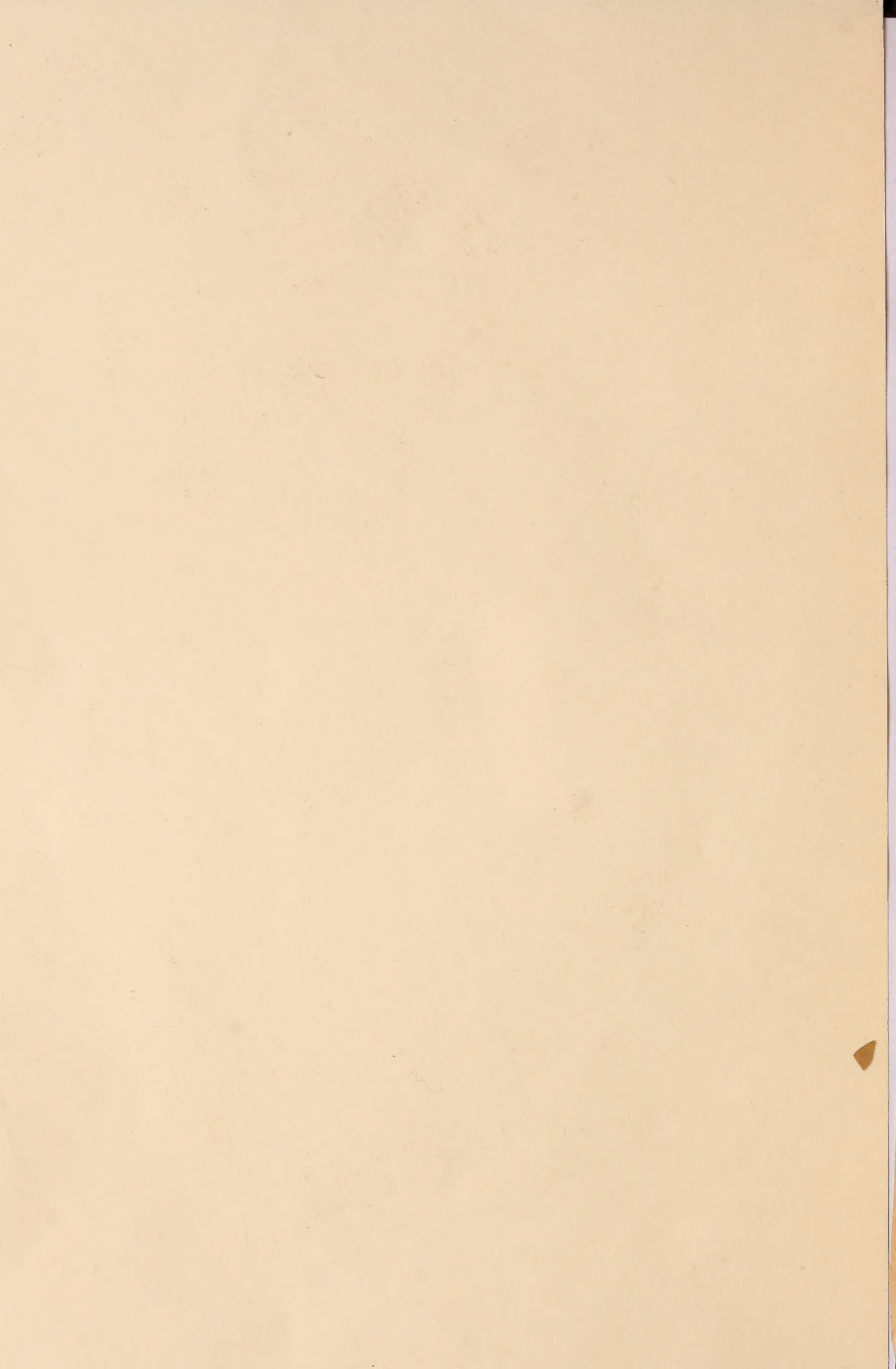


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1908

Catalogue of Rockmont Nursery

D. M. ANDREWS, Owner.



Yucca Glauca (Copyright, 1902, by D. M. Andrews).

Boulder, Colorado, U. S. A.

ROCKMONT NURSERY

BOULDER, COLORADO

As this catalogue will reach many this season to whom the writer is not known, a word of introduction may not be out of place. This business was established by the present owner in 1893, for the somewhat novel undertaking of introducing to cultivation, the ornamental shrubs and plants growing wild in the mountains of Colorado. On account of their unusual merits, and through judicious advertising, the venture was a decided success almost from the first and the trade in this line has now extended to nearly every part of the United States and to most of the countries of Europe, and even to Japan, New Zealand and Australia.

To the credit of Colorado people it can be said that they too, learned to appreciate the value of our native shrubs and plants so that for a number of years I have had a large trade within the state.

It will be sufficient perhaps to add, that fifteen years of successful business, built up and sustained by fair dealing, and with extensive personal experience in every department of nursery management including the testing and comparison of about all the kinds of ornamental plants which might succeed in this climate, has given the writer a valuable knowledge of the requirements and limitations of this climate, of the best available things for common and uncommon situations and the skill necessary for the production of the highest grade of nursery stock, of delivering the same to customers in a condition which will insure satisfaction and cordial relations.

Location. My office, propagating and trial grounds are at the west city limits of Boulder, at the foot of the mountains, altitude, 5,500 feet. The nursery is a few miles out, on well watered bottom land, with grades of soil well adapted to the best development of the various classes of plants, insuring good root-formation, thriftiness and hardiness. Temperature ranges from 95 degrees above, to 20 below zero.

Advice to Correspondents. (Please read before ordering.) It is in variably best to send in your order as early as possible, even though you wish shipment delayed for any reason. While I shall always give the best possible attention to late orders, I could not in fairness give a late order preference over an earlier one of equal urgency.

Where particular kinds or particular sizes are ordered, it is well to say to what extent substitution maybe allowed, as it sometimes happens that certain things are sold out late in the season, and it is my custom not to substitute without permission.

Digging can usually begin the latter part of March and continues until growth has too far advanced.

It is requested that full postal address be given every time you write, and that in ordering, full instructions for shipment be given, also the name of freight or express office if different from post-office, and the time when you wish the stock to arrive. Shipment by express is recommended except for trees and shrubs, which usually go by freight. The express companies now carry plants and shrubs at a reduction of 20 per cent from regular merchandise rates. Plants can be sent by mail at the single rate without extra charge, except trees and shrubs, and some others of large size; I recommend shipping by express, however, as the larger sizes sent will more than make up for the express charges.

Packing. There is no extra charge for packing except on trees, and if your tree order amounts to \$10.00 or more the packing will be free.

Guarantee. I shall always exercise the greatest care to have all plants which I send out correctly labeled, and will hold myself ready to replace, upon proper proof, all that may prove untrue, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid; but it is understood that in no case of error shall I be responsible for a greater amount than the original price paid. While I take some pride in having very few complaints, I would urge that any error be reported promptly, that I may rectify same without serious delay.

