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Our Motto:-Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality.

## 1914 FALL PRICE LIST OF PEONIES AND IMPORT PRICES OF DUTCH BULBS



Peony Festiva Maxima.


NFLOWERS exceed the Peonies in popularity; and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich, deep loam. They demand much moisture at blooming time, and if grown in partial shade the blooms will, therefore, last longer and be equally fine in other respects.

No hardy perennial is of more permanent value than the Peony. The first cost is the only cost, and they continue to increase in size and value for many years. The foliage is rich and of beautiful deep green color, which renders the plant very ornamental even when out of flower, and no other flowers are so well adapted for interior decoration and none make more massive color effect when planted in a border or in a bed on the lawn. Their popularity has increased during the past few years since the new improved varieties have been disseminated. Peonies range in color from cream and pure white through the various shades of pink and red to the deepest purple and maroon, in all possible combinations of tint and form.

## Seven Good Reasons for the Popularity of the Peony

As given by Prof. J. Eliot Coit in the Cornell Peony Bulletin:

1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise :glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.
2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.
3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever apples can be grown, passing through the most severe winter without injury, and being very easily protected where not hardy.
4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms, and of all shades of color from white to purple, even pale yellow.
5. Many of the varieties are deliciously fragrant.
6. They are practically free from disease and insects. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.
7. They are equally successful as a cut flower and for artistic landscape effects.

He also adds: "There is the greatest variation in color, form, and fragrance. Any color may be obtained, from pure white to dark purple and pale yellow. Any form may be had from the ephemeral single, with five or six petals and a mass of golden stamens in the center, up through all the stages of doubling to the massive double with all stamens and carpels replaced by petals.

We would add that in some localities the rose bug is troublesome, especially on the lighter colored varieties. We have found the most satisfactory way of handling this "bug" is to plant its favorite flower near Peonies and Roses. It will leave either one for the flowers of Astilbe, which bloom at the same time.

Our general catalogue was sent in Spring to all our customers. It contains a complete list of Rosedale stock. Copy will be sent free to all new customers. The book is so valuable that we are quite sure all our old customers have kept their copy.

## SuitablePlaces for Peonies

Since peonies are very decorative in all situations not only because of the spiendor of their blooms but also from their attractive follage, they are not out of place in aimost any location. Care should be taken, however, not to plant them too near the spreading roots of trees and shrubs which would rob them of nourishment and moisture but partial shade from trees at a distance is beneficial. Peonies make a very attractive border along a path or driveway, especially if planted alternately with phlox so that the season of bloom may be continued most of the summer. They are also very effective in large beds, either alone or interspersed with Japanese Lilies which bloom in August. If desired for abundance of cut flowers only, they may be planted in the vegetable garden.


Livingstone

## Types of Peonies

Single. Those with a single row of wide guards, and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.
Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.
Japanese. These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatiy enlarged into narrow, thick, petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without poilen.
Anemone. A step farther in the process of doubling. with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.
Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown,
with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are of one color and the collar another, or lighter shade.
Bomb. The next step in which all the center petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.
Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.


Astilbe-A Good Collecting Agency for Rose Bugs.

## [From NEW YORK.]

I wish you would send me a list of your peonies, more of colors and shapes, than anything else. I am going to place this order with you because you have always handied every proposition I sent rou absolutely on the square and it has been a pleasure.

## [From LENOX, MASS.]

A man for whom we selected 100 Peony Roots writes:

Your peonies have been most satisfactory and the varieties very well chosen.
[From NEW YORK.]
Peonies are beautiful. Began to loom June 12th. Very delicate shade of pink. Wish I had a lot more.
[From MASSACHUSETTS.]
Some years ago before I was married, I got from you some peonies and some lilies which all turned out well and I would like your catalogue for fall planting.


Peony Root

## Culture of the Peony

The Peony is of exceedingly easy culture, perfectly hardy and not very particular about the nature of the soil; but it is particular about having good fertility.

SOIL. To perfect so many large blooms as a good clump of Peonies will set, the soil should be well prepared so that plenty of nourishment as well as moisture may be had at blooming time. Although any good fertilizer, if well incorporated with the soil, will do, none is better than well rotted cow manure. which should be used in liberal quantities, but placed far enough below the roots so that the rootlets will not be aftected by it until they have well started to grow. If the subsoil is of a good loamy texture, the excavation of two feet with a layer of six inches of well rotted cow manure at the bottom, well spaded in, will be sufficient. If, however, the subsoil is of the nature of light sand or hardpan, it should be removed entirely and alternate layers of old sods and manure put in its place. Heavy clay should be lightened by the aid of sand, leaf mold and manure, mixing it thoroughly by overturning it several times.

PLANTING. The time to plant Peonies is September and October, although they may be safely planted whenever the ground is open until April 1st. Do not plant before September 15th lest the roots should not be well ripened; and do not leave the matter until spring, for they are sure to make considerable growth before the ground is workable. Like other plants, the roots should be planted at the proper depth and the earth very tlghtly packed among and over them. Be sure to set the eyes about three inches below the surface. Plants should be set at least three feet apart so that they will have ample room for development.

After the ground is frozen to a depth of two or three inches it is well to cover the plants the first season with a light dressing of manure to keep them from heaving by the frost. They do not need to have protection from the cold and will not need it after the first winter as the roots will have fast hold of the ground and will endure the most severe climate. If covered too deeply or planted too deeply they are apt to send up blind buds.

CULTIVATION. In early spring as soon as the ground has dried out sufficiently, the soil about the plants should be dug over to work in the manure
and pulverize the soil. Shallow cultivation should be continued at intervals all summer to maintain the dust mulch.

A good way to utilize the ground the first season or two is to plant a row of Phlox between the rows of Peonies. Should there be an extreme drought in April or May, a thorough drenching of the beds once or twice a week would well repay in extra bloom. As Phloxes are fond of the same treatment these plants thrive well together, the latter giving a succession of bloom for two months after the Peonies are over.

If large, individual blooms are desired, the lateral buds should be removed early, thus throwing all the strength into the one central bud; and, if exhibition blooms are wanted, several of the stems may be pinched off when they first emerge from the ground leaving two or three of the stronger ones which will take the entire strength of the plant. An application of liquid manure to the roots once a week soon after the buds have formed, will also increase the size and color of the flower.

AS A CUT FLOWER the Peony is unexcelled. Cut when the first outer petal rolls back and place in a cool room, always giving the flower stems a fresh a cool room, always giving the fower stems a fresh cut every day, and also fresh water. The moment bucket of water. Developed in this way, most varieties will last a week. To retard them several days, place them in a room that is cool and dark. In this way they may be kept beyond their period of bloom and will open larger and of better color than those left on tne plant.

## [From INDIANA.]

I received the order for peonies promptly on October 8th. The stock is verr fine, as you had October sth. The stock is very fine, as you had of roots from another grower who made great claims of roots from another grower who made great claims
for the superiority of what he sent out. Those that for the superiority of what he sent out. Those that
I received from rou, I think, ran a little more regular than what i received from the other grower. In each case the stock was excellent.

I thank you for your promptness in this matter and also for the extra clump of Ville de Nancy.

## List of Peonies

## According to Color

To enable purchasers to quickly find from the alphabetical list, the colors desired, we have arranged the following lists including some of the principal varieties of the early, medium and late of each color.

## WHITE.

Albatre.
Avalanche.
Baroness Schroeder.
Boule de Neige.
Couronne d'Or
Festiva
Festiva Maxima.
La Fiancee, Single.
La Rosiere.
Marie.
Marie Lemoine.
Mme. Calot.
Mme. Crousse.
Mme. de Verneville.
Mons. Dupont.
No. 1,000 , Single.

