Yellow Lady's Slipper. One of the best of the hardy or, at growing about I ft. high with a leafy stem, at the top of which are one or two very showy yellow flowers. Plant in the shade in soll enriched with leaf mold.
*-pubescens. Large Yellow Lady's Slipper. Similar to the preceding, but with larger flowers. Plant in the shade in a soil enriched with leaf-mold and well drained.
*-spectabile. Showy Lady's Slipper. The finest and most showy of all native orchids. It grows about 2 ft . high, with several large roundish leaves along the stalk which bears at the top one or two large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. Does well in a moist, partly shaded bed of leafmold.
All Cypripediums, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10


Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora


Border of Hardy Delphiniums

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. Beautiful hardy plants, grown in borders for their stately habit and the handsome spikes of flowers, gorgeous in coloring. Excellent for cutting, and a mass planting is a feature of your garden to be proud of at blooming-time-from June till late fall.

For their successful cultivation, a rich, well-dug soil is necessary, and when planted in groups along the back portion of a border, they produce a splendid effect.
We have omitted some varieties in our collection which are rather limited, but we will be pleased to submit list on quantities and prices upon request.
The following named varieties, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10 , except where noted

DELPHINIUM, HOLLYHOCK, Wrexham Strain
These remarkable new Delphiniums, originated by Mr. Watkin Samuel Wrexham, England, now furnish flower-lovers with something new which has long been desired. The spikes of flowers are of unusual size and the stalks much taller than any Delphiniums now on the market. The name "Hollyhock Delphiniums" was created by visitors who, upon seeing these, plants, exclaimed, "They are like hollyhocks." Of the original stock imported we now offer seedling plants in assorted colors, single and double varieties, at $\$ 2$ each.
-, Amos Perry. Flowers are large and semi-double, $21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. across, rich rosy mauve in color, overcast sky-blue; a dark eye adds distinctiveness.
-, Andrew Carnegie. Deep mauve, overlaid with silvery blue. Semi-double flowers with white eye.
-, Capri. A clear sky-blue-best of its color.
-, Corry. Large semi-double, sky-blue flowers, with violet shading.
-, Duke of Connaught. One of the best. Stately spikes of well-formed flowers in richest shades of blue, with white center.
-, King of Delphiniums. One of the finest Delphiniums, with flowers of enormous size, more than 2 in. across. Semi-double, of a deep purpleblue color, with white eye.
-, Lady Ravensworth. Pure blue with black eye. Very large individual flowers placed regularly in symmetrical tall spikes.
-, Lamartine. Single, dark blue with fine branching habit.
-, Lize. Tall-growing Larkspur with well-branched spikes of large, single, sky-blue flowers, with a yellowish eye.

Delphinium Mœrheimeii. This is one of the finest pure white forms of the Belladonna type. Besides giving a wealth of bloom, it is particularly to be desired because it is the only white Delphinium producing its flowers in large spikes. This variety is sometimes referred to as "The Prize of the White Delphiniums." 75 cts. each. $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .
-, Queen Wilhelmina. Sky-biue; single; tall.
-', Rev. E. Lascelles. A great favorite where known because of its striking color-scheme-the double flowers being a rich blue and having snowy white petaloid stamens edged with blue.
-, The Alake. Large, semi-double flowers. The outer petals are intense dark blue, inside violet.

## The following Delphiniums are 25 cts. each,

$\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
*-formosum. Dark blue, white center. Does well, being hardy and free-flowering.
*-Belladonna. A fine, light blue form of the above.
*-Belladonna grandifiorum chinense (chinense). Low-growing, with gentian-blue flowers.
*-Belladonna grandiflorum chinense alba. A pure white form of the preceding.
*-Bellamosum. This is a dark blue form of the popular Belladonna.
*-Hybrids. A choice collection, ranging from the palest to the deepest blues; single and double.
DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks. Interesting and useful, bfooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites; fine for cut-flowers. Most of them grow Io to I2 in. high. May, June.
*-arenarius. Flowers white or light pink, fragrant, forming dense carpets. For rockery and dry places. 5 to 8 in. July-Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
*-barbatus. Sweet William. In separate conors: Red, White and Rose. 2 ft .20 cts . each, \$1. 80 for IO, §I5 per IOO.
*-barbatus, Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink. 20 cts each, $\$_{1.80}$ for $10, \xi_{15}$ per 100.
*-barbatus, Scarlet Beauty. Rich deep scarlet flowers with bright green foliage. 20 cts. each, §I. 80 for $10, \$$ I 5 per 100 .
*-barbatus, Double, Assorted Colors. 2 ft .20 cts . each, \$1. 80 for Io, $\$ 15$ per 100.
*-cæsius. Cheddar Pink. Delicate rose-colored flowers; fragrant. Close tufts of glaucous foliage; does well on sunny rocks and sandy places. 3 to 6 in. May-July. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
*-chinensis. China or Indian Pink. Elegant íringed flowers in various shades.
*-cruentus. Very dark crimson flowers in clusters. Neat border species. Long stems. I to 2 ft . July. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10 .
*Dianthus delicata. Single rose-pink, petals striped red.
*-deltoides. Maiden Pink. Dwarf, with sprays of pink flowers; fine for rockery. 8 in. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100.
*-deltoides alba. A white form of the abore. 20 cts. each, $\$_{\text {I }} 80$ for io, §I5 per Ioo.
*-glacialis neglectus (neglectus). Glacier Pink. Masses of pink flowers. 3 to 4 in. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for to.
*-latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Double crimson flowers.
*-plumarius, Mrs. Sinkins. Large, double, white flowers.
*-plumarius semperflorens. Fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.
*-speciosus. Lilac-pink. 6 in. July-Sept.
*-superbus. Flowers soft lavender, fringed; very fragrant. I to $I \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug.

## Hybrid Hardy Pinks

*Abbotsford. Deep crimson, marked with white. One of the best. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
*Carmen. Light pink; fragrant. Very dwarf. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10 .
*Grenadin. Bright scarlet, on stems I $1 / 2$ feet long.
*Grenadin alba. A white form of the above.
*Her Majesty. One of the best white Garden Pinks.
*Homer. Rosy red flowers with darker center.
*Juliet. A leading variety with white flowers finely laced with brilliant crimson lines.
*Lord Lyon. Double rosy pink, petals striped red.
*Napoleon III. A very choice double-flowering variety, having dark crimson flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July, Aug. Some ten or fifteen years ago, we grew this variety in our nursery under the name of Napoleon III, but it disappeared. Lately, we have found it growing in our neighborhood, and apparently, it had come from our nursery. We admire this variety so much that we have again started propagating it, and are offering it to the public once more. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .


Dianthus or Hardy Pinks


Dicentra spectabilis
DICENTRA formosa. Flowers small, rose-color, with finely divided foliage. I ft. May-Aug. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for Io, $\$ 20$ per Ioo.
-spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Flowers heartshaped, in long, drooping racemes of rose-crimson; one of the prettiest of border plants and useful for forcing. II/2 ft. April-June. 50 cts . each, $\$_{4.50}$ for 10 ,
DICTAMNUS caucasicus. A tall variety with flowers double the size of the type. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$_{4} .50$ for io.
-fraxinella alba. Gas Plant. This is also called Burning Bush as in dry weather the white flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$_{4} .50$ for 10 . See illustration on page 20.
-fraxinella rubra. Rosy purple, with deeper colored veins. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$+50$ for 10 .
*DIGITALIS. Foxglove. These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.
*-ambigua. Flowers yellow, marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
*-Giant Shirley. This is a magnificent strain, attaining a height of from 5 to 7 feet, with spikes of bloom + feet in length. Flowers from purest white to deepest rose, spotted with crimsonmaroon and chocolate. Only mixed colors. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 , $\$ 20$ per 100 .
*-lanata. Long, dense spikes of gravish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
*-purpurea gloxiniæflora. Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove. Flowers spotted. Rose, Purple, White, Yellow, each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 ft . Juné, July. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$_{5}$ per ioo.
*DORONICUM caucasicum. Leopard's Bane. Has large, yellow marguerite-like flowers, $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across, in early spring. $I^{1}=$ to 2 ft . May, June. See illustration on page 20.
*-Clusii. Soft foliage. Numerous yellow flowers in heads. I to 2 ft . April-June.
*-magnificum. Very attractive with large, yellow flowers.
*-plantagineum excelsum (excelsum). Brightest yellow; free-flowering; blooms early in the spring. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .

## All Doronicums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10

*DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. A rock plant which bears white flowers in spring. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-olympica (bruniæfolia). Dense, dwarf rosettes of yellow flowers. 3 in .35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
DRACOCEPHALUM. Dragon's Head.
-Ruyschiana. Spikes of purple flowers. June, July.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers, 4 in. in diameter. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for Io, \$15 per ioo.
ECHINOPS Ritro. Globe Thistle. Metallic blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 ft . JulySept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for $10, \$ 20$ per Ioo.
-sphærocephalus. An interesting plant with thistle-like, large, globular heads of bluish white, attractive flowers. 4 ft . July-Sept. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for Io, $\$ 20$ per ioo.
EPIGAA repens. Trailing Arbutus. Flowers rosecolor, fragrant, 2 to 4 in. April, May.
EPILOBIUM angustifolium. Willow Herb. Crimson flowers; very showy among shrubbery. 3 to 4 ft . June-Aug.
EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. A most interesting hardy species with very pretty foliage and lovely flowers in April and May. Does well in half-shady or shady position. Fine for border and especially good for the rockery. 9 in. May, June.
-album plenum. A pure white variety.
-alpinum. Flowers grayish, dark crimson and yellow.
-bicolorum. Rosy brown.
-elegans. Yellow flowers.
-erectum. White.
-macranthum. Flowers cream-white, waxy, similar to an orchid. 5 to io in. April, May.
-macranthum rubrum. Like above, but with reddish flowers.
-macranthum violaceum (lilacinum). Beautiful lilac flowers.
-niveum. Snow-white flowers. April-July.
-sulphureum. Dwarf. Pale yellow flowers. Suitable for shady situation in rock-garden or border. April-July. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for io.

## All Epimediums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10,

$\$ 25$ per 100, except where noted
EREMURUS himalaicus. This wonderful perennial from Asia is mostly used as a specimen plant or in large borders. It has majestic white flower-spikes and stalks growing from 6 to 8 feet high. We consider it one of the most striking plants in large gardens. They should be planted in rich, moist, but well-drained soil. A cover of leaves should be


Dictamnus fraxinella. See page 19
Eremurus himalaicus, continued
given in fall, and in spring it is advisable to protect the flower-stalks against late frost. When planting same, the roots should be spread horizontal and the eye only about I inch below the surface of the soil. \$5 each.
*ERICA. Heath. The majority of these Heaths are compact, low-growing plants, and as such are extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry little stems, and either when in full bloom or in midwinter makes a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter so that they become acclimated before receiving a check. Semi-shady location. All our Ericas are strong, pot-grown, bushy plants.

All varieties, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
*-carnea (herbacea). Grows about 6 inches high; leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems.
*-stricta. Corsican Heath. A compact erect grower with pink flowers. July-Sept.
*-stricta erecta. Flowers light pink and at ends of branches; upright grower. I2 to I5 in. July, Aug.
*-Tetralix. A compact, silvery-gray variety.
*-vagans rubra. Purplish red flowers; leaves arranged in fours and fives.
*-vulgaris. Scotch Heather. A dense-growing shrub with erect branches, covered with short, closely adpressed leaves. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers occur in great profusion toward tops of the shoots and are a pretty rosy color.

* vulgaris alba. White Heather. The nodding white flowers are the only diversion from the preceding; a very pleasing contrast.
*-vulgaris Alportii. Crimson Heather. Dark crimson; flowers in July and August.
*-vulgaris aurea. Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers.
*-vulgaris compacta. Dwarf and compact; pink. 9 in.


Erigeron
ERIGERON elatior antwerpia. Very large flowers of pale lilac color. Excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
-Mesagrande speciosus grandiflorus (Aster). Dark lilac flowers in great abundance during July and Aug. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
-, Quakeress. A continuous bloomer with mauvecolored flowers. 2 ft . June-Oct.
*ERINUS alpinus. The rosettes of pretty foliage and racemes of rosy purple flowers make it one of the finest Rock plants and also for walls. Thrives in semi-shade. 6 in. April-June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*ERYNGIUM alpinum. Sea Holly. Flower-heads 3 inches across, of a steel-blue. 2 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-cœelestinum. Small, bluish flowers in round, thistlelike head. July-Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
*-giganteum. Loose-branching heads of silverwhite blooms, excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*-maritimum. Glaucous blue foliage, handsomely veined, with coarse prickly teeth. Flower-heads nearly globular, pale blue. I ft. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-Oliverianum. Strong plants with heads of blue flowers. 3 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-planum. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. 2 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 1о, $\$ 25$ per ioo.
-, Springhill Seedlings. Flowers are dark steel-blue; blue stems. 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist Flower. A good hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to Ageratum. 2 ft . Aug.-Oct. See illustration.
-Fraseri (aromaticum melissoides). Stout, leafy stems with flat terminal heads of white flowers.
-purpureum. Joe Pye Weed. Purple; fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 ft . July-Sept.
—urticæfolium (ageratoides). White Snakeroot. White flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. Pretty little white flowers very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug.
*-polychroma. Bears masses of chrome-yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent for rockery and very good as a pot plant. 2 ft .
-myrsinites. Dwarf, creeping plant, with yellowgreen flowers and fleshy bluish green leaves. Especially pretty in the fall. Fine for rockery. 4 to 6 in. May, June.
FERNS, HARDY. A shady position, useless for the cultivation of other plants, is easily transformed into a hardy fernery. These graceful plants are of easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or good earth from the woods is available. Varieties marked ( $\dagger$ ) succeed in sun or half shade.
All Hardy Ferns, except where noted, are 30 cts.
each, $\$ 2.20$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100
Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. A graceful species, with delicate fronds. I ft.
$\dagger$ Asplenium Filix-fœmina. A striking species, with finely cut fronds. 2 to 3 ft .
Asplenium Filix-fœmina Craigii. Somewhat similar to type, but the middle of each frond is purple instead of green. 15 to 18 in .
$\dagger$-multifidum. Fronds divided into three graceful crests. I ft.
-, Victoria. One of the most beautiful, crested at the ends of the fronds. 12 to 15 in .
$\dagger$ Dennstædtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilobula). Hay-scented Fern. One of our best native Ferns for massing. 15 to 18 in.
Dryopteris cristata (Adiantum cristatum). Crested Wood Fern. A common evergreen Fern, very widely planted. I ft.
$\dagger$-Filix-mas (Lastrea Filix-mas). Male Fern. A rare evergreen species. 15 to 18 in .
-Filix-mas cristata (L. Filix-mas cristata). With narrow, crested fronds. 15 to 18 in .
-Filix-mas fluctuosa (L. Filix-mas fluctuosa). Another beautiful crested


Eupatorium ccelestinum

$*$ GEUM atrosanguineum fl.-pl. Avens. Dark crimson. I to 2 ft . May-July.
*-bulgaricum. Orange-yellow flowers. Grows very bushy. Does well on moist slopes in the rockery. I ft. July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*--coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. I ft. June-Aug.
*-coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. A splendid new variety, with striking, double, dark red flowers, the greater part of summer and fall. 2 ft . JuneSept.
*-Heldreichii. Orange; one of the best; very freeflowering; fine foliage. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.
*-Lady Stratheden. The large double flowers are of a rich golden color. A splendid and beautiful variety; flowers the greater part of summer and fall. 2 ft . June-Sept.
*-sibericum. Orange-red. This is the finest of all. Its color is not surpassed by any spring flower. I2 to I5 in. April-June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.

All Geums, except where noted, 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 , $\$ 20$ per 100
GILLENIA trifoliata. Bowman's Root. A stronggrowing, bush-like perennial, having slender, dark red stems, with handsome trifoliate foliage, and white, pink-tinged flowers. 3 ft . May-July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Io.
*GLOBULARIA trichosantha. Globe Daisy. Attractive rock-garden and border plant; blue daisy-like flowers. 6 in. May, June. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
GRASSES-
Arrhenatherum elatius tuberosum variegatum (bulbosum folia-variegata). A dwarf decorative grass; leaves green and white; fine for edging. 6 to 8 in.
Arundo Donax. Great Reed. A magnificent variety, growing to a height of I 5 ft ., and forming dense clumps. 50 cts . each, $\$_{4} .50$ for 10.
Arundo Donax variegata. This is the same as the above variety except that the leaves are striped. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.


Foxglove (Digitalis). See page 19

Grasses, continued
Elymus glaucus. Blue Lyme Grass. Has narrow, glaucous silvery foliage. 3 ft .
Erianthus Ravennæ. Plume Grass. Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower-spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass.
Festuca glauca. A pretty dwarf grass, with tufts of fine, bluish green foliage. I ft. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for IO, \$I5 per Ioo.
Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia japonica). Foliage bright green. 5 to 6 ft .
-sinensis gracillimus (E. gracillima univittata) The most graceful of all. Foliage narrow, bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 ft .
-sinensis variegata (E. japonica rariegata). A tall, graceful variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white, and often pink and yellow. 4 to 6 ft .
-sinensis zebrinus (E. japonica zebrina). Very striking, with leaves banded transversely with pale yellow. 5 to 6 ft .
Pennisetum japonicum. It is, perhaps, one of the finest hardy ornamental grasses grown for its flowers, and for bordering or edging, growing about 3 feet high, with graceful, recurved foliage. Flowers rich mahogany, tipped white.
Phalaris arundinacea picta (arundinacea variegata). Variegated Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters. 2 ft . 25 cts . each, \$2 for $\mathrm{IO}, \$ \mathrm{I}_{5}$ per Ioo.
All Grasses, except where noted, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
BAMBOOS, HARDY. Our Bamboos are pot-grown and can be shipped at any time.
Arundinaria japonica (Bambusa Metake). Japanese Bamboo. Foliage large, dark green, whitish underneath. Grows 6 to 10 ft . \$I each, \$9 for 10 .

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with highcolored flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for io, \$I5 per ioo.
*-paniculata flore-pleno. This is one of the most beautiful of all the new hardy plants. The charming, double, rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. Our stock, which is propagated from grafts, should not be confused with seedling stock that is generally offered to the public. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug. 50c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-repens. White or pale rose flowers. 6 in. June, July.
*-repens monstrosa. New. Pale rose-colored flowers. I ft. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-repens rosea. Prostrate growing variety with clouds of soft rose-color red flowers.
*HELENIUM autumnale, Gartensonne. Flowers brilliant golden yellow with velvety brown center. 2 to 4 ft . Sept., Oct.
*-autumnale superbum. Sneezeweed. A grand plant, with large, flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-autumnale rubrum. A new, bright red and terracotta variety. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-autumnale, Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-autumnale, Riverton Gem. Yellow, changing to red. A splendid cut-flower on a long stem. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-grandicephalum Julisonne. Grows only 3 feet high and produces a great number of dark yellow flowers with brown centers. July, Aug.
*-Hoopesii. The earliest-flowering of all the Heleniums and the only one with pure orange-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
*-, Orange Queen. Neat habit; orange-yellow flowers. Fine for cutting. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
All Heleniums, 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10 , except where noted


Hemerocallis hybrida, Sovereign; H. flava major in the background
*HELIANTHEMUM. Sunrose. Evergreen or halfevergreen plant. 8 to I2 in. June, July.
*-aureum. Single; yellow.
*-, Ball of Fire. Double; red.
*-, Bride. White.
*-'citrinum. Yellow; single.
*-macranthum (Chamæcistus macranthum). White.
*-, Mrs. Earle. Double; red.
*-multiflora. Orange-pink.
*-, Proceux. White.
*-rhodanthum (Apenninum roseum). Single; pink; silvery foliage.
*-, Rosy Gem. Rose.
All Helianthemums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 20$ per 100 COLLECTION of 10 varieties, $\$ 3$
HELIANTHUS. Hardy Sunflower. Is easy of culture in any ordinary garden and is admirable for the flower and shrubbery border. Fine for cutting. All Helianthus, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
-multiflorus fl.-pl. (Soleil d'Or). Double Hardy Sunflower. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, similar to a dahlia. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-Maximilianii. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers; clear yellow. 6 to 8 ft . Oct., Nov.
-mollis. Thick, velvety foliage, of a distinct silvery tinge; flowers lemon-yellow. 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
-orgyalis. Graceful stalks clothed with very long, willowy, drooping foliage; flowers deep lemonyellow, with darker centers. 8 to io ft. Aug.
-tuberosa. Jerusalem Artichoke. Numerous yellow flowers. This plant is sometimes cultivated for its edible tubers. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept.
-Wolley Dod. Very distinct; deep yellow. 6 to 8 ft . Aug., Sept.