Rates. The prices of this catalogue supersede all previous offers, and apply to quantities specified, except that five will be sold at the 10 rate, and 25 at the 100 rate. Price for large quantities by special quotation.

Copyright. This catalogue is copyrighted, for the reason that it exhibits the results of costly experience and labor; anyone desiring to reprint any portion will kindly obtain permission.

Address. Please address all business communications to "Rockmont Nursery, Boulder, Colorado." They will be promptly delivered and have prompt attention. Money Orders and Checks should be made payable to D. M. Andrews. I desire a copy of this catalogue to be placed in the hands of every one interested in hardy flowers and shrubs, and will sincerely appreciate your courtesy in the matter of sending addresses.

With greetings of the season I would remain.

Faithfully yours,

Boulder, Colo., February, 1908.

D. M. ANDREWS.

Trees for Shade and for Street Planting.

Too little attention is given to a suitable choice of shade and street trees. It is to be regretted that so many western towns are planted almost exclusively to Cottonwood Carolina Poplar and Soft Maple. These are short lived, and have little to recommend them except their rapid growth, and which does not surpass greatly that of more desirable trees, the difference in growth being much less than is generally supposed. One of the handsomest shade trees in Boulder is a thornless Honey Locust, now twenty-five years old and measuring fifty-five inches in circumference; near it is a Soft Maple the same age and scarcely any larger. A

Cottonwood will not often grow larger in the same length of time. In another part of town is a Red Oak about three-fourths as large and about the same age. Other Oaks, Hard Maple, Black Walnut, etc., grow nearly as rapidly and all these will flourish for a century or longer.

More than one hundred kinds of trees are growing in Boulder and the same can be said of Denver. Of many of these only a single specimen can be found, but this need not long be the case. Get out of the rut. Think of the future when you plant a tree. Raise a monument to your own good judgment.

ACER MAPLE.

Acer dasycarpum, Soft Maple.

Size, 6-8 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

Acer dasycarpum Weirii, Weir's Cut-Leaf Maple. In every way superior to the last.

6-8 feet, \$.75 each, \$6.50 per 10.

Acer sachrum, Hard or Sugar Maple. The best Maple, and seldom broken by wind or snow; grows rapidly in good moist soil.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

4-5 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

BETULA, BIRCH.

Betula alba lacinita, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. One of the most beautiful of all Birches, and the best weeping tree of any sort.

6-8 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

CATALPA.

Catalpa speciosa. The true hardy Catalpa. Only true *speciosa* should be planted as other sorts are practically worthless. Small seedlings for forest planting quoted upon request.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10

FRAXINUS ASH.

Fraxinus Americana, American Ash. A larger and more shapely tree than the next, and grows rapidly.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10

Fraxinus lanceolata, Green Ash. More commonly planted in Colorado than the last, but less desirable; said to be hardier in the extreme north.

6-8 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

4-5 feet, \$.25 each, \$2.25 per 10.

GLEDITSHIA, HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditsia triacanthos, Honey Locust. The thorny variety I recommend only for windbreaks, making a rapid growth and valuable timber.

Seedlings, 6-12 inch, \$2.50 per 100

\$20.00 per 1,000

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis. Thornless Honey Locust. If there is a better shade tree than this of more pleasing appearance, free from disease and the attacks

of insects, adapted to any soil, and which will not grow one-sided in a wind-swept exposure, I have yet to hear of it. I consider it an ideal tree for Colorado. I know this opinion will surprise many but consider and see if the thorns are not about the only possible objection against Honey Locust.

4-6 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

JUGLANS, WALNUT.

Jugans nigra, Black Walnut. A good shade tree of fairly rapid growth, and valuable for nut bearing and for timber.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

4-5 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

MORUS, MULBERRY.

Morus Tartarica, Russian Mulberry, Most valuable for windbreaks and for fence posts, produces no suckers but renews itself from the stump when cut.

2-3 feet, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

POPULUS, POPLAR COTTONWOOD.

Populus fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar.

5-6 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10

The native Cottonwoods I do not grow, but can collect good thrifty stock if a quantity is wanted; prices upon request.

QUERCUS, OAK.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation is not deserved, Oaks have been avoided by planters. They require a year or two to become established, after which the growth will compare well with any of the more desirable trees. No other trees give so glorious display of autumn colors. Prune quite severely when transplanting.

Quercus alba, True White Oak, The most stately American tree.

5-6 feet, \$1.25 each.

Quercus acuminatus, Yellow Chestnut-leaved Oak. Very unique foliage.

6-8 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11.00 per 10.

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak. This and the Red Oak transplant readily and are among the most rapid growers.

6-8 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11.00 per 10.

Quercus rubra, Red Oak. This Oak grows rapidly and makes a large, permanent and shapely tree; one of the best Shade trees for the Rocky Mountain region. This and most other Oaks require plenty of moisture.

5-6 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

Quercus macrocarpa, Burr Oak. Of rather formal habit; corky bark.

6-8 feet, \$1.25 each.

ROBINIA, BLACK LOCUST.

Robinia pseud-acacia. The Black Locust bears showy racemes of fragrant white flowers, is apt to sucker from the roots. Valuable for fence posts; not hardy as the Honey Locust.

6-8 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

SORBUS, MOUNTAIN ASH.

Sorbus aucuparia, The Mountain Ash makes

a very handsome lawn specimen, flowers white, followed by red fruit.

6-8 feet, \$.75 each, \$6.50 per 10.

TILIA, LINDEN.

Tilia Americana, American Linden or Bass wood.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Tilia vulgaris, European Linden. A smaller tree than the last.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

ULMUS, ELM.

Ulmus Americana, American Elm. A valuable tree, but on account of its spreading habit is sometimes broken by snow.

6-8 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10.

Ulmus racemosa, Cork-barked Elm, Small foliage, more compact growth, a handsome tree, notable for its corky bark and twigs.

6-8 feet, \$1.00 each.

Evergreens

The native evergreens of our Rocky Mountains are the best suited to the climate of Colorado, and while some eastern and foreign sorts will grow here, the natives are superior both in appearance and in endurance, and should be used except where additional variety is required. A few other plants with evergreen foliage will be on other pages; the following may be mentioned: *Berberis repens*, *Euonymus radicans* and its

variegated form, some of the hardy ferns, *Yucca*, both species, and various herbaceous plants.

Evergreens can be transplanted with practically no loss if dug with a ball of earth. All that I offer are handled thus. I can supply good "collected" Evergreens dug with a ball of earth of some other kinds if in sufficient quantity to pay for trip; quotation upon request.

JUNIPERUS, JUNIPER, CEDAR

Juniperus scopulorum, Colorado Silver Cedar. This easily ranks best among all the Cedars and Junipers, but is hardly known outside of Colorado because its distinct character was not understood even by botanists until recently. Its very silvery appearance which it retains through the winter, its compact columnar habit of growth with the fact that it retains its lower branches to a great age will make it win the popularity it deserves.