## YELLOW.

Alba Sulphurea.
Charles Gosselin
Duchess de Nemours.
Duke of Wellington.
Grandiflora Nivea Plena.
Lady Curzon.
Philomele.
Princess Beatrice.
Solfaterre


La Fiancee. (See page 13.)

## BLUSH OR FLESH

 COLOR.Albert Crousse.
Alfred de Musset.
Aurore.
Carnea Elegans (Calot).
Delicatissima.
Dorchester.
Dr. Bretonneau
(Verdier).
Eugenie Verdier.
Germaine Bigot.
Grandiflora.
James Kelway.
La Clairette
Latipetala.
La Tulipe
L'Etincelante. Single.
Marguerite Gerard.
Mlle. Leonie Calot.
Mlle. Marie Calot.
Mile. Rousseāu.
Mme. Coste.
Mme. Calot.
Mme. de Galhau.
Mme. de Vatry.
Marie Jacquin.
Marie Deroux.

Octavie Demay.
Rose d'Amour.
Triomphe de $1 \cdot E x p o s i t i o n$ de Lille.

## MEDIUM PINK.

Bernard de Palissy.
Eugene Verdier.
Gloire de Charles
Gombault.
Golden Harvest.
Jeanne d'Arc.
La Coquette.
Lamartine.
Lamartine.
Mlle. Renee Dessert.
Mme. Barillet Des-
champs.
Mme. d'Hour:
Mme. Ducel.
Mme. Emile Galle.
Mme. Lemonnier
Ime. Jules Elie.
Mme. Murssart.
Milton Hill.
Modele de Perfection.
Mons. Jules Elie.
Souv. de Universelle.

Umbellata Rosea.
Venus.

## DEEPER PINKS.

Alexander Dumas Artemise.
Mons. Bastien LePage
Claire du Bois.
Fragrans.
Edulis Superba.
General Bertrand.
Insignis.
Louise Renault.
Modeste (Guerin)
Mme. Chaumy.
Mme. Forel.
Mme. Geissler
Marechal MacMahon.
Marechal Moucharlat Aine
Officinalis rosea su-
Officinali
perba.
Petite Renee.

## RED.

Auguste Villaume
Augustin d'Hour.
Berlioz.

Directeur Aubrey.
Felix Crousse.
Gloire de Chenonceaux.
Henry Demar.
Marechal Vaillant.
Mme. Lebon.
Mikado, Single.
Mikado, Krelage.
Mons. Krelage.
Rubra superba. du Dr. Bretonneau
Ville de Nancr.
DEEP RED.
Adolphe Rousseau.
De Candolle.
De Jussieu.
Delache.
Edouard Andre.
Louis Van Houtte. (Calot)
Louis Van Houtte,
(Delache)
Meissonier.
Mme. Bucquet.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac.
Purpurea Superba.
Prince de Talindrke
Rubra Triumphans.

## A SAMPLE OF MANY LETTERS RECEIVED

Not wishing to open the flood gates for all sorts of circulars we withhold names of our customers.
[From NEW YORK.]
Will you kindly send me your new peony book for 1913? I bought of you last fall and you gave excellent satisfaction.

## [From CANADA.]

The Peony roots arrived $O$. K. todar in perfect condition and I must say that they are larger and healthier and have more eyes than any I have bought elsewhere.
[From MONTANA.]
Roots arrired this A. M. all O. K. Many thanks for the extras sou sent.
[From CANADA.]
Will you please send me a copy of rour complete catalogue? A friend, whose peonies were not a success wishes me to get some for this fall's planting. and was impressed with the result of those you sent me.

## Prices

For the high quality of plants we offer our prices are very reasonable. While we do not laud certain varieties to the skies and charge a double price for them, yet our prices for some varieties will, perhaps, be found to vary from those of some other growers. Price as a rule is regulated by the supply and demand; but, in the case of Peonies, the price is often regulated as wrice is of the quantity of the stock one may have of certain varieties. Another reason that makes prices vary is that one variety may increase two or three times as rapidly as another, being a stronger grower. Thus, the fact that a Peony is sold cheap may ne a high recommendation for it; e. g. Couronne d'Or, a favorite white variety, strong grower and free bloomer, (therefore greatly in de(therefore greatly in demand), has decreased in price although of recent introduction, because of its rapid increase, while

Livingstone and Festiva
Maxima, slower multipliers, have kept up in price. We have made our prices in accordance with our motto: "Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality". Every year about one-third of our roots are made into divisions of 3 to 5 eyes, replanted and sold the following years for 1,2 and 3


Alba Sulphurea.
year plants respectively. Practically every one of our plants bloom in the nursery the first year, some having as many as three or four blooms. Such stock, of course, gives satisfaction and brings us new orders from our customers and their friends.

## DISCOUNTS ON PEONIES

On orders amounting to $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10,10$ per cent.
On orders amounting to $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25,15$ per cent.
On orders amounting to $\$ 25$ and up, 20 per cent.
On orders of not less than three plants of a kind and amounting to $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$, we will make a discount of 20 per cent and on orders of $\$ 50$ and up, 25 per cent.

No charge for boxing and packing.

Discounts do not apply to Peony Collections offered on page 7 .

It will be to your interest to order at once to secure the plants you wish. Some of the varieties will be sold out before planting time, as we are mailing our catalogue early this year. Visit our fields about the middle of June and you will not only be convinced of the superiority of our stock, but also have the opportunity of selecting the special shades which cannot be fully described.

## LOCATION

Our nurseries are located on the Saw Mill River (State) Road, half way between East View and Hawthorne. Stations on the Putnam and Harlem Divi-
sions respectively of the N. Y. Central Railroad. Carriages meet all trains at Hawthorne.

## Peonies True to Name

Having a large stock from which I send out only plants of my own growing, I can warrant the authenticity of the varieties. I have been most careful in purchasing stock from thoroughly reliable sources.

I have been taking the utmost care from year to year to keep them pure.

All synonyms,
All the inferior varieties
All the varieties of doubtful authenticity are rigorously excluded.

The new varieties of peonies are so attractive that I have delighted to spend much of the time among them in June during the eleven years I have been making them my leading fall specialty. I pride myself in the fact that I have a great majority of the finest varieties in cultivation for many of which I have been awarded first prizes by the American Peony Society at their annual exhibitions.

## [From INDIANA.]

I bought peonies from three sources, and I am frank to say your root divisions were very fine and of liberal size. There was nothing superior to them and the packing was just what I wanted.

## [From NEW YORK.]

Will you be good enough to send Mr.
your latest catalogue of peonies? wish you could see my peonies this year. They are certainly wonderful.

## [From NEW YORK.]

I bought of seven or eignt prominent peony growers in America and Europe last fall and your roots were among the best I received.

## [From NEW YORK.]

It is always perfectly right to use anything that I may write you. When I run across a fellow who is as honest in the quality of nis stock as you have always been, it is a pleasure not only to say good things to his face but to tell them over and over again to my friends.

## Special Offer on Varieties for Landscape Work


#### Abstract

For some years most Peony growers have been adding to and rejecting more or less from their list, some carrying a large number of varieties, others satisfied with a limited number of varieties. We have no desire to carry a larger list than herein offered. In fact, this year, wishing materially to reduce the number, we have placed in the following list varieties generally considered good, but for one reason or another, not quite up to our ideal. Let it not be thought that because we are rejecting these varieties they are not worthy of planting, for some of the varieties are priced elsewhere at $\$ 1.00$ each, and the others are priced at 50 cents each by one of the largest and most reliable growers. It is because our ideal is high that we shall reject these varieties and therefore offer them to you in quantity at especially low rates. While some of them are desirable for the garden, we put them all into one class useful for landscape work, and offer them one year size at $\$ 3.00$ per dozen, $\$ 20.00$ per hundred. The hundred rate will be allowed for fifty or more plants provided not less than three of a kind are ordered. No discounts will be allowed on this special offer.

