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U. S. Department of Agriculture

1920/61

Farr



Bertrand H. Farr—
 Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
 Wyomissing, Penna.

General Directions

LOCATION. Wyomissing adjoins the city of Reading. It is three and one-half hours from New York, and one and one-half hours from Philadelphia, by frequent trains over the Pennsylvania or Reading roads.

Visitors arriving over the Reading Railway from Philadelphia should get off at the Franklin Station, one square from Penn Street. Express trains from New York without change by way of Easton, and trains from the north and west go to the outer station, where trolley may be taken to Fifth and Penn. Streets, with transfer to Wyomissing.

The Pennsylvania Station is at the Penn Street Bridge, over which all cars for Wyomissing pass and are reached by a stairway leading from the station. Visitors from a distance will be met at the train by motor, if due notice is sent in advance of their arrival.

Our office, at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Wyomissing Boulevard, can be reached by taking any trolley going west on Penn Street from the business center of Reading. These cars are marked Wyomissing, Wernersville, Womelsdorf, or Sinking Spring, and one should leave at Wyomissing Boulevard.

VISITORS. I am always glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants. The first week in June the German Irises are at their height, together with the Pyrethrums, Oriental Poppies, etc. At this time the early and midseason Peonies are also at their best. Late-blooming Peonies come a week later, Japan Iris early in July, and Hardy Phlox the last of the month.

The growing stock has all been planted on our new tract of land now comprising 265 acres, located inside the limits of Reading, most of the remaining portion, including the Specimen Garden, being in Wyomissing, and all within five to ten minutes' walk from the office.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Reading and Pennsylvania railroads, and the American Railway Express Company, place us in communication with all points.

FORWARDING. Growing plants and small packages and roots will invariably be sent by express, unless otherwise instructed, **the purchaser to pay charges.** In the majority of cases the express rates are cheaper than parcel post, as will be seen by the following parcel-post and express rates on packages of from five to fifty pounds, to cities in various parts of the country, covering all zones. Plants and bulbs are sent under a special express ruling as second-class matter, which is 20 per cent lower than general merchandise. Heavy shipments of shrubs or peonies and other dormant plants may be sent safely by freight.

In some cases it may be more convenient for customers to receive goods by parcel post, when I will forward such orders by mail, **provided** postage is added as follows:

To all points east of the Mississippi River, 10 per cent extra.

To all points west of the Mississippi River, 20 per cent extra.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS cannot be sent by mail—they must go by express.

PACKING. No charge is made for packing except for large trees, evergreen or shrub shipments.

PRICES. All prices are strictly net and not subject to change. Quantity discounts on large orders are noted elsewhere in this catalogue.

TERMS. Cash, unless otherwise specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanied by a remittance to cover the order, or by references.

We decline to send goods C. O. D. unless remittance of 25 per cent of the amount of the order be made to guarantee acceptance.

REMITTANCES. Should be made by post-office, or express money order, registered letter, or bank draft. 2-cent and 5-cent postage stamps may be sent for amounts under \$1.

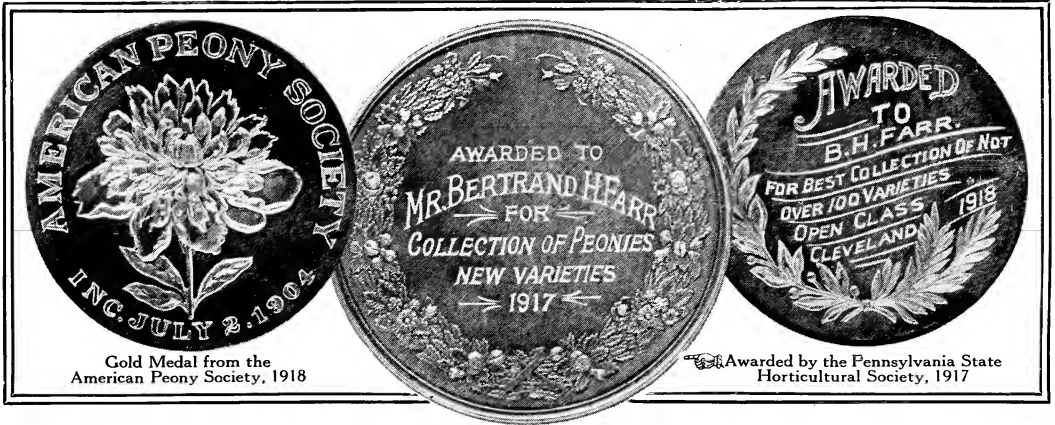
GUARANTEE. I have no influence over conditions surrounding the plants and the care they receive after they pass out of my control. I cannot assume responsibility for customers' failure to make them grow, either on account of unfavorable weather or soil conditions, improper planting, or neglect. I take the utmost care that all plants shall leave here in first-class order and, under proper conditions, they will produce satisfactory results. I give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness, and will not in any way be responsible for the results. Orders are accepted on these conditions only. I guarantee safe arrival of all packages; shortages or damages should be reported at once. I will not substitute other varieties than ordered unless expressly noted, or by permission.

CORRESPONDENCE. I shall be glad to give information regarding a proper selection of plants and the time of planting, provided the questions are of such a character that they can be answered briefly. My personal correspondence is so great during the rush season that it is an impossibility to reply, without considerable delay, to letters involving study and research.

Weights and parcel-post and express rates from Reading, Pa., to various points

POST OFFICE	Zone	BY PARCEL POST			BY EXPRESS				
		5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Atlanta, Ga.....	5	\$0.32	\$0.62	\$1.22	\$0.38	\$0.39	\$0.60	\$0.69	\$1.20
Boston, Mass.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Burlington, Vt.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.28	.28	.38	.42	.66
Chicago, Ill.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.34	.34	.49	.57	.94
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.29	.29	.39	.45	.69
Denver, Colo.....	7	.51	1.01	2.01	.51	.59	.99	1.18	2.18
Galveston, Texas.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	.50	.56	.93	1.12	2.04
Helena, Mon.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.62	.75	1.31	1.59	2.98
Jacksonville, Fla.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.40	.42	.65	.76	1.33
Louisville, Ky.....	4	.23	.43	.83	.34	.34	.49	.57	.94
Los Angeles, Calif.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.72	.90	1.61	1.96	3.73
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.41	.43	.68	.80	1.41
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.37	.37	.55	.64	1.09
New Orleans, La.....	6	.41	.81	1.61	.44	.48	.78	.92	1.65
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
Portland, Ore.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.73	.91	1.63	1.99	3.79
Richmond, Va.....	3	.14	.24	.44	.27	.27	.36	.41	.62
San Francisco, Calif.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.75	.93	1.68	2.06	3.92
Seattle, Wash.....	8	.60	1.20	2.40	.72	.90	1.62	1.97	3.75
St. Louis, Mo.....	5	.32	.62	1.22	.36	.36	.53	.61	1.03

NOTE.—The limit of weight for parcel post beyond the first and second zones is twenty pounds



Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

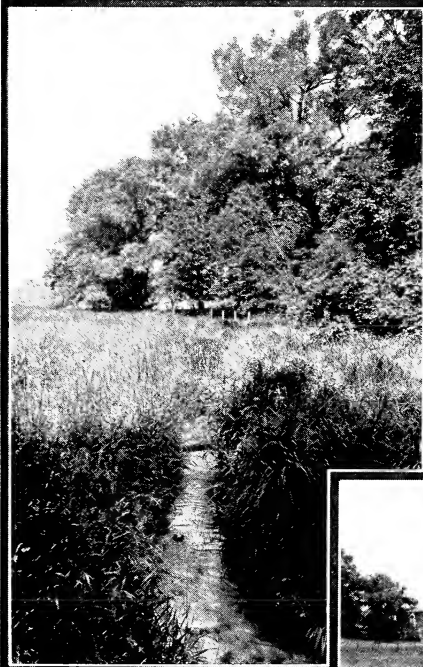
SEVENTH EDITION

BERTRAND H. FARR—
WYOMISSING NURSERIES CO.
WYOMISSING, PENNSYLVANIA

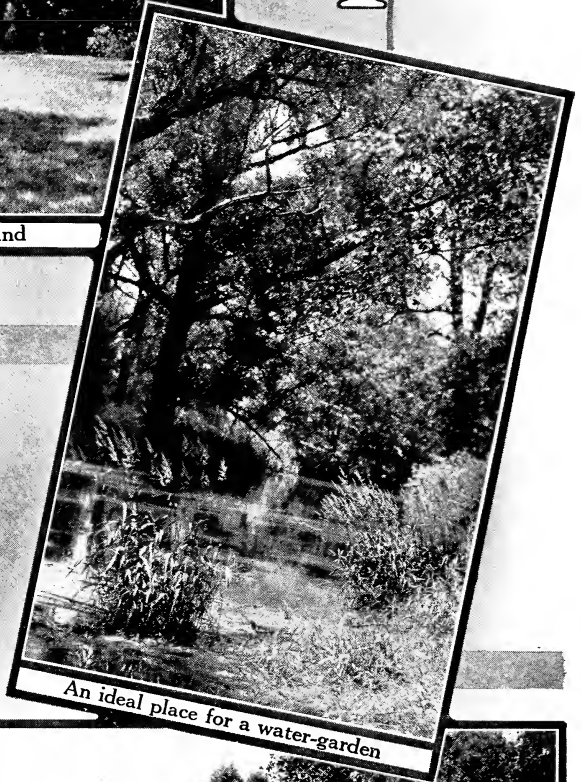




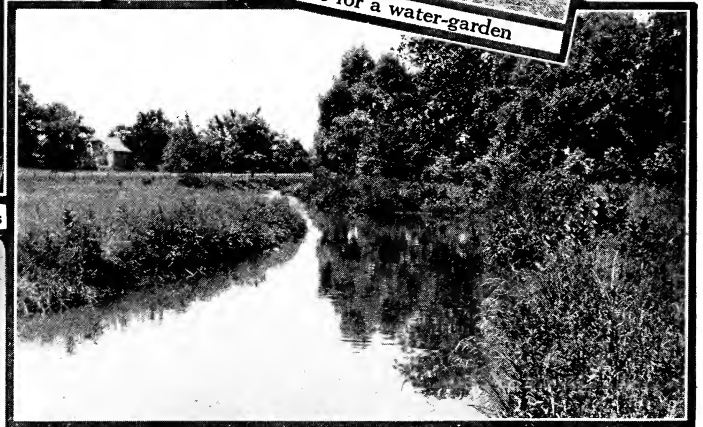
The meadow is framed by the woodland



A brook hurries through the grass



An ideal place for a water-garden



Through it flows the lovely Wyomissing stream




In these lovely vistas I saw a vision of the garden I had long wished to possess—where the choicest plants and shrubs might develop their fullest glory. Now the meadow, the woodland, and the stream which played their part in my Dream Garden, are prominent features in the real garden pictured on another page.



Introduction

SEVENTH EDITION. SEASON 1920-1921



HEREIN is continued the story of a garden, the first chapter of which was printed twelve years ago in the first edition of this book. The story really began many years before with the boy's garden in central Iowa, from which has evolved the great fields of bloom at Wyomissing and the new garden which I call my "Dream Garden."

I can look back through the years and see again that great Nature Garden, the never-to-be-forgotten prairie, an endless sea of waving green reflecting the changing colors of myriads of wild flowers. I can hear the glad notes of the bobolink tinkling down out of the noonday sky, and the red-winged blackbirds scolding among the rushes. I seem to stand again on the summit of the mysterious solitary pyramid that rose up in the midst of the level plain, and from its height today, as then, I look out over my universe and wonder what the future will bring to me beyond the circle of its horizon.

Dear old prairie days, how I revere you! Source and inspiration of my love for the beautiful, and my first garden, which has evolved into great fields of beautiful Irises, glorious Peonies, and fragrant Lilacs in beautiful Wyomissing, surrounded by its wooded mountains.

I sometimes wonder if there is a more beautiful country than Pennsylvania, or if in Pennsylvania there is a place more beautiful than this spot. Bayard Taylor, after traveling the world over, has said, as he looked from the summit of Mt. Penn, that there is not.

Here, in a space of several acres set apart along the banks of the lovely Wyomissing stream, where the meadow is framed in by the woodland, I have begun my "Dream Garden." There are springs clear as crystal, a little pond furnishing ideal conditions for a water-garden, and

A noise like as of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleeping woods
All night singeth a quiet tune.—Coleridge

The name "Dream Garden" is appropriate, for it will be many years before it is fully developed, but the dream is gradually coming true. The



Lilac collection of 100 or more varieties is becoming well established. All bloomed this year, so we had a real "Lilac Time."

The Peony walk has been a joy to hundreds of visitors. Just now the collection of Philadelphus, or Mock Oranges, is at its best. There are very complete collections of Loniceras, Deutzias, Viburnums, and other shrubs, Flowering Crabs, Magnolias, and Japanese Cherries.

The collection of French and Japanese Tree Peonies, of upwards of 300 varieties, is well established and is without doubt the most complete in this country.

This "Dream Garden" is partly for my own pleasure, but principally for the benefit of those who wish to make a study of the various shrubs and plants which will here be allowed to grow and develop into perfect specimens.

Your generous patronage has helped to make this garden possible, and I want you to feel that it is yours to make use of. Each year there are many new faces. Many have the habit and come every year.

If you let me know which class of plants you particularly wish to see, I shall be glad to advise you when will be the best time to come, and you will always be welcome.

BERTRAND H. FARR

Wyomissing, Pennsylvania

June 25, 1920

Iris Flower, what can you tell
Of the mysteries that dwell
In the opal depths of your fragile shell?

Is it some Fairy whose wand has spun
Those gossamer threads with dewdrops hung,
Reflecting the glow of the morning sun?

Or is it a Spirit that dwells within,
With a message from Heaven to mortal men
Of hope and promise at the rainbow's end?

Iris Flower, you speak to me
Of fair and wondrous worlds that be
In the azure depths of Infinity.

Fair Messenger from out of the great Unknown,
I yield to the touch of your magic wand,
And dream and dream with you alone.

Far away, through Heaven's azure blue,
We float on misty clouds of dew
Through ever-changing scenes, and delights
forever new.

There's a gleam of the gold of Ophir
Through the purple robes of Night.
There's a glint of the Frost King's palace
Aglow with Aurora's light.

Iris Flower, to me you tell
All the mysteries that dwell
In the opal depths of your fragile shell.
—B. H. F.

THE IRIS (GREEK, RAINBOW) IRIDACEAE



WITH all the pomp of barbaric splendor the great Oriental Poppies flaunt their bizarre colors; compelling the attention of the most casual observer. The big Peonies, rich in their warm, glowing colors and intoxicating in their delightful fragrance, seem, in unison with all Nature, to pulsate with the joy of life in the glory of June, making a universal appeal to all human interest.

But the refined and delicate beauty of the Iris is hidden from the observer whose fancy is caught only by the more gorgeous and striking things, and only to those who, seeking closer acquaintance, gaze down into the heart of the flower, is revealed the rare beauty of its soft iridescence. Mysterious as the opal with its ever-changing fire, its marvelous structure more wonderful than the Orchid, so fragile as to be crushed by the slightest pressure, its beauty seems wholly ethereal, making you dream of far-away things—like the smoky clouds at dusk, or the rainbow glistening in the sun.

How is it possible accurately to describe a flower of such changing hues? A little girl of ten, trying to describe the Iris, said, "I really can't tell you what color it is, but it's every kind of fairy color."

If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you across the border into a wonderland of delight, for an Iris-garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that to mention all the interesting forms would be impossible, as there are about one hundred and seventy distinct species, and varieties innumerable.

I hardly know just why the Iris became my hobby, but I think the influence of early boyhood days, out on the wide, trackless prairie, is responsible for the love I have, not alone for the Iris, which was an important factor in those early days, but for all flowers and all the beauty of outdoor life among growing things, the fresh air and sunshine, green fields and running brooks. We did not have brooks out on the prairie, but as far as I could see there was an endless carpet of wild flowers, all studded over with miniature lakes and ponds.

There was the open clear water in the center, hedged around by the tall, dark green rushes, where the red-winged blackbirds had their nests. Farther out, surrounding it all with a halo of shimmering blue, for all the world like the Heaven itself, grew the Irises (*Iris versicolor*)—Water-Flags, as we used to call them. You had to wade to get them, and the blackbirds would do a deal of scolding about it; but outside, rising straight up from the tall meadow grass, the bobolink would burst forth into such a rapturous ecstasy of joyous song that you stood transfixed with wonder, and, as you listened to the bird, and then gazed into the depths of the fragile flower in your hand, and reveled in its soft, delicate beauty, it seemed to you as if life were full of gladness and beauty.

Of all the birds, give me the bobolink—"Messenger of Joy,"—and for beauty that is wholly ethereal, and makes you dream of faraway things beyond the clouds, there is none like that of the Iris, the "Rainbow Flower," "Messenger from the Queen of Heaven to Mortals on Earth," as the mythologists have it.

Here in Wyomissing, Irises in endless variety find a congenial home. There is the pleasant sound of the brook in the meadow, the mountain sky-line and the leafy woodlands; but, alas, the bobolink is a stranger here, and his song exists for me only as a memory of youth and the prairie.

The passing of the Iris through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession, the first glimpses of which may be had when the dainty Alpines and Pumilas first appear in April, closely followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May, in ever-increasing boldness of form and color, till June ushers in the great Germanica family—the Bearded Irises with their broad masses of color. In quick succession come the tall Sibiricas and the still taller varieties of Aurea, Monnier and Gigantea, until, with a great burst of splendor, come the Japanese Irises, the crowning glory of all, with their great blooms a foot in diameter, rising on tall stems to a height of 5 feet,—the royal family, arrayed in richest blue and purple and gold,—and the pageant comes to an end.

But before the memory of the glory that has passed has faded away, we are reminded of that to come, when in November the Crimean Irises, yielding to the allurements of the mild Indian summer days, put forth their blooms here and there, as if too eager and impatient to await the coming of spring.

In arranging the Iris-garden, much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, the borders of the shrubbery and near the waterside, may be found ideal locations. The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to larger beds, and are very effective planted in front of the taller kinds.

Wonderful landscape effects may be obtained by planting Irises in broad masses around the margin of a pond or along the banks of a stream, planting the Water-Flags at the water's edge, and the rest of the Apogons a little higher up. Still higher, on the drier ground, the taller Bearded Irises may be placed, bordering these with the "Intermediate" varieties, and finally the dwarf kinds, forming a carpet of color blending away into the sod. Here and there in sheltered nooks, among rocks, may be found places for the more delicate and tender varieties. Irises are invaluable as cut-flowers. If they are taken as the buds are about to open, and allowed to expand indoors, the colors will be much richer, and will last a long time, for as fast as one flower fades the next bud will take its place, until all have opened.

Irises are a leading specialty with me, and my collection of several hundred varieties contains many new and rare ones not to be found elsewhere. They have been thoroughly tested, and are distinct and true to name. Only such varieties as are perfectly hardy and of easy cultivation are offered here.

Classification and Culture

Baker, in his "Handbook of the Iris," divides them into two series—Rhizomatous and Bulbous.

FIRST SERIES—RHIZOMATOUS

All the Irises in this catalog belong to the Rhizomatous series, i.e., those with creeping rhizomes or rootstocks. These are divided into seven subgenuses, of which only two are commonly grown in gardens, and, with but two or three exceptions, all the Irises in this book are comprised in these two divisions:

Pogoniris. Bearded Irises, having a distinct beard down the center of the fall, including all of the varieties of *Iris Germanica*, the Dwarf Bearded varieties, Crimean Hybrids and Intermediates.

Apogon. Beardless Irises, having perfectly smooth falls, comprising all of the Irises in Groups A, B and C, on pages 13 and 14, including the Siberian and Japanese varieties.

The other five subdivisions of Rhizomatous Irises are:

Oncocyclus. Lower part of the falls hairy.

Regelia. Connects Oncocyclus with Pogoniris.

Evansia. Having a tooth-like crest down the claw.

Pseudevansia. Having a beard springing from a rudimentary crest.

Pardanthopsis. Similar to Evansia, but without crest.

Of these, only two varieties are listed in this catalog, viz., *Iris cristata* and *Iris tectorum*, which belong to the Evansia section.

In the matter of cultivation, the Rhizomatous species may be divided as follows:

1. Those thriving in moist or wet ground. (Apogon, Groups B and C.)
2. Those requiring a dry, sunny location, with good drainage in winter. (Pogoniris.)
3. Those requiring special culture in frames outside, or in greenhouses. (Oncocyclus.)

For the ordinary garden the most important of these groups are the Pogoniris, or Bearded Irises.

SECOND SERIES—BULBOUS. Species with Bulbous Rootstocks

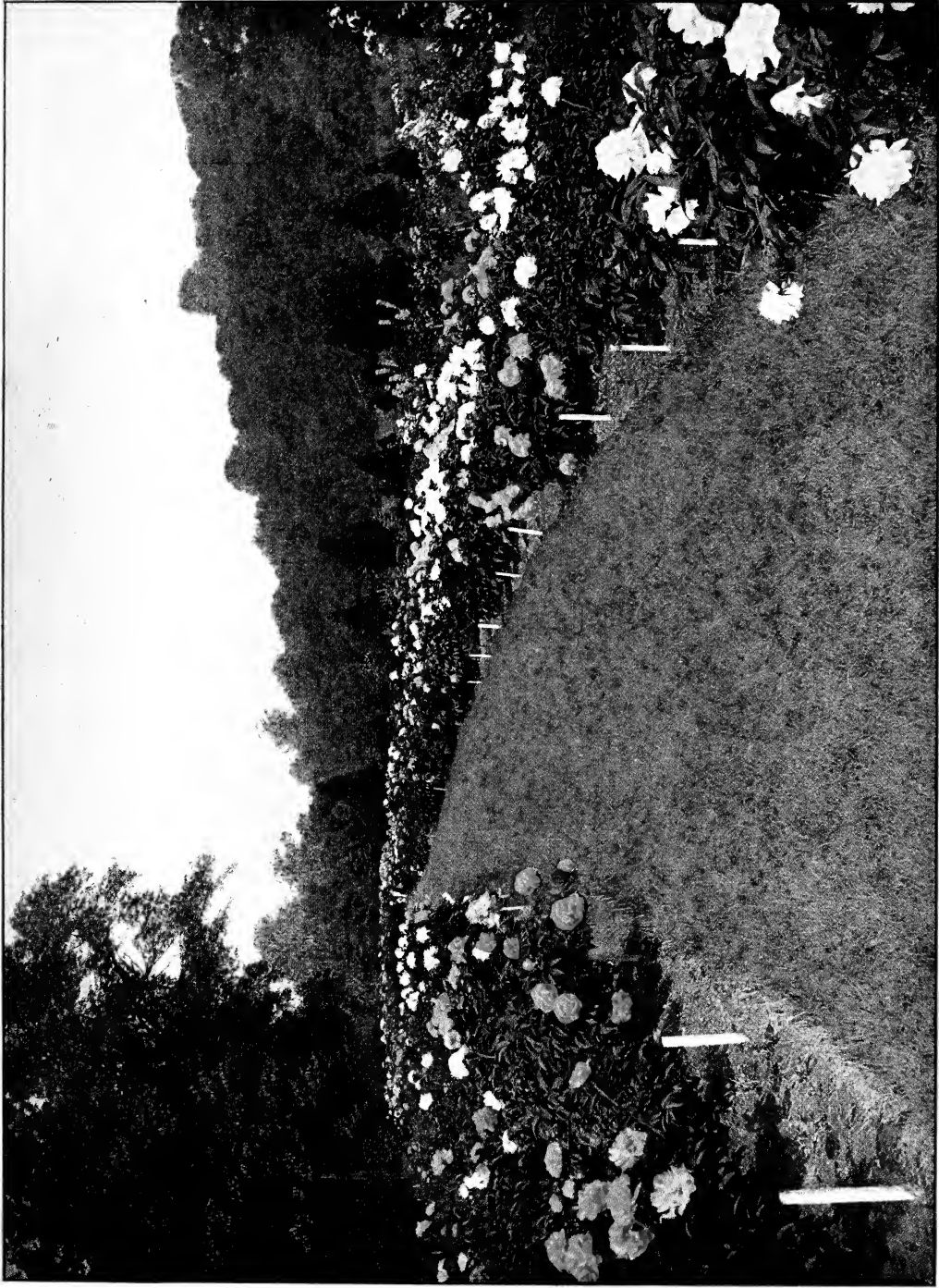
Xiphion. Standards erect, stamens not adhering to the style branches.

Gynandriris. Standards erect, stamens adhering to the style branches.

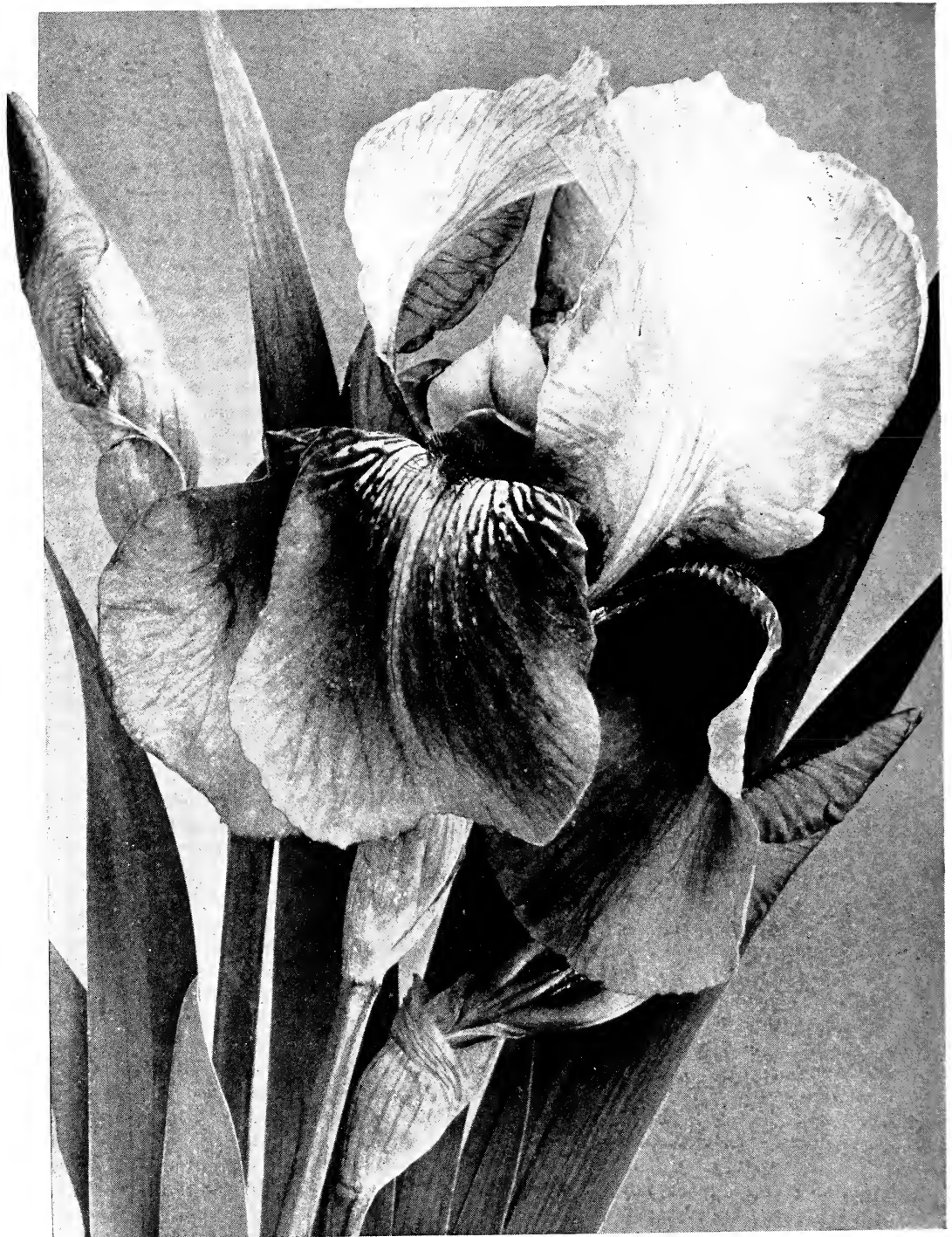
Juno. Very small, spreading standards.

This class of bulbs comes under the embargo promulgated by the Federal Horticultural Board, and cannot be imported. The classification is made as a matter of record; bulbs are not for sale.

In May of each year I issue *Farr's Quality Bulbs*, a booklet devoted to Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, and other Holland importations. A copy will be mailed to my regular customers, without notice; to all others on request.



My Dream Garden which is coming to be a real garden, with Peonies and Irises in glorious abandon; with Deutzias, and Philadelphus, and Lilacs that make the air heavy with their fragrance



Lent A. Williamson is a new seedling Iris with distinct characteristics of color, form and substance.
A 1920 introduction

TALL BEARDED IRISES (*Pogoniris*)

Iris Germanica (German Iris, or Fleur-de-lis)

These are all sun-lovers, and delight in a warm, well-drained situation, where the surface-creeping rhizomes can get a good baking in summer. They will thrive in almost any soil or situation except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes rapidly to decay. This is the group best known and most commonly cultivated. The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis, and they are well called the "orchids of the garden," for they fairly out rival the orchids in delicacy of structure and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and pure whites, in every conceivable combination.

This section includes the early-flowering dwarf kinds, and all the many varieties and species usually grouped under the head "*Germanica*." The true *Germanica* has but few varieties; they flower in May, and are represented by the old-fashioned "flags" so commonly seen. The other species classed under this head are *Amoena*, *Neglecta*, *Pallida*, *Plicata*, *Squalens*, *Variegata* and others, with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

For convenience, I have arranged them as far as possible in their natural groups.

CULTURE.—A dry, sunny location suits them best. In wet places they are liable to decay. They may be planted in early spring, but the most favorable time is during August and September, the earlier the better, as that is their dormant season, after which they make a root-growth, becoming established before winter; although planting may be done at any time until the ground freezes, if the precaution is taken to give them a slight covering of an inch of loose straw or litter merely to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing. Nearly all Irises may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering, if the roots are not allowed to become dry.

Special Collections of Beautiful Tall Bearded Irises

Collection A.—50 in 50 extra-choice named varieties, my selection.....	\$10 00
25 in 25 extra-choice named varieties, my selection.....	5 00
12 in 12 extra-choice named varieties, my selection.....	2 50
Collection B.—100 in 25 fine named varieties, my selection.....	12 00
25 in 25 fine named varieties, my selection.....	3 00
12 in 12 fine named varieties, my selection.....	1 50

Special Offer of Tall Bearded Irises for Extensive Planting and Massing

1,000 in 20 distinct named varieties, my selection	\$60 00
1,000 in 10 distinct named varieties.....	50 00
1,000 in from 5 to 10 separate colors without names	40 00
1,000 in mixed varieties without names	30 00
250 or more at the rate per 1,000	

My collection of Irises exhibited at San Francisco received the highest award—the Panama-Pacific Exposition Gold Medal. The collection contained the cream of the standard varieties, the finest European novelties, and my own seedlings raised here at Wyoming, pronounced by critics to be of distinct and rare beauty.

FARR'S NEW SEEDLING IRISES

All raised at Wyomissing

During recent years I have found the hybridizing and raising of seedling Irises a very interesting pastime. Of the many thousands raised, scarcely any two are exactly alike. From the many fine forms, I have selected the following which I consider to be the very best. All who have seen them growing here have been unanimous in pronouncing them very beautiful.

The color plates, showing these blooms in miniature, give but a faint idea of their fine colors, elegant form and large size, a better impression of which may be obtained by referring to the illustration of the variety, "Powhatan," facing page 13, which is slightly reduced from the original.

Introductions for 1920

A few new varieties which have been tried out in my trial-grounds and have proved their value. I can offer small plants for fall delivery only, and only a limited number will be sold.

BRANDYWINE. S. and F. pale silvery blue; distinct orange beard. The general color effect of the flower is clear china-blue. In some respects it is similar to Crusader but pronounced by those who have seen it to be far superior. \$5.

GEORGIA. S., F., and stigmas soft shade of uniform cattleya-rose; bright orange beard. A delicate and beautiful variety. \$2.50.

MARY ORTH. S. light blue-violet; F. dark blue-violet. Large flower of good form and color. \$2.50.

SEMINOLE. S. soft violet-rose; F. rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. Given honorable mention by American Iris Society, June, 1920. \$2.50.

UTE CHIEF. S. light blue-violet (202-1); F. rich royal purple; heavily reticulated. Extra-large. One of our best introductions for 1920. 36 in. \$2.50.

Varieties Introduced from 1909-1920

***ANNA FARR.** (Pli.) S. white, lightly bordered pale blue; F. pure white, with pale blue marking at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance; horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. 36 in. \$2.50.

BLUE JAY. (Neg.) S. bright, clear blue; F. intense, dark blue. 30 in. 35 cts.

CHESTER HUNT. (Pall. × Neg.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine blue, bordered pale blue, shading at base; stigmas light blue. 27 in. 75 cts.

E. L. CRANDALL. (Pli.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered deep blue at the base. 18 in. 75 cts.

ERICH. (Pall.) S. bright, light violet, flushed rose (190-2); F. bright violet-purple (198-1); large; wide standards and falls; fragrant. 36 in. 50 cts.

***GLORY OF READING.** (Pall.) S. deep blue; F. royal purple; conspicuous orange beard; large, handsome flower; fragrant. \$1.

HIAWATHA. (Neg.) S. pale lavender, flushed rose; F. royal purple, bordered lavender. 28 in. 75 cts.

HUGO. (Pall.) S. petunia-violet (190-3); F. deep purple (185-2); wide-spreading flower. 33 in. 50 cts.

IROQUOIS. (Sq.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base; tall and striking. 35 cts.

JAMES BOYD. (Pall.) 1915. S. immense, broad incurved, forming a high, dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter; a broadly expanded flower. 30 in. 50 cts.

JUNIATA. (Pall.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 50 cts.

LEDA. (Plic.) S. white, frilled and dotted rose-lilac; F. white. 2 ft. 50 cts.

LEWIS TROWBRIDGE. (Pall.) S. bright violet (198-1); F. blue-violet, shaded rose (199-3); very large flower, with wide standards and falls. 33 in. 75 cts.

MARY GARDEN. (Sq.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; long, drooping falls, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow. 28 in. 50 cts.

***MARY GRAY.** (Pall.) S. clear lavender-blue (204-4); F. dark lobelia-blue (205-4). Large flowers. 3 ft. \$1.

MASSASOIT. (Farr.) 1916. S. and F. a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 50 cts.

MINNEHAHA. (Var.) S. creamy white, shaded yellow; F. creamy white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow; fragrant. Very large. 2 ft. \$1.

***MONTEZUMA.** (Var.) 1909. S. deep golden, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown; unique. 18 in. Fall delivery only. \$1.50.

MT. PENN. (Pall.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, deep orange beard; tall. 30 in. \$1.

NAVAJO. (Var.) S. light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. \$1.

FARR'S NEW SEEDLING IRISES INTRODUCED FROM 1909-1920, continued

NOKOMIS. (Am.) S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white. Medium-sized flowers; tall growing, free blooming. 50 cts.

ORIENTAL. (Pall.) S. clear blue; F. rich royal blue (230-1), with a heavy, bright orange beard forming a striking contrast. 32 in. 75 cts.

PAULINE. (Pall.) S. and F. unusually large, rich pansy-violet (191-1); deep orange beard; fragrant. 3 ft. 50 cts.

PAXATAWNEY. Standards pale parma-violet (1-206), slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; falls darker, with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered. 36 in. 75 cts.

***POCAHONTAS.** (Pli.) Very large orchid-type flower, with elegantly frilled petals; S. and F. pure white, standards faintly bordered pale blue. Fall delivery only. \$1.

POWHATAN. (Pall.) Syn. Aurora. S. light bishop-violet with deeper border. (189-4); F. deep purple, shaded crimson (185-2); large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. 50 cts.

QUAKER LADY. (Sq. × Pall.) S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. 38 in. 50c.

RED CLOUD. (Sq.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. 2 ft. 75 cts.

ROSE UNIQUE. 1910. Early, May-flowering with Germanica section. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. 75 cts.

SHREWSBURY. (Sq.) 1916. S. rosy bronze, F. violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety. 75 cts.

SWATARA. S. lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base. F. bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flower. 36 in. 75 cts.

TECUMSEH. (Sq.) 1910. S. clouded buff; F. smoky violet, yellow border, crimson spathe valves. 3 ft. 35 cts.

WYOMISSING. (Am.) 1909. S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. 75 cts.

One each of the above 28 varieties (not including those marked *), amounting to \$17.80, for \$15.

New Irises

Of recent introduction, including a few of the older but rare varieties

ALBATROSS. (Barr.) S. white, shaded palest of blues; F. white, veined and tipped purple. 50 cts.

ALCAZAR. S. light bluish violet; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat. A striking variety. \$1.25.

ARCHEVEQUE. New. S. deep purple-violet; F. rich, deep velvety violet; an unusual color, rarely found in Iris. Stock very scarce. \$1.50.

BERCHTA. (Var.) S. bronzy yellow; F. blue-violet, bordered bronze. 50 cts.

BLACK KNIGHT. (Neg.) Syn. Black Prince. A rare and beautiful new Iris. S. intense, deep violet-blue; F. velvety purple, exceedingly rich. Late bloomer; scarce; distinct from Kochii, which is sold under the name Black Prince. \$2.

BLUE BOY. (Int.) A vigorous, floriferous new hybrid; a distinct shade of blue, with a blue beard; medium-sized flower. 18 in. 75 cts.

CAPRICE. (Sq.) S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red; beard yellow; handsome. 2 ft. \$1.

CATERINA. S. clear blue; F. soft lilac. A new hybrid, between Trojana and Pallida, raised by the late Sir Michael Foster. Flowers of large size, on stout, branching stems, 4½ feet high. \$1.

CARTHUSIAN. New, handsome hybrid. S. clear lavender-blue; F. darker blue, reticulated brown at claw; large and fragrant. 2 ft. 75 cts.

CORDELIA. S. rosy lilac; F. dark velvety crimson, edged rose. 24 in. Exceptionally beautiful. \$1.

CRUSADER. New. The introducer claims this to be the finest of all blue Irises. F. deep violet-blue, with paler standards; broad petals. 3½ ft. \$2.50.

ED. MICHELL. (Pall.) S. rosy mauve; F. deeper mauve. Flowers unusually large, handsome, and distinct in color. A grand and imposing Iris. Very rare. Fall delivery only. \$2.

ELDORADO. S. yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F. bright purple shaded bronze. A most beautiful and pleasing combination of color. \$1.50.

FRO. S. deep gold; F. brilliant chestnut-brown. 50 cts.

GAGUS. S. light clear yellow; F. crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow picotee edge. 35 cts.

GOLIATH. S. bronzy yellow; F. deep purple; a very large flower. 44 in. \$1.50.

IRIS KING. S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing Maori King with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 50 cts.

ISOLENE. (Pall.) S. silvery lilac; F. mauve, with orange beard; large, handsome flowers of splendid form. \$1.25.

JOHN FOSTER. A novelty of recent introduction. S. and F. milky white. Blooms in June. 18 in. \$2.50.

KATHLEEN. S. and F. soft rose-lilac; very dainty and charming. 50 cts.

LA NIEGE. A grand new white; quite distinct from anything yet introduced. Stock scarce. \$2.50.

NEW IRISES, continued

LENT A. WILLIAMSON. S. broad, soft campanula-violet (198-2); F. very large, velvety royal purple, brilliant golden beard. A new American seedling raised by Mr. Williamson, of Bluffton, Ind., which promises to take a high rank among the new Irises. \$2.

LOHENGRIN. (Pall.) S. and F. uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose; very large. 50 cts.

LORELEY. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine-blue, bordered cream. 35 cts.

MISS EARDLEY. S. golden yellow; F. rich madder-red with yellow; a beautiful and distinct new variety. 75 cts.

MITHRAS. (Var.) S. light yellow; F. brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow. 35 cts.

MONSIGNOR. (Neg.) New. S. rich satiny violet; F. velvety purple-crimson, with lighter margin; large flower. \$1.

MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Pall.) Delicate pale rose-mauve. 75 cts.

NIBELUNGEN. (Var.) S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple, with fawn margin; very handsome. 50 cts.

NINA WELLS. S. and F. a uniform shade of blue; flowers large, on stout stems 4 feet high. 50 cts.

NUEE D'ORAGE (Storm Cloud). S. slaty gray; F. bronze and purple; very large flowers. 2 ft. \$1.

ORIFLAMME. (Ger.) S. light blue; F. rich violet-purple. Immense, handsome flowers. \$1.

PROSPER LAUGIER. (Sq.) S. light bronzed-red; F. velvety ruby-purple, with orange beard. 75 cts.

PERFECTION. S. light blue; F. dark, velvety violet-black, with orange beard; a handsome, bold, conspicuous flower. 50 cts.

PFAUENAUGE (syn. Peacock). S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the most distinct and beautiful Irises in my collection. 10 in. 50 cts.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream. 50 cts.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Sq.) S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac reticulated at base bronze; beard yellow. Very beautiful. 2½ ft. 50 cts.

RHEIN NIXE. S. pure white; F. deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 75 cts.

RINGDOVE. New. A free-flowering variety which produces its beautiful flowers on stems 4 feet high. S. pale violet; F. slightly darker, with a distinct slightly darker ring at the throat. \$2.50.

SARPEDON. S. light violet-blue; F. slightly darker. A new variety with broad, oblong falls. 50c.

TAMERLANE. (Sq.) Deep violet-purple falls, with paler standards. \$1.

TRAUTLIEB. New. S. and F. lovely, uniform soft rose; very fine. 50 cts.

WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders, 1915.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety of Black Knight, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. \$1.

ZUA. New. S. and F. delicate lavender-white color, crumpled and ruffled like fine crepe; flowers large and fragrant; very unique and beautiful; stock very scarce. \$3.

General Collection of Tall Bearded Irises

In the classification the following abbreviations are used: Am., Amoena; Neg., Neglecta; Pall., Pallida; Pli., Plicata; Sq., Squalens; Var., Variegata. S. means standards or upper petals; F. means falls, or lower petals.

Varieties not otherwise priced will be supplied at the rate of 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, are \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Not less than 3 of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen; 25 at the rate per 100.

Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate. Large clumps for immediate effect can be supplied in many varieties of my selection at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Extra-choice varieties, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Germanica Section—May-Flowering

AMAS (syn. Macrantha). A handsome, giant-flowered form from Asia Minor. S. rich blue; F. violet. 2 ft. 35 cts.

ARGUS. S. and F. dark purple; distinct and rich in effect. 25 cts.

FONTARABIE. S. violet-blue; F. rich violet-purple. 18 in.

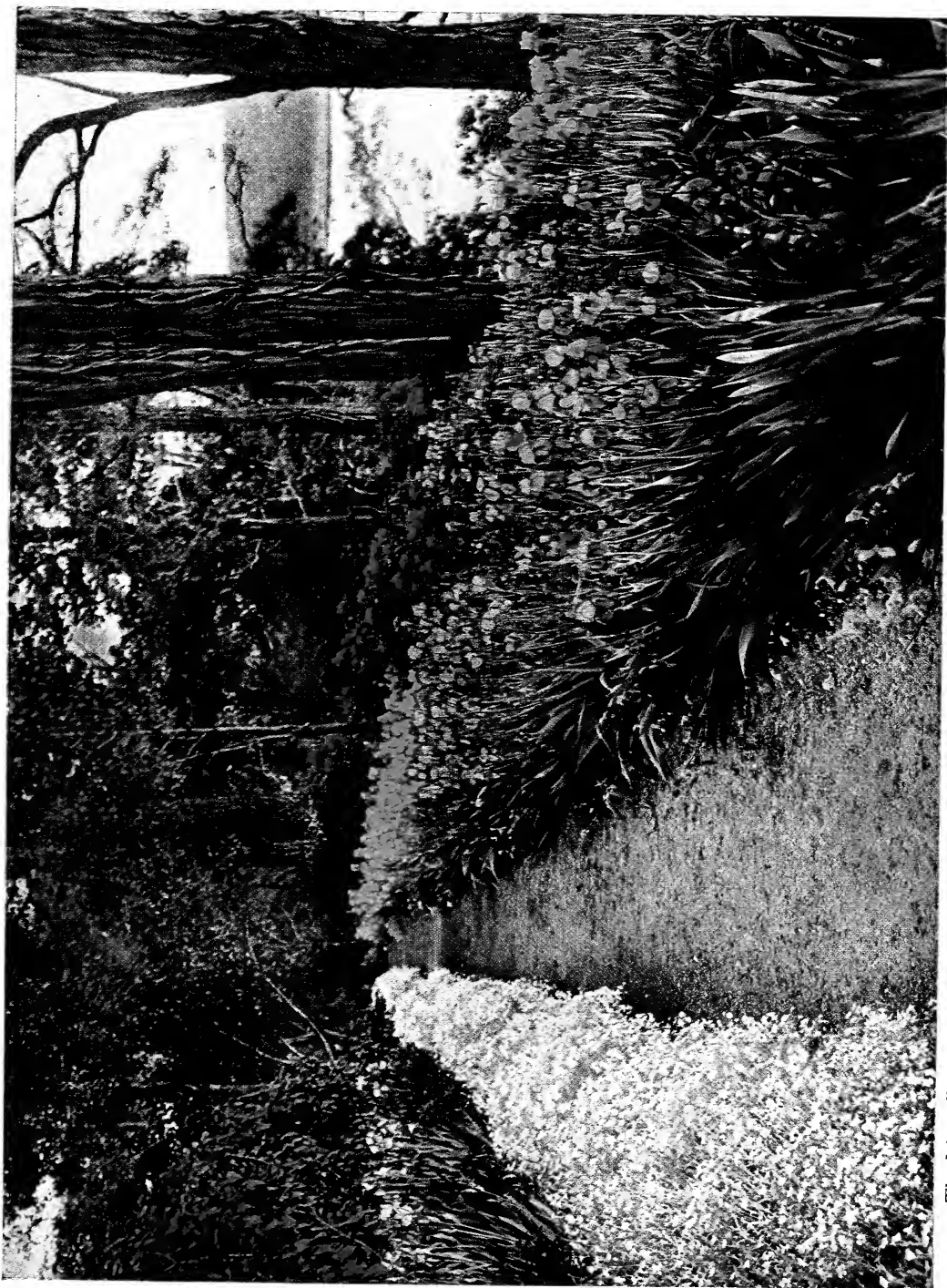
KHARPOT. S. violet; F. velvety violet-purple; very large, handsome flower; flower-stems long and rigid. 30 in. 25 cts.

KOCHII (syn. Atropurpurea). S. and F. rich claret-purple; very handsome. 35 cts.

MAJOR. Immense flower; S. purple-blue; F. dark purple.

PURPLE KING. Full purple; very effective. One of the older sorts which has proved to be satisfactory in every collection on account of color and habit of growth. 2 ft. 35 cts.

VIOLET QUEEN. S. violet-blue; F. violet-black. 2 ft.



The Iris walk at "Willowmere," Roslyn, L. I., bordering the famous Rose-Garden. Here the Iris Germanica seems to be at home in half-shade, despite the fact that they are considered sun-lovers



Irises make an ideal border for a small pool



Iris Pseudo-acorus in a Connecticut garden. Here in a congenial situation, at the margin of the brook, its luxuriant mass of foliage attains a height of more than 6 feet

Iris Germanica—Pallida Section

The Pallida varieties are all tall, strong growers, with very wide foliage, highly ornamental at all times. They have the largest flowers of all, and are very sweet-scented, with the fragrance of orange blossoms. Very handsome shades of blue, lavender and purple.

