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THE PATHWAY TO PERENNIALS LEADS
STRAIGHT TO THE PALISADES
NURSERIES, SPARKILL, N. Y.

R. W. CLUCAS, Manager



A Highway of Perennials leading to Hampton Court Palace, London. By planting this Fall, a similar effect can be produced by next Summer

A HINT TO THE WISE—GARDENER



HE garden year is almost over; where yesterday there was a proud riot of Midsummer beauty, today there is the first faint whisper of coming Winter in the belated group of Autumn flowers. The garden speaks to us of the past rather than the present, and of the future rather than the past. For already we are planning the blooms of tomorrow instead of setting ourselves to mournful memories of faded blossoms. Now while the spirit of the garden is still holding us in its enchanted thrall is the time to make use of that enthusiasm; when our imaginations are working rapid fire with visionary beauties, when the faithful earth lies warm and ready to receive its green-leaved children, and when the plants themselves are settling down for the long Winter sleep. Now is the time to reach for the learned writings and mark well their sound advice on Fall planting. And now is the time to take to heart the words of the wise men, and busy ourselves with preparations for next year's garden.

Fall planting has been slow in its appeal to the general garden lover, because it seemed foolish to begin planting when all the earth was preparing for a period of rest. Spring seemed ever so much more the seasonable time, when there was a stir in the growing world, and a stir in the human heart that urged him forth among green things. Then when young men's thoughts were turning to love, his were turning to the garden. He sat down with bulky catalogues, and in a great rush sent off for some plants to set in the earth. Impatiently he awaited their coming; hastily he set them in their appointed places and watched them slowly recover.

Disappointedly he saw the days pass with never a bloom or scanty ones. Such is often the story with Spring planting. It is merely a question of education before Fall planting will be accepted as the reasonable, the most beneficial, and the most satisfactory in its results for the majority of plants.

Anyone interested in the structure of plants must realize what a severe shock and set-back it is for the system of the plant to be dug up by the roots from the earth, shipped for a distance without necessary moisture, and then transplanted in a new situation. After recovery from this experience, the plant must immediately stretch forth its roots in search of food, and begin the tremendous task of re-adjustment. It seems like heaping insult on injury to ask the poor plant to perform still another office for us, yet do we not expect it to grow apace and blossom forth in full glory the very same season? That is what Spring planting demands of the plant; an immediate recovery and establishment, followed by rapid growth and profuse bloom. But if the planting is done in the Fall of the year, there is a much better chance for the plant. It is not retarded just at the time when its growth is quickening, but it is dug up when the work for the year is drawing to a close and the plant system is preparing to make itself comfortable for the Winter. If the plant is transferred at this season, it can make this adjustment in the new surroundings before cold weather sets in, and thus be prepared with the first days of Spring to put all its energy into new growth.

There is no question of the superiority of Fall planting in this respect. It does indeed gain the planter an entire season, as the bloom the Summer after planting thus will be abundant.

Spring planting also has the disadvantage of favoring later-blooming plants, for it is then too late for the early flowering varieties. To renounce all the joys of the first Spring beauties is a great blow to any well-ordered garden. Think of missing all the tribe of bulbs—the sunny Crocus, the stately Tulip the jolly Hyacinth—because we have not used a little foresight and planned for their coming the previous Autumn. So it is with the early-blooming perennials—the Moss Pinks like a sea of color; the deep blue shyness of the Violets; the dewy freshness of the yellow Primulas; the exquisite bells of the Lily of the Valley—that whole host of little strangers that too often are omitted from the garden borders.

Can you forego the golden bells of the Forsythias, the blossoms of the Dogwood, and the other Spring-flowering Shrubs this coming season? Now is the time to get busy and plan for their reception. Before the nippy days of Jack Frost come around in earnest your future garden should be well on its way toward being planted out.



An effective planting of Aquilegia and Foxglove

(From the Garden Magazine)

FALL SPECIAL OFFER OF PALISADES POPULAR PERENNIALS

The Kind Our Grandmothers Grew



AS it ever brought to your notice how inexpensive it is to acquire a permanent flower garden that will last for generations?

After dreary Winter is past how fondly we look forward to seeing old associates of Spring and Summer time, who call annually without the ceremony of digging or planting?