Ambroise Verschaeffelt. August Lemonier. Beranger. Carnea Elegans (Guerin). Charlemagne. Charles Binder. Charles Verdier. Daniel d'Albert.

Fragrans. Floral Treasure De Jussieu Gloire de Boskoop. Grandiflora Carnea Plena. Humei. Humei (Carnea). Insignis.

Latipetala. Louis Van Houtte (Calot) Mme. Victor Verdier. Nobilissima. Papilionacea. Triomphe du Nord. Sulphurea. Violacea. Viscountess Belleval.


## Peony Collections

## One Year Plants.

For those who have not the time or are not sufficiently familiar with the different peonies to make a selection we offer the special sets named below. Lhese have been selected with great care to cover the widest range of colors and long season of bloom.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

D............................................ . 75

The 25 for. ........................................... . . $\$ 15.00$
COLLECTION NO. 2.

| Adolphe Rousseau | \$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Alba sulphurea | 5 |
| Avalanche | 2.00 |
| Carnea elegans | 1.25 |
| Couronne d'Or | 60 |
| Dorchester | 1.00 |
| Felix Crousse | 60 |
| La Tulipe | \% |
| Modeste | . 60 |
| Mme. de Galha | 1.00 |
| Mons. Jules Elie | 1.00 |
| Prince de Talindy | . 75 |
|  | \$11.80 |
| The 12 for. | . 0 |
| COLLECTION NO. |  |
| Albert Crousse | \$ 1.25 |
| Baroness Schroeder | 2.50 |
| Claire du Bois. | 1.50 |
| Grandiflora Nivea Ple | 1.25 |
| Germaine Bigot . | 2.50 |
| Gloire de Chas. Gomb | 1.50 |
| James Kelway | 2.00 |
| La Fiancee, Sing | 2.00 |
| Mme. Emile Lemo | 3.00 |
| Marguerite Gerard | 1.50 |
| Mikado, Single | 2.50 |
| Mons. Martin Cahuzac | 4.00 |
|  | \$25.50 |
| The 12 for... | . $\mathbf{2 2} .00$ |


Bernard Palissy ....................... $\quad .50$
Delache .................................. . 50
Duchesse de Nemours................. . 50
Bertrand .............................. 60
Henry Demay $\because . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

Marie Lemoine $\because . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
Philomele ................................ . 50
$\frac{86.85}{\$ 65}$
The 12 for.

## COLLECTION NO. 3.

## COLLECTION NO. 4.

Mons. Boucharlat Aine.

## Descriptions and Price List of Peonies


#### Abstract

The varieties we offer are arranged in two classes, double and single, in each of which the names are arranged alphabetically, and where known, the name and date of the introducer immediately follows in parentheses. As color comes first in the choice of Peonies, we have placed the color on the line same as the name. Size and type naturally appeal next, and so follow the color. Having found these satisfactory in any variety described, one naturally next looks for the character and habit of the plant. To further aid purchasers we have made an alphabetical list of colors. See page 5. In addition, we shall be pleased to give by letter further information to intending purchasers. See discounts, page 6. No charge for boxing and packing.


## Double Peonies

| Adolphe Rousseau. (Dessert and Mechin, 1890). Purplish Garnet; one of the darkest. Very large; semi-double; very tall. Early. .......................... | 1 year $\$ 150$ | 2 year $\$ 200$ | 3 year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albatre. (Crousse, 1885). Milk white center, petals tinged lilac. Large, compact, rose-type bloom; strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason. | 150 |  |  |
| Alba Sulphurea. (Calot, 1860). Guard petals pure white, sulphur-yellow center. Center compactly built; large, bomb-shaped flower; very full; strong, erect grower | 75 | 125 | 200 |
| Albert Crousse. (Crousse, 1893). Very fresh salmon pink, delicate color. Large, compact, bomb shape; fragrant, erect; medium height. Late................. | 1.25 | 1.75 |  |
| Alexander Dumas. (Guerin, 1862). Rose, interspersed with salmon chamois. Large, crown shape; pleasant fragrance; medjum height. Early midseason.. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Alfred de Musset. (Crousse, 188亏̆). Milk white, blush center, crimson flecks, Large, compact; medium height. Late................................................. | 75 | 1.25 | 2.00 |
| Ambroise Verschaeffelt. (Parmentier, 1850). Purplish red. Medium size, globular; medium height. Late................................................................. | 35 | 50 | 75 |
| Artemise. (Calot, 1861). Violet-rose crown, pale pink collar. Large, crown shape; fragrant; strong, upright growth. Midseason.......... ............................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Asa Gray. (Crousse, 1886). Pale lilac sprinkled with dots of deeper lilac. Large, rose shape; very fragrant; good height and habit. Midseason. .............. | 125 |  |  |
| Auguste Lemonier. (Calot, 1865). Uniform reddish-violet. Small to medium; flat, anemone shape; fragrant; medium height; erect. Midseason. | 25 | 35 | 50 |
| Auguste Villaume. (Crousse, 1895). Dark violet rose. Extra large, compact; globular; tall, strong growth. Very late............................................. | 150 | 250 |  |
| Augustin d'Hour. (Calot, 1867). Dark, brilliant solferino red, silvery reflex. Medium to large, bomb shape; showy bloom; medium height. Midseason. (Similar in color to Felix Crousse.).................. .................................. | 75 | 125 | 200 |
| Aurore. (Dessert, 1904). Pale lilac white, lighter collar, slightly flecked with crimson. Large, flat, loose; medium height; compact bush. Late........... | 150 |  |  |
| Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886). Creamy white, slightly flecked with carmine. Large, compact crown type; fragrant; strong growth. Midseason. ..................... | 200 | 250 |  |
| Baroness Schroeder. (Kerway). Flesh white, fading to milk white. Large, globular, rose type; very fragrant; strong, free bloomer. Midseason.......... | 250 | 350 |  |
| Beranger. (Dessert, 1895). Clear violet rose. Large, compact, flat, rose type; fragrant; tall, erect, compact growth. Very late | 35 | 50 |  |
| Berlioz. (Crousse, 1886). Bright currant red. Large, compact, globular, strong growth; medium height. Late midseason............. ............................ | 100 | 150 |  |
| Bernard Palissy. (Crousse, 1875). Delicate flesh pink. Large, compact, glooular shape; very fragrant. Late midseason. $\qquad$ | 50 | 75 |  |
| Boule de Neige. (Calot, 1862). Milk white flecked with crimson. Very large, regular and compact; tall, erect growth. Very early midseason. (Similar to but earlier than Mons. Dupont)................................ | 60 | 100 |  |
| Carnea Elegans. (Calot, 1860). Lilac white with amber-white center, flecked with crimson. Large, trat, compact, rose type; fragrant, medium height. Midseason. | 125 | 200 |  |
| Carnea Elegans. (Guerin, 1850). Lilac white guards with amber-white collar. Medium size, bomb type. Rather dwarf weak grower. Early. ............... | 35 | 50 | 75 |
| Charlemagne. (Crousse, 1880). Lilac white with slight blush center. Large, globular, very compact; fragrant; exquisite when perfectly developed but does not open well some seasons. Strong growth. Late. ......................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |


