

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices

62.31

Water Lilies . . .
Aquatics . . .
Greenhouse Plants
Ornamental Shrubbery

RECEIVED
AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

1895

← 1895



Lily Park . .



Gardens and



Greenhouses



1896

←

George B. Moulder,

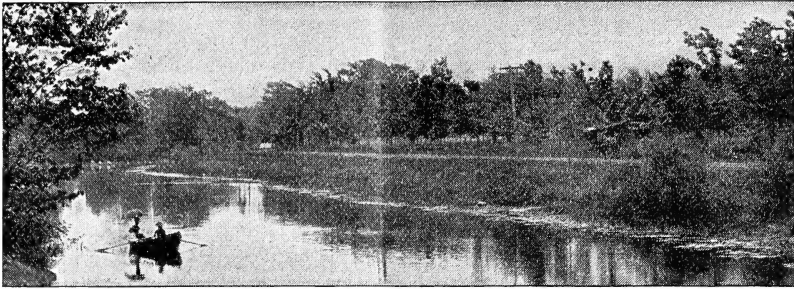
Proprietor,

Smith's Grove, Ky.

Contents.

	PAGE
Aquatic Plants, Various,.....	16, 17
Aquatics a Preventive of Malaria.....	2
Charms of the Lily Pond.....	2
Cultural Notes.....	3
Enemies.....	3
Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.....	18-22
Hardy Water Lilies.....	5-9
Introductory.....	I
Miscellaneous.....	23
Nelumbiums.....	10-12
Nymphæas.....	5-9, 13-15
Tender Water Lilies.....	13-15
Victorias.....	13





Introductory.



NEVER has the Water Lily been more popular. In truth, the craze for that lovely flower is rapidly becoming universal. And no wonder! A few yards of water, judiciously planted, will yield enough and to spare, in great diversity, on every floral occasion, from April till November, without labor or attention. Only a few years ago the idea of fringing our ponds, lakes and streams with Water Lilies—those health-giving, wealth-producing beautifiers of other countries—was cherished only in the dreams of the enthusiast. This has already merged into the real, and still other excellencies of great worth have introduced themselves, elevating Water Lilies to a vastly higher plane than that occupied for merely ornamental purposes. Until recently they were cultivated wholly on account of their oddity and beauty, which, however exalting it may be, is really a subordinate incentive. Their economic value is attracting great attention, and investigations—private, public, and even national—are being vigorously prosecuted. Experiments so far have been directed chiefly towards two points: 1st, in fish culture; 2nd, in counteracting the germs of malaria; and every test to which they have been subjected gives strengthening evidence of their efficient work.

While it is not the intention of this work to establish new dogmas, we do not hesitate to mention well-matured ideas, and shall endeavor to impress the reader with the combined ease of culture, inestimable value, and entrancing beauty—a trio of excellencies that exalt the family of Water Lilies far above any other class of flowering plants, and commend them to the million.

We offer several plants this season for the first time, and while they are novelties, they have been thoroughly tested and found worthy of general cultivation. On the other hand, we have discarded many varieties that have proved themselves inferior or worthless.

Having had the experience of a life-time in the cultivation of aquatics, and being familiar with the whole family, we take pleasure in giving any advice that our customers may ask in regard to the kind or amount of Water Lilies to plant for special purposes, location, building of tanks, etc.

We grow a very large stock, and are, therefore, able to furnish the best goods that can be obtained, at very low prices. We also grow a large quantity of greenhouse and bedding plants, ornamentals, fruit trees, small fruits, etc., and orders for these will receive our prompt attention.

TERMS—Cash with order. We guarantee the safe arrival, in good condition, of all good we send out, either by mail or express, but assume no responsibility as to their flowering or after-cultivation.

MAIL OR EXPRESS.—Whenever justice can be done to both goods and purchaser, we send plants by mail, postpaid; otherwise, they are forwarded by express, and "extras" added to help defray the charges.

Charms of the Lily Pond.

A casual glance at a Lily pond reveals two well-defined characteristics: Plants with foliage and flowers standing far above the water, and those with their leaves and pads afloat on its surface. Chief among the first class is the *Lotus*, whose grandeur and beauty defy alike the powers of the pen and the brush. Its massive pea-green foliage of peltate leaves, resembling inverted umbrellas, stands six to eight feet above the water, each with a fairy lakelet of molten silver dreaming in its bosom. Surmounting the wilderness of green, the individual flowers arise like the gorgeous banners of the Orient.

Representing the second class is the *Water Lily proper*, with its cordate and bronze-green foliage, interspersed with thousands of red, white and yellow blooms, either resting on the water or peeping like white kittens from the masses of tender foliage. Intermediate between these and the *Lotus*, *Nymphaea superba* asserts imperial supremacy, its foliage either vibrating a foot in the air or floating on the water like giant pie-pans, with its huge flowers, here like hemispheres of snow, launching their fairy canoe petals on the water, or there assuming a spherical form and reaching up above the tallest leaves, as if to clasp hands with the lordly *Lotus*.

Now we pass to the tender varieties, with their gently ruffled leaves, lying so flat on the water as to appear like pencil stains, with their red, white and blue flowers rising several inches above, to display their exotic riches. But chief among them, and undisputed mistresses of the floral kingdom, are the Victorias, with their enormous variable flowers, rocking and blushing on the gentle waves like veritable Amazons, and their gigantic leaves with upturned edges, any of which is large enough to sustain a miniature aquatic garden.

But a general view of the pond does not satisfy our longings. We draw nearer to touch and embrace, to acquaint ourselves with their singular habit. The leaves of the *Lotus* are strong and flexible. Water thrown against them does not adhere, but glances off instantly. The uprights will hold a pint or more of water, and when overloaded the stems deflect, turning the water out, and at once resume their normal position. During a shower they may be heard pouring out their great bowls of water in every direction. The foliage of the *Nymphaeas* is more flimsy, the surface appearing clammy or oily, and water poured on the leaves trickles off reluctantly. The root formations are equally varied. The smooth tuber of the *Lotus*, the nut-like offshoots of *Devoniensis*, and the thick, creeping rhizomes of *Candidissima* are quite unlike, and afford interesting study. But while the foliage and roots show such a diversity of forms, the flowers of all are wonderfully alike in their general outline. The petals of all are keel or canoe shaped, which enables them to ride the waves in a most novel and suggestive manner. The stamens are numerous, filiform, and quiver above the pistil with every motion of the flower. The petals of the *Lotus* are deciduous; those of all other species are persistent. The whole family of day bloomers open early in the morning and close in the afternoon. The night bloomers open about 8 o'clock in the evening, and close about 10 o'clock in the morning. The flowers of the *Pontederias* and *Limncharis* last but one day; those of the Victorias two days, and change from pure white to dark red. The *Lotus* opens four days, and fades from red or yellow to almost white. The *Nymphaeas* last from three to six days, according to the condition of the weather. The seeds of the *Lotus* ripen far above the water, in a torus resembling an inverted cone. The *Nymphaeas* close their petals firmly and drop beneath the water to ripen their seed, while *N. superba* and some few others curiously draw their seeds pods into the mud by a spiral coiling of the flower stem.

Now, let us add the living reality to the scene. Swarms of bees, butterflies and humming birds, regaling themselves on the exuding nectar; birds bathing in the water and sipping from the dainty lakelets on the foliage; the huge green frog basking his uncouth and bloated ugliness on the floating leaves—and the picture is still incomplete! For, true to its placid beauty, the water intensifies the scene by portraying all these by inverted images, as if their antipodes had pierced the earth and offered their counterpart to glorify the American scene. Then we have it complete—the panorama that seizes alike the wonderment of the old fogy, who never sees the finest flowers and shrubbery of the yard and lawn, the admiration and praise of every lover of flowers, and makes a lasting impression upon the mind of every visitor and passer-by.

Aquatics a Preventive of Malaria.

MALARIA.—What? A germ which develops and matures in marshes and stagnant pools, with decomposing vegetable matter as a pabulum.

CURES.—Any drug that will destroy or neutralize these germs in the system, or remove the stagnant element from the blood.

PREVENTIVES.—Anything that will destroy the habitat of these germs, the matrix in which they develop, the germs themselves after maturity, or that will neutralize their influence.

In order to find a preventive, we must first locate the source or origin of the disease. All malarial diseases are engendered by two general classes of pathogenic bacteria—a vegetable germ and an animal microbe. These generate and arise in countless millions, to be inhaled into the lungs of man and beast, and taken up into the circulation, there to enter upon a new—perhaps an allotropic—existence. After being thus metamorphosed, unless counteracted, they migrate, and so propagate the disease by injection *ad infinitum*. Understanding the nature of the diseases, the preventives suggest themselves. There is a balm for every wound in the *vis medicatrix* of nature, and a beneficent Creator invariably ordains that the agencies which produce an evil, a poison or a disease, shall also produce the *bonus*, the antidote or the remedy, and a general preventive for each. This is a universal truth, pervading alike the material and the spiritual universe. Satan, Saviour; death, life; crime, law; disease, remedy, are correlatives, and the list might be extended to infinity.

Basing our researches on this broad truth, we naturally seek the fountain head of a disease to find the remedy or preventive. Malarial diseases originate in cess-pools, stagnant water or marshy districts. Then, seek the remedy there. Cinchona grows in the lagoons of the tropics, and casting its leaves into the stagnant pools around, their virtue being extracted by the water, furnishes a remedy ready manufactured for all who will partake, both man and beast. But the Cinchona will not flourish outside of the tropics, and moreover it must be grown in miasmatic districts, where it can feed on the same elements that give rise to malarial fevers, otherwise its product contains very little if any fibrifugal properties. In temperate zones we are furnished with preventives rather than cures. Aquatics generally, and especially those which yield an abundance of fibrous roots, luxuriant foliage, and fragrant flowers, are nature's own preventives. They thrive on the same elements that develop these bacteria, thus decreasing their number, and eventually destroying their habitat. They absorb and neutralize the vegetable mold, carburetted hydrogen and other effluvia, either appropriating them to their own use, or converting them into the most delightful aroma. At the same time, they retard the multiplication of the germs by the shade of their dense foliage, which keeps the water cool, thus tending to prevent stagnation. This aroma itself is a most agreeable and specific antidote. The use of perfume as a talisman for epidemics is as old as the human race. Burning wet straw, tobacco, incense, etc., is a time-honored custom among all nations, while perfume dealers are proverbially exempt from epidemics. Hence we see that Water Lilies combine within themselves all the properties of a universal preventive of malarial troubles, and as nature plants them in all her waters, and will drop a few into our artificial ponds and reservoirs—just enough to give us a friendly hint—why should not man, her most efficient agent, profit by the example

Cultural Notes.