There are few things that call to mind more vividly pleasant recollections of our early life than the sight or odor of a simple flower, loved perhaps by some relative or friend; and what would be a more suitable remembrance than to plant such a one so that it may be called his or hers for time to come?

We give on the fourth and fifth pages of this circular a list of one hundred kinds with botanical and familiar names, with some of which you may have a fellow feeling, and if planted even in the least conspicuous corner or border this Fall they will make it the most interesting part of the garden next Spring and Summer.

WILHELM MILLER says in the Garden Magazine: "But now that the treasures of the Far East are lavished upon us, we have hardy plants suitable for practically every purpose the most exacting gardener can conceive. And wherever we have any special object to accomplish, we ought to try nine times to find a hardy plant that will do the work before falling back on a tender one. And this for two reasons: First, hardy plants harmonize better with our climate and environment than tropical plants; second, as a rule, they are cheaper to maintain. And, in the long run, those effects which grow naturally out of the soil, and out of true economy, will be recognized as the most artistic."

TO ENCOURAGE FALL PLANTING WE ARE MAKING THIS SPECIAL OFFER

You may select from one single plant to one thousand in any assortment (or we will make a selection for you) at the prices named below, and we deliver without further expense to your express or post-office (our option) strong flowering plants of varieties named on pages 4 and 5 of this circular. When a preference for specific varieties of the Perennials named is given we will try to comply.

PRICES at which we will deliver, express and postage paid, strong flowering plants of the varieties named on pages 4 and 5 of this circular, purchaser's selection, in any assortment.

A single plant of any			
variety named for - 15c.	Any 25 plants for - \$2.25	Any 250 plants for	\$15.00
Any 5 plants for - 60c.	Any 50 plants for - 4.00	Any 500 plants for	27.50
Any 10 plants for - \$1.00	Any 100 plants for - 7.50	Any 1000 plants for	50.00

When ordering refer to this Special Offer as XXX, which is void After November 30th

COPY OF OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF PALISADES POPULAR PERENNIALS SENT ON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS, FOR POSTAGE

PALISADES POPULAR PERENNIALS OR OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS IN ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 3 OF THIS CIRCULAR

The illustrations on this page are intended to show what charming permanent effects can be produced by Fall planting of Palisades Hardy Perennials and Shrubs.



A delightful Perennial garden bordered with Boxwood

- Achillea (Milfoil)
- Aconitum (Monkshood)
- Ægopodium (Bishop's Weed)
- Agrostemma (Rose Campion)
- Alyssum (Madwort)
- Anchusa (Sea Bugloss)
- Anemone (Jap. Wind Flower)
- Anthemis (Chamomile)
- Aquilegia (Columbine)
- Arabis (Rock Cress)
- Armeria (Sea Pink)
- Artemisia (Southernwood or Old Man)
- Asclepias (Butterfly Flower)
- Asters (Michaelmas Daisy)
- Aster (Alpine Daisy)
- Baptisia (False Indigo)
- Bocconia (Plume Poppy)
- Boltonia (False Chamomile)

- Callirrhoe (Poppy Mallow)
- Campanula (Canterbury Bells)
- Centaurea (Hardy Corn Flower)
- Chelone (Shell Flower)
- Chrysanthemum (Giant Shasta Daisies)
- Chrysanthemum (Hardy Japan)
- Cimicifuga (Snakeroot)
- Coreopsis (Tiek Seed)
- Costmary (Bible Leaf Plant)
- Delphinium (Larkspur)
- Dianthus (Hardy Carnation)
- Digitalis (Fox Glove)
- Eupatorium (Hardy Stevia)
- Euphorbia (Flowering Spurge)
- Funkia (Day-Lily)
- Gaillardia (Aurora Flower)
- Geranium (Hardy Geranium)
- Geum (Red Buttercup)
- Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
- Grasses (Ribbon Grass)
- Helianthus (Hardy Sun Flowers)
- Helenium (Sneezewort)
- Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)
- Hemerocallis (Yellow Day-Lily)
- Heuchera (Alum Root)
- Hibiscus (Mallow)
- Hollyhock, Double and Single
- Iberis (Candytuft)
- Iris (Fleur-de-lis)
- Iris (Japanese)
- Lathyrus (Everlasting Sweet Peas)
- Liatris (Gay Feather)