| Charles Gosselin. Guards flesh pink, center yellow, sometimes salmon. One of the best yellow sorts. | 1 sear 150 | 2 rear 200 | 3 year 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charles Verdier. (Verdier). Lilac carmine, slate color pink reflex. Large, flat, rose shape; fragrant; very free growth. Late........... ........................ | 35 | 50 | 75 |
| Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886). Even, clear, deep violet rose, tipped white. Very large, globular rose type; tall, erect, strong growth. Late............... | 150 | 200 |  |
| Couronne d'Or. (Calot, 1873). White with sellow tints arising from a few stamens showing amidst the petals. Center petals tipped with carmine. Large, rather full fower of superb form. Strong grower and very free bloomer. Good keeper when cut. Late.. | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Daniel d'Albert. Deep rose, shaded purple. Large, globular | 35 | 50 | 75 |
| De Candolle. (Crousse, 1880). Uniform bright lilac purple. Very large, full, rose type; without fragrance; medium height; strong, erect growth. Late midseason | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Delacnei. (Delachei, 1856). Violet crimson. Medium size: fairly compact, rose type; strong, erect, vigorous growth. Midseason to late......................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| De Jussieu. (Guerin, 1850). Rosy magenta, showy red. Medium to large; extra good for this type of bloom. Semi-double, three or four rows of guards surrounding small, yellow stamens. Odor pleasant. Tall, upright grower and free bloomer. | 25 | 35 | 50 |
| Delicatissima. Very pale lilac rose. Large, rose type; very strong, vigorous growth; medium height. Midseason................ ............................. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Directeur Aubrey. (Crousse, 1879). Clear amaranth. Medium to large; full, globular; medium height. Late midseason........ .............................. | 75 | 125 |  |
| Docteur Bretonneau. (Guerin, 1850). Pale lllac and milk white. Large, compact, rose type; fragrant; tall, strong stem. Midseason. ....................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Docteur Bretonneau. (Verdier, 1854). (Synonym Lady Bramwell). Pale lilac rose with some crimson flecks. Medium to large, 90 mb shape; pleasing fragrance. Early midseason. | 35 | 50 |  |
| Dorchester. (Richardson, 1870). Pale pink. Large compact, rose type; fragrant; medium height; strong, thick stems. Late mldseason. ......................... | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Duc de Wellington. (Calot, 1859). Pure white, sulphur center. Large, bomb shape; very fragrant; tall, erect growth. Midseason. ......................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Duchess de Nemours. (Calot, 1856). Guard petals white, center lemon sellow, cup-shaped; at first it develops into a large bloom, gradually fading to white; fragrant, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra good commercial variety. Follows two or three days later than Festiva Maxima. | 50 | 75 |  |
| Edouard Andre. (Mechin, 1874). Deep crimson red shaded black with metallic reflex; visible stamens golden sellow, magnificent coloring; very shows; globular bloom. Early midseason.. | 75 |  |  |
| Edulis superba. (Lemon, 1824). Dark pink, even color, large, loose, flat crown when fully open. Very fragrant, upright growth, early bloomer. One of the best commercial peonies. There is much confusion over this rariets, being sold under twenty or more different names. | 35 | 60 |  |
| Eugene Verdier. (Valot, 1864). Very light pink with lilac-white collar. Large, rose type; extra strong-growing plant; erect, rather dwarf. Late. Be sure sou get the real thing, it is one of the best.. | 150 |  |  |
| Eugenie Verdier. (Calot, 1864). (Also called Pottsi Alba). Pale pink, center deeper, flecked crimson. Large, flat, rose type, rather loose; fragrant; tall, free. Midseason. $\qquad$ | 100 | 150 |  |
| Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881). Very brilliant red. Medium to large, globular, typical bomb shape; fragrant; strong growth; stems rather weak. Midseason. | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Festiva. (Donkalaer, 1838). Pure paper white with crimson markings in center. Large, full; very fragrant; dwarf. Late. | 50 | 100 | 150 |
| Festiva Maxima. (Miellez, 1851). Paper white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full, rose type; very tall, strong growth. Early............... | 50 | 75 | 125 |
| Fragrans. (Sir John Banks, 1805). Medium dark pink, all of one color; very full and sweet; tall, strong, vigorous grower; very late; extensively grown for cut flowers. | 35 | 50 | 65 |
| Fulgida. (Parmentier, 1850). Amaranth red, silver tipped. Medium slze; loose, seml-double; tall, strong, erect growth. Late Midseason. ..................... | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| General Bertrand. (Guerin, 1845). Dark pink, silvery center. Large, compact, globular, wlth broad collar; fragrance XX; tall, strong, upright growth. Early | 50 | 75 | 100 |

Germaine Bigot. (Dessert, 1902). Pale lilac rose, center flecked crimson. Very large, flat, crown shape; strong and erect growth; free bloomer. Midseason.

Gloire de Boskoop. Pure white. Tall, strong grower; choice variety.
Gloire de Charles Gombault. Outer petals fleshy pink, collar clear salmon flesh color shaded with apricot; center petals flesh pink striped with carmine. Very showy, on tall stems. Late midseason.

| 1 year | 2 year | 3 year |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 250 | 350 | $\ldots \ldots$ |  |
|  | 50 | 75 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 150 | 200 | 250 |

Gloire de Chenonceaux. (1880). Solferino red, silver tipped with age. Medium to large, globular rose type; fragrant. Upright grower. Late midseason.....
Golden Harvest. (Rosenfield, 1900). Pale pink to peach blossom pink, white crown. Rather dwarf type but vigorous and free bloomer in clusters. Midseason.
Grandiflora. (Richardson, 1883). Beautiful flesh pink, with lighter shades at the center. One of the very largest pinks known, and one of the latest pinks to bloom. Vigorous.

00
Grandifiora Carnea Plena. (Lemon, 1824). Lilac white. Medium to large, loose, crown type; fragrant. One of the very earliest

3 35
50
$125 \quad 175$ Very large, globular, rose type; fragrant; strong growth Early............ Henry Demay. (Calot, 1866). Aniline red with silver reflex. Medium size; globular, bomb type; fragrant; strong, vigorous. Midseason
Humei. (1810). Cherry pink. Medium size, compact, globular, rose type; medium height; shy bloomer. Very late.
Humei Carnea. (Guerin, 1856). Bright light pink. Medium to large, rose type; pleasing fragrance; strong grower. Late.
Insignis. (Guerin, 1850). Deep carmine-rose collar, light peach blossom center. Pleasing fragrance; tall, strong, vigorous. Midseason.

50
Jeanne d'Arc (Calot, 1858). Pale lilac rose, cream white center, pink crown. Medium to large, crown shape; fragrant; very free bloomer in clusters. Early. (Similar to Golden Harvest).

60
James Relway. (Kelway). Rosy white changing to milk white. Very large, loose, rose type; fragrant; tall, strong grower. Early midseason.

200
La Coquette. (Guerin, 1861). Light pink crown and collar, center very white with carmine flecks. Large, globular, high crown; fragrant. Midseason.....
Lady Curzon. White guard with cream center. Award of merit at Royal Horticultural Society.

50
75
$100 \quad 150$
Lamartine. (Calot, 1860. Also called Gigantea). Pale hlac rose, darker center. Very large, loose, irregular, rose shape; very fragrant. Early.
La Rosiere. (Crousse, 1088). Pure white, shading to cream in center, due to presence of yellow stamens. Large, flat semi-double; medium height. Name is well chosen, for it is more like a rose than any otner Peony. Midseason.....
Latipetala. Outside petals flesh color, center ones sulphur white. Large; fine....
La Tulipe. (Calot, 1872). (Syn. Multicolor Calot, '73). Lilac white, outer petals striped with crimson. Large, flat, rose type; fragrant; very tall, strong growth. Late midseason.

100
150
L'Indispensible. Delicate shell pink. Exceedingly beautiful flower when conditions of soil and weather are favorable to its full development, but its extremely hard bud is so long in opening that it is pretty sure to get water-logged by a shower before it develops. Sold by some as Eugene Verdier at an enormous price.