Entire COLLECTION, $\$ 1.25$

HELLEBORUS niger. Christmas Rose. Very large white, solitary flowers, sometimes flushed with purple. Excellent in rocky places. Leaves evergreen. Short plants. Easily forced. I ft. Natural blooming period. Feb., March. \$I each, $\$ 9$ for 10 .
*HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. The flowers are deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
*-scabra imbricata. Yellow, semi-double flowers; bushy. Good for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept.
*-scabra, Soleil d'Or. Golden yellow. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.
*-scabra zinniæflora. Grows about 2 to 3 feet high, with large semi-double yellow flowers about 3 inches across. Very fine plant for cutting purposes. Flowering from July to October. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. Great Orange Day-Lily. Deep orange, sweet-scented, large and lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 ft . July, Aug.
-aureole. Golden yellow. A very early-blooming variety. 3 ft . May-July.
-citrina. Large flowers of lemon-yellow or pale sulphur-yellow; very fragrant. Leaves large. Tallgrowing variety. Excellent for cut-flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
-Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 ft . May, June.
-flava. Lemon Lily. Flowers lemon-yellow, sweetscented. 3 ft . May.
-flava major. Large, fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers. 3 ft . May.
-Florham. Large, fragrant golden yellow flowers. 3 ft . June, July.
-fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Orange. 2 to 3 ft . July, Aug.
-fulva Kwanso. Large, double flowers of a rich bronze orange. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug.
—hybrida, Gold Dust. Orange flowers. 3 ft . June.
-hybrida, Sovereign. Pretty dark orange flowers. Very early-blooming variety. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. See illustration.
-Middendorffii. Flowers deep orange-yellow. Desirable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
-Thunbergii. Flowers lemon-yellow, very fragrant. One of the most desirable species. Later to bloom than Flava. 3 ft . July, Aug.
All Hemerocallis, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100. COLLECTION, 6 varieties, our selection, $\$ 1.25$
*HEPATICA triloba. Liverleaf. Very pretty blue flowers, early in the spring. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
HERACLEUM villosum (giganteum). Giant Parsnip. White flowers; immense, showy leaves, suitable for subtropical gardens. 8 to 10 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
*HESPERIS matronalis. Sweet Rocket. Sweetscented white and pink flowers. Very easily grown. 2 ft . May, June.
*HEUCHERA. Bushy plants of easy culture bearing loose, graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Dwarf grower of a compact habit. It is fine for the border and rockery and excellent for cutting. Forces well in the greenhouse in early spring.
*-brizoides. Alum Root. Large, pink flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Sept.
*-, Flambeau. A striking new variety with reddish flowers. I to 2 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-, Pluie de Feu. Exceedingly bright fiery red flowers on loose, elegant, graceful spikes. Free-flowering. A very showy variety. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. Illustrated in color on page 26.
*-Rosmondi. Pleasing coral-pink. 2 ft . June-Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-sanguinea alba. White, tinted.
-sanguinea gracillima. Carmine-rose.
*-sanguinea hybrida Seedlings. Assorted colors. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-Sept.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 rate and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety

B. \& A. GIANT-FLOWERED MARSH MALLOWS. Natural size 8 to 10 inches. See page 26
*Heuchera sanguinea, La Perle. A new dark red variety. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-sanguinea splendens. Crimson Bells. Fine scarlet flowers. Excellent for cutting. I to 2 ft . MaySept.
All Heucheras, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $10, \$ 20$ per 100,
HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink, and white.
-Moscheutos. Swamp Rose-Mallow. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, $\$ 15$ per Ioo.
-Moscheutos, Crimson Eye (oculiroseus). Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for Io, \$i5 per ioo.
—Moscheutos Hybrids (B. \& A. Giant-flowered Marsh Mallows). These have grown fast in popularity. The mammoth hollyhock-shaped flowers range in color from white to intense crimson, but there is a softness and delicacy to all the shades that make them harmonize with almost any color scheme.

These Hybrids are frankly careless about where they grow, but, like all plants, they repay reasonable consideration with a greater growth and


Heuchera, Pluie de Feu


Hibiscus Moscheutos Hybrids, continued
the roots offered will produce blooming plants next summer.

Although they may be planted in the fall, providing a 6 -inch covering of leaves is given, we prefer to plant same in spring, after which they should be thoroughly watered. See illustration on page 25.

Each IO Ioo
2-yr.-old plants (mixed varieties). \$o 25 \$2 oo \$18 oo
Extra-strong plants (mixed varieties)
2-yr.-old plants (separate colors). Extra-strong 2-yr. plants (sepa-

| 50 | 4 | 50 | 35 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

rate colors). .
$35 \quad 3$ oo $\quad 25$ oo

HOSTA. See Funkia.
HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. Rapidly spreading subshrub, with golden yellow flowers. I foot. August. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
-Moserianum. Gold Flower. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best perennials and very showy when in bloom. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June-Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
*IBERIS. Hardy Candytuft. The perennial Candytufts are evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring. One of the most attractive of our hardy perennials.
*-gibraltarica. Large, delicate lilac flowers, blooming early in spring; useful for cutting. I ft. May, June.
*-sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white. Border plants; fine for forcing. Io in. April, May.
*-sempervirens, Little Gem. Snowy white fowers; of compact habit; dwarf. 6 in. April. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
*INCARVITLEA Delavayi. Large, rose-colored, trum-pet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters on stems I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. long. June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*INULA ensifolia. Fleabane. Yellow; small flowers. 8 in. July-Sept.
*-glandulosa. Old gold; pretty. 3 to 4 ft . July, Aug.


Hardy herbaceous garden with Iris Germanica in the foreground

## Iris

To many home-ground gardeners in America, the word Iris brings up mind-pictures of merely two or three of the most common varieties-kinds that are either native to that particular locality or have become naturalized in the course of time. To such flower-lovers we urge a close first-hand acquaintance with as large a number of the magnificent varieties in the following lists as can be accommodated in the planting-space available. There is a stateliness and splendor about these improved varieties that taxes one's power of description to the utmost; a range of color and form of flower that is simply marvelous; and the only danger to be combated in Iris-growing is that there is a possibility of becoming so enthusiastic about them as to plant only Irises to the exclusion of everything else! But that's a risk we have to run, and we do it gladly that we may make it possible for you to gain new friends in this wonderful family and acquire an Iris bed that will be not only a source of real joy to you but a Mecca for the flower-lovers of your community.

## Iris Germanica

## German Iris; Fleur-de-Lis

It is probable that the greatest range of color is found in this section-from pure white through all shades of mauve to blue and dark purple; the flowers are regular orchids in beauty and structure, and they have a delicate fragrance that seems to be only a natural accompaniment of such wonderful blooms. A welldrained sunny location, with the rhizomes just covered with soil is about all the planting advice needed. In the descriptions following, " $S$ "' represents standards or upper petals; " F " falls or lower petals. Their blooming period ranges from May to June.

## General List of German Iris

Here are gathered together the "novelties" of other years that have "made good." It is an opportunity for the grower who is not interested particularly in having the newest things on the market to acquire a bed of these magnificent improved varieties at a comparatively low cost. A few in this list are yet rare, or are of exceptional merit, and the price of such is above the average. You will find, however, that whatever the plice of the Iris named below, they are worth far more to you in enjoyment when they show their beautifully colored, orchid-like flowers at bloom-time. Be liberal
in selection; you won't regret it! We have based our prices according to the value of each variety. Except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
Acquackanonk. S, light yellow; F, velvety maroon with a border of light yellow, lighter than King. 50 cts. each.
Ada. S, lavender on upper half, yellow on lower half; $F$, white, edged and veined lilac. 25 in.
Admiral Togo. S, white, faintly tinted and frilled lavender; F, white, lightly frilled purple; very tall. 32 in.
Agnes. S, white, frilled and shaded lilac; F, white, lilac at base. 15 in.
Albert Victor. A great favorite. S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender. Large and beautiful flower.
Albicans. S and F, pure white. 22 in.
Alcazar. S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. 48 in. 50 cts. each.
Amas (Macrantha). S, light blue; F, velvety violetblue. 26 in. 35 cts. each.
Archeveque. A very deep purple-violet. 24 in .50 c . each. Illustrated on page 29 .
Arnols. S, rosy bronze; F, velvety purple. 23 in.
Aurea. Deep golden yellow; large flowers. i8 in. 35 cts. each.
Australis. S, deep lavender; F, light blue. 32 in.
Beethoven (Sambucina Beethoven). S, rosy lilac; F, purple with orange crest. 24 in .

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Berchta. S, olive-yellow; F, violet-blue, bordered with reddish brown. 26 in.
Boccage (L'Africain). S, rosy purple; F, purple, striped white. 27 in.
Boismilon. S, bronze; F , bronze striated with bluish white. A late variety.
Bridesmaid. S, pale lavender; F, white, reticulated lavender. 25 in.
Brooklyn. S, lavender, yellow at base; F, blue-veined, brown at base. 27 in.
Calypso. S, pale lavender; F , white, strongly veined blue. 18 in.
Candelabre. S, white, violet spots on base; F, plumcolor; yellow beard. Medium-sized flowers; early.
Caprice. Reddish purple. 24 in.
Carthusian. S, clear lavender-blue; F, darker blue. 27 in. 75 cts. each.
Caterina. An improved Pallida dalmatica, of the same color but with larger flowers. 48 in. \$I each.
Celeste. S, lavender; F, deep lavender; large and freeflowering. 32 in .
Charles Dickens. S, blue; F, dark blue, suffused and veined dark violet. 27 in.
Chester J. Hunt. S, celestial blue; F, dark marine-blue. 34 in. 50 cts. each.
Cottage Maid. S, silvery blue; F, white, tipped and reticulated violet.
Cytherea. S, dark lavender; F , rich blue; dwarf; late. 22 in.
Daisy Hill. S, light blue; F, deeper.
Dalila. S, pale flesh-white; F, rich purple. One of the most distinct and striking; very rare. 22 in. \$I each.
Dalmatica. S , clear lavender-blue; F , deep lavender; very large; a superb variety. One of the finest of its class. 40 in. 35 cts . each.

Darius. S, rich canary-yellow; F, lilac, margined white, rich golden yellow beard; very distinct. 25 in.
Dawn. S and F, sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat. 26 in. 50 cts. each.
Donna Maria. S, white; F, white, shaded lilac. I8 in.
Dora Longdon. S, lilac, suffused with yellow; F, rich reddish lilac with a slight diffusion of yellow. Medium large flower. Excellent grower and free-flowering. 30 in. \$1.50 each.
Dr. Bernice. S, coppery bronze; F, velvety crimson. 27 in.
Edina. S, lavender; F, dark blue, striped at base
Edouard Michel. S, rosy red; F, deeper rosy red. Tall; handsome, well-formed flowers. 30 to 36 in . $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Eldorado. S, yellowish bronze, shaded lavender; F, bright purple. 22 in. 50 cts. each.
Empress of India. Large; rich, delicate blue flowers. Long, elegant flower-stems. $\$_{3}$ each.
Eugene Sue. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes. I8 in.
Fairy. White, bordered and suffused blue. 27 in. 35 cts. each.
Fairy Queen. S, pale lavender; F, tipped violet. 25 in.
Flavescens. A delicate shade of pale yellow. 20 in.
Florentina. White, slightly tinged lavender; very early. 27 in.
Fro. S, golden yellow, edged olive-yellow; F, chestnutbrown, bordered yellow. 28 in. 35 cts. each.
Gajus. S, light yellow; F, crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow edge. 20 in .35 cts . ea.
Gen. Grant. S, chocolate; F, purple, veined white.
Gisele (Gazelle). S and F, white, frilled, rich mauve. I8 in. 50 cts . each.
Gladstone (Mr. Gladstone). S, white; F, tipped dark purple and white striped.
Gracchus. S, pale yellow; F, yellow, suffused red. 25 in.


Iris Dalmatica

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Gypsy Queen. S, bronze; F, deep purple, reticulated at the base. A very showy and attractive Iris that should be in every collection. 26 in.
Hebe. White, delicately suffused soft blue. A dainty variety that is much admired.
Hector. S, delicate yellow; F, deep purple. 26 in.
Herant. S, bright blue; F, much deeper in color. 27 in.
Her Majesty. S, rosy pink; F, pink, veined crimson. 25 in. 35 cts. each.
Hiawatha. S, pale lavender, flushed rose; F, royal purple with lavender borders. 28 in . 50 cts. each.
Honorabile. S, golden yellow; F, rich deep brown. Especially fine for massing. i8 in.
Hopatcong. S, light yellow; F, chestnut-brown, with a border of light yellow. 50 cts. each.
Innocenza. $S$ and $F$, ivory-white, with a rich golden crest. 27 in. 35 cts. each.
Iris King. A cross between Pallida dalmatica and Maori King. S, yellow; F, velvety dark brown with a wide border of golden yellow. 27 in. 50 cts. each.
Iroquois. S, smoky lavender, dotted brown; F, black-maroon, reticulated white at base. 35 cts. each.
Isoline. S, lilac-pink; F, purplish rose. 36 in. 75 cts. each.
Jacquesiana. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. Though an old variety, it is still one of the choicest of German Iris. 30 in .35 c . ea.
Jeanne d'Arc. S, white; F, white, bordered pale lilac. 27 in. 35 cts. each.
Juniata. S and F, deep blue, deeper than Dalmatica. 27 in. 50 cts. each.
Kharput. S, violet-blue; F, velvety dark blue. 26 in.
Khedive. Soft lavender. 23 in.
La Beaute. S and F, large pale blue. 30 in . $\$ \mathrm{I}$ ea.
Lady Foster. S, pale blue; F, violet-blue. \$1.50 each.
Lavendulacea (Dove). S, lavender; F, darker. 30 in.
Lohengrin. One of the most vigorous of the German Iris; petals 2 inches across; S and F , deep violet-mauve. 28 in .35 cts . each.
Loreley. S, light yellow; F, blue, bordered light yellow. 35 cts. each.
Magnate. S, light ageratum-violet; F, velvety purple of crimson tone. Strong grower; large flower. 30 in. \$I each.
Maori King. S, golden yellow; F, deep velvety crimson; very dwarf. I4 in.
Maritana. White ground, veined blue. Medium grower. 24 in.
Marvar. S, clear yellow; F, veined and spotted violet and red. 27 in .
Mary Garden. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, dotted and veined maroon. 28 in. 35 cts . each.
Mercedes. S and F, pure white, frilled with violet and brown. 26 in. $\$ 3$ each.
Mexicana (Gold Bound). S, yellow; F, purple, veined white. 25 in .
Mirage. S, lavender-white; F, lilac. 50 cts. each.
Miralba. S, rosy lavender; F, white, veined and tipped violet. 26 in.
Miss Eardley. S, golden yellow; F, red and yellow. 20 in. 35 cts. each.
Mithras. S, light yellow; F, violet, shaded with claret and bordered yellow. 24 in.
Mme. Blanche Pion. S, pale bronze-yellow, shot with lavender; F, rich purple. 26 in.
Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful. 30 in.
Mme. Guerville. S and F, white, frilled blue. 26 in. 50 cts . each.
Monsignor. S, violet; F , velvety purple-crimson. 22 in. 50 cts. each.
Mount Penn. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. 30 in . \$I each.


Mrs. Alan Gray. Delightful lilac-shade, when comparing with other Irises. 30 in .35 cts . each.
Mrs. Horace Darwin. S, snow-white; F, white, slightly reticulated violet at base. 26 in.
Mrs. Neubronner. Very deep golden yellow, darker than Aurea. 14 in. 35 cts. each.
Mrs. Reuthe. S, white, suffused and marked blue; F, white, edged soft blue. 26 in.
National. S, violet-blue; F, rich velvety violet-purple.
Navajo. S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F, deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow. 20 in. 50 cts . each.
Neglecta. S, pale lavender; F, purple, reticulated white.
Nibelungen. Flowers large; S, olive-green, suffused with yellow; F, deep purple-violet, edged pale yellow. 27 in. 35 cts. each.
Nine Wells. S. light violet-blue; F, deep purple-violet, showing a white ground at the throat; very attractive; fragrant. 48 in. \$I each.
Nokomis. S, pale lavender-white; F, velvety dark violet-blue, with white borders. 35 cts . each.

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Oriflamme. S, light blue; F, rich violet-purple. \$I each Ossian. S, pale yellow; F, reddish violet. 24 in.
Othello. S, deep rich blue; F, dark velvety purple.
Pacquita. S and F , light rosy claret. Late bloomer. 30 in. Pallida Dalmatica. See Dalmatica.
Pallida Speciosa. See Speciosa.
Parc. de Neuilly. Excellent rich purple, self approaching bloom, not as dark as Kochii. 24 in. 50 cts. each.
Pauline. S, lavender; F, slightly darker. 26 in. 50 cts. each.
Penelope. S, white; F, white, delicately veined reddish violet. I 8 in.
Penge. S, light blush-violet; F, violet-purple. 30 in. 35 cts. each.
Pfauenauge (Peacock's-Eye). S, olive-yellow; F, brownish blue, with a golden yellow border. 20 in. Plicata, Sappho. S, yellow, flushed lavender; F, straw tipped and reticulated violet-purple. 26 in.
Plumeri. S and F, deep coppery red; early and free. 27 in.
Powhatan. S, light violet with deeper borders; F, deep purple with crimson shades. Large spreading flowers. 38 in. 50 cts. each.
Princess Victoria Louise. S, light sulphur-yellow; F, rich violet-red, edged creamy white. 27 in.
Prosper Laugier. With larger and brighter flowers than Jacquesiana. 25 in. 50 cts. each.
Purple King. Large flowered red-purple of fine color. 30 in.
Quaker Lady. S, smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold. 38 in . 50 cts . each.
Queen Alexandra. S, fawn, shot with lilac; $F$, lilac, reticulated bronze at the base. 30 in. 50 cts. each.
Queen of May. S and F, rosy lavender. 27 in .
Ramapo. S, rosy lavender; F, purple, bordered lavender. 50 cts. each.
Rhein Nixe. A very strong and robust grower; S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 27 in . 35 cts. each.
Ringdove. S, pale violet; $F$, deeper. 48 in. $\$ \mathrm{I}$ each.
Rose Unique. $S$ and $F$, violet-rose. 26 in .50 cts . each.
Schiller. S, golden yellow; F, velvety crimson. 25 in.
Sherwin-Wright. S and F, bright golden yellow. 26 in. 50 cts. each
Speciosa. S, dark lavender, shaded lighter; F, shaded light purple. 30 in.
Spectabilis. Sand F, deep purple; free-flowering; early. 26 in.
Tamerlan. S, violet-blue; F, deeper. 36 in.
Tendresse. S, light lavender; F , light blue, strongly veined violet.
Towaco. S, rosy bronze; F, purple. 50 cts . each.
Trojana. S, pale blue; F, rich purple-blue. 40 in. 35 cts. each.
Viola. S, rosy lilac; F, deep violet-blue. 20 in .50 cts .
Violacea Grandiflora. S, rich blue; F, violet-blue. 27 in . A good standard variety. 35 cts. each.
Wanaque. S, rosy bronze; F, deep purple. 50 cts. each.
Wawayanda. S, rosy lavender; F, light maroon. 50 cts .
Weequahic. S, light blue; F, deep velvety violet. This may be called an improved Perfection. 50 cts. each.
Wyomissing. S, creamy white, suffused soft rose; F, deep rose, shading to a pale rose border. 26 in.
Yountakah. S, light blue; F, deep violet with a distinct orange beard. 50 cts . each.