- Lilium (Hardy Native Lilies)
- Linum (Blue Flax)
- Lobelia (Cardinal Flower)
- Lupinus (Lupins)
- Lychnis (Ragged Robin)
- Lychnis Chalc. (Maltese Cross)
- Lysimachia (Creeping Jenny)
- Lythrum (Loosestrife)
- Mertensia (Blue Bells)
- Monarda (Horse Mint or Bee Balm)
- Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)
- Nepeta (Variegated Ground Ivy)
- Oenothera (Evening Primrose)
- Pæonies, Early Flowering
- Papaver (Poppy, Oriental and Alpine)
- Pardanthus (Blackberry Lily)
- Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)
- Physostegia (Dragon Head)
- Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)
- Phlox Decussata (Hardy Garden Phlox)
- Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink)
- Platycodon (Jap. Bell Flower)
- Plumbago (Leadwort)
- Polemonium (Jacob's Ladder)
- Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)
- Primula (English Primrose)
- Primula (English Cowslip)
- Pyrethrum (Persian Daisy)
- Rudbeckia (Black-eyed Susan)
- Salvia azurea (Rocky Mt. Sage)
- Santolina (Lavender Cotton)
- Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)
- Sedum (Stone Crop)



A fine Rockery in a cool and shady spot

- Sempervivum (House Leek)
- Solidago (Goldenrod)
- Spiræa (Meadow Sweet)
- Stokesia (Stokes Aster)
- Sweet William (Dianthus)
- Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)
- Thymus (Creeping Thyme)
- Tradescantia (Spiderwort)
- Tricyrtis (Toad Lily)
- Trillium (Wood Lily or Wake Robin)
- Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)
- Valeriana (Garden Heliotrope)
- Veronica (Speedwell)
- Vinca (Creeping Myrtle)
- Viola cornuta (Johnny Jump-ups or Hardy Pansies)
- Viola (Sweet Scented Violets)
- Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)



A charming approach to "My Ladies' Garden"



This picture shows a bright array of Perennials to be enjoyed from the veranda



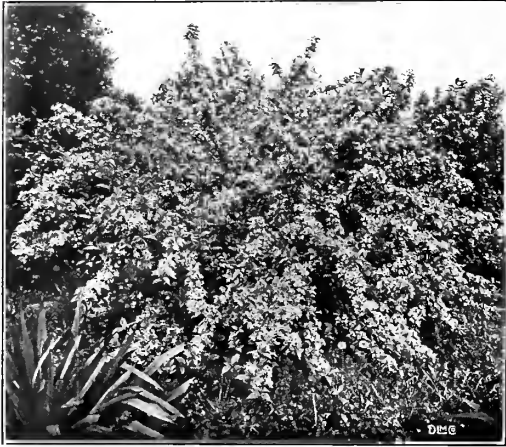
Border of Perennials with background of Trees



Many varieties of Perennials are suitable for planting on pool margins, making a very attractive showing



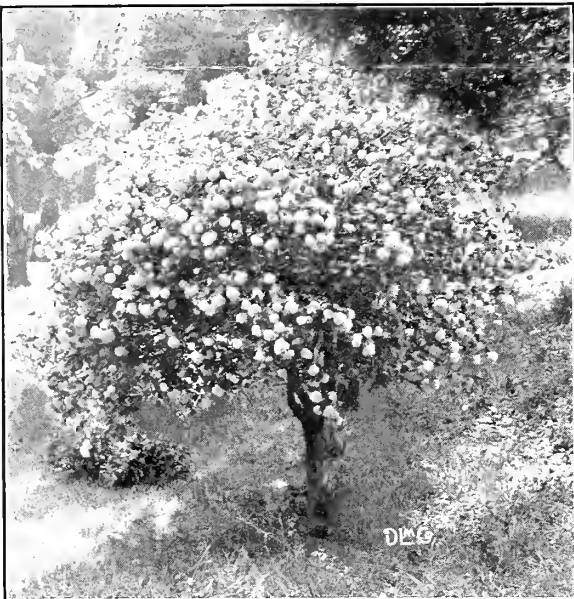
The garden path always looks well bordered with Perennial plants



Weigela rosea variegata or Diervilla



Althaea, Hibiscus or Rose of Sharon



Viburnum opulus, Snowball Bush

SPECIAL OFFER OF SHRUBS FOR THE LAWN

Following is a list of twelve shrubs which are especially well adapted to planting on the home grounds around the house and which will prove a delight from early Spring until late Fall.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Showing masses of yellow flowers very early.