50

Mme. Barillet Deschamps. (Calot, 1868). Clear violet rose, fading to a delicate silvery pink. Large, flat, imbricated rose type; medium height. Midseason.

| e. Bollet. (Calot, 1867). Pale lilac pink, silvery reflex. Large, very rose type; upright; medium height. Late midseason ................. | r | 2 year | 3 year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| e. Bucquet. (Dessert, 1860). Uniform, very dark crimson loose rose type; fragrant; strong, upright growth. Midsea | 100 | 150 |  |
| Mme. Calot. Flesh white, tinged pale hydrangea pink, center shaded slightly darker with a sulphur tint; very large, full, globular bloom; fragrant, early and abundant bloomer........................................... | 60 | 85 |  |
| Mme. Camille Bancel. (Crousse, 1897). Uniform deep pink with silver shades. Large, globular, perfect rose type; fragrant; medium height. Late........... | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Mme. Chaumy. (Calot, 1864). Pale lilac rose, center slightly darker. Medium size; very compact, rose type; very free; med.um height. Midseason........ | 50 | 75 |  |
| Mme. Coste. (Calot, 1873). Pale hydrangea pink, creamy white collar, flecked with crimson. Medium size; crown shape; medium neight. Early. ......... | 50 | 75 |  |
| Mme. Crousse. (Calot, 1866). Pure white with faint crimson markings. Large, globular, crown type; fragrant; medium height. Midseason. | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Mme. de Galhau. (Crousse, 1883). Pale lilac rose with a rose-white collar. Very large, compact, rose shape; very fragrant; strong growth. Late........ | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Mme. d'Hour. (Calot, 1864). Light pink, silver tipped, darker center. Large, compact, rose type; tall, erect, superb. Late midseason. | 75 | 100 |  |
| Mme. Ducel. (Mechin, 1880). Bright silvery pink. Very large, well built flower; strong grower, free bloomer; odor pleasant; one of the best. Late...... | 75 | 100 | 125 |
| Mme. de Vatry. (Guerin, 1863). Milk white, lilac-white collar, center splashed with crimson. Very large, full, crown shape; medium height; strong grower. Midseason. |  |  |  |
| Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse, 1885). Pure white, center tipped with carmine. Very large, full, bomb shape; fragrant; medium height; strong growth. Early | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Mme. Emile Galle. (Crousse, 1881). Very soft pink, changing to milk white in center. Very large, compact, flat, rose type; tall, strong; fragrant. Late... | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| Mme, Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine, 1899). Pure milk white, collar streaked scarlet. Large, globular, rose type; medium height. Midseason. .................. | 300 | 400 |  |
| Mme. Forel. (Crousse, 1881). Light pink, silver tipped center. Very large, compact, rose type; fragrant; tall, strong growth. Late. .............................. | 75 | 100 |  |
| Mme. Geissler. (Crousse, 1880). Violet rose, tips silvery white. Very large, compact, rose type bloom on rather weak stem. Fragrant ................... | 75 | 125 | $2(0)$ |
| Mme. Jules Elie. (Calot, 1873). Flesh-pink with silvery reflex center, petal bordered with carmine. Full cup-shaped bloom. Late. ............................. | 75 | 100 |  |
| Mme. Lemonnier. (Calot, 1860). Soft lilac, slightly tinged carmine with white reflex; very large globular bloom, rose type; strong grower and very free bloomer. Much superior to Mme. Lemonnier, 1865. | 150 |  |  |
| Mme. Lemoine. (Calot, 1864). Clear, light violet rose, slightly tinged carmine, large, compact globular bloom, full double; fragrance XXX. Midseason, extra |  |  |  |
| Mme. Lebon. (Calot, 1855). Showy cherry-pink. Medium to large, very compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; strong growth. Late. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Mme. Muyssart. (Calot, 1869). Uniform dark pink, tipped silver. Very large, compact, rose type; fragrant; tall, strong stems. Late. .......................... | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Mme. Victor Verdier. (Calot, 1866). Crimson rose with light violet. Very large and full; fine landscape variety. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Mlle. Leonie Calot. (Calot, 1861). Very delicate shell pink, center darker. Medium size, very compact, globular; on weak stems. Late midseason...... | 60 | 85 | 125 |
| Mile. Marie Calot. (Calot, 1872). Milk white tinged flesh, flecked crimson. Large, compact, irregular petals; fragrant; medium height; strong. Late.......... | e, 75 | 100 |  |
| Mlle. Renee Dessert. (Mechin, 1880). Fine lilac, silver tipped. Large, globular, rose type; tall, erect. Late midseason. | 50 | 75 |  |
| Mlle. Rousseau. (Crousse, 1886). Milk white splashed carmine. Large, globular, rose type; extra strong stem; medium height. Midseason. |  | 250 |  |
| Marecnal McMahon. Identical with Aug. d'Hour, which see: <br> Marechal Vaillant. (Calot, 1867). Very dark aniline red. Large, compact, globular, rose type; very tall, coarse, strong stems. Very late. ........................ | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Marguerite Gerard. (Crousse, 1892). Very pale salmon pink, fading to almost white. Large, compact, rose type; very strong growth. Late.................. | 150 | 200 |  |

Marie. (Calot, 1868). Lilac white fading to milk white. Medium size; compact, ${ }^{1}$

| 1 year | 2 year | 3 year |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 60 | 85 | 125 |
| 250 | $\ldots \ldots$ | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| 75 | 100 | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| 75 | 100 | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| 75 | 100 | 150 |
| 100 | 150 | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| 50 | 75 | $\ldots \ldots$ |
| 400 | $\ldots \ldots$ | $\ldots \ldots$ |

150 200
$50 \quad 75$

60
$100 \quad 150$
. Krelage. (Crousse, 1883). Solferino red, silver tips. Large, compact, semi-rose type; medium height; strong growth. Late.

100
$400 \quad 600$
Nobilissima. (Miellez, 1858). Uniform deep violet rose. Large, flat, rose type; erect, strong growth. Late midseason

50
Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867). Very pale pink, conar almost white with a few stripes of carmine. Very large, flat, crown type; fragrant; very dwarf plant with strong, thick stems. Early.

100
Papilionacea. Outside petals rose, center yellow, changing to white.
Philomele. (Calot, 1861). Yellow, fading to cream with bright pink collar and crown; medium size; low, flat crown; medium height; strong growth. Midseason.

50
Petite Renee. (Dessert, 1899). Dark pink. Very large, anemone shape, semidouble with thread-like center petals. Medium height, upright. Midseason..
Prince de Talindyke. Dark purple. Large; distinct. Winner of first prize at Boston American Peony Society Exhibition, June, 1910, for 50 best blooms, crimson varieties. Stems erect and vigorous, nearly four feet tall. Late....

Prince Imperial. (Calot). Amaranth red to Tyrian rose. Semi-rose type; vigorous grower with an extra strong stem.
-
50
Princess Beatrice. Guards and crown light rose, collar cream white flecked crimson. Fragrant; strong, vigorous and free bloomer. Medium height. Early midseason.
Purpurea Superba. (Guerin, 1845). Purplish crimson. Outside petals large, center small and compact; lights up beautifully at night; shy bloomer. Late
Rose d'Amour. (Calot, 1857). Delicate flesh pink. Large bloom.