The cultivation of all Water Lilies is nearly identical and very simple. The best soil for growing them is rich, heavy loam. Rich garden soil or mud from the bed of a pond or stream supplies their wants exactly.

TO GROW IN TUBS.—Fill the tubs two-thirds full of the above-named soil. Plant the roots by laying them in *horizontally* near the edge, with the bud pointing towards the center of the tub, and barely cover them. Now fill the tub with water, and keep full; in winter keep from freezing.

TO GROW IN TANKS or cement basins is almost the same as for tubs. If preferred, the Lilies can be planted in boxes and sunk in the water without putting soil in the bottom of the tank. Roots and young plants should not be placed in water more than a foot deep until they have taken a good start to grow. Nothing should be planted in new tanks while the water is strong of the cement. Protection during winter, to keep the plaster from freezing and falling off, may be done in several ways, optional with the owner, but the best plan is to cover the tank over with glass. This, of course, is not essential, but with the assistance of a large lamp or small oil stove, one is well repaid by having flowers all winter.

TO GROW IN PONDS OR STREAMS.—Plant as soon as the danger of frost is over, where the water is a foot deep, lay the roots horizontally, and cover them with two or three inches of soil. If the pond is subject to overflows, it is best to plant all in boxes, so that they can be moved into shallow water until the plants become established, then they will care for themselves. Water Lilies will not thrive in soil where rock or sand is too abundant.

Enemies.

As preventives are far less expensive than cures, it is best to keep at least two goldfish in every tub, and several, in addition to some spotted sunfish, in each tank. In ponds, a few Rouen ducks will keep the Nymphæas free from insects, and do the plants no harm. German carp may be admitted, if you do not care to save seeds. They soon learn to knock or nose the insects off the foliage, and pick them up off the surface of the water. If, however, the aphid should become too numerous, pour two or three drops of kerosene to each square yard of water, and thoroughly knock or syringe the aphid off the foliage. This will effectually kill them, and the oil will prevent mosquitos from breeding on the water. The water snail is very injurious to Nymphæas of all kinds, especially when grown in tubs or tanks, and in the absence of fish—the sunfish being the best—hand picking will have to be resorted to. Lotus leaves are sometimes attacked by the "leaf roller," which webs itself around the margins of the upright leaves, and should be picked as soon as discovered. The "stem borer" is peculiar to the Lotus, and can be detected by the leaves wilting and dying. It bores through the leaf-stem from top to bottom, and the only sure way to check it is to cut out the infected leaves and crush the whole length of the stem. Fortunately this pest does not occur every season, and if destroyed on first appearance is easy to control. In ponds or tanks intended for fish, the plants should be well established and the roots have time to strike deep into the mud, or a protection of stones, slabs or wire netting be placed around the roots before the fish are turned in. It will be necessary at all times to keep the roots of tender aquatics protected against the fish. If at any time it is desired to destroy the Lilies from a pond, a flock of geese or cattle will do the work effectually in a short time.



Comparative Size of Hardy Nymphaeas (reduced).

- N. TUBEROSA.
- N. SUPERBA.
- N. ALBA CANDIDISSIMA.
- N. MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA.
- N. ODORATA.

HARDY WATER LILIES.

Nymphaea superba.

(Champion of the Water Lily Garden.)

A garden hybrid, originating with a most enthusiastic fish culturist. Never before has any Water Lily advanced so decidedly towards perfection, as it comprises not only the good qualities of both its parents, but a great amount of excellence peculiarly its own. I first saw it growing in 1891, in the pond of the originator. Having had long experience with aquatics, I was at once impressed with the belief that it was a new and valuable acquisition, and now, after four years of rigid test, I have found it even superior to what was at first claimed for it, proving to be not only the champion in size, but also in vigor, beauty and freedom of bloom—every merit that it is possible for a Water Lily to possess. Both foliage and flowers are the largest of all hardy *Nymphæas*, the leaves not uncommonly growing 23 inches in diameter, while we have often measured flowers that were 12 inches from tip to tip. The petals are long, narrow and pointed, of the purest snow white, and open well back, displaying with striking effect the myriads of long, golden-yellow stamens which dance around the center of the flower. As age advances the stamens change to brown, and finally almost black, giving the flower quite a different appearance from those just opening. The leaves on the upper side are rich tan green and underneath light maroon. When they float on the water their edges turn up after the manner of the Victorias, but where the plants are allowed to assume a natural growth, becoming somewhat crowded, both leaves and flowers rise up on stiff, rank stalks a foot or more above the water. This unique habit adds wonderfully to the majestic appearance of the plant, and pre-eminently characterizes it from all other Water Lilies. In vigor it excels all other varieties in cultivation. It is amphibious, so to speak, luxuriating regardless of drouth or floods. The past summer we had some plants growing in a tank where, during the drouth of June and July, the water became very low, in places, exposing the roots. The first of August a heavy rain filled the tank, completely submerging the Lilies under six feet of water, and, to our great surprise, in less than three days both leaves and flowers were on the surface, fresh and vigorous as ever. It does fairly well in tubs, but is pre-eminently a pond plant. No Water Lily will flourish in swift water, but this is excellent for coves and slow streams. For absorbing malarial poisons, so far it has proved one of the best, if not the very best. The originator declares that there has been no form of malaria in his neighborhood since the advent of *N. superba*, though previously such diseases were common, and his neighbors had occasion to complain of his pond as the source of these troubles. Many other testimonials equally forcible confirm the truth of this statement, and if the plant had no other virtues, it is worth its cost to experiment with in that particular, especially in pond-afflicted districts. In fish culture it has already proved itself champion, and each new experiment confirms every claim, and brightens its record. Taken altogether, it is the largest, most useful and desirable Water Lily in existence, and should be in every park, stream, pond and mud-hole in America. I am proud to be able to offer it at such reduced prices as to place it within the reach of all.

Strong roots, \$1 each, 3 for \$2.50; much larger, \$1.50 each; enormous rhizomes, 1 foot long, by express, \$2.

“*Nymphaea superba* as a Fish Plant.”

From “*The Aquarium*,” April, 1894.

“* * * * * The question now before us is: Which varieties give the most satisfactory results?”

“Almost every Water Lily with which I have come in contact has some defect which disqualifies it as a forage plant, that may be consistently extended alike into our streams, lakes and artificial tanks. *Nymphaea odorata* and lilies of its type are too little and puny. Besides, they do not bloom enough, producing scarcely any seeds. The *tuberosa* class is vigorous and quick-growing, but very shy bloomers. *N. candidissima* and its class are fine plants, always in bloom, but the seeds are scarce and very small, and the roots increase so slowly that it would indeed be a task to stock our waters with these. The *Nelumbiums* (*Lotus*) are wholly worthless for this purpose. Fish will not eat the seed, roots or leaves, neither will the seed naturally germinate.

“So with the whole list of hardy Water Lilies, and they are the only ones of any practical value. Some are too costly, some propagate too slowly, and some furnish no more forage than weeds.

“By years of close and extensive study, and by no inconsiderable research, I have found a plant that is vastly superior to all others in fish growing. It is *Nymphaea superba*, a hybrid between *N. alba candidissima* and *N. tuberosa*, produced, after years of patient fertilization, by one of the most skillful growers of

aquatics in the country. To those acquainted with the habits of the various Water Lilies, the only commendation necessary is to say that it combines to a great measure the rapid, sturdy-growing and propagating qualities of the *Tuberosa* with the freedom of bloom and size of the *Candidissima*. The seed pods, 2 inches in diameter, are filled with seed agglomerated in a rich jelly of the highest nutritive powers. When ripe the pods open, and the fish devour their contents with the greatest relish. So greedy are they for this mass that I have seen them nibbling at the green pods, often bursting through and eating the immature seed.

"The seeds, about the size of small wheat grains, are each furnished with two air bladders which enable them to float on the surface of the water, where they germinate, sending down their long roots, which, on finding a suitable habitat, fasten to the soil, and soon a new colony springs up as if by magic. They also propagate by tubers and at the terminal bud, like *N. tuberosa*. In short, they will increase ten times more rapidly, and furnish ten times more fish forage to the square yard, than any other Water Lily I have ever known.

"Add to this its ironclad habits, caring little whether it is high and dry or submerged to feet; its large, spreading foliage enabling it to absorb more hydrogen and give off more oxygen gases; its neat and pretty way of lifting its leaves partially above the water on stiff petioles, which defend the brood nests and minnows that cluster by the million beneath this aquatic grove, and you have a plant that makes a specialty of every point that could be desired.
G. B. M."



A CORNER IN LILY PARK.

Nymphaea candidissima rosea.

A new hybrid, and the best hardy pink Water Lily. For years enthusiasts have endeavored, both by untiring search and persistent hybridization, to obtain a reliable free-blooming hardy pink Water Lily of good size, and this is a realization of all their desires. It is a hybrid of *N. odorata rosea* and *N. candidissima*, and in size, form and habit is intermediate between the two. The foliage is dark green above and light red underneath. The flowers are 6 to 8 inches in diameter, highly fragrant, and very freely produced, while the blooming season almost equals in length that of the *Candidissima*. The first morning the flower opens it is a deep, rosy pink, even darker than *N. odorata rosea*. The second morning it is several shades lighter, being light rose. The third morning it is still fainter, and the fourth almost white. A single plant often represents every shade of color, from deep pink to pure white, at one time. This, taken with its large size, delightful fragrance and vigorous habit makes it one of the choicest of Water Lilies. Very scarce.

Price on application.

Nymphaea erecta.

(The new erect-growing hardy Water Lily.)

Supposed to be a cross between *N. odorata* and *N. alba candidissima*, and a gem of the first water. In outline and habit the foliage is intermediate between its parents. The upper side is a dark reddish green, and the under side a bright maroon. The flowers oddly stand up nearly a foot above the leaves on stiff, erect stems, in a most graceful manner, quite unlike any other hardy Water Lily. They are 6 to 8 inches across, very double, and have a fragrance equal to that of *N. odorata*. The petals are broad, waxy white and somewhat "cupped," though not enough so to conceal the stamens. The plant is hardy, vigorous and healthy, and a clump of it is never without blooms from May to October. This, together with its beauty, size, fragrance and erect habit, promote it to the highest rank.