CYDONIA (Japanese Quince or Fire Bush). Blooming in May and best planted in Summer.

SYRINGA (Lilac). An old favorite in which several new forms are now offered.

DIERVILLA (Weigela). Three colors, flowering in June in almost any soil, and pretty the season through.

SPIRÆA Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). A wonderful shrub which looks in June almost as though weighted down with snow.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush, or Summer Lilac). A new shrub from China, which deserves a place in every garden, for its heliotrope-colored flowers are produced from July until the coming of frost. Very fragrant.

HYDRANGEA paniculata. Flowering in August and best grown as a lawn specimen, although it can be trimmed to suit any position.

ALTHÆA, or Hibiscus (Rose of Sharon). A September-flowering shrub which has flowers resembling Hollyhocks. Double and Single.

VIBURNUM (Snowball or High Bush Cranberry). Flowering in June, but with ornamental scarlet berries, which last well into the Winter.

SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry). Most valued for its large, white berries, which hang on the branches until long after snow flies.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange, or Syringa). A well-known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

DEUTZIA crenata. Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June.

Prices at which we will furnish large-sized, well-branched shrubs for immediate effect of any of the above varieties: Each variety plainly labeled.

Plants, 2 to 3 ft. high, 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$12.00 per 100, or a collection, one plant of each of the 12 varieties for \$1.60, or half a collection (6 plants) for \$1.00.

Extra strong plants, 3 to 4 ft. high, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100, or a collection consisting of 12 plants, one of each of this size, for \$2.75, or half a collection (6 plants) for \$1.50.

These prices include boxing and packing, but not transportation charges. No less number than six of one variety sold at dozen rates or twenty-five at hundred rates. No restrictions as to number of collections ordered.



Planting of Hydrangea Paniculata

GENERAL COLLECTION OF BULBS

FOR FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

Many varieties of bulbs are recommended for naturalizing or planting in mass for permanent effects scattered through the woodlands and shrubby border. It will be noticed that they cost very little, and once planted quickly increase in quantity, coming up yearly as the harbinger of Spring, and they should be more commonly used. For this purpose we recommend in particular the following sorts marked with an asterisk.

Agapanthus umbellatus (African Lily). Each Doz. 100			
Blue.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
umbellatus . White.....	.15	1.50	10.00
* Allium Moly luteum . Yellow; hardy			
Allium.....	.10	1.00	8.50
Alstrœmeria Chilensis (Peruvian Lily).			
Mixed colors.....	.10	1.00	8.00
Amaryllis Hallii , or Lycoris (Hardy Amaryllis).....	.15	1.50	10.00
Anemone Japonica . See Perennial List.			
Anomatheca (Lapeyrousia) Cruenta.....		.15	1.00
Anthericum Liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily).			
Fragrant; white.....	.10	1.00	8.00
giganteum.....	.40	4.00	
Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily).....	.10	1.00	8.00
Antholyza , Mixed Varieties.....	.10	1.00	8.00
Astilbe and Spiræa . In Perennial Catalogue, pages 8 and 36.			
Babianas in Mixture.....	.10	1.00	8.00
Brodiaea coccinea (Vegetable Firecracker)..	.10	1.00	8.00
Bulbocodium vernum (Spring Snowflake)..	.10	.75	5.00
Calochortus (Mariposa Tulips). Need Winter protection. Mixed, all colors.....	.10	.75	5.00
* Chionodoxa Lucilæ (Glory-of-the-Snow).			
Light blue.....	.05	.50	2.50
gigantea . Large; soft blue flowers.....	.05	.50	2.50
* Colchicum autumnale (Autumn-flowering Crocus).....	.10	1.00	8.00
* Crocus . Fine for planting in the grass.			
Named Varieties . Twelve distinct colors and sorts; largest size bulbs.....			
1000, \$7.50..	.15	1.00	
Without names . Colors separate, or all colors mixed. 2d size...1000, \$6.00..		.12	.75
Crown Imperials (<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>).			
Fine mixed.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Dicentra , or Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart).....	.10	1.00	8.00