85

75
125

125
2.75

125
150

## 125

100

85

100
100

| Rubra Superba. (Richardson, 1871). Deep carmine crimson. Large, fragrant, rose type; medium height. Very late................. .......................... | 1 year 50 | 2 year 75 | 3 year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rubra Triumphans. (Delache, 1854). Very dark crimson. Large, loose, semidouble; medium height; strong growth. Earls. ................................ | 35 | 50 |  |
| Solfaterre. (Calot, 1861). Pure white with sulphur white center. Large crown type; fragrant; medium height. Early midseason. | 60 | 85 |  |
| Souv. du Dr. Bretonneau. (Dessert, 1896). Dark Trrian rose. Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double; medium height; erect, free. Midseason. ............. | 50 |  |  |
| Souv. de l'Exposition Universelle. (Calot, 1867). Rich, clear cherrs, silvery reflex. Very large, flat, rose type; fragrant; medium height; free. Late midseason. | 50 | 75 |  |
| Sulphurea. (Lemon, 1830). Pure white with yellowish-green tint. Large, globular, crown shape; fragrant; medium height. Midseason. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865). Very pale pink, splashed with a darker tint. Large, compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance; strong growth; dwarf. Midseason. | 75 | 100 | 150 |
| Triomphe du Nord. (Mellez, 1850). Light solferino red with silvery reflex. Large, bomb shape; very fragrant; tall, very free, on stout stems. Midseason. | 35 | 50 |  |
| Umbellata rosea. (Dessert). Violet-rose collar with amber-white center. Medium to large, informal rose tspe; medium height; rery strong; upright. Vers early. | 60 | 85 |  |
| Venus. (Kelway). Very delicate pale hydrangea pink, lighter collar. Very large, high, compact crown; very fragrant; tall, erect. Midseason. ................ | 75 | 100 | 50 |
| Ville de Nancy. (Calot, 1872). Very brilliant red. Very large, bomb shape; tall, very strong growth. Late. | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| Violacea. (Verdier, 1856). Deep purple violet. Very large and full. | 35 | 50 | 60 |
| Viscomresse Belleval. (Guerin, 1852). Blush, center creams white; fully fringed; fragrant. | 35 | 50 | 5 |
| Single Peonies |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 year | 2 year |
| Buset. Light Pink |  | . ${ }^{1} 0$ |  |
| Electra. Light Pink |  | 50 | 75 |
| Luban. Light pink |  | 50 | 5 |
| Pinatus. Red. |  | 50 | 5 |
| Princess Alexandra. |  | 50 | 5 |
| New Single Peonies |  |  |  |
| Clairette. (Dessert, 1906). A superb, large white, ligntly shaded pink, changin white $\qquad$ | to |  | 2 year $\$ 250$ |
| Fiancee, La. (Lemoine, 1898). Very large, white win yellow center. Single. variety. Carpels greenish white anu hairy; stigmas long, white and recu slight. Plant is strong, coarse grower, with a very spreading habit. Fr Characteristic course, thick, leathery foliage. $\qquad$ | arls. <br> ed. <br> bloo <br> ...... |  | 00 |
| L'Etincelante. (Dessert, 1902). Vers broad petals of the finest bright carmine, br boarder, crown of gold stamens at the center; superb | oad silv |  | 200 |
| Mikado. Single row of dark crimson petals encircling a filigree cushion of golden large cup-shaped; very free, late bloomer. | petal | 250 |  |
| Paeonia Officinalis |  |  |  |
|  |  | sear | 2 sear |
| Alba. Pure white. |  | 50 |  |
| Rosea. Double crimson, changing to rose; fragrant. |  | 35 | 50 |
| Rosea Superba. Shining satiny rose; magnificent flower. |  | 35 | 50 |
| Rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red peony |  | 35 | 50 |
| Tenuifolia Single; dark crimson, very rich, fern-like foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering |  |  |  |
| Tenuifolia. fl. pl. Double fennel-leaved flowers of a bright scarlet-crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine. |  |  |  |

## Special Offer

Mixed-We offer a fine lot of about 100 plants, one year old, for 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per dozen, $\$ 10.00$ per 100 ; about 100 two years old plants at 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, $\$ 15.00$ per 100 ; not less than 50 at 100 rate.

[^0]
## How and When to Plant Bulbs

Bulb planting out-of-doors should be as early as the middle of October for best results, and even earlier. In the case of Lilium Candidum, Iris, Colchicum and Narcissus, August and September is none too early. Dutch bulbs should be planted evenly about six inches to the bottom of the bulb, in well prepared soll. Lilies should be 8 to 10 incnes below the surface. If planted at uneven depths, they will not bloom eveniy. After the ground is frozen cover the bed with leaves or stable litter to the depth of six inches, and remove it early in the spring. Bulbs may be left in the ground and will bloom just as well the second year. If the bed is used for Geraniums, Salvias, or other bedding plants (except those with large roots, like Cannas) the bulbs need not be disturbed by setting the plants between them after the blossoms are gone. The leaves of the bulbs will soon die down, leaving the bedding plants alone in sight.

It has been my practice, since I began to import bulbs nineteen years ago, to buy for my customers the very best stock grown, believing that Americans are not only as appreciative of the best, but also as able to pay for select bulbs, as are the people of Europe. The result is that $I$ have built up a magnificent trade amid the fiercest competltion among large dealers, many of whom have yielded to the cry for cheap bulbs. To secure the low prices at which I offer should be placed early, as they are filled in rotation. You need not pay, of course, until delivery of the bulbs. My method of securing the best at less than the price for common stock is worth a trial by all who buy bulbs in any quantity.

## Forcing Bulbs

Tulips in pots make a magnificent display if ten or twelve bulbs of one variety are grown in an 8 -inch pot or seed pan, or seven bulbs in a 6 inch pot. Any good garden soll does very well, but the best consists of three parts of fibrous loam, one part of well rotted manure and one part

## By placing your order with us before July 1st, you will save 20\% from the prices on all the bulbs listed in the following pages.

The high quality of the bulbs will remain unchanged. The stock will be obtained from the same reliable growers who have supplied us for the past nineteen years.

## You need not pay until bulbs are ready for delivery. References will be expected from new customers.

 sand. Place a piece of broken pot or coal over the hole, fill the pot about two-thirds full of soll, and jar it down somewhat; set the bulbs on this soil about the same distance apart and cover them to the depth of an inch, pressing the soil around them firmly with the hand. Soak with water and set the pots away in a dark, cool room, where they should not be allowed to get dry (they may need watering once in two or three weeks); or dig a trench in the garden, set in coal ashes to the depth of several inches. Before the ground freezes, place over them a good depth of coarse manure or leaves to keep from freezlng, so that the pots may be brought into the house as wanted. coarse manure or leaves to keep from freezlngHyacinths, Crocuses, Narcissi, etc., should be treated the same way, except that the crowns of the Hyacinths should not be covered. Hyacinths should be planted singly in 5 -inch pots, or three or four in 7- or 8 -inch pots. Successful bulb culture depends upon getting roots well established in the pot at a low temperature of 40 to 50 degrees before bringing them into a temperature of a living room to form the tops. New pots should soak in water over night before using.

We guarantee our bulbs equal to any imported, no matter what claims are made or prices asked.
We are offering below, in a number of varieties, Mother Bulbs at prices of ordinary size, which should induce many to give our bulbs a trial. 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 250 a 1,000 rate.

## Tulips <br> Early Single Tulips

The following are the cream of the large flowered varieties. Those marked with a (*) may be forced. All may be used out-of-doors. Letters in the left margin indicate relative time of flowering. A being earlier than B. Figures are the helgnt in lnches.

10

| 100 | 1000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\$ 1.10$ | $\$ 9.50$ |
| 1.90 | 17.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.25 | 1000 |
| 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 2.00 | 17.00 |
| 1.60 | 14.00 |
| 1.15 | 9.00 |
| 1.15 | 9.00 |
| 1.50 | 13.00 |
| 1.40 | 12.00 |
| 4.50 | 42.00 |

Every 5 dollars' worth will cost you only 4 dollars, if ordered before July 1



Field of Double Tulips, Murillo.