Stock limited. Price, \$8 each.

Nymphaea alba candidissima.

For years the standard white Water Lily. Wherever an abundance of bloom is wanted on small space, it has no superior. Though several years are required for a small plant to establish a perfect specimen, one can well afford to wait, or plant several strong roots to begin with, rather than do without this choice aquatic. The flowers are next in size to *N. superba*, often measuring 10 inches across. The petals are very broad, rounded at the point, and pure waxy white. The sepals on the inner side have a beautiful rosy tint, which harmonizes exquisitely with the white petals and broad golden stamens, and gives the flower a richness possessed by no other Lily. The leaves are ovate-cordate, with folding lobes, and measure 18 to 20 inches across. It is perfectly hardy anywhere, but delights in a warm situation. If given proper culture, it will bloom profusely all winter.

Strong roots, \$1 each; 2 for \$1.75. Large rhizomes, one foot long or over, by express, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Nymphaea alba.

The English Water Lily, and type of the class to which it belongs. Resembles *N. alba candidissima*, though not as large or free-flowering.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea Marliacea albida.

The type of the Marliacea species, which is about intermediate in size of foliage and flower between *N. odorata* and *N. alba*. They are much freer bloomers than the Odorata family, and almost as fragrant. This variety has strong, bold foliage, and pure, clear white "cupped" flowers, broad petals and yellow stamens.

Price, \$2 each.

Nymphaea Marliacea rosea.

Similar to the above-described *Nymphaea*, except that the flowers have a soft, rosy tint. Vigorous, free and desirable variety.

Price, \$2 each.

Nymphaea Marliacea chromatella.

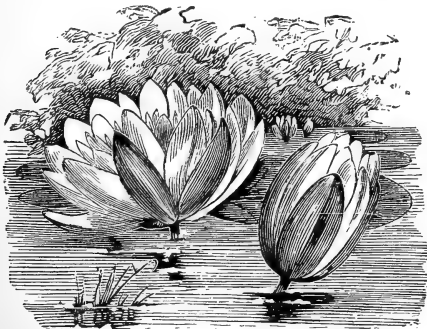
The greatest acquisition yet attained in hardy yellow *Nymphaeas*. The flowers measure 8 inches across, are delightfully fragrant, and freely produced. Both stamens and petals are a beautiful lemon-yellow at their bases, exquisitely softening into light creamy yellow at their tips. The leaves are dark green, irregularly blotched with brown. One of the best.

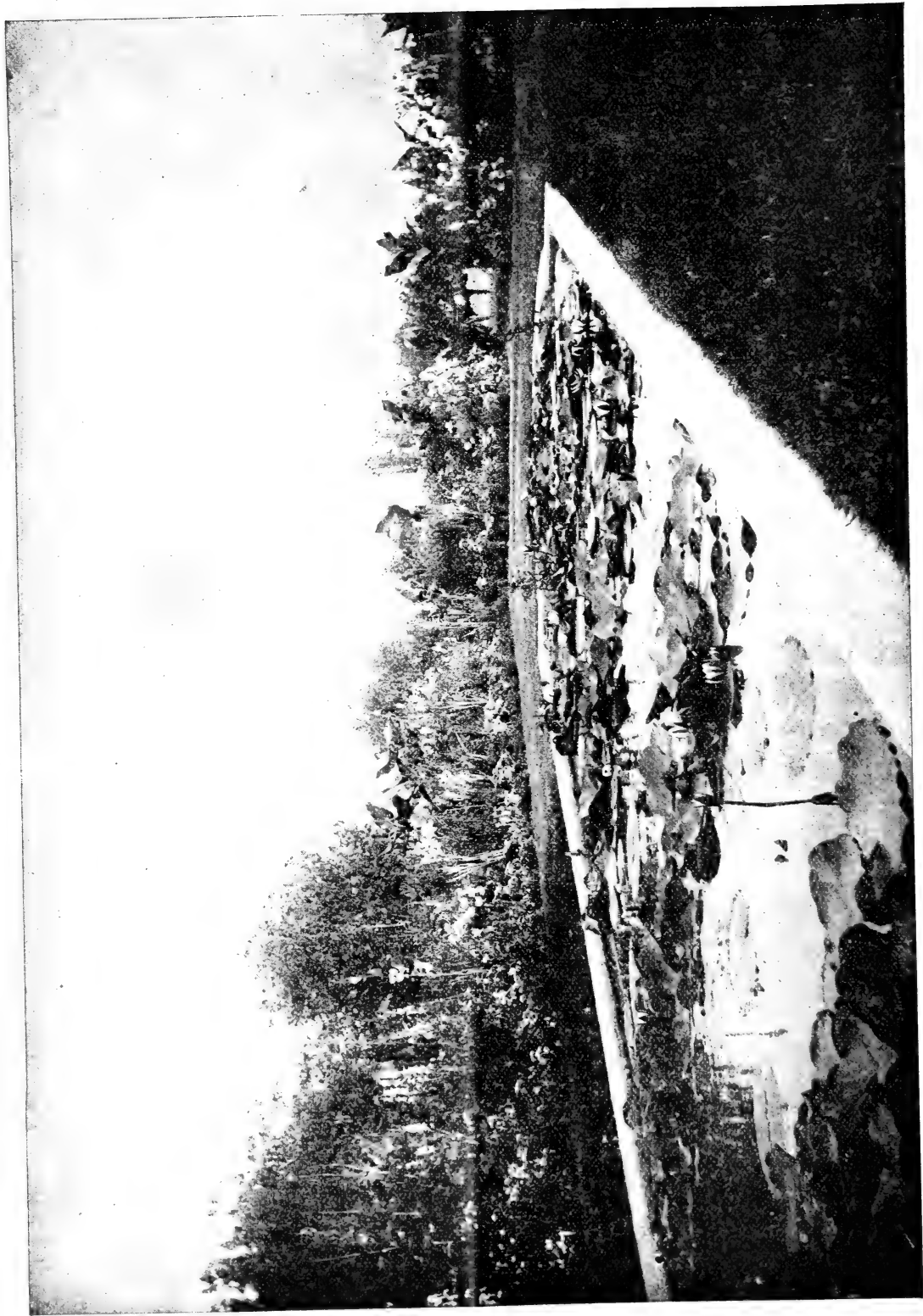
Strong roots, \$1 each.

Nymphaea odorata alba.

Type of the numerous family to which it belongs. Leaves 10 inches and flowers 4 to 5 inches across, and the most deliciously scented of all Water Lilies. They bloom freely for a month or two in early spring, but very little later in the season.

Price, 25 cents each.





A WATER LILY TANK OF MEDIUM SIZE.

Nymphaea odorata rosea.

This little gem was for a long time the only hardy pink Water Lily in cultivation. Though within the last few years several others, superior in size, beauty and freedom of bloom, have been introduced, yet this is likely to be a stand-by for several years longer. Almost exactly like the type, except that the flowers are a lovely bright pink.

Price, \$1 each, 2 for \$1.75.

Nymphaea odorata Caroliniana.

One of the most elegant and free-flowering of all the *Odorata* family. It is a size larger and more vigorous than the type. The petals are rosy pink at the base, passing through salmon to almost white at the tips.

Price, \$2 each.

Nymphaea odorata exquisita.

A great acquisition, being the deepest colored hardy *Nymphaea*. Flowers some larger than the type, and a rich, rosy carmine color, darker than *N. odorata rosea*. Very choice.

Price, \$2.25 each.

Nymphaea odorata sulphurea.

A beautiful yellow, being deeper colored than *N. Martiacea chromatella*, though not so large. Petals bright canary, with deep yellow stamens. Leaves beautifully mottled with reddish brown.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea odorata gigantea.

From Florida, with flowers intermediate in size between *N. odorata* and *N. superba*. The leaves also turn up at the edges like those of *N. superba*. Flowers cup-shaped, fragrant, pearly white, with yellow stamens. It resembles *N. odorata* in neither form nor habit, and is doubtless distinct from that species, though not far superior.

Price, 25 cents each.

Nymphaea odorata minor.

A little gem. Like the type, except that the flowers are only 2 inches in diameter, and the foliage correspondingly small. Flowers colored somewhat like *N. alba candidissima*—white with yellow stamens, and a pinkish tinge on the inner side of the sepals. Nice aquarium plant.

Price, 25 cents each.

Nymphaea flava.

Native of Florida. Leaves and flowers somewhat smaller than those of *N. odorata*. Color bright lemon yellow; deliciously scented. Leaves variegated with brown. It is hardy, but does best when treated as a tender aquatic. Shy bloomer.

Price, 25 cents each.

Nymphaea tuberosa.

An exceedingly interesting native species; quite distinct. Flowers 7 inches in diameter, slightly fragrant. Petals chalky white, narrow and pointed; sepals green. Leaves tan green, strong and heavy, and often stand up edgewise above the water. A very shy bloomer.

Price, 40 cents each.

Nymphaea pygmaea alba.

A tiny craft of Water Lilies, with leaves 3 inches and flowers 1½ inches in diameter. Pygmæas indeed, when compared with their aristocratic and giant cousins, *Nymphaea superba* or the Lotus, one leaf of which will cover a whole colony of them! Flowers scented, pure white, with yellow stamens. Perfectly hardy. Good for aquariums.

Price, 75 cents each.

Nymphaea pygmaea Helviola.

A trifle larger than the type. Flowers sulphur-yellow; free grower and abundant bloomer.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea Laydekeri rosea.

A hybrid of the Pygmæa type. Is a much stronger grower, and has flowers 3 inches across. It possesses the rare and beautiful property of changing its color, like *N. candidissima rosea*, but in reverse manner. The first morning it opens out a delicate pink, growing brighter each day, until the fourth it is deep rose. One of the rarest and most attractive of Water Lilies, and should be in every collection.

Price, \$3 each.

NELUMBIUMS.