Size 3-3½ feet, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

2-3 feet, \$.75 each, \$6.00 per 10.

PICEA, SPRUCE.

Picea pungens, Colorado Blue Spruce. The state tree, and the best known of the Colorado evergreens.

1½-2 feet, \$.75 each, \$6.00 per 10.

1-1½ feet, \$.60 each, \$5.00 per 10.

8-12 inches, \$.40 each, \$3.00 per 10.

Picea Engelmanni, Engelmann Spruce, Very symmetrical form and often as silvery as the last.

1-2 feet, \$.50 each, \$4.00 per 10.

PINUS, PINE.

Pinus Mugus, Dwarf Swiss Mountain Pine. A low spreading shrub from the Alps.

8-12 inches, \$.50 each, \$4.00 per 10.

Pinus Scopulorum, Bull Pine. The native Pine of the foot-hills.

.75. to \$1.50 each.

Can also furnish collected stock of this and *P. Murrayana*.

PSEUDOTSUGA, DOUGLASS SPRUCE.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii, Douglass or Red Spruce. A deep rooted Spruce which will endure severe drought when once established.

1-1½ feet, \$.40 each, \$3.50 per 10.

Deciduous Shrubs

Shrubs and bushes have value in two ways; as individual specimens, grown for the beauty of the species itself; and in masses as parts of the landscape, constituting a shrubbery. Shrubs scattered over a lawn destroy all appearance of unity, and straight rows do not make an artistic setting for the home. Masses of shrubbery rightly used will emphasize particular parts of a place and relieve angularity, and by concealing

boundaries may add to the apparent extent of small grounds.

Wherever natural effects are to be preserved or produced the native shrubs should be used freely. They will thrive in places where less hardy things will barely eke out a miserable existence. In the following list the natives are preceeded by (*). The figures in parenthesis indicate the height of the shrub at maturity. "Coll." indicates those collected wild; all are nursery grown unless so indicated.

- Acer Ginnala**, Tartarian Maple. (10-15ft.)
A large bush with handsome foliage, assuming brilliant autumn colors.
3-4 feet, \$.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Acer glabrum**, Mt. Maple, (12-20 ft.) quite distinct from the last but either may be used where Japanese Maples are not hardy.
2-3 feet, \$.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Alnus tenuifolia**, Alder. (12-20. feet.)
Coll. 4-6 feet, \$.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Althaea**, Rose-of-Sharon, assorted.
2-3 feet, \$.25 each.
- Amorpha canescens**, Lead Plant. (2 feet.)
\$.25 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- Amorpha fruticosa**, Indigo Shrub, (4-6ft.)
\$.20 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Amorpha nana**, (1-2 ft) A rare, dwarf, small leaved sort with spikes of fragrant garnet flowers.
Small plants \$.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Berberis repens**. Oregon Grape. (1½-1 ft)
An evergreen ground-covering plant with foliage like holly, flowers fragrant, bright yellow, berries blue.
Coll. \$1.00 per 10. \$5.00 per 100.
- Berberis Thunbergii**, Japan Barberry, (2-3 ft)
Much used for planting at the edge of shrubberies and for hedges etc., scarlet berries and brilliant autumn foliage add to its value.
1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$1.75 per 10.
2-2½ feet, .35 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Berberis vulgaris**, Common Barberry.
2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Berberis**, var. Purple Leaved, (4-6 ft.)
2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Betula fontinalis**, Birch, (12-20 ft.).
2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Celtis reticulata**, Hackberry, (10-30 ft.)
Usually a small tree; will stand extreme drought.
3-4 feet, .50 each, \$4.50 per 10.
1-2 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- Cornus Siberica**, Red-stemmed Dogwood. (4-5 ft) This has the most brilliant red bark in winter of any shrub. This and the other sorts are largely planted for their handsome foliage and variously colored twigs.
1½2 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
\$12.50 per 100.
- Cornus stolonifera**, Purple twigs,
2-3 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- Cornus stolonifera lutea**, Yellow bark, very unique.
2-3 feet, .40 each, \$3.50 per 10.
- * **Corylus rostrata**, Hazelnut.
2-3 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- Cydonia Japonica**, Japan Quince, Japonica. (3-5 ft) Bright scarlet flowers in April and May.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Crataegus cerronis**, Hawthorn. (10-15 ft)
A tree like shrub, white flowers and dark red fruit. (Syn., *C. erythropoda*.)
1-2 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Crataegus Coloradensis**, Larger than the last, flowers larger, fruit bright red and more abundant; one of the best Hawthorns. (Syn., *C. occidentalis*.)
1-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Crataegus saligna**, Black-fruited Hawthorn
A rare and very handsome sort from southwestern Colorado, small foliage, branches slender and nearly upright, jet black fruit; very distinct from other Hawthorns.
2-3 feet, .50 each, \$4.50 per 10.
- Euonymus alatus**, Cork-barked Wahoo. A rare Japanese shrub with curious corky twigs, red berries; bright autumn colors.
1 ft., .50 each.
- Euonymus Europeus**, Burning Bush. (6-10 ft) Dark healthy foliage, odd four-parted pink fruits which open after frost showing bright vermilion within.
2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Forsythia Fortunei**, Golden Bells, Flowers bright yellow; appearing before the leaves; branches slender, gracefully arching may be trained on a trellis.
2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Forsythia viridissima**, (4-6 ft.) More upright stems green.
1½2 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