AUSTRALIS. S. deep lavender; F. soft blue; very tall grower; large, handsome flowers. 4 ft. 35 cts.

ASTARTE. S. rosy lilac; F. claret-red. 2 ft. 35 cts.

ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 in.

ASSUREZ. S. bright violet; F. crimson-purple. 26 in. 25 cts.

BRIONENSE. Pale violet; very free-flowering. 2 ft. 25 cts.

CELESTE. Pale azure-blue. 30 in. 35 cts.

CIENGIALTI. A species so closely related to the Pallida section that I group it with them. S. lavender-blue; F. soft violet-blue, with yellow crest; deliciously scented. May and June. 2 ft. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, Loppio. A dwarfier form, with rich clear blue flowers; blooms later. 18 in. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, the Moor. S. soft lavender-blue; F. lavender; bright orange beard. 30 in. 35 cts.

Ciengialti, Zephyr. S. and F. clear blue-lilac. Very beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

DALMARIUS. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. S. pale gray-blue; F. darker, shaded violet-brown; very distinct. 25 cts.

DELICATA. S. pale lavender; F. white, delicately traced and tipped lavender.

GLORY OF HILLEGOM. S. and F. clear light blue. 35 cts.

HER MAJESTY. New. S. a lovely rose-pink; F. bright crimson, tinged a darker shade. 35 cts.

KHEDIVE. Beautiful soft lavender, with distinct orange beard. 33 in.

LA TENDRESSE. Large flowers; clear lavender-blue; tall grower, similar to Australis. 35 cts.

LEONIDAS. S. clear mauve; F. rosy mauve; large and of fine form. 35 cts.

MANDRALISCÆ. Rich lavender-purple; large and handsome; very early. 40 in. 25 cts.

MADAME PACQUITE. Bright rosy claret; very handsome; early. 42 in. 25 cts.

OPORTO. S. and F. rich purplish mauve with conspicuous orange beard; large flowers of good substance. 50 cts.

PALLIDA DALMATICA. S. fine lavender; F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. A superb variety for planting in masses, and for cut-flowers. The true variety is very scarce. 40 in. 35 cts.

PERFECTA. Soft rosy violet; orange beard. 25 cts.

PLUMERI. S. coppery rose; F. velvety claret; tall; free bloomer.

QUEEN OF MAY. A lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; beautiful. 32 in.

REMBRANDT. S. and F. soft lilac-blue.

RUBELLA. S. rose-lilac; F. crimson-purple. 3 ft.

STANDARD BEARER. S. and F. soft rose-mauve. 38 in. 25 cts.

SULTANE. Clear blue, washed white. 25 cts.

VIRGINIA. S. soft blue; F. bright violet-blue, with orange-yellow crest. 25 cts.

TINEÆ. Deep blue, shaded lilac; fine; large flower. 40 in. 25 cts.

VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. S. rich blue; F. violet-blue.

WALNERI. S. lavender; F. purple-lilac. 30 in.

Iris Germanica—Variegata Section

The Standards in this section are of various shades of yellow.

ABOU HASSAN. S. clear, rich yellow; F. yellow, mottled brown. 15 in.

ADA. S. bright canary-yellow; F. white, reticulated madder-brown. 19 in. 25 cts.

AUREA (syn. Californica). S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow. 2 ft. 35 cts.

BEACONSFIELD. Falls crimson, edged primrose. 24 in. 25 cts.

BISMARCK. S. yellow, flushed sulphur; F. white, reticulated madder-brown.

BUTTERFLY. S. bright golden yellow; F. rich crimson-brown. 22 in. 50 cts.

CONQUEROR. S. yellow; F. rich velvety brown. 35 cts.

DANDY. S. yellow; F. velvety purple; a pleasing combination. 16 in. 50 cts.

DARIUS. S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful. 20 in. 25 cts.

EDWARD SIMMONS. S. yellow, flaked purple; F. dark velvety violet; late flowering. 26 in. 25 cts.

FAVORITE. F. lilac, margined white. 2 ft. 25 cts.

FOSTER'S YELLOW. S. and F. creamy yellow, intermediate in color between Flavescens and Germanica aurea. 18 in. 35 cts.

GANYMEDE. S. yellow, flaked maroon; F. white, reticulated maroon-black. 2 ft.

IRIS GERMANICA—VARIEGATA SECTION, continued

GRACCHUS. F. crimson, reticulated white; extra fine; early. 18 in.

HECTOR. S. soft clouded yellow; F. velvety crimson-black; showy. 30 in.

HONORABILIS (syn. Sans Souci). S. golden; F. rich mahogany-brown; very effective. 18 in.

IDION. S. golden yellow; F. golden yellow, lightly reticulated cinnamon-brown.

INDIA. Falls dark crimson-brown. 35 cts.

JENNY LIND. S. golden yellow; F. velvety purplish brown, veined yellowish white at the base. 35c.

JOHN FRASER. F. purple, shaded yellow, reticulated white. 22 in.

JUDITH. S. sulphur-yellow; F. violet-purple, reticulated white. 35 cts.

JULES PEROT. S. bronzy yellow; F. black-maroon, reticulated yellow. 25 cts.

MAORI KING. S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. The most brilliant Iris in this section. 18 in. 35 cts.

MARENCO. F. rich crimson-brown, reticulated yellow; very fine. 20 in.

MARIE CORELLI. S. primrose-yellow; F. rose-purple, reticulated primrose. 2 ft. 35 cts.

MEXICAINE. S. very clear yellow; F. maroon, reticulated white. 18 in.

MONHASSAN. Lively yellow standards; F. brown, with a wide yellow border. 25 cts.

MONSIEUR CHEREAU. S. rich bronzy gold; F. crimson-maroon; very handsome. 50 cts.

MRS. NEUBRONNER. Very deep golden yellow, darker than Aurea; very fine. 35 cts.

MUNICA. S. bright gold; F. mahogany-brown. 25 cts.

PAMERON. S. yellow; F. violet-rose, reticulated white. 25 cts.

PHARAO. S. yellow; F. light mahogany.

PRINCESS OF TECK. Standards clear yellow; F. a peculiar shade of deep purplish rose. 35 cts.

REGINA. S. yellow; F. white, conspicuously, reticulated lilac and edged primrose-yellow. 20 in. 50 cts.

SAMSON. S. rich golden yellow; F. crimson.

SATURNE. S. clouded yellow; F. white ground, reticulated light maroon. 25 cts.

VONDEL. S. golden yellow; F. maroon. 25 cts.

WALTER REUTHE. S. canary-yellow; F. rosy lilac; golden beard; extra. 2 ft. 35 cts.

Iris Germanica—Amœna Section

In this section the Standards are white; the Falls of various colors are described.

AIKA. White, base of petals blotched violet.

ALFRED FIDLER. White, shaded lavender.

COMTE DE ST. CLAIR. Deep violet, margined white. 24 in.

DONNA MARIA. F. white, tinted lilac. 26 in. 25 cts.

DUC DE NEMOURS. F. violet, edged and reticulated white. 27 in.

DUCHESS D'ORLEANS. White, tipped violet-blue.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. Violet-blue, bordered white. 26 in. 25 cts.

EUGENE SUE. Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes. 18 in.

GLORIETTA. White, heavily traced purple; effective. 14 in. 25 cts.

INNOCENZA. S. and F. ivory-white, crest rich golden; very delicate and beautiful. 26 in. 35 cts.

JUNGFRAU. White, striped blue. 2 ft. 25 cts.

MARY MINANELLE. Pure white, with a faint lavender tinge. 18 in. 25 cts.

MORPHEUS. White, heavily tipped and traced violet-purple. 20 in.

MRS. G. DARWIN. A lovely new hybrid. White, the upper part of the fall reticulated gold and violet. 35 cts.

MRS. H. DARWIN. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base; very beautiful and free-flowering. 2 ft. Early.

PENELOPE. F. white, veined with lilac. 35 cts.

RETICULATA ALBA. Violet-purple, edged and reticulated white.

THORBECK. Rich clear violet-blue, reticulated white at the base; very handsome. 2 ft. 25 cts.

UNIQUE. Violet, suffused white.

VICTORINE. S. mottled blue; F. violet-blue, mottled white; beautiful and rare. 27 in. 25 cts.

Varieties not otherwise priced will be supplied at the rate of 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, are \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Not less than 3 of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen; 25 at the rate per 100.

Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate. Large clumps for immediate effect can be supplied in many varieties of my selection at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Extra-choice varieties, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Iris Germanica—Neglecta Section

The Standards in this section range from lavender to purple.

AMABILIS. S. pale lilac, flushed rose; F. velvety crimson-purple. 2 ft.

ARDENTA. S. pale lavender; F. dark violet-blue, reticulated white at claw; a combination of color that at once draws attention. 25 cts.

ATTRACTION. S. pale blue; F. deep blue, shaded lighter at the base. 25 cts.

ATROCÆRULEA. S. pale blue; F. violet-blue.

BOCCAGE. S. and F. clear purple, reticulated white.

BRITANNICUS. S. pale lavender; F. blue, shaded lighter.

CHAMELEON. Brilliant blue, shaded violet.

CANDICANS. Soft light blue.

CLARISSIMA. S. lavender; F. reticulated purple, on white ground. 24 in.

COTTAGE MAID. S. silvery blue; F. white, boldly tipped and reticulated violet. 25 cts.

DU BOIS DU MILAN. S. lavender; F. rich crimson-purple, reticulated white. 26 in.

FLORENCE BARR. S. and F. blush-rose-lilac. 24 in. 25 cts.

FREDERICK. S. pale lavender; F. lavender, barred with brown; very free. One of the most effective for massing.

FAIRY QUEEN. S. and F. white, striped blue. 25 cts.

HANNIBAL. S. lavender; F. dark purple; handsome. 2 ft.

LAVATER. S. lavender, veined purple; F. white, traced and tipped violet. 24 in.

LAURA. S. lavender, shaded white; F. rich velvety purple; handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. S. light pearly lavender; F. reticulated darker.

MARIAN. S. lavender; F. lavender, reticulated purple; soft distinct color. 2 ft.

MISS MAGGIE. S. silvery lavender; F. suffused soft rose. 30 in.

MISS BROUGH. S. rich rosy claret, F. slightly darker.

MONS. DU SIBLE. S. lilac; F. deep crimson-purple; showy. 30 in.

NATIONALE. S. clear blue; F. dark blue. 2 ft. 25 cts.

NEGLECTA. S. pale lavender; F. purple, reticulated white.

OSIS. S. lilac; F. black-violet-purple. 20 in. 25c.

OTHELLO (syn. Sappho, Neg.). S. rich blue; F. deep, dark velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

TERESITA. S. lavender, flushed lilac; F. crimson-purple. 28 in.

WM. WALLACE. S. blue; F. violet; very free bloomer. Good landscape variety.

Iris Germanica—Plicata Section (Syn. Aphylla)

The flowers all have a beautifully colored, frill-like margin on a white ground.

AGNES. S. white, frilled and shaded lilac; F. white, traced lilac at the base, or claw; a beautiful variety. 2 ft.

ASSYRIE. S. and F. white, penciled and suffused with blue. 35 cts.

BARIENSIS. Delicately edged and dotted pale lilac-rose; beautiful. 25 cts.

BEAUTY. White, bordered and veined pale blue. 25 cts.

BLEU PARFLEUR. Very heavily bordered and spotted dark blue. 25 cts.

BRIDESMAID. S. white, shaded silvery lilac; F. reticulated at the base, and slightly frilled, soft lilac; very handsome. 25 cts.

DELICATISSIMA (syn. Gazelle). White, heavily frilled blue. 2 ft.

ELIZABETH. S. white, heavily shaded lilac; F. white, shaded violet at the margin; large flower. 2 ft. 50 cts.

FAIRY. White, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 2 ft.

HEBE. White, delicately suffused soft blue.

MADAME CHEREAU. White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. 32 in. One of the most beautiful. 25 cts.

MADAME THIBAULT. White, bordered violet. 25 cts.

MA-MIE. S. pure white, frilled lavender; F. pure white, penciled and margined lavender. 35 cts.

OPHELIA. S. white, shaded and veined blue-gray; F. white, frilled soft blue; large-flowering. 35c.

SAPPHO. (Plicata variety.) S. white, frilled lilac; F. pure white, reticulated lilac at the base; large flowering; a fine variety. 2 ft. 35 cts.

SILPHIDE. White, frilled and shaded rose-lilac. 2½ feet. 25 cts.

SWERTI. S. and F. white, frilled blue; petaloid stigmas lilac. 35 cts.

Iris Germanica—Squalens Section

The standards are of clouded shades of copper, bronze and fawn.

ABDUL AZIZ. S. clouded gold and lilac; F. rich violet-purple, reticulated white. 14 in. 35 cts.

A. F. BARRON. S. dark bronze; F. white, veined crimson-brown. 16 in. 25 cts.

ARNOLS. S. rosy bronze; F. rich velvety purple-handsome. 30 in. 25 cts.

APOLLYON. S. bronze-yellow; F. crimson-madder. 32 in. 25 cts.

BARIENSIS ELIZABETH. S. iridescent yellow; F. white, shading to blue, veined brown. 35 cts.

BRONZE BEAUTY. S. clouded yellow; F. ruby-lavender, crest golden. 28 in. 35 cts.

DR. BERNICE. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson; very large and beautiful. 2 ft. 35 cts.

DUSKY PRINCE. S. light coppery yellow; F. dusky purple, shaded coppery yellow. 20 in. 50 cts.

ELEANOR. S. glistening silvery gray; F. purplish crimson, edged and lined white. 25 cts.

ELEON. S. old-gold, flushed and spotted purple-bronze; F. dark maroon, reticulated white.

EXQUISITE. S. clouded yellow; F. rose-lilac, with orange crest. 26 in. 25 cts.

GRAND BOUQUET. S. rosy mauve; F. purplish crimson, reticulated white and brown. 50 cts.

GYPSY QUEEN (syn. La Prestigieuse). S. old-gold, shaded smoked-pearl; F. black-maroon, reticulated light yellow; late bloomer. 2 ft.

HARRISON WEIR. S. yellow-bronze; F. velvety crimson. 22 in.

JACQUESIANA (syns. Caroline de Sansel and Conscience). S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon; distinct and beautiful. 30 in. Scarce. 50 cts.

JEAN SISLEY. S. crimson-bronze; F. crimson. 26 in.

JUSTINIAN. S. violet-bronze; F. black-maroon, reticulated white. 25 cts.

KOCHUSSUM. S. bronzy yellow; F. yellow, flushed lavender, heavily veined brown. 25 cts.

LADY SEYMOUR. S. lavender, flushed sulphur; F. netted violet and white. 25 in.

LORD GREY. Clouded rose-fawn. 2 ft. 25 cts.

LUCY. S. sulphur-yellow, splashed lilac; F. violet. 30 in. 35 cts.

MADAME BLANCHE PION. New. S. Soft bronzy yellow; F. standing at right angles, lavender-blue, with silver-shaded margin; extra fine. 25 cts.

MARMORA. S. sulphur and fawn; F. crimson-purple, margined lavender. 22 in.

MIRALBA. S. rosy lavender; F. white, reticulated and tipped violet; distinct.

MOZART. S. bronze-fawn; F. purple-fawn, netted white. 3 ft. 25 cts.

MR. SHAW. S. fawn, flushed rose-lilac; F. reticulated purple on white ground; orange crest. 21 in. 35 cts.

MURAT. S. fawn and coppery rose; F. crimson-purple. 23 in.

PHIDAS. S. smoke-color; F. maroon-purple. 25 in. 25 cts.

SALAR JUNG. S. gold-bronze, flaked maroon; F. white reticulated maroon-black. 27 in. 35 cts.

SHAKESPEARE. S. bronzy yellow; F. maroon, reticulated yellow. 26 in.

SILVESTER. S. sulphur, flaked and shot with rose; F. white, reticulated rose-purple. 28 in. 25 cts.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. S. bronze-yellow; F. rich crimson-brown. 26 in.

VAN GEERTI. S. clouded lavender; F. purple-black, reticulated white. 34 in.

VENUSTA. S. sulphur-bronze; F. maroon. 26 in.

Tall Bearded Irises—Various Species

ALBICANS, PRINCESS OF WALES. A very lovely variety; absolutely pure white. 35 cts.

BENACENSIS. A handsome, early May-flowering dwarf species from South Tyrol; flowers large. S. violet; F. rich purple.

BILIOTTI. S. blue-purple; F. reddish purple; very fragrant. 26 in. 35 cts.

FLAVESCENS. A delicate shade of soft yellow; large, sweet-scented flowers; fine for massing, and valued for cutting in early May and June. 30 in.

FLAVESCENS MUNITE. S. chamois-yellow; F. primrose, reticulated lavender. A lovely sort for cutting, keeping for days in good condition. 25 cts.

Varieties not otherwise priced will be supplied at the rate of 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, are \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Not less than 3 of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen; 25 at the rate per 100.

Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate. Large clumps for immediate effect can be supplied in many varieties of my selection at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Extra-choice varieties, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.



Farr's New Seedling Irises, grown at Wyomissing

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Blue Jay | 7. Mt. Penn | 10. Anna Farr |
| 2. Louis Trowbridge | 8. Mary Gray | 11. Navajo |
| 3. Windham | 9. Quaker Lady | |
| 4. Nokomis | | |
| 5. Iroquois | | |
| 6. Mary Garden | | |



Two magnificent Irises—

the upper, Powhatan; the lower, Red Cloud

TALL BEARDED IRISES—VARIOUS SPECIES, continued

FLORENTINA (syn. Silver King). Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender; the blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. 2 ft.

FLORENTINA, QUEEN EMMA (syn. Alba odorata). Pure white, faintly flushed blue; long tapering standards and very long falls; possesses a pleasing fragrance.

NEPALENSIS. Lavender-violet flowers. 35 cts.

SAMBUCINA. A very fragrant species, with the odor of the elder, from which it derives its name. S. coppery rose; F. rosy purple, with an orange crest; very showy. 27 in.

TROJANA (syn. Cypriana and Asiatica). Very large, handsome flowers; pale blue standards, and long, rich purple-blue falls; late flowering; resembles *Pallida*, but is larger and later flowering. 25 cts.

The following varieties, which are sports and crosses of *I. trojana*, are equally fine:

Trojana Celestial. Handsome blue flowers, that are simply charming when grown in masses, or cut and used in quantity. 35 cts.

Trojana magnifica. Large; beautiful, deep violet flowers. 35 cts.

Trojana superba. New. S. soft blue; F. rich violet; large flower, free bloomer; extra fine. 50 cts.

Intermediate Irises

Handsome new hybrids, the result of crosses between the Tall Bearded Irises and the various Crimean Hybrids, resulting in an intermediate race of medium height. Very large flowers, blooming in May and filling the gap between the early-flowering dwarfs and the later German Irises. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large, finely colored flowers.

BRUNETTE. S. and F. soft primrose-yellow, falls shot with olive and marbled violet, beard rich, orange-yellow; large flower. 35 cts.

CERES. S. and F. pearl-white; orange beard; large flower. 21 in. 25 cts.

CHARMANT. S. palest blue. F. striped dark blue. 35 cts.

DAUPHIN. A new variety. S. rich purple; F. dark purple. 18 in. 35 cts.

DOLPHIN. S. silvery lilac; F. a striking mauve color, with showy orange beard. Large flower. 18 in. 25 cts.

DOROTHEA. Milky white, tinged lilac. 35 cts.

EMPRESS. Creamy yellow. 35 cts.

ETTA. Cream self, with yellow beard. 35 cts.

FREYA. S. pearl-color; F. flamed violet. 35 cts.

FRIJOF. S. soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. 35 cts.

GERDA. S. creamy yellow; F. darker, veined yellow; very large flowers. 50 cts.

HALFDAN. Creamy white; large flowers of good substance. 35 cts.

HELGE. Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 35 cts.

INGEBORG. Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form. 50 cts.

KING CHRISTIAN. A new fine white variety with a yellow beard. 35 cts.

NOTHUNG. New. A globe-shaped flower with olive-yellow coloring and golden center; orange beard. A very beautiful and striking flower. \$1.

ODIN. S. white; F. lavender-white. The dome-shaped standards make it unique. 35 cts.

PRINCE VICTOR. S. blue; F. dark violet; good-sized flowers. 35 cts.

ROYAL. Blue and violet. 35 cts.

THE BRIDE. S. and F. white; primrose beard; very large and handsome. 35 cts.

SARAH. A new variety with delicate pearly white flowers borne with great profusion. 35 cts.

WALHALLA. S. lavender; F. wine-red. 35 cts.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

New Crimean Alpine Hybrids, Pumila, and Various Dwarf Species

FLOWERING IN MARCH AND APRIL

These lovely dwarf Irises are very valuable for planting in groups, in front of the taller varieties, in the border, and for use as edging. The earliest ones begin to flower the end of March and follow in succession through April till the end of May, when the Germanica varieties begin to open.

The Hybrid Crimean Irises are crosses between the Pumila and other dwarf varieties, and the *Irish germanica*. Their period of flowering is a trifle later than the Pumila varieties, and their flowers are almost as large and showy as the German Iris. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive in a dry, sunny position.

Dwarf Bearded Irises, unless otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BALCENG, Blue Beard. S. white, flaked pale blue, F. sulphur, handsomely marked purple. Balceng hybrids are crosses between *I. Balkana* and *I. Ciengialti*, the falls in the flowers being artistically flaked. They fill the gap between the very earliest of the dwarf bearded Irises and the taller and later flowering ones.

Balceng, Curiosity. S. primrose, suffused green; F. yellow, flaked bronze, orange beard. 15 in. 25c.

Balceng, Miss H. M. White. S. and F. sulphur, flaked purple. 9 in. 25 cts.

BIFLORA. Rich purple; early. 9 in. 25 cts.

DWARF BEARDED IRISES, continued

BLUESTONE. S. light violet-blue; F. deep violet-purple, with blue edges. 1 ft. 25 cts.

BUTTERFLY. Pale yellow, spotted brown. 8 in.

CHAMÆIRIS alba. S. white; F. sulphur-white, beard yellow. 1 ft. 35 cts.

Chamæiris aurea maculata. S. clouded yellow; F. yellow, marbled purple, orange-yellow beard. 9 in. 35 cts.

CITREA. S. pale yellow; F. citron-yellow. Very bright and attractive. 25 cts.

CYANEA. S. rich bright blue; F. dark satiny blue; large and handsome.

DITTON PURPLE. Clear violet-purple; very free. 9 in. 35 cts.

EBURNA. White, shaded cream. 1 ft.

EXCELSA. Deep, clear yellow, with orange beard; fine, large flower. 18 in.

FIEBERI. Deep violet-blue. Large and handsome. 16 in. 35 cts.

FORMOSA. S. violet-blue; F. violet-purple, with conspicuous white beard. 18 in. 35 cts.

LA PERLE. S. and F. pale yellow; very early; a very good new variety. \$1.

LIBRA. New. S. light blue; F. dark purple, streaked white at base, showy. 35 cts.

LUTESCENS STATELLÆ. S. white; F. pale primrose. 18 in.

NUDICAULIS. S. violet; F. purple-black. Very majestic in appearance. 9 in. 35 cts.

Nudicaulis purpurea. Purple; large bold flower. 9 in. 35 cts.

OLBIENSIS, Socrates. S. bright claret-red; F. deeper claret; beard yellow; handsome. 25 cts.

ORANGE QUEEN. S. and F. beautiful clear yellow; orange beard. 1 ft. 25 cts.

PUMILA atroviolacea. Deep purple; very rich and effective when bordering the taller forms. The *Pumilas* are among the earliest to bloom. They are very dwarf and are fine for the border and the rock-garden.

Pumila cærulea. A lovely shade of sky-blue; very beautiful, particularly when grouped with the pure white *Schneecuppe*. 4 in. 25 cts.

Pumila compacta. A new hybrid. S. violet-blue; F. dark blue. 35 cts.

Pumila hybrida, Schneecuppe (Snow Cup). A fine, new, large-flowering white variety. F. slightly reticulated yellow at the base. 50 cts.

SAPPHIRE. A new dwarf variety 6 inches high. S. sapphire-blue; F. violet-blue. Effective in large plantings. 35 cts.

STANDARD. S. violet; F. deep plum-purple, white beard; large and handsome. 9 in. 25 cts.

BEARDLESS IRISES (Apogon)

Including Many Beautiful Species and Varieties

The Apogon section comprises the tall, beardless Irises, and, next to the Pogoniris, are the most important group under general cultivation. It will greatly simplify matters if one can remember that in this group are included all the moisture-loving kinds. Of these only two may be considered as semi-aquatics—our native Water-Flag (*Versicolor*) and the European Yellow Flag (*Pseudo-acorus*) which may be grown partially in the water. With these exceptions, it is safe to say that no Iris, however much it likes moisture, can be grown successfully where water habitually stands in winter.

CULTURE.—All of the species in this group will grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil kept moist by frequent stirring, to prevent baking and frequent evaporation of moisture.

For convenience in selecting, I have grouped together the varieties of similar habit.

Beardless Irises; Group A

Those which require a dry, sunny situation.

CRISTATA. (Evansia.) A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height; flowers rich amethyst-blue; a gem for the rock-garden. May. 25 cts.

LONGIPETALA. True. S. violet-blue; F. white, with lilac veining, gold and bronze spot; very free blooming. 2 ft. 35 cts.

MISSOURIENSIS. Lilac, with a yellow spot; a profuse bloomer, and one of the earliest and prettiest of the beardless species. May. 35 cts.

TECTORUM. (Evansia.) Syn. *Tomiolopha*. A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan,

with delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs of the cottages. A story is told of a woman who went to a Shinto priest to inquire how she could give a blue tint to her hair, and he told her to get the color from a flower which grew neither in heaven nor on earth. She tried the Iris flower from her cottage roof and attained the desired result. This Iris has so far proved hardy with us, but as the foliage is evergreen, it is benefited and will bloom more profusely if protected with a slight covering of straw. 1 ft. June. 25 cts.

Beardless Irises, Group B

The Irises in this group, besides being handsome subjects for the flower and shrubbery border, may be planted by the waterside, but with their crowns above the water-level. The varieties of *Orientalis*, *Aurea*, *Monspur* and *Monneiri*, are grand and stately plants, growing from 4 to 5 feet in height, with beautiful, erect, dark green foliage, which retains its beauty until well into winter. Grown together in masses, the effect is most striking and beautiful.

Iris, Spuria Section

All the following Irises, many of them heretofore classed as distinct species, are now considered to be varied forms of *Iris spuria*, or so closely related that they are classed together in this one group, which includes all the varieties of *Spuria*, *Guldenstadtiana*, *Monnieri*, *Aurea*, *Ochroleuca* (syn. *Orientalis*), the *Monspur* hybrids and the dwarf varieties, *Graminea*, *Longipetala*, *Missouriensis*, etc. With the exception of the dwarf varieties, they are all free-growers and easily cultivated, with handsome foliage, very decorative at all times; especially desirable for planting in moist—not wet—places. They are slow to multiply, however, and require more than ordinary care in transplanting, which can be done to the best advantage in the early spring after they have started into active growth, or after the flowers have faded, care being taken that the rhizomes or roots should, under no circumstances, be allowed to become dry while out of the ground.

AUREA (Species). A beautiful species from the Himalayas; large, deep golden yellow flowers. 4 ft. June and July. 35 cts.

HEXAGANA LEMANCEI. A native species in which the blue flowers appear amidst the foliage. 50 cts.

LÆVIGATA. (True.) A species from Japan, with brilliant violet flowers, a vivid color, quite rare. Thrives in moist situations, but will do well with the rhizomes covered with water; blooms in June. Very scarce. 18 inches. \$1.50.

Lævigata alba. (True.) Pure white with a faint tinge of mauve at throat; distinct. \$1.

MONSPUR. Handsome new hybrids, raised by Professor Foster. They are all strong growers, with flowers of various shades of blue, producing, when massed, a glorious shimmering effect of violet-blue. 4 ft. Mixed seedlings. 35 cts.

Beardless Irises, Group C

Irises suitable for planting by the waterside, and in very damp or wet places. These will also do well in any good, loamy soil that is kept well cultivated and mellow.

PSEUDO-ACORUS (Common Yellow Water-Flag). Bright yellow. This and the *Versicolor* varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. 3 ft. May and June. 25 cts. See illus. facing p. 9.

VERSICOLOR. A native species, common to our streams and marshes, flowering in June and July; a very showy violet-blue flower. 25 cts.

Versicolor Kermesina. Rich claret-red, with white markings. 2 ft. 50 cts.

Varieties not otherwise priced will be supplied at the rate of 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, are \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Not less than 3 of a variety will be supplied at the rate per dozen; 25 at the rate per 100.

Large lists of one or two of a kind will be charged at the single rate. Large clumps for immediate effect can be supplied in many varieties of my selection at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Extra-choice varieties, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Monspur, Lord Wolseley. Rich violet; S. shaded purple; F. blotched bronze. 35 cts.

OCHROLEUCA (syn. *Orientalis gigantea*). The Gold-banded Iris; grows some 5 feet in height, with handsome, strong foliage, producing large flowers of ivory whiteness, with an orange-yellow blotch at the base of the falls. June and July. 35 cts.

SPURIA ALBA. Pure white flowers, with yellow blotch; dwarf grower. 1 ft. 35 cts.

Spuria foliis variegata. Foliage a very handsome golden shade in early summer; flowers lilac. 35 cts.

Spuria notha. S. rich violet; F. blue, spotted yellow; handsome; very strong grower. 3 ft. 35 cts.

Siberian Iris

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage, with tall stems and flowers of various shades of blue, with white markings; very free-flowering and one of the best for cutting. I am sure even the gentian cannot surpass the intense deep blue of *Orientalis*.

Sibirica, George Wallace. Azure-blue; F. marked white. Extra fine. 3 ft. 35 cts.

Sibirica lactea. Milky white. 3 ft. 35 cts.

Orientalis (syn. *Sanguinea*). Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous crimson spathe valves. 3 ft.

Orientalis, Blue King. A fine variety bearing handsome clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan. 25 cts.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large, ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. 25 cts.

Orientalis superba. Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

The magnificent *Iris Kaempferi* belongs to the Apogons, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise, and having once seen can never forget their striking beauty. The tulips and daffodils, the great Oriental poppies, the peonies and the roses have all come and gone; but the Iris procession is still passing in the climax of its glory until the dark royal blue and purple of Uji-no-hotaru, the last to go, fades from our sight under the blazing August sun.

The illustration facing page 17 shows my own field of Japanese Iris, grown in ordinary soil, without artificial moisture in a dry season. The Rev. Dr. Rice, who spent many years in Japan, tells me that he never saw finer blooms or more robust growth.

Much has been written of the wonderful Irises that exist in the wonderful gardens and temples of ancient Japan, so jealously guarded that they have never been permitted to reach the outside world.

Many years ago a collection of these Irises, said to be a duplicate of those in the garden of the Mikado, was brought to this country. At any rate it contained many beautiful varieties that have never been improved upon by later importations. It is to be regretted that some of the varieties in that collection have disappeared, and many of the remaining ones are to be found in limited numbers only here and there.

My collection is the result of many years of careful selection and study. The descriptions given are taken from the blooms in my own fields, and may be relied upon. It is impossible to get these Irises from Japan true to name, as the Japanese send us nothing but mixtures. The varieties I offer are all distinct kinds, true to the descriptions given. I have retained the Japanese names, and have also numbered the collection. In revising my list for this catalog, a few corrections and changes have been found necessary, in order that my collection shall agree as far as possible with the original Japanese names and descriptions. With but few exceptions this has been accomplished. The numbers remain the same and will be retained permanently. In ordering, customers should retain the numbers.

Time to Plant.—From the latter part of August to the beginning of October has been generally considered the best time to plant Japanese Irises. Late plantings should be protected by a light covering of straw or leaves applied after the ground is permanently frozen, to prevent the roots from being heaved out of the ground by the action of frost. In northern sections late planting had best be deferred until spring. In fact, from my own experience in recent years, I have come to the conclusion that spring is the ideal time to plant, not only Japanese Irises, but most of the species of Beardless Irises belonging to Group B.

CULTURE.—The secret of success is to keep the ground well stirred, never allowing it to bake or become hard. Any good mellow clay loam will grow Japanese Irises to perfection, if well enriched. They like plenty of moisture during the growing season, but flooding with water is not a necessity, as many suppose; water standing over the plants for a great length of time in winter is fatal to them. The natural moisture of the ground can be conserved by frequent cultivation, which has the effect of producing a dry dust mulch which prevents evaporation and avoids the necessity of artificial irrigation.

6 **YEZO-NISHIKI.** Deep purple-maroon, three petals; tall.

9 **ONIGA-SHIMA.** Six large, deep blue petals, with a white halo, radiating into white lines. Very handsome.

12 **KOKO-NO-IRO.** Six large, royal purple petals, with a yellow center, radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris.

13 **SHIRATAKI** (White Waterfall). Very tall; silvery white; six broad, fluted petals, with a golden band in the center.

17 **YOMO-NO-UMI** (Boundless Sea). Deep lavender-blue, with a blue halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating out into feathers; petaloid stigmas violet; distinct and beautiful; six petals. 50 cts.

21 **HO-O-JO** (Ho-o-Castle). Yellow blotch, surrounded by a dark blue halo, shading to rich velvety purple; six large petals.

22 **OSHO-KUN** (syn. Blue Danube). Dark Tyrian blue; yellow blotches radiating into white; six very large petals. This magnificent variety, with its wonderful coloring of intensely brilliant, dark, pure blue, unapproached by any other variety of its color, has been nearly lost to the trade, and it is apparently impossible to obtain it in Japan. I am able to offer a limited number of the true stock. \$1.

23 **SCHICHIUKWA.** Ruby-crimson, with a white halo radiating white lines; center petals white, tipped purple; three petals. 50 cts.

26 **YOSHIMO.** Eight petals; pure white, veined pale blue, petaloids lavender.

27 **SHIGO-NO-URANAMI.** Tall; dark blue, white halo radiating white lines; six petals.

29 **KACARABI.** White, beautifully traced and marbled ultramarine-blue; petaloids blue; six petals. Very rich in effect.



Farr's New Seedling Irises grown at Wyomissing

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Hiawatha | 7. Hugo | 10. Wyomissing |
| 2. Minnehaha | 8. E. L. Crandall | 11. Alceha |
| 3. Chester Jay Hunt | 9. Pauline | 12. Red Cloud |



Japanese Irises at home in their native land. Travelers tell many tales of the wonderful collections of these Irises in the gardens of the ancient temples and palaces



Japanese Irises equally at home at Wyomissing. Note the luxuriant growth and freedom of bloom, though grown only in ordinary soil without irrigation



Japanese Irises grown in a two-year-old garden in New Zealand

"Having obtained the best varieties of England, Germany, France, and America, I find that for delicate beauty combined with size and fragrance, the seedlings of Farr are unsurpassed."—From New Zealand letter, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, April 29, 1916

JAPANESE IRIS, continued

30 **WASE-BANRI**. Three white petals, delicately veined blue; dark blue standards, edged white.

33 **HANA-NO-NISHIKI**. Royal purple, shaded crimson; tufted center; six petals.

34 **HANA-GESHO**. Tall; dark claret, overlaid blue; three large petals.

35 **TSURUKI-NO-MAI**. Very double; dark blue-purple, overlaid clear blue; bright yellow bar. Royally handsome. 50 cts.

37 **CHOSEIDEN**. Center of petals silvery white, with a broad border of magenta-lilac; six petals.

38 **FUJI-NO-MINE**. Gray-white, with a blue halo radiating dark blue lines; petaloids dark violet; six petals. 50 cts.

39 **TORA-ODORI** (Dancing Tiger). Vinous purple, speckled and splashed gray; six petals.

41 **NISHIKI-HITOME**. Three large petals; white, veined and overlaid rosy lavender, blue halo. 40 cts.

42 **UJI-NO-HOTARU**. Dark violet-purple, shaded with blue; very late; six petals.

52 **SHIPPO** (Cloisonne). Rich Tyrian blue, suffused purple, delicately feathered white; petaloid stigmas blue and white; six petals. 50 cts.

53 **ZAMA-NO-MORI**. Three immense falls; white, with a strongly marked sky-blue zone in the center; standards white, margined soft blue; extra. 50 cts.

56 **SANO-WATASHI**. Six great, fine, white, drooping petals, primrose blotches radiating gracefully into the white; a most beautiful variety.

57 **BANDAI-NO-NAMI**. Fine, large; six petals; white, with fringed center.

70 **BLUEBEARD**. Six large petals; clear blue, with a white center. 50 cts.

75 **SPOTTED BEAUTY**. White, minutely dotted rose-lilac; six petals. 50 cts.

76 **T. S. WARE**. Very double; dark garnet, veined white.

77 **MT. FELL**. Six large white petals, with deep blue lines; crested stigmas dark violet-blue, tipped white; late bloomer. 50 cts.

78 **PERFECTION**. Six very large, broad petals; white, with faint blue lines; petaloids and stigmas clear violet-blue, splashed and tipped white; earlier than Mt. Fell; light green drooping foliage. 40 cts.

84 **NASHIVA**. Rich blue, finely flaked and mottled white; six petals. 50 cts.

85 **TUYI**. Tall; dark violet-blue, flaked white; three petals.

86 **ROBERT CRAIG**. Six large white petals, faintly veined maroon, base of petals maroon.

89 **KUMO-NO-ISHO**. Bright crimson-purple; very large flower; six petals.

90 **KURO-KUMO**. Dark purple, overlaid with dark blue, yellow blotches; stigmas dark blue, bordered purple; six petals. 50 cts.

93 **OTORIGE**. Tall; purple; three petals.

96 **SHIMOYO - NO - TSUKI**. Three grayish white falls, faintly veined violet; three small standards, violet, bordered and flaked white.

100 **KUMO-NO-UYE**. Six large, frilled petals; deep indigo-blue, shaded purple.

127 **OKUBANRI**. Three petals; white, suffused blue, with a deep blue halo around the yellow center; small center petals plum; stigmas violet-blue. 35 cts.

146 **IDZUMIGAWA**. Gray ground, shaded and minutely veined maroon; six petals.

155 **HELEN VON SIEBOLD**. Three petals; white center, bordered violet-red.

156 **GEKKA-NO-NAMI**. Six very large, creamy white, drooping petals; light green, drooping foliage that emphasizes the color of the bloom. 50 cts.

178 **HAKUBOTAN**. Six large petals; pure white.

179 **HOSOKAWA**. Six petals; light violet-blue, veined white.

180 **KAMATO**. Three petals; large; deep sky-blue flowers.

181 **DELICE**. Six petals; very light delicate lavender, shaded lavender-pink; conspicuous yellow blotch at base of petals. 75 cts.

182 **LESTER LOVETT**. Six petals, very large violet-blue petals with a large white halo. One of the best varieties in my collection. 75 cts.

Varieties not otherwise priced, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Twelve in 12 choice named varieties, my selection, \$2.50.

For mass planting, 100 in 10 choice named varieties, my selection, \$15.

Mixed varieties, unnamed, \$12 per 100, \$95 per 1,000.

Twenty-five at the 100 rate, 250 at the 1,000 rate.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to me by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for a collection of sixty-four varieties of Japanese Iris exhibited in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, June 30, 1911.

Unless otherwise noted, all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.




THE PEONY




EVERYONE loves the Peony; in every garden it may be found, from the single clump beside the doorway of the humblest cottage, or the prized collection in the amateur's garden, where they outrival the rose in fragrance and color, to the broad vistas of the millionaire's estate, where, planted in great masses, they surpass the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom. And yet how few really know the modern Peony, for those commonly seen are but a few of the older, large-flowering varieties, or the early red "Piney" of the old-fashioned garden; rich in color, but of small size, fleeting duration and offensive odor.

The early history of the Peony extends back many centuries, that of the European species being intricately woven with a haze of superstition, allegory and myth. In China it is said that the Tree Peony has been their chief pride and glory for 1,400 years, a theme for their poets and painters, and prized by their emperors for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers; and for more than a thousand years a record of the characters, qualities and parentage of the new varieties raised from seed has been kept.

The Peony of today has been cultivated in Europe but a little more than a half-century. It is descended from *Paeonia albiflora*, a native of Siberia. Knowing this, I can well understand why it thrives so luxuriantly in the rich alluvial soil of our western states, and why it is *the flower for the great Northwest, enduring, as it does, the most intense cold without injury.*

The modern Peony is an aristocrat whose birth was among the nobility of France, for it was under the care of M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe, that some of the first of the fine varieties of today originated. There was the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck and Modeste Guerin, all enthusiastic amateurs, who acquired collections by importing the best varieties from China and Japan about the middle of the last century, and from these began to raise the seedlings that have given us our present magnificent varieties.

M. Jacques' collection was inherited by his nephew, M. Victor Verdier, who raised a number of fine seedlings. The collection of the Comte de Cussy was inherited by M. Calot, of Douai, who continued to raise seedlings till 1872, when his collection passed into the hands of M. Crousse, of Nancy, who made careful selections from the Calot seedlings, and sent them out annually until 1879. From 1882 until 1889, M. Crousse sent out seedlings of his own raising. The Calot-Crousse varieties are noted for their uniform high quality; raising the standards of excellence to a height that has never been surpassed, unless it be by the splendid varieties introduced in recent years by that greatest of all the world's hybridizers, Victor Lemoine, whose establishment at Nancy is the place formerly occupied by Crousse. All the Lemoine varieties are exquisitely beautiful, although so rare as to be but little known outside of the larger collections.

Another famous French collection of Peonies, contemporary with those of Calot and Crousse, was that of M. Mechin, also an enthusiastic amateur, whose grandson, M. A. Dessert, of Chenonceaux, succeeds him, and is considered today the greatest living authority on Peonies. Among his most recent introductions may be found the latest and some of the most beautiful additions to the many fine varieties for which we are indebted to the French specialists.

To these must be added the beautiful varieties raised by Kelway & Sons in England; and in America, the varieties raised by three amateurs who have been especially prominent in the production of new Peonies, namely: John Richardson, of Dorchester, Mass.; H. A. Terry, of Crescent, Iowa; George H. Hollis, of South Weymouth, Mass., none of whom are now living, but whose best varieties equal in every way the best French and English productions.

It will be seen, therefore, that nearly all of our modern Peonies are of comparatively recent introduction, and that by far the greater part of them have originated in one locality in France by a few enthusiastic amateurs who have made the growing of Peonies their hobby.

In the propagation of Peonies or the raising of new varieties, there is no easy, royal road to quick

PEONIES, continued

results. It takes four to six years before blooms may be had from seed, and if, perchance, one seedling in a thousand has sufficient merit and distinction to justify its introduction as a new variety, it takes many more years to raise, by the slow process of division, sufficient stock to be able to offer it to the trade. That is why the new varieties are so expensive. Unlike a new rose or carnation, which in a few months can be increased to an unlimited number from cuttings, it takes years to acquire a few plants of a new Peony, and even today some of the oldest varieties are still scarce. The professional cannot afford to wait so long for results, so most of the work with the Peony has been done by those whose love for the flowers themselves, and the fascination of watching them grow, has been their chief incentive. Listen to this:

"Mr. Richardson had a perfect passion for horticulture, and every plant in his garden that he loved so well was a real personality to him—a walk with him about the garden meant a lingering at every step to consider the merits, the history, or some cultural point in regard to the plants that were as his children. When nearly ninety, he planted Peony seeds just the same as in his earlier years, and some of his posthumous seedlings are among his best. . . . He would talk of his favorites with the spirit of an enthusiast, undimmed by advancing years; and, even when not in bloom, the flower in all its perfection was in his mind's eye, and he would discuss them as he passed the plants in a walk around his garden."—From "John Richardson, His House and Garden," by Robert T. Jackson.

Mr. Terry, writing in 1904, says: "I am now in my eightieth year, and do not know how long I shall continue to grow Peonies, but I want to be surrounded by them as long as I live. They are like my children, very dear to me."

It was in Boston, in 1906, that I first met Mr. Hollis, and saw his beautiful blooms on exhibition. I thought them fine then, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society must have thought so, too, for they awarded his flowers many First-class Certificates, and since I have had them in my garden they have not disappointed me. He was a genial, kindly gentleman, with means and leisure to devote his time to his favorites. I visited him in 1910 when his Peonies were in bloom. Although stricken then with a fatal illness, unable to walk alone, he sat in the little summer-house among his Peonies, happy in the sight of them, still able to talk with enthusiasm about his treasures and call them by name.

By giving you this sketch of the modern Peony and those who have developed it, I hope to show you how nearly all of the choice varieties we now have were given to us by a very few enthusiasts who were inspired by the beauty of the flower to which they gave their devotion.

For many years I have devoted my entire time during their blooming season in June to the study of Peonies, first in my own fields, afterward for six successive years as a member of the Nomenclature Committee for the American Peony Society at Ithaca, where the society, under the auspices, and with the assistance of, Cornell University, about ten years ago established a test planting of Peonies, consisting of all the available known varieties contributed by the most prominent growers in America and Europe, for the purpose of identifying and accurately describing all distinct varieties, to straighten out the almost hopeless confusion that then existed in Peony nomenclature. The success of this work is shown in the fact that the nearly three thousand names contained in the Cornell Check List were sifted down to about four hundred distinct varieties.

It has been my ambition to possess a complete collection of all distinct varieties of merit, and my catalog of Peonies, large as it is, contains, with but few exceptions, only varieties of known origin, all synonyms or duplicates having been eliminated. It is made up largely of the original productions of Lemoine, Dessert, Crousse and Calot, among which I have yet to see a really poor Peony. I have spared no effort or expense to make this list as authentic and accurate as possible. The descriptions have nearly all been rewritten to correspond with the descriptions of the American Peony Society, including the official color-chart numbers (*Repertoire de Couleurs*). This obliges me to dispense with extravagant and superfluous adjectives, giving in their place the vital facts—exact colors, type of flower, fragrance, habit of plant and season of bloom.

Intrinsic Value of Peonies.—A glance through the various catalogs of today will reveal the fact that varieties which were among the earlier introductions are still among the rarest and highest-priced kinds. The Peony can only be multiplied slowly, by division of the old clumps, and the demand for the choicer kinds has always been greater than the supply.

PEONIES, continued

It can be readily understood, then, why a collection of fine Peonies constitutes a most valuable asset, steadily increasing in value from year to year.

In many places Peonies are grown in large quantities exclusively for cut-flowers, which on Memorial Day are in great demand at good prices, and yield a very profitable income from the investment. For social functions, weddings, and church decoration, nothing is more suitable. For home and table decorations they are exceedingly effective, and last in water longer than most other flowers. By placing the buds in cold storage they may be kept in good condition for a month, and this practice is now being followed in many large cities with profitable results.

For outdoor planting they may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location, as single clumps or large beds on the lawn, in long rows bordering drives, walks, and division lines, or in producing broad landscape effects in the open fields—thriving everywhere, either in open sun or light shade, excepting only such places where water is accustomed to stand.

Time to Plant.—Peonies may be planted with perfect safety any time from the middle of August till the ground freezes in the fall, and in the early spring until growth has advanced too far. **September and October is the best time**, as they make a root-growth before winter, and bloom the following spring; thereby a **whole year is gained**, since late fall and spring plantings will not bloom until a year later.

Our shipping season for Peonies begins September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Spring shipments begin about March 25 and continue through the month of April. Spring orders received after growth is advanced too far will be held until September.