THIS is an order of plants wholly unlike the Nymphæas. Some of the leaves float on the water, like great circles of green satin. The others rise 4 to 8 feet above, standing like inverted parasols of green silk. Each of these towering leaves is accompanied by a flower stem, straight, elastic and pointed, not unlike an Indian arrow. Sometimes this pierces the leaf near the center, but more generally passes the edge, though in either case it lifts its gigantic bud a foot or more above this waving sea of green, to unfurl its splendor. The root is tuberous, and in size, shape and color resembles a banana. A few days after planting, the tuber sends out a long, smooth, white runner, which makes joints or plants from 1 to 4 feet apart. From the first of these joints arise the floating leaves, and from those formed later the upright leaves and flower stalks. The runners will travel 20 to 30 feet during the season, and branch several times, sending up flowers and leaves at each new joint. On the approach of cold weather the ends of the runners dive into the mud from 6 inches to 2 feet deep. Here they form tubers, which remain dormant until the warm days of spring, when from them new runners start.

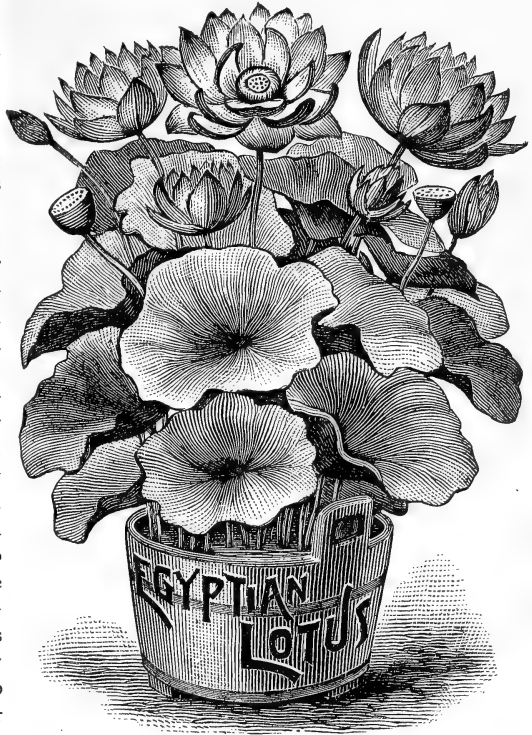
There are three species: *Nelumbium speciosum*, the Egyptian Lotus; *N. nuciferum*, the Japan Lotus, and *N. luteum*, the American Lotus. They are thus indigenous to three separate continents, but are distinguished from each other in color of flower only. Notwithstanding this, every attempt to trace them to a common origin has failed. Only the Japanese species has broken into varieties, the other two sturdily remaining the same for ages, even under the most diverse influences of climate and cultivation. But wherever destiny has cast it, the Lotus has always been regarded as sacred, and doubtless no other plant has figured so conspicuously in the progress of the human race. It has ever been a model of unity, a cyclopædia of suggestions, a miniature medley of embryonic patents. Its ample leathery foliage suggests clothing fabric; its surface leaves, often freighted with soil in which grasses and small plants fix themselves, suggest the floating garden; its upright foliage affords a transitory substitute for the basin, the hat and the umbrella, while its petals have always been perfect models of water craft. It is said that a spider floating down the sacred Ganges with his silver canvass web hoisted as a sail, caught the admiring gaze of Buddha, who at once utilized the hint and built a flotilla which he manned with men-monkeys, and constructed the bridge from the main land to Ceylon. In many other ways it has been a great incentive in the development of art, but its most interesting history is the impressions of sacred character it has made upon the human race. The species of Egypt was worshipped as an emblem of the consecrated Nile, and was esteemed as a symbol of the creation of the world. It was universally cultivated, and entered prominently into all the religious and royal feasts and ceremonies. It spread with the Egyptian civilization into Assyria and western Asia. The species of Hindoostan (*N. nuciferum*) is sacred to both Brahmans and Buddhists. The Puran says that Brahma emanated from its large blossoms, and that the world was once a Lotus. Doubtless the Egyptian Lotus found its way from western Asia to India through the agency of Brahmanism, and with the spread of Buddhism was carried with the Hindoo species to eastern Asia, where it is still worshipped. Both Chinese and Japanese say that the Lotus was given them by their dieties not only as the fairest flower in creation, and as an emblem of that great first day, but also as one of great value, being used as a talisman against certain evils. Both seed and roots are used as an article of diet, and the foliage affords abundant pasture for their cattle. Tradition says that the angel with the flaming sword granted Eve the privilege of taking with her from the Garden the thing she most desired. She choose the Lotus, and planted it in the river Euphrates. The Hindoo Bible declares that "then the world was a golden Lotus." The Brahmans commemorate the legend by the name Padma D'Evi (Lotus of Eve's Gods?). This is perpetuated by nearly all nations by Padma D'Evi, Padma Lote, etc. Even the American Indians call it "Pad leni liota." Our pet names, "Paddy," "Lena," "Leota," "Evalena" (Eve's Lotus), point to the same interesting fact, and doubtless "Lily Pad" is a corruption of the same expression.

Nelumbium speciosum.

(Egyptian Lotus.)

The introduction of the Egyptian Lotus marks a new era in water gardening in this country. Its charming beauty, stately habit, enormous size and simplicity of culture gain for it the favor of all. And is it any wonder that a plant combining such a number of excellencies, with the identity of its influence upon the human race, should gain such general esteem in America? It is a flower to which description cannot do justice. Even the photo., though touching off all the lines and proportions in almost painful

minutiae, fails to impart that living beauty, that Scythorean *ennui*, that massive elegance, which fascinates every admirer of the grand and beautiful. For four thousand years it has been a patent fact that the Egyptian Lotus emanated from the hand of God a perfect creation, and defies improvement. The largest, the most beautiful and the most delicately perfumed of all flowers, it rises up to the height of 8 feet, and unfurls its blushing glories queen of the floral world. The first morning the flower opens it is decidedly "cupped," shows no other color than an even, bright, rosy pink, and fills the air with a most agreeable aroma peculiarly its own. In the center the broad, flattened seed-pod, which resembles a nugget of gold set with rows of pearls, is encircled by a filagree of stamens almost as long as the inner petals. The second morning the petals open farther back, and have become lighter in color. The third morning they open still farther back, giving the flower a globular shape, and have become still lighter. At this stage the flowers at a distance appear nearly white, but closer examination shows their original brightness at the tips of the petals, which blend through light pink, soft rose and creamy white to light yellow at their bases. The fourth day the petals begin to "loll" and fall. The plant is perfectly hardy and vigorous, caring little whether it is in water 6 feet deep or growing out in low, swampy ground. Its blooming period extends from June 20 to October 1. It is the best of all Water Lilies for tub culture, and is the center of attraction in any collection.



Largest size tubers, \$1 each, 3 for \$2.50; flowering tubers, 75 cts. each, 3 for \$2; plants or joints (ready in June), 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Nelumbium luteum.

(American Lotus.)

America's greatest floral giant, even surpassing its terrestrial cousin, the stately magnolia, in size of flower, delicacy of coloring and profusion of bloom. It was a favorite plant with the aborigines, and was said by them to be the oldest child of the great "Father of Waters." The seeds were called 70-year acorns, because it was thought they must be 70 years old to germinate. They were used extensively for beads, and were used as an article of food under the name "yonker-pins." It was carried northward to Indiana and Illinois, and even as far as New York and Massachusetts. Great thickets of them were in cultivation on the middle waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers at the time of the settlement by the whites. The oldest citizens now living in those sections can remember when the Indians would come and gather all the seeds they could carry away, and some think the roots were also used for food by some tribes. The Indian's arrow is modeled almost exactly after the long flower spikes, while his war club is a crude imitation of the large torus. So that while the Lotus of the sacred Nile had its worshipers, and the Lotus of the sacred Ganges its votaries and pupils, the Lotus of the sacred Mississippi had, at least, its admirers. In color of flower, yellow predominates in exactly the same proportions that pink does in the Egyptian Lotus, the first day it being bright lemon yellow, growing lighter each morning, until it is almost pure white. It is the only yellow Lotus, and is in every way as worthy and desirable as any of its exotic companions.

Large tubers, 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80; flowering tubers, 50 cents each, 3 for \$1.25.

Japanese Nelumbiums.

Nelumbium grandiflorum.

New and scarce. Flowers large and pure, clear white. Distinct.
Price, \$3 each.

Nelumbium roseum.

The darkest colored of all the Lotuses, being a deep, rosy pink throughout. Quite double.
Price, \$2.50 each.

Nelumbium album striatum.

Petals pure white, edged with crimson ; crimson marks and splashes. Grand.
Price, \$3 each.

Nelumbium kermesinum.

Another charming variety, lighter than *N. roseum*, resembling in color the Hermosa rose.
Price, \$3 each.



TENDER WATER LILIES.

Victoria regia.

The largest and most interesting Water Lily in cultivation, and one of those marvels of nature that must be seen to gain a fair conception of its wondrous beauty and fascination. For it is not merely the color and dimensions which charm, but its wonderfully active, living, seemingly sensible motion and vitality. The flowers open with such speed that one can see the petals reflect, and the development of the foliage is almost magical, expanding within a few days from small brown burr-like rolls into enormous floating leaves 6 feet in diameter. The flowers are 12 inches in diameter. The first night they open the color is clear, pure white, which changes through successive shades into a bright, rosy pink by the second night. The leaves are very thick and buoyant, the largest ones being strong enough to sustain the weight of a man. At the South, and even as high as this latitude, they may be grown with great success in the open air, but farther North it is safer to provide artificial heat in the tank during the spring and early summer.

Price, \$10 each.

Victoria Randi.

Very similar to *Victoria regia*, except in color of flower, which changes from pure white the first day to a deep crimson the second day. The whole plant is more robust, the leaves are somewhat darker, and the vertical edges turn up higher than in the other variety.

Price, \$10 each.

NIGHT-BLOOMING VARIETIES.

Nymphaea Devoniensis.

As *Nymphaea superba* is champion of the hardy Nymphæas, so this grand plant ranks first of all the tender ones. Under best treatment, flowers may be had 10 to 12 inches, with leaves 2 feet in diameter. The flowers are a brilliant, rosy red, with scarlet stamens. The foliage is reddish green, marked with light green veins and brown splashes. Should be started early in the spring, or it will not bloom till late in the season.

Price, \$1.50 each.

Nymphaea Sturtevantii.