COLLECTION of 12 German Iris, our selection, $\$ 2$
COLLECTION of 25 German Iris, our selection, $\$ 4$

## Intermediate Iris, New Hybrids

The following new varieties are crosses between Iris germanica and I. pumila. They flower earlier than the German Iris. The foliage is dwarf and the flower-stems are 18 inches high. Hardy, vigorous growers; free-flowering.
25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10, except where noted. One each of the 8 varieties following, \$2
Blue Boy. S, bright clear blue; F, intense dark blue. 30 in.
Dorothea. S, pearl-gray; F, light blue. 18 in.
Fritjof. S, lavender; F, purple, shaded lavender. 20 in. 35 cts. each.

Gerda. S, creamy yellow; F, deep creamy yellow, veined golden yellow. 18 in .35 cts . each.
Halfdan. Light creamy yellow; large flowers. 23 in. Helge. Citron-yellow, with pearl-colored center. 23 in. Ingeborg. Flowers large; pure white. 18 in.
Walhalla. S, lavender; F , wine-red. 23 in .

## Iris Pumila and Hybrids

This class of dwarf Irises is invaluable for planting in groups or as an edging to a bed of taller-growing varieties. Spread rapidly; low-growing; flowers of exquisite beauty in April and May.
25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 . One each of the 5 varieties below, $\$ 1.25$
Bide. $S$ and $F$, white; green and yellow veins. Large, handsome flowers. 15 in.
Cyanea. DB. Rich purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 in. May.
Ditton Purple. Clear violet-purple; free-flowering. 9 in. 35 cts. each.
Pumila Atroviolacea. Violet-mauve to maroon-red.
Schneekuppe. DB. S, pure white; F, white center, veined greenish yellow. 8 in.

## Iris Lævigata (Kaempferi) Japanese Iris

This section of the Iris family embraces wonderful colorings, vivid yet harmonious; all the colors of the rainbow seem to have been gathered together in them in the most fascinating combinations. The great size of the flowers is noteworthy, it being not at all unusual to have blooms 6 to 8 inches across, while there are plenty of instances on record where these marvelous flowers have reached the enormous size of 12 inches across.

A good, well-drained soil will encourage sturdy growth and amazing blooms if they are given plenty of water during the dry season. They come into bloom right after the German Iris and are at their best in July. Affection (Sofu-no-koi). General tone bluish purple, on French gray background, six petals. 50 cts. each.
Alba Plena. Pure white; very large; six petals. $\$_{\text {I }}$ each.
A. L. Sherwood. Light purple, veined white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Amethyst. Very large, wavy petals; most exquisite lavender shade. \$I each.
Apollo. Pale lavender, veined purple with reddish pink center; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Azure. Waxy mauve-blue, slightly darker toward center; six very large petals. 75 cts. each.
Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, velvety center; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Blue Flag. Indigo-blue, with light white viens, velvety sheen, bright yellow at the base; six petals. 50 cts. ea.
Blue Jay. Light blue, shading darker toward center, overlaid with purple sheen and silvery stripes. 75 cts. each.
Bride. Maroon, heavily veined white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Chameleon. Purple, flaked and blotched white; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Childs Beauty. White, with light blue shading toward edges. Very pretty; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Conadi. Grayish white, with amaranth center, veined dark blue; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Crystal. Pale violet, veined white, white center; six petals. \$I each.
Dinah. Reddish purple, flaked white, six petals. 50 cts.
Distinction. Light lavender-pink, shading bright yellow, blotched at base of petals; three petals. 75c. ea.
Eclipse. Deep purple, overlaid red; six petals. 75 cts.
Firefly (Uj1-no-Hotaru). Deep purple; golden yellow center; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Frate. Shaded lilac, and silvery veined, with deep lilac center. 50 cts. each.
Gold Bound. Large; pure white, yellow center; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Hannibal. Porcelain, veined rose-purple, rose-purple center; three petals. 50 cts . each.
Helen von Siebold. Reddish violet, veined white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Hyde Park. Reddish purple, blushed with white; six petals. 75 cts . each.

## IRIS L\&VIGATA, continued <br> La Favorite. French gray, heavily veined blue; large flowers; six petals. \$I each.

Mahogany. Deep velvety, mahogany-red; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Mount Hood. Dark blue on ash-gray background, with dark velvety blue veins; six petals. 75 cts. each.
Mrs. Henry L. Higginson. Bright reddish maroon, with white center; three petals. SI each.
Neptune. Slate-blue; three petals. An unusual Iris. 75 cts. each.
Noranea. Bluish white with bluish purple veins; three petals. 75 cts . each.
Ondine. Pure white, shaded blue toward center; very large and beautiful; three petals. \$I each.
Orion. White, overlaid, and bordered maroon; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Othello. Lavender-blue, veined white, white center; large; six petals. 75 cts . each.
Painted Lady. Richly suffused pink on gray background, darker toward center, veined silvery gray; six petals. \$I each.
Paragon. Rich velvety purple; three petals. SI each.
Peace (Taiheiraku). Rich vinous purple, with conspicuous yellow blotches tipped blue, and which radiate out in purple veins; petaloid stigmas gray and lavender; six petals. \$I each.
Pink Progress. Beautiful pinkish lavender shade, overlaid with silver sheen, distinct blue center; three petals. \$I each.
Plume. French gray, light purple veined, amaranth toward the center; three petals. \$I each.
Porcelain Sceptre. White, suffused blue, center pink; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, reddish purple with indigo-blue; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Princess Clotilde. Blush-purple on ash-gray background; six petals. \$I each.
Pyramid. Violet-blue; center of petals veined white, very large and beautiful; six petals. Si each.
Red Riding Hood. Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white; three petals. \$I each.
Robert Craig. French gray, veined violet, very pretty; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Shadow. Reddish purple, velvety sheen; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Snowbound. Pure white; three petals. One of the prettiest whites. 50 cts . each.
Toledo. Large white petals with faint light blue veins and light blue center. 75 cts. each.
Topaz. Reddish amaranth with ash-gray background; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Tortoise. Purplish red, flaked white. \$I each.
T. S. Ware. Very double. Dark garnet, veined white. 50 cts . each.
Venus. Large; white; three petals. 50 cts. each.
Vesta. Ash-gray, veined purple, purple center; three petals. 75 cts. each.
Victor. White, veined violet-blue, purple center; six petals. 50 cts. each.
Violet Beauty. Dark velvety purple, with black sheen; very large and pretty; three petals. \$I each.
William Tell. Porcelain, veined blue, blue center; six petals. 75 cts. each.
The plants offered above are all strong, field-grown,
have several eyes, and will bloom the first season after planting.

Mixed varieties, 25 cts. each, $\$ 20$ per 100
We shall be pleased to give special prices on named varieties in quantities on divided plants.

## Various Irises

## 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10

Pseudacorus (Water Flag, Bearded Flag). A great favorite for planting along the margins of bodies of water, doing well in such semi-aquatic conditions. Flowers yellow, shaded orange. 3 ft . May, June.
Ochroleuca gigantea. Grows in strong clumps in almost any situation. Very distinct, with its numerous pale yellow flowers. 3 ft . May.


Iris sibirica, Perry's Blue
Sibirica. Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of the purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Sibirica flexuosa (sibirica alba). White, veined pale lilac. 2 ft . May, June.
Orientalis. Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of the purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft . May, June.
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Flowers large, snow-white, carried on strong stems; free-flowering. 2 to 3 ft . June.

## Iris Sibirica, Perry's Blue

A hybrid from $I$. sibirica. This beautiful Iris deserves to be known better. It has large, clear blue flowers, on stiff stalks. Extra fine for cutting. A splendid grower. \$I each. See illustration.

## Crested Iris

*Cristata. A dwarf, native species with handsome, light-colored flowers and short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 in. May.

## KNIPHOFIA. See Tritoma.

*LATHYRUS latifolius albus. Everlasting Pea. Large white flowers on many-flowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. A very desirable plant. 3 ft . June-Aug.
*-latifolius, Pink Beauty. Large racemes of pleasing deep rose flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
*-latifolius, Rose Queen. New. Large-flowering variety with bright pink flowers. 2 ft . June-Aug.
*-latifolius, White Pearl. The most beautiful of all Everlasting Peas, with pure white flowers, which are double the size of the ordinary Lathyrus. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*LAVANDULA vera. Sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, \$i5 per ioo.


Lilium auratum (Gold-banded Lily)

## Hardy Lilies (Lilium)

No herbaceous or shrubbery border or wild garden is complete without a liberal representation of these most graceful and charming flowers. For successful growing of hardy Lilies, the chief requirement is a loose, well-manured soil, with some pure sand added under each bulb to further drainage and to prevent the bulbs from rotting. They should be planted 6 to 8 inches deep and among plants with heavy foliage, like peonies, in order to keep the soil surrounding the bulbs cool. They should be left in the same location for three or four years without lifting, which should be done in September, the replanting to take place at once. The beds should be covered with leaves or litter during winter. Delivery of bulbs will be made in September, October or Spring.

Auratum. Gold-banded Lily. Large, deliciously fragrant, white flowers, spotted crimson with a yellow band or midrib extending the whole length of each segment. Red anthers. 3 ft . July, Aug. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for ro, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Batemanniæ. Pale orange-red flowers, sometimes tinged pink but unspotted; anthers red. 2 ft . July, Aug. 40 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10 .
Canadense. Bright yellow, red-spotted, flowers in July and Aug. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for io.
Canadense flavum. Lemon-yellow flowers, spotted purplish brown; red anthers. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10.
Canadense rubrum. Large flowers of bright orange-red, spotted purplish brown, with a still deeper red tinge on the outside. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
*Candidum. Madonna Lily. Pure glistening white flowers on strong, stiff stems. 50 c . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Dauricum. Flowers upright, scarlet. Resembles L. philadelphicum. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. I5 cts. each, \$I. 40 for Io.
Elegans (Thunbergianum). Orange-red, slightly spotted purplish black, anthers red. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10.
Elegans atrosanguineum. Solitary, deep blood-red flowers spotted purplish black, red anthers. I to I $1 / 2$ ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io.
Elegans bicolor. Orange, edged scarlet, with few spots. 35 cts. each. $\$ 3$ for 10.
Elegans Horsmanii. Flowers deep blood-red, almost black. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
Elegans, Leonard Joerg. A very fine shade of rich apricot, with dark spots. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ for 10 .
Elegans, Prince of Orange. Soft buff flowers spotted purple-black. Dwarf variety. 6 to 9 in. June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 1 .
Giganteum. Pure white, tinged purple near the base. July, Aug. \$3.50 each.

Grayi. Native. Flowers deep red. One of the finest for planting in shady places. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Hansonii. Flowers reddish orange, eight to twelve in a cluster; petals thick and lasting. 80 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10.
Henryi. Rich golden yellow, lightly spotted brown. Often reaches a height of 6 ft . 75 cts . each, $\$ 7$ for io.
Martagon. Turban Lily. Claret-purple flowers, spotted purplish black; anthers red. 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Pardalinum. Panther Lily. Bright orange, scarlet, and yellow. 3 to 6 ft . Late June-Aug. 35 cts . each, \$3 for 10.
Philadelphicum. Bright orange-red, tinged yellow in center, and spotted deep purple; anthers red. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
Regale (myriophyllum). Deliciously fragrant flowers with pure white petals passing to bright canary-yellow at the center; the white sometimes has a suffusion of pink. \$I each, \$9 for io.
Speciosum album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts each, $\$ 4.5^{\circ}$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Speciosum rubrum. Fragrant deep red flowers with green stripe at base; anthers red. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io, $\$ 35$ per ioo.
Superbum. Bright reddish orange flowers, shaded yellow and spotted purplish brown at base. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for io, $\$ 20$ per ioo.
Tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily, A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 30 cts . each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
Tigrinum fl.-pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black; double showy flowers. 30 cts . each, \$2.20 for 10 .
Tigrinum Fortunei. Rich, orange-colored flowers, spotted crimson-brown. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.


Lilium tigrinum

## HARDY LILIES, continued

Tigrinum splendens. Large, bright salmon-red flowers, spotted purplish black. Robust grower. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.20$ for 10.
Tenuifolium. Medium-sized perfectly formed flowers of dazzling coral-red. 40 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
Umbellatum erectum. Red flowers, flushed orange; a tall and vigorous grower. I to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Umbellatum fulgidum. Deep apricot flowers. Strong variety. I to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Umbellatum grandiflorum. Orange flowers, free bloomer. I to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Umbellatum incomparabile. Intense, rich crimson, spotted. A beautiful variety. I to 3 ft . June, July. 60 cts. each, $\$ 5.50$ for 10.
Umbellatum maculatum. Reddish orange flowers, six to ten in a cluster. A rare Japanese Lily. I to 3 ft . June, July. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Washingtonianum. Fragrant white flowers, spotted reddish purple in racemes. 2 to 3 ft . July. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for io.
Willmottiæ. New. Rare Lily; very profuse bloomer. Orange shaded flowers. July. \$I each, \$9 for 1 o.
*LEONTOPODIUM a!pinum. Edelweiss. This plant is well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is as hardy as any plant can be and very distinct. 5 in. June, July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for $\mathbf{1}$. See illustration.
LIATRIS callilepis. Purplish red. Does well in semishade and sunny places. 3 to 4 ft . July-Sept.

- pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple, in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, Sis $^{2}$ per 100 .
-scariosa. Spikes of deep purple flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
-spicata. Button Snakeroot. Western and southern states. Spikes 6 to 15 inches long; purple. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, \$is per ioo.
*LINARIA Cymbalaria. Kenilworth Ivy. Perennial, tender, glabrous herb; long, trailing. Small but pretty lilac flowers, with a yellowish throat. JuneAug.


Lilium speciosum. See page 32
Linaria dalmatica. Large, bright yellow flowers, borne at the tops of the branches in a long, loose spike; 3 to 4 ft . June-Sept.
*-hepaticæfolia. Toad Flax. A small creeper, spreading very fast. Foliage similar to hepatica. Light blue flowers; fine for the rockery. 2 to 3 in .


Leontopodium alpinum


Liatris. See page 33
*LINUM flavum. Flax. Very handsome, light yellow flowers. I ft. June, July.
*-perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. $11 / 2$ ft. May-Aug.
*-perenne album. A white form of the above.
*LITHOSPERMUM, Heavenly Blue. Splendid flowers of sky-blue color. Fine for the rock-garden. 4 in. June-Sept. 75 cts . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
*LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 ft . July, Aug. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$$ I5 per ioo.
*-syphilitica. Fine spikes of blue flowers. 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per 100.
*LUPINUS. The Lupines are well-known garden plants, very showy and beautiful with spikes of pea-shaped flowers in various colors. They prefer well-prepared garden soil, and do well in semishade. $2^{1 / 2}$ to $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug.
*-polyphyllus. Lupine. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers on long stems. 4 to 5 ft . June, July.
*-polyphyllus albiflorus (polyphyllus albus). A white form of the above.
*-polyphyllus Mœrheimii. This is the finest of all Lupines, with its long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet long; color soft rose. June, July.

All Lupinus, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
*LYCHNIS alpina. Flowers pink. A good plant for the rockery. 6 in. April.
*-Arkwrightii. Brilliant red flowers.
*-chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet, in dense clusters. An old-fashioned border plant. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. 2 ft . June, July.
*-chalcedonica alba. A white-flowered form.
*-Flos-cuculi. Ragged Robin. Loose clusters of red or pink flowers. I to 2 ft . May-Aug.
*-Haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers of very large size; fine for cutting. I ft. May, June.
-Viscaria splendens. German Catchfly. Rose-pink to crimson flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
*-Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. A fine variety, with double, crimson flowers. I ft.

LYCORIS squamigera (Amaryllis Hallii). In early spring it produces attractive green foliage, which grows until July, when it ripens and disappears; then the delicate lilac-pink flowers appear. 2 ft . July. 75 cts . each.
*LYSIMACHIA ciliata. Fringed Loosestrife. Dainty yellow flowers with dark bronzy foliage. 2 ft . July, Aug.
*-clethroides. Japanese Loosestrife. A fine hardy variety from Japan, with long spikes of pure white flowers. 2 ft . July-Sept.
*-Nummularia. Creeping Jenny; Moneywort. A creeper, with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 in . June, July.
All Lysimachias, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100
LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum, Rose Queen. A remarkably free-blooming variety, with long, graceful spikes of rosy pink flowers. For bog-garden or naturalizing, there is nothing to equal it. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept.
-Salicaria roseum superbum. Purple Loosestrife. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 ft .
*MALVA moschata. Musk Mallow. Flowers rose; sweet scented. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
*-moschata alba. A charming plant; flowers white. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
*MAZUS rugosus. A dwarf, creeping plant. Fine for the rockery. Aug., Sept.
*MEGASEA. Plants with decorative, almost evergreen, shiny green foliage. Dense white, pink, or red flowers. Very usetul and attractive in tbe rockery, and in groups. Sunny and semi-shade; flowers keep well when cut.
-, Athlete. One of the finest varieties.
*-cordifolia. Light pink flowers, I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
*-crassifolia. Flowers in pink panicles; large, waxy leaves. Useful for rockeries. I ft. April, May.
*-Leichtlini. Rose-colored flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.
*-speciosa atropurpurea. Purplish red. I to $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.

## All Megasea, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10

*MENTHA rotundifolia variegata. Variegated Roundleaved Mint. Purplish flowers; aromatic foliage. I to 2 ft . June-Sept.
*MENZIESIA polifolia. Usually planted with heather. Dark green glossy leaves and spikes of large, drooping, purple bell-shaped flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July-Oct. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*--polifolia alba. A white variety of the above. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
*MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell. Flowers blue, fun-nel-formed, in nodding clusters. Should not be disturbed when once planted. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.


Lychnis Viscaria splendens

MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. Compact heads of bright red flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Stout leafy stems; heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-didyma rosea. A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-didyma salmonea. Large heads of a delicate shade of salmon-pink. Will stand moister positions than other Monarda varieties. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-didyma violacea superba. Deep amaranth-red flowers. 3 ft . June-Aug.
-fistulosa alba. Flowers white. 3 ft . July.
All Monardas, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100 COLLECTION of 6 varieties, $\$ 1.25$
MONTBRETIA (Tritonia). Bears from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red; plant in spring and protect with leaves in winter. 2 to 3 ft . July-Sept.
-aurantiaca. Orange.
-crocosmæflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinged with red.
-, Crœsus. Very large; apricot-yellow flowers. 2 ft .
-, Feu Brillant. Bright red.
-, Fire King. Bright scarlet-red.
-, George Davison. Fine golden yellow; very distinct.
-, Meteor. Orange with red tips. Very early.

## 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.20$ for $10, \$ 10$ per 100

*MUEHLENBECKIA nana. An elegant rock-plant with wiry stems only a few inches long, densely clothed with small dark green leaves. It is also very useful between stepping-stones.
*MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. A dwarf and compact variety; flowers pale blue. 8 in. May, June.
*-Ruth Fischer. Large, bright blue flowers, compact, robust grower. Very fine variety.