Caution.—After being transplanted, Peonies will not produce typical blooms the first season, many fine double varieties throwing single or semi-double flowers, and it is not till the third year that the finest flowers are produced, and the taking of notes and making comparisons in a large collection should not be attempted before then.

Culture.—This is so simple that little need be said. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment, but they resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. A division of the clumps at long intervals when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom, and the soil kept loose and free from weeds, is all that is necessary. Where grown for cut-flowers, they should not be disturbed oftener than is necessary; where they are grown for the sale of roots, they may be divided every second or third year. **Plant so that the eyes will be from 2 to 3 inches below the surface.**

Price quotations are based on roots grown for one to two years since being divided. Freshly cut divisions are not sent except in case of scarce and rare varieties, or where the size of the existing clumps makes it unavoidable, but in any case good, strong roots will be sent, which, planted early and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit that the expressions "one-year" and "two-year," or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever. A strong root with one eye often is infinitely better than a weak one with many.

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT standard varieties can usually be supplied in extra-heavy three- to four-year-old clumps at double price. While customers who desire these large clumps may make their own selection of the varieties, it will be well to name a second choice in case the supply of large plants of some kinds should be exhausted; or, where color effect is the main object, it will be to their advantage to state colors desired and approximate price, leaving the selection of varieties to me.

Scarce high-priced novelties can be supplied only in ordinary-sized plants.

During the past season the demand for Peonies in this country has been extraordinary, especially for the finer novelties. A few years ago it was possible to replenish stocks direct from the introducers in Europe. The conditions are now reversed. A prominent European grower said to me recently: "We do not longer have stocks of these Peonies. You Americans have gotten them all away from us." Many of the European growers are now buying them back from this country, and prices on the other side for many kinds are now much higher than they are here. My prices are the lowest possible consistent with the fact that **I guarantee every variety to be absolutely true to name**, and send out only plants that we grow in Wyoming.

Prizes Awarded.—I have been awarded many first prizes at numerous exhibitions, including the **American Peony Society's gold medals** for the best collection of 100 varieties exhibited at Chicago, in June, 1914, at New York City, June, 1916, and Cleveland, June, 1918.



June in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa. There is a subtle appeal in Peonies so fascinating that it holds alike the master and mistress of the garden



This photograph of the Peony Alexandra Duff, was made in the gardens of Mr. James Kelway, Longport, England



A section of the Iris and Peony fields at Wyomissing Nurseries. Can you imagine a more lovely sight?



The Mistress of the Garden with an armful of Triomphe du Nord

Explanation of American Peony Society Descriptions

All of the descriptions in the following list **except those marked *** are abbreviated from the detailed descriptions in the official bulletins of the American Peony Society, in the following order:

Name; originator and date of origin; type of flower; color, with page and number of shade in the color chart; fragrance, if especially pleasing; habit of plant; and season of bloom.

Peonies are classified as follows:

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 greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of yellow; the anthers are without pollen.

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 of a 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.

Colors. The chart used contains about 360 colors, in about 1,440 shades. Most of the technical names of the colors explain themselves, a few are at variance with the popular conception, and the following comparisons will be of assistance:

Hydrangea-pink is *light shell-pink*; **pale lilac-rose**, a shade deeper; **mauve-rose**, *light pink*; **violet-rose**, *medium-light pink*; **mauve**, *deep pink, with purple tinge* (example, *Edulis superba*); **lilac**, *pale pink*; **solferino-red**, *medium-light pink* (example, *Modeste Guerin*); **Tyrian rose**, *brilliant red* (example, *Felix Crousse*); **aniline-red**, *similar to Tyrian rose, with less of a purple tint* (example, *Henri Demay*); **purple-garnet**, *dark garnet of a blackish crimson* (example, *M. Martin Cahuzac*); **dark crimson**, *contains more purple than garnet*. Rose-magenta or carmine-rose, dull purple-lake, and deep carmine-violet are shades of dark crimson as found in *Delachei*, *Pierre Dessert*, and *Edouard Andre*.

The figures 1 (155), 2 (155), etc., refer to the number of the color in the chart, the figure outside of the parenthesis indicating the degree of intensity. They are inserted only for the benefit of any who may wish to use them as an aid to the identification of their own varieties.

Fragrance, where not mentioned, is understood to be absent or not especially pleasing.

The abbreviation and figures following the variety name (Cal. 1855) indicate the introducer's name and the year of introduction. The names and their abbreviations are, Anderson (And.), Calot (Cal.), Crousse (Cr.), Delache (Del.), Dessert & Mechin (D. & M.), Dessert (Des.), Donkalaer (Don.), Foulard (Fo.), Gombault (Gom.), Guerin (Gr.), Hollis (Hol.), Kelway (Kel.), Lemoine (Lem.), Mechin (Mech.), Miellez (Miel.), Parmentier (Par.), Richardson (Rich.), Rosenfield (Ros.), Verdier (Verd.), Verhille (Ver.), Whitley (Whit.), Wallace (Wal.).

Quantity Discounts for Peonies

In place of quoting dozen and hundred rates for Peonies, customers may make their own selection from the general list in any quantities desired as follows:

Peony orders amounting to between \$15 and \$30 are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to between \$30 and \$60 are subject to a discount of 12 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to between \$60 and \$125 are subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

Peony orders amounting to \$125 and upwards are subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

Peonies—General Collection

To help my customers in making selections of Peonies which may be had at a cost within the reach of all, and which are obtainable in quantities for mass planting, I would recommend the following list, which comprises varieties that may with certainty be relied upon to flower freely each year under all conditions, all having blooms of the highest quality. The list here given in the various shades covers a period of bloom from earliest to latest in the order named, and covers a period of from three to four weeks.

White: Boule de Neige, Festiva maxima, Mme. Calot, Duchesse de Nemours, Albatre, Couronne d'Or, Marie Lemoine.

White, Shaded Cream and Yellow: Lutea plenissima, Alba sulphurea, Duke of Wellington, Candidissima, Lutea variegata, Primevere, Princess Maude, Solfatare.

Flesh and Light Pink: Umbellata rosea (the earliest of all), Mme. Coste, Mlle. Rosseau, Marguerite Gerard, Albert Crousse, Eugenie Verdier, Venus, Modele de Perfection, Grandiflora.

Deep Pink and Rose: Edulis superba, Mons. Jules Elie, General Bertrand, Mme. Forel, Mme. Muysart, Henri Murger, Milton Hill.

Crimson: Adolphe Rosseau, Pierre Dessert, Mme. Mechin, Bertha, George Washington, Masterpiece, Felix Crousse, Armandine Mechin, Marechal Vaillant, Rubra superba (the latest blooming Peony).

Tricolor: Princess Beatrice, Mme. de Vetry, Alice de Julvecourt, Gloire de Charles Gombault, Philomene, Prolifera Tricolor.

The Following Is a List of Peonies Especially Noted for Their Unusual Pleasant Fragrance: Edulis superba, Comte de Nanteuil, Carnea elegans (Gr.), Lamartine (Cal.), Mme. Auguste Peltreau, Mme. Geissler, Mme. Thouvenin, Monsieur Barral, Vicomte de Forceville, Zoe Calot, Dorothy Kelway, Kelway's Glorious, Splendida, Venus, Bertha, Enfante de Nancy, Galathee, La Fee.

ACHILLE. (Cal. 1855.) Large, medium, compact, rose type; shell-pink, fading to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Early mid-season. 50 cts.

ALEXANDRIANA. (Cal. 1856.) Very large, full, double rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

ALICE CROUSSE. (Cal. 1872.) Large, loose bomb. Violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong, medium habit. Midseason. \$1.

ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele 1857.) Syn. Triumphans Gandevensis. Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 75 cts.

ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Gr. 1862.) Medium size, light violet-rose, 1(154), crown. Creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. Good cut-flower variety. 50 cts.

ANEMONÆFLORA ALBA. Anemone type. Center of creamy white, narrow petals, with white guard petals. Midseason. 50 cts.

ANEMONÆFLORA RUBRA. (Gr. 1854.) Medium size, anemone. Deep brilliant Tyrian rose, 4(155), carpels dark crimson. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

ARMAND ROSSEAU. (D. & M. 1903.) Medium, large, flat, semi-double. Dark violet-rose, 5(154), silvery reflex. Vigorous, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

ARMANDINE MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), showing stamens. Medium strong, spreading habit, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

ARSENE MEURET. (Verd. 1854.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose. 1(154), tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

ARTHEMISE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, compact, crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154), collar very pale pink. Crown prominent, inclosing narrow center petals. Fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

ATROSANGUINEA. (Cal. 1850.) Medium size, globular, semi-double. Brilliant rosy magenta, (169), outer guards streaked with white. Strong, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Often sold as Delachei, Edouard Andre or Rubra triumphans. 75 cts.

AUGUSTE LEMONIER. (Cal. 1865.) Medium-sized, compact, anemone. Uniform reddish violet, 3-4 (180). Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. 50 cts.

AUGUSTIN D'HOUE. (Cal. 1867.) Syn. Marechal MacMahon. Large, medium compact, bomb. Dark, brilliant solferino-red. 5(157), slight silvery reflex. Medium, tall free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

AUGUSTE GAUTHIER. (D. & M. 1890.) Large, globular, semi-double rose type. Dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), tipped silver. Medium height, strong grower. Midseason. Good. \$1.

PEONIES, continued

BEAUTE FRANCAISE. (Gr. 1850.) Medium-sized, compact, crown. Guards and crown pale, lilac-rose, 1(178), cream-white collar, center flecked carmine. Fragrant. Strong, erect, medium dwarf. Midseason. 50 cts.

BELLE CHATELAINE. (Gr. 1861.) Medium sized, mauve-rose, 2(153), bomb, with amber-white collar and center. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE. (Gom. 1856.) Large, wide crown. Guards and crown violet-rose, 2(154), collar lilac-white. Fragrant. Medium height, good habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra-good variety. \$1.

BERANGER. (Des. 1895.) Medium, compact, flat rose type. Clear violet-rose, 2(154). Odor XX. Erect, tall, compact grower. Very late. Good. \$1.

BERLIOZ. (Cr. 1886.) Large, compact, rose type. Light carmine-rose, 1(169), tipped silver. Medium, strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. 75 cts.

BERNARD DE PALISSY. (Cr. 1879.) Large, very full blooms of blush-pink, fading to nearly white as the flowers age; very good variety. Late. 75c.

BOULE DE NEIGE. (Cal. 1862.) Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason. 50 cts.

BOSSUET. (Miel, 1854.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Dwarf habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

CAMERON. (Cr. 1879.) Medium-sized, compact, rose type. Deep carmine-rose with silvery reflex. Very late. 75 cts.

CANARI. (Gr. 1861.) Medium size, globular, bomb. White guards, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink. Habit medium. Fragrance X. Late. 75 cts.

CANDIDISSIMA. (Cal. 1856.) Full, double, rose type. Pure white, with sulphur center; carpelodes in center tipped green. Fragrance XX. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early, 50 cts.

CARNEA ELEGANS. (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, flat, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), red stigmas. Fragrance XXX. Tall, medium compact, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. \$1.

CARNEA TRIUMPHANS. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, loose crown. Guards and crown pale pink, 3(154), collar amber-white. Fragrant. Habit medium. Midseason. 50 cts.

CHARLES DE BELLEyme. (Verd. 1860.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-double. Dark crimson, 4(168). Erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

CHARLES TOCHE. (Des. 1888.) Medium size, loose, globular, semi-double. Uniform, deep violet-rose, 4(154), fading lighter. Erect, dwarf grower, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

CHARLEMAGNE. (Cr. 1880.) Very compact; large, globular, rose type. Lilac-white, with a slight blush center. Fragrant. Medium tall, strong stems, free bloomer. Late. Extra. Buds have the fault of many of the late, very compact varieties of developing slowly, and in warm, rainy weather are liable to become water-logged. 50 cts.

COMTE DE NANTEUIL. (Cal. 1858.) Large, globular, bomb. Guards violet-rose, 2(154), collar lighter, center clear salmon-pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, strong, tall stems, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

COMTE D'OSMONT. (Cal. 1856.) Medium size, loose, globular crown. Guards and crown milk-white, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Height medium. Early midseason. 75 cts.

CONSTANT DEVRED. (Cal. 1868.) Very large, full, rose type. Dark rose-carmine. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect stems. Very late. One of the best late, brilliant red varieties. \$1.50.

COURONNE D'OR. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Late. One of the best white varieties. 75 cts.

CURIOSITY. (D. & M. 1886.) Large, globular, anemone type. Violet-red, 4(180), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrance X. Tall grower. Midseason. 75 cts.

COMTE DE PARIS. (Gr. 1842.) Syn. Mons. Rousselon. Medium size, globular crown. Guards and collar violet-rose, 3(154), wide collar, amber-white, small crown, flecked crimson, surrounding a center of narrow amber-white petals. Fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer. A midseason variety of distinct value. 50 cts.

DECAISNE. (Gr. 1852.) Medium size, compact, globular, bomb. Very dark rose-carmine. 5(169), stigmas dark crimson. Tall, medium habit. Late midseason. 75 cts.

DELACHEI. (Del. 1856.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good for garden or commercial plantings. 75 cts.

DELECOURT VERHILLE. (Ver. 1860.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb. Lilac-white, center milk-white, flecked crimson. Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.50.

DELICATISSIMA. (Unknown.) Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit, free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Midseason. Very similar to Floral Treasure. 50 cts.

DENIS HELYE. (Verd. 1860.) Medium large, semi-rose type, with incurved petals. Dark carmine-rose, 4(169). Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Midseason. \$1.

PEONIES, continued

DESCARTES. (D. & M. 1885.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Aniline- (amaranth) red, 4(164), center streaked lighter. Fragrance X. Tall and compact. Midseason. \$1.

DR. BRETONNEAU (Syn. Lady Bramwell). (Verd, 1854.) Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, 1(178), bomb. Center tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, splendid keeper. Early mid-season. Extra-good commercial variety. 50 cts.

DR. BRETONNEAU. (Gr. 1850.) Large, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac, center milk-white, shaded amber. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Midseason. Extra commercial variety. 50 cts.

DR. CAILLOT. (Verd. 1856.) Very large, semi-rose type. Brilliant, dark Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Good. 75c.

DUC DE CAZES. (Gr. 1850.) Medium size, loose crown. Dark pink (solferino-red), 4(157), silvery collar. Fragrant. Weak, spreading habit, free bloomer. Early. 50 cts.

DUC DE WELLINGTON. (Cal. 1859.) Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. (Cal. 1856.) Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, medium height, very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety, two days later than Festiva maxima. Distinct from Duchesse de Nemours (Gr.), which is a clear violet, lilac center, and is generally confused with *Edulis superba*. 50 cts.

DUCHESS D'ORLEANS. (Gr. 1846.) Medium, large, compact, bomb. Guards deep pink, solferino-red, 1(157), center shaded salmon, with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Extra-strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

DUCHESS DE THEBES. (Fo. 1836.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double type. Rosy magenta, 2(169). Fragrance X. Medium habit. 75 cts.

EDMOND LEBON. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Bright violet-rose, 3(154). Medium dwarf, medium bloomer. Midseason. 50c.

EDOUARD ANDRE. (Mech. 1874.) Medium loose, semi-double. Dark carmine-violet, 4(174), petals widely notched. Dwarf habit. Midseason. \$1.

EDULIS ALBA. (Unknown, 1835.) Medium size, loose, deep, bomb, with slight crown. Guards lilac-white, center cream-white, flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium tall. Very early. 50 cts.

EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181); collar mixed with narrow lilac, 1(176). Fragrance XXX. Early. Strong, upright; free bloomer. One of the best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 50 cts.

EMILE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1866.) Large, loose, globular, bomb. Solferino-red, 1(157), with silver tips. Fragrant. Habit medium. Late. 50 cts.

ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME. (Miel. 1855.) Very large, showy, wide petals, rose type. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 2(155). Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Late. 75 cts.

ETIENNE MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Large, medium compact, semi-crown. Brilliant dark violet-red, 4(180). Strong grower, free bloomer. Mid-season. \$1.

EUGENE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra-strong stems, free bloomer. Late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety. \$1.50.

EUGENIE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter, center deeper, flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, medium, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct from Eugenie Verdier, with which it is often confused. Extra-fine variety. \$1.

FAUST. (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, globular, crown. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white, 1(132), collar of narrow sulphur-white petals. Habit medium. Midseason. 50 cts.

FELIX CROUSSE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red, 3(155). Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties. 75 cts.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Miel. 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. The most popular white variety for cut-flowers. 50 cts. See illus. facing p. 41.

FESTIVA. (Don. 1838.) Large, full, double, rose type. Creamy white with crimson spots in the center. Fragrance XX. Dwarf grower; late bloomer. Often sold as Festiva maxima, and sometimes as *Edulis alba*. 75 cts.

FULGIDA. (Par. 1855.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform rose-magenta, 3(169), quickly developing prominent silver tips; stamens visible. Tall, very erect. Late midseason. Similar to Delachei, but foliage lighter and silvery reflex and stamens more pronounced. 75 cts.

FRAGRANS. (Sir Joseph Banks 1805.) Medium size, compact, tall, bomb. Dark pink (solferino-red), 4(157). Fragrance XX. Medium tall, strong, vigorous grower. Late. Extensively grown for cut-flowers. 50 cts.

NOTE.—Another variety, being sold under many names, catalogued by many as *Andre Laurias*. The true *Andre Laurias*, however, is very much larger, of different form and without fragrance. Fragrance appears to be identical with *Georges Cuvier*. (Des.)



Farr's Peonies at Crawford Farms, Millbrook, N. Y. A partial view of the lower terrace bordering the formal garden.



There are many desirable white Peonies but none exceed in loveliness Baroness Schroeder, which is one of the finest midseason varieties grown

PEONIES, continued

GENERAL BERTRAND. (Gr. 1845.) Syn. Madam Furtado. Large, compact, globular, typical bomb. Uniform solferino-red, 3(157), center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower. Fragrance XX. Early. Extra-good variety, sometimes confused with Modeste Guerin. 75 cts.

GENERAL CAVAINAC. (Cal. 1858.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), edged lighter, center splashed crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

***GLOIRE DE DOUAI.** (Cal. 1860.) Large bloom; purplish scarlet. 75 cts.

GLOIRE DE CHAS. GOMBAULT. (Gom. 1866.) Medium size, deep, globular crown. Guards and crown light rose, (128); collar of narrow cream-white petals; widening toward the center. Very long, strong stems; free bloomer. Midseason. Considered an extra-good Peony for all uses. \$1.

GLORIE DE CHENONCEAUX. (Mech. 1880.) Medium to large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform solferino-red, 2(157), silver-tipped with age. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Late midseason. \$1.

GRANDIFLORA CARNEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, bomb to crown. Lilac-white, pale green carpels. Fragrance X. Habit medium; very early. 50 cts.

GRANDIFLORA LUTESCENS. (Gr. 1840.) Medium size, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Creamy white, center lilac. Erect, strong habit. Early. 75 cts.

GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, slight collar cream-white, but petals of all sizes, intermingled on first opening, delicately shaded salmon. Fragrance XX. Medium height, very early. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best, and the true stock is scarce. \$1.50.

HENRI DEMAY. (Cal. 1866.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Uniform, brilliant aniline-red, 2(160), center petals slightly fringed, silver reflex. Medium height, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. 75 cts.

HENRI MURGER. (Cr. 1895.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Uniform pure mauve, 1(181). Fragrance XX. Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

HUMEL. (And. 1810.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink, with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Weak stem. Very late. 50 cts.

IRMA. (Cal. 1859.) Rose type. Large, full. Double, globular flowers. Color violet-rose, with a few small, narrow creamy petals in the center. \$1.

JEANNE D'ARC. (Cal. 1858.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Guards and center pale lilac-rose, 1(130), collar cream-white, shaded with sulphur. Fragrance X. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Very similar to Golden Harvest. 50 cts.

LADY DARMOUTH. (Unknown 1850.) Small, flat, loose, rose type. Milk-white collar, cream-white center flecked with green; large and small petals intermingled. Fragrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Early \$1.

LAMARTINE. (Cal 1860.) Syn. Gigantea. Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center shaded darker, guards and collar fading to rose-white. Agreeable, spicy fragrance, distinct from any other. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Very attractive. Must not be confused with the new variety of Lemoine's by the same name. \$1.

LA COQUETTE. (Gr. 1861.) Large, globular, high crown. Guards and crown light pink, 1(157), collar rose-white, 2(8), center flecked carmine. Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Fragrance X. Midseason. 50 cts.

LA ROSIERE. (Cr. 1888.) Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center, pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts.

LA BRUNE. (Verd. 1860.) Very large, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-violet, 5(174). Fragrant. Very strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. 50 cts.

***LA QUINTINIE.** (Verd. 1860.) Large; light crimson, with fiery reflex. 75 cts.

LA VESTALE. (Cal. 1870.) Large, very deep, compact, crown Lilac-white, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

LA TULIPE. (Cal. 1872.) Syn. Multicolore. Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(176), outer guard petals striped crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Late midseason. A good Peony on account of growth and general habit. 75 cts.

L'AVENIR. (Cal. 1868.) Medium size, globular, anemone. Reddish violet, 1(180), center mixed with yellow. Fragrance X. Very strong, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

L'ECLATANTE. (Cal. 1860.) Very large, compact, bomb. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 3(155). Medium height; extra-strong. Midseason. Very good. 75 cts.

LOUISE RENAULT. (Cr. 1881.) Medium size, informal rose type. Cherry-pink (rose-neyron-red), 1(119), silvery tipped. Medium variety. Among the latest blooming varieties in our list, and specially useful on this account. 50 cts.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. (Cal. 1867.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 4(169), tipped silver, with fiery reflex. Very brilliant coloring. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. 50 cts.

LUCRECE. (Cal. 1860.) Medium-sized, compact, low crown. Guards mauve-rose, 2(153), collar cream-white, green carpels, and cream stigma. Tall, strong grower, and more than an ordinary free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

PEONIES, continued

LUTEA PLENISSIMA. (Buyck 1842.) Medium size, loose, crown. Cream-white guard, sulphur center, tipped green. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

LUTEA VARIEGATA. (Gr. 1842.) Medium size, Japanese type. Guards rosy magenta, 3(169), center of thread-like petals creamy yellow, changing to white. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Tall, strong grower. Good. \$1.

MADAME AUGUSTE PELTEREAU. (Mech. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Strong. Medium habit. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MADAME BARILLET DESCHAMPS. (Cal. 1868.) Large, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Clear violet-rose, 3(154), fading to a delicate silver-pink in the sun; very wide petals. Fragrance X. Very strong, medium height, very coarse foliage. Early midseason. Extra good. \$1.

MADAME BOLLET. (Cal. 1867.) Very compact, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-pink, 1(176), silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. 75c.

MADAME BUCQUET. (Des. 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME CALOT. (Miel. 1856.) Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early, 50 cts.

MADAME COSTE. (Cal. 1873.) Medium size, globular, bomb, developing a low crown. Guards and center hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium, free bloomer. Early. Very good. 50 cts.

MADAME CROUSSE. (Cal. 1866.) Medium size, globular, crown. Pure white, center flecked crimson. Strong medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. One of the best white varieties. 75 cts.

MADAME DE GOVIN. (Cr. 1875.) Medium size, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink (132), center higher, minute carmine flecks. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. 50 cts.

MADAME DE MONTIJO. (Fo. 1854.) Medium size, crown. Lilac-white guards and crown; collar of narrow cream-white petals. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. \$1.

MADAME DE VATRY. (Gr. 1853.) Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center flashed crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. (Cr. 1885.) Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center bluish when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra-free bloomer. Extra good. 75 cts.

MADAME D'HOURL. (Cal. 1864.) Very large blooms; soft carmine-pink, silvery reflex, erect stems. Extra. \$1.

MADAME DUCEL. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Light mauve-rose, 1(153), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong grower, medium height, very free. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME EMILE GALLE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 2(7), changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer, late. Extra good. 75 cts.

MADAME FOREL. (Cr. 1881.) Large, very compact, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154), with a silvery tipped center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, spreading habit. Late. 75 cts.

MADAME GEISSLER. (Cr. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Spreading habit. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

MADAME HERVE. (Cr. 1892.) Medium size, compact rose type. Deep solferino-red, 3(175), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Early midseason. 50 cts.

MADAME JULES ELIE. (Cal. 1873.) Medium size, globular crown. Guards violet-rose, 2(154), collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts.

MADAME LEBON. (Cal. 1855.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink to aniline-red, 1(160). Fragrant. Buds very tight, open slowly; tall, strong grower. Late. 50 cts.

MADAME LEMOINIER. (Cal. 1865.) Large compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), fading to lilac-white, collar of cream-white, petals almost concealed, very wide center petals, flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, vigorous, fine habit. Late midseason. Extra. \$1.

MADAME MECHIN. (Mech. 1880.) Medium size, compact, semi-rose type. Deep purple-garnet, 4(165). Medium tall. Early midseason. \$1.

MADAME MOUTOT. (Cr. 1892.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Tyrian rose, 2(155), slightly silver tipped. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Midseason. 75 cts. See colored illustration facing page 28.

MADAME MUYSSART. (1869.) Very large, very compact, flat rose type. Uniform solferino-red, 1(157), tipped silver. Fragrance X. Tall, compact growth; free bloomer. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MADAME VILMORIN. (Gr. 1866.) Medium size, medium, globular rose type. Uniform rose-white, 2(8), shading to amber at base of petals, center splashed rose. Fragrance XX. Habit medium; free bloomer. Late. \$1.

MADemoiselle DESBUISSONS. (Cr. 1893.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Guards violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to milk-white, visible stamens, white stigmas. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

PEONIES, continued

MADemoiselle LEONIE CALOT. (Cal. 1861.) Large, typical rose type. Very delicate rose-white, 2(8), center deeper shading, slight carmine tips; fine form, medium height. A delicately beautiful color combination, very distinct. Late midseason. 75 cts.

MADemoiselle MARIE CALOT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, very globular, rose type. Uniform milk-white, tinted flesh, flecked with crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height; fine when well established. Late midseason. \$1.50.

MADemoiselle RENEE DESERT. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, medium compact, bomb. Uniform pure mauve, 3(181), silvery tipped. Tall, erect. Midseason. \$1.

MADemoiselle VAILLANT. (Unknown.) Very large, globular, loose, bomb. Guards milk-white, center cream-white; pale green carpels, pink stigmas. Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, tall, very strong stems, very free bloomer. Early. \$1.50.

MAGNIFICA. (Miel. 1856.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XXX. Erect, dwarf habit. Late. Good. \$1.

MARECHAL VAILLANT. (Cal. 1864.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink, 3(181). Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late. Good variety. 50c.

MARIE. (Cal. 1868.) Medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white, 2(7), golden yellow, 2(16), staminodes or short, narrow petals around the collar. Fragrance X. Very tall, free bloomer. Very late. 75 cts.

MARIE HOULLON. (Cal. 1869.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose (154), with silver reflex, cup-shaped center. Fragrant. Medium height, good habit, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

MARIE JACQUIN. (Verd.) Syns. Bridesmaid (Kel.), and Water-Lily (Barr.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily. The plant is a strong free bloomer. Midseason. Marie Jacquin is a distinct and beautiful variety; when originally introduced, all the flowers were single, but under skillful cultivation the blooms have gradually become double, until, at the present time, well-established plants occasionally produce full-double flowers that are of great beauty. \$1.

MARIE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1869.) Large, very compact, rose type. Pure white, with cream-white center, occasional carmine tip. Fragrant. Medium height, extra-strong stem. Very late. Extra-good commercial variety. 75 cts.

MARIE MANNOIR. (Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark crimson, 4(168). Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

MARIE STUART. (Cal. 1856.) Anemone crown type. Color a delicate lavender, flecked with crimson, which fades to pure white as the flower ages. Midseason. 75 cts.

MARQUIS D'IVRY. (Cal. 1857.) Large, flat, loose, bomb type. Lilac-white, 1(8). Medium habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. (Cr. 1883.) Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178); very wide petals, center deep carmine. Fragrance XX. The plants are very tall, strong growers and free bloomers. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.

MEISSONIER. (Cr. 1886.) Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age. Uniform brilliant purple-red, 2(161). Fragrant. Very tall, stems weak, free bloomer, very brilliant coloring. Midseason. 50c.

MELAINE HENRY. (Gr. 1840.) Medium size, loose, rose type. Light solferino-red, 1(157), fading to pale pink. Fragrant. Vigorous; medium habit; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

MODESTE GUERIN. (Gr. 1845.) Large, compact, typical bomb. Uniform light solferino-red, 2(157). Fragrance XX. Medium height; extra strong; free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

MODELE DE PERFECTION. (Cr. 1875.) Syn. Gen. Bedeau. Large, compact, rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, 2(154), very wide, high center petals shaded darker. Fragrant. Medium dwarf, free bloomer. Extra-good. Late. \$1.

MONSIEUR BARRAL. (Cal. 1866.) Very large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(130), color of "Livingstone," Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Late. \$1.50.

MONSIEUR BOUCHARLAT AINE. (Cal. 1868.) Large, full, compact semi-rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154), with silvery reflex. Very strong, erect grower, medium height, free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR CHEVREUL. (Des. 1893.) Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Uniform violet-rose (154). Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra good. \$1.

MONSIEUR DE VILLENEUVE. (Verd. 1855.) Medium sized, uniform, violet-red (180), crown. Medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white center splashed crimson, showing stamens. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Boule de Neige, but later. \$1.

MONSIEUR GALLAND. (Cr. 1875.) Very large, globular, bomb type. Solferino-violet, 4 (169), fading to silvery rose. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. Good. 75 cts.

MONSIEUR GILBRAIN. (Cr. 1875.) Very large, full, compact, flat type. Light Tyrian rose, 1(169). Strong, medium habit. Late. 50 cts.

MONSIEUR HYPOLYTE DELLILLE. (Cal. 1872.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), lighter in the center, silvery tipped. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Late. A very attractive bloom. 75 cts. See colored illustration facing page 28.

PEONIES, continued

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Cr. 1888.) Very large, medium, compact high crown. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Early. Extra. \$1.

MONSIEUR KRELAGE. (Cr. 1882.) Large, compact, semi-rose type. Dark solferino-red, 5(157), with silvery tips. Slightly fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Late, 75 cts.

MONSIEUR PAUL DU RIBERT. (Cal. 1866.) Large, medium, loose, bomb. Uniform deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MRS. LOWE. (Unknown.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Cream-white guards, fading to milk-white, greenish white carpels, with white stigma. Fragrance X. Medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

NE PLUS ULTRA. (Miel. 1856.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform pure mauve, 1(181), tipped silver. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Early midseason. 50 cts.

NIGRICANS. (Unknown.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Very rich, dark crimson, 5(168). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

NIVALIS. (Buyck 1840.) Large, full, crown. Guards and crown pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), wide cream-white collar, prominent crimson flecks. Fragrance XXX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. \$1.

NIVEA PLENISSIMA. (Makoy 1840.) Large, globular, medium, compact, bomb. Milk-white guards, slightly splashed crimson; carpels red. Fragrance X. Dwarf, compact, stems dark red, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

OCTAVIE DEMAY. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar almost white. Fragrant. Very dwarf habit, free bloomer. Extra. \$1.50.

PAUL VERDIER. (Cal. 1869.) Large, uniform, crown. Carmine-rose, 3(169). Medium tall, medium free. Midseason. 50 cts.

PHILOMELE. (Cal. 1861.) Medium size, low, flat, crown. Guard bright violet-rose, anemone center of ligulated narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears bright rose, edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel. \$1.50.

PHRYNEE. Soft rose, with pale yellow center. \$1.

PIERRE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson-purple, 5(170), silvery tipped. Medium habit. One of the earliest dark reds. \$1.

PLENISSIMA ROSEA SUPERBA. (Buyck 1840.) Medium size, loose, pale lilac-rose, 1(178), bomb. Center tipped silver, flecked crimson and green. Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. 50 cts.

POMPON CHAMOIS. (Verd. 1860.) Small, globular, compact, bomb. Guards violet-rose, 2(154); collar canary-yellow, center on weak blooms yellow, on strong blooms rose, streaked yellow, green carpels, pink stigma. Drooping, medium height. Midseason. 75 cts.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (1905.) Semi-rose type. Color deep, rich, brilliant red. Midseason. \$1.50.

PRESIDENT TAFT (syn. Reine Hortense).

***PRINCE DE TALINDYKE.** Very glossy, dark purple-crimson; tall grower. Fine, late variety. 50c.

PRINCE IMPERIAL. (Cal. 1859.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Amaranth-red (108). Tall grower, medium bloomer. Late midseason. 50 cts.

PRINCESSE GALITZINE. (Gr. 1858.) Medium size, loose, bomb. Guard pale lilac-rose (130), narrow cream-white center petals. Fragrant. Medium height; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

PRINCESSE NICOLAS BIBESCO. (Gr. 1863.) Medium size, globular, low crown. Guards and center crown, hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar cream-white. Fragrance X. Medium erect, tall. Midseason. 75 cts.

PROLIFERA TRICOLOR. (Lemon 1825.) Medium size, very loose anemone, developing a crown on well-established plants. Guards flesh-white, collar of sulphur-yellow, narrow ligulated petals; open pale rose crown, inclosing a tuft of sulphur-white petals and red carpels. Fragrant. Strong stems, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

PURPUREA SUPERBA. (Del. 1855.) Large, globular, compact, crown. Uniform deep carmine-rose, 4(169); guards streaked white, light green carpels, stigmas pink. Midseason. \$1.50.

REINE HORTENSE. (Cal. 1857.) Syn. Pres. Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 2(132), color minutely splashed on a white background, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason. \$2.50.

ROSE D'AMOUR. (Cal. 1857.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Tall, medium habit. Early midseason. 75 cts.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS. (Del. 1854.) Large, loose, globular, semi-double. Dark crimson, 5(168). Medium tall, strong. Early midseason. 50 cts.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON. (Barr.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Dark carmine-rose, 4(169), edges of petals changing to silvery rose. Erect, tall, compact grower. Early midseason. 50c.

SOLFATARE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, medium, compact, bomb, developing a crown. Milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Until the introduction of Primevere the nearest approach to a yellow Peony. Fragrant. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. A very distinct and desirable variety. Often sold as Mont Blanc. The true Mont Blanc (Lem.) is a very rare, pure white variety. 75 cts.



These beautiful Peonies were grown at Wyomissing. Photographed in June, 1914

1. Cavalleria Rusticana
2. Duchess of Teck

3. Marguerite Girard
4. M. Hyppolyte Dellille

5. Karl Rosenfield
6. Madame Moutot



The distinguishing features of this new Peony, Mrs. John M. Lewis, are the substance and velvety sheen of the petals, and the remarkable brilliancy and purity of the dark ox-blood-red color, making it stand out distinctly among all red Peonies. Introduction of 1920.

PEONIES, continued

SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT. (Cal. 1865.) Large size, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Very tall grower, strong stem. Late. Sometimes confused with Eugene Verdier. 75 cts.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), silvery reflex, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. 75 cts.

SUZANNE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 2(181), center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

SULPHUREA. (Lemon 1830.) Large, globular, crown. Cup-shaped, when first opening; milk-white, slightly tinted yellowish green; cream-white, hairy carpels, with white stigmas. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. Entirely distinct from Alba sulphurea or Solfatare. \$1.

SURPASSE POTTSI. (Fo. 1854.) Medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Fragrance XXX. Strong grower. Medium height. Midseason. 50 cts.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. (Cal. 1865.) Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), minutely splashed violet-rose, guard petals fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts.

TRIOMPHE DU NORD. (Miel. 1850.) Very large, medium, compact, bomb. Light solferino-red, 1(157), with silvery reflex. Fragrance XX. Tall, very free bloomer. Midseason; good for cutting. 75 cts.

UMBELLATA ROSEA. (Unknown; reintroduced by Dessert.) Large, informal, rose type. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), shading to an amber-white center. Strong, upright grower; free bloomer; one of the earliest. Extra for landscape and cutting. 75 cts.

NOTE.—This variety was renamed by mistake to Sarah Bernhardt. Has also been sold under the name of La France, both of which names belong to distinct varieties originated by Lemoine.

VAN DYCK. (Cr. 1879.) Large, globular, loose, crown. Guards and center pure mauve, 2(153), collar cream-white, carpels and stigmas clear pink. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

VICOMTE DE FORCEVILLE. (Cal. 1864.) Medium size, globular, loose, crown type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance XXX. Strong grower. 75c.

VICTOR HUGO. (Cr. 1885.) Bomb. Brilliant carmine-red, 4(169). Medium height and habit. Late. Similar to but distinct from Felix Crousse. \$1.

VICTOR LEMOINE. (Cal. 1866.) Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark, 5(168), crimson guards prominently streaked light center, flecked light green. Medium tall, drooping habit. Early midseason. 50 cts.

VICTOIRE DE L'ALMA. (Cal. 1860.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, 3(169). Medium habit. Late. 50 cts.

VICTOIRE LEMON. (Miel. 1858.) Medium size, compact crown. Guards and collar pale lilac-pink, 1(176); collar of narrow milk-white petals, center flecked carmine. Dwarf, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Late. 50 cts.

VICTOIRE MODESTE. (Gr. 1842.) Large, very loose, flat crown. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(178), with white streaks in the center; collar milk-white, center slightly flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong; free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

***VICTORIA TRICOLOR.** Large, purplish rose, center straw, tipped white. Very brilliant and effective; strong grower. 50 cts.

VILLE DE NANCY. (Cal. 1872.) Large, medium compact. Carmine-rose (169), with silver reflex. Tall, very strong, stiff stem, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. \$1.

VIRGINIE. (Cal. 1858.) Syn. Marquise de Lory. Large, semi-rose type. Outer petals lilac-rose, 1(178), with lighter collar. Fragrant. Very tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. 75 cts.

VIRGO MARIA. (Cal. 1859.) Bomb. Uniform pure ivory-white, without crimson marking. Fragrant. Medium dwarf. Late. 75 cts.

WASHINGTON. (Gr. 1850.) Medium-sized, compact, flat bomb. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(155), collar lighter, tinted cream at the base, center violet-rose, 1(154), tipped silver, yellowish carpels, pink stigmas. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, strong grower. Midseason. \$1.

WHITLEYI. (Whit. 1808.) Medium size, loose, globular, bomb. Milk-white, guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac. Fragrance X. Habit medium, very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties; much grown for cut-flowers. Early midseason. This variety is generally sold under the name Queen Victoria, but it has many other synonyms. 50 cts.

ZOE CALLOT. (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium-tall grower. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

ZOE VERNIORY. Loose, flat, rose type. Rosy white guards, 2(8), with amber-white collar, 3(12). A distinct and pleasing coloring. Tall, erect, strong grower. Early midseason. \$1.

Unless otherwise noted all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN

Sent out by Kelway & Son

It has been almost impossible to secure these varieties true to name. Those offered in this list are varieties which have been thoroughly tested and found to be not only distinct from the French varieties but of especial merit. Nearly all have been described and are listed in the American Peony Society's bulletins. To these have been added some of their most recent introductions that have been grown and tested here.

Included in this list are some of the most beautiful Peonies grown, especially such varieties as Baroness Schroeder, Duke of Devonshire, James Kelway, Kelway's Queen, Miss Salway, Splendida, Venus, and others.

AGNES MARY KELWAY. Large, crown. Guards and crown deep violet-rose, 3(154), with a cream-white collar. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early midseason. Very good. 75 cts.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason. \$1.50. See illustration facing page 25.

***BEATRICE KELWAY.** Guard petals fine pure rose color, with narrower center petals deep rose shaded yellow. Late. \$2.50.

***BERNARDINE.** (1908.) Large, semi-double, deep crimson. \$1.50.

BIONI. (Kel.) Blush guard petals, inner petals thread-like, of a flesh-color. 75 cts.

***BIRKET FOSTER.** (1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. \$1.50.

BUNCH OF PERFUME. Very large, medium compact, rose type. Light Tyrian rose, 1(155), with silvery border. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Extra good. Late midseason. \$1.

CAPTAIN LOUCH. (Kel.) Cherry-color; fine. \$1.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, 4(168), guards streaked light in center, wide petals throughout. Erect, medium tall. Midseason. Good. \$1. See colored illustration facing page 28.

CHRISTINE SHAND. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Erect, compact, medium height. Late. \$1.50.

CHRISTABEL. (1909.) Soft flesh-color, with white center. \$1.50.

***DEEMSTER.** (1909.) Very deep chocolate-maroon. Semi-double. \$2.

***DISRAELI.** (1908.) Deep amaranth. \$1.50.

***DOROTHY KELWAY.** Very deep, full, crown-type flower, with pale rose guards and tufts. Creamy pink collar. Fragrance XXX. \$3.

DR. BONA VIA. Very large, semi-rose type, very wide petals. Bright violet-rose, tipped silver. Very fragrant. Free bloomer. \$2.50.

DUKE OF CLARENCE. Very large, globular, medium-compact crown. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), collar cream-white, center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, erect. Midseason. 75 cts.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. (1896.) Extra large, compact, flat, rose type. Solferino-red, 3(157), narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals, color effect uniform deep rose. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late. Distinct and beautiful. \$2.

***DUCHESS OF TECK.** Large, globular, rose type. Brilliant rose, with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Very distinct and beautiful. \$1. See colored illustration facing page 28.

***ELECTRIC.** Full double. Brilliant pink. \$2.50.

ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY. Large, cup-shaped, rose-type. Lilac-white guards, cream-white central petals, crimson carpels and stigmas. Fragrant. Medium height, strong grower. Midseason. \$3.

FREEDOM. (1909.) Unusually large, flat, semi-rose type, developing a high center in extra-strong blooms. Light Tyrian rose. Fragrance X. Erect, medium tall, strong grower. Early. Extra good. \$3.50.

***HOMER.** (1908.) Rose-color, showing golden anthers; very attractive. \$2.

JAMES KELWAY. Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower, medium height. Early midseason. \$1.50.

KELWAY'S QUEEN. Large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful varieties. Late midseason. \$15.

NOTE.—This is the true variety pronounced by connoisseurs one of the finest in my collection; very scarce; distinct, and superior in every way to a variety listed in many catalogues under this name.

***KELWAY'S GLORIOUS.** (1909.) Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is undoubtedly a magnificent variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Enormous, full, double blooms, creamy white, with soft blush of rose. Very fragrant. \$30.

***LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.** For a number of years this much-sought-for Peony has been practically out of the trade, and at the present time only a few plants of the true variety are in existence. After repeated attempts we received the present stock from Kelway & Son, accompanied by photo-

PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, continued

graphs showing the bloom and habit of the plant in all stages, so that, without doubt, the plants we offer are the true variety. It is an immense, cup-shaped flower, with extremely wide, imbricated petals. On young plants not well established, the side buds produce water-lily-shaped blooms showing a center of yellow stamens. The terminal buds on established plants, however, produce immense, full-double flowers. The outer petals are pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white. Highly perfumed. \$15. See illustration facing page 21.

***LADY BERESFORD.** Large flowers of a soft blush-pink shade; delicate and beautiful. Fine habit, strong grower. \$2.50.

LADY BROOKE. (1895.) Medium size, anemone. Guards lilac-white, center sulphur-white. Habit medium. A very attractive bloom. Midseason. \$1.

***LADY CARRINGTON.** Very large, flat, loose, rose type. Pale silvery-rose, washed white. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$1.50.

LADY CURZON. Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Lilac-white, with creamy collar. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Early. \$2.50.

***LADY MAYORESS.** (1909.) Guard petals rose, center of narrow, white, fimbriated petals. \$1.50.

***LADY POCOCK.** (1908.) Soft flesh-white; narrow center petals. Early-flowering. \$2.50.

LADY ROMILY. Early-flowering, rose type. Delicate lilac-white. \$2.

***LIMOSEL.** Bright, clear, lilac-rose; large, full, double flower. Very sweet-scented. \$1.50.

LOTTIE COLLINS. Medium size, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168), black reflex. Very strong, tall, upright grower. Late. \$1.

***LYDE.** Large, compact, light Tyrian rose, with lighter shadings. Very fragrant. \$2.50.

***MARIA KELWAY.** Crown type. Soft, lilac-rose guard petals. Yellowish collar with blush tufts. Fragrance XX. Early. \$3.50.

MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. Large, compact, flat rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center somewhat darker, splashed with crimson; full-double, imbricated flower. Fragrance X. Habit medium, free bloomer. Midseason. \$7.50.

MASTERPIECE. (1895.) Syn. Mr. Manning. Medium size, semi-rose type. Brilliant Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Tall grower, free bloomer. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Midseason. \$1.

MISS SALWAY. Very large, compact, globular, high crown. Lilac-white, 2(7), collar lighter. Fragrance X. Strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra fine. \$10.

MOUNTEBANK. Very large anemone. Milk-white guards, center amber-yellow, 1(28). Fragrance X. Medium height, very showy. Midseason. Extra good for this type. \$2.50.

***MAJOR LODER.** (1908.) Flesh guard petals, with short yellow central petals. Very distinct. \$1.

***MOONBEAM.** A very beautiful variety, entirely distinct in form. Flat, saucer-shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly white, lightly shaded rose. \$2.

MRS. GEORGE BUNYARD. Very large, compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, compact, strong habit. Midseason. Extra-good. \$5.

NANA SAHIB. Medium size, flat, semi-double type. Intense dark crimson. Very dark green foliage, with conspicuous crimson stem and veins. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, erect grower. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

ONLOOKER. Medium size, compact, flat rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154). Erect, compact, medium height. Midseason. 75 cts.

PRINCESS BEATRICE. (1886.) Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154), collar cream-white, 1(10), center flecked crimson. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous, medium height, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra-good tricolor. 50 cts.

PRINCESS IRENE. (Kel.) Guard petals flesh-color, with center petals sulphur-yellow, giving it the appearance of a light yellow Peony. Very good midseason to late. 75 cts.

PRINCESS MAY. Guard petals delicate pink, center creamy yellow. Fragrance XX. Tall. \$1.50.

NOTE.—Not the variety heretofore offered under this name. See Venus.

PRINCESS MAUD. Medium size, compact, bomb. Broad, lilac-white guards, center amber-white, carpels yellowish green, with pink stigmas. Strong, upright, medium height. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.50.

***PHYLLIS KELWAY.** A very lovely, delicately colored flower, lavender-flesh, passing to white in the center. \$15.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Large, globular, medium loose, low crown. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, center cream-white, with crimson spots. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct from Whitley, which is usually sold under the name Queen Victoria. 75 cts.

REFORM. (1910.) Medium size, globular, bomb type. Guards and collar a pleasing shade of uniform, soft lilac-rose. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Early. \$2.

ROSSINI. Medium size, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Uniform deep Tyrian rose, 4(155), tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early midseason. Good. \$1.

***SIR SPENCER PONSONBY FANE.** Dark, rich crimson guard petals, enclosing a center of long filamental petals of rosy lake. \$2.50.

SIGNORINETTA. (1910.) Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade. \$3.

***SOPHIE MILLER.** Delicate flesh, flowers showing anthers. \$1.50.



PEONIES OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, continued

SPLENDIDA. Very large, globular, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, upright habit, very free bloomer. The beautiful flowers are delightfully fragrant. \$6.

SUMMER DAY. Perfectly formed flat rose type; wide petals uniform creamy white, faintly tinged blush when first opening. Very delicate and beautiful flower. \$2.

TESSA. Very full, compact rose type; silvery rose; late flowering. \$1.