* Eranthis hyemalis (Winter Aconite). Hardy; Doz. 100			
yellow.....	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00
* Erythronium dens-canis (Dog's-Tooth Violet).			
Mixed colors.....	.25	1.50	10.00
Americanum (Yellow Adder's Tongue).....	.15	1.00	
Galanthus . See Snowdrops.			
Grape, or Feathered Hyacinth ...1000, \$10.00..	.25	1.50	
Hemerocallis . For varieties see Perennial List.			
* Iris Hispanica (Spanish Iris). Mixed, all colors..			
1000, \$7.50..	.15	1.00	
* Named varieties.....	.25	1.50	
* Anglica (English Iris). Mixed colors.....	.50	2.50	
Susiana major (Chalcedonian, or Mourning Iris).....	Each, 15c.	2.00	15.00
For other varieties of Iris see Perennial List.			
Leucojum æstivum (Summer Snowflake). White..	.35	2.00	
vernum (Spring Snowflake).....	.35	2.00	
* Lily of the Valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>).			
Pips or crowns.....	.30	1.75	
Large clumps.....	Each, 15c.	1.50	12.00
Ornithogalum umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem)..	.15	1.00	
Peonies . See page 28 of our Spring Catalogue of Hardy Perennials.			
* Scilla Sibirica (Squills). Small, blue Hyacinth-like flowers. Large bulbs.....	.20	1.25	
Sibirica alba.....	.25	1.50	
Campanulata . Mixed colors.....	.15	1.00	
* Snowdrop (<i>Galanthus</i>). Large bulbs.			
Double Flowers.....	.25	1.50	
Single Flowers.....	.25	1.50	
Spiræa Japonica (Meadowsweet)...Each, 10c..	1.00	8.00	
For other varieties of Spireas see Perennial Catalogue.			
Sternbergia lutea (Autumn Daffodil, or Yellow Amaryllis).....	Each, 10..	1.00	8.00
* Trillium grandiflorum (Wood Lily, or Wake Robin).....	Each, 10..	1.00	8.00

NARCISSI AND DAFFODILS

There is nothing more suitable for planting promiscuously in the hardy border than Narcissi and Daffodils, and if the bulbs are planted 8 inches below the surface, the foliage may be cut off after flowering, without injury to the plant; they will bloom each Spring if left undisturbed. The varieties we offer are the best for this purpose and are all hardy.

LARGE TRUMPET NARCISSI

The most popular and showiest type, grown indoors or out.

Albicans . Creamy white, with primrose trumpet.....	Doz. 100 1000		
	\$0.50	\$2.50	\$20.00
Emperor . Rich yellow flowers; trumpet immense. 1st size.....	.50	2.25	20.00
Empress . Perianth white, trumpet rich yellow; large.....	.50	2.25	20.00
Giant Princeps . Early; perianth sulphur; rich yellow trumpet.....	.35	2.00	15.00
Golden Spur . Large, rich yellow flowers; robust habit.....	.50	2.75	25.00
Horsfieldii . White and yellow.....	.35	2.00	17.50
Trumpet major . Large; yellow.....	.35	2.00	15.00
Trumpet Sorts, Mixed.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Victoria . White and yellow.....	.50	2.50	22.50
Von Sion, Single . Yellow.....	.25	1.50	13.00

SMALL TRUMPET, OR STAR NARCISSI

This group is sometimes known also as the Medium Trumpets, and embraces some of the most graceful forms, especially adapted to outdoor planting.

Barrii conspicuus . Yellow, crown edged orange red.....	Doz. 100 1000		
	\$0.25	\$1.25	\$10.00
Leedsii, Mrs. Langtry . White, with primrose crown; free flowering.....	.25	1.25	10.00
Sir Watkin . Yellow, with golden crown....	.50	2.25	20.00
Stella . White, with yellow crown.....	.25	1.50	10.00

THE POET'S NARCISSI (Narcissi poeticus)

This is the old-fashioned, favorite type; used both for forcing indoors and in the hardy border.