Enothera speciosa


MONTBRETIA
George Davison
Feu Brillant
Croesus
*Myosotis scorpioides semperflorens (palustris semperflorens). This variety remains in flower a long time; color blue. Io in. May-Sept.
All Myosotis, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
*NEPETA hederacea (Glechoma). Blue; a beautiful evergreen plant of creeping habit; fine for rockwork. 5 in. May, June.
*-hederacea variegata (Glechoma bederacea). Pretty variegated form of the above.
*-Mussinii. Mauve-colored flowers; blooms constantly. 8 in. April-June.
*NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. White-Cup. An excellent, dwarf, creeping alpine plant, with cupshaped creamy white flowers. 8 in. June-Aug. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ for $10, \$ 20$ per 100.
*ENOTHERA fruticosa. Sundrops. Showy yellow flowers I $1 / 2$ to 2 inches across, in clusters. I to 3 ft .
*-fruticosa Youngii. A stocky grower and profuse bloomer. Firm, glossy foliage; lemon-yellow flowers. 2 ft .
*-missouriensis. Large, yellow flowers. io in. June-Aug.
*-speciosa. Large, white flowers. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept. All Enotheras, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
OMPHALODES verna alba. Very choice white flowers in loose spikes. Free-growing plant which trails. Excellent for shady situations in rockgardens or borders. 6 in. May-Sept. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
ONOPORDON tauricum. Cotton Thistle. Pink flowers and beautiful silvery leaves and stems. 5 to 6 ft . July, Aug.
OROBUS lathyroides. Bitter Vetch. Violet-blue, peashaped flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May. 50 c . ea., $\$ 4.50$ for 10. -vernus. Bright purple. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.


Peonies prominent in the perennial border

## Peonies

The Peony is one of our best-known and best-loved flowers, and each year sees some improvement in its form and color. The gorgeous beauties of today far excel the varieties grown in our grandmothers' gardens, but all are attractive. They have a place all their own in the flower-garden, and reward any extra care with a wealth of handsome blooms and a profusion of rich green foliage.

The blooming period extends from the middle of May through June. While some varieties of Peonies attain a height of but I foot, others grow to a height of 3 to 4 feet.

Planting. Although very hardy and easily grown, the Peony prefers a good, deep soil in a rather moist yet sunny location. The result of good soil can be seen in the quality and size of the blooms. Plant the roots so that the eyes are about 2 to 3 inches under the surface.

They should be planted in fall, after the leaves have dried off. In watering, keep the buds dry and so prevent their rotting. Cut seed-pods off after flowering.

If in a very cold section, roots should have a light covering of loose straw or hay for the first winter, after which no protection should be needed. Heavy mulching of manure or covering of any kind in winter is often the cause of Peonies not blooming.

The following are the best of the old and new varieties, all well-grown, healthy stock.
Our plants are freshly dug from the fields, not kept in storage, and no divisions are taken off in fall. In other words, we have based our prices according to the value of each variety. A 2-and 4-year-old plant has been growing in the field 2 and 4 years since having been divided. For larger quantities ask for our special quotation.

Agida. Late dark rose. 2 -yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.
Albatre. Midseason. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute carmine line; very large, compact, globular; fragrant. One of the best whites. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Albert Crousse. Late. Very large, flat, compact bomb; rose-white, flecked crimson; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4 -yr. $\$ 5$.
Alexandre Dumas. Early midseason. Medium size; light violet-rose, creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals; fragrant; medium height; free bloomer. Good cut-flower variety. 2 -yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.
Alfred de Musset. Late. Compact, very large, milkwhite flowers, blush center, crimson flecks. $2-y r$. \$I.50; 4-yr. \$5.
Alsace-Lorraine. Late. Cream-white petals, deepening to pale yellow, arranged like a water-lily; very large; flat; free bloomer. Strong division \$3.50.
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Large, cup-shaped bloom of deep crimson-purple. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3.

Armandine Mechin. Midseason. Large, compact blooms of violet-crimson, showing stamens; strong, spreading hab t; free bloomer. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. 75 cts.
Atrosanguinea. Midseason. Purplish red, tinted with violet. 2 -yr. 75 cts ; 4 -yr. \$3.
Augustin d'Hour. Midseason. A lovely, dark, sol-ferino-red, with slight silvery reflex; large, rather compact. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Avalanche. Late. Large, compact, white blooms, with cream-white collar, center tinted lilac-white, and prominent carmine flecks lengthwise of petals; fragrant. 2 -yr. $\$$ I. $50 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 5$.
Baroness Schroeder. Midseason. Flesh-white, fading to milk-white; very large, glol ular; fragrant. $2-y r$. $\$ 2 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 6$.
Berlioz. Late midseason. Beautiful light carmine-rose, tipped silver; large, compact. $2-y r$. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 4$.
Boule de Neige. Early midseason. The rather globular flowers are very large, compact, milk-white, with guards and center prominently flecked crimson. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3.

## PEONIES, continued

Canari. Late. White. tinted pale pink, center amberwhite, passing to white, carpels and stigmas pink; medium size, globular. 2-yr. 50 cts.; 4-yr. \$2.
Candidissima. Early. Pure white with sulphur center, carpels in center tipped green; fragrant; tall, strong grower; free bloomer. $2-y r$. 75 cts.
Charlemagne. Lite. Very compact, large, globular blooms of lilac-white, with tinge of blush in center; fragrant. 2 -yr. 50 cts.; 4 -yr. $\$ 2$.
Clementine Gillot. Late. Uniform light Tyrian rose; large, compact. $2-y r . \$ 1$.
Couronne d'Or. Late. Lovely pure white flowers, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine; large flat. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
De Candolle. Large, imbricated cup-shaped bloom of currant-red, shaded amaranth. Midseason. 2-yr. \$r.
Delachei. Late midseason. Large, rather compact blooms of violet-crimson slightly tipped silver. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4 -yr. $\$ 3$.
Dr. Caillot. Midseason. Brilliant dark Tyrian rose; very large; fragrant. 2-yr. \$I.
Duc de Wellington. Late. Large white flower with sulphur center; fragrant. 2-yr. 75 cts.
Duchesse de Nemours. Early. A lovely pure white variety, with sulphur-white collar; medium size; fragrant. 2 -yr. 75 cts .; 4 -yr. $\$ 3$.
Edmond About. Late midseason. Large, compact, globular rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, deepening in center, which is flecked crimson. Extra fine form, medium tall, very strong stem. Fragrant. Strong division. $\$ 5$.
Edmond Lebon. Midseason. Bright violet-rose flowers of large size, rather compact. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
Edouard Andre. Midseason. Semi-double, dark carmine-violet flowers, with widely notched petals; medium size. 2 -yr. 75 ct.s.; 4-yr. \$3.
Edulis Superba. Early. Large, loose flowers of bright mauve-pink, collar mixed with lilac; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr} .75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Eugene Verdier. Late. Very large, compact blooms of pale hydrangea-pink, with outer guard petals lilac-white; fragrant; extra strong stems. 2 -yr. $\$ 2.50 ; 4-\mathrm{yr} . \$ 7.50$.
Faust. Midseason. Medium size; globular crown; hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white. 2-yr. 50 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 2$.
Felix Crousse. Midseason. Brilliant red; large; good fragrance. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Festiva. Late. Large; double; creamy white, with crimson spots in center; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3.
Festiva Maxima. Early. Larger than Festiva and the same in color except that outer petals are sometimes tinted faint lilac-white on opening. The most popular white for cutflowers. 2 -yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.
Fidelina. Late, dark pink, very free-flowering. 2-yr. 75 cts.; $4-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 3$.
Floral Treasure. Midseason. Very large; showy, pale lilac-rose; free bloomer; fragrant. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3.
Formosa Rosea. Dark pink, center salmon-pink. 2-yr. \$I; 4-yr. \$4.
Fragrans. Bomb type, dark pink. Strong, vig. orous, free bloomer. Good keeper; very fragrant. 2 -yr. 50 cts .
Gloire de Boskoop. Pure white. Tall, strong grower. A very free flowering choice variety. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$3.50.
Gloire de Chenonceaux. Late midseason. A lovely, uniform solferino-red, becoming silvertipped with age; medium to large, globular, compact; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
Gloire de Douai. Large, purplish crimson flowers, black reflex. 2 -yr. 75 cts.
Henri Demay. Midseason. Bright aniline-red, silvery reflex, center petals slightly fringed; medium size, compact. $2-y r$. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3
La Perle. Midseason. Large, compact rose type. Deep lilac-white, blush center, flecked carmine; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 5$.

La Rosiere. Midseason. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, shading to cream-white in the center and having pale green carpels with white stigmas. $2-y r$. \$I.50; 4-yr. \$5.
La Tulipe. Late. Large; lilac-white, outer guard petals striped crimson; strong grower; free bloomer; fragrant. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$J.
La Vestale. Midseason. Large; very desp, compact crown; lilac-white; collar cream-white; center flecked crimson; strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. 2 -yr. \$I.
Lady Alexandra Duff. An immense, cup-shaped flower. The outer petals are pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white. Highly perfumed. Strong division \$6.
Lady Leonora Bramwell. Silvery rose. 2-yr. 50 cts.
L'Eclatante. Midseason. Tyrian-rose of very large, compact, bomb type, strong and of medium height. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-y1. $\$ 3$.
L'Indispensable. Late. Very full, globular flcwers of lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward center. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4-yr. \$5.
Livingstone. Late. An extra-good variety, having very large, compact flowers of pale lilac-rose, with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4 -yr. $\$ 5$
Lord Kitchener. Early. Large; brilliant carmine-red. A very attractive variety. Strong division \$3.50.
Louis Vanhoutte. Late. A very brilliantly colored varicty having deep carmine-rose flowers, tipped with silver, and with fiery reflex; medium size, fragrant. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.


Red Peony, Lord Kitchener; Pink Peony, Edulis Superba

PEONIES, continued


Marie Lemoine. Very late. Pure white, with cream-white center, occasional carmine tip; large, compact; fragrant; extra strong stem. 2 yr. \$I; 4-yr. \$4.
Marie Stuart. Midseason. Anemone crown type. Color a delicate lavender, flecked with crimson, which fades to pure white as the flower ages. 2 -yr. 75 cts .
Marquis C. Lagergren. Bright cherry-red, with darker shading. Strong division $\$ 3.50$.
Mathilde de Roseneck. Late. Very large, glotular, rose type. Uniform, pale lilac rose, very wide petals, center deep carmine. Free bloomer. 2-yr. \$1.50.
Meissonier. Midseason. Very brilliant purplered; medium size; fragrant. 2-yr. 50 cts ; 4 -yr. \$2.
Milton Hill. Late. Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose-very distinct, pure color. Strong division $\$ 3$.
Mile. Desbuisson. Large, flat, compact, semirose type; guards violet-rose, center fading to milk-white; stamens visible; fragrant. Tall, strong; free-bloor aing habit. Late. 2-yr. \$I.
Mlle. Leonie Calot. Late midseason. Large flowers of delicate rose-white, with deeper center, and slight carmine tips. Very distinct. 2-yr. \$r; 4-yr. \$4.
Mlle. Marie Calot. Late midseason. Large, globular flowers; milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1.
Mlle. Renee Dessert. Midseason. Pure mauve, tipped silver; large, globular, rather compact; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr} .75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Mlle. Rousseau. Midseason. Large, globular flowers borne on extra-strong stems; milkwhite, center petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine, the outer guard petals prominently splashed carmine. $2-y r . \$ 2$.
Mme. Barillet Deschamps. Midseason. Clear violet-rose, fading to a delicate silver pink. Large, flat, imbricated, rose type; fragrant, medium height. $2-y r$. \$I.
Mme. Benoit Riviere. Large, cup-shaped; broad, soft pink petals and rose-salmon center, shaded deeper toward collar. Strong division $\$ 6$.
Mme. Breon. Early. Medium-sized white flowers, with shell-pink guards, red carpels, and pink stigmas. $2-y r .50$ cts.
Mme. Calot. Early. Very large, delicate hy-drangea-pink, with darker center, and collar tinted silver; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
Mme. Chaumy. Midseason. Pale lilac-rose, silvery reflex, center petals slightly darker, flecked crimson; medium size, very compact $2-\mathrm{yr}$. 50 cts.; 4-yr. \$2.
Mme. de Galhau. Late. Rose-white, center pale lilacrose; medium large, compact, globular; fragrant.
Louise Renault. Late. Medium size; informal rose type. Cherry-pink, silvery tipped. 2-yr. 50 cts.
Magnifica. Midseason. White, with yellowish center; medium size, flat; fragrant. 2-yr. 75 cts.; 4-yr. \$3.
Marcelle Dessert. Large, medium compact flowers, with high crown; milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson, very fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Strong division \$2.50.
Marechal Vaillant. Late. Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink. Tall; heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy b oom. 2 -yr. 75 cts .
Marguerite Gerard. Late. An exquisite pale hydrangeapink, fading to nearly white, central petals minutely flecked dark carmine; large, compact. 2 -yr. \$I. 50 .
Marie. Very late. Medium-sized, flat, compact flowers of lilac-white fading to milk-white, with golden yellow staminodes or short narrow petals around the collar; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. \$1.50.
Marie Jacquin. Midseason. Very large, semi-double, rose-white flowers, fading to lilac-white. The wide, incurved petals show an open center filled with stamens, like a water- ily. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
$2-\mathrm{yr}$. 75 cts. ; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.
Mme. de Verneville. Early. Large, very full flowers of pure white, with blush center when first opening, later fading to white, carmine flecks; fragrant. $2-\mathrm{yr}$ 75 cts.; 4-yr. $\$ 3$.
Mme. d'Hour. Very large blooms; soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex; erect stems. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4-yr. \$5.
Mme. Emile Galle. Late. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white changing to milk-white in the center. 2 -yr. \$I; 4-yr. \$4.
Mme. Emile Lemoine. Midseason. An extra fine variety with large, globular, compact flowers of milkwhite. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 5$.
Mme. Forel. Late. Violet-rose, silvery tipped center large, compact; imbricated; fragrant. $2-y r .75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Mme. Fould. Very late. Large, compact outer petals; milk-white, center lilac-white slightly flecked with crimson; fragrant. 2-yr. \$I.50.
Mme. Gaudichau. Large, globular flowers; dark, intensely brilliant crimson. Tall, strong habit. Strong division. \$8.
Mme. Geissler. Midseason. Very large, compact globular, imbricated, rose type; violet rose, tipped silver; fragrant; spreading habit. 2-yr. \$I; 4-yr. \$4.

## PEONIES, continued

Mme. Joanne Sallier. Large, globular, semi-double violet-rose colored flowers, with guards and center flecked crimson. Early. Strong division $\$ 5$.
Mme. Jules Calot. Midseason. Large; compact; lilac white with carmine flecks in center; dwarf. 2-yr. \$2.50; 4-yr. \$6.50.
Mme. Jules Elie. Midseason. Medium size, globular crown; guards violet-rose, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson; fragrant; habit medium. 2-yr. \$1.50; $4-\mathrm{yr} . \$ 5$.
Mme. Jules Dessert. Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. Strong division $\$ 5$.
Mme. Lebon. Late. Very large, compact blooms, varying in color from aniline-red to cherry-pink; fragrant. 2 -yr. 75 cts.
Mme. Lemoinier. Late midseason. Pale lilac-rose, fading to lilac-white, center flecked crimson; large; fragrant. 2 -yr. $\$ 2 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 6$.
Mme. Moutot. Midseason. Tyrian-rose blooms of medium size, slightly silver-tipped; fragrant. 2-yr. \$I; 4-yr. \$4.
Mme. Muyssart. Late. Very large, very compact, flat rose type. Uniform solferino-red, tipped silver, fragrant, free bloomer. 2-yr. \$1.
Modele de Perfection. Late. Large, compact blooms of light violet-rose, with high, wide center petals of darker color; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1.
Mons. Dupont. Midseason. Very attractive milk-white variety with center splashed crimson, and showing stamens; large; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4-yr. \$5.
Mons. Jules Elie. Early. Very large, rather compact flowers of pale lilac-rose with lighter collar which is shaded amber-yellow at the base; fragrant. 2-yr. $\$ 2 ; 4$-yr. $\$ 6$.
Mons. Krelage. Late. Dark pink, with silver tips; large, compact; slightly fragrant. 2-yr. \$i.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Early midseason. Medium sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark purplegarnet with black reflex. The darkest of all Peonies Strong division $\$ 5$.
Ne Plus Ultra. Early midseason. The uniform pure mauve petals are loosely arranged and form a me-dium-sized flat bloom of great beauty; silver-tipped; fragrant. 2 -yr. 50 cts.
Octavie Demay. Early. Pale hydrangea-pink, collar almost white; very large, flat; fragrant. 2-yr. \$1.50; $4-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 5$.
Paul Verdier. Midseason. Carmine-rose flowers of large size. ${ }^{2-y r}$. 50 cts .
Philomele. Midseason. Medium size, low, flat crown; guard bright violet-rose, anemone center of ligulated narrow, amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, there appears a crown of bright rose, edged dark crimson; fragrant; very strong, upright grower; free bloomer. Distinct and novel. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. $\$ 4$.
Pierre Dessert. Early. Large, rather compact, crim-son-purple flowers with silvery tips. One of the earliest dark reds. $2-\mathrm{yr} . \$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Pierre Reignoux. Early. Large, medium flat, semirose type. Uniform, light Tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson; petals imbricated. Dwarf; medium erect. 2 -yr. $\$ 2.50$.
President Roosevelt. Midseason. Color a deep rich carmine-red. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
Prince Imperial. Late midseason. A very large-flowered variety; amaranth-red. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Princess Mathilde. Large, full bloom; flesh-pink, darker center. 2 -yr. $\$ 1 ; 4-\mathrm{yr} . \$ 4$.
Raphael. Early. An extra-early, dark, purple-garnet variety, with guards streaked lighter; medium size; globular. A valuable Peony. 2-yr. \$I.50.
Reine des Francais. Fleshy pink guards, center white, shaded yellow. A very attractive variety and one that is largely planted. 2 -yr. $\$$ I. 50 .
Richardson Rubra Superba. Very late. Large, compact, informal rose type; deep rose-carmine or crimson; fragrant; medium grower and bloomer. Considered the best very late crimson. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$; $4-\mathrm{yr} . \$ 5$.