TROJAN. Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-pink, 1(150), tipped silver, center flecked crimson and white. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

VENUS. Very large, high, compact crown. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. Offered heretofore as Princess May. \$2.

ZEPHYRUS. Medium size, globular, crown type. Creamy white, center petals shading to sulphur. Fragrance X. Medium habit. Good. 50 cts.

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN

In this list are included the varieties raised by Richardson, Terry, Hollis, and other American growers. Mr. Hollis originated about one hundred varieties in his gardens at South Weymouth, Mass. The twenty-seven varieties offered in this list are his best and, when better known, will be acknowledged as the equal of the best French varieties. They are still very scarce.

The Richardson varieties, fifteen in all, are distinguished by their fine form, color, strong, erect habit, large size and uniform high quality, most of them having been awarded First-class Certificates by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Most of them are late-flowering. They were not offered for sale until some time after his death, September 22, 1887, in his ninetieth year. With the exception of Rubra superba, and possibly Perfection, all were named later by his friends, the late John C. Hovey and Robert Tracy Jackson, of Cambridge, who writes, "Mr. Richardson had a perfect passion for horticulture, and every plant in his garden that he loved so well was a real personality to him—a walk with him about the garden meant a lingering at every step to consider the merits, the history, or some cultural point in regard to the plants that were as his children. When nearly ninety, he planted Peony seeds just the same as in his earlier years, and some of his posthumous seedlings are among his best."

Mr. H. A. Terry, of Crescent, Iowa, was one of the pioneers among Peony-growers of this country. He raised over one hundred varieties, the best of which are here listed, and Grover Cleveland and Etta are of special merit.

During recent years the introductions of O. F. Brand, of Faribault, Minnesota, have attracted much attention, and are given unstinted praise by those who have seen them. I am offering, for the first time, the varieties which Mr. Brand has recommended to me as being the very best.

ADELAIDE E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, globular, crown. Uniform rose-white (8), changing to pure white. Fragrance XX. A pleasing color. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Extra fine. Midseason. \$7.50.

ADMIRAL TOGO. (Hol. 1907.) Medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Unusually dark crimson-carmine, 6-7(159), uniform color throughout, without silver tips; does not fade. Medium tall, strong, erect, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, veined red. Midseason. \$2.

ARCHIE BRAND. (Brand 1913.) Immense, compact, bomb type, with broad drooping guard petals. Uniform shell-pink, with silvery border. Considered by Mr. Brand as one of his best. Awarded first prize by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Midseason. \$10.

***BUNKER HILL.** (Hol. 1906.) Very strong-growing, giant-flowered variety; full double rose type, with very wide petals. Bright Tyrian rose. Midseason. \$15.

BERTHA. (Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Crimson-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. \$1.

***BEAUTY'S MASK.** (Hol. 1904.) Blush-white, tinted lilac, showing some pale yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. \$2.50.

***BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** (Brand 1907.) Very tall, strong grower. Dark crimson-maroon. Cup-shaped center showing stamens. \$2.

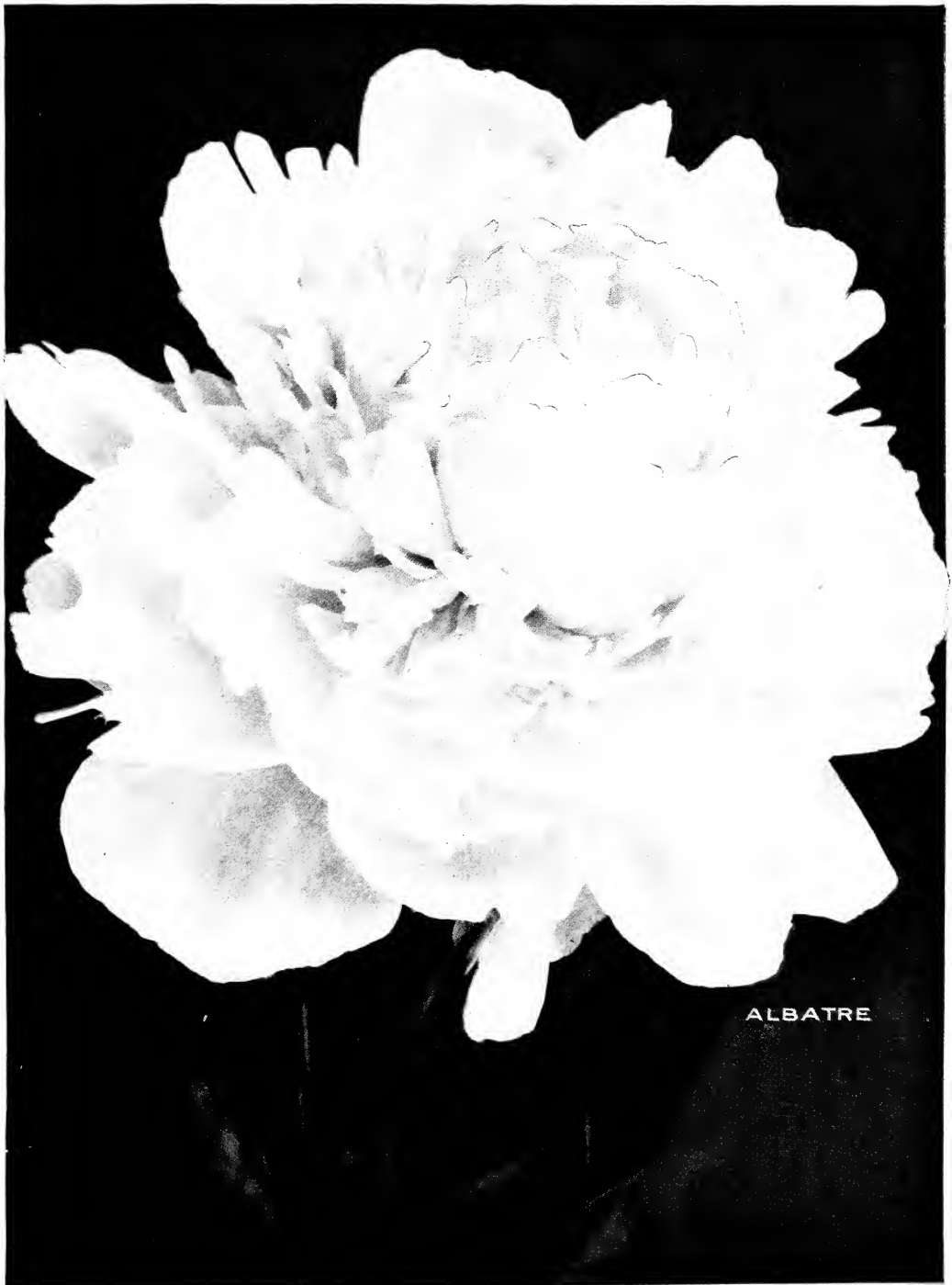
***CHARLES McKELLEP.** (Brand 1907.) Perfectly formed rose-shaped flower. Rich ruby-crimson, showing gold stamens. \$5.

CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, bomb. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Tall grower, medium habit. Midseason. Fragrance XX. Very good variety. \$5.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. (Hol.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red, 1(157). Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. Late. \$2.

CHERRY HILL. (Thur. 1915.) A very deep garnet, with a sheen which makes it noticeable. The stamens unusually showy. Stock scarce. \$30.

***CHESTINE GOWDY.** (Brand 1913.) Perfectly formed, crown-shaped flower, with broad silvery pink guards and cream petals; center crown deep pink splashed crimson. Medium late. \$5.



ALBATRE

Peony, Albatre—absolutely perfect in form, white as the Arctic snow reflecting the rose-tints of the aurora



Peonies in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., showing an effective arrangement for a large collection in curved beds with wide grass walks



Farr's Peonies at "Glen Tilt," home of Mr. Geo. S. Pomeroy, Wernersville, Pa., rivaling the rhododendron when massed on the broad vistas of a large estate



A rare collection of Farr's Peonies artistically arranged along the walk. The blooms are strikingly effective against the background of shrubbery

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

CLARA BARTON. (Terry.) A very early, beautiful white variety. \$1.

COMMODORE DEWEY. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, flat, single type. Dark crimson, 2(168). Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

CRIMSON QUEEN. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, rose type. Deep violet-red, 3(180). Fragrant. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

DAYBREAK. (Hol. 1909.) Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose, 4(154). Erect, medium height. Early. \$2.

DORCHESTER. (Rich. 1870.) Large, compact, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrant. Medium dwarf. Upright, free bloomer. 75 cts.

DOROTHY E. KIBBY. (Hol. 1907.) White, flushed sulphur. A high, fine flower. \$5.

EDWIN FOREST. (Hol.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Uniform very dark crimson, 5(168). Strong, tall grower. Late midseason. \$2.50.

***ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.** (Brand 1907.) Crown type with deep shell-pink guard petals. Collar of crimson and cream petals intermingled. Delightfully fragrant. Late. \$3.

***ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.** (Brand.) Fine pure white of most attractive form and quality. Softest shell-pink when first opening. Outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant XXX. \$25.

ELWOOD PLEAS. (Pleas.) Unusually large, flat, compact rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 2(154), delicately shading to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium height. Erect, compact grower. \$10.

EMMA. (Terry.) Large, loose rose type. Color blush-rose. A good bloomer and strong grower. \$1.

ENCHANTMENT. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size; flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason. \$3.

ETTA. (Terry.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Medium height. Very late. One of Terry's best. \$1.

EUPHEMIA. Large, semi-double. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), with a center of yellow stamens and crimson-flecked carpelodes inclosing a tuft of center petals. Fragrant. Strong growth. Late. \$2.

EVENING GLOW. (Hol. 1907.) White, flushed lilac. Large, fine flower. \$2.

EXCELSIOR. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, semi-rose type. Violet-purple. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Early. \$1.50.

FERDINAND STOLICZKA. (Rich.) Guard petals shell-pink, with narrow white center petals; long stiff stems; very early. \$3.

***FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.** (Brand.) Very large, beautifully formed, full, rose type. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edge of the petals. Fragrant. Tall grower. Very late. \$5.

FLORAL TREASURE. (Ros. 1900.) Very large, showy, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Good commercial blooms. Midseason. 50 cts.

FRANCIS WILLARD. (Brand 1907.) A very large, rounded flower, often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens a blush-white, occasionally touched carmine. A good strong grower, delicately perfumed, with good lasting qualities. Extra fine. \$10.

GEORGE W. TRYON. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), salmon shadings at the base of the center petals. Fragrance X. Erect, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

GENERAL GRANT. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Solferino-red. Drooping, open habit. Midseason. \$1.

GENERAL HOOKER. (Terry.) Large, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(154), slightly tipped silver. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. 75 cts.

GENERAL SHERIDAN. (Terry.) Medium, globular, bomb type. Mauve, 4(181). Fragrance XXX. Medium, tall habit. 75 cts.

GEORGE HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, globular, medium compact, rose type. Guards lilac-white, 1(7), center pale rose-pink, 1(129). Fragrance X. Strong, compact, medium height, free bloomer. Very late. Very attractive variety. Received Honorable Mention, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1907. \$5.

GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1908.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Pale rose-pink, 1(129), center and guards slightly splashed crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, compact, erect, strong grower. Late midseason. \$10.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Hol. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, dark crimson, 4(168). A strikingly brilliant color which always attracts the attention of visitors. Medium height, erect. Midseason. \$2.

GOLIATH. (Hol. 1909.) Extra large, globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals. Tyrian rose, 1(155), slightly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$2.

GOLDEN HARVEST. (Ros. 1900.) Medium size, loose, bomb, or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom-pink, 1(127), on strong plants. Fragrant. Dwarf habit, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Jeanne d'Arc, but more dwarf. 50 cts.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

***GRACE BRYAN.** (Ros. 1908.) Very double; brilliant pink; a good strong grower, very late. \$1.

***GRACE HOUGH.** (Terry.) Delicate purple with straw center; strong grower. 75 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. (Rich. 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform rose-white, 2(7). Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Perhaps the most valuable late variety of its color. \$2.

GROVER CLEVELAND. (Terry.) Very large, compact, rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168). Strong, vigorous grower. Late. One of Terry's best. \$3.

H. A. HAGEN. (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Uniform, deep violet-rose, 3(154). Fragrance X. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. \$5.

HENRY WOODWARD. (Rich.) Syn. Grandiflora. See above.

IRENE. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), with white center. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Early. 75 cts.

JESSIE CROSBY. (Hol. 1907.) Large, deep, compact, rose type, with a hollow cup-shaped center, intermingled with narrow petals. Uniform hydrangea-pink fading to white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, compact grower. Midseason. \$2.50.

JOHN HANCOCK. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, globular flower, semi-double. Deep carmine-rose, petals distinctly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect grower. Medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

JOHN RICHARDSON. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$5.

***JUDGE BERRY.** (Brand 1907.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early. \$10.

KARL ROSENFELD. (Ros. 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4-5(168). Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A brilliant and striking variety. This variety exhibited by me before the American Peony Society, June, 1911, received First Prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908. \$4.50. See colored illustration facing page 28.

LONGFELLOW. (Brand 1907.) One of the most brilliant red Peonies. Color is bright crimson with a cherry tone. Golden stamens surround the center petals while the outer petals are reflexed. A very fine Peony for garden or landscape purposes. \$10.

LORA DEXHEIMER. (Brand 1913.) Immense, flat, semi-rose flower. Intense flaming crimson, shaded darker at the base of the petals. An early, medium-height variety, which holds its bloom on good stiff stems. \$5.

LUCRETIA. (Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Early. 75 cts.

LIBERTY. (Hol. 1905.) Medium size, globular, rose type. Uniform dark magenta, 4(182), tipped silvery. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.

LOVELINESS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 1(132), changing to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$5.

LUCY E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, compact, rose type. Outer petals violet-white, 1(7), center shading to pale lilac-rose, 1(178), flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Very late. \$5.

MAGGIE BRADLEY. (Terry.) Pure white guard petals with straw center. \$1.

MAIE YOCUM. (Terry.) Medium size, compact, flat, Japanese type. Violet-rose, 1(154), center yellow. Similar in form to Philomele. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

MARTHA BULLOCK. (Brand 1907.) A very large, cup-shaped flower, often 9 to 12 inches across. The color is deep rose-pink, shading to silvery shell-pink at the outer petals. Good strong grower. One of the most beautiful varieties yet introduced. Stock scarce. \$25.

MARY BRAND. (Brand 1907.) A new crimson variety with a silky sheen which gives it wonderful brilliancy. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of fringed petals. Midseason. One of the best of its color and sometimes a mass of crimson bloom. \$7.50.

MARY L. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive bloom. Midseason. \$3.50.

MAUD L. RICHARDSON. (Hol.) Large, medium compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall; strong stems. Late. \$3.

MAZZIE TERRY. (Terry.) Medium size, loose, globular, crown type. Lilac-pink. Fragrance XXX. Drooping, medium, compact habit. Early. 75 cts.

MEADOWVALE. (Hol. 1903.) Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red, 4(157). Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. \$3.50.

MILES STANDISH. (Hol. 1904.) Rose type. Very compact, full, globe-shaped flower; color very rich, dark crimson; free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1.50.

MILTON HILL. (Rich.) True. Syn. Augustus Gould. Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Very distinct, pure color. Strong growth medium height, late. One of the finest varieties in existence. \$3.

MRS. ENGLISH. (Terry.) Large, medium compact, globular, rose type. Reddish violet. 1(180). Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. \$1.

PEONIES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN, continued

MRS. FRANK. (Terry.) Large, compact, globular, bomb type. Light pink. Fragrance XXX. Erect, tall, compact habit. Late. 75 cts.

MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS. (Lewis, 1920.) A new seedling of exceptional merit, now offered for the first time. Large, compact, globular rose type. Very dark ox-blood red, with rich velvety shadings; a pure color without the purple tinge found in most red Peonies. Very strong growers. Midseason. Exceptionally valuable for cutting. \$20. (See illustration facing page 29.)

MYRTLE. (Terry.) Crown type. Hydrangea-pink which fades to lilac-white. Midseason. \$1.

NORFOLK. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance X. Medium tall, compact. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.

PAUL FISCHER. (Rich.) Large, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, medium habit. Fragrance XX. Midseason. \$4.

PARADISE. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Guards hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center lilac-white, fading to milk-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$10.

PERFECTION. (Rich. 1869.) Very large, full-double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, or lilac-white, 1(7), base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrance XX. Very upright, vigorous grower. Very late. Extra. \$1.50.

PLEAS JUBILEE. (Pleas.) Unusually large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform blush-white, 1(7). Fragrance X. Very tall, erect, strong grower. A very distinct variety, one that has many enthusiastic admirers. Midseason. Scarce. \$20.

PRAIRIE SPLENDOR. (Rose. 1908.) Large, semi-rose type. Violet-rose, tipped silver, 2(154). Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Good. \$1.50.

PRINCE OF DARKNESS. (Brand 1907.) Large, loose semi-rose. Rich, dark maroon. Petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Early. \$2.

PRINCESS ELLEN. (Terry.) Extra-fine large flower of a pleasing rosy flesh-color. Very late. 75 cts.

RHODA. (Terry.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Rosy magenta, 1(169). Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

RICHARD CARVEL. (Brand 1913.) An immense globular bomb type, of a bright crimson shade. Large, broad, and prominent guard petals. Early, profuse bloomers, with tall, strong stems. One of the best early reds. \$5.

R. P. WHITFIELD. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

RUBRA SUPERBA. (Rich. 1871.) Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson, 2(169). Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson. 75 cts.

RUTH BRAND. (Brand 1907.) A very large, compact bomb, with prominent guard-petals enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. Color is a uniform soft lavender-pink, shaded deeper lavender. Fragrance X. Midseason. \$2.50.

SENATOR. (Terry.) Very large, flat, imbricated, semi-rose type. Deep violet-red guards streaked; light, visible stamens; tall; medium erect; free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.

STANDARD BEARER. (Hol. 1906.) Very high-built, globular, compact, bomb. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XX. Medium tall, very strong, stiff stem, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar in form and color to Madame Ducl, but twice the size. \$25.

T. B. TERRY. An extremely large flower of flat rose type, borne on very large, stiff stems. Creamy white, tinted flesh. Midseason. \$5.

TRAGEDIE. (Hol. 1908.) Medium size, globular bomb. Intense dark crimson, 5(178), very brilliant distinct shade. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$3.50.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. (Hol.) Very large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Very tall, erect, compact habit. Late midseason. \$2.

WELCOME GUEST. (Hol. 1904.) Large, loose, semi-double. Uniform bright rose, 1(128), fading to rose-white. Fragrance XX. Erect, tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Very distinct and fine. \$3.50.

WALTER FAXON. (Rich.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform pure, bright rose, 2(128), deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Strong, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce. \$7.50.

WM. F. TURNER. (Sha. 1916.) A very dark crimson with a velvety sheen. Tall, strong grower. A very choice variety.

WINIFRED DOMNE. (Brand 1913.) A medium-sized flower of the bomb type. Color is a bright crimson without shading. Dwarf habit with one bloom on a stem; a splendid variety of this color. \$5.

Unless otherwise noted, all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES

Included in this list are all the new varieties of recent introduction by the famous French growers, Lemoine, Dessert, Crousse, and others, with a few of the older varieties that are still scarce and difficult to obtain. Only those who have seen them at their best can have any conception of their marvelous coloring, beauty of form, and delightful fragrance.

The stock of many of these varieties is so limited that it is impossible to supply the demand. Many of the varieties, especially those of Lemoine, that were introduced a few years ago, have since almost disappeared from the trade. They cannot be purchased in the open market either in this country or in Europe. I am, therefore, obliged to depend upon the few I can grow myself, and will only part with what can be spared without danger of losing my own stock. This accounts for the high price of many of the varieties, and also for the fact that, in some instances, while the varieties are described and retained in the list, they are temporarily withdrawn from sale, and I reserve the right to withdraw other varieties at any time the available supply is exhausted.

Experienced Peony-growers have learned, however, that the scarce varieties are the best investment, as it will be many years before there will be any surplus stock of such varieties as *Le Cygne*, *Soulange*, *Rosa Bonheur*, *La France*, *Mons. Martin Cahuzac*, *Enchantress*, *Kelway's Queen*, *Kelway's Glorious*, *Lady Alexandra Duff*, *Pride of Langport*, etc.

ADOLPHE ROSSEAU. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, semi-double. Purple-garnet, 5(165). Very tall, vigorous grower; dark foliage, veined red. Early. One of the darkest Peonies. Fine for landscape effects. In my opinion the best early dark red. \$2.

ALBATRE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. Unsurpassed by any other white Peony in my list. \$1. See colored illustration facing page 32.

ALBERT CROUSSE. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, flat, compact, bomb. Rose-white, 3(8), flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

ALFRED DE MUSSET. (Cr. 1885.) Large, compact, typical rose type. Milk-white, with a blush center and crimson flecks. Without odor. Medium height and habit. Late. \$1.50.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. (Lem. 1906.) Very large flat, semi-rose type. Petals arranged like a water-lily. Cream-white, 1(10), deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$5.

ANDRE LAURIAS. (Cr. 1881.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Dark Tyrian rose, 3(155), shading deeper in center, with red reflex and white splashes, occasionally splashed green. Medium tall. Very late. Extra good. \$1.

NOTE.—Not the variety usually sold under this name, which is *Fragrans*.

AUORE. (Des. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(7), collar lighter, center flecked with crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. Good. \$2.

ASA GRAY. (Cr. 1886.) Large, semi-rose type. Pale lilac, 1(176), sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrance XX. Medium height and habit. A very distinct variety. \$1.50.

AUGUSTE VILLAUME. (Cr. 1895.) Extra-large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark violet-rose, 4(154). Tall, strong grower. Late. Good. \$1.

***AVIATEUR REYMOND.** (Des. 1915.) Bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. \$8.

BELISAIRE. (Lem. 1901.) Large, globular semi-rose type. Color pale lilac, splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center flecked crimson. Medium tall, strong growth. Midseason. Stems red. *Asa Gray*, identical in color, has green stems. \$2.50.

BELLE MAUVE. (Lem. 1903.) Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac rose, 1-4(130), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong, compact grower. Midseason. \$5.

BERTRADE. (Lem.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. White, 2(10). Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$4.

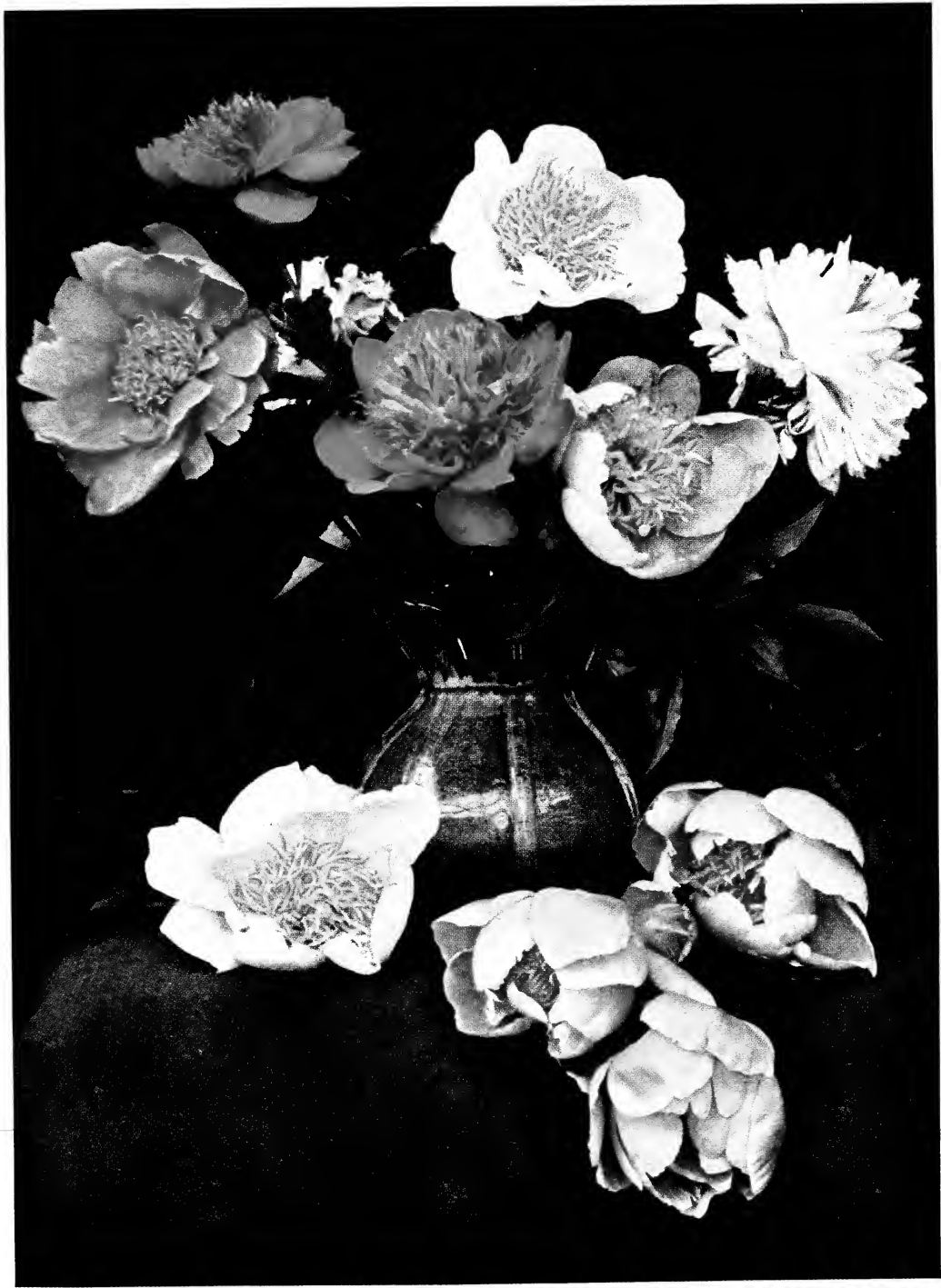
BAYADERE. (Lem.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Creamy white, 2(10). Water-lily effect with an open center of golden stamens. Medium drooping habit. Midseason. Very distinct. \$5.

***BOULE BLANCHE.** (Cr. 1892.) Very double; pure white; foliage is rich, deep green, very handsome. \$1.

CARMEN. (Lem. 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center flecked crimson, color sprinkled in fine dots like *Asa Gray*. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Midseason. \$2.

CLAUDE GELLE. Large, medium compact, flat, rose type. Uniform creamy white, 1(10). Fragrance X. Dwarf, compact grower. Type of bloom and color same as *Alsace-Lorraine*, but much dwarfer and later. \$2.50.

CLAIRE DUBOIS. (Cr. 1886.) Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform color, clear deep violet-rose, 4(154), tipped silvery white. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.



Types of Single and Double Japanese Peonies. Distinctively Japanese in their artistic daintiness of coloring and formation



The effect of a well-placed specimen of the single white *Paeonia albiflora*. The Bride is most charming



Three experts-to-be examining the blooms of Elie Chevalier in the gardens at Wyomissing Nurseries

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

CLAUDE LORRAINE. (Cr. 1884.) Medium size, medium loose, globular, bomb type. Light violet-rose, 2(154), with chamois shading. Fragrance XX. Medium early. \$1.50.

CLEMENTINE GILLOT. (Cr. 1885.) Large, compact, high crown. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 1(155). Without odor. Strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Very good. \$1.50.

COMTESSE O'GORMAN. (Cr. 1895.) Medium size, typical bomb. Dark pink, 1(175), with cream reflex in the collar. Strong, dwarf grower, medium bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

COQUELIN. (Des.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Light Tyrian rose, becoming silver-tipped, 1(155). Dwarf, drooping habit. Early. \$1.50.

***COQUETTE.** (Lem. 1915.) Globular-shaped flower of a salmon-pink color. Late. \$7.

DIRECTEUR AUBRY. (Cr. 1897.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Pure deep mauve, 1(181), similar to De Candolle. Fragrance X. Strong, compact, erect habit. Late. Good. \$2.

DISTINCTION. (Des. 1895.) Medium size, Japanese type. Guards light carmine-rose, 2(169), very narrow center petals of the same shade, striped with golden lines. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. 75 cts.

***DR. H. BARNSBY.** (Des. 1913.) Large, full globular bloom. Solferino-red, shaded crimson, with pronounced bluish reflex. Good, strong habit. Late. \$5.

EVANGELINE. (Lem.) Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), splashed scarlet. Erect, tall, medium habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

E. G. HILL. (Lem. 1906.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Dwarf, compact grower, very showy. Extra. \$4.

ELIE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1908.) Large, globular, bomb, developing a crown. Uniform Tyrian rose, 2-3(155), center flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Tall, medium strong, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50. See illustration facing this page.

ENFANT DE NANCY. (Cr. 1896.) Large, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, changing to lilac-white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, slender stems, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50.

ENCHANTRESSE. (Lem. 1903.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Creamy white, 1(10), guards splashed crimson, center faintly flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, strong grower. Very late. Extra fine. \$7.50.

***ESTAFETTE.** (Des. 1910.) Large, globular bloom. Clear purple-carmine, with silvery margin. Very early. \$5.

EUCHARIS. (Lem.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Creamy white, 1(10). Fragrance XXX. Medium tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$6.

EUGENE BIGOT. (Des. 1894.) Compact, globular, semi-rose type. Brilliant, very deep Tyrian rose, 4-5(155), slightly silver-tipped. Medium habit. Late midseason, producing many good sized blooms. \$2.50.

EUGENE REIGNOUX. (Des.) Large, globular, loose, semi-double. Carmine-pink, shaded purple, 4(182). Height medium erect. Early midseason. \$2.50.

FLAMBEAU. (Cr. 1897.) Very large, rather loose, semi-rose type. Uniform very dark violet-rose, 6(154), prominently bordered silvery. Fragrant. Very strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Late. \$1.

***FRAICHEUR.** (Lem. 1915.) Extremely large, full flower, with very broad petals. Creamy white. Guards soft rosy pink. \$10.

***FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU.** (Des. 1909.) Rose-shaped flower, intensely brilliant velvety red, showing golden stamens. Erect, medium height. Early bloomer. \$3.

GALATHEE. (Lem. 1900.) Large, full-double, rose type. Fleshy white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Very late. \$6.

GISELE. (Lem.) Large, full-double, rose type. Flesh white, shaded amber, guards splashed scarlet. Strong, erect habit. Late. Good. \$4.

***GISMONDA.** (Cr. 1895.) Globular, flesh-colored flowers, delicate rose center. Very fragrant. A beautiful variety. \$3.

***GINETTE.** (Des. 1915.) Large, imbricated cup-shaped flower, soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. Very fragrant. \$10.

GENERAL DODDS. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

GERMAINE BIGOT. (Des. 1902.) Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson, 2(130). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

GLOIRE DE TOURAIN. (Des. 1908.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Dark carmine-rose or crimson, 4(169). Fragrance XXX. Strong, erect, tall grower. A good, but exceedingly late bloomer. \$2.50.

***JEANNE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet.) Large, semi-globular shaped flower. White with pink reflex; petals edged with carmine. A splendid variety and very distinct. \$6.

JULIETTE DESSERT. (Des. 1888.) Medium large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark crimson, 3(108), with silvery reflex. Stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

LAFAYETTE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Medium height. Midseason. Good. \$4.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

LA FEE. (Lem.) Very large, globular, compact crown. Petals very long, guards mauve-rose, 2(153), collar creamy white. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Early. Extra. \$12.

LA FONTAINE. (Des. 1893.) Very large, loose, globular, semi-rose type, with prominent stamens. Light crimson, 5(168). Tall, erect, strong habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

LA FONTAINE. (Lem. 1904.) Large, globular, compact, bomb. Violet-rose, 2(154), collar lighter, guard petals very wide, narrow petals around the collar, center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late midseason. Extra. A very delicately colored variety, distinct from La Fontaine (Des.), which is a crimson variety. \$3.50.

LA FRANCE. (Lem. 1901.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Uniform rose-white color, 3(8), outer guard petals splashed crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, perfect in type. \$10.

***LA LORRAINE.** (Lem. 1901.) Enormous, globular flowers; creamy white. \$7.50.

LAMARTINE. (Lem. 1908.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Carmine-rose petals, bordered silvery white. Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late. Extra good. A very beautiful variety. \$10.

LA PERLE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 4(7), blush center, prominently flecked carmine. Fragrant. Extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

LA TENDRESSE. (Cr. 1896.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, very free bloomer. Early. Extra good. \$1.50.

LAURENCE. (Lem.) Very full-double. Creamy white, outer petals flushed soft rose. Fragrance XXX. \$7.50.

***LAURA DESSERT.** (Des. 1913.) Beautiful, full flowers. Cream-white guards, center bright canary-yellow. A superb early variety. \$15.

LE CYGNE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Pure milk-white. Fragrance XX. Very erect, medium tall, stiff stem, free bloomer. Midseason. Petals very much incurved. A very distinct and beautiful variety. \$20.

LIVINGSTONE. (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Odor lacking. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra-good variety. \$1.50.

LORD KITCHENER. (Renault 1915.) Very early, rose type. Color a very dazzling cherry-red. A free-blooming variety of good substance. One of the earliest red varieties to bloom. \$5.

MADAME AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uni-

form violet-rose, 1(154), guards and center slightly flecked crimson. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$2.

***MADAME BENOIT RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1911.) Large, perfectly formed, cup-shaped flower, with broad petals. Soft rose, shaded salmon. \$7.

MADAME CAMILLE BANCEL. (Cr. 1897.) Large, globular, perfect rose type. Uniform deep pink (solferino-red) (157), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late. Very good. \$1.

MADAME DE GALHAU. (Cr. 1883.) Medium, large, compact, globular, rose type. Guards rose-white, 1(8), center pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts.

MADAME DE TREYERAN. (Des. 1889.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), spinkled on in minute dots, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Erect, medium tall, free bloomer, very attractive. Early. Extra good. \$4.

MADAME EMILE DUPRAZ. (Riviere 1911.) Very large, finely formed, cup-shaped bloom. Soft carmine-pink, beautifully shaded deeper silvery reflex. \$7.

MADAME EMILE LEMOINE. (Lem. 1899.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

MADAME FOULD. (Cr. 1893.) Large, globular, very compact, rose type. Outer petals milk-white, center lilac-white, very slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Very strong, erect, tall stems. The flowers of this variety come very late—in fact, it is the last white variety to bloom. An extra-good sort. \$2.

***MADAME FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI.** (Riviere 1911.) Very large, pale rose flower. Center shading to deep salmon-pink. Strong, vigorous grower. \$7.

***MADAME GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1909.) Large, globular flower. Intensely brilliant. Very dark crimson-garnet. Nearly as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Very tall, strong grower. Unsurpassed by any other dark crimson variety. \$12.

MADAME GUYOT. (Paillet.) Large, compact, globular, crown type. General color effect greenish white, 1(15). Guards tinted light pink; collar sulphur-yellow, 2(18), and center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$5.

MADAME HUTIN. (Cr. 1892.) Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Very bright, uniform deep violet-rose, 4(154). The plants are tall, extra strong, upright in habit, and free bloomers. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

***MADAME JOANNE SALLIER.** (Paillet.) Large, globular, semi-double. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked crimson. Early. \$5.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

***MADAME JULES DESSERT.** (Des. 1909.) Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$8.

***MADAME MANCHET.** (Des. 1913.) Very full imbricated flower. Silvery lilac, shaded pink at the base of the petals. Very late. \$5.

***MADAME REIGNOUX.** (Des. 1909.) Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine. \$3.

MADAME SAVREAU. (Savreau 1906.) Very large, compact, globular crown type. Lilac-white guards and crown; collar cream-yellow. Tall, erect, compact habit. Early midseason. A very fine variety. \$5.

***MADEMOISELLE JEANNE RIVIERE.** (Riviere 1908.) Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed. \$5.

MADMOISELLE ROSEAU. (Cr. 1888.) Large, globular, medium compact, semi-rose type. Guard petals milk-white, central petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine, outer guards prominently splashed carmine. Extra-strong stem, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

***MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet.) Fine cup-shaped flower. White, suffused pink. \$10.

MARGUERITE GERARD. (Cr. 1892.) Large, compact, semi-rose developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink 1(132), fading to nearly white, central petal minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50. See colored illustration facing page 28.

MARCELLE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Large, medium compact, high crown. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson; very high crown. Fragrance XXX. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. \$5.

MARIE CROUSSE. (Cr. 1892.) Large, globular, medium to loose bomb. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Tall, erect, strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$4.

MARMONTEL. (Cr. 1898.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), silvery tipped. Fragrance X. Erect, medium height. Late. \$1.50.

***MARQUIS C. LAGERGREEN.** (Des. 1911.) Bright cherry-red with darker shading. \$3.50.

***MICHELET.** (Cr.) Pure white. \$2.

MIREILLE. (Cr. 1894.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, 3(11). Very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson. Fragrance XXX. Strong, tall grower. Very late. Extra good. Similar to Albatre, but later. \$1.

MIGNON. (Lem. 1908.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lacy white, 1(8), passing to amber-cream, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Medium, tall, strong grower. Midseason Extra good. \$7.

MONSIEUR BASTIAN LE PAGE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure mauve-pink, with very marked silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason. \$2.

MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Des. 1899.) Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark purple-garnet, 6(165), with black reflex. The darkest Peony in the trade. Very strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer; very dark green foliage with red stems. Early midseason. A very distinct and handsome variety. \$5.

MONT BLANC. (Lem. 1899.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Fragrance XXX. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Solfatarre, usually sold under this name. One of the finest Peonies in existence. \$7.50.

NEPTUNE. (Des.) Large, medium compact, crown. Lilac-white, collar milk-white, cream-white stigmas. Fragrance X. Strong, erect, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

ODETTE. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Soft lilac-rose guards, splashed pink. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. Good. \$2.50.

OTHELLO. (Lem. 1916.) Rose type. Medium sized; very double; color deep crimson, with purple shading. One of the darkest Peonies in existence. \$15.

***PASTEUR.** (Cr. 1896.) Very soft pink, nearly white, creamy center shaded tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Fine variety. \$2.

PETITE RENEE. (Des. 1899.) Very large, anemone. Long, narrow center petals, light magenta, 1(82). Medium height, upright, free bloomer. Midseason. Good landscape variety. \$2.

***PHILIPPE RIVOIRE.** (Riviere 1911.) Very dark crimson, perfectly formed bloom, with a sweet fragrance rarely found in red Peonies. \$20.

PIERRE REIGNOUX. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium flat, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 1(155), center slightly flecked crimson, petals imbricated. Dwarf, medium erect. Early. \$2.50.

PIERRE DUCHARTE. (Cr. 1895.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lilac-pink, 1(132). Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. \$2.

***POMPONETTE.** (Des. 1909.) Very full, deep velvety pink, shading to carmine-red at the base of the petals. Dwarf, erect habit. \$3.

PRIMEVERE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy white, 1(10), splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow, 1(20), Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony in the Chinensis section. \$5.

***RACHEL.** (Lem. 1901?) Finely formed flower of a soft flesh-pink. Strong, erect stems. \$7.50.

***RAOUL DESSERT.** (Des. 1910.) Extremely large, compact bloom. Clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink, stained silvery white. Strong, erect habit. Late midseason. \$15.

NEW AND RARE FRENCH PEONIES, continued

RENOMME. (Cr. 1897.) Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Medium, compact, erect habit. Late midseason. \$1.50.

ROSA BONHEUR. (Des.) Very large, flat, rose type, with wide imbricated petals. Light violet-rose, 1(154), guards flecked crimson. Erect, medium tall, strong grower. Midseason. Extra. \$6.

RUY BLAS. (Des.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 3(181), tipped silver. Dwarf, compact, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

SAPHO. (Lem. 1900.) Large, well-formed, compact, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 1(188), with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.

SARAH BERNHARDT. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), silver tip. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free. Late. \$5.

SIMONNE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1902.) Large, medium compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), slight collar cream-white. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early. \$2.

SOUVENIR DU DOCTEUR BRETONNEAU. (Des. 1896.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double. Dark Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

SOUV. DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX. (Des. 1896.) Medium-sized, globular, bomb. Bluish violet-red, 4(180), does not fade. Habit medium, free bloomer, distinct color, extra good. Midseason. \$1.

***SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT.** (Des. 1913.) Large convex bloom. Brilliant Bengal rose, turning to salmon-pink, with silvery reflex. \$7.50.

SOLANGE. (Lem. 1907.) Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. An unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$10.

STANLEY. (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Light violet-rose, 1(154), with silver reflex, central petals flecked dark pink. Vigorous, strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. A very attractive variety. \$2.50.

SULLY PRUDHOMME. (Cr. 1898.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea-pink, 1(142), changing to milk-white. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Midseason. \$1.50.

***SUZETTE.** (Des. 1911.) A flower of elegant form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. \$4.

THERESE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. One of the most desirable varieties. \$6.

***TOURANGELLE.** (Des. 1910.) Large, flat flower of exquisite and delicate coloring. Flesh, tinged rose and salmon. \$7.50.

***VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE.** (Des. 1915.) Very large, globular blooms. Velvety amaranth-red with silvery reflex. Very bright coloring. \$7.50.

***VOLCAN.** (Lem. 1898.) Medium size, very full, imbricated blooms of the most intense, dazzling red. A splendid Peony for massing, with handsome dark green foliage. \$2.50.

NEW GERMAN VARIETIES

***ASSMANNSHAUSEN.** (G. & K. 1912.) Pure snow-white. Large, loose flowers of flat rose type. Very fragrant. Late blooms. \$3.50.

***BIEBRICH.** (G. & K. 1912.) Very large flesh-colored bloom of flat rose type. Late. \$3.50.

***GRETCHEN.** (G. & K. 1911.) Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect, dwarf habit. Beautiful. \$3.50.

***KONIGSWINTER.** (G. & K. 1912.) Perfectly formed bloom of the highest class. Very full and compact. Soft lilac with light silvery shading. Borne on tall, strong stems. \$5.

***LORCH.** (G. & K.) Tall, very compact, full rose type. Creamy white tinted pale rose. \$5.

***RAUENTHAL.** (G. & K. 1913.) Soft lilac with silvery touch. Golden stamens. Fine flower. \$3.50.

SCHWINDT. (G. & K.) Flowers rich pink, with silver-pink guard petals; flat flower. \$3.50.

***STRASSBURG.** (G. & K. 1911.) Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silvery lilac-rose. \$5.

WATTEAU. (G. & K.) Large snow-white guard petals; center light flesh, with golden stamens. \$5.

***WIESBADEN.** (G. & K. 1911.) A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, intermingled with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming. \$4.

Unless otherwise noted, all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.



In the immense blooms of the Tree Peonies there are color schemes never found in the herbaceous forms. The Japanese have well named them "The King of Flowers." The picture shows a trio of types



Wyomissing Nurseries in Peony time, with *Festiva maxima* in the foreground



A single specimen Tree Peony, measuring 3 feet wide and almost 5 feet high



Wherever planted, *Festiva maxima* lends enchantment to the garden or border. Along the drive is an ideal location for a planting of Peonies

SINGLE PEONIES

Single Peonies are becoming more and more popular, many people considering them more artistic and beautiful than the double ones. They are very free bloomers, and as cut-flowers they are very effective. Especially valuable for landscape effects, on account of their brilliant colors and upright habit, not being beaten down by heavy storms, as is the case of the heavier-flowered double varieties. The following is a selection of only the choicest kinds. Mostly of English origin.

ALBIFLORA, THE BRIDE. Syn. *La Fiancee* (Des. 1902.); and *Snowflake* (Kel.). Very large; pure white. Tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer, very early. Finest single white. Distinct from the primitive species *Albiflora*, being the taller grower, much larger, finer flower. Identical with the single white sent out by *Dessert as La Fiancee*. I prefer to retain the name *The Bride*, to avoid confusion with the double white variety originated by *Lemoine* in 1898. \$1.50. See illustration facing page 37.

AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN. (Kel. 1900.) Very large, single. Deep amaranth-red, 4(168). Medium tall, very free bloomer. Early. Good landscape variety. \$1.50.

AUTUMNUS. (Kel.) Medium size. Clear amaranth red, 4(168). Medium dwarf. Very early. 50c.

***CENDRILLON.** Very tall; large-flowered; clear rose. 75 cts.

EGLANTINE. (Des. 1913.) Single white, tinged carmine, with golden anthers in the center; resembles a giant wild rose. \$5.

***CLEOPATRA.** (Kel.) Rosy flesh, shell-like in color and form. \$2.

DARKNESS. (Brand 1913.) Very dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. Conspicuous golden stamens. \$1.50.

***DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.** (Barr.) Soft pink, frilled white. Beautiful. \$2.

EMILY. (Kel.) Medium size. Violet-rose, 1(154). Double row of petals. Medium tall. Extra early. 50 cts.

FLAG OF TRUCE. (Kel.) Large size. Lilac-white, 3-4(7). Medium dwarf, strong, erect grower, very free. An early bloomer and an extra-good variety. \$2.50.

FLAG OF WAR. (Kel.) Large. Purple-garnet, 4(165). Erect, tall grower, strong vivid red stems, foliage dark. Early. \$1.50.

FRANK BRAMLEY. (Kel.) Very large. Deep rose-magenta or crimson, 4(169). Tall, erect, strong grower. Early \$1.50.

***GEORGE ALEXANDER.** (Kel.) Deep maroon, with a cushion of crimson petaloids in center. \$1.50.

***HENRY FARMAN.** (Kel.) Large; purple-crimson. \$2.

HERMES. Single; a delicate hydrangea-pink. 50 cts.

JUPITER. (Kel.) Large. Rosy magenta, 3(169). Erect, medium tall, very free bloomer. Very attractive and one of the best for landscape use. Early. 50 cts.

LA FRACHIEUR. (Des. 1902.) Single. Beautiful light rose changing to white. \$5.

L'ETINCELANTE. (Des.) Very large cup-shaped flowers. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Extra fine. \$3.

***LORD MORLEY.** (Kel.) Rich, deep crimson-purple. \$1.

***METEOR.** Bright dazzling crimson. \$2.

MIDNIGHT. (Brand 1907.) Very early dark crimson-maroon. \$3.

MILLAIS. (Kel.) Very large. Very dark crimson, 4(168). Tall, free bloomer. Early. \$1.50.

***NULLI SECUNDUS.** (Kel.) Deep crimson-scarlet. \$2.

***RED QUEEN.** (Kel.) Deep crimson. Upright habit. \$1.50.

***ROSY DAWN.** (Barr.) Large, snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a great white water-lily. \$1.50.

***SILVER CUP.** (Kel.) Very large; exceedingly beautiful; pure white. \$3.50.

STANLEY. (Kel.) Large. Very dark, brilliant crimson, 5(165). Tall, very erect, and very free bloomer. Stems vivid red. Early midseason. This is really the most valuable crimson Peony in this class for landscape work, the brilliant color being very effective. 75 cts.

THE KING. (Kel.) Medium size. Dark aniline-red, 4-5(160). Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Early. \$1.50.

THE MOOR. (Barr.) Medium size. Purple-garnet, 4(165). Medium tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color, almost as dark as *Monsieur Martin Cahuzac*. Early. \$1.

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JAPANESE PEONIES

Included in this group are the so-called "Imperial" Peonies of English growers, Hollis' new seedling varieties, and the cream of direct importations from Japan.

A new race of Peonies of a distinct type, forming a separate class, intermediate between the single and the double types, and distinguished by their stamens being transformed into narrow petaloids.