A hybrid of the *Devoniensis* type. The flowers are larger and more "cupped," and the leaves are brighter than *N. Devoniensis*. Flowers bright, rosy red; showy and distinct. Shy bloomer.

Price, \$3 each.

Nymphaea dentata.

Flowers clear, pearly white, delightfully scented, and the most desirable of all the tender white Nymphæas. The buds are long and pointed; the petals open out flat, making the flower appear like a star. The plant is strong, healthy, free-blooming, and will flourish under very unfavorable circumstances.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea Lotus.

Somewhat like the above, though the flowers are not so large; more "cupped," and less free. Type of its class.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea Columbiana.

(New Crimson Water Lily.)

A grand acquisition. The flowers are very large, beautifully cupped, and have broad, heavy petals. *N. Devoniensis* has always been regarded as the brightest of all the red Water Lilies, but this is several shades deeper. Rare.

Price, \$3 each.

DAY-BLOOMING VARIETIES.

Nymphaea Zanzibarensis.

The darkest colored Water Lily in cultivation, being so blue that it is not uncommonly called purple. The outer side of the sepals is dark green, the inner side rich purple, while the petals throughout are dark indigo blue. With best treatment flowers may be produced 12 inches from tip to tip, and leaves 2 feet in diameter. It does not come true from seed, and must be propagated by division of the roots, which makes it very scarce.

Strong roots, \$4 each.

Nymphaea Zanzibarensis azurea.

Seedling of *N. Zanzibarensis*, and on some of the plants the flowers are so blue that they can hardly be distinguished from the dark variety. On other plants the flowers are lighter, being a rich, deep azure blue, and on still others a light sky blue. The stamens of all are bright golden yellow, tipped with the same color as the petals. It is much more hardy and vigorous than the dark variety; will grow and bloom profusely in 2-inch pots submerged in buckets of water, the flowers being no larger than a silver dollar, and the foliage proportionately small; but under similar treatment it will grow equally as large as *N. Zanzibarensis*. Taken altogether, it is the most desirable blue Water Lily, and should be in every collection.

Strong plants, 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.60.



Nymphaea Zanzibarensis rosea.

Same as the above in every respect, save in color of flower, which varies from almost crimson on some of the plants, to rich pink, dark rose and light red on others. The stamens are bright yellow, tipped with the same color as the petals. Very reliable and deserving.

Pirce, 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.60.

Nymphaea scutifolia, or coerulea.

A most exquisite Water Lily, which has never received the attention it deserves. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and half hardy, standing several degrees lower temperature than the Zanzibar species. The flowers are most beautiful, being a cool, pleasing sky-blue, softening towards the bases into creamy white, and the stamens are a delicate sulphur-yellow, tipped with lavender. Quite distinct from the harsh blue of other lilies. It has a most delightful, aromatic fragrance, is very free-blooming, and under good treatment grows nearly a foot across. A grand acquisition.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea Mexicana.

From New Mexico. Closely allied to *N. flava*, though the flowers are larger, of a brighter yellow, and more freely produced. A choice variety.

Price, 75 cents each.

Nymphaea elegans.

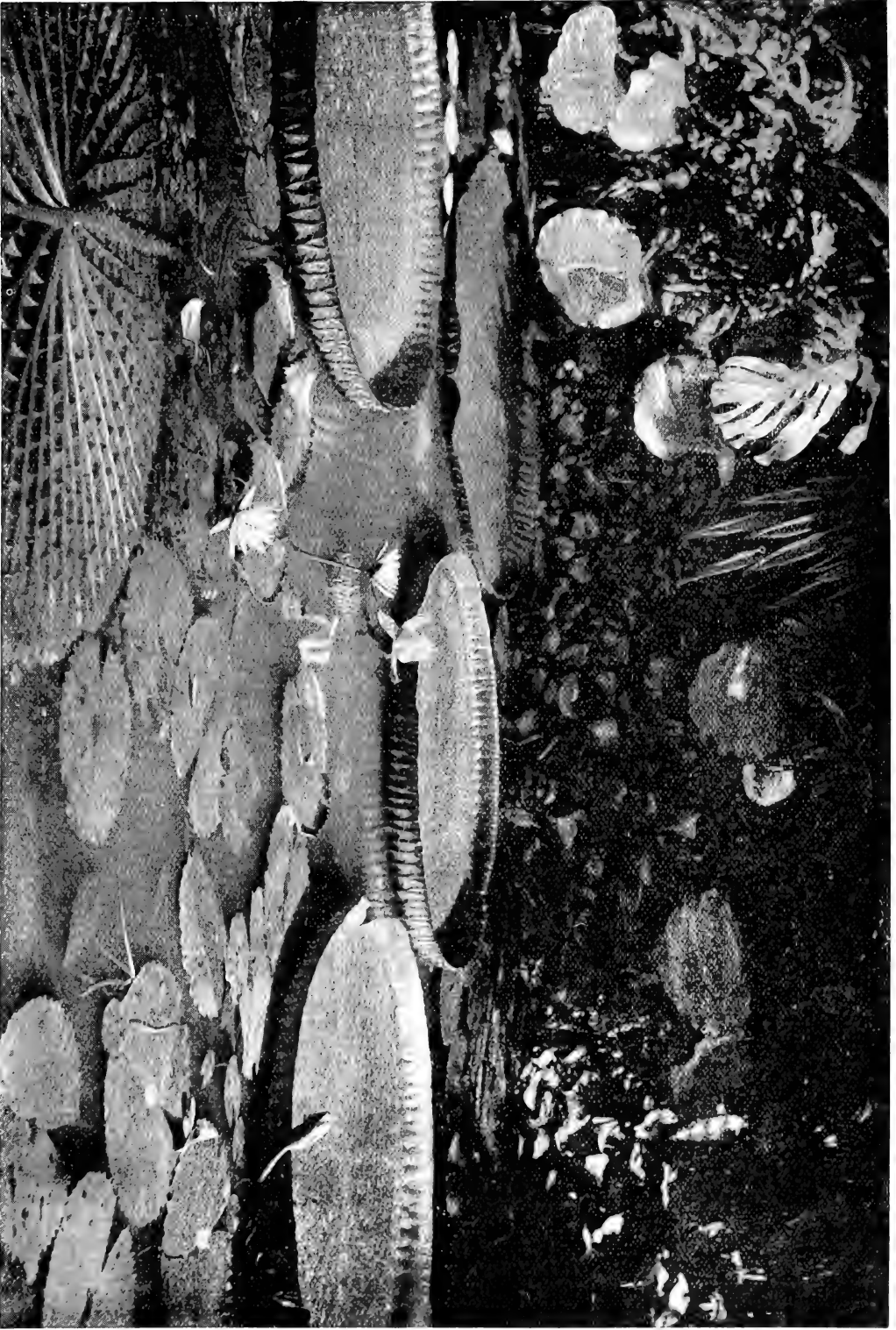
Another pretty little species from New Mexico. Flowers 5 inches across, delicately scented; petals white, tinged with blue; stamens yellow, tipped with blue. Leaves splashed with brown.

Price, \$1 each.

Nymphaea gigantea.

A grand species from Australia, with flowers about the size of *N. Zanzibarensis*. Color a beautiful satiny-blue, softening to white in the center of the flower; stamens yellow. Flowers freely produced, on stiff stalks far above the water. It is impatient of root disturbance.

Price, \$3 each.

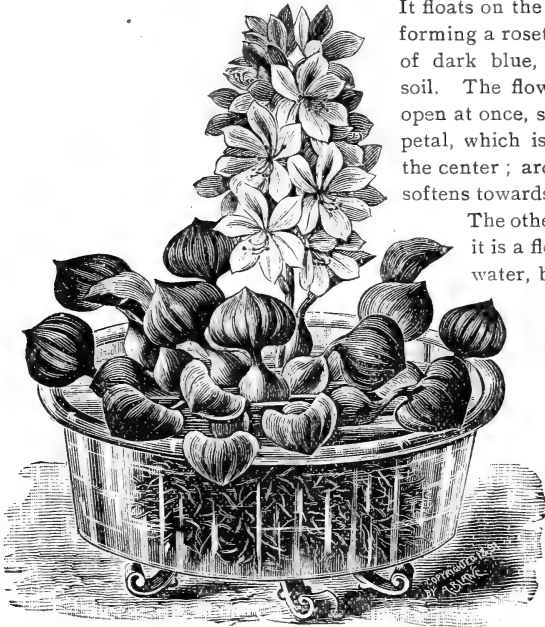


NYPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS AND THE VICTORIAS.

VARIOUS AQUATIC PLANTS.

Water Hyacinth. (*Eichhornia major*.)

Another of those plants that has received universal praise, and is worthy of all that has been said of it.



WATER HYACINTH.

of the blotch is a bright lemon-yellow spot. Quite distinct and beautiful.

Price, 25 cents each.

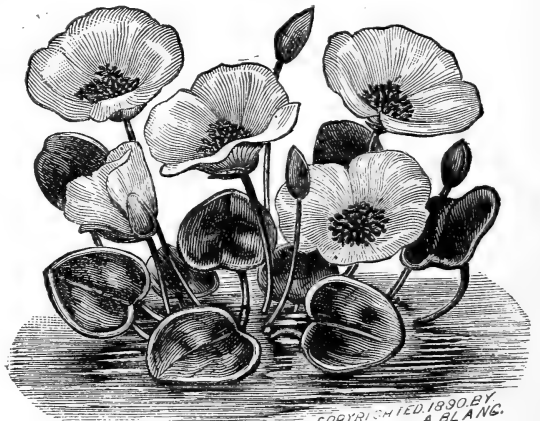
Water Poppy.

(*Limnorcharis Humboldtii*.)

A beautiful little plant, growing in shallow water, and lifting its flowers and foliage 2 or 3 inches above the surface. The leaves are 3 inches in diameter, oval, and a bright, shining green. The flowers are 2 inches across, and somewhat resemble miniature poppies. The petals, three in number, are bright lemon-yellow, shading to orange at their bases; the stamens are black.

A neat and clean little plant, and very desirable for tubs, vases, aquariums, etc.

Price, 20 cents each, 3 for 40 cents.



WATER POPPY.

Parrot's Feather.

(*Myriophyllum Proserpinacoides*.)