- Ligustrum Ibotia**, Privet, (5-6 ft) This and other sorts are much used for ornamental hedges (See Hedge Plants) and also for shrubberies.
3-4 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Ligustrum Regelianum**, (4-5 feet) Of rather low spreading habit, use similar to *Berberis Thunbergii*.
2-3 feet, .25 each \$2.50 per 10.
- Lilac**, (See *Syringa*.)
- * **Lonicera involucrata**, Bush Honeysuckle (2-4 ft) Luxuriant foliage.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- Lucium barbatum**. A trailing shrub very useful for covering banks, and endures much drought and poor soil.
1½-2 feet, \$1.50 per 10, \$12.50 per 100
- Philadelphus coronarius**, *Syringa* or Mock Orange. (4-5 ft) A prime favorite because of its sprays of sweet scented white flowers.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- Philadelphus aureus**. Very dwarf with golden foliage.
.40 each.
- Philadelphus, Boule l'Argent**, Double white flowers.
.40 each.
- Philadelphus grandiflorus**, (5-8 feet) very large white flowers.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Physocarpus opulifolia**, Nine Bark, (6-8 ft) Usually classed with *Spiraea*, and always satisfactory.
3-4 feet, .35 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Physocarpus**, Golden leaved.
.35 each.
- * **Physocarpus Ramaleyi**, (6-10 ft) Darker foliage and more showy.
2-3 feet, .35 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- * **Physocarpus glabratus**. (Syn. *P. Torreyi*) (2-4 feet) Blooms profusely in early spring.
.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- Populus tremuloides**, Quaking Aspen. This and the Narrow-leaf and Broad-leaf Cottonwoods I collect at
.35 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Potentilla fruticosa**. (3-4 ft) A fine shrub for massing; covered nearly all summer with bright yellow flowers.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.75 per 10
- * **Prunus Americana**, Wild Plum. (10-15 ft.) Very showy and fragrant white flowers in spring before the leaves appear.
2-3 feet, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- * **Prunus Besseyi**, Sand Cherry. (2-3 ft) Best known as the Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry; a good ornamental shrub, and of some value for the fruit.
.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Prunus melanocarpa**. Choke Cherry (8-12 ft). Useful for planting in thickets on extensive grounds.
Coll. 3-4 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 10.
- Rhodotypos kerroides**. (3-4 ft.) A choice Japanese shrub with rosaceous white flowers.
1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Rhus glabra**, Common Sumach. (4-8 ft) This common shrub is a rival in real ornamental value of many which cost far more; it moreover flourishes under all sorts of hardships.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.75 per 10.
- Rhus glabra laciniata**, Cut-leaved Sumach All that may be said for the last may be said for this and much more; foliage as delicate as a fern, same autumn colors.
1-2 feet, .35 each, \$3.00 per 10.
- * **Rhus trilobata**, Three-leaved Sumach (3-5 ft) A very distinct sort of low spreading habit, makes dense masses of foliage mingled with clusters of bright red berries which remain bright till winter. It produces no suckers, is extremely hardy, has proven one of the most successful in cultivation, thriving everywhere. My prediction is that it has a great future in landscape planting.
1-2 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.
- Rhus typhina laciniata**. This cut-leaved variety of the Stag Horn Sumach is similar to *glabra laciniata* but grows much larger.
2-3 feet, .50 each, \$4.50 per 10.
- * **Ribes aureum**, Golden Currant, (4-6 ft) Yellow clove-scented flowers.
3-4 feet, .50 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Ribes cereum**, Red flowers and fruit.
2 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- * **Ribes vallicola**, Wild Gooseberry. Semi-trailing, good for banks and along streams and the border of thickets.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10
- Rosa rubiginosa**, Sweet Brier. (4-6 ft) Well known sweet scented foliage.
.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- Rosa rugosa**. A single Japanese rose with very showy fruit; blooms all summer.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10
- * **Rosa Sayi**. A wild rose of medium size.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.75 per 10
- * **Rosa Woodsii**. Our tallest wild rose, blooms in clusters.
2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.50 per 10.
- * **Rubus deliciosus**, Flowering Bramble. (4-6 ft) One of our best flowering shrubs, ornamental habit and foliage, flowers white as large as single roses. Without thorns, easily grown.
.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.
- Sambucus nigra laciniata**. Cut-leaved Elder (10-15 ft) Very rich green foliage and clusters of white flowers.
3-4 feet, .35 each, \$3.00 per 10.
- Spiraea arguta**, (2-3 ft) The shrubby *Spiraea* include some of the best of our flowering shrubs. All are good but these are the most distinct and best

suited to this region. *Spiraea arguta* is an early blooming sort with myriads of white flowers.

2 feet, .35 each, \$3.00 per 10.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. (2 ft) one of the best summer blooming shrubs ever introduced; bright crimson flowers from July till frost.

Large, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10

Small, .30 each, \$1.50 per 10

Spiraea callosa alba. Same size and habit as the last, but flowers pure white; a constant bloomer.

Large, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Small .30 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Spiraea prunifolia, (3-5 ft) flowers double, white, very early.

3-4 ft. feet, .35 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Spiraea Thunbergii. (2-3 ft) The earliest flowering shrub, bloomed last year in February.

Clumps, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Spiraea tomentosa. (3-4 ft.) Pink flowers midsummer.

.35 each.

Spiraea Van Houttei, (4-6 ft) Commonly called Bridal Wreath and doubtless the most popular of the Spiraeas. The arching branches loaded with clusters of snow white flowers, its beautiful foliage and neat appearance at all seasons make it indispensable.

3-4 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.75 per 10.

Staphylea trifoliata, Bladder-nut.

.30 each.

* **Symphoricarpos occidentalis,** (2-3 ft) A large leaved sort with yellowish berries, and is excellent for covering and protecting banks, even where few other shrubs can succeed.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10. \$12.50 per 100.

* **Symphoricarpos pauciflorous.** (1-1½ ft)

A miniature Snow Berry with pink flowers and snow white berries.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Symphoricarpos racemosus, Large Snow Berry, (3-4 ft.) The large white berries white as wax and remaining so all summer make this a most delightful acquisition, and should be associated with the red berried species in every shrub collection.

2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10

Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Indian Currant.

(3-4 ft) This is not only one of the best foliage shrubs for massing, but it bears a profusion of bright red berries which in this climate remain fresh nearly all winter; succeeds almost anywhere.

1½-2 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

2-3 feet, .35 each, \$3.00 per 10

Syringa Pekinensis, Chinese Lilac. (10-20

ft) This is a summer blooming sort with panicles of white flowers and may be pruned to a single trunk making a small tree.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.



Syringa, Garden Lilac.

Syringa Persica alba, Persian Lilac. (6-8 ft)

A compact bushy sort with slender branches and more graceful than the common variety and blooms a little later pale lilac color.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Syringa rothomagensis, Red Persian Lilac

Similar to the last, but deep redish purple. The stock offered are large bushy specimens.

3-4 feet, .40 each, \$3.00 per 10

Syringa vulgaris. This the old garden

Lilac which our grandmothers cherished, and is still valued not only for memory but for merit as well.

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Syringa vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac.

2-3 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

The following are improved named varieties which have been developed from the common Lilac and are much superior both in size of cluster and the individual florets, and also in the richness of coloring. Price of any of the following named sorts, .40 each; the collection, one each, \$2.50.

Aline Mocqueris, dark red.

Ambrose Verschaffelt, pale pink.

Charles, X., dark lilac red.

F. Bertha Dammann, white.

Geant des Batailles, bluish lilac.

Ludwig Spath, deep purple.

Rubra de Marley, pale lilac.

Ulmus parifolia, Dwarf Elm. A large shrub or small tree with small dark foliage.

.75 each.

Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry.

(8-10 ft) White flowers in large flat heads, bright red berries.

2-3 feet, .35 each, \$3.00 per 10.

Viburnum opulus nanus. (1-1½ ft) Exceedingly dwarf and compact; this variety never blooms and can be sheared as a formal edging and is much hardier than box which is often used.

.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Viburnum opulus sterilis. Common snow-

ball. This still ranks among the best of old fashioned shrubs, and is too well known to need description.

3-4 feet, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Weigelia candida, White Weigelia,

2-3 feet, .25 each, \$1.50 per 10.