Japan has sent us many rare and beautiful flowers in recent years, but among all the wonderful new forms that have come from that land of flowers, there are none so distinctively "Japanese" in their artistic daintiness of coloring and formation as the Peonies from Japan.

They are as yet comparatively little known to the general public, and mostly found in the large collections of connoisseurs and Peony enthusiasts, where they awaken the admiration of all who behold them for the first time. Most of them have cup-shaped guard petals, filled with a mass of petaloids, or filamental petals, brilliantly colored. A few are irregular in form, and striped with the most fantastic coloring. It is very difficult to obtain these varieties true to name, but the following may be relied upon to be true to the descriptions given, as I have been growing them for several years, and have taken great pains to correct all mistakes. The American names, where they precede the Japanese names, were given by the Peony Society of the American Florists.

ALBATROSS. (Wallace.) Magnificent, finely formed flowers, pink-tinted guard petals, with a central filling of old-gold, narrow, crimped petals. \$2.

ALTAR CANDLES. (Pleas 1908.) The guard petals are delicate pink color which, upon opening, disclose numerous rounded petals resembling wax candles, each one tipped flame-color. Flowers borne in clusters. \$2.50.

AMA-NO-SODE. (Japan.) A striking new Japanese novelty of immense size. Bright rose, shading lighter toward the edge of the petals. \$4.

***APPLE-BLOSSOM** (Rei-Kai-Zan—*Name of a mountain in Japan*). Blush-yellow in central filamental petals. \$2.

ATTRACTION. (Hol. 1906.) Very large, medium, compact. Guards very deep Tyrian rose, 4(154), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.

***BOBBIE BEE.** (Hol.) Red guards, with golden center. \$2.

***CASHMERE** (Chiyo-Kagami—*Very old mirror*). Very tall, double; white, striped and bordered light crimson at the edge of the petals. Handsome. \$1.50.

***CATHEDRAL** (Hana-no-Sato—*Name of a native flower*). Blush, central filamental petals creamy. \$3.50.

***CROWN ON CROWN** (Yamatosangai—*The three states of existence*). Pink petals forming three layers in different shades. \$2.

CRIMSON AND GOLD. (Wal.) Very large deep crimson, with a magnificent golden center flushed with old-rose. Strong grower. \$2.50.

***CRYSTAL QUEEN.** (Magome-Shiro—*Pure white*). Pure white. A handsome, large flower, with petals of delightful texture. The plant is strong and free in bloom. \$2.

DAWN. (Wal.) Very large flower of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink, with central cushion of thick, straw-colored staminodes. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society, England, \$2.50.

***DRAGON'S HEAD** (Tatsugashira—*Dragon's head*). Syn. Floradora. Yellow stamens, surrounded by large petals, pale rose, fantastically striped dark crimson. Very odd and striking. \$1.50.

FASCINATION. (Benisangai.) Guards soft rose, with center petals of sulphur-yellow, striped carmine. \$2.50.

***FELICITY** (Mine-no-Yuki—*Snow on top of a mountain*). White, yellow central filamental petals. The contrasting colors make a brilliant and effective show. \$2.

***FLAMBOYANT** (Kame-no-Kegoromo—*Turtle's holiday attire*). Rose, central filamental petals yellow. \$4.

FLASHLIGHT. (Hol. 1906.) Very large, globular. Guards light Tyrian rose, 1(155), narrow center petals amber-yellow, shading pink at the base. Medium height, erect, strong grower. Early. One of the best Japanese type. \$3.

***FUJI-SOME-GINU** (*Irregularly dyed stuff*). Syn. Daybreak. Pale rose, central filamental petals yellow. \$2.

GERALDINE. (Kel.) Large, medium, flat, Japanese type. Deep carmine-violet, 3(169). Erect, tall, compact habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.

GLORY. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, loose. Guard light Tyrian rose, 1(155), narrow ligulated center petals golden yellow, tipped silver. Tall, erect. Midseason. \$2.

GYPSY. (Hol. 1904.) Large, flat, loose. Very dark, uniform Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.

HARLEQUIN (Kara-on-Nishiki). Light pink, striped with crimson. \$2.50.

IMPERIAL QUEEN. (Wal.) Beautifully formed flowers; bright crimson, center yellow stained with crimson. \$2.

INNOCENCE. (Hol. 1904.) Medium size, flat, compact. Guards lilac-rose, 1(152), narrow center petals canary-yellow, fading to cream-white. Fragrance X. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.

JAPANESE PEONIES, continued

***KING OF ENGLAND.** (Kel.) Rich, ruby-madder; long, narrow central petals pure gold, changing to gold, striped crimson. \$4.

LABOLAS. Medium size. Dark crimson, 3(168), narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. 50 cts.

***LADY OF GRACE.** (Kel.) Medium size, single; white, undulating petals, splashed with crimson; a very odd and beautiful variety. \$1.

***LEMON QUEEN** (Gui-hui-taku). Pure white, with a central cushion of short, fringed, pale yellow petals. \$2.

***MARGARET ATWOOD.** Very large, pure white, cup-shaped flowers, with deep golden center. Unusually large petals of heavy texture. Strong, vigorous grower. The finest white variety. \$7.50.

***MIKADO.** (Barr.) Dark crimson, with narrow filamental petals crimson edged and tipped gold. \$2.50.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. (Wal.) Soft pale pink, with large filling of amber-tinted smaller petals. \$2.

***ROSALIND** (Kasane-Jishi—*A pair of lions*). Pink central filamental petals tipped with buff. Large flower and strong plant. \$2.

SEIRIU SOMAE. (Japan.) Guard petals milk-white, central narrow petals sulphur-white, streaked and tipped with yellow. \$3.50.

SUNBEAM. (Hol. 1904.) Medium size, flat, loose. Guards pale rose-pink, 1(129), fading to lilac-white, center canary-yellow, 1(17), fading to cream-white. Fragrance X. Erect, medium tall. Midseason. \$2.

***SUNRISE** (Hinodesekai—*Sunrise in the world*). Crimson, central petals tipped yellow. \$3.50.

THE DRAGON. (Wal.) Very large flowers with broad petals of much substance. Brilliant crimson with a large cushion center of thick staminodes. Strong vigorous grower. One of the finest dark-colored varieties. \$2.50.

TORA-NO-MAKI. (Japan.) Very large lilac-white, with two rows of guard petals. A beautiful cushion center of white and clear amber-yellow. Strong, erect, medium height. Very free bloomer. Early midseason. One of the most attractive in the Japanese class. \$3.50.

WHITE QUEEN. (Wal.) Large, well-formed flower. Magnificent pure white, with center petals faintly tinted cream. One of the finest white Japanese Peonies. \$3.50.

EARLY MAY-FLOWERING PEONIES

These are mostly single and include many distinct species. Their season of bloom is from one to four weeks earlier than the Chinensis section.

***CORALLINA.** Flowers deep crimson. Very ornamental scarlet seed-vessels. \$1.

***DECORA ELATIOR.** The blooms are unusually large, and deep rich crimson in color. Desirable in every way. \$1.50.

Decora Pallasii. One of the earliest flowering varieties; color rich crimson, and fully as large as any of the May-flowering Peonies. The foliage is a distinct shade of light bluish green. \$1.50.

***LUCIDA.** Broad guard petals; brilliant deep red; large crown of golden stamens in the center. Can be used to advantage in mass planting, or grouped in front of shrubbery. \$1.50.

***OFFICIALIS RUBRO-PLENA.** Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day, when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late. 50 cts.



FARR'S SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF PEONIES

I realize that there are many who have not the time or inclination, or who will not feel competent, to make a selection from a long list of Peonies, and for the assistance of such I offer the following collections. These have been arranged with great care, and cover as wide a range of variety as possible, with the idea of giving the greatest possible value for the amount invested. For descriptions, see General List.

Collection A

Special offer of twelve Peonies at a low price; all free bloomers, with large, handsome flowers.

Boule de Neige.....	\$0 50
Comte de Paris.....	50
Delicatissima.....	50
Dr. Bretonneau (Verd.).....	50
Duc de Wellington.....	50
La Coquette.....	50
Edulis superba.....	50
Emile Lemoine.....	50
Louis Van Houtte.....	50
Mme. Calot.....	50
Princess Beatrice.....	50
Duchesse d'Orleans.....	50

Collection A, complete, \$5 \$6 00

Collection B

Twelve of the best standard Peonies at a moderate price.

Gen. Bretonneau.....	\$0 75
Mme. de Verneville.....	75
Mme. Emile Galle.....	75
Dr. Bretonneau (Gr.).....	50
Mme. Forel.....	50
Mons. Hyppolite Dellille.....	75
Festiva maxima.....	50
Marie Lemoine.....	75
Triomphe du Nord.....	75
Rubra triumphans.....	50
Agnes M. Kelway.....	75
Duke of Clarence.....	75

Collection B, complete, \$7
Collections A and B together, \$11 \$8 25

Collection C

Twelve extra-choice Peonies of special merit.

Eugenie Verdier.....	\$1 00
Solfatare.....	75
Lamartine (Cal.).....	1 00
Mons. Dupont.....	1 00
Mons. Jules Elie.....	1 00
Marie Jacquin.....	1 00
Pierre Dessert.....	1 00
Bunch of Perfume.....	1 00
Trojan.....	1 00
Virginie.....	75
Onlooker.....	75
Felix Crousse.....	75

Collection C, complete, \$9
Collections B and C together, \$15 \$11 00

Collection D

Twelve extra-fine and rare varieties.

James Kelway.....	\$1 50
Princess Maud.....	1 50
Excelsior.....	1 50
La Tendresse.....	1 50
Albert Crousse.....	1 50
Mme. Emile Lemoine.....	1 50
Marguerite Gerard.....	1 50
Mireille.....	1 00
Cavalleria Rusticana.....	1 00
Simonne Chevalier.....	2 00
Souv. de l'Exposition d'Orleans.....	1 00
Livingstone.....	1 50

Collection D, complete, \$14.50
Collections C and D together, \$22 \$17 00

Royal Collection of Peonies (E)

Twelve of the grandest Peonies in existence, regardless of price.

Baroness Schroeder.....	\$1 50
Venus.....	2 00
Gismonda.....	3 00
Grandiflora.....	2 00
Loveliness.....	5 00
Adolphe Rousseau.....	2 00
Elie Chevalier.....	2 50
Albatre.....	1 00
Eugene Bigot.....	2 50
Sarah Bernhardt.....	5 00
M. Martin Cahuzac.....	5 00
Primevere.....	5 00

Collection E, complete, \$30 \$36 50

The Artist's Collection (F)

Twelve beautiful, odd, Japanese and single types.

Albiflora, The Bride.....	\$1 50
George Alexander.....	1 50
Jupiter.....	50
Apple Blossom.....	2 00
Cathedral.....	3 50
Crystal Queen.....	2 00
Dragon's Head.....	1 50
Geraldine.....	1 00
Gypsy.....	1 00
Lemon Queen.....	2 00
Austin Chamberlain.....	1 50
The Moor.....	1 00

Collection F, complete, \$16 \$19 00

The entire six collections, 72 varieties, complete, amounting to \$97.75 for \$80

TREE PEONIES (*Paeonia Moutan*)

In the flower gardens of China, where they have been grown for over 1,500 years, the Mow Tans were considered the most beautiful of all flowers, and for this reason were called Hwa Wang, "King of Flowers." So highly prized were they that it is said single plants were valued at one hundred ounces in gold, and, when first introduced to Europe in 1789, they were sold in France for as much as one hundred louis d'or (\$460) each.

Tree Peonies, or shrub Peonies, as they are sometimes called, do not die to the ground each year, but form a woody growth, eventually becoming a bushy shrub, from 5 to 6 feet high, and several feet in diameter, producing their immense, strikingly beautiful blooms, sometimes a foot in diameter, in greatest profusion.

There are color schemes among them never found in the herbaceous forms, such as bright pure reds, brilliant scarlets, dark maroons, and rich wine colors, with lovely pure whites with golden stamens, and delicate blush, rose, mauve, and violet shades.

The French varieties are mostly full double, while those from Japan are usually single or semi-double; they are unusually large flowering, most of them having a beautiful cushion of thick golden stamens in the center of the flower.

Tree Peonies have always been scarce, as they are difficult and slow to propagate. The French varieties are grafted on the roots of herbaceous kinds, which do not sucker, and, if planted deep, they soon become established on their own roots. The Japanese graft them on the roots of the wild Tree Peony, which suckers so badly that almost invariably the graft is choked out and killed, as the foliage of the wild stock cannot be distinguished from that of the named variety.

TREE PEONIES ARE PERFECTLY HARDY and require the same soil and treatment as the herbaceous kinds. A top dressing of well-rotted manure may be applied in the fall and worked into the ground in spring, but it **should never be allowed to come in contact with the stems**. A slight hilling-up around the base of the plants with earth, or dry straw during the winter, will be beneficial.

While they are perfectly hardy, they begin their growth so early that severe late frosts are liable to injure the young flower-buds. For this reason they should be planted, if possible, in a situation protected from the early morning sun, or the half-developed buds may be covered, should freezing occur in the early spring. They are so beautiful that they well repay this slight care. When in full bloom, the flowers will last much longer if shaded from the hot afternoon sun and the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day.

Tree Peonies are easily forced in a cool greenhouse. Simply lift the roots the beginning of September, plant them in large pots, which can be plunged in ashes or soil, where they can be given their natural rest by freezing, and bring them inside the beginning of February.

Three years ago it was my good fortune to be able to purchase the largest and most noted collection of Tree Peonies in France, that of Brochet & Sons, successors to the famous Paillet Nurseries, Chatenay, which had long been noted for their Tree Peonies, winning grand prizes at all the expositions during the last fifty years. This collection consisted of over 5,000 plants, in 238 varieties.

As it has long been my ambition to make Tree Peonies a specialty, the principal object in securing this collection was to have stock plants from which to propagate. Specimen plants of the entire collection were planted in my specimen garden, where, together with the collection of Japanese varieties, may be seen a collection of upward of 350 varieties. This is, undoubtedly, the largest individual collection of Tree Peonies in the world.

I regret that I am not able, at present, to issue a descriptive list of these Peonies, owing to the large number of varieties and the great demand for them. Of many of the varieties there are available at present but a few plants of each. Patrons desiring a collection of these beautiful flowers may safely leave their selection of varieties to me, being assured that I will cover as wide a range of colors as is possible.

These plants are now well established on **their own roots**. **This is very important**, for the reason that young shoots on suckers will be of the same variety, while from plants **not established on their own roots**, the suckers will **not** come true, and almost invariably destroy and replace the true variety.

I offer them (own-root plants), my selection of varieties, at \$5 each.

Special Offer

Collection of six European Tree Peonies (own-root plants), in six different varieties, for \$25.

I can also offer a limited number of young European Tree Peonies, grafted on herbaceous roots, my selection of varieties, at \$2.50 each; 6, all different, for \$12.50.

New Double Yellow Tree Peony, La Lorraine

In this new Tree Peony, the result of the cross between *Pæonia lutea* and the variety *P. Moutan*, we have at last the long-sought double yellow Peony. The well-expanded, full double flowers of good substance are fully 6 inches in diameter. The wide, nearly imbricated petals are of soft sulphur-yellow with a salmon tinge when opening. The plant is perfectly hardy and has strong woody stems, and foliage similar to other Tree Peonies. It comes into bloom early in June at the same time as the Chinese Peonies and three to four weeks later than other Tree Peonies.

This Peony was introduced to the trade by Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France. The original plant flowered for the first time in 1904. It was awarded a work of art at the Paris Horticultural Exhibition in 1909, for only one plant carrying five flowers. At the Ghent Quinquennial Exhibition, April, 1913, it was awarded a first-class silver medal, and it was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, May 14, 1913. In June, 1917, it was exhibited by me at the American Peony Society show in Philadelphia, where it was unanimously voted a special award of merit by the judges of the Society.

I have acquired from the originators the entire salable stock of this Peony. It is my intention to reserve most of these plants for propagating purposes, but offer for this season **not more than five plants at \$25 each.**

New Double Yellow Tree Peony, Souvenir de Maxime Cornu

This Peony, which has never before been introduced to the trade, is similar in origin, habit of growth, and form of flower to La Lorraine, except that the coloring is a deeper yellow and the base of the petals is a deep coppery red, gradually shading to yellow, giving the flower an effect similar to some Pernetiana roses. We will offer for this season **not more than five plants at \$35 each.**

Orders for these two Peonies, up to this number, will be accepted and filled strictly in the order received.

Japanese Tree Peonies

These most wonderful of all Peonies are but little known. Heretofore they have been obtainable only as grafted plants on the wild stock, the suckers from which soon smother them. After repeated efforts and considerable expense, I have persuaded one of the leading Japanese firms to grow a limited stock of these to my special order, grafted on herbaceous roots, the foliage of which is so distinctly different that, should an occasional one appear, it can easily be recognized and destroyed. With deep planting, these soon become established on their own roots. In this collection there are nearly a hundred varieties, with only a few of each. These have all bloomed in the nursery, and it is beyond the power of description to do justice to them; anyone who has not seen them can have but a slight conception of their rare beauty. I cannot recommend them too highly. I can supply them, with names attached, in white, pink and red, at **\$5 each.** Collection of 6 different varieties for **\$25.**

NOTE.—The Japanese Tree Peonies, as they are usually grown, can be supplied much more cheaply, but they are so unsatisfactory for the reasons given above, that I have decided to discontinue offering them.

JAPANESE SINGLE WILD TREE PEONY, MOUTAN. This variety has been in bad repute, for the reason that where it has been used for stock on which improved varieties are grafted, it invariably destroys the graft. By itself, however, it is a very striking variety. Its strong, vigorous growth, and its great profusion of bloom, producing its large, single, purple-maroon flowers, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, in great numbers. It is especially adapted for border and shrubbery planting. I can offer it in small plants at **\$1 each;** extra-strong, 4-year plants, at **\$2.50 each.**

Unless otherwise noted, all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

THE HARDY PHLOXES



OR brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phloxes are indispensable. Without them it would be difficult to maintain the display of dazzling color afforded during July and August, at a time during which there is little else in bloom to be depended upon. Next to the irises and peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between the early summer and the fall-blooming plants.

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the immense size and perfect form of new varieties will be a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned kinds, with their dull colors and small trusses. The superb new varieties produce immense trusses of flowers, more than double the size of the old varieties, in pure, brilliant colors of almost every shade but yellow, and in the most varied and striking combinations imaginable, from purest white, delicate flesh, soft pinks, through salmons, oranges, fiery scarlets, the colors go, to deep blood-red, crimson, dark maroon, purple and amaranth. There are pale mauves and lavenders, soft blues and lilacs, deep violets and the dark metallic blue of Gloire de Maroc, as seen in the morning and evening light, shading in the bright sunlight to the darkest purple.

There are large, white, star-shaped centers, surrounded by rings of strong color, and flowers of soft, delicate shades, with vivid scarlet or maroon eyes, and petals with rays of color in various shades.

They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effects, as single specimens, or in groups in the hardy border, to produce any desired color. They are also very useful for planting among beds of earlier-blooming plants, such as poppies, peonies, etc., since they will endure the crowding of these plants in the early part of the season, and later send up their tall spikes of bloom, continuing the color effect after the spring flowers have gone.

The older varieties were nearly all tall, but of late many very dwarf kinds have been introduced, which may be effectively used as borders for beds of the taller varieties, or among the low-growing plants of the hardy border. Especially useful for this purpose is Tapis Blanc, growing only to a height of 6 to 8 inches, but producing enormous, pure white flowers. A grand companion to Tapis Blanc is Argon, clear salmon-rose.

CULTURE.—Phloxes are gross feeders and, while they will grow and bloom almost anywhere, only by giving them very rich soil and plenty of moisture in dry seasons can the best results be obtained. They will thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter and endure longer than in the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but, by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before the buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. This process may be repeated several times, if desired, throwing the blooming season into the late fall. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year, as, after the clumps become closely crowded, the trusses and blooms are very much inclined to deteriorate.

The dwarf varieties may be planted 10 to 12 inches apart and the tall ones 18 inches apart for immediate effect. In well-enriched, highly cultivated ground, where they can remain to form large clumps, they will require from 2 to 2½ feet of space.

In wet seasons, foliage of Phlox is sometimes attacked by mildew, which can be checked by sprinkling the plants and dusting them thoroughly with powdered sulphur, upon the first sign of its appearance. In dry seasons, in some localities, they are attacked by red spider, which is immediately detected by the lower leaves becoming a rusty brown. Where possible, apply the full force of the hose to the under side of the leaves, or dust the ground under them with sulphur during hot sunshine. Should the attack be severe, cut the plants to within a few inches of the ground, and allow them to make fresh growth.

They may be planted any time from early to late fall, or in spring from April to the end of May.

Farr's Special Collections of Hardy Phlox

My Selection

100 in 25 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties.....	\$12 00
50 in 10 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties.....	6 00
25 in 25 beautiful, extra-choice, named varieties.....	4 00

Special Offer of Large Quantities for Massing

1,000 in separate colors, named, my selection.....	\$85 00
1,000 in separate colors, unnamed.....	70 00
1,000 mixed, all colors, in great variety—white, pink, crimson, salmon, purple, violet.....	60 00
250 furnished at the rate per 1,000	

FARR'S SPECIAL SELECTIONS OF HARDY PHLOX

Standard Collection

Twelve of the most distinct and best standard varieties for those who have not the time to study the general list.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. One each of the Standard Collection, \$2.

AURORA BOREALE. Salmon-scarlet, with deep crimson eye.

BRIDESMAID. Tall white, with large rose-crimson center.

ECLAIREUR. Bright rose-carmine, with light halo.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Lovely soft lilac-blue; large white center.

GEN. VAN HEUTZ. Intensely brilliant salmon-red, with a white eye.

GISMONDA. Carmine-rose, bordered white, dark carmine-rose eye.

INDEPENDENCE. Large, early-flowering white; compact truss.

JAMES BENNETT. Light salmon-rose, with large red center; distinct.

LE MAHDI. Metallic, bluish violet; fine large truss; extra.

O. WITTICH. Deep rose, with a white halo, carmine eye.

ROBERT WERNER. Tender rose, with a deep rose eye.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy red, crimson eye; one of the very best.

Superb Collection

Twelve of the largest and most beautiful new varieties.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. One each of the Superb Collection, \$2.50.

One each of the Superb and Standard Collections, \$4.

BARON VAN DEDEM. New. A novelty somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses and flowers; color, glistening scarlet-blood-red.

EDWARD LOCKROY. Very large flowers; velvety violet, bordered slate.

EUROPA. A new variety, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers, with crimson-carmine eye; fine-shaped trusses.

FERNAND CORTEZ. Deep crimson, overlaid coppery bronze.

F. G. VON LASSBURG. Very large; fine; white. One of the best.

HODUR. New. Flesh-pink with large white eye.

LE PROPHETE. Flowers very large, rosy mauve with red eye.

MARY WILKINS. Pure white, large carmine-magenta center.

PAUL MARTIN. Soft Indian rose, with tints of dawn, center crimson-violet encircled white; beautiful.

PHARAON. Enormous flowers; clear lilac-rose, with a large white center; extra fine.

RIJNSTROOM. New. Immense trusses, with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful, clear pink. Extra fine.

ROSENBERG. Rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye; fine trusses and immense flowers. Extra.

Novelty Collection of Phlox

Twelve of the best new and rare varieties.

One each of the Novelty Collection, \$3. One each of the Novelty, Superb, and Standard Collections, \$6.50

ALBERT LETEAU. Violet-rose, with dark carmine center. 25 cts.

ELECTRA. Brilliant red, with a darker shade. 35 cts.

GLOIRE DE MAROC. Nearest to blue. Deep lilac-violet, 1(192), with crimson eye; large flower. 35 cts.

GUSTAVE NADAUD. Gray-mauve, deepening toward the center, yellow eye. 25 cts.

IDUNA. Large white center, bordered pale Neyron-rose-pink, 1(119). 25 cts.

LE PRINTEMPS. Carmine-rose with white center; large flowers. 25 cts.

LOFNA. Large, perfectly formed trusses; light lilac-rose, with deeper eye. 35 cts.

LOKI. New. Salmon-pink, dark carmine eye. 25 cts.

RICHARD STRAUSS. New. Very dark violet-amaranth. 25 cts.

SAVORGNAN DE BRAZZA. Fine trusses of very large flowers; scarlet amaranth with lighter reflex. 25 cts.

SIGRID ARNOLDSON. New. Fiery carmine-red, with dark center; considered an extra good sort among the newer introductions. 25 cts.

TAPIS BLANC. Large panicles of immense white flowers, of perfect form. Individual flowers larger than any other white variety. Plant very dwarf, 6 to 8 inches high. The best Phlox for edging beds of taller varieties. 25 cts.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF HARDY PHLOX

Except where noted, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. Varieties priced at 25 cts. each, at the rate of \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100

AMARANTE. Brilliant crimson-amaranth; medium dwarf.

ANTONIN MERCIÉ. Very large; pure white center, bordered clear lilac; fine.

ARGON. Delicate salmon-rose; dwarf.

ASIA. Violet-pink, crimson eye. 35 cts.

ASTIER REHU. Violet-purple, pure white center; petals undulated.

AUGUST FREMIET. Large white center, bordered deep rose-carmine. 25 cts.

AUGUSTE NORMAND. Very large tender rose, brilliant carmine center; medium height. 35 cts.

AUSTRALIE. Brilliant, dark carmine-violet, 3(174). 25 cts.

B. COMTE. Rich satiny amaranth. 25 cts.

BALZAC. Bright lilac-rose, with a large blood-red eye.

BOULE DE FEU. Brilliant red.

BOUQUET FLEURI. White, with cherry-red eye.

BRILLIANT. Clear blood-red. Medium dwarf.

BROGNIANT. Very large flowers; center rosy lilac, shading to a white border. 25 cts.

CENDRILLON. Large, beautifully formed, creamy white flowers, with violet-blue tubes, forming a dark eye. Medium dwarf.

CHAMPION VERIBEST. Violet, with white eye. 35 cts.

CHATEAUBRIAND. Bluish violet center, shading to lilac, edged white.

CLARA BENZ. Brilliant rose-carmine, white eye with a blue-violet halo; flowers of good size; medium dwarf.

COMTE UNGERER STERNBERG. White ground, overlaid carmine-rose, dark carmine eye; very large flowers; extra fine.

COMTE VON HOCHBERG. Very large; dark crimson; the finest of its color, and one of the handsomest of all Phloxes. 35 cts.

CORNELIE DOTTER. Violet-mauve, 2(195), with white eye. 25 cts.

DANIEL LESEUER. Flowers very large, clear violet, edges and center of petals white.

DAUBIGNY. Carmine-rose, with white center. 25 cts.

DELAREY. White, borders of petals shading to rose; dwarf. 25 cts.

DE MIRBEL. Coppery rose, shading to white, crimson center. Medium dwarf.

DR. CHARCOT. Dark violet, white center. Dwarf.

DUGUESCLIN. Bluish violet, shading to a white border.

EDMOND BOSSIER. Large flowers; carmine-aniline, white star in the center. 25 cts.

EDMOND ROSTAND. Large panicles; violet-rose, large white center; extra.

EIFFEL TOWER. An extremely tall variety; large panicles; color pale salmon-rose, crimson eye. 25 cts.

ELISABETH CAMPBELL. New. Very large spikes, with flowers of a quite new color—light salmon, changing to pink in the center. Extra. 35 cts.

EMBRASSEMENT. Large; bright orange-scarlet. 35 cts.

EMILE LITRE. Carmine-aniline, with a purple eye.

HARDY PHLOX, continued

- FLAMBEAU.** Orange-scarlet, with dark center; extra. 35 cts.
- FLORA HORNUNG.** White, with large, bright carmine eye. Dwarf. 25 cts.
- FORT DU FRANCE.** Large flowers of brilliant orange-salmon. 25 cts.
- FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER.** This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and produces flowers of an enormous size—often larger than a silver dollar—and perfect form. 25 cts.
- FRAU DR. ACKERKNECHT.** Flesh-pink, with carmine-red eye; large flowers and trusses. 25 cts.
- FRAU RICHARD GROSS.** Alabaster-white, with blood-red eye. 35 cts.
- FREYA.** Light flesh, with bright carmine center; dwarf. 25 cts.
- GENERAL CNANZY.** Brilliant scarlet.
- G. A. STROHLEIN.** Beautiful novelty; scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye; extra-large flowers and enormous clusters. A grand acquisition. 25 cts.
- GRIDEUR.** New. Rich, deep rose; large flowers. 35 cts.
- GRUPPENKOENIGIN.** Pure flesh-colored-rose with a carmine eye.
- HAJO EILERS.** Dwarf; white, with lilac buds.
- HELENA VACARESCO.** Very dwarf; globular panicles of large, pure white flowers, with a sulphur eye. 25 cts.
- HENRI MARTIN.** Large panicles; brilliant violet-carmine; fine. 35 cts.
- HENRI MURGER.** Purest white, with deep rose center; handsome truss.
- HERVOR.** Bright mauve-pink, 2(181), pure white center; very large.
- IMPERATOR.** Purple-crimson, blood-red center. 35 cts.
- INSPECTOR ELPEL.** Bright rose, with an intense, deep crimson center.
- IRIS.** Singular and effective color, a pale violet with deep blue center.
- JEANNE D'ARC** (syn. Pearl.) Fine late white.
- JEAN DUPOIS.** Pure mauve with white center.
- JOSEPHINE GERBEAUX.** Pure white with a very large rose center, beautifully blended.
- JULES BRETON.** New. Immense flowers; golden rose with a center of pale lilac-rose; extra. 50 cts.
- JULES CAMBON.** Carmine-amaranth, large white center.
- JULES SANDEAU.** Dwarf; very large-flowering; pure pink; extra. 25 cts.
- KATINKA BEELI.** Rich crimson, with a blood-red eye. 25 cts.
- LA FRANCE.** Medium size; light violet-rose; 1(154), light carmine eye. 25 cts.
- L'AIGLON.** Very large panicles and flowers; carmine-rose, shading darker toward the center; extra fine.
- LAMARTINE.** Rich parma-violet, large white center; extra. 35 cts.
- LA VAGUE.** Bright bluish lilac, cherry center; extra. 25 cts.
- LE CYGNE.** Pure white; fine large trusses. 25c.
- LE MAUVE.** Dwarf; large panicles; very large, wide flowers of rosy mauve with violet star and red eye. 25 cts.
- LEONARDO DE VINCI.** Tall variety; white ground, suffused rose, with maroon center.
- LE SOLEIL.** Light rose; shading to white toward the center.
- LOTHAIR.** Salmon-red, with dark carmine eye; tall, strong grower.
- LOUISE ABBEMA.** Very large dwarf; pure white.
- LUMINEAUX.** Extra-large flowers; soft rose, large carmine-blush center.
- MADAGASCAR.** Fleishy rose, very light.
- MAGICIEN.** Large panicles and flowers; pure white with carmine center. 25 cts.
- MANZELBRUNNER.** Light crimson-carmine, 1(159), large white center. 25 cts.
- MADAME CORNUDET.** Large, globular panicles of pure white flowers on strong stems.
- MADAME MELLINGER.** Large individual flowers of a pleasing rose-pink color. 25 cts.
- MADAME PAUL DUTRIE.** Very large flowers; very soft, delicate shade of pink.
- MARGARETE CLOSS.** A salmon color with dark carmine eye. 25 cts.
- M. GLADSTONE.** Large panicles of circular flowers; tender satin-rose, with a red eye.
- MIRAMER.** Large white star, surrounded by rosy lake, dark eye.
- MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT.** Rosy pink, with lighter center. 25 cts.
- MISS PEMBERTON.** New. Carmine-rose, with dark center; extra-large flowers. 25 cts.
- NANA CÆRULEA.** Of extra-dwarf habit; extra violet-blue. It flowers most abundantly.
- ORNAMENT.** Bright clear rose, with a light halo, darker center.
- OSTARIS.** Very large; light rose-pink, 1(120), with large, carmine-crimson eye. 25 cts.
- PANTHEON.** Cerise-salmon, white center; large branching spikes.
- PAPILLON.** Extra-large flowers; grayish white and clear lilac-blue in rays.
- PAUL FLICKE.** Tender rose with deep rose center; immense flowers.

HARDY PHLOX, continued

PAUL & SON. Perfectly round flowers; pure white, with a purple eye.

PYRAMID. Large, snow-white, massive branching spikes.

REDACTEUR FLAMMER. Bright magenta, 2(169), developing lighter, with a large white center. 25 cts.

✕ **REDOUBT.** Light bishop-violet, 1(189), with crimson eye and light halo. 25 cts.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, with maroon center; tall grower.

✓ **ROI DES MASSIFS.** Rosy flesh, large dark carmine center. 35 cts.

✕ **ROSSIGNOL.** Very dwarf; grayish mauve, shaded rose, large white center.

✕ **SALOME.** White, with an unusually large crimson center. 35 cts.

SARABANDE. New. Light carmine-rose, small white center. 25 cts.

✕ **SELMA.** Tender soft pink with a large crimson center. A lovely new variety of perfect form

SIEBOLD. Large trusses of fiery orange-scarlet flowers with crimson center. 35 cts.

✓ **SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.** Very bright crimson; free grower. One of the best.

✓ **SOMMERKLEID.** Enormous flowers of a pale flesh color. 25 cts.

STANISLAS. Bright carmine-rose with lighter shading and a deeper eye.

✕ **VIOLETTA.** Enormous flowers; parma-violet with lighter center. 35 cts.

✓ **WANADIS.** Lilac-blue, with violet-red eye. 25 cts.

WIDAR. New. Violet-blue with pure white eye. The flowers are borne in large panicles and are very attractive. 25 cts.

✓ **WM. RAMSEY.** Deep velvety purple; very bright, tall, handsome trusses. 25 cts.

✓ **WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.** Deep salmon-rose, with a white center.

Early-Flowering Perennial Phlox (*Phlox suffruticosa*)

These form a distinct class, and begin to flower in June, a month before the other varieties. They have handsome foliage of smooth, shining green, as if varnished, but their color-range is limited.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

MISS LINGARD. White, faint lilac eye; a grand free-flowering variety, and for massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it.

MAGNIFICENCE. Bright rose.

PERFECTION. White, deep crimson eye; quite large blooms and trusses.

For other various species of Phlox, refer to general list of Hardy Plants, page 68.

Anemone Japonica



THESE stately plants are among the showiest and most useful we have for autumn blooming. For massing in the shrubbery border, in woodlands, or among the other hardy plants, they have few equals. Their flowers, borne on branching stems, 2 to 3 feet in height, are useful for cutting at a season when other flowers are scarce. They are of all colors, ranging from white to deep crimson with shades of lilac, but no yellows.

They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. They should be planted in spring, and protected from hard freezing.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

ALICE. A fine new variety. Carmine-rose, with lilac-rose center.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large flowers; soft silvery pink; semi-double. 3 feet.

BRILLIANT (syn. Rubra). Bright rosy crimson.

ROSEA superba. Medium-sized, single flowers; delicate silvery rose.

COUPE D'ARGENT. Large, double; pure white.

WHIRLWIND. Large, snowy white flowers, with a double row of petals. One of the old-time reliable varieties.

LADY ARDILAUN. Single; pure white.

LORD ARDILAUN. Finest double; white.

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Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

FARR'S
HYBRIDDELPHINIUMS
(PERENNIAL LARKSPURS)

THE improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, all are represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white-, gold- or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, always exciting the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, the individual flowers sometimes measuring over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black, or white centers, with occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they are through blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy, and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums during extremely hot weather are liable to be attacked by a fungus at the crown, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by mixing equal parts of hydrated lime and flour of sulphur with water, and pouring it around the base of the plants at the first indication of this trouble.

The choice named varieties are increased slowly by division, and for that reason are high priced, and they do not possess the vigor of young seedlings. I am trying to develop a race of Delphiniums that will be adapted to our climate, and every year raise thousands of seedlings which are, in every way, equal to the finest imported varieties. By careful selection I have succeeded in raising a strain of wonderful beauty and size, hardly two alike. I advise everyone to try these seedlings, in preference to the named varieties, knowing that they will give the greatest satisfaction.

For several years the demand for these seedling Delphiniums has been so great that it has been impossible to raise a sufficient supply until now. I have at last a fine stock of plants that have all bloomed this past season. The flowers are unusually large, many of them 2 inches in diameter, in every combination of color imaginable, from the palest azure-blue to the deepest indigo.

Some of these new seedlings growing in my fields have produced flower-spikes almost 6 feet tall, with a mass of flowers extending nearly a third of the length of the stem. I believe that everyone who plants these seedling varieties will become an ardent admirer of Delphiniums, for they are unusually striking in their shades of color, particularly so when planted in masses against a background of tall-growing shrubbery; the intense blue of the flowers makes a wonderfully effective show against the green foliage of the shrubs. Even after the blooms are gone the plants are useful as fillers.

Farr's Delphiniums, Wyomissing Hybrids

Semi-double and Single, grown from seed of the finest named varieties, extra-large flowers in many beautiful shades, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.



Gaillardias give a gorgeous show all summer



Selected Hybrid Delphiniums



Phloxes are, next to the Peonies and Irises, the most useful hardy plants we have



Anemone japonica is a stately, showy, and useful plant for massing in the shrubbery border and along woodland paths

Named Delphiniums

The tall, large-flowered, named varieties of Delphiniums are of European origin, and, as they are extremely difficult to import, the percentage of loss in ocean transportation is very great. The accumulation of a large stock of the fine European named varieties has been very difficult; consequently they have remained comparatively high in price. I now have a very good stock of the best varieties of my own propagation.

For producing a continuous mass of flowers, throughout the summer, *Delphinium Belladonna* and its hybrids are without a rival.

AMOS PERRY. Beautiful variety with semi-double flowers, very symmetrical in form, 2½ inches across, of a rich rosy mauve, lined and flushed with sky-blue; outer petals sky-blue, with a conspicuous black eye. \$1.

ANDREW CARNEGIE. Enormous flowers, double, soft lilac, with blue center; extra. \$1.

BLEU TENDRE. Long spikes of silvery white, single flowers, flushed very light blue; distinct and beautiful. Healthy and vigorous growth; 4 to 5 feet. \$1.

CHAMUD. A new variety with double violet flowers. \$1.

LIZE VAN VEEN. A very tall variety, with long spikes and unusually large, single, individual flowers; pure Cambridge blue, with white eye. \$1.

POLAR STAR. A new ivory-white, semi-double variety, with well-shaped flower-spikes; dwarf, branching habit. Most effective when grouped with the deep blue sorts. \$1.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. A single, sky-blue variety; a very tall grower. \$1.

WILLY OBREEN. A fine semi-double variety with blue flowers which change to pinkish mauve. \$1.

Belladonna Hybrid Delphiniums

Delphinium Belladonna, with its beautiful sky-blue flowers, is an old favorite of our gardens, to which have been added, of late, many new and very beautiful hybrids. These form a class by themselves, entirely distinct from the taller-growing Delphiniums. They are distinguished by loosely formed, much-branched, slender spikes of flowers, by their healthy constitution and very free- and continuous-blooming qualities, producing a mass of color from June until frost. They cannot be too highly recommended.

BELLADONNA TYPE. An old favorite and one of the best, producing a profusion of flowers of a transparent sky-blue. 30 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. Seedlings. While the old *Belladonna* does not produce seed, this new type seeds freely and produces long spikes of larger flowers of the same sky-blue tint; of continuous-blooming habit. About 95 per cent of them come true to type, with an occasional plant of a dark, brilliant blue. 30 cts.

CAPRI. Another novelty, the counterpart of *Moerheimii*, having the same healthy constitution, habit of growth and size of flowers, but of a beautiful sky-blue. 5 feet. 75 cts.

LAMARTINE. A glorious plant for the border; deep Prussian blue, white eye; continuous bloomer; extra. 75 cts.

MOERHEIMII. A splendid, new hybrid, with long spikes of large flowers of purest white. Blooms from the middle of June until autumn. Very strong, healthy growth. The very best white Delphinium to date. 5 feet. 75 cts.

MR. J. S. BRUNTON. An improved *Belladonna* with larger flowers of the finest sky-blue, produced in great quantity throughout the whole summer. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts.

MRS. THOMPSON. Clear deep blue flowers, with a brown bell. 75 cts.

CHINENSIS SPECIES

ALBA. A distinct species, with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, pure white flowers in great profusion; blooms all summer. 25 cts.

BLUE. Same as *Chinensis alba*, but with brilliant deep blue flowers; blooms all summer; handsome. 25 cts.

FORMOSUM

The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubbery. 25 cts.

Planning the Garden. In the past we have had so many customers and friends ask us to help them plan their gardens that we considered it necessary several years ago to form a special landscape department, in charge of competent designers and plantsmen. These men are prepared to assist you with suggestions, the grouping of plants for best effects, and to make detailed planting plans. Where extensive plans are made and special visits for consultations are asked for, a reasonable charge will be made to cover services rendered.

HARDY ASTERS

MICHAELMAS DAISIES OR STARWORTS

THE ASTER, along with the goldenrod, forms the chief motif in the color scheme of our glorious American autumn. As to which of these should become our national flower, it is hard to choose.

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are, with few exceptions, all native of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species.

The principal species in cultivation are:

Amellus, natives of Europe and Asia, blooming in August and September, distinguished by their soft, velvety foliage, medium dwarf habit, and very large flowers produced singly or in clusters, in shades of blue, purple and rose.

Cordifolius has a dense tuft of large, heart-shaped, smooth leaves, from which arise long, graceful, many-branched sprays densely smothered with small flowers in shades of white, rose, blue, and lavender, mostly blooming in September.

Ericoides has bright green, fine, heath-like foliage, with masses of small flowers in white, pale rose, and lavender.

Novæ-Angliæ is a tall New England Aster, with rough foliage, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet, densely covered with masses of large rose, blue, or purple flowers.

Novi-Belgii, from which has been produced the largest number of varieties, has smooth, dark green foliage, with slender, much-branched stems, smothered with large flowers in shades of white, rose-pink, blue, and violet, blooming through September and October.

The *Amellus*, *Cordifolius* and the dwarf *Novi-Belgii* varieties deserve a prominent place in every hardy border, while the taller varieties may be used as a background; but it is in the open, planted in mass, that they are most useful. Naturalized along drives, shrubbery borders, woodland and meadows, most beautiful color effects may be obtained by their use, combined with *rudbeckias*, hardy sunflowers, etc.

CULTURE.—All are of the easiest cultivation, succeeding in almost any soil or situation. *Amellus*, *Ericoides*, and *Novæ-Angliæ* do best in open, sunny, dry situations; while *Cordifolius* and *Novi-Belgii* may be grown in partial shade in most situations.

For the best results, they require division and replanting every third year.

With few exceptions, these are all single-flowered and must not be confused with the florists' annual, large-flowered, double China Aster.

Prices of all Asters, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Aster Amellus

BEAUTE PARFAITE. Very large flowers; fine dark violet, with yellow center. Plants grow very erect. 2 feet. August. 35 cts.

BEAUTY OF RONSDORF. Very large; heliotrope. 35 cts.

PERRY'S FAVORITE. A beautiful variety with large red flowers. 40 cts.

PREZIOSA. With very fine flowers of a deep dark violet color. 35 cts.

RUDOLF V. GOETHE. New. The largest flowers of its class, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; beautiful lavender-blue. 35 cts.

SCHONE VON RONSDORF. A distinct novelty; large flowers 2½ inches across, lilac-pink; invaluable for cutting. 18 inches. 35 cts.

Aster cordifolius

ELEGANS. Long, graceful sprays of soft lavender flowers. 4 feet. September.

MAGNIFICUS. Dense sprays of large lavender flowers; extra. 4 feet.

Aster ericoides

DELIGHT. White flowers.

FEENKIND. Densely covered with small, soft lilac flowers. 3 feet. September. 35 cts.

GRACILLIMUS. Slender, wiry stems, smothered with white flowers, which change to a delicate rose-pink, producing a charming effect; very long, continuous bloomer; distinct. 4 feet. October. 35 cts.

MULTIFLORUS. Graceful spray, densely smothered with minute white flowers.

Aster Hybrids

BEAUTY OF COLWALL. New. A distinct novelty, and the first double variety raised. Flowers a pleasing shade of lavender. 4 feet. September. 30 cts.

CLIMAX. Large, bright violet flowers, 2 inches in diameter, with prominent golden central disk. A beauty. 5 feet. October.

COLWALL PINK. Semi-double; rosy lavender. 3 feet. September. 30 cts.

EILEEN. Compact habit; medium-sized, deep violet flowers. 2 feet. September. 30 cts.

LADY LLOYD. Violet-pink. 30 cts.

MISS WILLMOTT. Semi-double; pale lavender. 2 feet. September and October. 30 cts.

NANCY BALLARD. Beautiful, double flowers, deep reddish purple. 30 cts.

SATURN. Dense heads of very large, lavender flowers. Extra. 4 feet. September and October. 30 cts.

Aster Novæ-Angliæ

NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ. Varying shades of rich violet-purple. 4 feet. October.

MITCHELL'S PURPLE. A variety with violet-purple flowers. 4 feet. 30 cts.

MRS. S. T. WRIGHT. Large flowers of rich, rosy purple. 4 feet. 30 cts.

RYECROFT PINK. Large; soft rose-pink. 4 feet. September.

RYECROFT PURPLE. Large, blue-purple flowers; very handsome. 4 feet. September.

Aster Novi-Belgii

BERTHA CUBITT. Large flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Palest amethyst, with raised golden disk. Distinct. 4 feet. September. 30 cts.

CANDIDA. Branching sprays of large, pure white flowers. 5 feet. September.

COLLARETTE ROSE. Elegant cup-shaped flowers; rose-pink. 4 feet. September.

FELTHAM BLUE. Vigorous growing; large flowered; clear blue. Extra. 4 feet. September.

GLORY OF COLWALL. Very large pale lavender flowers, which are double in opening. 4 feet. Early October. 30 cts.

HILDA MORRIS. Large rich blue flowers, distinct and striking. 4 feet. September. 30 cts.

LUSTRE. Large, semi-double, bright rose-pink flowers. Extra. 3½ feet. September. 30 cts.

MAIDENHOOD. Pure white; small flowers, freely produced on long tapering stems. 5 feet. September.

NANCY. Large, clear blue flowers; erect habit. 3 feet. August.

PEGGY BALLARD. Rosy lilac flowers, produced in great profusion, which on first opening are quite double, eventually passing to semi-double. September.

SEMI-PLENUS. Semi-double, white flowers borne in large clusters. September.

ST. EGWIN. Fine, clear rose-pink flowers of medium size; very free blooming; of fine compact habit. One of the best. 3½ feet. September.

THIRAZ. Semi-double, white flowers, slightly tinged pink. 30 cts.

WHITE QUEEN. Large, pure white flowers; very free. 2 feet. September.

WHITE SPRAY. Handsome sprays of large pure white flowers, the petals of which are elegantly twisted; a good variety and very pretty. 5 feet.

WM. MARSHALL. Large, handsome, soft clear blue flowers, borne in the greatest profusion; vigorous growth. One of the finest varieties. 4 feet. September.

Aster vimineus

DELIGHT. Light, feathery foliage, smothered with sprays of tiny white flowers. 3 feet. September.

LOVELY. Dainty sprays of small, rose-pink flowers. 3 feet. October. 30 cts.

THORA. New. Loose panicles of small, white flowers, bold yellow center. 3 feet. October. 30 cts.

Asters—Various Species

LÆVIS floribunda. Light heliotrope. 4 feet.