## Early Double Tulips

|  | e Tulips. They |  | sily. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{A}$ | 9 *Couronne des Roses. Rose-pink. | 55 | \$5.00 | \$25.00 |
| B | 8 * Couronne d'or. The best | $25$ |  |  |
| B | *Duke of York. Carmine-rose, | 15 | 1.25 | 11.50 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ | 9 *Gloria Solis. Red, bordered with | . 20 | 1.40 | 12.50 |
| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{A}}$ | 8 *Imperator Rubrorum. Finest double scarlet for forcing; moth | 25 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| B | 9 *La Candeur. Pure white; very full. This variety, planted with Rex Rubrorum, makes a fine effect; mother bulbs |  |  |  |
|  | 8 *Murillo. Magnificent blush-white, suffused with pink; mother buibs............... | . 15 | 1.25 | 11.00 |
| A | *Raphael. Very fine double tulip. Delicate |  | 3.00 |  |
| B | *Rex Rubrorum. Fine scarlet; large, full, double. |  | 1.75 | 16.00 |
|  | Rubra Maxima. | . 15 | 1.35 | 13.00 |
|  | *Salvator Rosa. Beautiful deep rosy pink. Extra fine for forcing | . 25 | 2.25 | 20.00 |
| B | *Schoonoord. (White Murillo). Pure white, one of the finest double white tulips. | . 30 | 2.50 | 23.00 |
|  | 8 *Tea Rose. (Yellow Murillo). Primrose color, exceedingly beautiful; attracted great attention at New York National Flower Show | 40 | 3.80 |  |
|  | 9 *Tournesol, Red. Bordered with yellow. Fine forcer; very large. Mother buibs | . 30 | 2.50 | 23.00 |
| A | Yellow. Shaded orange. Fine forcer; large flow |  | 2.25 | 20.00 |
|  | Vuurbaak. Scarlet; large flower, firm stem; on | . 30 | 2.50 | 22.00 |
|  | Mixed. |  | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Late Single Bedding Tulips

No description can do justice to these beautiful Tulips. They bloom much later than the Early Tulips and are exquisite for cutting. They will last in vases for several days. Their popularity is noted by the increasing demand for them. One order often brings a larger one the next year. The prices have been quite high, but at the low rate offered this year, no garden or border should be without them.
Bouton d'Or. (Ida). Golden yellow, graceful flowers. Elegant for outdoor cutting until

> the last of May. bella. Deep pink

Isabella. Deep pink

| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 2.00 | 18.00 |
| 1.50 | 13.00 |
| 1.75 | 15.00 |

Every $\mathbf{1 0}$ dollars' worth will cost you only $\mathbf{8}$ dollars, if ordered before July 1


## Parrot Tulips

The Parrots like a light, sandy soil, shallow planting and a sunny location. Nothing could be more pleasing than these, with their curiously slashed petals and striking color.
Admiral de Constantinople, Very fine; orange-red. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0.20$
Cafe Brun. Orange, red feathered.................................................................... 20
Lutea Major. Golden yellow, extra fine, large fiower

| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.00$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 1.50 | 12.00 |
| 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Darwin Tulips

We offer the following superb Darwin Tulips by name to those who wish some of the most striking Tulips known. They grow 2 to 3 feet in height, are of exquisite colors and latest of all Tulips.


## Hyacinths

## French Roman Hyacinths

A charming class of Hyacinths, producing graceful, delicately perfumed spikes of flowers; they force readily in the house. Each bulb produces several spikes. Their treatment is the same as that of other hyacinths. The white variety is used by the
million for early bloom. Potted in September, they will flower in December. The whole success of pot culture with these, as with Dutch Hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, etc., depends upon getting roots well established in the pot at a low temperature of 40 to 50 degrees, before bringing them into a temperature of the livingroom to force the tops.


Crocuses.

Crocuses should be more used than they are. They are entirely hardy and increase from year to year. They are the first to flower after the snowdrops, and make a magnificent show in the grass, as well as in the border. When a large number are to be planted, proceed as follows: With the spade cut the sod at right $\quad$ angles; turn it back on a hinge (as it were), putting in a few bulbs around the sides of the hole; turn the sod back and tread firmly. Planted with Scilla Sibirica, a fine show is produced.

## Select Named

Mammoth size, $\$ 1.25$ per $100 ; \$ 9.00$ per 1,000 ; first size, $\$ 1.00$ per $100 ; \$ 7.00$ per 1,000 ; second size to color, 75 cts. and $\$ 6.00$.

[^1]Yellow. Very fine.

Purpurea Grandiflora, Purple.
Mad. Mina. Early striped and variegated.
Queen Victoria. Choice white.
Sir Walter Scott. White and violet striped.

# First-Size Single Hyacinths 

Extra Selected

These twenty-seven kinds are the cream of more than three hundred varieties grown. Being of the best forcing varieties and strictly first-size, they are usually sent out as Exhibition Sizes, Special Collections, etc The Single Hyacinths have more meritorious habits than the double. Guaranteed best quality; equal to any imported

Not less than 4 of a kind at 10 , and 25 at 100 rate.

## Single White and Blush


 fine spike .............................. $1.10 \quad 10.00$

## Bedding or Forcing Second-Size

These are of the best maturity and of good size especially adapted for forcing or bedding. They are sure to produce large and vigorous spikes of bloom. Plant 6 to 9 inches apart and 6 inches deep.

This is equal to "First Size" of many dealers. High-grade is shown by the fact that my sales for this size have increased yearly for forcing as well as for bedding.



Every 25 dollars' worth will cost you only 20 dollars, if ordered before July 1

## Narcissus, Daffodils and Jonquils



## Single Trumpet Daffodils

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { All Largest Size Bulbs Except as Noted, Mother Bulbs. } & 10 & 100 & 1000\end{array}$
Bicolor Empress. Very fine; large, yellow, with pure white perianth $\$ 0.35$
Bicolor Victoria. Large, early flower; best of Bicolor varieties
 Golden Spur, Large, d, yon yellow; one of the best in cultivation. Double heads...... . 40
Golden Spur. Large, deep yellow; one of the best in cultivation. Double heads..... . 30

Henry Irving. Golden yellow trumpet, with large, wheel-shaped perianth.............. . 30
Trumpet Maximus, Golden yellow................................................................. . $2 \overline{1}$
Trumpet Major. Golden yellow trumpet and perianth, fine for forcing early......... . . 30
Mrs. Langtry Pure white; a gem for cutting.....................................................................
Princeps. Primrose perianth, deep yellow trumpet; early forcer; first size............. . 15
Princeps. Double nose.
Sir Watkins. Fine for forcing and cutting
Sweet-Scented Small-Flowered

## Single Narcissi

Jonquilla simplex. Sweet scented Jonquil. Yellow. 15 cts. per $10 ; \$ 1.00$ per 100 ; $\$ 6.50$ per 1,000 .
Jonquilla Alba Stella. White, with yellow cup. Sweet. 15 cts. per $10 ; \$ 1.10$ per $100 ; \$ 9.50$ per 1,000 .
Jonquilla Campernelle, 15 cts. per 10; $\$ 1.00$ per $100 ; \$ 9.00$ per 1,000 .
Jonquilla rugulosus. 15 cts. per 10; $\$ 1.25$ per $100 ; \$ 10.00$ per 1,000 .
Poeticus. (Pheasant's Eye). Pure white, red crown; very sweet; cannot be forced. 15 cts. per $10 ; \$ 1.00$ per 100 $\$ 8.00$ per 1,000 .
Poeticus ornatus. Pure white, sweet scented, cup tinged rosy scarlet; very fine for forcing; much earlier than the old variety. 15 cts. per 10: $\$ 1.25$ per 100 ; $\$ 10.00$ per 1,000 . 1 st size. 10 cts. per $10 ; \$ 1.00$ per $100 ; \$ 7.50$ per 1,000 .
Poeticus King Edward VII. Pure white: large flower, good for early forcing $\$ 3.50$ per $100 ; \$ 30.00$ per 1,000.


Trumpet Narcissus, Bicolor Victoria.