Hedge Plants

For Colorado the best plant for a trimmed hedge is the very hardy form of *Ligustrum vulgare*, Common Privet, which I grow exclusively, and which is shown in the above photograph of one of the first hedges planted in Boulder. The original stock was brought from Sweden, and is not only the hardiest but also the most compact growing of any I have ever seen. The hedge shown above was planted in a single row with the following preparation:—a trench was first dug a foot deep and a foot in width. In the bottom of this trench old rotted manure was spread six inches deep and thoroughly spaded into the soil underneath. Then the plants were set eight inches apart and five or six inches deeper than they grew in the nursery, so that when the trench was filled with soil and thoroughly tamped around the plants the side branches were partly covered with earth.

These branches soon take root and make the hedge perfectly tight at the bottom. After the plants have been set as described trim down to six inches and once or twice

more during the season, allowing an advance each time of two or three inches only. Trim frequently thereafter, allowing only small advances each time until the desired height is attained. You will find no better method of planting, and no better stock than I am growing; put the two together and have a hedge.

Ligustrum vulgare, same stock as shown in the photograph, 3 years old.

\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

Large plants for gateways, .75 per pair.

Ligustrum Regelianum. This Privet makes a low spreading growth, the ends of the branches drooping to the ground. It should not be sheared.

2-2½ feet, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.00 per 100

Ligustrum ovalifolium, California Privet.

This Privet is not hardy in Colorado; considerable has been planted through mistake or otherwise, and all such should be replaced as it cannot give satisfaction.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry.

This makes a delightfully informal

hedge not exceeding three feet in height, grows sufficiently even without shearing.

1½-2 feet, \$1.75 per 10, \$15.00 per 100

Euonymus radicans variegata. A Japanese evergreen shrub with variegated green and white foliage, which is perfectly hardy the foliage remaining in perfect condition throughout the winter. It may be sheared to a formal edging six inches high, and is much better than Box, as it will not sunburn.

Clumps, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

Rhamnus catharticus, Buckthorn. Will make a hardy defensive hedge six feet high.

1½-2 feet \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Rosa rugosa and **Rosa rubiginosa** are sometimes used for hedges or screens, (see under shrubs for prices.

Russian Mulberry, (*Morus*), and **Honey Locust,** (*Gleditschia*), are used for wind-breaks. (See under Trees.)

Spiraea Van Houttei, is one of the best shrubs for flowering hedge or screen.

2-3 feet \$1.75 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Viburnum opulus nanus, Baby Snowball. Will make a dense edging one foot high, and can be sheared as true as a wall. The foliage is a rich healthy green, quite small, and the plant never blooms.

Clumps, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.



Vines and Climbers

The above photograph of a Boulder residence shows a native *Clematis* (*Clematis ligusticifolia*) covering the veranda, and *Ampelopsis Engelmanni* growing upon the wall. The latter attaches itself by minute discs to stone or brick walls and needs no other support. It has proven entirely hardy where Boston Ivy was killed to the ground.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni, Englemann's Ivy. This is to be preferred to other wall creepers because of its hardiness, self clinging habit, and neater appearance. It also grows more rapidly than any other, reaching a great height; its

autumn coloring is superb. Will not injure trees.

3 year, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Ampelopsis Veitchi, Boston Ivy. A very desirable creeper, but not everywhere hardy. It succeeds quite well at Boulder and doubtless will at other points near the mountains.

.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Ampelopsis vitacea, Native Woodbine. A strong growing trailing vine which will clamber freely over rocks or trellis, but requires support on a wall.

20. each, \$1.25 per 10. \$10.00 per 100.

Celastrus scandens, Bitter Sweet. Desir-

able for shade and for the bright orange red berries which remain fresh all winter; suitable for porch or trellis, but will injure trees by encircling the branches.

.30 each \$2.50 per 10.

Clematis ligustifolia. A rapid climber producing a heavy shade and small white flowers; shown in the photograph.

.25 each \$2.00 per 10.

Clematis paniculata. Japanese Clematis One of the most popular flowering vines; its fragrant white flowers and luxuriant foliage are known to all.

2 year .25 each \$2.00 per 10.

Clematis Henryi white and **Clematis Jackmanni**, purple, both having very large showy flowers.

.75 each, the two for \$1.25

Euonymus radicans. This may be used as a substitute for English Ivy; it is the

hardest evergreen vine in cultivation. It will cling to a tree trunk or wall, but does best planted with Englemann's Ivy which it will use for a support and thus climb to a considerable height, clothing the latter with green foliage all winter

Clumps, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Fully as hardy and useful as a ground trailer but shows little disposition to climb.

Clumps, .30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

Lonicera aurea reticulata, with variegated foliage and **Lonicera Halliana**, either kind.

.25 each.

Lycium barbatum, (See Shrubs.)

Wisteria Sinensis, Chinese Wisteria.

.25 each.

Vitis vulpina, The Wild Grape of Colorado.

.20 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Roses for the Garden

The growing of choice everblooming and hybrid roses for the garden is one of my leading specialties. The fine quality of soil and a sheltered location enable me to produce roses of exceptional vigor and hardiness, and with an abundance of fibrous roots which are essential to early blooming after replanting.

The roses which I send out are all large two year old stock, grown in the open field and naturally rested during the winter, with only sufficient winter protection to prevent any loss of vitality, and not enough to make them tender. Consequently, they may be planted out by the last of March or as soon after as the ground is ready to work, without any danger; and early planting, which allows the roots to become well established before hot dry weather, is one important secret of all-summer blooming.

The size of this stock will average two to three feet tall for the Hybrid Perpetuals, and one to two feet for the Hybrid Teas, and all are good bushy plants; the superiority of such stock over so-called mailing size plants, which are scarcely more than rooted cuttings, will be obvious to any thoughtful person.

Planting and care. As stated before, the earlier the plants are set out the better the results. I can usually ship any time after March 15th, and up to the end of April, after which the growth of foliage makes later planting inadvisable.

The soil for roses should be mellow and well drained, and should be fertilized with very old barn-yard manure or bone meal. The former should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil before planting; the latter as a top dressing after growth begins, should be applied at the rate of five pounds per square rod and well raked into the soil.

The top dressing alone will be sufficient if the soil is of good quality and mellow. Always select an open, sunny position; roses will not succeed in the shade.

When planting the soil should cover the stem to the first branches. Pack the soil firmly, supplying water if necessary. Keeping the surface of a rose bed well cultivated and properly watered will insure a continual growth of new wood, upon which summer and fall blooming depend. A thorough drenching once a week in dry weather is far more effective than a daily sprinkling.

Roses should be pruned quite severely when planted and every spring thereafter. As a rule each strong branch should be cut back one half, and the weaker branches removed. More and better blooms will result.

Winter protection of Roses. My experience shows that vigorous two year old roses planted out in freshly prepared beds will give better results than those wintered over. This is more especially true of the Hybrid Teas. Successful winter protection does not aim to keep the plants warm, but only to protect from the sun and from drying winds. Hybrid Perpetuals will usually require only a heavy mulch of coarse litter, but may be wrapped first with burlap if considered necessary. Wrapping with straw or burlap and mulching the bed should afford ample protection for Hybrid Teas unless exposed to severe winds, against which it may be best to make a frame of boards.