Lævis Harvardii. Long sprays; beautiful rosy mauve. 5 feet. September.

Lævis pulcherrimus. Large lilac flowers on stems 6 to 7 feet high. 30 cts.

SERICEUS. A variety with woody stems and pale green leaves, white underneath; purple flowers in October. 2 feet. 30 cts.

Japanese Hardy Aster

DOUBLE WHITE. A new variety with double white flowers, which appear from July to September. 2 feet. 35 cts.

Unless otherwise noted, all plants in this book will be supplied in quantities as follows: Those priced at 20 cts. each will be supplied at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; at 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100; at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Hardy Chrysanthemums



IN the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. Their subdued, somber shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown, lightened by their pure whites and soft pinks, have all the soft, rich coloring of an old tapestry; the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

The small-flowered or Pompon varieties are the hardiest, requiring only a very slight protection of coarse litter or straw to bring them safely through the winter; but there is a race of early, large-flowered varieties which are every year becoming more and more popular, and which are nearly as hardy. Recently, many very beautiful, large, single-flowered varieties have been introduced, that can also be successfully flowered out-of-doors; most of them, however, bloom a little later, and should be planted in a sheltered position shielded from the first frosts. All these classes may be allowed to bloom naturally in clusters or, by disbudding, large, specimen blooms may be obtained. For the best results the soil should be well enriched with manure and highly cultivated. Young plants set out any time before the first of July will make strong, blooming plants the same season. I have discarded the very late varieties, my list containing only such as can be bloomed in normal seasons out-of-doors.

All varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. Not less than 6 of one kind at the dozen rate

Hardy Pompons

ACTO. Very large-flowering; bright rose; incurved petals. Extra fine.

ALENA. Dainty pink; reflexed petals. One of the best and earliest.

ALMA. Very large; beautiful soft pink.

AMELIA. Golden yellow, tipped garnet.

BOHEMIA. Deep golden yellow; narrow petals. Extra. 2 feet.

CONNIE DICK. Sometimes called the "Yellow Doty." A very full, large, yellow flower.

DINZULU. Very large; clear pink.

EDNA. Large; incurved; creamy white. Early.

ELVA. Large; incurved; white, shaded blush. Very early.

EXCELSIOR. Best very large yellow. 3 feet.

FAIRY QUEEN. Beautiful shell-pink.

FIRELIGHT. Carmine, shaded garnet.

FLORA. A new variety with rich garnet flowers.

FRAMFIELD WHITE. Loosely built; pure white; semi-double. One of the earliest to flower.

FRANK WILCOX. A fine, new, bronzy red.

GERMANIA. Large; straw-white.

IDA. Bright yellow, changing to bronzy shades; early.

INGA. Very large; mahogany-scarlet.

IRENE. Earliest; pure white, shaded flesh.

JESSIE. A new variety of the Doty type; white with a flush of pink.

KADAR. Bronzy red; unique color.

KING PHILIP. Deep cerise-pink, small yellow center; very large.

KLONDYKE. Deepest brilliant yellow.

LILLIA. A gorgeous new variety with good-sized red flowers.

LILLIAN DOTY. Beautifully formed; shell-pink; extra fine. Early.

LULA. White, yellow center.

LYNDHURST. Scarlet-bronze.

MARIANA. A new variety; not large; smooth, white flowers.

MAY SUYDAM. Medium height; semi-double; quilled petals; rose-pink.

NIZA. A very early, delicate pink variety, maturing October 10; medium dwarf.

PRESIDENT. Rich purple-crimson.

PRINCE VICTOR. Claret-red.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Very large, fine white; medium late.

RUFUS. Bronzy maroon.

SALEM. Silvery rose; long, quilled petals.

ST. CROATS. Creamy white, shaded pink.

SUSQUEHANNA. Midseason; yellow; good.

WHITE DOTY. A large, white-flowered Lillian Doty.

WINDLASS. Rich orange-yellow; large-flowered.

ZENOBIA. Best very early; golden yellow.

Small Button-Flowered Pompon Chrysanthemums

BROWN BESSIE. Mahogany-brown; fine.

GOLDEN WEST. Similar to Baby, but larger. Will produce excellent sprays for cutting.

MODELE DE PERFECTION. White, outer petals shading to rose.



Hardy Chrysanthemums have all the rich, soft colorings of old tapestry, and supply the closing color symphony as the garden hides itself under winter's snowy mantle



The tall, dignified spikes of the Foxgloves are most effective when shown against a shrub planting



A well-planned Rock-Garden, with its stone steps leading down to a pool fed by a cascade tumbling down the side of the rocks

**SMALL BUTTON-FLOWERED POMPON
CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued**

- NESCO.** Old-rose in color, maturing about October 20. Similar in form but larger than Baby.
NIO. Miniature; white, shading to salmon center.
OVERBROOK. Golden yellow; very free. Early.
SKIBO. Yellow.

Anemone Pompoms

- BRIOLAS.** Salmon-rose, center tipped yellow.
EUGENE LANJAULET. Orange-yellow. Medium early.
GARZA. Very large; pure white ray petals. Late.
GLADYS. Flesh-white, yellow center. Extra early.
LADY OLIVIA. Large; very dwarf; white, with fringed petals. Early.
MYERS' PERFECTION. Very large; sulphur-white, yellow center. Early.

Large Early-Flowering

- Blooming in the ground in September, October, and early November. Hardy with protection.
DAISY ANDERSON. Large; crimson-bronze.
DUNDEE. Dark garnet; reflexed. Medium height.
EDEN. Rose-pink. Medium height.
FEE JAPONAISE. Creamy white; drooping petals. 2 feet. Very early.
GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS. A new hardy yellow variety, blooming very early and continuing until frost, reaching a height of 2 feet. May be allowed to develop natural sprays or, if disbudded, will make flowers 4 to 6 inches across.
L'AFRICAIN. Large; dark maroon. Early.

L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Deep chestnut; very large. 2½ feet. Early.

- LESLIE.** Rich buttercup-yellow. Extra early.
MIGNON. Delicate rosy mauve. Early.
M. RAOUL. Very large; bronzy old-gold; incurved; extra.
NINA BLICK. Golden bronze; very free flowering. Dwarf. Very early.
NORMANDIE. Delicate pink; extra fine. Early.
PERLE CHATILLONNAISE. Creamy white; rather tall. Very fine variety.

Single-Flowering

- Later in flowering than the other classes, requiring protection, except where noted as hardy.
BRIDE OF KENT. Large; early; yellow-buff. Medium height.
JESSIE CURTIS. Large; very dark crimson. Midseason.
KITTY BOURNE. Large; yellow. Medium early.
LADYSMITH. Dwarf, bushy habit; smothered with medium-sized, light pink flowers. Early.
LOUISA. Aster-shaped flower; narrow white petals, with rounded yellow disk. Hardy.
MERSTHAM JEWEL. Yellow center and tips, with wide ring of terra-cotta-red. Medium early.
MISS HILDA WELLS. Beautiful Tuscan red, with yellow base.
PETER PAN. Fawn color; very dainty and distinct. Very early.
PINK DAISY. Large; delicate flesh-pink; long, sturdy stems. Late.
REGAL BEAUTY. Large; deep wine-red. Medium early.
SYLVIA SLADE. Rosy garnet, with a broad, pure white ring around the disk. Midseason.

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek—beautiful by day; because the blossoms close at night)



LEMON LILIES, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming, lily-like flowers very effectively. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive in almost any location. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in partial shade. They have been much improved of late, and many new hybrids have been introduced, which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming more profusely, and lasting a long time in water when cut.

Prices, where not noted, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. Extra-large clumps can be supplied at double price



Hemerocallis, Distinct Species

AURANTIACA. A new species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. 2 feet. July. 40 cts.

DUMORTIERI. Orange-colored flowers, shaded brown on the outside. The earliest to bloom. 1 foot. May and June.

FLAVA. Lemon Lily. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. 2½ feet. Flowers in June.

FULVA. Brown Day Lily. Coppery orange, shaded crimson. 3 feet. July.

MIDDENDORFII. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ feet.

THUNBERGII. Much like Flava, but flowers in July, a month later, and 6 to 10 inches of the upper portion of the flower scapes are thickened and flattened.

Hybrid Hemerocallis

APRICOT. A new seedling. Very distinct, rich apricot. 2½ feet. June. 35 cts.

AUREOLE. A new Japanese hybrid. Deep orange-yellow, with bronze reverse. Extra fine. 2 feet. 40 cts.

Hemerocallis citrina (Farr's New Hybrids)

Citrina is a very handsome new Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, I have produced a strain with much larger, and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability. They are the latest of all to bloom, continuing until the end of September. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Funkia (Plantain Lily)

(THE BLUE AND WHITE DAY LILIES)



FUNKIAS are perfectly hardy, and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation. They do especially well in damp, partially shaded places, and are suitable for naturalizing in woodlands or along streams and ponds. They also look well around the angles of buildings, and bordering walks and drives, and as single specimens on the lawn or in the border, where their large stools of handsome foliage increase in beauty from year to year. The small, variegated-leaved varieties make an excellent permanent edging for beds and walks. Their foliage alone forms effective adornment to the garden; but in late summer, when the plants are surmounted with spikes of white or blue, they are beautiful indeed.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100, unless noted

LANCIFOLIA. Long, narrow, green leaves; slender spikes of purple flowers.

Lancifolia undulata aurea. The young foliage in early summer has a bright golden hue.

Lancifolia undulata argentea (syn. Medeopicta). Leaves beautifully variegated silver and green; fine for edging; flowers lilac.

Lancifolia undulata univittata. Dark, shining green foliage, with a midrib of silver occasionally through the center of the leaf.

OVATA (syn. Cærulea). Blue Day Lily. Handsome broad foliage; tall racemes of deep blue flowers.

FLORHAM. A fine new hybrid of American origin. Very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June.

FLAVA MAJOR. Large and handsome; free-flowering, very sweet-scented. 2½ feet. June. 50 cts.

GOLD DUST. Large, rich clear yellow flowers. June. 1½ feet.

KWANSO flore-pleno. Double Orange Lily. Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety; deep orange, shaded crimson. 4 feet. June and July.

Kwanso foliis variegatis. The foliage is conspicuously striped with white; flowers same as the preceding. 35 cts.

LUTEOLA. A cross between Aurantiaca major and Thunbergii. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming variety. 2½ feet. July. 35 cts.

Luteola major. A cross the reverse of the above; color the same, but flowers larger and more numerous; taller grower. 3 feet. 50 cts.

OCHROLEUCA. A cross between Citrina and Thunbergii; large, pale lemon-colored flowers on tall stems. 3 feet. July. 35 cts.

SOVEREIGN. Large broad-petaled flowers; soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. 2½ feet. Late June.

Ovata, Thomas Hogg. Bright green leaves, with broad white margin.

ROBUSTA elegans. Handsome new variety. Broad silvery and green foliage. 40 cts.

SIEBOLDIANA. Handsome, large, metallic, blue-green foliage; short racemes of pale blue flowers in late June. 40 cts.

Sieboldiana elatior. Blue foliage; July. 40 cts.

SUBCORDATA grandiflora. The White Day Lily. Broad, pale green foliage and spikes of large, snow-white flowers. Highly prized for cutting. 40 cts.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

PAPAVER ORIENTALE



FOR dazzling, barbaric splendor, the Great Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter.

Recently many new hybrid varieties have been introduced in various colors, ranging from silvery white, soft pink and salmon, to dark blood-crimson and black-maroon.

They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden. They seem to thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing to observe is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired.

Named Varieties. Except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100

My Selection of Named Oriental Poppies

6 in 6 handsome varieties..... \$1 50
 12 in 12 handsome varieties..... 3 00

BLUSH QUEEN. Soft rosy white, changing to silvery white.

CERISE BEAUTY. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals. 40 cts.

EDNA PERRY. A new variety with large, soft salmon-pink flowers. 50 cts.

JOYCE. A soft shade of cerise; quite distinct. 45 cts.

LIGHTNESS. Similar in color to Princess Victoria Louise but quite a superior variety. The size of the flowers is larger, while there is a marked difference in the color of the bracts which are whitish, which gives the flower a most striking appearance. 50 cts.

MAHONNY. Deep mahogany-maroon; a color rarely found in perennials.

MARY STUDHOLME. A lovely new variety. Pure salmon, with a silvery shade and a touch of carmine at the base. One of the best varieties raised.

MRS. PERRY. A curious shade of orange-apricot; distinct.

ORIFLAMME. Immense, handsome flowers; fine orange-scarlet.

PERRY'S WHITE. This is the most distinct break in Oriental Poppies that has yet been made, the flowers being of a pure satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal. A valuable addition to the Poppies. 50 cts.

PRINCESS ENA. Light orange-salmon; splendidly formed flowers; very free bloomer.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. Another fine new variety. Soft salmon-rose; the best salmon-colored variety.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA. Beautiful, clear rose-salmon.

ROSE QUEEN. A delicate rose-pink, with dark blotches; very free blooming. A great improvement over any other variety of this color.

ROYAL SCARLET. Very brilliant scarlet, with black blotches. 3 feet.

SILVER QUEEN. Silvery white. Flowers large and of fine texture.

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

HARDY PLANTS

GENERAL
COLLECTION

All plants in this catalog, unless otherwise noted, will be supplied in quantity as follows:

25 cts. each at \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100
30 cts. each at \$3.00 per doz., \$20 per 100

35 cts. each at \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100
40 cts. each at \$4.00 per doz., \$30 per 100

Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 plants of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 6 plants will be charged at the rate of single plants.

Achillea (Milfoil, or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries, the taller varieties as border plants.

MILLEFOLIUM, Cerise Queen. A new variety. Dark red; an improvement on Rosea. 25 cts.

Millefolium Kelwayi. An improved variety, with flowers of deep carmine-red, with white eye; very handsome. 25 cts.

EUPATORIUM (syn. *Filipendulina*). Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. 4 feet. 25 cts.

PTARMICA, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl," with fuller and more perfect flowers. 30 cts.

Ptarmica, Perry's White. A new variety, with large, pure white flowers; finest of all. 30 cts.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting. 25 cts.

TOMENTOSA (Woolly Yarrow). A very dwarf variety, with finely cut, dark green foliage, and numerous flat heads of bright yellow flowers in June. An elegant rock-plant. 25 cts.

Aconitum (Monkshood)

Summer- and late autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables.

35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

FISCHERI. A dwarf variety, with pale blue flowers. 18 inches. September.

NAPELLUS. Dark blue flowers are borne freely in August and September.

Napellus bicolor. Handsome blue and white flowers; blooms at same time as other sorts.

SPARKS' VARIETY. The darkest in color. Flowers glistening violet-blue; branching spikes. 5 to 6 feet.

Alyssum (Rock Madwort)

Saxatile compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot. 25 cts.

Anchusa (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusas cannot be surpassed. Dropmore, the darkest one, is more effective than Perry's Variety, which is too straggly in habit. Opal has larger flowers and is the best of the tall varieties, producing a solid sheet of soft turquoise-blue. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. They reproduce themselves, however, from self-sown seed. The blooming season can be extended for several weeks by cutting the spikes as soon as the flowers fade, thus preventing seeding.

DROPMORE VARIETY. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all summer. Rough, broad foliage. 5 to 6 feet. 30 cts.

OPAL. New. Very beautiful variety, with large pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA. A very beautiful and distinct, new, dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places. 1 foot. 40 cts.

Anemone (Windflower)

HUPEHENSIS. A new species from central China, resembling *Anemone japonica* in growth, but not so tall. Pale mauve-colored flowers appear in early August and continue until late fall. 1 foot. 30 cts.

PENNSYLVANICA. Our native Windflower, producing large, white flowers from June to August in great profusion. Succeeds in sun or shade. 25 cts.

Anthemis (Marguerite)

TINCTORIA. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. 25 cts.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

These are old garden favorites, and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady corners where most plants cannot grow.

The new hybrids, most of them having unusually long slender spurs, with the most varied and delicate combinations of color, are exquisitely beautiful. I have become greatly interested in them and have



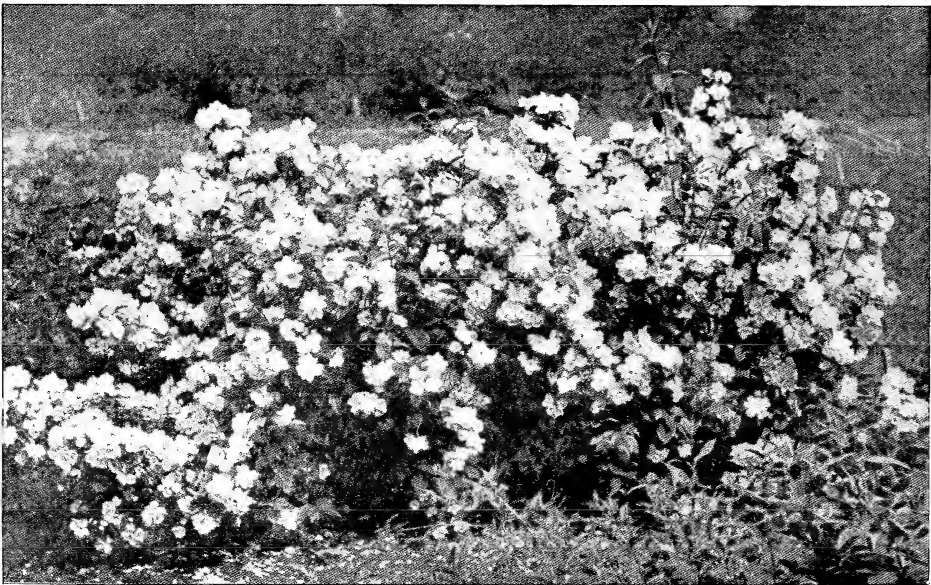
LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINES
GROWN AT WYOMISSING NURSERIES



Silver Moon is one of the newest climbing Roses. The petals are waxy white while the yellow stamens look like the threads of gold.



Tausendschon is a vigorous and free-blooming climber which bears hundreds of clustered pink flowers every summer.



Philadelphus Virginal, the most beautiful spring-flowering shrub imaginable

AQUILEGIA, continued

raised a splendid stock from seeds of my own special selection, to which have been added the English hybrids of Veitch & Son, and Barr & Son's extra-selected strain, including the beautiful new rose and scarlet shades. Everyone will, I am sure, be greatly pleased with them. Plant in fall or early spring, in half shade or in full sun.

NEW LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS. A magnificent strain in many new and beautiful shades. 35 cts.

CANADENSIS. The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods. Light red and yellow; a fine plant for the rockery and half-shaded places. 25 cts.

CÆRULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Bright blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers. 25 cts.

CHRYSANTHA. Long-spurred; pure golden yellow. 25 cts.

MUNSTEAD GIANT WHITE (syn. *Nivea grandiflora*). Fine, pure white. 25 cts.

Arabis (Rock, or Wall Cress)

ALPINA. One of the most desirable, early spring-flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet completely covered with pure white flowers. 25 cts.

Artemisia (Wormwood)

FRIGIDA (Mountain Fringe). Finely cut, silvery white foliage. 30 cts.

LACTIFLORA. New. A desirable new border plant, throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower-heads 4 to 5 feet high in late summer; fragrant. 35 cts.

Asclepias (Butterfly-Weed)

TUBEROSA. Very attractive native plants, flowering during July and August, and growing about 2½ feet high. Umbels of bright orange-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Astilbe (Spiræa, or Goat's Beard)

The Astilbes make handsome plants, and are naturally suited for a moist, half-shady situation, although they may be successfully grown in any rich garden border. Some of the varieties, like *Davidii* and *Grandis*, grow very tall, with striking, handsome foliage, while the new *Arendsii* hybrids are strikingly beautiful planted in mass. All are suitable as semi-aquatics, planted in low places and on the edges of ponds, etc. The Japanese varieties have long been among the most popular plants for Easter, as they are very easily forced inside, and may be grown just as successfully out-of-doors, as they are perfectly hardy.

Among these are many new improved varieties:

AVALANCHE. A new variety producing an abundance of pure white flowers on long spikes. 75 cts.

ASTILBE, continued

ARENDsii, Brunhilde. Beautiful, creamy pink blooms, shaded lilac. 4 feet. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Ceres. Light rose panicles, with silvery sheen. 35 cts.

Arendsii, Gloria. New, dense, feathery plumes, brilliant dark pink shaded soft lilac. First-class certificate, June, 1915. 2 feet. 55 cts.

Arendsii, Kriemhilde. Feathery spikes of beautiful salmon-pink. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Marguerite Graven Van Rechtern Limpurg. This new variety resembles *A. grandis*, growing about 5 feet tall. The flower-stems are extra long, making a handsome plume about 2 feet long of a bright red tinged with dark blue flowers. 75 cts.

Arendsii, Marie Graven Van Limberg Stirum. A fine new variety with stems 6 feet high. Very large flowers of a creamy white color. 75 cts.

Arendsii, Peach Blossom. A new variety of a soft pink color. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles of small, pearl-like flowers; delicate light pink. 40 cts.

Arendsii, Rose Pearl. A variety with thick, pyramidal spikes of a lovely pink color. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Salland. This novelty is a cross of *A. Davidii* and has quite the same habit and foliage. The flowers are borne on rigid stems, of a fine red color not yet existing in Astilbes. 6 feet. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Salmon Queen. Beautiful salmon-pink. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Siegfried. Much-divided spikes of dark crimson, the darkest of all in color. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Sulphureno. Long plumes of brilliant purple, 3 to 4 feet high. August. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 50 cts.

Arendsii, Walkure. Pyramidal trusses, with horizontal side trusses; clear pink and salmon. 3 feet. Late-flowering. 50 cts.

CHINENSIS. Large heads of silvery pink flowers. 35 cts.

DAVIDII. Recently introduced from China. This variety has elegant foliage and graceful flower-spikes of reddish purple, on stems 6 feet high. 35 cts.

GRANDIS. A new introduction from China, growing 5 to 6 feet high, with panicles of white flowers 2 to 2½ feet long; finely divided foliage. Requires moist soil. 30 cts.

Grandis rosea magnifica. This variety resembles *A. grandis* in habit but the flowers are larger and of a splendid pink color. Flowers in July and grows about 4 feet high. 75 cts.

JAPONICA, Queen Alexandra. A beautiful new hybrid. Soft delicate pink; splendid for forcing, and perfectly hardy. 50 cts.

Japonica, Queen of Holland. A fine new variety, with very large, feathery, pure white blooms. 35 cts.

Japonica, W. E. Gladstone. A new hybrid, with splendid, large, feathery plumes of pure white flowers. 50 cts.

NUÉE ROSE. (Lem.) A new hybrid, with horizontal panicles of tender rose flowers. 35 cts.

ASTILBE, continued

THUNBERGII (*Rivularis*) **Mœrheimii**. New. Enormous spikes of small flowers of purest white. July. 50 cts.

Large, Heavy XX Clumps of the above can be supplied at double the price of single plants.

Aubrietia (**Rock Cress, or False Wall Cress**)

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockwork, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white arabis and yellow alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or walls, forming a cataract of color. Mixed colors, 35 cts. each.

Baptisia (**False Indigo**)

Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden; very attractive foliage. 2 feet. 25 cts.

BETONICA grandiflora robusta. Tufts of corrugated leaves, and spikes 3 inches long of rosy pink flowers. 18 inches. 25 cts.

Bocconia

CORDATA (**Plume Poppy**). Plants with handsome, glaucous leaves, lobed similar to the blood-root, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and bearing immense, plummy masses of pinkish white flowers, followed by brown seed-capsules. As effective for decorative effects as the flowers. Fine for producing bold, striking effects in the shrubbery, or at the rear of the hardy border. 25 cts.

Boltonia (**False Chamomile**)

ASTEROIDES. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 25 cts.

LATISQUAMA. A pink form of the above. 25 cts.

Campanula, or Bellflower

CARPATICA (**Carpathian Harebell**). A pretty dwarf species, with blue, bell-shaped flowers an inch in diameter; blooms all summer. 25 cts.

Carpatica alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

GLOMERATA superba. Large clusters of bright blue bells. 1 to 2 feet. 30 cts.

GROSSEKII. A variety which produces its dark blue flowers all summer. 2 feet. 35 cts.

LATIFOLIA macrantha. Large, purplish blue flowers. 3 feet. May and June. 25 cts.

MEDIUM (**Canterbury Bells**). One of the most popular. Blue, white, and rose; biennial. 25 cts.

PERSICIFOLIA (**Peach Bells**). One of the most valuable hardy perennials. Handsome spikes of blue-and-white saucer-shaped flowers. 2 feet. June and July. 25 cts.

CAMPANULA, continued

PYRAMIDALIS (**Chimney Bellflower**). Forms a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large blue flowers. 25 cts.

ROTUNDIFOLIA (**Blue Bells of Scotland**). A pretty variety which will adapt itself to almost any location. 25 cts.

PUNCTATA. A distinct sort, with white, spotted purplish rose, nodding, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. 1 foot. 25 cts.

Centaurea (**Perennial Cornflower**)

Fine plants of easy culture for a sunny situation in the border or rockery, and fine for cutting. Bloom in July and August.

DEALBATA. Very showy, large, rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

HIRTA nigra variegata. Variegated green-and-gold foliage, with purple flowers in July and August. 2 feet. 25 cts.

MACROCEPHALA. Bright golden yellow flowers; July and August. 3 feet. 30 cts.

MONTANA. Large, violet-blue flowers. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Montana alba. A pure white form. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Cerastium

TOMENTOSUM (**Snow-in-Summer**). A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes. 25 cts.

Chelone

GLABRA alba. Terminal spikes producing creamy white flowers. Thrives best in partial shade, and moist or wet situations. 2 feet. 30 cts.

LYONII. Rosy purple flowers. 30 cts.

Chrysanthemum

ARCTICUM (**Arctic Daisy**). Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisies, 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly more than 18 inches high. Its blooming period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials; and thus fills an urgent want, most fall-flowering perennials being tall. 25 cts.

Chrysanthemum maximum

SHASTA DAISY. Large, snow-white flowers, blooming all summer. 25 cts.

BURBANK'S ALASKA. An improved form, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers. 30 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, continued

KING EDWARD VII. A new European introduction, with immense flowers and of vigorous growth. 30 cts.

ULIGINOSUM (syn. *Pyrethrum*). Giant Daisy. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with large, white, daisy-like flowers from June to September. 25 cts.

Cimicifuga (Snakeroot)

DAHURICA. Erect flower-stems, 6 feet high, with numerous spikes of creamy white flowers in July and August. 35 cts.

RACEMOSA. Long, slender pure white spikes, suitable for shady places. 6 to 8 feet. 35 cts.

SIMPLEX. New. First sold as *Actæa japonica*. Dense spikes of pure white flowers in September. Fine for cutting. 40 cts.

Clematis

DAVIDIANA (The Shrubby Clematis). Forms dense bushes, 2 to 3 feet high, covered with tubular, bell-shaped flowers of soft blue, nearly the entire summer. 35 cts.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

MAJALIS. Sprays of drooping, white, wax-like, fragrant bells, and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground. I offer extra-heavy, large clumps, for immediate effect, at 50 cts., potted plants, 25 cts.

FORTIN'S GIANT. A giant-flowering form, with bells more than twice the size of the above. Small plants, 30 cts.

Coreopsis

LANCEOLATA grandiflora. Golden yellow flowers; invaluable for cutting. Begins to bloom in June and continues all summer. 25 cts.

VERTICILLATA. A good hardy variety with finely cut foliage, bearing yellow flowers on stems about 2 feet long. 35 cts.

Dianthus (Hardy Pinks)

BARBATUS (Sweet William). Mixed colors. An old favorite, and keeps up a constant succession of flowers. 25 cts.

DELTOIDES. A charming creeping species with medium-sized pink flowers during June and July. Especially suited for the rock-garden. 25 cts.

Deltoides alba. A pretty white variety. 25 cts.

PLUMARIUS delicata. New. Beautiful soft pink, shaded cream. 30 cts.

Plumarius, White Reserve. Fine; continuous-flowering; pure white. 25 cts.

Dicentra (Dielytra)

FORMOSA. Dwarf, with finely cut foliage; flowers pink; blooms from April to August. 25 cts.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-Heart). Long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers. Fall delivery only. 25 cts.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant)

FRAXINELLA. An old favorite. Forms bushes 3 feet in height and as broad. The flowers give off a volatile, lemon-scented oil, which will sometimes ignite if a lighted match is held near the flower. One of the most enduring perennials and should not be disturbed. Color rose-pink. 25 cts.

ALBUS. A white-flowered variety. 25 cts.

CAUCASICUS. New, large-flowered form. 35 cts.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Dignified and stately, old-time favorites, worthy a place in the choicest garden. Tall spires of inflated bell-shaped flowers, beautifully spotted. They make a fine background for other lower-growing plants or among shrubbery, thriving in half shade as well as in open air.

GLOXINIÆFLORA. Finely spotted varieties in shades of white, rose, and purple, mixed. 25 cts.

GRANDIFLORA. Showy spikes of pale yellow flowers. 25 cts.

Echinops (Globe Thistle)

Tall-growing, thistle-like plants, with ornamental foliage and large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and kept.

RITRO. Globular heads of blue-green flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts.

Elsholtzia

STAUNTONII. A desirable and attractive new hardy plant introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. Of upright, shrub-like growth. 4 to 5 feet high, surmounted by long spikes of lilac-rose flowers in September and October. Its foliage has a delightful aromatic fragrance. 50 cts.

Epimediums (Barrenwort; Bishop's Hat)

Epimediums thrive best in partial shade, and are particularly well suited for rockeries and the margins of shrubberies. Almost any soil will answer for them. The plants retain their foliage all winter.

ALPINUM. Reddish yellow. 30 cts.

GRANDIFLORUM album. Large, pure white flowers. 30 cts.

LILACINUM. Lilac. 30 cts.

LUTEUM. Bright yellow with red center, resembling an orchid flower. Scarce. 40 cts.

MACRANTHUM. Large white flowers. 30 cts.

MUSSCHIANUM. Double, pure white. 30 cts.

PINNATUM elegans. Flowers golden yellow; very fine. 40 cts.



Erigeron (Fleabane)

Aster-like flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy, but 9 inches to 2 feet in height. Blooms in June and July.

AURANTIACUS. Bright orange flowers from June to September. 9 inches. 30 cts.

Eryngium (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel-blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

AMETHYSTINUM (syn. *Oliverianum*). The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts. 30 cts.

Hardy Ferns

Valuable for planting in shady, moist situations and under trees where blooming plants will not thrive. As a rule they should be grown in a moist, shady and protected place, in a soil composed of rich loam and leaf mold. Adiantums and Scolopendriums grow about a foot in height. The *Osmundas* are very large, vigorous-growing species, with rather coarse but highly ornamental foliage, requiring a deeply dug, well-enriched soil, where they may be grown in shade or full sunlight. In wet swamps they grow to great size, sometimes attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern). 25 cts.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). An evergreen variety with deep green fronds about a foot high. 25 cts.

Aspidium Filix-mas (Male Fern). A rare evergreen type, growing about 2 feet high in rich soil. 25 cts.

Aspidium spinulosum. Another evergreen variety growing 18 to 24 inches high. 25 cts.

ASPLENIUM angustifolium. A charming Fern with light green, graceful fronds 1 to 3 feet high. 25 cts.

Asplenium Filix-fœmina. A large, handsome Fern with finely cut foliage about 2 to 3 feet high. 25 cts.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. A variety which will grow in sun or shade, growing about 18 inches high. Where masses of Ferns are desired, this variety cannot be surpassed. 25 cts.

ONOCLEA struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). A very handsome variety which resembles a palm, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. A very good Fern for growing as a background for smaller varieties. 35 cts.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 25 cts.

Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern). 25 cts.

Other varieties of Hardy Ferns can be supplied on special order.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. In beds and masses they produce a gorgeous effect, blooming in constant succession all summer. They are also splendid for cutting, lasting a long time in water. The large, brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange or yellow. One of the few perennials that are always in bloom. See illustration facing p. 52.

GRANDIFLORA. A fine, large-flowering strain; mixed shades. 25 cts.

THE KING. A very handsome new variety with very large flowers having two rows of petals and a central ring of dark crimson, surrounded by a border of brilliant yellow. 50 cts.

Galega (Goat's Rue)

BICOLOR Hartlandii. New. Blue-and-white flowers in great abundance, borne in splendid racemes. 30 cts.

OFFICINALIS alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

Geranium (Crane's-bill)

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, lilac-blue flowers. July and August. 25 cts.

NEPALENSE. Very large flowering; pink. 25 cts.

PLATYPETALUM. Large, rosy purple flowers in June. 1½ feet. 25 cts.

SANGUINEUM. Handsome, serrated foliage; purple-crimson flowers, blooming all summer; compact, bushy plant. 18 inches. 25 cts.

Sanguineum album. Pure white. 25 cts.

Geum (Avens)

Attractive plants for the border or rockery, blooming from May to July.

COCCINEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw (Chiloense). A splendid new variety, with large double flowers of a fiery red, blooming nearly all summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches. 30 cts.

MONTANUM maximum. A very large-flowering variety with yellow flowers, blooming from May to August. 1 foot. 25 cts.

Montanum splendens (Heldreichii). Large flowers of deep yellow. 18 inches. 30 cts.

Gillenia (Bowman's Root)

TRIFOLIATA. A desirable strong-growing perennial, suitable for the mixed border, rockeries, or other hardy gardens. Handsome trifoliate foliage and numerous white flowers, tinged with pink. July. 3 feet. 30 cts.

Gunnera (Chilian Rhubarb)

The most striking of all hardy perennial foliage plants. Very rich, deep, mellow soil is indispensable. Exposure to the sun is advisable, but they should

GUNNERA, continued

be sheltered from severe winds, and should never suffer for the want of water. They require ample protection in winter.

MANICATA. This variety often measures 16 feet across the plant. Scarce. \$1.50.

SCABRA. Another variety growing about 5 feet high by 10 to 15 feet in diameter. 80 cts.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers; fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers. One of the most beautiful flowers. 25 cts.

PROSTRATA rosea. A fine, creeping variety for edging or the rockery. Finely cut foliage and sprays of pale rose flowers. 30 cts.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white or pink flowers in July and August. 30 cts.

Helenium (Sneezewort)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

AUTUMNALE, Gartensone. A new introduction, with flowers of a brilliant, golden yellow and velvet-brown center. Blooms from the end of August to November. 30 cts.

Autumnale superbum. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 25 cts.

Autumnale superbum rubrum. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terracotta. 5 to 6 feet. September. 30 cts.

GRANDICEPHALUM striatum. Large, branching heads of flowers; deep orange, striped with crimson. 3 feet. July and August. 25 cts.

HOOPESII. Large; orange-yellow; begins to flower in June and continues all summer. 2 feet. 25 cts.

PUMILUM magnificum. Dense heads of golden yellow blossoms in autumn. 18 inches. 25 cts.

RIVERTON BEAUTY. Pure lemon-yellow, with large disc of purplish black. 30 cts.

RIVERTON GEM. New. Old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October. 30 cts.

Helianthemum

Beautiful, low-growing evergreen plants which form broad clumps and produce a mass of flowers from July to September. Especially suitable for rock and border planting; mixed colors. 35 cts.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room against a background of shrubbery, or natur-

HELIANTHUS, continued

alized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for table and church decoration.

H. G. MOON. A cross between *H. rigidus* and *H. multiflorus*, producing an abundance of rich golden yellow flowers on stout stems which stand well above the foliage. 4 feet. July to September. 25 cts.

MAXIMILIANII. The latest of all; golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting. 6 feet. 25 cts.

MISS MELLISH. Beautifully formed, golden yellow, single flowers in September. 6 feet. 25 cts.

MOLLIS. Large, single, lemon-yellow flowers, with downy white foliage. 4 feet. August and September. 25 cts.

MULTIFLORUS fl.-pl. (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. 4 feet. July and August. 25 cts.

Multiflorus maximus. A gigantic, single-flowered variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, producing immense, golden yellow, single flowers, 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Extra fine. August to September. 25 cts.

ORGYALIS. A tall variety, with distinct and beautiful foliage, and pale lemon-yellow flowers. A well-grown plant will produce spikes of flowers nearly 4 feet long. 25 cts.

RIGIDUS. Blooms early in July and continues till fall. Golden yellow; dark centers. 3 feet. 25 cts.

WOLLEY DOD. The finest September-flowering variety; deep yellow, single flowers. 25 cts.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)

PITCHERIANA. Flowers deep golden yellow; a perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting. 25 cts.

SCABRA zinniaeflora. A double-flowering variety, growing about 24 inches high, producing golden yellow flowers, resembling a zinnia in form; desirable for cutting. 25 cts.

Hepatica (Liver-Leaf)

TRILOBA. A pretty, native, spring-flowering plant, with blue flowers; prefers shade, but will do fairly well in an open situation in moist, rich loam. 30 cts.

Heuchera (Alum Root)

AMERICANA (Alum Root). The young foliage is handsomely mottled, but changes to plain green in age. Small pink flowers. 25 cts.

SANGUINEA. One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped, crenate leaves from which spring numerous slender scapes a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. 25 cts.



New Varieties of Heucheras

BRIZOIDES gracillima. New and beautiful hybrids; bright rose. 30 cts.

FLAMBEAU. Rosy scarlet. 25 cts.

NEBULANCE. Flowers in great profusion; color a creamy white. 50 cts.

PLEU DE FEU. Graceful spikes of fiery red flowers during July and August. 30 cts.

SHIRLEY. Handsome sprays of coral-scarlet flowers, freely produced. 40 cts.

SPLENDENS. An improvement on the plain *H. sanguinea*, having vivid coral-scarlet flowers. 35 cts.

VIRGINALE. Large, tubular flowers; creamy white. 30 cts.

WALKER'S VARIETY. A fine new variety with flowers much larger, deeper and brighter than *H. sanguinea*. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. 50 cts.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A very showy plant for any position, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer.

CRIMSON EYE. Flowers of immense size; pure white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 25 cts.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING (Mallow Marvells). Wonderfully improved new varieties, with the richest colors and enormous flowers frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Thrive in dry or wet ground. Perfectly hardy. In separate colors, Pink or White, 40 cts.; Crimson, 55 cts.; Mixed Seedlings, 30 cts.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way, when mingled among the shrubs, in the background of the hardy border or in specimen clumps. Universal favorites everywhere.

DOUBLE. In separate colors. White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc. 25 cts. each.

MIXED DOUBLE. 25 cts. each.

MIXED SINGLE. 25 cts. each.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers. 30 cts.

SNOWFLAKE. A splendid new variety, with much larger flowers, and two weeks later. 35 cts.

Lilies, Hardy Varieties

With the exception of *Lilium candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. *L. candidum*, *superbum*, *tigrinum*, and *pardalinum* can be supplied early from home-grown stock. Japan Lilies do not arrive until about December 1, sometimes too late for fall delivery; in such cases they will be held by us until time for spring planting, which is fully as satisfactory as fall planting. European Lilies are not carried in stock, and can be supplied only on special orders, which must be received before August 1. This group includes only those varieties easiest to manage.

Native Lilies

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). Pure white. Should be planted early for the best results. Extra-size bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$21 per 100.

PARDALINUM. Similar to Superbum, but a brighter orange-scarlet. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SUPERBUM (Turk's-Cap Lily). A native variety. Flowers bright reddish orange, spotted with yellow. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TIGRINUM splendens (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. A variety of the Tiger Lily, with double flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Japan Lilies

AURATUM (Gold-banded Lily). Very large; white, spotted crimson, with a broad yellow band. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

SPECIOSUM album. Large; pure white. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Speciosum Melpomene and roseum. White, heavily spotted and overlaid crimson. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

European Lilies

BROWNII. Large trumpet, the inside pure white, the outside shaded chocolate-brown. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

REGALE (myriophyllum). A new variety with white, shaded pink, flowers with a canary-yellow center. Hardy and desirable for forcing. Strong bulbs, \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

HANSONII (Yellow Martagon Lily). Flowers bright orange, spotted with brownish purple; worthy of a place in every garden. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

HENRYI (Yellow Speciosum Lily). Flowers dark, reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots. Extra-large bulbs, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Lavandula (Lavender)

VERA. This is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. Beautiful, fragrant, blue flowers in July and August. 18 inches. 25 cts.

NANA compacta. A most valuable variety, producing large, sweet-scented, blue flowers in abundance. A valuable subject for massing in small beds, fronts of borders, or rock-gardens; about three weeks earlier than the common variety, Vera. 1 foot. 40 cts.

Liatris (Blazing Star)

Striking plants for the hardy border, with tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers, 4 to 5 feet high. Succeeds in any position.

CALLILEPSIS. Clear carmine-pink flowers on erect stems. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts.

PYCNOTACHYA. Tall, rocket-like spikes of purplish flowers. Blooms August to October. 25 cts.

SCARIOSA. Deep purple flowers. 4 feet. 25 cts.

Lobelia

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). Handsome plants, thriving in a moist, deep loam, where they will not suffer from drought; long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. 25 cts.

SYPHILITICA. Large spikes of blue flowers. July to September. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Lupinus (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

POLYPHYLLUS. Clear blue. 35 cts.

ALBUS. A white variety. 35 cts.

ROSEUS. A splendid new variety, with flowers of beautifully shaded rose. 40 cts.

Lychnis (Campion)

CHALCEDONICA. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 feet. 25 cts.

VISCARIA splendens. A variety which forms a tuft of evergreen foliage, sending up handsome spikes of double, dark rose, fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

Lysimachia

CLETHROIDES (Loosestrife). Long, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, from July to September. A desirable variety. 2 feet. 25 cts.

PUNCTATA. In masses this produces solid sheets of golden yellow in late June. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Lythrum

PERRY'S VARIETY. An improved new variety, with very large flowers of glistening cherry-red. 40 cts.

Mertensia (Blue Bells)

VIRGINICA (Blue Bells). Drooping panicles of light blue flowers in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. After blooming the foliage disappears. 25 cts.

Monarda (Oswego Tea)

DIDYMA. Tall-growing; bright red flowers; fine for massing. 25 cts.

Didyma alba. A fine, pure white variety. 30 cts.
Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Should be planted against a dark background. 3 feet. July to September. 25 cts.

Didyma kalmiana. A tall-growing, bright red-flowering variety; fine for massing. 25 cts.

Didyma violacea superba. A fine new variety; deep amaranth-red. 25 cts.

FISTULOSA ALBA (Wild Bergamot). Flowers white. July and August. 25 cts.

RAMALEYI. Rose-colored. 30 cts.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

A well-known favorite, suitable for edges or the rockery in any position, also thriving in damp situations.

PALUSTRIS. The true perpetual blue Forget-me-not. Dark blue flowers, with yellow throat. 25 cts.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

MISSOURIENSIS. Large; golden yellow. 25 cts.

PILGRIMII. Bright yellow flowers in clusters. 25 cts.

SPECIOSA. A rare, pure white variety, with flowers 3 inches across. 18 inches. 25 cts.

YOUNGII. Bright yellow. 1½ feet. 25 cts.

Pardanthus

SINENSIS (Blackberry Lily). Lily-like flowers of bright orange, on stems 3 feet tall, in July. Conspicuous seeds in September, resembling blackberries. 25 cts.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Hardy Varieties

The perennial varieties are favorite, very showy plants for the border or rockery.

BARBATUS Torreyi (syn. Chelone). Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from June until August. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts.

CONFERTUS. A variety with spikes of lilac-purple flowers. 25 cts.



PENTSTEMON, continued

DIGITALIS. Long purple-white spikes with purple throats. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 25 cts.

GLABER (syn. *Speciosa*). A handsome western species, with bright blue or purple tubular flowers 1 inch in length, borne on stems 1 to 2 feet high. Smooth glossy foliage. 25 cts.

OVATUS. Bright blue, shaded bronzy purple. 25 cts.

PUBESCENS. Bright rosy purple, light throat, densely bearded. 1 foot. July and August. 25 cts.

TUBIFLORUS. Tall, with white flowers. 25 cts.

Phlox, Various Species

DIVARICATA canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers. 25 cts.

MACULATA. A native species, with good-sized heads of rose-purple flowers. 18 inches. May and June. 25 cts.

OVATA carolina (Mountain Phlox). Masses of reddish pink flowers. May and June. 25 cts.

PILOSA, Brilliant. Crimson flowers, blooming at the same time as *Divaricata canadensis*. 30 cts.

SUBULATA (Moss or Mountain Pink). A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden during flowering-time with the masses of bloom. Much used in cemeteries for carpeting the ground.

Subulata atropurpurea. Purplish rose. 25 cts.

Subulata, Eventide. A new variety with pale cobalt-blue flowers. 25 cts.

Subulata lilacina. Beautiful pale lilac. 30 cts.

Subulata Mœrheimii. A new variety with beautiful carmine-pink flowers. One of the prettiest varieties yet introduced. 25 cts.

Subulata, Sprite. A variety with bright rose flowers, having a deep eye. 25 cts.

Subulata, The Bride. Large, white flowers, with dainty pink eye. 30 cts.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETII. A very decorative plant about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing many brilliant orange-scarlet seed-vessels or "lanterns" much valued for winter decorations. 25 cts.

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINICA. Forms large clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August. 25 cts.

Virginica alba. Pure white. 25 cts.

Platycodon

(Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower)

GRANDIFLORUM. Related to the campanulas. Covered with large blue flowers, 3 inches in diameter, in July and August. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. 2 feet. 25 cts.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)

GIGANTEUM. Very ornamental both in foliage and flower; grows 3 feet high and bears pendent, creamy white flowers during May and June. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions, but can be grown in the open. 30 cts.

Polygonum (Knotweed)

COMPACTUM. A fine plant for landscape work, planted where it can develop large masses. In August and September the entire plant is covered with a foam-like mass of white flowers. 25 cts.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil)

The new hybrid double forms are a great addition, combining nearly all the good qualities in a good border plant. Handsome foliage; brilliant colors, blooming the entire season. Should have a light covering of leaves in winter.

CALIFORNICA. Pure yellow. 30 cts.

DRAPEAU. Amaranth-purple-red with dark center. 30 cts.

GIBSON'S SCARLET. The brightest of all *Potentillas*; dazzling scarlet flowers, freely produced during June and August. 9 inches. 40 cts.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Orange. 30 cts.

MISS WILLMOTT. Brilliant cerise, very vivid color. 1 foot. 30 cts.

OPHIR. Blackish purple. 30 cts.

PANORAMA. Orange, purple striped. 30 cts.

PERFECTA PLENA. Vermilion, lemon center. 30 cts.

ROSÆFLORA. Amaranth blackish red. 30 cts.

VULCAIN. Blood-red, veined yellow. 30 cts.

Primula (Primrose)

English Primroses are among the finest of all hardy plants, thriving admirably in moist, cool, half-shady situations, and protected in winter by a light covering of dry leaves or meadow hay. They are perfectly hardy, and only require protection from the hot sun. They may be grown in cold-frames, planted out for early spring blooming, and then removed to an out-of-the-way place to make room for later-blooming plants.

NEW INGLEScombe, HIGHLY SELECTED. The finest strain of true Primroses. Large flowers in a great assortment of fine, rich colors. 35 cts.

MRS. JAMES DOUGLAS. This new variety has enormous flowers of a purplish blue color. 50 cts.

POLYANTHUS. Selected gold-laced varieties. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of colors. 30 cts.

SIEBOLDII (Japanese Primrose). This is one of the showiest and most beautiful varieties grown. The flowers have fringed petals, and are produced freely during April and May. Mixed colors. 50 cts.