A most elegant aquatic plant, attractive in any collection. It is the most suitable thing to stick round the edges of tubs and aquariums, the numerous handsome, tassel-like stems soon drooping down 2 or 3 feet in a most graceful manner. It may be considered indispensable in all kinds of cut-flower work.

Price, 15 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.



PARROT'S FEATHER.

Cyperus alternifolius.

This plant, not unfitly called the Umbrella Palm, has slender, reed-like stems 1 to 3 feet long, surmounted by a whorl of grass-like foliage diverging horizontally. It will grow either in water or moist soil, and is very ornamental in the Water Lily garden, or grown in pots. Excellent in cut-flower work.

Nice clumps, 15 cents each.

Papyrus antiquorum.

(Egyptian Paper Plant.)

From the pith of this plant the Egyptians first made paper. Has triangular stems 6 to 8 feet high, surmounted by a tuft of long thread-like filaments, which themselves sub-divide into smaller ones. Delights in shallow water and rich soil, but does well bedded out with cannas and other moisture-loving plants.

Price, 25 cents each.

Water Lettuce.

(*Pistia Stratiotes.*)

An odd little floating plant from Florida, with habits somewhat like the water hyacinth. The leaves form a rosette 5 or 6 inches across, and look and feel as if they were covered with yellowish green velvet.

Price, 15 cents each.

Fairy Water Lily.

(*Limnanthemum trachyspermum.*)

Resembles a miniature *Nymphaea* in appearance. The foliage is greenish yellow, clouded with light brown, and is roughly pitted underneath. The flowers are white, with yellow centers, produced in clusters, which curiously grow out of the leaf stem.

Price, 20 cents each.

Aponogeton distachyon.

A curious and interesting tuberous-rooted aquatic, with pearly white, sweet-scented flowers, borne on forked spikes. A good winter bloomer. Perfectly hardy.

Price, 25 cents each.

Typha latifolia.

(Cat's Tail, or Hercules' Club.)

A native flag-like plant, growing in shallow water and low ground, from 6 to 8 feet high, with a spike surmounted by slender flowers, packed solidly together, appearing like thick, brownish velvet. Very odd and ornamental. Hardy everywhere.

Price, 25 cents each.

Calla Aethiopica.

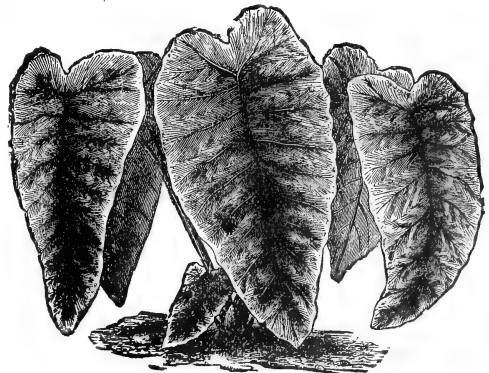
Comparatively few people seem to know that the *Calla* is aquatic, and does best treated as such. Grown in tanks or ponds during the summer, it presents a very tropical appearance, and blooms freest in winter when given an abundance of water, with high temperature. It is hardy in every sense in which the *Lotus* is hardy, and if planted deep in the mud will grow and bloom from year to year without the slightest artificial protection.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

Caladium esculentum.

Another of those amphibious plants enduring any degree of drouth and rough treatment, but is brought to perfection only when treated as an aquatic. It is a native of Monterey, where it grows in water, and if planted with tropical Water Lillies, leaves may be had 2 feet wide and 3 feet long, and enormous sweet-scented flowers four times as large as a *calla* will be had all summer. The large leaves and handsome, fragrant flowers render it a very desirable plant.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

GREENHOUSE AND BED- DING PLANTS.

Of these we grow and keep constantly on hand a good assortment. Following we list a few of the standard varieties. In addition to these, we are prepared to furnish many other flowering plants at current prices.

Roses.

Agrippina. Rich, velvety crimson.
Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, changing to white.
Bon Silene. Dark crimson-rose, afterwards changing to crimson.
Bride. Best pure white Tea Rose.
Bridesmaid. Sport from Catherine Mermet. Deeper colored and freer bloomer. 15 cts. each.
Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose and pink. One of the best.
Clothilde Soupert. White, with rose center; very double; free.
Hermosa. Light pink; free and constant bloomer.
La Sylphide. Blush, with fawn center.

Le Pactole. Light yellow; very beautiful buds.
Little Pet. Small white flowers in clusters.
Mad. F. Kruger. Orange-yellow, shaded flesh.
Mad. Caroline Kuster. Bright lemon-yellow.
Marechal Niel. Bright golden yellow. 10, 25 and 50 cts. each.
Meteor. Clear bright red; vigorous and free. One of the best.
Perle des Jardins. Canary yellow. Best dwarf yellow in cultivation.
Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson scarlet; beautiful buds.
Rosalie. Bright rose; handsome; free bloomer.

Saffron-Tea.
 Bright saffron-yellow, changing to fawn.

Souvenir de la Malmaison.
 Very large; flesh white; firm. 15 cts. each.

Washington.
 White; double; flowers borne in clusters.

White Perle.
 Large, full, and pure white. 15 cts. each.

Price, except where noted, 10 cts. each.

14 for \$1, purchaser's selection. Our selection, all named and different, 16 for \$1, by mail or express.



..CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

Chrysanthemums.

- Ada Spaulding.** Shading from purest white to deep pink on lower petals.
- Addie Decker.** Straw yellow; largest.
- Cullingfordii.** Rich crimson, shaded scarlet; reflexed.
- Edna Craig.** Pure white; large and fine.
- Edwin Molyneux.** Rich crimson, reverse golden yellow.
- Grandiflorum.** Pure golden yellow, petals broad and twisted.
- Hon. E. H. Fidler.** Yellow and bronze.
- Frank Wilcox.** Amber and yellow.
- King of Crimson.** Rich blood crimson.
- Kioto.** Beautiful incurved yellow.
- L. Canning.** Exquisite white; large, flat petals.
- Lilian B. Bird.** Large size; petals tubular; "shrimp pink;" fine.
- Mary Wheeler.** Pearly white, tinted with pale pink on edges.
- Mrs. Frank Thomson.** Very large; deep pink, silvery reverse.
- Mons. Boyer.** Lilac-rose. A handsome flower.



LILIAN B. BIRD.

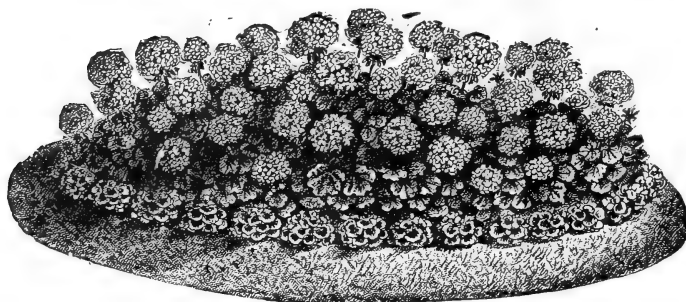


A GOOD INCURVED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

- Mad. C. Audiguier.** Soft pink; fine.
- Mrs. Hoff Beach.** Lemon-yellow.
- President Arthur.** Immense rose-colored flowers, opening in whorls.
- President Spaulding.** Rich, reddish purple.
- Puritan.** White, tinted with rose; large and fine.
- Robt. Bottomly.** Pure white; very large and firm.
- Stars and Stripes.** Carmine and white.
- Timbale d'Argent.** Pure white, yellow center.
- W. H. Lincoln.** Golden yellow; medium.
- W. W. Coles.** Bright terra-cotta, reverse pale yellow.

Price, 8 cts. each.

16 for \$1, purchaser's selection;
our selection, 18, all different
and named, for \$1.



A BED OF GERANIUMS.

Geraniums.

Flowering.

- Asa Gray.** Double. Light salmon; dwarf.
Apple Blossom. Single. Rosy pink, light center.
Bruant. Semi-double. Brilliant, sparkling vermilion.
Centaur. Double. Pink, large truss.
Golden Dawn. Semi-double. Yellowish scarlet.
James Vick. Single. Flowers and trusses large; deep flesh color.
La Favorite. Best double. White; profuse; good grower.
La Fraicheur. Double. Lilac rose; dwarf.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. A delicate blush; large and fine.
Mrs. Moore. Single. Pure white; fine.
New Life. Single. Bright scarlet, flaked with salmon.
Queen of the West. Single. Scarlet; fine bedder.
Souvenir de Mirande. Pure white, shade salmon rose; distinct.
Sam Sloan. Single. Deep velvety crimson; large truss.
William Cullen Bryant. Single. Pure, rich, soft scarlet.

Price, 10 cts. each, 15 for \$1.

Scented, Variegated and Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.

- La Rosarie.** Ivy. Double rose. 15 cts. each.
Remarkable. Ivy. Flowers rosy white. 15 cts each.
Golden Harry. Tricolor. Golden yellow, with bronze zone. 10 cts. each.
Mad. Salleroi. New. Silver; great acquisition. 10 cts. each.
Happy Thought. Center of leaf creamy yellow, with green margin. 10 cts. each.
Lemon-scented. 10 cts. each.
Nutmeg. 10 cts. each.
Oak-leaf. 10 cts. each.
Apple. 15 cts. each.
Pennyroyal-scented. 15 cts. each.
Peppermint. New and distinct. 25 cts. each.
Rose. 10 cts. each.

One of each of the above 7 Scented Geraniums, all separate, for 70 cents.

Carnation Pinks.

- Ferdinand Mangold.** Brilliant red, shaded maroon.
Buttercup. Magnificent yellow.
Hinze's White. Good, strong dwarf.
Portia. Intense scarlet; fine shape; free.
Lizzie McGowan. Elegant, pure white.

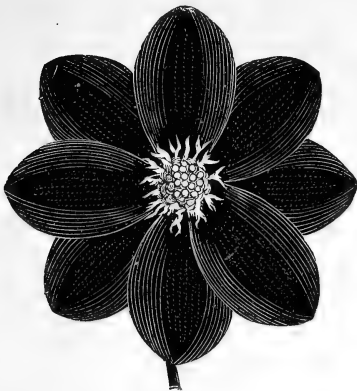
Price, 10 cts. each, 14 for \$1.

Cannas.