Prices of Roses. All of the following roses, except where noted, are priced as follows:

Thirty-five cents each, any three kinds for \$1.00; 12 kinds, one plant each for \$4.00

\$3.00 per ten, and \$28.00 per one hundred where five of each kind are ordered.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

An important group combining hardiness, vigor of growth, size of flower and great variety. While they once took the lead in everblooming qualities they are now far outranked by the Hybrid Tea section. They still retain a deserved popularity.

Captain Hayward. Deep glowing red, flushed with crimson; of largest size. A free bloomer, deliciously perfumed.

Clio. Of vigorous growth with handsome foliage; flowers very large, of fine globular form, flesh color shaded rosy pink.

General Jacquemont. Brilliant crimson, large, fragrant; a favorite of long standing.

Jubilee. Very similar to the last except it is not quite as strong a grower, and the flowers are dark crimson maroon. I consider this one of the very best dark roses.

.40 each, 3 for \$1.10.

Madame Georges Bruant. (Hybrid Rugosa) Nearly everblooming; the half-double flowers are pure paper white; very distinct and handsome foliage.

Madame Masson. Flowers large, clear bright red, fragrant; noted for its constant and profuse bloom.

Margaret Dickson. I consider this the best white Hybrid Perpetual for planting in the garden. The color is white with pale flesh center; flowers of fine substance and magnificent form, on long stiff stems, and have the true magnolia fragrance. Excellent habit and foliage.

.50 each, 3 for \$1.30

Paul Neyron. Color deep shining rose, very large, often five inches across; an ideal garden rose, very vigorous, almost thornless and the flowers, though the largest of any rose are always of perfect form.

Ulrich Brunner. Extra large bold flowers full and globular, brilliant cherry red; magnificent healthy foliage and vigorous habit. A remarkable rose.

.40 3 for \$1.10.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

For constant summer blooming in the garden, combining the exquisite form of the Tea rose, and to a large degree the vigor and hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual, this class is destined to become the most valuable of all. The ease with which any one now may grow roses equal to those produced by the commercial florist is largely

responsible for the decreased winter sale of cut roses.

Roses should be cut early in the morning if cut later they soon wilt. Light roses keep longer than dark red.

Bessie Brown. Very large full blooms, enormous petals, creamy white, flushed with pink, very lovely.

Burbank. (Hybrid Bourbon) A very strong grower and a remarkably free bloomer; bright cherry rose with recurving petals.

Etoile de France. A new rose, flower rich velvety crimson, very fragrant; finely formed buds, free bloomer and keeps well when cut.

.50, 3 for \$1.30.

Gruss an Teplitz. As a bedding rose this is the finest and most useful ever introduced. The color is a vivid, dazzling fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant, remarkably free blooming and very hardy and vigorous.

Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pure ivory white, does not show pink, splendid perfectly formed buds and a superb flower; one of the best for cutting, blooms throughout the season, vigorous and healthy.

La France. Clear silvery rose, very large full flower; exquisitely fragrant; vigorous, hardy and free blooming.

Madame Caroline Testout. Sometimes called the Giant La France, a name which aptly describes this wonderful rose; color slightly deeper, tinted salmon.

Maman Cochet. No finer rose than this. low, blended deep rose; very large perfectly formed buds, unfolding very slow. Color deep rosy pink, touched with yellow into equally perfect blooms. The unit of comparison among Hybrid Teas; flowers fragrant. 50 cts., 3 for \$1.30

Baby Rambler. Not a Hybrid Tea, but a wonderfully free blooming rose for summer bedding or pot culture.



Aster Nova-Angliae (See Page 12)

Hardy Perennial Plants and Old Fashioned Garden Flowers

No class of flowering plants has increased in public favor the past few years so much as this. Among them are many which never have been, nor never will be out of fashion. Many flowers which were prized by our grandmothers have of later years been greatly improved, both in size of flowers and freedom of bloom, with new combinations of coloring, the result of patient work by specialists who have worked because of their love for the work more than for material gain. Many surprises are in store for those who have not followed the steps of re-creations as well as the more recent introductions of the floral world.

We need not be surprised at the gain in popularity of perennial plants when we consider that from the time snow is gone in the spring, and until severe freezing weather in autumn, we may have a constant display, of varied and pleasant changes, every week bringing something new. Tender bedding

plants do not afford one half the opportunity for artistic arrangement, and considering their annual cost to replace, the expense argument as well as the length of season is emphatically on the side of perennials.

Their culture is simple, any good garden soil well worked and pulverized, applying any convenient fertilizer, setting the plants early so the roots may become established before hot weather, necessary watering and good cultivation; this spells success and satisfaction. Most perennials during winter need a mulch of coarse manure, which renews fertility and prevents excessive dryness which in Colorado is the most frequent cause of winter-killing.

The roots which I supply are all strong, field grown plants, and are freshly dug from the open ground. They are hardy enough for early planting, and will give better results with much less loss than plants shipped a long distance.



Aconitum

Aconitum autumnale, Monkshood. Purplish blue flowers in September.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aconitum Fischeri. Pale blue, large and showy, Aug., Sept.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Acorus Calamus variegatus, Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage striped green and creamy white.

.30 each, \$2.50 per 10

Actaea eburnea. White Baneberry. White flowers and waxy white berries.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10

Aquilegia coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. The state flower; very large, blue and white, long slender spurs.

.20 each, \$1.25 per 10



Aquilegia coerulea

Aquilegia Canadensis. Beautiful red and yellow variety of the eastern states.

.20 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aquilegia hybrida. Very large, long-spurred flowers in a great variety of colors.

.20 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aster laevis. Pale blue, native.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aster Nova-Anglae. New England Aster. Large, bright violet purple, 4 ft.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Aster Nova-Angliae rosea. Same, but flowers rosy lilac.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Clematis Davidiana. This and the following are not vines, but are low growing bushy plants, and have ornamental foliage and showy blue or white flowers. This one, see cut, grows about two feet tall, bearing many clusters of pale blue fragrant

flowers; Aug., Sept.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10

Clematis Douglasii. A native species with fine silky foliage and deep purple flowers April, May.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10

Clematis Fremontii. A rare sort with undivided foliage from the plains of western Kansas.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Clematis integrifolia. Deep blue flowers three or four inches across, in great profusion, July and Aug.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Clematis recta. Two to three feet tall, pure white flowers.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Clematis stans. Like *Davidiana*, but has larger foliage and white flowers.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.



Clematis Davidiana (See Page 12)

Coreopsis palamta. Masses of golden yellow flowers, July and Aug., on neat plants a foot high, with finely divided foliage.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Coreopsis verticillata. A smaller, bushier plant; blooms earlier.

.15 each, \$1.25 per 10.

Delphinium formosum. Perennial Larkspur. Flowers deep indigo blue, larger than a silver dollar, in long spikes; very showy and fine for cutting. (See cut.)