Poeticus . White, orange cup edged red....	Doz. 100 1000		
	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$7.50
Poeticus ornatus . The large-flowering Poeticus.....	.20	1.25	10.00

JONQUILS, OR RUSH-LEAF NARCISSI

Small-flowering forms of a lovely yellow, and excellent for naturalizing because of their small cost and free-flowering habit.

Single Sweet-scented . Rich, buttery yellow; low; very fragrant.....	Doz. 100 1000		
	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$7.50
Campernelle . Large; used for forcing.....	.15	1.00	7.50
Campernelle rugulosus . Large; yellow....	.15	1.00	8.00
Double Sweet-scented . Golden yellow....	.30	2.00	15.00

POLYANTHUS, OR BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSI

If planted outdoors, needs Winter protection.

Paper-White grandiflora . Large-flowering.....	Doz. 100 1000, \$15.00..		
	\$0.40	\$2.00	
Mixed Polyanthus Narcissi.....	.30	1.75	
Chinese Sacred Lily (<i>Narcissus orientalis</i>). White and yellow clusters; highly scented.....	1.25	9.00	

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

Perfectly hardy and much in demand as cut flowers.

	Doz.	100	1000
Alba plena odorata. Double white; exquisitely scented.	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$9.00
Incomparabilis (Butter and Eggs). Double; yellow, orange nectary.	.30	2.00	15.00
Orange Phoenix. Citron, orange center.	.30	2.00	15.00

	Doz.	100	1000
Von Sion. Golden yellow. 1st size.	\$0.40	\$2.25	\$20.00
Sulphur, or Silver Phoenix. Creamy white, with pale sulphur center. Each, 6c	.30	2.00	15.00
Double varieties. A choice mixture of best sorts.	.25	1.25	10.00

DUTCH HYACINTHS

So many have already discovered the charm of this glorious Spring flower that we feel any other introduction on our part entirely unnecessary. These Hyacinths may be used outdoors in great masses for their wonderful color-effects and delicate odor; or they may be forced indoors in pots or in water and make a very lovely decorative house plant for early Spring.

FINEST NAMED DUTCH HYACINTHS All First Size

The Single-flowered varieties are generally more effective than the Double ones, and they are also better for glasses.

FIRST-SIZE BULBS of the Standard Named Sorts, in White, Pink, Red, Blue and Yellow shades: 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

SECOND-SIZE BULBS: 8 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

MIXTURE OF DUTCH HYACINTHS For Bedding Outdoors

	Each	Doz.	100
Single or Double Flowers in separate colors of White, Blush, Light Pink, Dark Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Red and Yellow	\$0.07	\$0.60	\$3.50
All Colors Mixed	.06	.50	3.00

DUTCH ROMANS OR MIMIATURE HYACINTHS

Miniatures of the Dutch Hyacinths. For outdoor bedding. Colors separate, or all colors mixed. Each Doz. 100

White, Blue, Red, Pink. In named sorts. \$0.05 \$0.50 \$3.00

EARLY FRENCH OR ROMAN HYACINTHS

Not hardy enough for outdoor planting, but charming for house decoration. Each Doz. 100

White, Blue, Light Rose, Dark Rose } selected bulbs \$0.10 \$1.00 \$6.50

LILIUM, or LILY BULBS

There is no garden complete without the stately and delicate Lilies, and there is no need for any garden to be without them because they are both inexpensive and easy of culture. They are especially desirable in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or in masses where strong effects are striven for. They are perfectly hardy, vigorous and free growing.

NATIVE AND OTHER HARDY LILIES

Candidum (Annunciation, or Madonna Lily). A beautiful white Lily that, because of its hardiness, is most excellent as a bulb to plant in the hardy border among your perennials. Nothing so satisfactory or beautiful is to be found among the Lilies. Extra large bulbs.