Rose d'Amour. Early midseason. Large, rather compact flowers of hydrangea-pink; fragrant. 2-yr. \$I Rubra Triumphans. Early midseason. Very dark crimson; large, loose, globular. 2 -yr. 50 cts.; 4-yr. \$2.
Sarah Bernhardt. Late. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, silver tip. Erect, tall, free. $2-\mathrm{yr} . \$ 3.50$.
Solange. Late. Unusually large, full, compact, globular crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Strong division $\$ 7.50$.
Solfatare. Midseason. Large, rather compact, milkwhite blooms with sulphur collar, fading to sulphurwhite; fragrant; very fine. 2 -yr. 75 cts .
Souvenir de Gaspard Calot. Late. A uniform, pale lilac-rose of large size; fragrant; rose type. $2-y r$. \$1.
Souvenir de l'Exposition du Mans. Midseason. Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Reddish violet, with silvery reflex. Strong, vigorous, medium bloomer. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. 50 cts.; 4 -yr. $\$ 2$.
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Late midseason. Violet-rose, silvery reflex, tipped silver; very large; fragrant. 2 -yr. $\$ \mathrm{I} ; 4$-yr. $\$ 4$.
Souvenir du Dr. Bretonneau. Midseason. Dark Tyrian-rose petals arranged loosely in mediumsized heads. 2-yr. $\$$ I.50; 4 -yr. $\$ 5$.
Strassbourg. Dcep pink flowers. Early. Strong division \$5.
Suzanne Dessert. Midseason. Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, center splashed crimson. 2-yr. \$I.50.
Therese. Midseason. Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. Violetrose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong division $\$ 5$
Tourangelle. Delicate rose color with salmon tints. Extra. One of the finest and most desirable. Midseason. Strong division $\$ 6$.
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lilíe. Midseason. Very large, compact, pale hydrangea-pink flowers, minutely splashed violet-rose, guard petals fading to nearly white; fragrant. 2 -yr. 75 cts.; $4-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 2$.
Triomphe du Nord. Midseason. Large, full bloom; purplish pink shaded fleshy pink. $2-\mathrm{yr} .50 \mathrm{cts}$.
Umbellata Rosea. Early. Large, violet-rose, shading to an amber-white center; strong grower; free bloomer. 2-yr. \$ I; 4-yr. \$4.
Venus. Midseason. Very large, high, compact crown. Pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Fragrant. 2-yr. \$2.
Victor Hugo. Late. Brilliant carmine-red. A good variety that has long been a favorite. 2-yr. \$1.50; 4-yr. $\$ 5$.
Ville de Nancy. Late. Large, rather compact flowers of carmine-rose, with silvery reflex. 2 -yr. $\$$ I.
Virginie. Midseason. Lilac-rose, lighter collar; large, fragrant. 2-yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.
Walter Faxon. Midseason. Bright rose, deepening tow rd the center; medium size; globular. A very distinct and beautiful color. Strong division $\$ 7.50$.
Zoe Calot. Midseason. Violet-rose blooms of medium size and compact, flat bomb type; fragrant. 2 -yr. \$1; 4-yr. \$4.

## Pæonia Chinensis

For those who do not care for a particular selection of named varieties, we offer a wonderful collection of Peonies, our selection of named varieties, at these much reduced prices: 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for $10, \$ 40$ per 100 .

## Japanese and Single Peonies

Areos. Single, bright pink, fading to white. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. \$r. Avant Garde. Single, medium-sized flower of beautiful pale rose-pink, with golden tints and golden stamens. Strong grower. Early May-flowering. Strong division $\$ 5$.
Clothes. Single rose. $2-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 2.50$.
Medon. Single. Flesh-pink, changing to white. $2-y r$ \$2.

## JAPANESE AND SINGLE PEONIES, continued

Prince Alexander. Midseason. Single red. 2 -yr. \$I. Rubens. Very dark red with yellow stamens. Very good where a dark variety is desired for contrast. 2-yr. \$I.
Whittley Major. Very early, single, pure white with golden center. Foliage heavy and dark green. A most desirable variety. $2-y r$. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$.
Wiesbaden. A fine mixture of white, flesh, and clear pink with golden stamens. Two rows of petals. Strong division $\$ 5$.
No. 18 (Japanese). Beautiful flesh-pink; inside petals fringed. \$2.50 each.
No. 28 (Japanese). Single, blush-white, yellow center; anemone-shaped. \$I each.
No. 44 (Japanese). Single pink. \$I each.
No. 83 (Japanese). Single white. \$I each.
No. 85 (Japanese). Single blush-pink. \$I each.

## Pæonia Officinalis

Mutabilis (Rosea pallida plena). Large, full bloom; pretty bud, glossy, soft pink, opening to pure white. 2-yr. \$I. 50 .
Roseo-plena. Large, double, pink flowers. The earliest pink one to bloom. 2 -yr. $\$ 2.50$.
Rubro-plena. Rich, dark crimson. The darkest variety ever introduced. Strong, flowering roots. 2-yr. \$i.50.
We have based our prices according to the value of each variety. A two- and four-year-old plant has been growing in the field two and four years since having been divided.

We allow io per cent discount on orders for io or more of one variety.

## Pæonia Suffruticosa (Arborea) TREE PEONY

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. They are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, being covered in the spring with elegant flowers.

Two-year-old, $\$ 3.50$ each
*PACHYSANDRA terminalis. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. 6 to 9 in. 25 cts . each, \$2 for IO, \$I 5 per Ioo, \$I 20 per I,000.
*PARDANTHUS chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Orangecolored flowers, spotted with purple-brown, 2 inches across; seed resembles blackberries. A very showy perennial and well adapted for border planting. 3 ft . July, Aug.

## Papaver • Poppy

The perennial Poppies rank among the most popular flowers in cultivation. For this reason, they should be used more freely in perennial borders, closely surrounded by other perennial plants, or planted in solid beds of mixed annuals, since the foliage of Poppies dies down after the flowering season.

The flowers are brightly colored, cup-shaped, and borne on long, graceful swaying stems. Oriental Poppies, of which varieties are offered below, produce the largest flowers in the family. We have grown these in pots to enable our customers to plant them in spring or early fall.

They are perfectly hardy if protected in severe winters with a light covering of leaves.
*Nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, bearing cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white, yellow and orange-scarlet. Borne on long stems. I ft. May-Aug.
*Orientale. Oriental Poppy. Assorted, 25 cts each, \$2 for Io, \$ i8 per Ioo.
*-, Apricot Queen. Reddish apricot color.
*-atrosanguinea maxima. Large dark red.
*-_, Brightness. This splendid variety has bright orange-scarlet flowers.
*-, Duke of Teck. Light crimson flowers.
*-, E. A. Bowles. Delicate shade of apricot, changing to shell-pink.
*-, Enfield Beauty. Beautiful salmon, maroon base; late-flowering.
*-, Grossfurst. Dark red, with black blotches.
*-, King George. Bright scarlet, with petals deeply fringed.
*-, Lightness. Pleasing soft rose-color; ruffled petals.
*-, Lord Lambourne. Resembles a parrot tulip; deeply fringed orange-scarlet petals. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-, Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot. Improved Marie Louise. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$$ I 8 per Ioo.
*-Oriflamme. Orange-scarlet-red flowers of immense size. 30 cts. each, \$2 for Io, \$ I 8 per ioo.
*-, Perry's White. Purest white. 50 cts. each.
*-, Princess Victoria Louise. Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush-rose.
*-, Royal Scarlet. Richest scarlet flowers of medium size, produced in great profusion.
All Poppies, 35c. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, unless otherwise noted. Collection of 12 varieties, our selection, $\$ 3.50$

PARADISEA. See Anthericum liliastrum major.
*PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Beard Tongue. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 ft . June Aug.
*-digitalis. Long purple-white spikes, with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft . June, July. 30 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$18 per ioo.
*-glaber. Violet purple; bluish-green leaves. I to I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May-July.

## Phlox Decussata

Phlox are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants. They deserve a prominent position in every garden of hardy flowers, since they thrive in most soils; however, a rich loam is most desirable. When this does not exist, the flower-bed should be deeply spaded and manured previous to planting. By growing a complete collection of Phlox-do not plant less than five of each variety, otherwise the effective coloring of mass planting will be lost-a continuity of bloom can be had from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 ft .

All Phlox Decussata, except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100

Albion. Pure white with a faint red eye.
Antonin Mercier. Very large lilac flower with pure white center.
Baron van Heeckeren. New. Excellent salmon-pink. flowers. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10. Illustrated on p. 43.
Baron von Dedem. Large trusses and scarlet-blood-red flowers. Illustrated on page 43.
B. Comte. Rich satiny, amaranth flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red.
Bridesmaid. Tall white flowers with large rose-crimson center.
Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large trusses.

Comet. Cerise-pink, with white shaded center; dwarf habit.
Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). New. Crimsonred with darker eye. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. Illustrated on page 43 .
Eclaireur. Carmine-violet-red, with pink center.
Electra. New. Very large distinct claret-red flowers. The only Phlox known in this rich red color. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Elizabeth Campbell. Very large spikes with flowers of distinct light salmon, changing to pink in center. Enchantress. Large trusses of bright salmon-pink flowers, with dark red eyes. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.



## PHLOX DECUSSATA, continued

Europa. Snow-white with carmine-red band. Very large, compact trusses.
Evelyn. New. Immense flowers of rich salmon-rose. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Fiancee. Pure white. One of the best. Very strong grower. Illustrated on page 43.
Fire Glow. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with darker center. Large trusses; strong habit. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
G. A. Strohlein. Orange-scarlet-red with bright carmine eye. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
Gen. Van Heutz. Bright salmon-red, white center.
Goliath. Bright carmine flowers with darker eye; extralarge trusses. Tall growing.
Helene Vacaresco. Globular panicles of large, pure white flowers with sulphur eye. Dwarf.
Henri Murger. Pure white, with deep rose center.
Homeland (Deutschland). Large trusses of brilliant dark orange-red flowers. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10. Illustrated on page 43 .
Imperator. Brilliant, dark carmine-red flowers with darker eye. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Jeanne d'Ärc. Pure white; very late.
Johnson's Favorite. Brilliant carmine. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink. Dwarf habit. Illustrated on page 43.
La Vague. Pure mauve-pink with red eye.
Le Mahdi. Dark purple-violet. One of the darkest. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Le Soleil. Light rose, shading white toward center.
Louise Abbema. Large, pure white flowers. Very dwarf.
Marie's Jacob. New. Pale lilac with white star center. Enormous broad trusses of large flowers. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mia Ruys. New. Enormous, much-branched trusses of large, pure white flowers. Very free-flowering. Very dwarf. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Mrs. Ethel Prichard. New. Flowers of a shade of pale clear rose-mauve. Grows about 3 feet high. Large trusses. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; very early.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. New. Soft pink, without eye. Large flowers on long, erect spike. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for io. Illustrated on page 43.
Mrs. Scholten. New. Dark salmon-pink flowers in enormous pyramidal spikes. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
Pantheon. Clear deep pink, with faint center.

Pink Beauty. A good pink variety.
President Lincoln. Cerise-pink; medium height.
Professor Schliemann. Bright lilac-rose. Late.
Rheinlander. Soft salmon-pink, deep red eye.
Richard Wallace. White with carmine eye.
R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

Rynstrom. Deep pink.
Sunshine. Pink with white eye. Dwarf.
Tapis Blanc. Undoubtedly the finest of all dwarf white Phlox; flowers snow-white; of enormous size. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
Terre Neuve. Grayish lilac, violet center.
Thor. Rich salmon-pink with deep crimson eye.
Vald Jensen. New. Salmon-red flowers with white eye. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for Io.
Wala. New. Pure white. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
Wanadis. White and light violet with purple eye; very large clusters.
W. C. Egan. Soft shade of lilac with a bright red eye.

William Ramsey. Dark purple. Very effective.
COLLECTION of 12 named varieties, our choice, $\$ 2$
COLLECTION of 25 named varieties, our choice, $\$ 4$

## Phlox Arendsii Hybrids

New. Originated by successfully crossing the early Phlox canadensis with the showy $P$. decussata. Flowers from the latter part of May to July.
Louise. Light lilac with a carmine eye. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .

## Phlox of Various Types

Amœna. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 in. April, May.
*Divaricata (canadensis). Large, fragrant lavender flowers. Io in. May.
*Divaricata alba (canadensis alba). White. Io in. May. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
*Divaricata Laphamii, Perry's Variety. A very beautiful and improved form, producing large, lilac-blue flowers; a splendid plant for the rockery or border; 1 ft . 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*Divaricata lilacina. Soft lilac color.
*Ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red flowers. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{tt}$. June, July.
*Pilosa splendens. A new spring-flowering Phlox that produces great masses of lilac-rose flowers; ift. May.


HARDY PHLOX. See pages 40 and 42

1 Baron von Dedem 4 Thor
7 Jules Sandeau

2 Commander-in-Chief



Physostegia virginiana grandiflora

PHLOX, continued
*Subulata. Moss Pink. Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 in. April, May.
*Subulata alba. Flowers large; white.
*Subulata, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*Subulata lilacina. Light blue.
*Subulata Nelsoni. Small white flowers.
*Subulata, Newery Seedling. Pale mauve, star-like flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
*Subulata rosea. Rose. 3 to 6 in. April, May
*Subulata, The Bride. White with red center.
*Subulata, Vivid. Bright rose.
Suffruticosa, Magnificence. Brilliant purple-carmine. Suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. Flowers pure white with pale pink center; flower truss is very large and long, often being $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ feet.
Suffruticosa, Perfection. White with pink center. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*PHYSALIS Franchetii. Chinese Lantern Plant. Blooming in early summer, the fruit assumes its orange color in autumn. 2 ft . April, May. See illustration.
*PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
*-virginiana alba. Pure white. 2 to 3 ft . June, July.
*-virginiana grandiflora. A fine improvement on the previous variety. Fine flowering. Io to 12 in. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 . See illustration.
PLATYCODON. Choice, free-flowering perennials of dense habit that keep up their fine display practically all summer. The balloon-shaped buds are interesting and almost as attractive as the starshaped flowers. Considered to be one of the most beautiful plants of the hardy garden.
-grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. An oldtime favorite, forming a dense branching plant of upright habit; flowers 3 inches across, blue or bluish white, produced at the tip of each branchlet. I to 2 ft . June, July.
-grandiflorum album. A white-flowered form of the above.
-grandiflorum Mariesii. Deep blue flowers with erect stems. Dwarf habit. An excellent plant for the border or rockery. Ift. June, July.
-grandiflorum Mariesii album. A white-flowered form of the above.
All Platycodons, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100


Platycodon grandiflorum
*PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Blue Leadwort. One of the finest dwarf, spreading plants for the rockery and for the border with deep blue flowers. Very attractive in the fall because of the reddish brown leaves. 6 to 12 in. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for Io, \$i5 per ioo.
*POLEMONIUM humile (Richardsonii). Jacob's Ladder. Finely cut, deep green foliage and skyblue flowers. I to $I / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
*-humile album. Pure white flowers; one of the best. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July
*-reptans. Greek Valerian. Dwarf, compactgrowing perennial, with interestin glance-oblong leaves and loose panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers terminating the stems. 8 to I2 in. April, May.
*PODOPHYLLUM peltatum. May Apple; Wild Mandrake. White flowers in spring, followed by yellow fruit. $I^{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft .
POLYGONATUM multiflorum. Solomon's Seal. Arching sprays of greenish white flowers; useful for cutting. 2 ft . May, June.
POLYGONUM Sieboldii. A strong-growing plant; stems curving gracefully outward. Produces creamy white flowers; very effective for massing. 3 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept.
*POTENTILLA HYBRIDS. Cinquefoil. An interesting plant for borders. If once planted, they multiply continuously and need no care. They thrive in almost any kind of soil and have a variety of color from yellow to red, orange, or rose, in single and double flowers from June to September. I to 2 ft . Assorted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, \$I 8 per 100.
-, Beelzebub. Dark red. Double.
-, Carnival. Orange-red, tinged yellow. Double.
-, Fairy Queen. Clear yellow. Double.
-formosa. Single; rosy red.
-, Monsieur Rouillard. Crimson, edged yellow.
-, Panorama. Orange, striped. Double.
-purpurea plena. Purplish carmine. Double.
-, Rose Queen. Rose color.
-, Van Dyck. Yellow striped red. Double.
—, Vase d'Or. Canary-yellow. Double.

## All 50 cts. each $\$ 4.50$ for 10 , except where noted. <br> COLLECTION of 10 above varieties, $\$ 4.25$.




Double Pyrethrum
*PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris). Common English Primrose. One of the earliest spring flowers; bright lemon-yellow and fragrant. 6 to 9 in. April, May.
*-Bulleyana. Brilliant orange-scarlet-a hard color to describe. Pretty and somewhat fragrant. Grows taller than the type. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
*-japonica. Whorls of large purple-crimson flowers in June. 9 in.
*-veris suaveolens. Different shades of yellow and red. Very free flowering and early. May.
*-veris superba. Large-flowering; our showiest hardy Primrose. Flowers bright canary-yellow with a golden center. 6 to 9 in. April, May.
*PRUNELLA grandiflora. Large Self-Heal. Purple flowers in dense, short spikes. I ft. June, July.
*PYRETHRUM. The Pyrethrums are so closely related to the hardy chrysanthemums that they are frequently called "spring-flowering chrysanthemums." They are extremely popular in Europe, where the hybrid varieties run into the hundreds, and they are gaining new admirers in this country each season. For cut-flower decoration they are very desirable, lasting longer in water than most other flowers. The colors range from snow-white to the darkest crimson.

Except where noted, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 9$ for 10

## -Single.

*-Cactus. Deep rose flowers resembling a cactus dahlia, with the petals quilled and cut.
-Double.
*-Non Plus Ultra. Large; pale flesh-pink.
*-Purity. The finest pure white.
*-Queen Mary. Flowers large, double, pale pink, center paler.
*-Wilsonii. Double, pure pink flowers, creamy white towards center.
This COLLECTION, 5 varieties, $\$ 4.50$
*Pyrethrum roseum (Chrysanthemum coccineum). These plants include all colors from deep red to various shades of rose to pure white. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
*-uliginosum. Giant Daisy. A fine plant for the border, producing masses of white flowers, carried on long, erect stems. Good for cutting. 4 to 5 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ \mathrm{r} 5$ per ioo.
*RANUNCULUS acris fl.-pl. Double Buttercup. Good for border planting. Golden yellow flowers. I ft. May, June.
*RHEXIA virginica. Meadow Beauty. Rosy purple flowers with golden anthers. I to $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. JulyOct.