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Dicentra spectabilis. Dieletra or Bleeding Heart. An old favorite; its long drooping racemes of heart shaped pink flowers are very attractive; will grow in shade.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Eulalia gracillima. An ornamental Japanese grass, making elegant clumps 3-4 feet tall, with plumes in autumn.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. Zebra grass. A

larger growing sort, the foliage cross barred with yellow; very striking.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

HARDY FERNS.

For planting in densely shaded places where flowering plants will not thrive, there is nothing more satisfactory than Hardy Ferns. The essential requirements for success with ferns are shade, plenty of moisture, and a soil rich in black humus or leaf mold. If these things are not lacking a most delightful effect can be produced by planting a variety, arranged in a graduated border along a north wall with the large kinds nearest the wall. In the following list the figures in parenthesis indicates the size in feet at maturity. The price except where noted is .20 each, \$1.50 per 10; in assortment my own selection, \$1.25 per 10, \$12.00 per 100. Kinds marked .25 each, are \$2.00 per 10.

Cystopteris fragilis.. (½)

Dryopteris cristata. (1)

Dryopteris Felix-mas. (2) Native.

Dryopteris Goldiana. (3) .25 each.

Dryopteris marginalis. (2)

Dryopteris spinulosus. (¾)

Onoclea sesibilis. (¼)

Csmunda Claytoniana. (2)

Osmunda cinnamomea (1¼)

Polystichum Braunii. (1) .25 each.

Polystichum achrosticoides. (1)

Woodsia scopulina. (¼)

Funkia lanceolata. Blue Plantain Lily. The Funkias are all the same price.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Funkia subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-like fragrant flowers and handsome foliage.

Funkia, Thos. Hogg. Flowers blue, leaves dark green, edged pure white.

Funkia undulata media picta. Foliage beautifully variegated green, white and yellow.

Geranium pratense album. Hardy White Geranium or Cranesbill. Flowers pure white, all summer. All Geraniums same price.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.



Delphinium



Coreopsis



Hardy Geranium

Geranium Richardsonii album. Native petals white, blooms all summer.

Geranium sanguineum. Flowers bright violet red, blooms all summer; beautiful autumn foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, masses of Golden yellow flowers, as showy as Golden Glow, and more desirable for cutting.
.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Helianthus Maximiliani, Perennial Sunflower, Six to 8 feet tall, large yellow flowers.
.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis flava. Lemon Lily. Flowers pure lemon yellow, lily-like, very fragrant in great profusion during July and Aug. *Hemerocallis* is a popular and important group of tuberous plants belonging to the lily family. Some have flowers more than six inches across, and all thrive under ordinary garden treatment.
.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis Florham. A new Hybrid sort



Heuchera sanguinea (Crimson Bells)

der open sprays of red flowers all summer. (see cut.)

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Inula glandulosa grandiflora. Very large orange yellow flowers, June to Aug; 1 foot tall. (see cut.)

.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

Inula helenium. Four to 5 feet, rather coarse, suitable for the shrubby.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

GERMAN IRIS, FLAG LILY.

No garden is complete without a collection of these beautiful spring flowering plants. Very easily grown, improving from year to year. (See cut). The following eight choice named varieties, .20 each, \$1.50 per 10 of two kinds. The collection, one plant of each for \$1.25, 3 plants each, \$3.50.

- Flaevescens,** pale yellow.
- Gracchus,** yellow, veined purple.
- Mad. Chereau,** white, edged blue.
- Plumeri,** deep coppery bronze.
- Rigolett,** golden yellow and maroon.
- Tinaea,** bluish lilac.
- Spectabilis,** light violet purple.
- Old purple,** dark purple.

JAPANESE IRIS.

These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful hardy flowers which can be grown in the garden in this climate. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue five or six weeks. The flowers frequently measure eight or ten inches across, and the variety and richness of their coloring and exquisite veining cannot adequately be described, nor shown in an engraving, (see cut). My collection was imported directly from Japan, and I have been growing and propagating them for a number of years, so that they are fully acclimated. These are all choice named varieties, no inferior or mixed sorts, and I offer them in collections, each carefully labeled



Inula glandulosa grandiflora

with golden yellow flowers of largest size.

.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

Hemerocallis fulva. Corn Lily. Flowers deep orange.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis fulva plena, variety with double flowers.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis Kwanso plena. The largest of all, growing 5 to 6 feet tall; large perfectly double flowers, deep orange shaded darker toward the center.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Hemerocallis Middendorffii. Very dwarf flowers deep golden yellow.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Lemon yellow, late.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Heuchera sanguinea. Crimson Bells. Slender

so you may add to your collection at another time without duplication. These Iris will thrive in almost any sunny position, but will do best in rich moist soil, or where moisture can be supplied freely during and preceding the blooming period. A collection of five kinds, one plant each, for \$1.00; a collection of 10 kinds including rarer varieties, one plant each for \$2.50; same, 3 plants each for \$6.00; a superb collection of 25 choicest varieties, one plant each, for \$6.00; same 3 plants each for \$15.00.

Iris pumila hybrida. Improved varieties of the dwarf early Iris in two distinct varieties; **Eburnea**, has white flowers shaded creamy yellow, and **Cyanea**, is rich royal purple; each same price.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Iris pseudacorus. Yellow Iris. A very handsome Iris or Flag, growing 2 to 3 feet tall, with large, pure golden yellow flowers; entirely distinct.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10

Iris graminea. Small species with bright purple flowers.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Iris Siberica. Violet flowers.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Iris Missouriensis. A native species with pale lavender flowers.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Liatris pycnostachia. Kansas Gay Feather



German Iris (See Page 14)

Spikes of rose purple flowers 5 feet tall.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Liatris punctata. A dwarf native only one foot tall.

.20 each, \$1.25 per 10

LILIES.

The early autumn months are considered best for planting Lilies, but good success can be depended upon with spring planting if done early, provided fresh bulbs, wintered in the ground, are used. Bulbs kept dry all winter are often worthless. The following are all freshly dug; price .25 each, except where noted; the ten varieties for \$2.00

See also Funkia, Hemerocallis, Iris Pardonanthus, Tritoma, etc.

Auratum. Gold Banded Lily.

Elegans fulgens, orange.

Elegans incomparabile, red.

Elegans Wallacei, salmon.

Pardalinum, Leopard Lily.

Speciosum, deep rose red.

Superbum, orange, spotted, (20 cts.)

Tigrinum, bright scarlet.

Tigrinum splendans, (20 cents.)

Tigrinum plena, Double Tiger Lily.

Oenothera Fraseri, Yellow Evening Primrose. One foot tall, blooms profusely all summer.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Pardonanthus sinensis, Blackberry Lily

Bright orange lily-like flowers, followed by seeds which resemble blackberries.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.



Japanese Iris (See Page 14)

Pentstemon barbatus. Scarlet Pentstemon.

Tall open sprays of bright scarlet flowers June to August, attractive to Humming Birds.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

PAEONIA.