VERIS (English Primrose). Large trusses of flowers embracing a wide range of colors. 30 cts.

Pyrethrum

A good old-fashioned perennial resembling colored daisies, blooming in June. They can be supplied in dried colors, mostly single. 35 cts.

Ranunculus (Bachelor's Buttons)

ACRIS fl.-pl. A pretty, double-flowering, bright golden yellow buttercup; masses of flowers in May and June. 25 cts.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary)

OFFICINALIS. An old, favorite, aromatic herb of neat habit of growth. Small light blue flowers; requires protection. 25 cts.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

GOLDEN GLOW. One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia. 30 cts.

HERBSTSONNE (Autumn Sun). Late-flowering, with large golden yellow flowers on tall stems. 30 cts.

MAXIMA. A variety with blue foliage and large single flowers, 5 inches in diameter, with a conspicuous central cone 2 inches in length. 30 cts.

NEWMANNII. The perennial form of the "Black-eyed Susan." Deep orange-yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer. 25 cts.

NITIDA, or AUTUMN GLORY. Large, pale yellow flowers in August and September. 5 feet. 25 cts.

PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 feet. 30 cts.

RAYS OF GOLD. An improvement on Golden Glow. Narrow petals, forming a perfect globe. 30 cts.

TRILOBA. This variety forms a well-branched plant covered with brilliant orange-yellow flowers with a dark brown center. 25 cts.

TUBIFLORA. A new variety with its long, tubular petals. Color a vinous red. 35 cts.

Salvia (Meadow Sage)

AZUREA grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 feet. 25 cts.

PITCHERI. Similar to Azurea, but with larger flowers and of a deeper blue. 30 cts.

TURKESTANICA. Handsome, large, silver-woolly foliage; the bold inflorescence, appearing in July, consists of large bluish-white flowers and bracts produced in much-branched panicles 3 feet high. Calls to mind the Acanthus, and may be considered a good substitute for it, since the Acanthus is not hardy in this climate. 30 cts.

SALVIA, continued

VIRGATA nemorosa. A new variety, with whorls of dark blue flowers which spring from rosettes of large leaves, blooming in midsummer for several weeks. 18 inches. 30 cts.

Virgata nemorosa alba. A white-flowering form of the above. 25 cts.

Sanguinaria (Bloodroot)

CANADENSIS. A native wild flower, growing about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers one inch in diameter in early spring. Will thrive best in shade, but can also be grown in sunlight. 25 cts.

Saponaria (Soapwort)

OCYMOIDES. A low-trailing perennial; small leaves, and bright pink flowers. For borders or rockeries. May and July. 25 cts.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

CAUCASICA. Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high; bloom from June to September. 30 cts.

JAPONICA. Lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long, slender stems; freely produced from July to September. 30 cts.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

ACRE (Golden Moss). A very dwarf, creeping variety, good for rockwork and cemeteries. 25 cts.

ALBUM. Dwarf. White flowers. 25 cts.

ANACAMPSEROS. A low-spreading variety, with handsome, small, light green foliage. 30 cts.

IBERICUM. A trailing variety with pale purple flowers. 25 cts.

JAPONICUM macrophyllum. Compact, husky plants, 15 inches high, with large heads of white flowers in late summer. 30 cts.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Dwarf; deep green foliage and yellow flowers. 25 cts.

MAXIMUM atropurpureum. A variety with dark bronzy purple foliage. 25 cts.

MIDDENDORFFIANUM. Narrow green foliage. Sulphur-yellow flowers; dwarf. 25 cts.

REFLEXUM. A variety with linear green leaves with yellow flowers growing, say, 10 inches high; a very desirable variety. 35 cts.

SEXANGULARE. Dwarf; dark green foliage; yellow flowers. 25 cts.

SPATHULIFOLIUM. Soft, bluish gray foliage; yellow flowers in June; dwarf, spreading. 30 cts.

SPECTABILE (Brilliant Stonecrop). Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers. Fine late fall-blooming plant. 30 cts.

Spectabile, Brilliant. A new variety having flowers of a bright shade of deep crimson. 30 cts.

STAHLII. A dwarf, compact species with crimson tinted foliage in autumn. One of the best dwarf varieties. 30 cts.



Sempervivum

House Leek, or Hen and Chickens

Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower-stocks. Suitable for rocky or for dry, sunny situations.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

ARACHNOIDEUM. Small rosettes, threaded with a white cobweb-like down. Flowers bright red. Height 3 to 4 inches. June.

ARENARIUM. Forms clusters of many small, globular rosettes of narrow, pointed, bright green leaves. Dense heads of pale yellow flowers.

DOELLIANUM. Small, hairy rosettes, pale green, tinted red at the tips. Panicles of bright red flowers, 4 to 6 inches high.

FIMBRIATUM. Dense rosettes tipped with hairy tufts, outer leaves turning red. Panicles 6 to 10 inches high, of bright red flowers 1 inch across. A variety that will attract attention when grown in large masses.

FUNCKII. Medium large rosettes of light green with hairy edges. Flowers bright red-purple.

GLAUCUM. Large rosettes of bluish green leaves with brown-red tips. Short panicles of 12 to 14 light red flowers, 1 inch in diameter.

GLOBIFERUM. Flattened rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter, gray-green, lightly tipped brown. Panicles 1 foot high, densely hairy, bearing pale yellow flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter.

HIRTUM (syns. *Allionii*; *cornutum*). Dense clusters of many small globular rosettes, faintly tinted red. Panicles of pale yellow flowers.

METTENIANUM. Rosettes of grayish green, tipped red brown. Panicles of rose flowers.

TECTORUM (House Leek; Old Man and Woman). Very large flat pale green rosettes, with distinct brown-red tips. Branched panicles 1 foot high with large pale red flowers.

Senecio (Groundsel)

Especially suited for planting in low moist ground. They grow from 3 to 5 feet, producing a striking effect.

CLIVORUM, Orange Queen. Enormous round leaves and pure orange flowers, borne on stems about 4 feet high. 35 cts.

VEITCHIANUS. Bright yellow flowers, borne on tall stems, rise from the widespreading tuft of large cordate leaves. 4 to 5 feet. 35 cts.

Solidago (Goldenrod)

ALTISSIMA. The largest of the native Goldenrods. Very tall, with immense heads of flowers in October. A fitting companion to the blue and purple asters, forming with them a beautiful color scheme when planted in masses, along the roadside, or the borders of woods or streams. 25 cts.

CÆSIA. A tall, slender variety with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters of a bright yellow color. 25 cts.

GATTINGERI. A rare variety with spreading yellow plumes. 25 cts.

GOLDEN WINGS. New. An improved form of the common Goldenrod, with very large panicles of golden flowers, attaining a height of 5 feet. 25 cts.

ODORA. A variety growing about 2 feet high. The leaves have a sweet, aromatic taste and an odor like anise. Flowers dark yellow. 25 cts.

SHORTII. Tall and much branched, with spreading plumes of yellow flowers. 25 cts.

VIRGAUREA compacta. A compact-growing variety, with feathery trusses of golden yellow. July. 30 cts.

Spiræa (Goat's Beard)

The Spiræas make fine border plants, with elegant foliage and feathery plumes of flowers. They all require moisture and thrive best in a semi-shaded situation in rich soil.

FILIPENDULA. A beautiful plant with fern-like foliage and producing trusses of white flowers 1 foot high. 25 cts.

Filipendula fl.-pl. A variety of the above with double flowers. 35 cts.

GIGANTEA. A variety growing 8 feet tall with green foliage and large creamy white flowers. 50 cts.

GIGANTEA carnea. New. Large, flat heads of bluish-pink flowers, with rosy violet center. 5 feet. 55 cts.

Gigantea elegantissima rocea. A variety with bright pink flowers. 50 cts.

KAMTSCHATICA gigantea. A bold plant, with large, palmate leaves, 6 feet high, with immense panicles of pure white flowers. 30 cts.

ULMARIA aurea. Has golden leaves. 30 cts.

Ulmaria fl.-pl. Large, double, white flowers, produced during June and July. 3 feet. 30 cts.

See, also, *Astilbe*, page 61

Stachys (Woundwort)

BETONICA grandiflora. A fine plant, with large stems of violet-rose flowers. 25 cts.

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Statice (Sea Lavender)

EXIMIA flore-albo. A graceful plant for the border or rockery, with large, spreading panicles of small "everlasting" flowers which rise from a rosette base of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration in vases, etc. 25 cts.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

CYANEA. Deep lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture. 25 cts.

Cyanea alba. A new white form. 25 cts.

Teucrium

CHAMÆDRYS. A very fine hardy plant for the border and rockery, growing 1 to 2 feet high and producing purple flowers. 35 cts.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

ADIANTIFOLIUM. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembling the maidenhair fern. 2 feet. 30 cts.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Graceful foliage like that of columbine and rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts.

CORNUTI. Panicles of creamy white flowers in June and July. 6 feet. 30 cts.

DELAVAYI. Beautiful, bluish green foliage, and large lilac flowers with sulphur stamens gracefully borne on tall stems 4 feet high. 40 cts.

DIPTEROCARPUM. A beautiful new variety, with delicate lilac-mauve flowers, with yellow stamens and anthers, produced in graceful panicles in August and September. 4 feet. 50 cts.

FLAVUM. Pale yellow flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts.

GLAUCUM. Finely cut foliage; brownish yellow flowers. July and August. 5 feet. 25 cts.

Tiarella (Foam Flower)

CORDIFOLIA. A pretty, low-growing plant, producing erect plumes of feathery white flowers in June. 6 inches. 25 cts.

PURPUREA major. A variety with very large leaves and strong flower-stems, 18 inches high. A cross between Tiarella and heuchera. 30 cts.

Trillium

GRANDIFLORUM (Wake Robin). A pretty, low perennial which sends up a single stem with three leaves and a terminal lily-like flower about 2 inches across, blooming in early July. 25 cts.

Tradescantia (Spiderwort)

VIRGINICA. Produces a succession of purple or blue flowers all summer. 25 cts.

Tritoma

PFITZERI (Red-Hot Poker). This old favorite blooms continually from August to October, sending up fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. These plants are not perfectly hardy and should be well protected during the winter months. A better way is to dig and store them in dry sand in a cool cellar. 35 cts.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. Resembles a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until late in the fall. In many beautiful shades of violet, blue, yellow, and white. 25 cts. each.

G. WERMIG. A variety of Tufted Pansy, forming clumps which are covered with rich violet-blue flowers the entire season. 30 cts.

Veronica (Speedwell)

AMETHYSTINA. Amethyst-blue flowers. July to August. 25 cts.

INCANA. Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers. July and August. 1 foot. 25 cts.

LONGIFOLIA subsessilis (Speedwell). Handsome, bright blue flowers on long spikes the entire summer and fall. 2 feet. 25 cts.

REPENS. A prostrate plant with shiny green leaves and light blue flowers. 25 cts.

RUPESTRIS. A dwarf, trailing plant for rockeries; forms a carpet of blue flowers. 25 cts.

SPICATA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 feet. July and August. 25 cts.

Spicata erika. Spikes of pretty delicate pink flowers. It makes a compact, bushy plant 10 to 12 inches high. Blooms in June and July. 35 cts.

TREHANI (syn. Teucrium aureum). A desirable plant for bedding or carpeting, with yellow foliage and dainty tiny pyramids of bright blue flowers. 25 cts.

VIRGINICA. Tall spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. 25 cts.

Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive. 25 cts.

Minor rosea. A form of the above with large, rosy purple flowers. 25 cts.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring. The plant is native to the South Atlantic states, is hardy and vigorous, and will grow where many plants do not flourish. Strong plants, 50 cts.; extra heavy clumps, \$1.

GLORIOSA. A noble species, with long gracefully recurved foliage. A very effective plant for dry banks and rockeries, where large specimens are desired. It is usually stemless, but when about to bloom at infrequent intervals, it often forms a slender trunk of considerable height; on top of it the large trusses of white flowers are produced. It does well in dry locations. 50 cts.; extra-heavy clumps, \$1.

Ornamental Grasses

Much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in groups and beds. Nothing gives a finer effect than strong clumps of these Grasses well placed.

ERIANTHUS ravennæ (Hardy Pampas Grass). Forms large clumps of very long, narrow leaves, gracefully recurving like a beautiful fountain of green, from which rise tall flower-spikes to a height of 12 feet, bearing large, Pampas-like plumes. As a single specimen there is nothing finer. 50 cts.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. Graceful, narrow foliage, bright green with a silver midrib. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts.; extra-heavy clumps, 75 cts.

Eulalia japonica variegata. Very ornamental variety. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. 5 feet. 50 cts.

Eulalia zebrina. Very long blades, with broad yellow band across the leaves. Forms an effective adornment to the lawn. 7 feet. 50 cts.

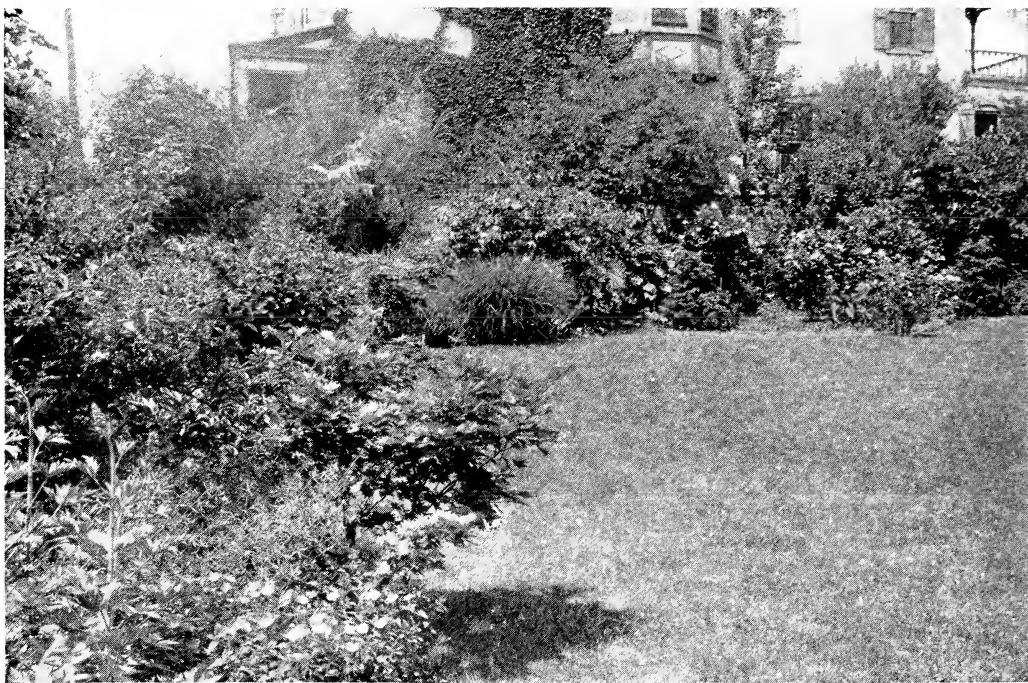
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Planning the Garden. In the past we have had so many customers and friends ask us to help them plan their gardens that we considered it necessary several years ago to form a special landscape department, in charge of competent designers and plantsmen. These men are prepared to assist you with suggestions, the grouping of plants for best effects, and to make detailed planting plans. Where extensive plans are made and special visits for consultations are asked for, a reasonable charge will be made to cover services rendered.





Typical flowers of Lemoine's Double-flowering Lilac. One-third less than natural size



Here in the rear of this small city yard, an unsightly high-board fence is hidden by a simple planting of shrubs and perennials, always beautiful in its ever-changing succession of bloom throughout the season



Here the forest in the background gives way to the small trees and shrubs, which form a perfect setting for the smooth open lawn

HARDY SHRUB SPECIALTIES

GENERAL COLLECTION



PLANTING of shrubs massed around the boundaries of a garden forms a perfect setting for the garden picture, a harmonious background against which the bright-colored peonies, poppies, irises, phloxes, etc., appear to their greatest advantage.

Everywhere in the fields we may find beautiful landscapes formed by Nature—the open glade and meadow, where the broad carpet of velvety greensward is framed in by a background of woodland—first, a fringe of low bushes, with a mass of foliage reaching the ground, against which are colonies of white daisies, black-eyed Susans, or blue and purple asters. Here and there are tall sunflowers, goldenrods, and meadow rue, or a Joe-Pye weed standing out in bold relief. The gleam of the vivid blood-scarlet comes from a lobelia or a giant bee balm (*Monarda didyma*). Another billow of green rises back of these, formed by the viburnums, the white dogwood, the pink Judas, and hawthorns, and the still taller scarlet maples and the small trees which rise higher and higher to meet the giant oaks, sycamores, and elms, which tower above all.

This idea of Nature's landscape can be carried out in every garden, drawn to a full scale in the country where there is room to spare, and to a smaller scale in the large garden, where the lawn is simply framed in by the more refined and smaller shrubs, with their border of perennials in front, in every case forming a screen that gives a privacy to the home-grounds, shielding the world within from the world without.

Plant shrubs in masses of several of each variety where possible; remember they are to form the framework of your garden landscape, and do not spoil the picture by dotting them all over the lawn and garden. Allow them to develop so that each will show its distinct character. Above all things, beware of the man with the shears who has a mania for barbering them all to one model.

In pruning, remember that all early-flowering shrubs bloom on last year's wood and should not be pruned until after they have bloomed (otherwise the bloom will be destroyed for that season), at which time the old, wornout wood should be cut away entirely, allowing the vigorous, younger shoots to remain, shortening or cutting away entirely all weak growths. All late-flowering shrubs—altheas, hydrangeas, etc.—bloom on wood of this season's growth, and should be pruned in early spring, cutting back severely to induce a vigorous new growth.

Lilacs

(Written especially for this book by Mrs. Francis King, "Orchard House," Alma, Mich.)

No one has voiced the praises of the Lilac as they should be sung—a writer with the gift, say, of him who wrote those beautiful words of the sweet pea, "The sweet pea has a keel that was meant to seek all shores; it has wings that were meant to fly across all continents; it has a standard which is friendly to all nations; and it has a fragrance like the universal Gospel; yea, a sweet prophecy of welcome everywhere that has been abundantly fulfilled."

Few flowers have received so rapturously perfect an expression of praise as this. The Lilac deserves one. Its virtues are: its graceful beauty of form and color of flower; the aspect of the tree or shrub on which these are borne; its fragrance, unique, and filled with sentiment for Americans; and the ease with which it may be successfully grown. Unlike some garden subjects, the older a Lilac grows, the finer becomes its appearance. As instances, take the specimens of *Syringa pubescens* at Highland Park, Rochester, or the great Lilac trees, named Hybrids, at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

The great Lilac collections of the Arnold Arboretum and of Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., T. A. Havemeyer's interesting collection on Long Island, and the fine gift of over two hundred of this genus to Montclair, N. J., by Frank T. Presby, place this beautiful May-flowering shrub within reach of most dwellers in the northern Atlantic seaboard states, and so infectious is the love of and desire for beauty that I predict it will not be long before the glorious newer Lilac hybrids and species will be found over all of the northern states.

The Lilac has, so far as I know, only two foes to contend with: over-much rain, and mildew from long-continued heat or drought, or from other causes; and even then, these causes do not always have unfavorable effects. Borers and fungi are less frequent enemies. The Lilac is one of the hardiest shrubs known; it will

NEW HYBRID LILACS, continued

grow as one wants it, according to its proper pruning, and in May its steeples or pinnacles of bloom tower skyward, an uplifted offering for the beauty of the spring.

Cultural directions are few: planting may be done in spring or autumn, but the last is best because of early swelling of the flower-buds. Lilacs dislike moving, so choose their position beforehand with care. If moved, they do not die, but languish and refuse to bloom for one, sometimes for more years, and this is especially true of old specimens. What truth there is in Benjamin Franklin's rhyme,

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That thrived as well so those that settled be."

Two or three rules which may be suggested here for best results with these shrubs are:

FIRST: Give the Lilac a well-dug and -manured soil when planting.

SECOND: Give the Lilac room—most varieties are of fairly rapid growth, and eight to ten feet apart is not too much to allow when grouping them.

THIRD: Prune the Lilac judiciously and little. Seed should not be allowed to form, and all weak shoots should be taken out. Watch for suckers, especially if your Lilacs are not on their own roots; to permit the stock to send up shoots is to quickly smother your beautiful variety or hybrid in growth of privet or common Lilac. "If your plants are not on their own roots," says Mr. Dunbar, "be sure to set them about three inches or more in the earth above the union, and in two or three years' time they will be on their own roots." The Privet on which they are usually grafted acts as a temporary carrier for a few years. Mr. Dunbar considers Lilacs on their own roots, that is, from cuttings, the best, but this method gives a smaller percentage of plants.

FOURTH: Spray once a year, preferably in late autumn, if your bushes are in the neighborhood of apples or other trees, hosts of San José scale.

Because of the remarkable variety in the list of Lilacs offered in this book, I may mention a few groupings of the rarer ones which might give a purchaser a somewhat quicker return in pleasure than buying at random. I find that for three which are very pink, President Fallieres, Montaigne, and Mme. Antoine Buchner are satisfying. For deep mauve, Danton, President Poincare, Marechal Lannes, Marceau, and Milton give the note. For strong contrast in color, I would suggest these pairs: René Jarry-Desloges, Danton; Thunberg, Marechal Lannes; Marceau, Macrostachya; Diderot, René Jarry-Desloges; President Fallieres and Emile Gentil; Montaigne, Danton. *Cærulea superba*, Gilbert, and Macrostachya. Arrangements are endless and fascinating and, happily "there is no finality in gardening."

Garden cities are very well, but how much more interesting will it be when cities, towns, and villages are renowned for the development of special flowers. Such there are already. Charleston speaks to the lover of horticulture through its renowned azaleas; Portland, Ore., by means of roses; Rochester, N.Y., through Lilacs; the suburbs of Philadelphia by their unexampled beauty in the spring. No doubt, we shall soon have towns and villages everywhere whose celebrants shall be great Lilac collections, or on all of whose individually owned grounds the loveliest specimens of the Lilac shall grow to such perfection as to couple the word Lilac with the local name. Those who live in our great industrial centers are rapidly encircling these towns and cities with beauty, creating fine places and notable gardens, but until each man has his own small bit of ground, and finds the best use of that for both food and flowers, we shall not have arrived as a nation at an eminence of possible development. The Lilac is the shrub which delights all classes of men, and its more general distribution in its finer forms is greatly to be hoped for in the interests of a nobler horticulture and of the ever-improving aspect of the American scene.

Spring, 1920.

New Hybrid Lilacs (*Syringa*)

I could not possibly suggest any improvement in the list of the new and rare varieties of Lilacs which Mrs. King has mentioned, as those given cannot be surpassed, and may be said to be the last word in Lilacs. Most of them, however, are of such recent introduction that there has not been time to work up a sufficient stock to meet the demand, and they can be supplied only in limited number and in small sizes. It will doubtless be several years before a stock of good-sized plants can be grown. Since they can no longer be imported, I feel that to save disappointment to my patrons I should submit a list of similar varieties, which can be supplied in good-sized plants.

I recommend the following varieties, with perfect confidence in them:

DOUBLE-FLOWERING. WHITE: Jeanne d'Arc, Mme. Lemoine. LIGHT BLUE: Monument Carnot, Marc Micheli, Victor Lemoine. PINK SHADES: Belle de Nancy, Waldeck-Rousseau, Wm. Robinson, Jules Ferry. VIOLET: Maximowicz, Murillo, President Viger. DARK CRIMSON AND PURPLE: Charles Joly, President Loubet.

SINGLE-FLOWERING. PINK SHADES: Lovaniensis, Mme. Francisque Forel. WHITE: Mme. Florent Stepman, Frau Dammann. DARK CRIMSON-PURPLE: Congo, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Ludwig Spaeth. LIGHT BLUE: Crampel. MAUVE AND VIOLET: Lamartine, Mirabeau, both very early varieties.

NEW HYBRID LILACS, continued

Among the shrubs in every old garden, the Lilacs, or Syringa, have always been the chief feature, admired by all and universally loved for the many old associations and tender sentiment woven about them.

Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., has the largest collection of Lilacs in America. They form one of the chief attractions there, and it is stated that last spring fully 175,000 people came to see the Lilacs in Highland Park, many excursions being run from distant points for that purpose. There is a similar collection of Lilacs at the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, also visited each year by many thousands, showing the intense popular interest taken in them.

In my new specimen grounds, I have started a similar collection, and look forward with keen anticipation to a "Lilac time" in Wyomissing that will be well worth a visit.

Our gardens have been wonderfully enriched during late years as the result of the work of the late Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France, who was probably the world's most skillful hybridizer. Among the many species and varieties of plants for which we are indebted to him are the many wonderful new hybrid Lilacs, the beauty of which can be appreciated only by the comparatively few who have seen them. The large, single flowers of some of the varieties are almost an inch in diameter; there are many double and semi-double varieties, some with elegantly twisted and curled petals, others perfectly formed, reflexed, and incurved. Some are borne on tapered panicles a foot in length, while others are much branched, forming huge bouquets.

The season of bloom has been prolonged by the addition of earlier and later varieties. The colors range from pure white, cream, pale azure-blue, and lavender, to deep blue, purple, and dark blackish maroon. All are delightfully fragrant, and much more prolific bloomers than the common kind, which blooms freely only after attaining considerable age, while young plants of the new hybrid varieties, 2 to 3 feet high, bloom profusely. All are equally as hardy in every section of the country as the older common kinds.

It has been very difficult to obtain these varieties on their own roots, the new varieties usually offered in this country being budded on privet, which renders them short-lived, or grafted on the common Lilac, the suckers from which soon smother out the graft. For these reasons, budded Lilacs are of little value, unless they are budded so low that, by deep planting, they may eventually become established on their own roots.

The new Lilacs I offer are all own-root stock, the only satisfactory kind. The demand for these is so great that it has been impossible to work up a stock of very large-sized plants, and those we offer, with a few exceptions, are medium sized, varying in height from 2 to 4 feet, according to variety. Where the purchaser is not particular about the variety, but especially wishes large plants, I can usually supply them, if the selection is left to me.

Double-flowered Lilacs

ABEL CARRIERE. Large; blue; quite new. \$2.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE. Recently introduced blue-violet variety. \$2.50.

ARTHUR WM. PAUL. Large trusses of beautifully formed flowers; bright crimson, reverse of petals white; very effective. \$1.

BELLE DE NANCY. Brilliant satiny rose, white center; a fine variety. \$1.

CHARLES ARGENT. Immense panicles; flowers an inch in diameter; violet-mauve, shaded metallic-azure; extra. \$2.50.

CHARLES JOLY. A very beautiful bright crimson; extra. \$1.50.

CLAUDE BERNARD. New. Tall-growing; large trusses of double and semi-double bright mauve-lilac flowers. \$3.50.

COLBERT. Large; dark purple-crimson. \$1.

DAME BLANCHE. New. Pure white. \$3.50.

DES FONTAINES. New. Lilac-mauve flowers, tinted parma-violet. \$4.

DEUIL D'EMILE GALLE. Compact trusses, with very double, large flowers; light carmine, buds purple. \$1.50.

DR. TROYANOWSKY. Enormous panicles of mauve flowers. \$2.

EDMOND ABOUT. New. Very floriferous; flowers in big bouquets; a handsome, tender lilac-mauve. \$1.50.

ETOILE DE MAI. Very large; crimson-violet, reverse of the petals white. Early. \$1.

GORDON. A new variety with lilac-blue, white-centered flowers. \$3.

HIPPOLYTE MARINGER. New. Large, compact trusses; large individual flowers, with curled petals; purplish mauve. \$3.50.

JACQUES CALOT. New red-violet variety. \$3.50.

JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large-flowered white. \$2.50.

JULES FERRY. Large panicles; flowers silvery mauve, rose-carmine buds; late-flowering. \$2.

JULES SIMON. Very large flowers and trusses; lilac-mauve, passing to pale azure. \$3.

LAMARCK. Very large panicles of rosy lilac flowers. \$1.

LÉON GAMBETTA. Immense trusses; individual flowers very large, nearly an inch in diameter; lilac-rose. A magnificent variety; early-flowering. \$3.50.

LOUIS HENRY. New violaceous pink. \$2.50.

MARC MICHELI. Beautiful lilac, reverse of petals white. \$1.

MARECHAL DE BASSOMPEIRE. Dark carmine-rose. \$1.

MAURICE DE VILMORIN. Extraordinary sized panicles; flowers azure-blue, with white center. \$1.50.

NEW HYBRID LILACS, continued

MAXIME CORNU. Light rose-pink flowers, borne in splendid panicles. \$1.

MAXIMOWICZ. Very large flowers of a true violet color. \$1.50.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. A grand new white, with immense panicles, and individual flowers an inch in diameter. \$4.50.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Large, compact trusses of milk-white flowers; fine for cutting. \$1.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER. Trusses often measure more than a foot, expanding successively, showing big buds of rich carmine-rose, intermixed with large imbricated flowers of a tender rose, shaded mauve. Late-flowering. \$2.50.

MME. CASIMIR PÉRIER. Large; white. \$1.

MME. JULES FINGER. Fine new variety; large trusses of satin-rose flowers. \$2.50.

MME. LEMOINE. A very fine pure white. \$1.

MME. LEON SIMON. Large; rosy lilac; the flowers are in fine trusses. \$1.

MONUMENT CARNOT. Large trusses and flowers; light lilac-blue. \$1.

MURILLO. Large trusses of deep violet-purple flowers; fine. \$2.50.

OLIVIER DE SERRES. Enormous trusses borne on long stems; very large, double flowers of pale lilac-blue; very floriferous. \$2.

PAUL HARIOT. A new violet-red variety. \$2.50.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES. New. A superb, late-flowering variety, with enormous trusses and flowers; pale lilac-pink with pink buds; incurved flowers. \$5.

PRESIDENT GREVVY. Very large; handsome soft blue; flowers very double. \$1.

PRESIDENT LOUBET. Bright crimson-purple, buds carmine. \$2.50.

PRESIDENT POINCARE. New. Enormous, compact trusses, with large, full flowers; reddish purple with purple buds. \$5.

PRESIDENT VIGER. Very large trusses and flowers; lilac-blue, tinted mauve. \$3.

RENÉ JARRY-DESLOGES. New. Large panicles of blue-mauve flowers. One of the best recent introductions. \$5.

SENATOR VOLLAND. Large panicles of bright rose-colored flowers. \$1.

SIEBOLD. Very large, perfectly formed panicles and flowers; creamy white, tinted flesh, buds amber-cream; distinct and beautiful; dwarf. \$1.50.

TAGLIONI. New. Pure white. \$3.

VICTOR LEMOINE. New. Very long trusses; very large, globular, round flowers of azure-lilac, passing to clear lilac. \$2.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. Immense trusses, 10 inches in length; large flowers; lilac-rose, with white center. \$3.50.

WILLIAM ROBINSON. Very large trusses; deep violet. \$2.

Single-flowered Lilacs

CONGO. Long spikes; deep red-purple. I recommend this very highly. \$1.50.

CRAMPÉL. Lilac-blue, with white center; very large flowers and trusses. \$1.

DANTON. Large, full trusses of purple-red flowers; one of darkest varieties introduced. \$4.

DIDEROT. Large panicles a foot long, with large, round flowers; claret-purple; very free. \$2.

DR. CHARLES JACOB. New. Vigorous growing; large vinous-red trusses. \$3.

EDMOND BOSSIER. New. Dark violet to metallic-violet flowers. \$3.

GEANT DES BATAILLES. Large trusses of medium-sized, blue flowers. \$1.

HUGO KOSTER. New. An improvement on Charles X. Early-flowering, with large, full, lilac trusses; a good forcing variety. \$2.50.

LAMARTINE. New. Very elegant panicles of single, mauve-pink flowers; very showy; early-flowering. \$3.50.

LEON MATHIEU. New. Violaceous blue trusses shading to dark purple at the edges; larger. \$2.50.

L'ONCLE TOM. Large trusses of dark violaceous purple flowers. \$1.

LOVANIENSIS. Silvery pink. 75 cts.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Very dark crimson-purple; one of the darkest. \$1.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Pure white, medium-sized flowers. \$1.

MELIDE LAURENT. Fine new variety; bright rose flowers. \$3.50.

MIRABEAU. Large panicles; very large purplish rose flowers; early flowering. \$2.50.

MME. FLORENT STEPMAN. Large, handsome, pure white flowers. \$1.50.

MME. FRANCISQUE MOREL. New, large-flowering variety; rosy violet. \$5.

MONTGOLFIER. New variety with reddish purple-violet flowers. \$2.50.

MONGE. New. Enormous panicles of dark purple flowers. \$3.50.

NEGRO. Very dark violet-purple. \$1.

PASTEUR. Long, pyramidal trusses, with enormous flowers, said to be the largest in existence; vinous red, passing to mulberry-red. \$5.

REAUMUR. Immense trusses of large flowers of dark carmine, overlaid with satiny rose. \$2.50.

SOUVENIR DE HENRY SIMON. New. Large trusses of slaty red-violet; silvery white reflex. \$4.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. Long, cylindrical trusses; very dark maroon-purple; the darkest yet most brilliant of all; fine. \$2.50.

VESTALE. A new Lemoine introduction. Enormous panicles of large, perfectly shaped, pure white flowers. \$2.50.

VOLCAN. Very large, ruby-red flowers. \$1.

Various Lilac Species

JAPONICA. A unique species from Japan, becoming a good-sized tree; dark, glossy foliage; creamy white flowers in large panicles; odorless. Blooms a month later than the other Lilacs. For this reason it is especially desirable, as it prolongs Lilac time in the garden in a most delightful way. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

JOSIKÆA. A distinct Asiatic species, forming a small tree, with large, shining leaves and purple flowers in June after other Lilacs have done flowering. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

OBLATA. Grows to 12 feet; pale lilac to purple-lilac flowers in panicles 5 inches long and broad. \$1.

PEKINENSIS. Grows 15 feet high with slender branches and creamy white flowers in June. \$1.

PERSICA. A fine old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant purple flowers and loose panicles. One of the most desirable species. Blooms in late spring. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PERSICA ALBA. A fine white sort; flowers delicately tinted with purple. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Persica rubra major. Long panicles of reddish flowers. \$1.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen Lilac). A fine, distinct, hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; large panicles, produced abundantly. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

VILLOSA Emodi. A species from the Himalayas, forming a large shrub, with bright green foliage, whitish underneath, and panicles of pinkish lilac flowers in May and June. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

VULGARIS. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Dense panicles and handsome purple flowers in May; very fragrant. Notwithstanding the strong appeal of the hybrid varieties, this is still a favorite. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Vulgaris alba. The common white form with pure white, fragrant flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

WILSONII. Species with brown-black stems; panicles of huge size, of lilac-mauve color. \$1.50.

Deutzias

Deutzias are very graceful. The dwarf *Gracilis* varieties are especially valuable for planting in front of the more upright-growing shrubs, hiding the bare stems of the latter by their abundant, drooping foliage, which reaches to the ground, completely covered in the end of May and in June by their large clusters of small, fragrant, white or pale rose flowers.

Discolor, *Scabra*, and *Vilmorinæ* are more upright in growth, and *Pride of Rochester* forms a large specimen 6 to 8 feet in height, and should be planted in the background.

By crossing the various species, Mr. Lemoine has raised a great many very beautiful new varieties, and nearly all of the hybrids offered in this list were originated by him. The *Crenata* hybrids are crosses between *D. crenata* and *D. Vilmorinæ*. The *Discolor* hybrids are crosses of *D. purpurascens* with *D. scabra* and other species. The *Gracilis* types are the most dwarf and are crosses of *D. Sieboldiana* and various species.

CRENATA eburnea. (Lem.) Handsome sprays of single white flowers, produced in great profusion; grows to good-sized specimens. \$1.

Crenata erecta. (Lem.) A grand variety with upright branches; large, single white flowers, borne in pyramidal clusters. \$1.

Crenata fl.-pl. (Species.) Erect, strong-growing species, with large, double, pure white flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Crenata formosa. Large panicles of double white flowers. New. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Crenata insignis. (Lem.) Slender branches, covered with clusters of peculiarly formed double white flowers. \$1.25 each.

Crenata latiflora. (Lem.) One of the best in this class. The upright panicles carry from eighteen to twenty well-expanded, single, white flowers measuring over an inch in diameter. \$1.

Crenata magnifica. (Lem.) A very handsome, new variety—one of Lemoine's best. Immense clusters of extremely large, very double, pure white flowers, well expanded, produced in the greatest profusion. \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, tinged with pink. Grows to good-sized specimens. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Crenata superba. (Lem.) Panicles of fifteen to twenty large, single, bell-shaped white flowers. \$1.25.

DISCOLOR arcuata. (Lem.) Long, arching branches, covered with pure white, yellow-stamened flowers. \$2.

Discolor conspicua. (Lem.) New. Long, arched branches, set with clusters of well-formed and well-expanded lustrous white flowers and pale pink buds. \$2.

Discolor densiflora. (Lem.) A new, dwarf-growing variety, covered with a quantity of milk-white flowers. \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

Discolor elegantissima. (Lem.) A dense bush of distinct appearance, with small, rough leaves and a profusion of pink flowers and carmine buds. \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

Discolor excellens. (Lem.) Long, slender, upright branches; narrow leaves; flowers pure white, golden stamens. \$2.

Discolor fasciculata. Well-rounded bushes, with arched branches, covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers having a crown of yellow stamens. \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

Discolor floribunda. Erect grower, densely clothed with porcelain-white flowers, tinted rose. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Discolor grandiflora. Large, expanded flowers, carmine in bud, changing to blush-pink when fully opened. \$1.

Discolor major. Extra-fine, large flowers. \$2.

GRACILIS. Dwarf, compact grower, with slender branches covered with small, pure white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gracilis candelabrum. (Lem.) A showy shrub; slender, arched branches, covered with milk-white flowers. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

DEUTZIAS, continued

Gracilis carminea. (Lem.) Dwarf, compact grower; flowers rose, buds carmine; slender branches. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gracilis erecta. (Lem.) Dwarf bush with upright branches; dark green leaves; snow-white flowers with reflexed petals. \$1.

Gracilis fastuosa. (Lem.) Long spikes with twenty to twenty-five upright milk-white flowers. \$1.

Gracilis multiflora. (Lem.) Compact, bushy plant, covered with a myriad of snow-white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Gracilis venusta. (Lem.) Large, snowy pink flowers. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

LEMOINEI. Spreading habit; very desirable; pure white flowers in broad panicles which completely cover the bush. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Lemoinei, Avalanche. Raised trusses of snow-white flowers in great profusion, bending the slender branches in graceful arches. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Lemoinei, Boule de Neige. Forms a compact, globe-shaped bush, crowned with creamy white flowers, with golden stamens. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Lemoinei, Boule Rose. Erect grower, completely covered with large clusters of white flowers, bordered rose, the whole plant resembling a sheaf of cut-flowers. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Lemoinei, Fleur de Pommier. Dwarf and compact, the branches covered from base to tip with rose-tinted white flowers, like tiny apple blossoms, in great clusters. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

MYRIANTHA. A cross of *D. corymbiflora* with *D. parviflora*. Large clusters of pure white flowers the middle of June. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

SCABRA. (Thunberg.) The plant usually grown as *D. scabra* is a form of *D. crenata*. It has large, oval, rough, bronze-colored leaves. Its large, pure white flowers begin to form the last of May and remain in bloom a long time. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

SCHNEIDERIANA laxiflora. A loose, more graceful variation from *D. scabra*. \$2.50.

SIEBOLDIANA. Low shrub, with abundance of small white flowers, having spreading open petals. \$2.

Sieboldiana Dippeliana. More spreading than the above, and lower; unique and distinct. \$2.50.

VILMORINÆ. A new species discovered in the mountains of China. Upright growers, covered with pure white flowers, an inch in diameter, in June. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

WATERERI. Large, white flowers, reverse of petals tinted carmine; strong grower. \$1.50.

WELLSII. Large, double, pure white flowers; sturdy grower. \$2.

Weigelas (Diervilla)

Weigelas easily take high rank among the most popular flowering shrubs, covered, as they are, in May and early June by their large, trumpet-shaped flowers in various shades of white, blush, rose, crimson, and dark maroon.

The new *Præcox* varieties, introductions of Mr. Lemoine, are earlier-flowering, blooming most profusely in May, the whole plant entirely covered with unusually large blooms. Some of the varieties, like *Eva Rathke*, are perpetual bloomers throughout the entire summer. They are strong, vigorous growers, of upright habit, attaining a height of 6 feet, and are perfectly hardy.

FLORIDA (rosea). Early, floriferous flowers, pale to deep rose; strong grower, perfectly hardy. \$1.

HYBRIDA, Avalanche. Early; pure white. New. \$1.

Hybrida candida. Pure white. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Hybrida, Congo. Crimson, tinted purple; abundant bloomer. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Hybrida, Conquerant. Very large flowers; rich rose-lake, throat carmine. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Hybrida, Conquete. Extra-large, salmon-rose flowers. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Hybrida Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with dark rose flowers. \$1 each.

Hybrida, Esperance. Very large flowers; pinkish white, tinged with salmon-red. Early. \$1.50.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. (Rathke.) Flowers brilliant crimson; the favorite red variety; continuous bloomer. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Hybrida, Le Printemps. Strong grower; flesh-rose. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Hybrida, Messenger. China-rose, carmine throat; new. \$1 each.

Hybrida, Mont Blanc. White, fading to pinkish. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Hybrida, Othello. Dark maroon. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Hybrida, Perle. New. Flowers creamy white, edged pink. \$1 each.

JAPONICA. Introduced by Max Leichtlin. Flowers in very large clusters about May 10; clear rose, base of the tube carmine. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

PRÆCOX, Bouquet Rose. Large flowers of clear satin-rose in the greatest profusion the beginning of May. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Præcox, Floreal. Immense clusters of large flowers; tender rose, reflected mauve, lively carmine throat. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

RIVULARIS. Latest of the Weigelas; flowers pink. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SESSILIFOLIA. Blooms in late June; flowers yellow; a distinct and new introduction, growing to 5 feet. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

VARIÉGATA. Silvery variegated leaves; flowers blush-white. One of the best variegated-leaved plants, the peculiar markings of the leaves making it fine for contrasting with green-leaved shrubs in the border planting. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

The old, sweet-scented *Philadelphus coronarius*, or Mock Orange, has long been a close rival of the lilac in popularity, and in the production of new varieties through hybridization, Mr. Lemoine has accomplished almost as great results as he has done with the lilacs.

There is great variation, both in the habit of growth of the different varieties and in their form of bloom. There are many dwarf varieties, with slender, arching branches and small foliage; others have very large foliage and vigorous, upright habit of growth, forming larger shrubs; but all are refined and beautiful, and the different species and varieties can be grouped together most effectively. At Highland Park and in the Arnold Arboretum, the collection of *Philadelphus* is second in importance only to that of the lilacs.

ALBATRE. (Lem.) Extremely floriferous in the way of the beautiful variety *Virginal*, the slender branches bearing large, full, double, pure white flowers, produced in dense panicles. It often produces a few single flowers along with the double ones. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

ARGENTINE. Erect-growing shrub, with very large, double flowers, more than 2 inches wide and of regular form; imbricated petals, pure white. \$1.50 each.

AUREA. A variety of moderate growth, with golden foliage and small white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

AVALANCHE. (Lem.) Large, fragrant flowers on slender, gracefully arching branches. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

BANNIERE. (Lem.) Extra-large, snow-white flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with two or three rows of petals; erect, strong grower. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BOULE D'ARGENT. (Lem.) Dwarf, compact habit, with double white flowers; fragrant. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

BOULE ROSE. Medium grower; white flowers in great profusion. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

BOUQUET BLANC. (Lem.) Tall, erect grower, with coarse foliage; large, double or semi-double flowers, in dense clusters of a dozen or more at the axils of the leaves. \$1 each, \$5 for 10.

BRACHYBOTRYS PURPURASCENS. (Lem.) Rare, white flowers with purple calyx. \$2 each.

CANDELABRE. (Lem.) Slender, arching branches, forming festoons of large, fragrant, white flowers, with dentated petals; distinct habit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CORONARIUS. The old-fashioned, sweet-scented Mock Orange, forming a large bush and attaining a height of 10 feet. Large white flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Coronarius fl.-pl. Similar to *P. coronarius*, but having semi-double flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

DAME BLANCHE. (Lem.) Small foliage; upright branches, covered with semi-double, fringed flowers, creamy white; very fragrant. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

ETOILE ROSE. (Lem.) A new hybrid, having large white flowers, with pink center, and lengthened petals, set in round panicles at the end of the branches; foliage small. \$2.50 each.

FALCONERI. Grows to 8 feet; slender arching branches; flowers fragrant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, petals narrow. New. \$2.50 each.

GERBE DE NEIGE. (Lem.) Dwarf-growing; slender branches, with fragrant flowers. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

GIRANDOLE. Plant of excellent habit; large, full, milk-white flowers in thick clusters along branches. One of the finest. \$2.50 each.

GLACIER. (Lem.) Strong, erect grower; clusters of double white flowers, set in panicles having the appearance of one enormous double flower. \$1.50 each.

GRANDIFLORUS. Similar to *P. coronarius*, but having larger flowers without fragrance. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

LATIFOLIUS (*P. pubescens*). Tall shrub, growing 15 to 20 feet high; fragrant. \$2 each.

LEMOINEI ERECTUS. Upright habit, with large, pure white, single flowers. \$1.50 each.

LEWISII. Upright, growing to 8 feet; a very distinct species; flowers abundant and very fragrant; very hardy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

MAGDALENÆ. Low, spreading shrub; flowers borne in clusters at tips of branchlets; very scarce. \$2.50 each.

MANTEAU D'HERMINE. (Lem.) Long, slender branches, densely covered from base to tip with sweet-scented, double flowers; dwarf. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

MONT BLANC. (Lem.) Tall grower, with slender, upright branches, covered with medium-sized, pure white flowers; very fragrant. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

NORMA. (Lem.) One of the finest varieties, attaining a height of 10 feet. Large, single flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S., June 7, 1913. \$1 each, \$5 for 10.

NUÉE BLANCHE. (Lem.) Large, round, bell-shaped flowers; pure white; fragrant. \$1.50 each.

ŒIL DE POURPRE. (Lem.) Small foliage; large, cream-white, cup-shaped flowers, blotched dark purple in the center. Medium height. \$2 each.

PAVILLON BLANC. (Lem.) Of vigorous growth, with large white flowers in clusters. \$1.50 each.

PEKINENSIS brachybotrys. A new species from China; very floriferous; panicles of large, sweet-scented flowers. \$1.50 each.

PHILADELPHUS, continued

PURPUREO-MACULATUS. (Lem.) Small foliage and slender, arching branches; well-expanded flowers with round petals; white, with deep pink blotch in center. Requires shelter. \$1 each.

ROMEO. (Lem.) A strong-grower; flowers creamy white, with a purple blotch. \$1.50 each.

ROSACE. (Lem.) Large, semi-double, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, with two or three rows of thick petals of creamy white; extremely fragrant. Upright habit. \$1 each, \$6 for 10.

SATSUMANUS (*P. coronarius acuminatus*). Japanese variation from *P. coronarius*, having small, coarse leaves. \$1.50 each.

SIBYLLE. (Lem.) A shrub of fine habit, with small leaves and long, curved branches, bearing large, regular, cup-shaped flowers, with slightly fringed petals; white spotted pink at the base. \$2.50 each.

SIRENE. Well-expanded flowers of great size, faintly shaded pink in the center; small foliage. \$1.50 each.