ROMNEYA Coulteri. California Tree, or Matilija Poppy. Beautiful white flowers, delicate and transparent, about 5 inches in diameter. Six to eight flowers on a single shoot. Does not need protection in the southern states but has to be well protected in fall and winter north of Washington. 4 to 5 ft . June-Aug. \$I each.
RUDBECKIA laciniata, Golden Glow. Coneflower. A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 ft . Aug., Sept.
-maxima. One of the most distinct of autumn plants; has immense, grayish green leaves and bright yellow flowers on long stems, 4 to 6 inches across. 6 to 8 ft . June-Sept.
-purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Fine purple-red petals; cone-shaped center. 3 to 4 ft . July-Oct.
*-speciosa (Newmanii). Dark orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 ft . June-Oct.
-subtomentosa. Densely branched masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Oct.
All Rudbeckias, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100
Entire COLLECTION of above Rudbeckias, 80 cts.
SALVIA azurea grandiflora (Pitcheri). A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
*-Greggii. Masses of rich, luminous, brilliant carmine flowers. Needs little more protection than other varieties. 2 ft . July-Oct.
*-pratensis. Deep blue flowers. 2 ft . June, July.
*-nemorgsa (virgata nemorosa). An effective border plant, with dark blue flowers. 2 ft . May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Very pretty white flowers in early spring, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves. Does well in shady spots. 6 in. April, May.
*SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. A rock plant, with bright crimson flowers. I ft. MayJuly. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
*-officinalis fl.-pl. Double Bouncing Bet. Double pink-and-white flowers. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. June-Aug. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ 15$ per ioo.
*SANTOLINA Chamæcyparissus incana (incana). Lavender Cotton. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage; fine plant for the rock ery. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for io, $\$ \mathrm{I} 5$ per ioo.
*SATUREIA. See Calamintha.
*SAXIFRAGA Macnabiana. A beautiful variety with large white flowers, prettily spotted red. I ft. May, June. 50 cts . each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-See also Megasea.
*SCABIOSA caucasica. Pin-Cushion Flower. Handsome, hardy plant, and one which should be grown by everyone; beautiful, soft lilac flowers; vigorous grower. 2 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*-caucasica alba. Very rare; pure white. 2 to 3 ft . June-Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-japonica. A variety from Japan, with clear blue flowers, $I$ to $I \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept.
*-ochroleuca. Sulphur-yellow flowers on long stems. 2 to 3 ft . June-Sept. 35 cts . each. $\$ 3$ for 10 .
*SCUTELLARIA baicalensis cœlestina (cœlestina). An Alpine plant, with light blue flowers. 9 to I2 in. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*SEDUM acre. Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 in. May-July.
-Aizoon. Clear yellow flowers. I ft. July, Aug.
*-album. Foliage green; flowers white. 2 to 3 in. May-July.
*-dasyphyllum. A dwarf compact variety. MayJuly. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-hispanicum. Pinkish white flowers; greenish gray foliage becoming reddish. 3 to 4 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10 .
*-ibericum. Numerous pink or white flowers; coarsely toothed leaves. 6 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10 .
*-kamtschaticum. A compact grower; star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 8 in. July, Aug.
*-lydium. Evergreen species with bronze foliage and pinkish flowers. I to 3 in. June. 35 cts. each, §3 for 10 .
-Maximowiczii. Like Sedum Aizoon, only better grower. I ft. July.
-maximum. Salmon-pink flowers. Purplish foliage. I ft. Aug., Sept.
*-reflexum. Flowers yellow. Forms a dense graygreen carpet $I$ to 3 inches high-taller when in bloom. July. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-sarmentosum. A rapid-growing, spreading Sedum. 6 in. May-July.
*-sexangulare. Leaves dark green and compact; flowers yellow. 4 in. June, July.
*-Sieboldii. Foliage changing from blue and cream to coral-rose; flowers rose-pink; charming. 9 in. Aug., Sept.
*-spectabile. Stonecrop. Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. $I^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Aug., Sept.
*-spectabile, Brilliant. A deep rosy crimson variety of the above.
*-stoloniferum. A flat, trailing variety, with pink flowers. 6 in. July, Aug.
*-stoloniferum coccineum (spurium coccineum). Flowers crimson. 6 in.
*-telephium atropurpureum. Bold bronze foliage; immense umbels of buff-colored flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{it}$. Aug., Sept.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Sedum, our choice, $\$ 2$
SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek. Evergreen succulents with some resemblance to the Sedums, but they increase by rosettes sent out by the parent plant. The leaves are often bright-colored at their tips; flowers are large in showy clusters.
-Albertii. The rosettes are of medium size; flowers bright red. 8 in.
—arachnoideum. Cobweb Houseleek. Tips of leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads, from whence its common name; flowers bright red, in a few flowered panicle. 6 in.
-californizum. Rosettes about 2 inches in diameter. Leaves glaucous, with distinct red-brown tip. Flowers numerous, pale red, in a panicle. Flowerstems less than I foot high.
-Fauconetti. Small rosettes, with very small leaves and red flowers. 4 to 6 in.
-fimbriatum. Leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs; flowers bright red, in an open panicle. 6 to Io in.
-globiferum. Rosettes rather flattened; leaves gray-green; flowers pale yellow, densely shorthairy. I ft.
-La Harpei. Rosettes and leaves pointed and larger than Fauconetti. Flowers yellow. 8 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for Io.
-tectorum. Broad rosettes, the leaves having reddish brown tips; flowers pale red. I ft .
All Sempervivums, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ for 10, $\$ 12$ per 100
*SHORTIA galacifolia. Flowers white, I inch across; evergreen bronze-green foliage. Shady places. 6 to 9 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
*SENECIO clivorum. Bright yellow flowers. Decorative large foliage. Prefers wet ground. 3 to 4 ft . Aug.-Sept. 35c. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
*-pulcher. Striking, erect habit; large, red-purple flowers with yellow disk, in summer. 2 to 4 ft . See illustration.
SIDALCEA candida. Thin erect spikes densely covered with white flowers. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . July-Sept.
-, Rose Queen. Beautiful rose-pink flowers; very distinct. 2 to 3 ft . July-Aug.
-, Rosy Gem. Very free-flowering; spikes of soft pink color. I $1 / 2$ fi. July.
*SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Forms dense masses of white flowers. 4 to 6 in. May, June.
*-maritima fl.-pl. A dwarf creeping plant. Double white flowers. 6 in. 75 cts. each, $\$ 650$ for Io.
*-Saxifraga. Bright green foliage in masses with whitish flowers. 8 in. July, Aug.
*-Schafta. Autumn Catchfly. A splendid border or rock-plant, with masses of pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. June-Sept.
SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Cup Plant. This is a most wonderful plant; has beautiful yellow flowers and elegant foliage. 6 to 8 ft . July-Sept. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io.
SOLIDAGO bicolor. Silver Rod. The only species with white flowers. I to 3 ft . July-Sept.
-canadensis. Goldenrod. Masses of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft . July-Sept.
SPIRAA Aruncus. Goat's Beard. White; beautiful in foliage and flower. Very vigorous. 3 to 5 ft . June, July.
-filipendula (Filipendula hexapetala). Dropwort. Creamy white flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. May, June.
-filipendula fl.-pl. Double-flowering Dropwort. A charming variety, with double white flowers and deeply cut foliage. I $\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.


Senecio pulcher


TROLLIUS. See page 49
3 Japonicus (Fortunei) fl.-pl.
Spiræa palmata. Crimson Meadow Sweet. The broad clusters of crimson-purple flowers are borne on erect stems. 3 ft . June, July.
-palmata elegans. Large, heart-shaped leaves and strong spikes of soft pink flowers. One of the best. 3 to 4 ft . June, Aug.
-ulmaria. Very fragrant white flowers; feathery leaves with white hairy underside. 4 to 5 ft . June-Aug.
-venusta. An exquisite red-flowering species; very fragrant. 4 to 5 ft . June. All Spiræas, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10, $\$ 25$ per 100
*STACHYS grandiflora superba. Woundwort. Hardy perennial about a foot high, with spikes of large, showy flowers, intense mauve or rich purplish violet in color. I ft. June, July.
*-grandiflora rosea. Spikes of rosy purple flowers. Ift. June, July.
*-lanata. Woolly Woundwort. Purple spikes of flowers, soft silvery foliage. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
*STATICE latifolia (Limonium latifolium). Sea Lavender. Fine panicles, covered with a profusion of small blue flowers. 2 ft . Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .
*-tatarica (L. tataricum). Flowers purplish red; attractive foliage. I to 2 ft . Aug., Sept.
*STENANTHIUM robustum. Mountain Feather Fleece. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long. 4 to 5 ft . July, Aug. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3$ for Io, $\$ 25$ per 100.
*STOKESIA lævis cyanea. Cornflower Aster; Stokes Aster. A handsome native plant; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine sky-blue. 2 ft . July-Oct.
*-lævis alba. A white form of the above.
*TEUCRIUM canadense. American Germander. Dark green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers. Fine for rockeries. I ft. July, Aug.
THALICTRUM adiantifolium (adiantifolium). Leaves resemble those of the maidenhair fern; flowers yellow. Ift. June, July.
-aquilegifolium. Meadow Rue. Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. I to 3 ft . May-July.
-aquilegifolium aurantiacum. Golden yellow. 3 ft . June, July.
-aquilegifolium purpureum. Purple flowers. 3 ft . June.
*-dipterocarpum. One of the handsomest Thalictrums, with graceful flowers on stems 4 feet high; rosy purple with citron-yellow anthers. 4 ft . Aug., Sept.
-glaucum. Greenish yellow flowers. 2 to 5 ft . June, July.
-minus. A dwarf variety, with greenish yellow flowers. I to 2 ft . June, July.
-paniculatum. Dwarf yellow flowers. I ft. June, July.

All Thalictrums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
THERMOPSIS caroliniana. A fine plant, with cloverlike foliage and long spikes of bright yellow, peashaped, lupine-like flowers. 4 ft . June, July.
*THYMUS citriodorus. Creeping Thyme. Very good for rock-garden. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance. 4 in.
*-Serpyllum. Mother of Thyme. Dense mats of dark green foliage. Dark red flowers.
*-Serpyllum album. White Mountain Thyme. Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. Fine for rockwork. 3 to 4 in . June, July.


Thalictrum
*Thymus Serpyllum coccineus. Dark green foliage; bright red flowers.
*-Serpyllum lanuginosus. Woolly-leaved Thyme. Very effective for rockeries, quickly spreading. Flowers reddish pink. 5 in. June-Aug.
*-vulgaris. Common Thyme. Flowers pale lilac. 2 ft . June, July.
TRADESCANTIA virginiana. Spiderwort. Long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug.
-virginiana alba. White flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug. -coccinea. Bright red flowers. 2 ft . May-Aug.
*TRILLIUM erectum. Erect Purple Wood Lily. The earliest to flower. I ft. May. I5 cts. each, \$I. 20 for Io, $\$ 8$ per 100 .
*-grandiflorum. Wake Robin. Large white flowers. I ft. May. I5 cts. each, \$I. 20 for I , \$8 per io.
TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Kniphofia grandis). Everblooming Tritoma. The freest-flowering of all; orangescarlet, shading to salmon-rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. This is the true Grandis, the showiest of all Tritomas. The plants should be well protected in winter. 2 to 3 ft . Aug., Sept. 30 cts. each, \$2.20 for Io, \$18 per 100 .
TRITONIA. See Montbretia.

## Trollius. Globe Flower

These beautiful hardy border plants, having handsome dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers, are well adapted for half-shady or sunny positions, flowering from May to July. They are fine for moist places and edges of water-gardens, also doing well in good garden soil which does not lack in moisture.

They are perfectly hardy if given protection during the winter with a covering of leaves.
TROLLIUS asiaticus, Salamander. Dark yellow. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.
—asiaticus, Bessie Walker. Free-flowering; orangeyellow.
-asiaticus, Canary Bird. Pale yellow; robust. Fine for cut-flowers. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
—asiaticus, Earliest of All. Early and free flowering; light orange-yellow. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
-asiaticus, Empire Day. New; very early; enormous, globular; light orange-yellow flowers with orange stamens. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April, May.
—europæus. European Globe Flower. Large, lemon-colored, butter-cup-like flowers, I to I $1 / 2$ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. 2 ft . May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-europæus, Excelsior. This variety has fine orangered flowers; strong grower. 2 ft . April-June.
-europæus, Golden Sun. Brilliant golden yellow. I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.
-europæus, Gold Quelle. Large Globe Flower of or-ange-yellow. Very showy sort. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. April-June.
-europæus, His Majesty. Round; very large with pure orange-yellow flowers I to 2 ft . May, June.
-europæus japonicus (Fortunei) fl.-pl. Orange flowers. I to 2 ft . May, June.
-europæus, Ledebouri. Large, orange-yellow flowers. Blooms until end of June. 3 to 4 ft .
-europæus, Lichtball. Extra-large globe-shaped flowers of orange-yellow. Stiff stems. 20 to 24 in. May, June.
-europæus, Orange Globe. A profuse bloomer, of robust growth; large orange flowers; very fine. 2 ft . May, June.
—europæus, Orange Princess. Extra deep orange. Very free-flowering. 2 ft . May, June.

All Trollius, 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Trollius, our choice, $\$ 5$
*TUNICA Saxifraga. An attractive rock-plant, with rosy pink flowers; minute, dark green foliage. 6 in. July-Sept.


Tritoma Pfitzeri, or Kniphofía
*VALERIANA officinalis. Hardy Garden Heliotrope. Fragrant, light pink flowers; foliage deeply cut. 3 to 5 ft . June, July. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 , \$I5 per Ioo.
VERBASCUM densiflorum (thapsiforme). Large, yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft .
-, Miss Willmott. Fine, large white flowers.
-vernale. Much-branched spikes; deep clear yellow flowers.

All Verbascums, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10
*VERONICA incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violet-blue flowers. I ft. July, Aug.
*_gentianoides. Shiny green leaves; pale blue flowers with dark stripes. Does well in moist places, sunny or semi-shady. 8 to I5 in. May, June.
*-longifolia subsessilis. Blue. This is one of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it; very attractive; continues to bloom until late fall. Aug., Sept. 2 ft .
*-pectinata. Long, many-flowered racemes; deep blue flowers with white center. Aug., Sept.
*-repens. A trailing variety, covered with blue flowers in spring. 2 to 4 in. May.
*-spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. June, July.
*-spicata alba. A white form of the above. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
*-spicata erica. A heather like Speedwell with delicate pink flowers. June, July. I ft.
*-spicata rosea. Bright rose. 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
-spuria (amethystina). Amethyst-blue flowers. 2 ft . May, June.
-Teucrium. Dwarf; spreading, of a dense growth; flowers blue. 6 to 12 in. May, June.

All Herbaceous Perennials, except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 18$ per 100 . Five plants at the 10 raie and 25 plants at the 100 rate of any one variety


Veronica
*Veronica Teucrium rupestris (rupestris). Dwarf and spreading; deep blue flowers. 4 in . May, June.
*-Teucrium rupestris alba A white form of above.
*-Teucrium rupestris rosea. Same as Teucrium rupestris, but with pink flowers. 4 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for io.
*-Teucrium rupestris, Heavenly Blue. Flowers earlier than above. 35 cts . each.
*-Teucrium rupestris Trehani. Brilliant blue flowers. I ft. May, June.
*-, True Blue. A new blue variety. ro to 12 in . June-Aug. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
COLLECTION of 12 varieties of Veronica, our choice, $\$ 2$
*VINCA minor. Periwinkle. Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. Makes a handsome plant that blooms all summer; lilac-blue flowers. April, May. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .20$ for io, $\$$ io per 100.
*-minor alba. A white form of the variety above. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
-minor variegata aurea. Same as above, with green and yellow variegated leaves. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.
VINCETOXICUM japonicum (Cynanchum acuminatifolium). Mosquito Plant. The clus rs of white flowers secrete a juice and by this means entrap mosquitoes. $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. June.
*VIOLA Bosniaca. Distinct alpine variety, with rosepink flowers. Very pretty.
*-, Bowles Black. Very dark purple-almost black -with yellow center.
*-cornuta, G. Wermig. Large blue flowers, produced in great numbers during the entire summer.
*-cornuta alba, G. Wermig. Same as above, with white flowers.
*-gracilis. Flowers violet or yellow. Ift.
*VIOLA, Tufted Pansies.
*-, Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
*-Jersey Gem. New. One of the prettiest Violas. Absolutely hardy. Pure violet color; large and fragrant. Will grow in any good garden soil in sunny position. 6 in. May-Nov. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-lutea splendens. Golden yellow.
*-, Mauve Queen. Pale mauve color. Free-blooming.
*-Papilio. Violet, with dark eyes.
*-, Snow Queen. Pure white flowers.
*-, White Perfection. White.
*-, Yellow Gem. Clear yellow. Free-flowering.
Tufted Pansies, 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.80$ for 10, $\$ 15$ per 100

VIOLETS (Viola odorata). Owing to their tragrance and simplicity of culture, Violets have met with general favor. If planted in a shaded moist position out-of-doors, they will thrive and flower freely.
*-, Cæur d'Alsace. A vigorous-growing plant with soft green foliage and large old-rose flowers. This novelty is one of the most fragrant Violets and one of the most attractive for border planting. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-, Gov. Herrick. Somewhat scented. Large flowers of a clear choice shade of blue. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 1o, \$15 per ioo.
*-, Mr. J. Astor. A pretty blue Violet. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-, Mme. Schwartz. Pure violet flowers of good substance, very fragrant, even more than Cœur d'Alsace. Dark green foliage. One of the finest. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
*-, Prince of Wales. Color rich violet; very freeflowering; large, fragrant flowers on stout stems.
*-, Rose Pearl. This is a French variety remarkable for its color. The flowers are of a beautiful pink, with darker center.
*-; Souvenir de Mons. Josse. Large, dark blue flowers. Very pretty. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10.
-Double. Double kinds require the protection of a coldframe.
*-Double Russian. A perfectly hardy border Violet. Large double violet flowers in early spring; fine fragrance.
*-Double, Marie Louise. Lavender-blue flowers with whitish center. This variety can be forced in a coldframe.
YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Of tropical appearance, with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 ft . June, July.
-filamentosa variegata. A variegated form of the above. \$I each.
-glauca (angustifolia). The foliage of this variety is very narrow and glaucous green. 3 ft . June. July.



Viola cornuta

## Herbs and Roots


#### Abstract

The plants offered below are all strong roots, and will make an abundant growth the first season. Except where noted, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ for 10, $\$ 18$ per 100


Asparagus Roots, Colossal and Palmetto. 2-yr., \$I.50 per Ioo, $\$$ Io per 1,$000 ; 3-\mathrm{yr}$. $\$ 2.50$ per 100 , \$I5 per I,000.
Balm (Melissa officinalis). For culinary purposes.
Chamomile (Anthemis nobilis). Has medicinal qualities.
Chives. For flavoring.
Hop Roots (Humulus Lupulus).
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Has medicinal qualities.
Horse-Radish Roots. Used for sauces. 50 cts for $10, \$ 2$ per 100.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis). Has medicinal qualities.
Lavender, True (Lavandula officinalis). For oil and distilled water. Marjoram, Pot (Origanum Onites). Used in seasoning.
Mint (Mentha piperita).
Rhubarb Roots.
Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Yields aromatic oil and water.
Rue (Ruta graveolens). Said to have medicinal qualities.
Savory, Winter (Satureia montana). Used as a culinary herb.

Sage, Common (Salvia officinalis). A culinary herb, also used in medicine.
Spearmint (Mentha spicata).
Tansy Herb (Tanacetum vulgare).
Tarragon, True (Artemisia Dracunculus). Used in flavoring vinegar.
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris). Used in seasoning.
Woodruff (Asperula odorata). Used in flavoring wine.
Wormwood (Artemisia Absinthium). Has medicinal qualities.

## Bedding Plants or Annuals

It is erroneous to believe, with few exceptions, that a package of seeds sown in a herbaceous border will grow and make good plants in a year or two. For this reason we advise, besides the perennial plants, annuals such as listed below, which are readily adaptable in filling gaps or in planting between perennials which have already bloomed in order to keep a mass of color in those parts of the border. These will also supply cut-flowers in quantities, for most annuals bloom more profusely after proper cutting.

Our following collection of bedding plants are pot-grown, out of $21 / 2$ - and 3 -inch pots, consequently they are easily handled for planting and will grow immediately.

|  | Each |  |  |  |  | Each |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ageratum | \$0 20 |  |  | Heliotrope, in variety | From 21/2-in. pots. \$0 | O 25 |  |  |
| Alyssum, Little Gem | 20 | I | 50 | From 4-in. pots |  | 35 | 3 | оо |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragons). |  |  |  | Standards | $\$ 3$ to 5 | 500 |  |  |
| Separate Colors | 25 | 2 | 00 | Lantanas |  | 25 | 2 | 00 |
| Mixed Colors | 20 | 1 | 50 | Marigolds, in variety |  | 20 | I | 50 |
| Asters, Assorted Colors | 20 | I | 50 | Petunias, Double. Se | parate colors. | 25 | 2 | oo |
| Calendula, Orange King | 20 |  | 50 | Single and Fringed |  | 20 | 1 | 50 |
| Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower) | 20 | 1 | 50 | Phlox Drummondi. A | ssorted colors. | 20 | I | 50 |
| gymnocarpa | 20 | I | 50 | Salvia splendens. |  | I5 |  | 25 |
| Cockscomb (Celosia), in variety | 20 |  | 50 | Stocks, in variety. |  | 25 |  | 00 |
| Cosmos, Early. | 20 |  | 50 | Verbenas, in variety. |  | 20 |  | 50 |
| Geranium, in va | 30 | 2 | 50 | Zinnias, in variety. |  | 20 |  | 50 |

## "Rutherford Park'" Lawn Grass Seed

Our "Rutherford Park" Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a very few weeks. It roots deeply, enabling it to withstand severe droughts, consequently maintaining its beautiful rich green color the entire season. The "Rutherford Park" is no doubt the cheapest Lawn Grass seed offered; not particularly on account of the price, but more from the points of quality and quantity of seed to the bushel, which contains 21 pounds of the finest kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We believe this mixture to be among the best now on the market, and we ask our customers carefully to consider this before placing their orders.