Every 50 dollars' worth will cost you only 40 dollars, if ordered before July 1

## Astilbe

Very Heavy Clumps, 20 cents each.

|  | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astilboides Floribunda. | . 1.25 | \$8.00 |
| Japonica. The old favorite | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Peach Blossom. New. | 2.00 | 14.00 |
| Japonica Gladstone. Finest of |  | 14.00 |
| Japonica compacta multiflora. | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Queen Alexandra. Shell pink | 2.00 | 14.00 |

## Spanish Iris (Xiphoides)

These choice early Irises give more flowers for the money than any other Iris. By covering the bed with glass in the beginning of April, the flowers may be cut in May. Without glass, they bloom in early June.

Baron von Humboldt. Fine blue................... $\$ 0.60$
British Queen. Pery ine yellow; early............ . 75
Chrysolora. One of the best yellows .65
Chrysolora. One of the best yellows.............. . 60
Count of Nassau. Best dark blue; sweet........ . 75
Excelsior. Largest light blue.......................... 1.00
Darling. Dark blue............
.60
La Tendresse. Cream white.............................. . 60
Louise. Lilac-blue; very large; extra fine...... . 60
Cajanus. Pure yellow; very large flower.......... . 75
Superfine Mixed. ................... $\$ 5.00$ per 1,000 . 60
Fine Mixture. . . . ............................ $\$ 4.00$ per 1,000 . 50

## English Iris (Anglica)

These beautiful flowers are second only to the Japanese in beauty and some think they are even more graceful, not being so heavy. The markings are exquisite. They come in bloom after the German Iris and before the Japanese.. We offer ten grand sorts at $\$ 2.00$ per 100 , and Mont Blanc, the finest white, at 25 cts. per dozen, $\$ 1.75$ per 100; very fine mixed, $\$ 1.50$ per 100. Those interested in German or Japanese Iris should turn to page 53 of our General Catalogue.

## Garden Lilies

Candidum. (Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily). Thickpetaled variety. Coming into bloom with the rose and blue larkspur, what a pageant they form. and thrives or easy culture, quick to increase, and thrives in almost any soil and position. Like other Lilies, they should not be disturbed. Plant n early September for best results. Choice bulbs, $\$ 1.00$ per doz. $\$ 8.00$ per 100 ; mammotn size, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 10.00$ per 100
Japanese Lilies may be planted in spring or fall with excellent results. They are especially appropriate for garden or border of old-rashioned flowers, including the Tiger Lily. The following varieties are choice and easy of culture.
Auratum. 8 to 9 inches, $\$ 1.25$ per dozen; 9 to 11 inches, $\$ 2.00$ per uozen.
Speciosum album. 8 to 9 inches, $\$ 2.00$ per dozen; 9 to 11 inches, $\$ 3.00$ per dozen.
Speciosum rubrum. 8 to 9 inches, $\$ 1.50$ per dozen; 9 to 11 inches, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen.
Speciosum Melpomene. 8 to 9 inches, $\$ 1.50$ per dozen; 9 to 11 inches, $\$ 2.50$ per dozen.
Tigrinum splendens. Choice bulbs. $\$ 1.50$ per dozen; $\$ 9.00$ per 100
Twenty bulbs of each of these five varieties, largest size, 100 in all, $\$ 15.00$; next size, $\$ 12.00$.

## Freesia

Mammoth. $3 / 4$-inch or over. 30 cts. per $10 ; \$ 2.00$ per $100 ; \$ 15.00$ per 1,000 .
Choice. $1 / 2$-inch or over. 10 cts. per $10 ; \$ 1.25$ per 100; $\$ 10.00$ per 1,000.
Purity. This magnificent new Freesia with its large snow-white flowers, produced on long stems, has proved itself a worthy acquisition. This can be used where white carnations can be used for decused where white carnations can
orative purposes. 40 cts. per $10 ; \$ 3.50$ per 100 ; orative purposes.
$\$ 30.00$ per 1,000 .

## Forcing Lilies

| 10 | 100 | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lilium Harrissii. 5 to 7 inches |  |  |
| in circumference ........ $\$ 0.60$ | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| Lilium Harrissii. 7 to 9 inches in circumference ......... 1.20 | 10.00 | 95.00 |
| Lilium Giganteum. 7 to 9 inches in circumference.. | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| Lilium Giganteum, 8 to 9 inches in circumference.. | 9.50 | 85.00 |
| Lilium Giganteum. 9 to 10 inches in circumference.. | 12. | 115. |

## Lily-of-the-Valley

I cannot too highly recommend my Lily-of-theValley. If more of my customers were aware of the abundant bloom the clumps give (with no care except to set them out) $I$ am sure sales would be greatly increased.
XXX Grade. Berlin Pips. For Christmas forcing, $\$ 2.50$ per $100 ; \$ 20.00$ per 1,000, from cold storage.
XXX Grade. Berlin Pips. A high grade for late forcing. $\$ 2.00$ per 100, $\$ 17.00$ per 1,000.
Strong clumps for outdoor planting, containing 12 to 15 crowns, $\$ 3.00$ per doz., $\$ 20.00$ per 100.

## Miscellaneous

Chionodoxa. (Glory of the Snow.) Grows well in any good garden soil from year to year. 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.00$ per 100 , $\$ 8$ per 1,000 .
C. Luciliae. Brilliant sky-blue with white center.
C. Luciliae gigantea. Soft lavender with white center.
Sardensis. Brilliant Gentian-blue.
Scilla Sibirica. Rich blue flowers, very effective with Chiondoxa and Snowdrops. Thrives and looks well in any location. $\$ 1.25$ per $100, \$ 10$ per 1,000 .
Snowdrops. Plant freely for best effect as the flowers are small like the Scilla and Glory of the Snow. They grow better from year to year so that the only cost is the first cost.
S. Elwesii. Snow-white, tube emerald-green; single. 75 cts. per $100, \$ 6.50$ per 1,000 .
Double Flowering. Very graceful, pure white, \$1.50 per 100, $\$ 12$ per 1,000 .

## Letters on Bulbs

From SOUTH DAKOTA.
Please obtain and send me the following bulbs as soon as they arrive this fall. The Lilium Candidum that I got of you last year are now very fine.

## From OHIO.

The bulbs were by far the finest I ever bought at any price. Kindly send me new catalogue as soon as out. Expect to have nice rose order for you.

## From NEW YORK.

I enclose list of bulbs for fall potting. Kindly let me have your price on the list. The stock you sent me last fall was the best lot I ever received, and if you can do as well or better I shall be glad to place order.

## From RHODE ISLAND.

Bulbs received in good order. Your No. 2 Hyacinths are as large as we get here for exhibition sizes, at half the cost.

## From NEW YORK.

I am always saying a good word for S. G. Harris. Only last evening one of my neighbors who is going to buy some bulbs asked me where I got mine and of course I told her there was only one place. By the way, it might be well for you to send her one of your catalogues.

Wishing you the success which I feel that you deserve and assuring you $I$ will be glad to send you an order for some more bulbs this fall, I remain,

[From NEW YORK.]
I am in receipt of your catalogue this morning and wish to thank you for same. You may remember filling my order awhile ago for peonies and I write to say that I had spiendid success with all the piants. They were simply wonderfui and excited the admiration of my neighbors and also that of all observers.

## [From NEW YORK.]

By the way, I just want to say that that last dozen you sold to me are beyond any question the most beautifui exhibition tha. I ever laid eyes on without any exception-of course, that is according to my own taste-but peopie will come from the street and go into $m y$ garden to stand and admire them.


[^0]:    We give the greatest care to keep our stock entirely free from insects and diseases, and send with each ship ment a certificate of inspection given by the state authorities which testifies to the freedom from disease of Rosedale Products.

[^1]:    Albion. Dark purple.
    Baron Brunow. Dark blue.
    King of the Whites. Large, white.
    Mont Blanc. Fine white.