Many pages might be written, setting forth facts, and opinions more weighty than mine, why this is, and ought to be, both by merit and by popular choice, "the king of flowers." They have been cultivated for ornament longer perhaps, than any other flower except the rose. Nearly 300 years ago a British "Herbal" was published containing pictures of Paeonias, including one with double flowers. The name is of an ancient Greek origin, from one Dr. Paeon, who by means of this plant cured wounds received by the heathen gods during the Trojan war.

Little was done to improve the plant till 50 years or more ago, when several skillful French hybridists and later on, many others gave enthusiastic attention to this flower, with results which are truly marvelous. Many choice varieties can be bought now at comparatively low prices; the new varieties, which of course include the highest achievements of the hybridizers skill, are more costly, but the first cost is insignificant, considering the many years a plant will continue to thrive and improve. It should be understood that while a Paeonia may bloom the first year, the flowers will not develop their perfect character till the second or third season; for this reason they should be planted where they need not be disturbed, and the preparation of the soil should be very thorough. Any soil that will produce good vegetables will grow good Paeonias, but you will be well repaid for thorough culture.

The best time to plant Paeonias is in the fall; new feeding roots will be formed before winter, giving great vigor to the new growth in the spring. Most of my own stock, including about 80 choice varieties, has been planted out and will make superb roots for transplanting next autumn. I have reserved a limited quantity of retarded roots of the following choice and distinct double varieties, as an introductory collection for this spring, and which will be entirely successful if planted early..

Price .30 each, \$2.50 per 10; the collection, one plant each for \$1.00; five plants each for \$5.00.

Achillea, pale pink.

Humei Carnea, deep rose.

Officinalis rubra, crimson.

Queen Victoria, pure white.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX.**Varieties and Hybrids of Phlox Decussata.**

Probably no other group of hardy flowers will afford such a glorious display in the garden for so long a season as this, which gives a profusion of bloom from June until

late autumn. The recent varieties show remarkable improvement in the rich and varied colors, greater refinement and vigor of constitution, and much larger flowers, many of which will measure larger than a silver dollar. No plants in our entire collection are more easily grown, and few will respond so quickly and liberally to good treatment. All are strong plants which will bloom this season. Price .20 each, \$1.50 per 10, except where noted.

Aquillon. Pink, large crimson eye.

Blanc Nain. Dwarf, pure white.

C. Commerell. Pink, suffused deep rose, rather dwarf, very large flower.

Consel H. Trost. Rich rose-crimson, bright purple eye, very effective.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Coquellcot. Fine pure scarlet, with deeper eye.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Cortez. Crimson carmine, lighter center shaded orange red.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Eclairer. Rose purple with lighter halo, large flower.

Etna. Salmon scarlet, crimson eye.

Hermine. Pure white, early and very dwarf, never exceeding 10 inches in height.

.35 each, \$3.00 per 10.

F. G. Von Lassburg. The largest flowered and purest white Phlox in cultivation.

.35 each, \$3.00 per 10.

Le Mahdi. Deep violet purple with darker eye.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Papillon. Rose pink, lighter halo large flower.

Pantheon. Rose pink, lighter halo, large flower.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret red eye.

VonHochberg. The ideal crimson Phlox; the richest of its color.

.35 each, \$3.00 per 10.

EARLY PHLOX.

Phlox glaberrima. Reddish violet, May and June.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Phlox, Indian Chief. May to September, purple.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Phlox, Miss Lingard. May to Oct., pure white with faint violet eye, a remarkably fine sort.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Phlox divaricata. Native of Wisconsin, flowers delicate lilac, April.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Phlox ovata. Dwarf, early, flowers large bright rose pink.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Phlox pilosa. Flowers rose, pink or lavender, with deeper eye; April.

Phlox subulata. Moss Pink. Pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, literally hidden under masses of bloom in March and April. Fine for rockery or borders, or for carpeting graves. Any of the following varieties,

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10; strong clumps.

Atropurpurea, purplish rose.

Lilacina, light lilac.

Rosea, bright rose.

The Bride, white with pink eye.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright pink tubular flowers in long spikes; forms handsome bushy clumps.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Physostegia Virginica alba. A pure white variety; blooms nearly all summer.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Platycodon grandiflora. Chinese Bell-flower. Deep blue, broad bell shaped flowers of large size, in continual succession all summer.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Platycodon grandiflora alba. Flowers white

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Potentilla hybrida. Charming plants, easily grown, with brilliant double, rose-like flowers in great profusion, from June to August. The following choice varieties,

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Hamlet, dark rich crimson.

Perfecta, vermilion, yellow center.

Vulcan, glistening red.



Hybrid Potentilla

Salvia azurea grandiflora. A native of Colorado and western Kansas, growing three feet tall, producing large sprays of pale blue flowers in August and Sept.

.20 each \$1.50 per 10.

Salvia Pitcheri. Seems to be identical, ex-

cept that the flowers are deep indigo blue, beginning to bloom about two weeks later, continuing till severe freezing weather.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Sidalcea candida. Indian Mallow. A handsome native with white flowers; suitable for wet soil.

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Spiraea filipendula

Sidalcea oregana. Long spikes of rose violet flowers, May and June.

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Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Long feathery panicles of white flowers in June and July; 3 to 5 feet tall.

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Spiraea filipendula, Dropwort. (See cut). Numerous corymbs of white flowers, on stems two feet tall, pretty fern-like foliage.

.25 each, \$2.00 per 10.

Spiraea Gigantea. Forms a bold clump 5 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and immense heads of small white flowers; July to Sept.

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Spiraea lobata. Meadow Sweet. Large feathery plumes of carmine rose flowers.

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Spiraea palmata elegans. A variety with white petals and pink stamens.

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Spiraea Ulmaria plena. An elegant variety with double white flowers.

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Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender. Immense open panicles of small blue flowers which keep for months. (See cut)

.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.

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Flame flower, or Torch Lily.

The new early, everblooming varieties have made the Tritomas rank among the finest of bedding plants. They are more brilliant than Cannas or Gladiolus, and bloom constantly from last of May till November. They seem entirely hardy in Colorado, but in any case a mulch of manure will be sufficient protection. The variety *Pfitzeri* is the most popular of the everblooming sorts, and when planted in bold masses it will produce the most gorgeous effect of any flower that can be grown in this climate, and will bloom freely the first season. I offer the following choice varieties of Tritoma.

Chrysantha, canary yellow; .75 each.

Obelisque, saffron yellow, shaded orange.

.50 each, \$3.50 per 10.

Pfitzeri, bright fiery scarlet.

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Quarterniana, orange red, shading to yellow.

.75 each.



Tritoma Pfitzeri



Statice latifolia

Saundersii, coral red, changing to yellow.
.50 each.

Viola cognata, Blue Violet. Native.

.20 each, \$1.50 per 10.

Viola Canadensis Rydbergii, A native white Violet blooming all summer, and will grow in dense shade.

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\$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Yucca glauca. Commonly known as Soapweed. A very hardy native Yucca, which will thrive almost anywhere, and especially in places too barren and bleak for other plants; (See front cover illustration.)

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