We will supply any quantity our customers may desire, to meet the needs of the ground on which it is to be sown. The quantity required for making new lawns is 4 to 5 bushels to the acre; for renovating old lawns, I to 2 bushels. For a new plot $15 \times 25$ feet, or 375 square feet, two quarts are required, and one quart for renovating old lawns of the same dimensions.

35 cts. per qt., $\$ 2.50$ per $p k ., \$ 9$ per bus.

# Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden, and Greenhouse <br> Prices on application 

Ask for our Catalogue on Evergreens (Conifers), Flowering Broad-leaved Evergreens, Trees and Shrubs, and Roses

## Shrubs for the Perennial Border

The stems of these shrubs are usually killed back to the ground in situations exposed to the extreme severities of winter, during the first few years after planting, but they freely push forth young shoots in spring, which will flower the same year. They are mostly used for backgrounds in the perennial border. Protect them the first winter with a covering of leaves. Their rapid re-vegetation gives them all the flexibility of herbaceous perennials combined with a vigor and rugged, permanent appearance which is obtainable otherwise only from slow-growing hard-wooded trees and shrubs. The Buddleias are particularly valuable for this purpose.
*BUDDLEIA amplissima. A new variety having extremely long racemes of delicately shaded lilac flowers. 75 cts. each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10 .
*-Lindleyana. Choice purplish violet flowers in long, dense racemes which stand erect. Pale green leaves, 2 to 4 inches long. Grows 3 to 6 feet high. Blooms all summer. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
*-magnifica (variabilis magnifica). A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep purplelilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty, and in every way it is a good addition to late-blooming shrubs. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .
-superba. An exceptionally beautiful variety. The flower-spikes are much longer than the above varieties, and also very full and more uniform. Distinct deep blue-lilac flowers. \$I each.
*DAPHNE Cneorum. A trailing evergreen plant, with narrow, glossy green leaves; flowers fragrant; bright pink. \$I ea., \$9 for Io.
*-Mezereum (Mezereon Pink). A small, hardy shrub, blooming in March. The deep flowers appear closely along the stems and have a delightful, penetrating fragrance. 75 c . each, $\$ 6.50$ for 10.
LESPEDEZA (Desmodium) bicolor. A tall, slender-looking shrub, with graceful, wiry stems and pretty, pea-shaped, pink flowers.

Each


3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
-Sieboldii ( $D$. penduliforum). Rosy purple or reddish flowers, in pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. It is the latest-blooming

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Rock-Garden Plants are one of our specialties. Ask for our Rock-Garden Pamphlet

## Miscellaneous Plants Used in Rockeries

These flowering evergreen plants and shrubs are used in connection with other dwarf evergreens in planting rockeries and sometimes in perennial borders.

## Abelia chinensis.

Andromeda japonica.

## -speciosa.

Azalea amoena.
-Benigiri.
-Hakalata-shiro.
-Hinodegiri.
-indica alba.
-indica magnifica.

Azalea Kaempferi.
-malvatica.
-Maxwellii.
-mollis.
-rosæfiora (balsaminæflora)
Cotoneaster horizontalis.
Euonymus radicans.
-radicans acuta.
-radicans acuta.

## Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). -glabra. <br> Jasminum nudiflorum.

## Kalmia latifolia.

Leucothoe Catesbæi.
Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii.
Rhododendron, Boule de Neige.
Viburnum Carlesi.
-rhytidophyllum.

For more information and description of these plants, ask for our publication, "Plants for the Rock-Garden," which we shall be pleased to mail upon request.

## Plants for Special Purposes

Plants for Cut-flowers
Achillea millefolium roseum Parker's Variety
Ptarmica, Boule de Neige
Ptarmica, The Pearl
Aconitum, in varieties
Anemone japonica, in varieties
Anthericum liliastrum major
Aquilegia, in varieties
Arabis, in varieties
Artemisia lactiflora
Asters, in varieties
Astilbe, in varieties
Boltania asteroides
latisquama
Campanula persicifolia, in varieties
Centaurea dealbata
macrocephala
Chrysanthemum, in varieties
arcticum
maximum, King Edward
maximum, Shasta Daisy
Cimicifuga racemosa
Coreopsis lanceolata
Delphinium, in varieties
Doranicum, in varieties
Dianthus plumarius, in varieties
Echinacea purpurea
Echinops, in varieties
Erigeron, in varieties
Erynigium, in varieties
Eupatorium cœelestinum
Euphorbia corollata
Gailliarda, in varieties
Geum, in varieties
Gypsophila paniculata
paniculata flore-pleno
Helenium, in varieties
Helianthus, in varieties
Heliopsis, in varieties
Hemerocallis, in varieties
Heuchera, in varieties
Iris, in varieties
Lathyrus latifolius, in varieties
Lupinus polyphyllus, in varieties
Lychnis viscaria splendens fl.-pl.
Malva moschata
moschata alba
Montbretia, in varieties
Myosotis, in varieties
Pæonia, in varieties
Papaver orientale, in varieties
Pentstemon, in varieties
Phlox decussata, in varieties
Arundsi, in varieties
Physalis Franchetti
Primula, in varieties
Pyrethrum, in varieties
Rudbeckia, in varieties
Scabiosa caucasica
caucasica alba
Solidago, in varieties
Spiræa, in varieties
Thalictrum, dipterocarpum
Tritoma Pfitzeri
Trollius, in varieties
Viola cornuta, in varieties
Violets, in varieties

## Ground-Covering Plants for Shady Position

Ajuga reptans atropurpurea. Semi-shade. Agopodium Podagraria variegaturn
Asarum canadense
Asperula odorata
Hedera helix (English Ivy)
Lysimachia Nummularia (also sunny).
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca minor

## Ground-Covering Plants

 for Sunny PositionAntennaria candida
Cerastium tomentosum
Biebersteini
Dianthus cæsius
Iberis sempervirens
Lysimachia nummularia (also in shade)
Nepeta hederacea
hederacea variegata

## Mussini

Stachys lanata
Thymus serpyllum, in varieties

## Plants for Dry Sandy Soils

Achillea Millefolium, and most varieties
Ajuga Brockbank
Anchusa italica
Antennaria candida
Anthemis
Asclepias tuberosa
Campanula rotundifolia
Centaurea dealbata

## montana

Cerastium
Coreopsis verticillata
Dianthus arenarius, deltoides, and cæsius
Dictamnus Fraxinella alba
Echinops
Eryngium, most varieties
Euphorbia
Iberis
Iris pumila and sibirica
Iris germanica
Leontopodium alpinus
Enothera
Papaver nudicaule
Platycodon
Polemonium
Salvia pratensis
Santolina
Saponaria officinalis
Sedum spectabile, Brillant
Sempervivum
Solidago
Statice
Thymus Serpyllum
Veronica spicata

## Plants for Moist Grounds

Anemone japonica
Artemisia lactiflora
Astilbe
Bocconia
Cimicifuga
Eupatorium
Funkia
Gentiana Andrewsi
Hemerocallis
Iris Kaempferi
Pseudacorus
sibirica
Lysimachia nummularia
Lythrum roseum superbum
Megasea
Monarda
Myosotis
Polemonium reptans
Richardsoni
Primula japonica
Bulleyana
Senecio
Spiræa aruncus
venustus
Stenanthium robustum
Tradescantia virginica
Trollius

## Fragrant Plants

Anemone sylvestris
Anthericum Liliastrum
Artemisia lactiflora
Asclepias tuberosa
Asperula odorata
Astilbe
Centranthus ruber
Convallaria majalis
Dianthus cæsius
plumarius
superbus
Dictamnus
Funkia
Hemerocallis
Hesperis matronalis
Lavandula
Lathyrus grandifiorus
Lilium auratum and candidum a. s. o.
Malva moschata
Mentha
Monarda
Nepeta Mussini
Enothera speciosa
Pæonia
Polemonium
Primula veris
Bulleyana
Thymus
Valeriana officinalis
Viola, in varieties
Violets, in varieties

## Plants for Bees

Acanthus mollis
Aconitum, all varieties
Adonis amurensis
Alyssum
Anchusa italica, Dropmore and Opal
Anemone pulsatilla
Anthericum
Aquilegia
Arabis alpina
Asclepias incarnata
Campanula Medium and pyramidalis
Centaurea montana alba
Cephalaria tatarica and alpina
Dicentra spectabilis
Dictamnus, all varieties
Echinops, all varieties
Echinops, all varieties
Epimedium, all varieties
Eryngium, all varieties
Galega, all varieties
Glecoma, all varieties
Helianthemum
Helianthus, only single varieties
Helleborus
Hollyhocks, single varieties
Malva moschata
Nepeta
Enothera
Pæonia, the best P. chinense.
Pentstemon
Polemonium
Salvia nemorosa
Scabiosa
Sidalcea
Thymus
Tritoma

## Grasses for Cutting

Miscanthus sinensis (Eulalia japonica) sinensis gracillimus
sinensis variegatus
Pennisetum japonicum
Phalaris arundinacea picta

# Ask for our Catalogue on Hardy Herbaceous Evergreens, Azaleas and Rhododendrons 

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

## Alphabetical List Indicating Flowering Period, Approximate Height and Color



Anthemis tinctoria（Golden Marguerite）
Anthericum（Paradisea）Liliastrum major（St． Bruno＇s Lily）
A fuilegia（Columbine）
－cærulea（Rocky Mountain Columbine）．
－canadensis（American Columbine）
－chrysantha（Golden－spurred）
－Haylodgensis Hybrids．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted．
－Helenæ
－－Long－spurred Hybrids．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted
－Skinneri（Mexican Columbine）
－vulgaris nivea grandiflora
－Double，Assorted
Assorted．
Arabis alpina（Rock Cress）
－alpina fl．－pl．
Arctostaphylos Uva－ursi（Great Bearberry）
Arenaria balearica
－montana（Mountain Sandwort）
－verna cæspitosa（Moss Sandwort）．
Arisæma triphyllum（Indian Turnip）
Armeria cephalotes rubra
－Laucheana
－maritima（Common Thrift）
－maritima alba
Artemisia Abrotanum（Southernwood；Old Man）
－lactiflora．
－Stelleriana（Old Woman）
Asarum canadense（Wild Ginger）
Asclepias incarnata（Swamp Milkweed）
－tuberosa（Butterfly Weed）．
Asperula odorata（Sweet Woodruff）
Aster（Michaelmas Daisy；Starwort）Assorted．
－alpinus（Blue Mountain Daisy）
－alpinus albus
－Amellus，Elegans
－Amellus，King George
－Antwerpia．See Erigeron．
－，Climax．
－cordifolius，Diana
－cordifolius，Ideal
－cordifolius versicolor

## －Delicata

—diplostephioides Leichtlini
－Elta．
－ericoides
－floribunda
－hybridus luteus（solidago）
－，Maid of Colwall．
－，Mauve Cushion
－Mesagrande speciosus grandifiorus．See Erigeron．
－，Mrs．S．A．de Graaff
Aster novæ－angliæ，Lil Fardeli
－novi－angliæ，Mrs．S．T．Wright
－novi－angliæ，Ryecroft Pink
－novi－angliæ，Ryecroft Purple
Aster novi－belgii，Anita Ballard
－novi－belgii，Beauty of Colwall
－novi－belgii，Blue Gem
－novi－belgii，Bouquet Rose
－novi－belgii，Cloudy Blue
－novi－belgii，Feltham Blue
－novi－belgii，F．W．Burbridge
－novi－belgii，Gertrude
－novi－belgii，Glory of Colwall
－novi－belgii，Heather Glow
－novi－belgii，Joan Vaughan
－novi－belgii，King of the Belgians
－novi－belgii，Lady Lloyd．
－novi－belgii，Liege
－novi－belgii，Maggie Perry
－novi－belgii，Miss Eisele
－novi－belgii，Mrs．McCudden
－novi－belgii，Perry＇s White
－novi－belgii，Rachel Ballard
－novi－belgii，Robert Parker
－novi－belgii，Robinson，V．C．

|  | $\infty \infty \infty \infty \times \infty$ |  | $\checkmark$ | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | － | Sunny |
|  | ！：！！：！：！！ |  | ： | Shady |
| ：！：！：！！：！：！：：：： | ． |  |  | Semi－Shade |
|  |  |  | ： | White and Shades |
|  |  |  |  | Pink |
|  | $\vdots:$ |  | ： | Red |
|  |  |  | $\wedge$ | Yellow－ Orange |
|  |  |  |  | Blue－Purple |
|  | ：：：：： |  | ： | Brown |
| $\omega A \Delta \Delta \omega \omega \omega N A \omega A A A A+\omega A A A+A A A A A+$ $\stackrel{\text { な }}{+}$ $\stackrel{\oplus}{\leftarrow} \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{+}$ | ONNHWんHんWんHA <br>  | NNGGTHNWOHWNののOのHHAHNGGNNNNHNNNH <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & \stackrel{N}{+} \end{aligned}$ | Approximate <br> Height |
|  |  |  |  | Flowering Season |



|  | $\stackrel{\text { co }}{2}$ | $\stackrel{\text { N}}{\vdots}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\underset{B}{E}}{n}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\widetilde{~}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | En | 皆 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campanula Medium calycanthema (Cup-andSaucer Canterbury Bell). . . . . . .Assorted. . | II | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | June |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -muralis (Portenschlagiana) | II | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{x}$ |  | $3-5 \mathrm{in}$. | May, June |
| -persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower) | II | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{x}$ |  | 2 ft . | June, July |
| -persicifolia alba grandifiora..... | 12 | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | June, July |
| -persicifolia, Boule d'Argent | 12 | $x$ |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -persicifolia, Fleur de Neige | 12 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -persicifolia, Lavender Queen | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -persicifolia Mœrheimii. . . . . | 12 | $x$ |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | June, July |
| -persicifolia, Thelham Beauty | 12 | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | X |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June, July |
| -punctata (nobilis) Noble Bellflowe | 12 | x |  |  | X |  | x |  |  |  | 2 tt . | June, July |
| -pyramidalis (Steeple Bellflower) | 12 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
| -pyramidalis alba | 12 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
| -rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 1 ft . | June-Aug. |
| -trachelium (Coventry Bells) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | 2-3 ft. | June, July |
| Caryopteris incana (Blue Spirea) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept.-Oct. |
| Cassia marilandica (American Senna) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. | July-Sept. |
| Catananche cærulea bicolor (Cupid's Dart) | 12 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | June-Aug. |
| Centaurea dealbata (Hardheads; Knapweed) | 12 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
| -macrocephala..... | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 3 ft . | July, Aug. |
| -montana (Perennial Cornflower) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | June-Sept. |
| -montana alba. | 12 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft | June-Sept. |
| -montana rosea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | : |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | I ft. | June-Sept. |
| Ceratostigma plumbaginoides. See Plumbago Larpentæ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centranthus ruber | 12 |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft . | June, July |
| -ruber albus | I2 |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | June, July |
| Cephalaria alpina (Roundheads) | I2 | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 5 ft . | June, July |
| -tatarica. | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 5-6 ft. | June, July |
| Cerastium Biebersteinii | 12 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | May, June |
| -tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer) | 12 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in . | May, June |
| Cheiranthus Allionii (Siberian Wallfower) | 12 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | June-Aug. |
| Chelone glabra (Turtlehead).............. | 12 |  |  | $\underline{1}$ | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | Aug., Sept. |
| -Lyonii. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 |  |  | $x$ |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | Aug., Sept. |
| Chrysanthemums, Large-flowering...Assorted <br> -, Angelo | 14 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{I} / 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 20 |
| -, Boston. | 24 | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| -, Bronze Source d'Or | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | Nov. I |
| -, Brune Poitevine | I4 | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Nov. 5 |
| -, Carrie. | 2 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 10 |
| -, Chaldon | I4 | X |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. I2 |
| -, Champ d'O | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft . | Oct. 10 |
| -, Champagne | I4 | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 25 |
| -, Cranfordia. | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 22 |
| -, Cranford's Pink | I4 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. I5 |
| -, Cranford's Wh | -4 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. 22 |
| -, Dorothy. | I4 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 22 |
| -, Early Whit | I4 | X |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Sept. 25 |
| -, Eden. | I4 | X |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 10 |
| -, Firelight. | I4 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | Oct. 20 |
| -, Florence Stanton. | I4 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Cct. 30 |
| -, Goacher's Bronze. | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 3 ft . | Cct. 20 |
| -, Goacher's Crimson. | If | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. 30 |
| -, L'Argentuillais. | If | x |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | 2 ft . | Oct. I5 |
| -, Marie duPont. | I4 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. I5 |
| -, Mr. Rux. . . . . . . . . | I4 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 28 |
| -, Mrs. Henry F. Vincent | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 18 |
| -, Normandie. | I4 | x |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept. 25 Oct. 20 |
| -, Perle Chatillonaise | I4 | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X | $\begin{array}{ll}1-1 / 2 \\ 1-1 / 2 ~ & \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$ | Oct. Io |
| -, Queen of the Whites | If | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Nov. 2 |
| -, Tints of Gold | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 22 |
| -, Winnetka | If | X |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 10 |
| -, Wolverine. | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Sept. 25 |
| -, Yellow Source d'Or | I 4 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | $3-\frac{\mathrm{ft}}{}$ | Oct. 30 |
| -, Zelia.... | I4 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |
| Chrysanthemums, Pompon Varieties. <br> -, Acto | I4 | $x$ |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 22 |
| -, Anna L. Mora | I4 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 22 |
| -, Captain Cook | I4 | x |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | 3-4 ft. | Oct. 28 |
| -, Donald | 14 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 30 |
| -, Fairy Queen | 14 | X |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 22 |
| -, Francis Huckvale | I4 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 27 |
| -, Golden Climax | 14 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Oct. 25 |
| -, Harvest Moon | 14 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $9-12$ in. | Oct. 18 |
| -, Juliana. |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | Oct. 20 |

## Chrysanthemums，Lillian Doty

－，Lucifer
－，Mrs．Chester Robinson
－，Mrs．H．Harrison．
－，Mrs．I．Emery
－，Nellie
一，Nellie Blake
－Petit Louis
一，Pink Pop．
－，Rosea
－，Uvalda
hite Doty
Chrysanthemums，Button Varieties．
一，Brown Bessie
－，Davenport
－，Doris．
－，Helios
－，Liber
－，Miralieau
－，Metzi
一，Minta
－，Ouray
－，Skibo．．．．．．．
－，Waco
Chrysanthemums，Single－flowering Varieties．
－，Alice Howell．
－，Excelsior
－，Fernridge
－，Gem．
－，Good Red．
－，Mrs．Roberts
－，Mrs．W．E．Buckingham
－，Summer Gold
Chrysanthemums，Other Varieties．
－arcticum（Arctic Daisy）
－leucanthemum，Alaska．
－maximum，King Edward
－maximum，Shasta Daisy
Cimicifuga americana（Bugbane）
－dahurica（Snakeroot）

## －racemosa

## －racemosa simplex

Claytonia virginica（Spring Beauty）
Clemat＇s coccinea（Red Leather Flower）

## －crispa

## －Davidiana

## －integrifolia

－recta（erecta）
Convallaria majalis（Lily－of－the－Valley）
Convolvulus．See Calystegia．
Coreopsis lanceolata grandifiora

## －verticillata

## Crambe cordifolia

Crucianella stylosa（Crosswort）
Cynanchum acuminatum．See Vincetoxicum．
Cypripedium acaule（Lady＇s Slipper）
－parviflorum（Small Lady＇s Slipper）
－pubescens（Large Lady＇s Slipper）
－spectabile（Showy Lady＇s Slipper）
Daphne Cneorum
－Mezereum（Mezereon Pink）
Delphinium（Larkspur）

## －，New Hollyhock，Wrexham Strain

－，Amos Perry．
－，Andrew Carnegie
－，Capri
－，Corry
－，Duke of Connaugh
－，King of Delphiniums
－，Lady Ravensworth
－，Lamartine
－，Lize
－Mœrheimei
－，Queen Wilhelmina
－，Rev．E．Lascelles
－，The Alake



Erica vulgaris alba (White Heather)
-vulgaris Alportii (Crimson Heather)
-vulgaris aurea.
-vulgaris compacta
Erigeron elatior antwerpia

- Mesagrande speciosus grandiflorus (Aster).