- Madam Crozy.** Without doubt the finest of all the new French Cannas. The flowers are a brilliant vermilion scarlet, with a clear border of golden yellow. Plant dwarf, but the flowers are largest in size, and borne on immense heads. 25 cts. each.
Noutoni. Giant cardinal-flowered Canna. 25 cts. each.
Robusta. Grows very tall; leaves dark, rich, bronzy green; flowers bright scarlet; handsome. 25 cts. each.
Flaccida. Dwarf. Flowers very large, rich yellow. 20 cts. each.
Childsii. Bright yellow, spotted scarlet; fine. 25 cts.



CANNAS.



DAHLIA.



COLEUS.



CALADIUM.

Dahlias.

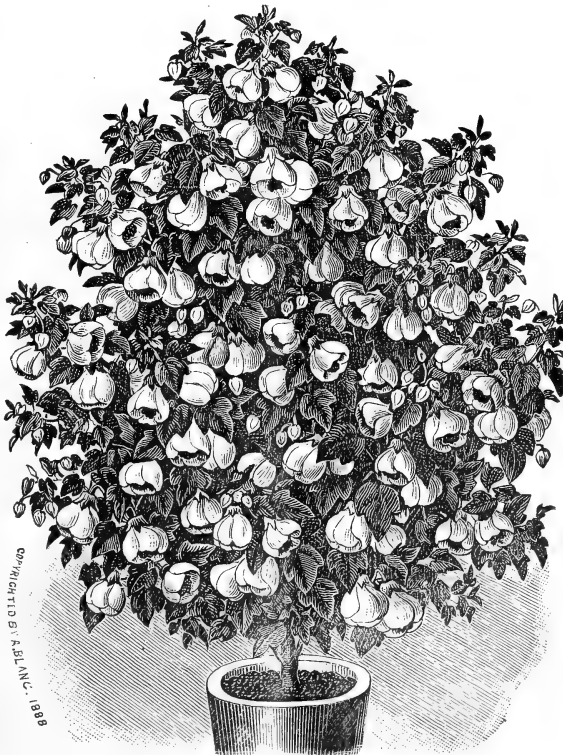
- A. D. Livoni.** Petals beautifully quilled ; very double; profuse bloomer.
 - Constance.** White Cactus Dahlia ; beautiful.
 - Gem.** Bright scarlet pompon.
 - Jewell.** Tree. White, crimson, and striped flower on same plant at once. Large and fine. 25 cents each.
 - Lucy Fawcett.** Light straw-yellow, flaked carmine.
 - Miss Ruth.** Pure yellow, tipped white and bronze.
- Price, except where noted, 10 cents each.

Caladiums.

- Fancy-Leaved.** We have a fine collection of these in several distinct varieties. Leaves are beautifully marked with brilliant cardinal, red, pink, cream and various shades of green, blotched, spotted and veined in a most exquisite manner. Excellent for house decoration or bedding in low, partially-shaded places of the sub-tropical garden.
- Fine Named Varieties.** 40 cts. each, \$4.25 per doz.
- Mixed Varieties.** 20 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.
- Esculentum (Elephant's Ear).** See page 17.

Abutilons.

- Boule de Neige.** Pure white, bell-shaped flowers ; handsome variety.
- Darwini.** Orange-scarlet, pink veins ; rich.
- Golden Fleece.** Bright yellow ; profuse flowering ; fine.
- Robert George.** Magenta ; a handsome variety.
- Eclipse.** Very fine ; beautiful variegated foliage. 15 cents each.
- Thompsoni Plena.** Flowers double ; foliage variegated ; very handsome.



ABUTILON GOLDEN FLEECE.

Coleus.

- Crimson Bedder.** Rich, dark crimson ; handsome.
 - Golden Bedder.** Clear golden yellow.
 - John Goode.** Light green on yellow ground.
 - Verschaffeltii.** Velvety crimson.
- Price, 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per hundred.

Alternanthera.

- Aurea nana.** Foliage light green, beautifully variegated with yellow. Fine for ribbon lines and borders.
 - Paronychioides major.** Bronze, tipped red ; showy.
- Price, 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per hundred.

Price, except where noted, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.



VERBENA.

Verbenas.

- Columbia.** White, striped purple; handsome.
Blue Bonnet. Rich, deep blue; very fine.
Beauty of Oxford. Dark pink; immense size.
Endymion. Deep vermilion, large white eye; fine.
Duke of Edinburgh. Salmon pink, white center.
Snowflake. Pure white; large; fine.

Price, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.



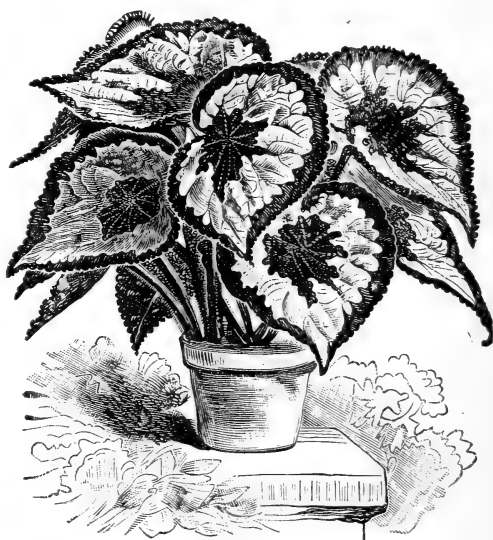
BEGONIA RUBRA.

Heliotropes.

- Albert Deleaux.** Foliage marked with yellow; flowers lavender.
Chieftain. Rich shade of violet; best winter bloomer; extra.
Jersey Beauty. Fine blue; dwarf.
Le Geant. Lovely rosy violet; large truss.
President Garfield. Fine deep blue; very floriferous.
White Lady. Large pure white; very fine.

Begonias, Flowering.

- Alba picta.** Leaves glossy green, spotted white; flowers white.
Argyrostigma. Large green leaves, spotted white; flowers white; fine.
Argentea guttata. Purple-bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings; flowers white; handsome plant.



BEGONIA REX.

- Rubra.** Dark glossy green leaves; scarlet flowers; extra.
Semperflorens. Two varieties, white and rose-colored flowers.
Sandersonii. Bright scarlet flowers; very profuse.
 Price, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Begonia Rex.

Very fine foliage plants, delighting in a low, moist, shady place. We have several distinct and mixed varieties. 10 to 25 cts. each.

Fuchsias.

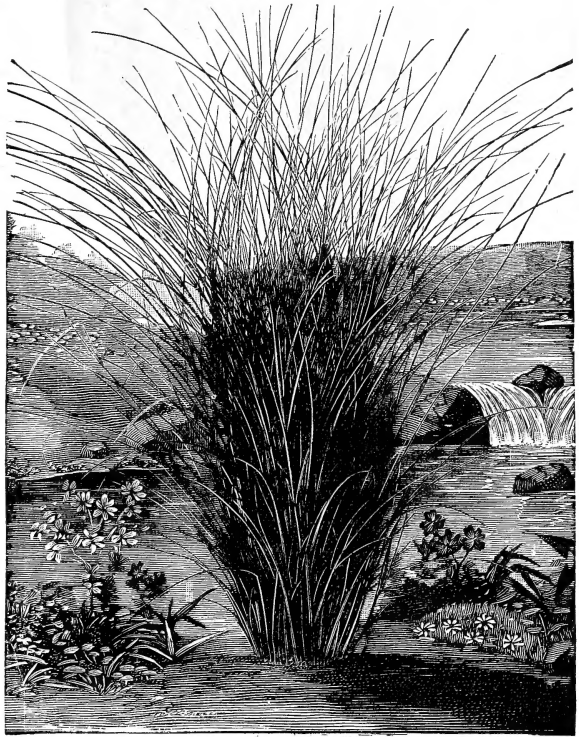
- Black Prince.** Single. Sepals carmine, corolla pink.
Chas. Blanc. Sepals light rosy pink, corolla amaranth.
Elmer City. Pale red sepals, corolla purple.
Minnetaska. Corolla light purple, sepals white.
W. E. Wait. Rich purple corolla, sepals white, shaded rose.

Miscellaneous.

- ANTHERICUM VARIEGATUM.** Beautiful decorative plant. Foliage bright, grassy green, margined with white. 25 cts. each.
- ASPARAGUS TENUISSIMUS.** Fine filmy foliage. 10 to 25 cts. each.
- AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.** Bulbous-rooted evergreen plant. The flower stalks are nearly 3 feet high, crowned with fine heads of blue flowers. 25 to 50 cts. each.
- ALOCASIA ANTIQUORUM.** Foliage dark, bluish green. 25 cts. each.
- ACHANIA MALVAISCUS.** An Abutilon-like plants, with scarlet flowers. 10 cts. each.
- AGAVE AMERICANA.** 25 to 50 cents each. Large specimens, \$5 to \$10 each.
- A. Americana variegata.** 25c., 50c. and \$1 ea.
- BRUGMANSIA.** Grows 4 to 6 feet high, with white trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cts. each.
- BILBERGIA SPECIOSA.** Foliage resembles that of a pineapple, a spike of crimson flowers growing out of the center. 25 and 50c. ea.
- CUPHÆA PLATYCENTRA** (Ladies' Cigar Plant). Tube of scarlet, tipped with white and black. 10 cts. each.
- C. tricolor.** More robust and freethan above. Good bedding plant; always in bloom. 10c. each.
- GLADIOLUS.** An assortment of colors. 5 cts. each.
- LEMON VERBENA** (*Aloysia citriodora*). Favorite garden plant; delightfully fragrant foliage. 10c. ea.
- MARANTA ARUNDINACÆA.** Fine house plant, with beautiful velvety-green foliage. 25 and 50 cts. ea.
- MANETTIA BICOLOR.** An elegant vine; small tubular flowers of rich scarlet, shading off into bright yellow at the tips. Very free-blooming. 10 cts. ea.