	Each	Doz.	100
Canadense. Yellow, spotted black.	.10	1.00	8.00
Elegans. Fine mixed colors.	.10	1.00	8.00
Pardalinum (Leopard Lily). Scarlet and yellow, spotted with rich brown.	.15	1.50	10.00
Philadelphicum. Yellow.	.10	1.00	8.00
Superbum. Tall; orange red.	.10	1.00	8.00
Tenuifolium (Coral Lily of Siberia). Coral red.	.15	1.50	10.00
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Single; reddish scarlet.	.10	1.00	8.00
Tigrinum splendens. Bright orange scarlet.	.10	1.00	8.50
Tigrinum fl. pl. Double, bright orange red, spotted black.	.10	1.00	8.00
Umbellatum. Finest sorts. Mixed colors.	.10	1.00	8.00
Wallacei. Bright apricot color.	.15	1.50	10.00

JAPANESE LILIES

All hardy and suitable for outdoor permanent effects. Bulbs are not ready for delivery before end of November.

	Each	Doz.	100
Auratum (Golden Banded Japan Lily). 8 to 9-in. bulbs.	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00

SPECIOSUM VARIETIES

Henryi. New and rare. The yellow Speciosum Lily; profusion of apricot-yellow flowers.	.50	5.00	
Melpomene magnificum. Rose. 8 to 9-in. bulbs.	.15	1.50	10.00
rubrum. Deep red. 8 to 9-in. bulbs.	.15	1.50	10.00
Præcox album. White. 8 to 9-in. bulbs.	.20	2.00	12.00

EASTER LILIES

Lilium Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily). This is the famous Easter Lily from Bermuda that is forced in great quantities for the Spring trade by florists. Needs protection outdoors during Winter. 1st size bulbs, 6 to 7 in. around.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 7 in. around.	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$8.00
Extra size bulbs, 7 to 9 in. around.	.20	2.00	15.00

TULIPS

SINGLE EARLY-FLOWERING NAMED TULIPS

Selected Bulbs, Standard Sorts, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.	Doz.	100	1000
Superfine Single Mixed.	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$10.00

DOUBLE EARLY-FLOWERING NAMED TULIPS

Selected Bulbs, Standard Sorts, 30 cts. per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.	Doz.	100	1000
Superfine Double Mixed.	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$10.00

DARWIN'S CHOICE NAMED SORTS

35 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$22.50 per 1000

Baronne de la Tonnaye. Vivid pink.			
Bartigon. Fiery red, pure white base.			
Calliope. Soft rose, margined pink.			
Clara Butt. Delicate salmon pink.			
Corott. Deep purplish blue, mauvish lilac inside.			
Fanny. Flesh color, white center, marked blue.			
Gretchen. Delicate flesh color, interior soft pink.			
Gustav Doré. Fine rose pink, edged silvery rose.			
Hesperia. Beautiful scarlet.			
King Harold. Dark maroon scarlet; large.			
La Candeur. Lovely soft white, slightly tinged blush.			
Landelle. Bright, rosy pink, changing to pale pink at edge.			
Lanterne. Silvery white, soft lilac interior.			
Massachusetts. Clear rose.			
May Queen. Soft lilac rose, pale blue and white center.			
Painted Lady. Creamy white.			
Pride of Haarlem. Brilliant rosy, with blue base.			
Scylla. Fiery red.			

	Doz.	100	1000
Darwins. All colors, mixed.	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00

LATE, OR MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS

This type of Tulip has become deservedly popular in recent years, and is grown in large quantities for naturalizing and bedding in public parks and private grounds. They bloom in May and early June. As they have long stems, and the large, showy flowers last several days when cut and placed in water, they make a very desirable cut-flower for commercial or private use. For early Summer-flowering effects in the hardy border there is nothing better than a mass-planting of the late Tulips.

	Doz.	100
Bybloems. Mixed colors.	\$0.25	\$1.50
Bizarres. Mixed colors.	.25	1.50
Bouton d'Or. Pure, deep yellow.	.25	1.50
Gesneriana. Scarlet, blue base.	.30	1.75
Golden Crown. Late; yellow.	.20	1.25
Maiden's Blush or Picotee. White, rose edge.	.25	1.50
Parrots. Mixed varieties, all colors.	.20	1.25
Mixed Single. Late, or May flowering.	1000, \$9.00.	.15 1.00