## uakeres

## Erinus alpinus

Eryngium alpinum (Sea Holly)
-cœlestinum
-giganteum
-maritimum
-Oliverianum
-planum.
Springhill Seedlings
Eupatorium cœlestinum (Mist Flower)
-Fraseri
-purpureum (Joe Pye Weed)
-urticæfolium (White Snakeroot)
Euphorbia corollata (Flowering Spurge)
-myrsinites.
-polychroma
Ferns, Hardy.
Adiantum pedatum
Asplenium Filix-fœmina
-Filix-fœmina Craigii
-multifidum
, Victoria

## Dennstædtia punctilobula

Dryopteris cristata
-Filix-mas
-Filix-mas cristata
-Filix-mas fluctuosa
-Goldieana
-marginalis.
-noveboracensis
-spinulosa
Thelypteris
Matteuccia Struthiopteris
Onoclea sensibilis

## Osmunda cinnamomea

## -Claytoniana

-regalis
Polystichum acrostichoides
Filipendula. See Spiræa.
Funkia (Hosta). Plantain Lily..... Assorted.

## -Fortunei

## - lanceolata

-lancifolia albo-marginata
-subcordata grandifiora
-undulata media.
-undulata media variegata

## gata

Gaillardia aristata (Blanket Flower)
-Portola. New
Galega officinalis (Goat's Rue)
-officinalis alba
-officinalis Hartlandii
Galium boreale (Northern Bedstraw)
Gaultheria procumbens (Wintergreen)
Gentiana acaulis (Stemless Gentian)
-Andrewsii (Closed or Bottle Gentian)
-thibetica
Geranium platypetalum (Crane's Bill)
-sanguineum
-sanguineum album
Gerbera Jamesonii (Transvaal Daisy)
Geum atrosanguineum fl.-pl. (Avens)
-bulgaricum
-coccineum.
-coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw
-Heldreichii
-, Lady Stratheden
-sibiricum
Gillenia trifoliata (Bowman's Root)
Globularia trichosantha (Globe Daisy)

Per


| $\frac{\overrightarrow{~ d}}{\frac{\pi}{n}}$ |  |  | $\frac{M}{\sharp}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \ddot{0} \\ \mathscr{\sim} \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 10 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 苃 | E |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x | x | X |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in.-I ft. | July, Aug. |
| x | x | . |  | x |  |  |  | 6 in.-1 ft. | July, Aug. |
| x | x |  | X |  |  |  |  | 6 in.-r ft. | July, Aug. |
| x | x |  | x |  |  | - |  | 9 in . | July, Aug. |
| x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2-3 ft. | June, July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | 2 ft . | June-Oct. |
|  | x |  | X |  |  |  |  | 6 in. | April, May |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x | . | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 1 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | July-Sept. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 2 ft . | Aug.-Oct. |
|  |  | x |  |  |  | . |  | 3-4 ft. | July-Sept. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6-7 ft. | July-Sept. |
|  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
|  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $4^{-6}$ in. | May, June |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft . | April, May |
|  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ift. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | I ft. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{II} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{I}^{\text {ft. }}$ |  |
|  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | . |  | 4 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft . |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 ft . |  |
| x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2-3 ft. |  |
| x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
| x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | I ft. |  |
|  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | I-2 ft. | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $11 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
|  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2-2 ~} \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | $\therefore$ |  | $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | : |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $1 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-Nov. |
|  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | $21 / 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-Nov. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 3-4 ft. | July |
|  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3-4 ft. | July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. | July |
|  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. | May-July |
|  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $3^{-6} \mathrm{in}$. | May, June |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 4 in . | Mar.-May |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | I $1 / 2-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Aug., Sept. |
|  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May |
|  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in. -1 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-Aug. |
|  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-July |
|  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | Autumn |
|  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-July |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 1 ft . | July, Aug. |
|  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 1 ft . | June-Aug. |
|  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft . | June-Sept. |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May-July |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft . | June-Sept. |
|  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I2-I5 in. | April-June |
|  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft . | May-July |
|  | x | . |  |  |  | x |  | 6 in. | May, June |



Hibiscus, Mallow Marvels
-Moscheutos (Swamp Rose-Mallow)
-Moscheutos, Crimson Eye.
-Moscheutos Hybrids.
Hosta. See Funkia.
Hypericum calycinum (Aaron's Beard)

- Moserianum (Gold Flower)

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)
-gibraltarica
-sempervirens.
-sempervirens, Little Gem
Incarvillea Delavayi
Inula ensifolia (Fleabane)
-glandulosa.
Iris.
Assorted.
-germanica
-, Intermediate, New Hybrids
-pumila and Hybrids
-lævigata (Kaempferi)
-, Various
Kniphofia. See Tritoma.
Lathyrus latifolius albus (Everlasting Pea)
-latifolius, Pink Beauty
-latifolius, Rose Queen
-latifolius, White Pearl
Lavandula vera (Sweet Lavender).
Leontopodium alpinum (Edelweiss)
Lespedeza bicolor (Bush Clover)

## -Sieboldii

Liatris callilepis
-pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather)
-scariosa
-spicata (Button Snakeroct)
Lilium (Hardy Lilies)
-auratum (Gold-banded Lily)
-Batemanniæ
-canadense
-canadense flavum
-canadense rubrum
-candidum (Madonna Lily)
-dauricum
-elegans.
-elegans atrosanguineum
-elegans bicolor.
-elegans Horsmanii
-elegans, Leonard Joerg
-elegans, Prince of Orange
-giganteum
-Grayi.
-Hansonii
-Henryi.

- Martagon (Turban Lily)
-pardalinum (Panther Lily)
-philadelphicum
-regale.
-speciosum album
-speciosum rubrum
-superbum
--tigrinum (Tiger Lily)
-tigrinum fl.-pl. (Double Tiger Lily)
-tigrinum Fortunei.
-tigrinum splendens
-tenuifolium
-umbellatum erectum
-umbellatum fulgidum
-umbellatum grandiflorum
-umbellatum incomparabile
-umbellatum maculatum
-Washingtonianum.


## -Willmottiæ

Linaria Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)
-dalmatica
-hepaticæfolia (Toad Flax)
Linum flavum

## -perenne

-perenne album
Lithospermum, Heavenly Blue
Assorted.
$\qquad$
. . . . . . . . . Assorted. . . Assorted. Assorted. Assorted.

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Pea).
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|  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \underset{y y y}{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 合 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{E} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{A}{\underline{E}}$ | $\ddot{\approx}$ |  |  | 药 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lobelia cardinalis（Cardinal Flower） | 34 | x |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| Lupinus polyphylus（Lupine） | 34 <br> 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  | ${ }_{4-5}^{3 \mathrm{ft}} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| －polyphyllus albiflorus．．．．．． | 34 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －polyphyllus Mœrheimi | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Lychnis alpina． | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | April |
| －Arkwrightii | 34 | － |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $6 \mathrm{in} .-\mathrm{Ift}$ ． | A pril |
| －chalcedonica． | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| chalcedonica alba | 34 | ${ }^{\mathrm{x}}$ |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | June，July |
| －－Flos－cuculi（Ragged Robin） | 34 | ${ }^{\mathrm{x}}$ |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {I }}^{\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}}$ | May－Aug． |
| －Viscaria splendens（German Catchiol | 34 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | ${ }_{\mathrm{I}}^{1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| －Viscaria splendens（German Catchfly | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{1} 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | May，June |
| Lycoris squamigera．．．．．．． | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July |
| Lysimachia ciliata（Fringed Loosestrife） | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | July，Aug． |
| －clethroides（Japanese Loosestrife）． |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| －Nummularia（Creeping Jenny；Moneywort） | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2－3 in． | June，July |
| Lythrum Salicaria roseum，Rose Queen． | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Sept． |
| －Salicaria roseum superbum（Loosestrife） | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3－4 ft． | July－Sept． |
| Malva moschata（Musk Mallow）． | 34 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}}^{\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}}$ | June－Sept． |
| －moschata alba． | 34 | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1－2 ft． | June－Sept． |
| Mazus rugosus |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 in ． | Aug．，Sept． |
| Megasea，Athlete | 34 | x |  | x |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| －cordifolia． | 34 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April，May |
| －crassifolia | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ift． | April，May |
| －Leichtlinii． | 34 | x |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| －speciosa atropurpurea | 34 | x |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  | I－I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | April－June |
| Mentha rotundifolia variegata（Variegated Mint） | 34 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{x}$ |  | I－2 ft． | June－Sept． |
| Menziesia polifolia．．．．．．．．．．． | 34 |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  | x |  | $\mathrm{I}^{11 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Oct． |
| －polifolia alba | 34 |  |  | $x$ | x |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Oct． |
| Mertensia virginica（Bluebell）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | I $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Monarda didyma（Oswego Tea） | 35 | $x$ |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －didyma，Cambridge Scarlet | 35 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －didyma rosea．． | 35 |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －didyma salmonea． | 35 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －didyma violacea superba | 35 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －fistulosa alba ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 3 ft ． | July |
| Montbretia（Tritonia）aurantiaca | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． July－Sept． |
| －crocosmæflor <br> －，Crœsus．．． | 35 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ 2 ft. | July－Sept． |
| 二，Feu Brillan | 35 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| －，Fire King | 35 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | 2 ft ． | July－Sept． |
| －，George Davison | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | July－Sept． |
| －，Meteor． | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | July－Sept． |
| Muehlenbeckia nana． | 35 |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 in． |  |
| Myosotis alpestris robusta grandiflora（Forget－ me－not） | 35 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |
| －，Ruth Fischer． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | 8－10 in． | May，June |
| －scorpioides semperflorens | 35 |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | x |  | Io in． | May－Sept． |
| Nepeta hederacea（glechoma） －hederacea variegata．．．．．． | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $5 \mathrm{in}$. 5 in. | May，June |
| －hederacea variega <br> －Mussinii．．．．．．．． | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | $5 \mathrm{in}$. | May，June |
| Nierembergia rivularis（White－Cu |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 8 in． | June－Aug． |
| Enothera fruticosa（Sundrops）． | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | I－3 ft． | June－Aug． |
| －fruticosa Youngii | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | 2 ft ． | June－Aug． |
| －missouriensi | 35 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 in ． | June－Aug． |
| －speciosa． |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | Aug．，Sept |
| Omphalodes verna alba | 35 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6 in ． | May－Sept． |
| Onopordon tauricum（Cotton Thistle） | 35 |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  | 5－6 ft． | July，Aug． |
| Orobus lathyroides（Bitter Vetch） | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | ${ }_{\text {I }}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{ft}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. | May，June |
| Peonies．See Descriptive List．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 36 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I－4 ft． | May，Jun |
| －Japanese．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| －Single．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Pæonia officinalis．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，Jun |
| －suffruticosa（arborea）．．．．．．．．．．．．．Assorted． | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | May，June |
| Pachysandra terminalis．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 40 |  | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  | 6－9 in． | May，June |
| Papaver nudicaule（Poppy）．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Assorted | 40 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | May－Aug． |
| －orientale（Oriental Poppy） | 40 | x |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | ${ }^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June－July |
| ，Atrosanguinea maxim | 40 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Brightness．．．．．．．．． | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2-3}^{2-3 \mathrm{ft}}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Duke of Teck | 40 | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，E．A．Bowles | 40 | x |  |  |  |  |  | ． x |  |  | $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| －，Enfield Beaut | 40 | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$ ． | June，July |
| Grossfurst． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2－3 ft． | June，July |



Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)
-subulata alba
-subulata, G. F. Wilson
-subulata lilacina.
-subulata Nelsoni
-subulata, Newery Seedling
-subulata rosea
-subulata, The Bride
-subulata, Vivid
-suffruticosa, Magnificence
-suffruticosa, Miss Lingard
-suffruticosa, Perfection.
Physalis Franchetii (Chinese Lantern Plant).
Physostegia virginiana (False Dragonhead).

## -virginiana alba

## Platycodon

-grandiflorum (Balloon Flower)
-grandiflorum album
-grandiflorum Mariesii
-grandiflorum Mariesii album.
Plumbago Larpentæ (Blue Leadwort)
Podophyllum peltatum (May Apple)
Polemonium humile (Jacob's Ladder)
-humile album
-reptans (Greek Valerian)
Polygonatum multiflorum (Solomon's Seal)
Polygonum Sieboldii.
Potentilla Hybrids (Cinquefoil)
-, Beelzebub
-, Carnival
-, Fairy Queen
-formosa
-, Monsieur Rouillard
-, Panorama
-purpurea plena
一, Rose Queen.
-, Van Dyck.

- Vase d'Or

Primula acaulis (Primrose)

## -Bulleyana.

-japonica..
-veris suaveolens
-veris superba.
Prunella grandiflora (Large Self-Heal)
Pyrethrum.
-Single, Cactus.
-, Double, Non Plus Uitra
-, Double, Purity.
-, Double, Queen Mary
-, Double, Wilsonii.
-roseum.
-uliginosum (Giant Daisy)
Ranunculus acris fl.-Fl
Rhexia virginica (Meadow Beauty)
Romneya Coulteri (Calif. Tree Poppy)
Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow (Coneflower)

## -maxima.

—purpurea (Purple Coneflower)
-speciosa
-subtomentosa.
Salvia azurea grandifiora (pitcheri)

## -Greggii

-pratensis.

## -nemorosa

Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot)
Saponaria ocymoides (Rock Soapwort)
-officinalis fl.-pl. (Double Bouncing Bet).
Santolina Chamæcyparissus incana (Lavender Cotton).
Satureia. See Calamintha.
Saxifraga Macnabiana. See also Megasea.
Scabiosa caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower).
-caucasica alba
-japonica
-ochroleuca


Scutellaria baicalensis colestina
Sedum acre（Golden Moss）

## －album

－dasyphyllum
－hispanicum
－ibericum
－kamtschaticum
－lydium．
－Maximowiczii
－maximum
－reflexum
－sarmentosum
－sexangulare
－Sieboldii
－spectabile（Stonecrop）
－spectabile，Brilliant．
－stoloniferum
－stoloniferum coccineum
－telephium atropurpureum
Sempervivum（Houseleek）
－Albertii
－arachnoideum（Cobweb Houseleek）
－californicum
－Fauconetti
－fimbriatum
－globiferum
－－La Harpei
Senecio clivorum
－pulcher
Shortia galacifolia
Sidalcea candida
－，Rose Queen
－，Rosy Gem
Silene alpestris（Alpine Catchfly）
－maritima fl．－pl

## －Saxifraga

－Schafta（Autumn Catchfly）
Silphium perfoliatum（Cup Piant）
Solidago bicolor（Silver Rod）
－canadensis（Goldenrod）．
Spiræa Aruncus（Goat＇s Beard）
－filipendula（Dropwort）
－filipendula fl．－pl
－palmata（Crimson Meadow Sweet）
－palmata elegans
－ulmaria
－venusta
Stachys grandiflora superba（Woundwort）
－grandiflora rosea
－lanata（Woolly Woundwort）
Statice latifolia（Sea Lavender）

## －tatarica

Stenanthium robustum（Mountain Feather Fleece）
Stokesia lævis cyanea（Cornflower Aster） －lævis alba
Teucrium canadense（American Germander）．
Thalictrum adiantifolium
－aquilegifolium（Meadow Rue）
－aquilegifolium aurantiacum
－aquilegifolium purpureum
－dipterocarpum
－glaucum
－minus
－paniculatum
Thermopsis caroliniana
Thymus citriodorus（Creeping Thyme）
－Serpyllum（Mother of Thyme）．
－Serpyllum album
－Serpyllum coccineus．
－Serpyllum lanuginosus（Woolly－leaved Thyme）
－vulgaris（Common Thyme）
Tradescantia virginiana（Spiderwort）
－virginiana alba．
－coccinea

|  |  | き』ささ | Page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢xx |  |  | Sunny |
|  |  | $\vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots$ | Shady |
| xxx！！！！！：xxxxxxxx |  |  | Semi－Shade |
|  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | White and Shades |
|  |  |  | Pink |
|  |  |  | Red |
|  |  |  | Yellow－ Orange |
|  |  | A | lue－Purple |
| $\vdots!~!~!~!~!~!~: ~$ |  |  | Brown |
|  <br>  <br>  | HNHHHA H WNHHWAHOA O OAHNNONWH <br>  |  <br>  $\stackrel{+}{+}$ $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\oplus}$ 킄 | Approximate Height |
|  |  |  | Flowering <br> Season |




## Plant-Tubs and Boxes for Porches and Lawns

Much can be said in praise of the wood our tubs are made from, namely, "Heart Cypress," but briefly it has proved to be decidedly superior to all other woods, not only in durability but in appearance. It does not need a coating as a filler, as the wood naturally contains a certain amount of oil. Consequently it does not warp, shrink, or swell, and in general it is the wood for plant-tuls.

Our workmanship on these tubs is equally good. No tub goes from our shops that has not been thoroughly made, and made to last for years, and our tubs are serviceable for practically every situation.

Sometimes architectural features will call for a more decorative tub, and for such purposes we have designed various other kinds in addition to the ordinary round tub.

Among them the most popular are the square tubs Nos. 1, 2, 12, 13, No. I3 being illustrated here. The prices have been computed so as to be as low as it is possible to make them, consistent with the quality of tub we turn out.

If you need tubs, buy good ones, and they will last you for many years. Most tubs, of course, look alike in the store when they are freshly painted, but it is only after using them for a year or so that their value can be realized.

Bobbink \& Atkins' tubs are made not only to look nice, but to last. The designs here mentioned are a few of the many that we make. If you need a special design, we can make it, and will be glad at any time to quote you a price upon any size you may need, if you will be kind enough to furnish a rough sketch showing desired shape.

## Round Tubs

## PAINTED GREEN-BLACK HOOPS



Prices for larger sizes on application

## Square Tubs

No. I. Straight sides; iron bands and feet; ball tops painted green; iron bands painted black. Each I5 or I6 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 8$ oo I 7 or 18 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 oo I9 or 20 inches diameter inside................... . . . 1200 21 or 22 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I3 50 23 or 24 inches diameter inside. 25 or 26 inches diameter inside. 1350
1500 27 or 28 inches diameter inside.

Prices for larger sizes on application

## Square Tubs

No. 2. Slanting sides; mission style; painted green.
No. I2. Straight sides; corner posts with ball tops; painted green.

No. 13. Straight sides; lattice work; sandstone finish.

## All above designs at the following prices:

Io or 12 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5$ Each
I3 or 14 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 oo
I5 or 16 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 700
I7 or 18 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 850
I9 or 20 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 oo
21 or 22 inches diameter inside.................... II 00
23 or 24 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I3 00
25 or 26 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 50
27 or 28 inches diameter inside. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I6 50
Prices for larger sizes on application

## Square Tubs, with rounded corners

Sizes 19-24 inches
Prices on application

Heart Cypress Tubs do not warp, shrink or swellthey will last many years.

If you are interested in horticulture, or wish to plant your grounds, do not fail to visit our nurseries and greenhouses. We grow everything for the complete planting of every style of garden.

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SPECIAL HANDLING. Parcel Post packages will be given better care and quicker delivery if a postal rate of 25 cents extra is added on each package.

# Bobbink\&Atkins (Chorecsi Horucts? <br> Rutherford New Jersey 


[^0]:    Dianthus deltoides
    Geum atrosanguinea fl.-pl.
    Leontopodium alpinum (Edelweiss)
    Myosotis alpestris
    Phlox subulata alba
    Phlox subulata rosea
    Plumbago Larpentæ