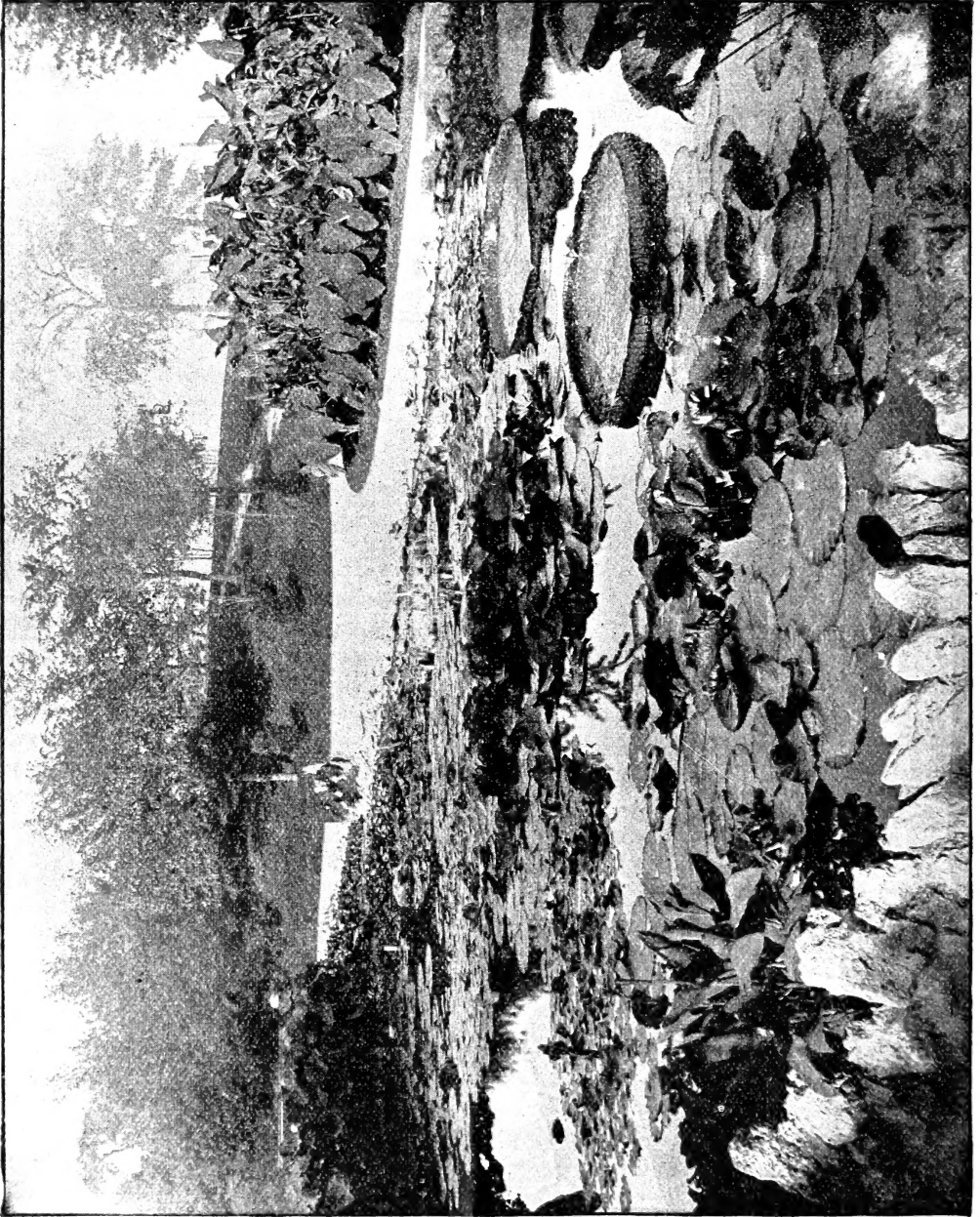


DOUBLE PETUNIA.



EULALIA.

- PRIMULA SINENSIS** (Chinese Primrose). Beautiful winter and spring-blooming plants. Very satisfactory. Mixed colors. 20 cts. each.
- PETUNIA.** Double. Flowers white, red and variegated, separate or mixed. 10 cts. each.
- RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.** Has long, graceful, rush-like foliage, the tips of which bear tubular, bright scarlet flowers in great profusion. 10 cts. each.
- TUBEROSE.** Pearl and variegated varieties, separate. 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.
- VIOLETS.** Marie Louise and Swanley White. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.
- VINCA.** Very fine and profuse bedding plants; flowers resemble a phlox. White and rose colors, separate. 10 cts. each.
- EULALIAS.** Beautiful hardy grasses, very effective in the yard or lawn, and indispensable for the low, moist background of the sub-tropical garden. The elegant plumes are useful for drying and using in vases for decorations.
- E. Japonica variegata.** Leaves distinctly striped with white. Very graceful and effective. Strong clumps, 25 cts. each.
- E. Japonica zebrina.** The long green leaves have yellow bars running beautifully cross-wise, not longitudinally, as in the other variety. 25 cts. each.
- E. gracillima univittata.** Very ornamental; not tall-growing like the other species. Has very narrow leaves, with a distinct band of white down the center. Very desirable in any collection. 25c. ea.
- One each of these three beautiful Eulalias for 50 cents



NYMPHÆA SUPERBA AND VICTORIA REGIA.

Water Lily Collections.

For the benefit of those of our customers who may not know just what to plant, we make up a few collections from the old "stand-by" varieties, and feel sure that they will give thorough satisfaction. They are not made up of a lot of cheap or second-hand stuff, but from the very best goods, and are offered at these extremely low prices to induce those to cultivate aquatics who have little or no experience.

Collection No. 1.

For a Small Lily Pond.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Egyptian Lotus (pink), | 1 Nymphaea alba candidissima (white), |
| 1 Nymphaea odorata rosea (pink), | 1 American Lotus (yellow), |
| 1 Nymphaea superba (white), | 1 Nymphaea chromatella (yellow). |

The above includes all the colors and the very best varieties in the hardy Lilies. At catalogue prices they would amount to **\$6.75**, but we make the collection for **\$5**, or two collections for **\$9**.

Collection No. 2.

For a Larger Lily Pond.

- | | |
|--|--|
| This includes all of Collection No. 1 , and | 1 Nymphaea odorata sulphurea (yellow), |
| 1 Nymphaea odorata (white), | 1 Nymphaea odorata Caroliniana (pink). |

Price, **\$8**. If this collection were bought singly it would amount to **\$10.25**. Two collections for **\$15**.

Collection No. 3.

For Immediate Effect in Large Pond.

This includes **Collections Nos. 1 and 2** combined. This collection of 15 of the finest hardy Water Lilies in cultivation will furnish thousands of blooms of all colors the first season. Price, only **\$11.50**.

Collection No. 4.

Tender Varieties for Small Tank.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Nymphaea Zanzibarensis rosea (pink), | 1 Nymphaea dentata (white), |
| 1 Nymphaea Zanzibarensis azurea (blue), | 1 Nymphaea flava (yellow). |

Price of this collection, **\$2**. If bought singly they would cost **\$2.75**.

Collection No. 5.

For Large Tank or Open Pond.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| This includes Collection No. 4 , and | 1 Nymphaea Devoniensis (dark red), |
| 1 Nymphaea scutifolia (azure blue), | 1 Nymphaea Mexicana (deep yellow). |

Price of the 7 strong plants, only **\$4.25**; or two collections for only **\$8**. This includes the largest, finest and freest of the tender Water Lilies, and embraces all the colors.

Collection No. 6.

Aquatic Plants for Tubs, Aquariums, etc.

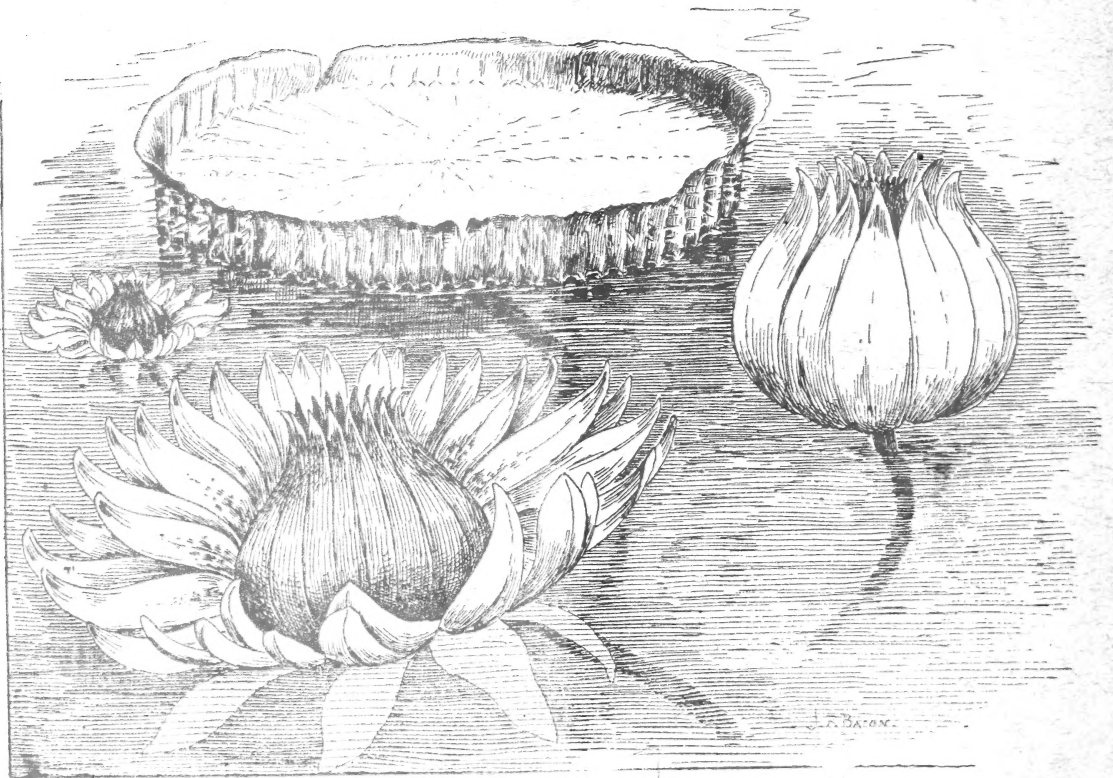
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Water Hyacinth, | 1 Nymphaea odorata minor, |
| 1 Water Poppy, | 1 Cyperus alternifolius, |
| 1 Parrot's Feather, | 1 Water Lettuce. |
| 1 Fairy Water Lily, | |

This collection for only **\$1**.

Address all orders to

GEORGE B. MOULDER,
LILY PARK, Smith's Grove, Ky.

Lily Park Gardens and Greenhouses



Victoria Randi.

George B. Moulder, Prop'r,
Smith's Grove, Kentucky.