SPLENDENS. New variety of distinct worth. White flowers in profusion. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

VIRGINAL. (Lem.) One of the most beautiful new varieties. A vigorous, tall grower, with very large, double-crested flowers, with round petals. Pure white; sweetly scented; clusters of five to seven. First-Class Certificate, R.H.S. \$2.50 each.

VOIE LACTÉE. (Lem.) Snow-white flowers, with conspicuous golden stamens; vigorous grower, bearing quantities of immensely large flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

WILSONII. A new Chinese species of strong growth; tall, with long clusters of nine to eleven flowers of immense size. \$1.50 each.

Berberis, New Varieties and Hybrids

See, also, Evergreen Shrubs

Many new hybrids and species of Berberis have recently been introduced, most of them from Central Asia, a few from the mountains of Chile and Argentina. They form a most interesting group of shrubs of widely varying forms, but all highly decorative on account of their curiously colored fruits and leaves. Some are strong, upright growers, others, low-spreading bushes, and many have slender pendulous branches. A large number of them are evergreen shrubs with shining, holly-like foliage. (See evergreen section.) Many of the varieties are especially adapted for rockeries. With few exceptions, they have proved hardy at the Arnold Arboretum. Some of the evergreen sorts need to be planted in a sheltered situation in the North. I have become much interested in these plants and have a large collection of them, a number of which I am able to offer for the first time.

BREVIPANICULATA. Forms a dense, erect bush 4 to 6 feet high; abundant rosy red berries. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CORYI. Dense shrub; yellow flowers, followed by conspicuous clusters of coral-red fruits; needs some protection. \$1.50 each.

DARWINII. A fine, compact, dwarf shrub from Chile. The young branches are whitish brown; foliage is glossy dark green above and light green below; pendulous racemes of orange-yellow flowers in June, followed by dark green fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

NEUBERTII. (Lem.) A strong-growing, nearly evergreen hybrid, a cross between *B. vulgaris* and *Mabonia Aquifolium*; large leaves of dark grayish green, spiny toothed, resembling the holly; perfectly hardy in sheltered positions; highly ornamental. Erroneously listed as *B. ilicifolia*. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

POIRETII. Grows to 5 feet; branches slender and arching; quite hardy, but little known, though worthy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

REGELIANA. Upright shrub; leaves pale grayish green; flowers yellow followed by scarlet fruit. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SIEBOLDII. Grows to 3 feet, with angular-tipped branches; leaves assume a deep vinous red in fall, lasting most of the winter; quite hardy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

STAPFIANA. Dwarf, deciduous variety, with small, dark green leaves and bright yellow flowers, followed by coral-red fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SUBCAULIALATA. A rather dwarf, compact, deciduous shrub, with small foliage, bearing carmine berries; similar to *B. Wilsonæ*. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful shrub at all seasons. Small foliage, coloring beautifully in autumn, and brilliant scarlet berries, remaining on all winter. One of the most valuable hedge plants. A point about this variety that makes it desirable is its easy adaptation to conditions. It can be pruned to any desired form or left to form a natural head. Strong plants, 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100; hedge plants, 15 to 18 in., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100; 18 to 20 in., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

VULGARIS (Common Barberry). Vigorous habit, growing to a height of 5 to 6 feet; foliage light green; flowers yellow, succeeded by bright red berries. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$35 per 100.

Vulgaris amurensis. An improvement on the common Barberry. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). A variety of the preceding, having deep purple foliage. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

WILSONÆ. A very distinct, handsome, medium-sized shrub from China, with small foliage, pale green above, bluish underneath, brilliantly colored in autumn; perfectly hardy at Wyomissing and in sheltered positions at the Arboretum. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Cotoneasters

Cotoneasters are highly ornamental shrubs on account of their handsome foliage and decorative fruits, which usually remains during the whole winter. As in the case of the berberis, a great many new species and varieties have been introduced from China and the Himalayas. The prostrate-growing forms are among the most desirable of all plants for rockeries. Some of the upright forms also can be used for the same purpose where taller plants are needed. They like a sunny situation where it is not too wet. I have gathered together a large collection of these most interesting plants and am now able to offer them this season.

AMENA. Semi-evergreen; flowers white, followed by bright red fruits; distinct. \$1.25 each.

APPLANATA (*C. Dielsiana*). Tall growing, with slender, arching branches. \$1.50 each.

DIVARICATA. New. Chinese variety similar to *C. Simonsii*, but with small leaves and darker fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

FRANCHETII. New. Rose-colored flowers and oblong, brilliant, orange-colored fruits. \$1.50 each.

HORIZONTALIS. Low, nearly evergreen, having almost horizontal branches with abundant scarlet fruits; effective for rockeries. \$1.50 each.

MICROPHYLLA. Very low, prostrate shrub, with small evergreen foliage and bright red fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Microphylla thymifolia. A very dwarf, evergreen, much-branched, very prostrate shrub, with minute leaves and small red fruits. A most charming subject for the edge of the rockery planting. Also effective at house foundations. Pot-grown plants, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

SIMONSII. A graceful shrub, with beautiful, lustrous, box-like foliage and bright red berries. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

General Collection of Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

In giving the present general collection of shrubs, I am breaking away from former methods of denoting various sizes and prices. In most cases you will receive shrubs of good size, or even the larger sizes, in accordance with the particular variety asked for. I do not offer the smaller sizes.

However, owing to the cost and difficulty of obtaining some of the newer introductions, and the great demand for these, I have had to specify smaller sizes (yet sturdy), and an advanced price. Yet every real gardener will want some of these in his garden, as being rare and distinct. Some of them are being listed for the first time, after long and careful trial in my fields.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10. Prices per 100 on application. Five or more shrubs of any one variety and size are supplied at the 10 rate; 25 or more at the 100 rate

Æsculus

GEORGIANA. New and scarce shrub, growing to 6 feet; flowers in clusters, red and yellow. \$3 each.

PARVIFLORA (*Pavia macrostachya*). A dwarf, shrub-like form of the Horse-Chestnut, with long spikes of white flowers; very ornamental for shrubbery planting or for single specimens. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Althæa

Rose of Sharon; Tree Hollyhock

ADMIRAL DEWEY. New. Double; white.

ALBA PLENA. Double; white.

ARDENS. Double; lilac, carmine throat.

BOULE DE FEU. Double; deep violet-pink.

CARNEA PLENA. Double; rose.

CÆLESTIS. Single; clear blue.

COMTE DE HAIMONT. Semi-double; pale pink.

DUC DE BRABANT. Double; dark red.

ELEGANTISSIMA. Double; pink.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double; pure white.

LADY STANLEY. White, crimson throat.

ALTHÆA, continued

MEEHANII. New. Foliage variegated white, with large, single, lilac-rose flowers that open fully.

RUBIS. Large; bright rose; single.

SNOWDRIFT. Pure white.

TOTA ALBA. Extra-fine single; white.

PURPUREA VARIEGATA. Foliage variegated white; chocolate-colored flower-buds which do not open.

Amelanchier (Shad Berry)

BOTRYAPIUM (*A. canadensis*). Common Dwarf Pineberry. An excellent early-flowering shrub, with showy white flowers, followed by small purplish fruits. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Amorpha

CANESCENS (Lead-Plant). A free-flowering shrub, growing about 2 to 3 feet high, bearing panicles of blue flowers in June; adapted for rockeries in sunny and well-drained situations; fairly hardy.

FRAGRANS. Similar to above, but with a slight fragrance.

FRUTESCENS (False Indigo). Strong growing, attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet; compound feathery foliage; slender spikes of indigo flowers in June.

Aralia

PENTAPHYLLA. A slender, shrub-like species, with prickly stems and leaves. Makes a beautiful specimen, desirable for massing.

MANDSCHURICA (*Dimorphanthus mandschuricus*). Angelica Tree. Stout stems, armed with spines, growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, surmounted by immense pinnate leaves 2 to 4 feet long, and great panicles of white flowers in August, followed by purple berries. Produces a striking tropical effect either in the shrubbery or as isolated specimens. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Aronia

ARBUTIFOLIA (Red Chokeberry). Upright shrub, bearing white flowers, tinged red, followed by showy red berries.

Azalea. See Evergreen Shrubs

Baccharis

HALIMIFOLIA (Groundsel Tree). A native shrub, growing well in sandy soils; dark green leaves and white, fluffy seed-pods that are showy in fall.

Buddleia

(Butterfly Shrub, or Summer Lilac)

DAVIDII MAGNIFICA. The finest variety, with immense spikes and large flowers, much darker in color than any other variety.

LINDLEYANA sinuato-dentata. Flowers in long spikes of very dark violet, tubes nearly black; new and scarce. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

NIVEA. A new and distinct species from western China, with large, thick, white, tomentose leaves, and long spikes of lavender flowers.

OFFICINALIS. A new species from China, with long panicles of pale blue flowers with orange eye.

VARIABILIS amplissima. A new variety, with immense flower-spikes of a deep violet; considered by many to be one of the finest. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Variabilis superba. One of the best of this type, with deep purple-violet flowers; new and scarce. \$1 each, \$7.50 or 10.

Callicarpa

JAPONICA. New Lemoine introduction; pale pink flowers, followed by a profusion of violet-colored berries.

PURPUREA. A graceful, medium-sized shrub from China, with branches covered with violet-mauve berries in late summer.

Calycanthus

FLORIDUS. The old-fashioned Sweet Shrub. Very unique, strawberry-scented, chocolate-colored flowers.

PRÆCOX. Similar to above, but somewhat stronger grower. New. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Caragana (Pea Tree)

ARBORESCENS (sibirica). An erect shrub or low tree, bearing a profusion of pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.

Caryopteris

MASTACANTHUS (Blue Spirea). A handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. Requires protection north of Philadelphia.

Cephalanthus

OCCIDENTALIS (Button Bush). Native shrub of tall habit; lustrous leaves and globular heads of white flowers in July.

Chionanthus (White Fringe)

VIRGINICA. A vigorous shrub of tall growth, or small tree, having dark green leaves and beautiful racemes of long, thread-like, white flowers in great profusion, succeeded by purple berries. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Clerodendron

TRICHOTOMUM. Slender, erect shrub, growing 4 to 10 feet high; leaves white, with unusual brown and red markings. Needs protection in Far North. New and scarce. \$2 each.

Clethra

ACUMINATA. Tall shrub or small tree; a large variety, similar to *C. alnifolia*. New. \$1.50 each.

ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush). A medium-sized shrub, with attractive foliage, and spikes of fragrant, white flowers in July.

Colutea (Bladder Senna)

ARBORESCENS. A rapid-growing, large shrub, with delicate, light green foliage; yellowish red, pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by curious, showy red bladders or pods.

Comanthospace

SUBLANCEOLATA. A new, hardy undershrub from Japan, with spikes of small bright yellow flowers. New and rare. \$2 each.

Corylopsis

PAUCIFLORA. A beautiful, new, Japanese shrub of dwarf habit, with metallic, bluish green foliage, producing racemes of fragrant yellow flowers in spring; shape of leaves and habit of growth similar to witch-hazel; the hardiest variety. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

SPICATA. Taller growing than *C. pauciflora*, with much larger and deeper blue leaves, and longer drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers in early spring. \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Cornus (Dogwood)

ALBA Gouchaultii. Similar to following variety, but leaves variegated with yellowish white and pink. New and distinct. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Alba sibirica. The brilliant red-twigged variety, planted so extensively for winter effect.

MAS (Mascula). Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit.

PANICULATA (Panicled Dogwood). Upright, tall shrub; flowers and fruit white, on red stems.

SERICEA (amomum). Silky Dogwood. Upright growing; white flowers after other varieties are over, followed by blue fruit.

STOLONIFERA lutea (Yellow-twigged Dogwood). Similar to *C. alba sibirica*, excepting this variety has yellow and distinct bark.

Corylus (Hazelnut; Filbert)

AVELLANA atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A variety with very large, dark purple leaves, forming a dense, medium-sized shrub. One of the most distinct and beautiful of dark-foliaged shrubs. Very hardy and can be used in cold sections in place of the Japanese maples.

NUT-BEARING VARIETIES. Collection of improved, named, fruiting varieties, bearing ornamental and edible fruits: Coxford Coquel, Des Anglus, Du Rementi, Fertille de Coutard, Fructo rubra, and Grosse Langere. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Cydonia (Japanese Quince)

GRANDIFLORA. Covered with creamy white blossoms quite early.

Grandiflora rosea. Similar to preceding in growth, but with distinct pink flowers. New. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

JAPONICA. One of the most brilliant flowering shrubs, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers very early in the spring, before the leaves appear.

Japonica alba. A very beautiful variety, bearing delicate white and blue flowers.

Japonica rosea plena. An abundance of light salmon-rose blossoms; semi-double.

Japonica umbilicata. Striking rosy red flowers, followed by showy fruit. New and distinct. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

MAULEI. Covered with beautiful orange-colored flowers of a distinct shade.

Maulei alba. Pure white.

Maulei atrosanguinea. A distinct deep rose variety. New. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MOERLOSEI. White with yellow tinting.

NIVALIS. Pure white.

Cytisus (Golden Chain)

LABURNUM. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, forming a tall shrub or dwarf

CYTISUS, continued

tree, 20 feet in height. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

Laburnum Adamii. New and distinct, having dusky purplish flowers, with rarely a few yellow racemes. \$2.50 each.

VULGARE Vossii. New garden hybrid, having exceedingly long racemes of yellow flowers. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 feet, standards, \$4.50.

Daphne

See, also, Evergreen Shrubs

MEZEREUM rubra (Mezereon Pink). A small hardy shrub, with penetrating fragrance; deep pink flowers appear on the stems in March. \$2.50 each.

Desmodium

JAPONICUM (*Lepedeza japonica*). Blooms from September until frost, the branches being covered with pendulous spikes of small, purple, pea-shaped flowers.

PENDULIFLORUM. Covered from August to October with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped blossoms. Very effective when planted in masses in the shrubbery border, and especially valuable for its flowers at a time when so few shrubs are in bloom. It dies to the ground each season, but sends up rapid-growing, vigorous shoots from the base in the spring.

Dirca

PALUSTRIS (Leatherwood). A shapely bush or small tree; branches tough and flexible; small yellow flowers, appearing in abundant clusters before the leaves; suitable for moist places. \$2.50 each.

Elæagnus

UMBELLATA (Russian Oleaster). Spreading shrub growing to 12 feet; silvery green foliage; clear yellow, fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet berries. New. \$2.50 each.

Enkianthus (Bellflower Bush)

CAMPANULATUS. Very interesting and handsome, deciduous, Asiatic shrub, which in May bears flowers similar to those of the blueberry, but much larger. The leaves, which are produced in whorls, are highly colored in fall with beautiful tones of red and yellow. This variety forms a medium-sized shrub, reaching, after many years, a height of 8 to 10 feet. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

CERNUUS rubens. A new Japanese variety, similar to above, but slightly drooping. \$2.50 each.

JAPONICUS. Similar to *E. campanulatus*, but of dwarfer habit, and smaller leaves. Very good for mass planting. \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Evonymus (Euonymus)

(Strawberry or Spindle Tree)

Highly ornamental shrubs, covered in autumn with showy fruit.

ALATA (Cork-barked Evonymus). Of upright, compact growth; heavily corked branches; small leaves and red fruit. In autumn the foliage turns to bright red. Very ornamental. \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

BUNGEANA. Similar to *E. alata*, but with yellow and somewhat larger fruits, hanging on well into the winter. \$2.50 each.

EUROPÆA (European Evonymus). The most common variety. Forms a small tree, with white and rose-colored fruit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Europæa nana. A dwarf form of the above. Very unique and new. \$2.50 each.

KOOPMANNII. A dwarf shrub, with arching and procumbent branches; purplish flowers, followed by showy fruits; excellent for rockeries. New. \$2.50 each.

Koopmannii nana. Similar to above, but with smaller leaves. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

LATIFOLIA planipes. Very decorative, with handsome foliage, and large pendulous fruits. New. \$2 each.

MAACKII. Large shrub or small tree, bearing pink fruits, which open, displaying vivid blood-red seeds. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

OBOVATA. A procumbent shrub, with erect branches to one foot; purplish flowers; excellent for bordering taller shrubs, and for ground-cover under large trees. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

GRANDIFLORA. A fine shrub from north China, producing large, white flowers in May. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Fatsia

JAPONICA. Shrub or small, bushy tree; gives a subtropical effect; shiny green leaves, lobed into a hand-like appearance. This plant supplies the rice paper of the Chinese. Needs slight protection north of Philadelphia. New and scarce. \$2.50 each.

Forsythia

FORTUNEI (Fortune's Golden Bell). The Forsythias, or Golden Bells, come into bloom the first warm days of spring, and their masses of bright yellow flowers are one of the most striking features of the landscape at that time. Of graceful, upright habit, this variety is one of the best.

INTERMEDIA (Golden Bell). Bright golden yellow flowers on slender, arching branches; foliage a rich, glossy green.

Intermedia spectabilis. More upright than the preceding, but still spreading and graceful; flowers a clear yellow.

SUSPENSIVA (Drooping Golden Bell). Flowers like the above, but of slender, drooping habit. Suit-

FORSYTHIA, continued

able for planting on banks or walls, where the long branches may trail.

VIRIDISSIMA. A fine variety, with leaves and bark a deep green. Flowers deep yellow, very early in the spring.

Halesia

(Snowdrop, or Silver Bell Tree)

TETRAPTERA. A desirable shrub of large size, covered with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Halimodendron

ARGENTEUM SIBIRICUM. A new, wide-spreading shrub from Asia; slender branches; small silvery blue-green foliage, and an abundance of pale violet or rosy purple flowers in early summer. It is a distinct shrub, having a graceful airiness quite unusual; hardy, and suited to dry places. \$1.50 each.

Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel)

JAPONICA (Japanese Witch-Hazel). A hardy, winter-blooming, and highly ornamental shrub, similar to our common Witch-Hazel, forming striking objects in the winter landscape with their bright yellow flowers, which are not even injured in zero weather. Their compact, bushy habit and handsome foliage, turning to bright yellow-orange or purple in the fall, make them very desirable. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Japonica arborea. Similar to above, but with larger leaves; vigorous grower; flowers have a touch of purple at base. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

VIRGINIANA. Our native Witch-Hazel. A tall-growing shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet, with very large, dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers just before the leaves fall in the autumn.

Hydrangea

ARBORESCENS. Foliage a good green, bluish underneath; flat white flower umbels in July.

Arborescens grandiflora sterilis. A beautiful new American shrub, bearing large panicles of snow-white flowers from June to August.

CINEREA sterilis. Magnificent variety, growing 5 to 6 feet; flower-heads white, 5 to 7 inches across, with flowers about 1/2 inch in diameter. New. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PANICULATA. A smaller, more graceful shrub than *H. paniculata grandiflora*.

Paniculata grandiflora. The best-known and most popular shrub in cultivation. Immense panicles of white flowers, remaining in good condition for weeks.

QUERCIFOLIA (Oak-Leaf Hydrangea). Large leaves, turning a deep bronze in fall; flowers pinkish white, turning purplish. Excellent for in front of taller shrubbery border. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Hovenia

DULCIS (Japanese Raisin Tree). Large shrub or small tree, with handsome shining foliage; flowers are greenish, growing in cymes. Very new and scarce. \$2.50 each.

Hypericum

ARNOLDIANUM. Stocky, full grower, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet, and covered with clear yellow flowers in midseason.

AUREUM (St. John's Wort). Stiff, dense habit, with top gracefully globular; bright yellow flowers in July and August.

CHINENSE. A half-evergreen variety of low habit; a unique plant of this group. New. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DAWSONIANUM. A new variety, and one of the most profuse bloomers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

DENSIFLORUM. Bears large corymbs of flowers; flowers measure ½ inch across.

GALIOIDES. Flowers of clear yellow, borne in large numbers, singly, or in cymes.

LOBOCARPUM. Yellow flowers, borne in an elongated panicle.

LYSIMACHIOIDES. Very new and scarce. Of slender and slightly pendulous habit. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PATALUM Henryi. A new hardy variety, growing 3 to 4 feet, with a profusion of clear yellow flowers in July and August; foliage remains until well into the winter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Ilex

See, also, Evergreen Shrubs

SIEBOLDII. An extremely beautiful Japanese deciduous shrub, bearing a profusion of small, brilliant scarlet berries in winter. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Sieboldii alba. Similar to preceding variety, but with showy white berries. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

VERTICILLATA (American Black Alder). Of special value for its vivid red berries retained well into the winter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Indigofera

DECORA (Indigo Plant). Semi-herbaceous shrub, hardy as to roots, having leaflets in pairs on red-tinged branchlets; flowers of showy rose-pink. \$1.50 each.

DOSUA. Variety bearing pale purple flowers.

FLORIBUNDA (Gerardiana). Flesh-colored flowers from June until late fall. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Jamesia

AMERICANA. A collected plant from the Rocky Mountains, growing to 4 feet, bearing terminal panicles of white flowers, tinged pink; excellent for rocky slopes and shrubby borders. Very rare. \$2 each.

Jasminum

NUDIFLORUM (Naked-flowering Jasmine). Rich, golden yellow, fragrant flowers, blooming in spring before foliage appears. Can be trained as a vine.

Ligustrum (Privet)

ACUMINATUM. An upright variety of Privet, bearing large, shining black berries well into the winter.

AMURENSE (Amoor Privet). A hardy variety, similar to the California Privet, but with smaller leaves; nearly evergreen.

ARGENTEUM elegans. One of the best silver-tipped varieties.

AUREUM elegans. Leaves variegated yellow and green.

MACROCARPUM. Similar to *L. acuminatum*, but more upright, and leaves and fruits larger.

MACROPHYLLUM. One of the largest-growing varieties, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet.

IBOTA. A desirable decorative shrub and hedge plant. Considered as being the hardiest of all Privets.

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A hardy variety of fine habit and almost evergreen foliage, much used for hedges. Often grown as formal specimens sheared to any desired shape, where boxwood is not hardy. California Privet is considered one of the best hedge plants. *In quantity for hedges, prices on application.*

POLISHII. Compact, erect grower, with bluish green, lustrous foliage, nearly evergreen; suitable for extra-hardy hedge.

REGELIANUM (Regel's Privet). A very valuable hardy shrub of low growth and horizontal, bending branches, completely covered in winter with small black berries. Very ornamental when planted in combination with *Berberis Thunbergii* and other berry-bearing plants, and may be used planted in masses to completely cover banks or terraces.

QUIHOUI (Japanese Privet). Spreading in habit; foliage nearly evergreen; hardy for a low hedge.

VULGARE (Common Privet). Nearly evergreen, leaves taking on purplish tinge in fall; white flowers appear in dense panicles, followed by black fruit.

Lonicera (Chamæcerasus)

Upright Bush Honeysuckle

The Bush Honeysuckles are nearly all of dense, upright habit, and are among the most effective shrubs for mass planting. The most of them are followed, after their season of bloom, by very handsome red fruit, which remains a long time.

ALBERTII (Siberian Honeysuckle). A shrub of slender, drooping habit, with narrow bluish foliage; exceedingly fragrant pink flowers in July. A pleasing shrub for lawn planting.

LONICERA, continued

BELLA albid. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. Fine white flowers in May, followed by a great profusion of scarlet berries remaining nearly all summer.

CHRYSANTHA turkestanica. A new upright variety, growing to 12 feet; flowers yellow, followed by showy red autumn fruit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A splendid shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers appearing before the leaves. Foliage almost evergreen.

LEDEBOURII. A distinct species, with red flowers in May.

MAACKII. One of the finest of all; grows 6 to 8 feet and is quite spreading; flowers are large and white, borne well above the leaves, and are followed well into the fall by scarlet fruit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MINUTIFLORA. Small, narrow leaves make this variety distinct, showing off the fruit even in midsummer.

MORROWII. A fine Japanese variety, with spreading habit and very handsome red fruit.

NITIDA. A new and beautiful evergreen variety from western China. The small, glossy leaves turn an attractive purple shade in the fall. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ROTUNDIFOLIA. Of very sturdy and upright growth; very round, distinct leaves; flowers pale yellow and white, followed by attractive large fruits; especially choice.

RUPRECHTIANA. Of tall, twiggy growth; white flowers, followed by orange-colored fruits; very distinct and unusual.

STANDISHII. Earliest of the Honeysuckles, with bluish-white, fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet fruits; semi-evergreen.

TATARICA grandiflora. (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub of very vigorous growth, producing large, white flowers and red fruits.

Tatarica grandiflora rosea. A variety of upright habit, with large, pink flowers and red fruits.

Tatarica lutea. Similar to type, but with yellow fruits.

Tatarica sibirica (*L. tatarica rubra*). Similar to type, but with scarlet flowers and fruits.

Potentilla

FREIDRICKSENII. A new variety, with yellow flowers from May to September.

FRUTICOSA (Cinquefoil). A desirable shrub, thriving either in dry or wet soil, producing bright yellow flowers throughout the summer; excellent for rockeries.

Ptelea (Hop Tree; Trefoil)

TRIFOLIATA. A rapid-growing large shrub or small tree, with winged fruit in clusters in June.

Trifoliata aurea. Distinct, glossy, golden foliage; one of the best of this class.

Myrica

CERIFERA (Bayberry; Wax Myrtle). Shining deep green leaves, almost evergreen, and having a rich fragrance; small blue berries with a waxy coating; grows 3 to 5 feet; of easy cultivation, and suitable for seashore planting. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Prunus

COMMUNIS (*Amygdalus communis*) (White-flowering Almond). The well-known shrub, blooming in spring with a mass of white, rose-like flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Communis rosea (Pink-flowering Almond). Similar to above, but with rose-pink flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

CATHARTICA. A fine, hardy, robust shrub, with handsome, dark green foliage and white flowers; small black fruits.

FRANGULA (Black Thorn). Of tall, spreading habit, with clean, dark green leaves; fruits red, turning black.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

KERRIOIDES. A Japanese shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruits.

Rhus (Sumac)

AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac). A spreading shrub, with pretty, lobed leaves; small clusters of yellow flowers, followed by bright red fruits; suitable especially for undergrowth and for rocky slopes.

COPALLINA (Shining Sumac). A large shrub with shining foliage, turning crimson in fall; scarlet fruit; suitable for sandy soils.

COTINUS atropurpurea. Large panicles of mist-like purple flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Robinia

HISPIDA (Rose Acacia). Large, bright pink, pea-shaped flowers in June. It has the typical locust foliage, and the shrub makes a fine adornment to the garden. \$2.25 each.

Hispida, Standards. Highly ornamental. \$3 each.

Rubus

ODORATUS (Flowering Raspberry). A fine plant for massing in semi-wild borders. Very ornamental foliage and rich rosy purple flowers in June.

Sambucus

LACINIATA. A variety with very finely cut green leaves.

NIGRA aurea (*folius luteus*) (Golden Elder). White heads of flowers; purplish red berries; golden yellow foliage that makes a fine contrast among other shrubs.

Spiræa (Meadowsweet)

AITCHISONII (*Sorbaria Aitchisonii*) (Ash-Leaf Spirea). A new variety, with beautiful, ash-like foliage and graceful, slender stems surrounded with panicles of white flowers. Good for lawn planting.

ARGUTU. A dwarf variety; feathery foliage and profusion of pure white flowers in early May. Excellent for bordering taller shrubs.

BILLIARDII. Of stiff, upright growth; brown, hairy branches, doubly-toothed leaves, and bright pink, feathery flowers in July and August; distinct.

Billiardii alba. The white variety of the above.

BUMALDA, Anthony Waterer. Bright crimson; blooms all summer if the old flower-heads are removed.

LINDLEYANA (*Sorbaria Lindleyana*). A finer variety of *S. Aitchisonii*. Very new and rare. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MARGARITÆ. A more free-flowering form of Anthony Waterer, and flowers a shade lighter. New.

PRUNIFOLIA fl.-pl. (Bridal Wreath). An old favorite, producing an abundance of double, white flowers on slender branches in spring. A rather tall grower.

THUNBERGII (Snow Garland). A very graceful shrub with very fine foliage, and covered with white flowers the beginning of May.

VANHOUTTEI (Bridal Bower). The most beautiful of all the Spireas. Beautiful foliage at all times, and a fountain of snow-white bloom in May and June.

Stephanandra

FLEXUOSA (Lace Shrub). A graceful, medium-sized shrub, clothed to the ground with beautiful, hawthorn-like foliage, tinged with red in spring.

TANAKÆ. A beautiful shrub with spine-like foliage; panicles of small white flowers; leaves turn a striking orange and scarlet in fall. Of heavier growth than *S. flexuosa*. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Symphoricarpos (Waxberry)

HEYERI (Wolfberry). An ornamental upright shrub with stiff branches; small, pinkish white flowers, followed by white berries.

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry). A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang to the plants well into the winter.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant; Coral Berry). A medium-sized shrub of graceful habit, with small foliage and flowers; covered with small purple fruit which hangs all winter.

Tamarix (Tamarisk)

AFRICANA. Feathery sprays of light green foliage, and very small pink flowers in May. \$1.50 each.

CASPICA. Similar to *T. africana*, but with longer racemes of flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

HISPIDA æstivalis. A very handsome and distinct variety, with bluish foliage; carmine-rose flowers in September. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

INDICA. A strong-growing variety, with plumes of pale pink flowers in late summer and autumn.

JAPONICA plumosa. A tall variety, with lovely plumed foliage and pink flowers in August. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ODESSANA. Slender stems, carrying very loose, feathery sprays of light bluish green foliage; pink flowers in August.

Viburnum (Snowball)

The Viburnums are all shrubs of fine form and handsome foliage which colors beautifully in autumn, and are extensively used in landscape work.

ACERIFOLIUM (Maple-leaved Viburnum). Attractive leaves, giving a small tree-like effect; flowers in flat clusters in early spring, followed by dark autumn berries. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CARLESII. A rare and beautiful new species from China, forming a compact bush of medium size. Oval leaves, similar in texture to *V. Lantana*; stems and branches are brown; at the terminals flower-buds are formed in autumn, developing in spring into large corymbs of flowers resembling a bouvardia in size and form, and the trailing arbutus in color—rosy white, exhaling a delicious perfume more powerful than the jasmine, and, when forced in the greenhouse, it permeates the whole atmosphere. Being hardy, it is one of the most valuable shrubs introduced in recent years. \$2.50 each.

CASSINOIDES. Glossy green foliage; flat heads of white flowers in June, followed by red fruits, changing to blue. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DENTATUM. Bright green foliage; broad heads of white flowers in May, followed by bluish black fruits.

LANTANA. Thick, dark green foliage, downy on the under side; white flowers; bright red fruits, changing to black.

MACROCEPHALUM (Chinese Snowball). Very hardy; spreading branches; very dark green foliage; yellowish white flowers produced in large flat panicles. A specially recommended new shrub. \$1.50 each.

MOLLE (Soft-leaved Viburnum). A native shrub resembling *V. dentatum*, but with larger foliage; white flowers, which appear later than other Viburnums.

OPULUS (Bush Cranberry). A very ornamental, large-sized shrub, with white flowers and conspicuous brilliant red berries, resembling cranberries, which remain until destroyed by late frosts.

Opulus americanum. Similar to above, but of more open growth. A recent addition to the cultivated Viburnums. \$1.50 each.

VIBURNUM, continued

Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). An old favorite in every garden. For lawn planting this shrub has a high value. Very attractive.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball). One of the choicest hardy shrubs. Should be in every collection. Handsome, dark foliage and large, perfect balls of pure white flowers.

TOMENTOSUM Mariesii. A novelty from Japan, with numerous flat cymes of creamy white flowers producing showy fruits; similar to *V. tomentosum*, but of more spreading habit and dwarfer growth. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Tomentosum plicatum. The single form of the Japan Snowball. Large, flat cymes of pure white flowers, borne along the branches in the greatest profusion in early June. A very handsome and desirable shrub.

PRUNIFOLIUM (Black Haw; Plum-leaved Viburnum). A large native shrub or small tree,

Five or more plants of any one variety and size are supplied at the 10 rate: 25 or more at the 100 rate

attaining a height of 15 feet, with broad cymes of pure white flowers and bluish black fruits. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

RHYTIDOPHYLLUM. A Chinese introduction, with very large, beautiful, dark green foliage, 8 to 9 inches long by 2 or more inches broad, which is almost evergreen. The terminal shoots have clusters of yellowish white flowers, producing in September dark red fruits; highly ornamental; should be planted in a sheltered situation in northern sections. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

SIEBOLDII. One of the largest and most handsome sorts, with large heads of creamy white flowers, followed by gorgeous red berries. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SARGENTII. A variety introduced from China; similar to *V. Opulus*, but a more upright and dense grower, and with conspicuous reddish bark and brilliant red fruit. The flowers are a little larger than those of *V. Opulus*. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Evergreen Shrubs

All Evergreen trees and shrubs are carefully dug and packed with a ball of original earth, securely wrapped in burlap. This is the proper, and only safe way, to handle Evergreens.

Andromeda (Pieris)

Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub

FLORIBUNDA. Similar to *A. japonica*, with upright panicles of flowers. Both of these are splendid evergreen shrubs, because of their hardiness. Desirable for planting among rhododendrons, etc., requiring the same soil and treatment. \$3 each, \$25 for 10; specimen plants, \$5.50 each.

JAPONICA (Japanese Fetterbush). One of the most beautiful of the dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens; bright green leaves, which in winter assume rich tones of red and bronze and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers; blooms in April. Needs a sheltered position to do its best. \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Azalea

Azaleas are now classed botanically as rhododendrons and require the same soil and treatment. They are very showy plants and many of the new introductions from Japan are especially desirable. All Azaleas are extremely handsome shrubs and are always effective.

BALSAMINÆFLORA (*A. rosiflora*). A scarce, dwarf-growing species, very free flowering, with double camellia-formed flowers, 2 inches in diameter, of a beautiful salmon-red color. A gem for the rock-garden in a moist and protected situation. 1 to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

HINODIGIRI. A compact-growing variety, with beautiful, evergreen foliage and brilliant crimson flowers, produced in great masses similar to *A.*

AZALEA, continued

amæna, but the flowers are more brilliant. 12 to 15 in., \$3.50 each, \$25 for 10.

JAPONICA alba (*R. ledifolium leucantibum*). A beautiful variety, with evergreen foliage and with white flowers as large as the florists' *A. indica*. Perfectly hardy. 12 to 18 in., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

KAEMPFERI. A hardy deciduous variety, with single, orange-red flowers borne in greatest profusion. 1 to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Kaempferi semiplens. Similar to above, but flowers semi-double. 12 in., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

Berberis

See, also, Deciduous Shrubs

BUXIFOLIA (*B. dulcis*). Very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile; one of the hardiest of the evergreen species; orange-yellow flowers in May, followed by globular blackish purple fruits. \$1.50 each.

CANDIDULA (*B. Wallichiana hypoleuca*). A charming new Chinese variety; evergreen, dwarf form; leaves closely packed, shining, white underneath. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SANGUINEA. Evergreen variety, with long, narrow glossy leaves; large, bright yellow flowers, followed by attractive fruit. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

STENOPHYLLA. One of the most beautiful and graceful; long, arching sprays of narrow, dark evergreen leaves; flowers profusely; hardy in sheltered positions, and suitable for rock-gardens. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Buxus (Boxwood)

Bushes—	Each	10	100
6 to 10 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$55 00
10 to 12 inches.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
18 to 24 inches.....	4 50	40 00	
2 to 2½ feet.....	7 50	70 00	
3-foot specimens... \$10 to 15 00			
Globes (clipped perfectly round)—	Each	10	
1 x 2 feet.....	\$6 50	\$55 00	
Pyramids—			
2½ to 3 feet.....	4 50	40 00	
3½ to 4 feet.....	8 50	75 00	
4- to 4½-foot specimens... \$10 to 20 00			
Standards or Tree-Boxwoods. (On stems of various heights, as desired)—	Each	10	
2 feet broad.....	\$7 50	70 00	
2½ feet broad.....	8 50		
3 feet broad.....	10 00		
Specimens.....	\$10 to 20 00		

Calluna

VULGARIS (Scotch Heather). A low evergreen bush covered with rose-colored flowers. Suitable for rockeries, hillsides, sandy places, etc. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Vulgaris alba. As above, but white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Cotoneaster

See special Cotoneaster section

Daphne (Garland Flower)

CNEORUM. A dainty, dwarf, spreading shrub 6 to 8 inches high, with terminal heads of sweetly scented, bright pink flowers in May. Desirable for rockeries. Field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Evonymus (Euonymus)

RADICANS. A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Radicans acuta. Smaller leaves than the ordinary type. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Radicans Carrieri. A low-growing shrub, with both spreading and upright branches; foliage is an attractive glossy green. Used for shrub borders, ground-cover, or as vines. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Radicans, Silver Gem. A handsome variety, with beautiful, silvery white foliage with green markings. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Radicans variegata (Variegated Creeping Evonymus). Like the above, but with beautifully variegated white-and-green foliage. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Radicans vegeta. (True.) (Evergreen Bittersweet). This very handsome variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome fruits. The most

EVONYMUS, continued

desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places, and for the rock-garden. *E. radicans* and all of its varieties may be used as low-spreading shrubs, but become climbers, attaining a height of 20 feet, if planted where they can cling to trees or high walls. 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Ilex

See, also, Deciduous Shrubs

CRENATA (Japanese Holly). Hardy as far north as New York. Its compact growth and beautiful dark green foliage and stems make it ideal for planting among other small evergreens. Also effective as a low evergreen edging. 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

OPACA (American Holly). A slow-growing shrub or small tree, with short, spreading branches; large shining thorny leaves; brilliant red berries in winter. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Kalmia (Laurel)

ANGUSTIFOLIA rubra. An attractive hybrid of the Mountain Laurel, with red blossoms. 15 to 24 in., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Mahonia

AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves, fresh green tinged purple in summer, changing to a beautiful red-bronze in fall; yellow flowers in May, similar to barberry blossoms. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

JAPONICA (Japanese Mahonia). Leaflets very broad and smooth; flowers, yellow, in long clusters, followed by blue-black berries; low-growing, and suitable for shade. 1 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Osmanthus

AQUIFOLIUM. Beautiful evergreen shrubs; glistening, dark green foliage, similar to the holly, with clusters of small, very fragrant, white flowers. This, the hardest species, can be grown in sheltered positions as far north as New York and Massachusetts. 1 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

DELAVAYI. A dwarf variety of the above, with small, ovate leaves. 1 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Pachysandra

TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge). One of the best ground-covers for shrub borders, under evergreens or large trees. 8 to 10 inches high, forming a carpet of rich green, covered with greenish white flowers in spring. Plant one foot apart. 4 to 6 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Yucca

See Perennial Section

Ornamental Evergreen Trees

Long before I sent out my first catalogue I designed and planted gardens for my friends. As I have a peculiar weakness for the smaller and more distinct evergreen trees, quite naturally I have used a great many of them in my own plantings, and while I have a large collection of many beautiful forms, still I have never included them in my catalogue. Within the past few years we have been called upon to help plan gardens in so many parts of the country that I have made up a list of the evergreens I use in this work, to go with my lists of hardy plants. It will be my aim in the future to grow and supply all the plants, shrubs, and ornamental trees, especially the small junipers, which are always desirable in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens, and the taller evergreens and deciduous trees that go to make up the complete planting.

Planting Season for Evergreens. In both spring and fall planting, early planting has the advantage of allowing the plant to start root-growth before the advent of the very hot weather of summer and the drying winds of winter, which sap the moisture content of the plant from the pores of the persistent leaves.

Fall planting should not start until the fall rains have adequately moistened the soil. It can be successfully done as late as any other planting, provided the ground is moist when it freezes up, and it is better to wait for the fall rains than to plant too early and subject the plants to a hot, dry spell immediately afterward.

Our soil at Wyomissing is peculiarly adapted to the successful culture of evergreens. Not only do we secure a healthy growth, but the soil is of just the right consistency to allow us to ball and burlap the roots of our evergreens with the best results. The ball of earth about the roots protects them while being moved.

For 10 rate on Evergreen Trees, deduct 15 per cent from each price, and multiply by 10

Abies (Fir)

Tall, rapid-growing, pyramidal trees of extreme hardness, thriving in almost any exposed situation. The leaves are usually deep green and lustrous above and silvery white beneath. They are among the most ornamental subjects for the lawn or landscape.

ARIZONICA (Silver Cork Fir). A very hardy species from the mountains of Arizona. Its thick and conical habit of growth, together with its fine glaucous tint, make it of surpassing beauty. 12 to 15 in., \$2.50; 15 to 18 in., \$3; 2 ft., \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$10.

BRACHYPHYLLA. One of the most desirable of all the Firs; from the mountains of Japan. In time grows to be a large tree. Foliage dark green and lustrous above, silvery white below. Violet-purple cones, passing to dark brown, 3 to 4 inches long; hardy. 12 to 18 in., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

CONCOLOR (Colorado Silver Fir). The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Compact, graceful growth, with broad, flat, silvery, bluish green foliage. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green. Very vigorous and rapid grower. As an accent tree it is most desirable, being very emphatic both in form and in color. May be used with a large degree of certainty under normal city conditions. 12 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7; 4½ ft., \$9.50.

HUDSONICA. A dwarf form of *A. balsamea*; foliage dark green and silvery beneath. As broad as tall. 12 to 18 in., \$3.50.

NOBILIS. One of the largest growing Firs. Good, dense habit; leaves blue-green. A rapid grower. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

ABIES, continued

NORDMANNIANA (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A strikingly handsome tree. Vigorous and quite bushy, with massive, glossy, dark green foliage; majestic and symmetrical. Not hardy in northern Massachusetts. Cones 4 to 6 inches long, and dark brown. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10; 7 to 7½ ft., \$18; 8 to 8½ ft., \$30.

UMBELLICATA. A fine, vigorous grower; even and regular in outline; leaves pointed, very glaucous underneath. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.

VEITCHII. A beautiful Fir of slender habit from the mountains of Japan. The most rapid-growing of all the Firs. Foliage bright green above, silvery below. Freely produced cones 2 to 2½ inches long, dark violet-blue changing to brown. Very hardy, and when young one of the most desirable Fir trees for the northern states. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$7; 6 ft., \$8.50.

Cedrus (Cedar)

ATLANTICA glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). Stately and remarkable trees, with beautiful, silvery white foliage. They are very valuable subjects for park planting or lawn specimens. Hardy south of Massachusetts. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4; 5 ft., \$7; 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar)

JAPONICA Lobii. A tall, compact-growing pyramidal tree, native of Japan, where it is extensively planted for avenues. As an accent plant in masses of shrubbery or evergreens, it has no rival. Medium to fast grower. The young plants, which

CRYPTOMERIA, continued

can be grown in pots, look somewhat like the araucaria; the leaves are of a bright deep green color. Not hardy north of New York. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.

Juniperus (Juniper)

The Junipers form one of the most important groups of evergreens for garden and lawn planting. They vary greatly in shape and habit. For formal gardens the slender, upright-growing kinds make a good substitute in this country for the cypresses of the Italian garden; some of them form low-spreading bushes and others are prostrate creepers; these last two classes being of the greatest value for rock-gardens and Japanese gardens.

CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper). A very ornamental, pyramidal, or columnar-shaped tree with a pleasing grayish green foliage. Very hardy. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4; 4 ft., \$5; 5 ft., \$7.50.

Chinensis albo-variegata. A very compact, conical-shaped Juniper; steel-blue foliage, with occasional white tips. 15 to 18 in., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.50; 4 ft., \$6.50; 5 ft., \$9.50.

Chinensis aurea. A distinct golden form of the Chinese Juniper. 1 to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.

Chinensis Pfitzeriana. A splendid new Juniper of broad, spreading, upright growth, with very dark green, plume-like branches. Very hardy and one of the most effective evergreens. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5; 3½ to 4 ft., \$8; 4½ to 5 ft., \$12.

Chinensis procumbens (Creeping Chinese Juniper). A prostrate trailing form, suitable for rockeries or for the borders of evergreen plantings; steel-blue foliage. It is planted in nearly every Japanese garden. 1- to 1½-ft. spread, \$2; 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$2.50; 3-ft. spread, \$5.50.

COMMUNIS canadensis (Alpine Juniper). A low-growing or trailing variety, suitable for rockeries or bank planting. 1- to 1½-ft. spread, \$2; 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$2.50.

Communis canadensis aurea (Golden Alpine Juniper). Similar to the above, with the new growth tipped bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter. Valuable for use in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 1- to 1½-ft. spread, \$2; 2 x 2½ ft., \$4.50; 2 x 3½ ft., \$6.

Communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very slender, columnar (pillar-like) growth, desirable for formal gardens, single specimens, or for bedding; foliage bluish green. Do not plant in exposed places north of New York. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$3.75; 5 ft., \$5.

EXCELSA stricta. Pyramidal in outline; foliage of a pleasing grayish green color; very effective in formal gardens. 9 to 12 in., \$2; 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$4.75; 3½ ft., \$6; 4 ft., \$6.50.

JUNIPERUS, continued

RIGIDA. Pyramidal form, with slender, pendulous branches; foliage is yellowish green. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.

SABINA cupressifolia. Low; very rare; for rockery or edge of border. Dark green needles. 2 to 3 ft., \$5.

Sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-leaved Juniper). A beautiful trailing Juniper for rockwork and borders. Dark green, feathery-like foliage. 1- to 1½ ft. spread, \$2; 1½- to 2-ft. spread, \$3; 2½- to 3-ft. spread, \$6.

VIRGINIANA (Common Red Cedar). The Virginia forms are upright in growth and vary greatly in habit; some are regular and conical, while others are loosely conical. Bright green foliage during summer, changing in winter to a bronzy hue. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

Virginiana Cannartii (Red Cedar). A very compact, ovate, pyramidal form with dark green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.

Virginiana elegantissima (Golden Virginia Cedar). A handsome variety, with beautiful green foliage tipped golden yellow, which in fall changes to golden bronze; loosely conical. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5; 5 to 5½ ft., \$6.

Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). A beautiful, vigorous-growing variety; glaucous blue foliage which remains the same throughout the year. Regular and conical. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6; 5½ to 6½ ft., \$9.

Virginiana globosa. A globular, compact form with bright green foliage. 15 x 15 in., \$3.

Virginiana Kosteriana. A vigorous, spreading, and informal type; not quite as beautiful as *J. Pfitzeriana*, but resembles it in habit. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.75.

Virginiana Schottii. A compact, pyramidal form of the Red Cedar, with brilliant, deep green foliage. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

Virginiana tripartita. Foliage prickly, grayish green, vigorous habit, forming a wide, irregular bush. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.

Picea (Spruce)

Among all evergreens the Spruces are unsurpassed for their ornamental qualities. Due to their symmetrical habit, they are the most valuable evergreens for park planting or lawn specimens, and when placed among other evergreens form a most pleasing contrast. The dwarf forms are valuable subjects for bordering the taller evergreens.

ALCOCKIANA (Alcock's Spruce). One of the rarest of the Japanese conifers in cultivation; the handsomest of all the Spruce trees which can be grown in the climate of New England; forms a tree of medium size with slender, spreading branches; leaves dark green and shining below, silvery above. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$6.

ENGELMANNII (Engelmann's Spruce). Forms narrow, perfect pyramids, sometimes pendulous; foliage bluish green. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.50.

PICEA, continued

EXCELSA (Norway Spruce). The most popular evergreen, as it grows rapidly and will thrive in exposed situations; foliage dense and dark green; used for shelters and windbreaks. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.

Excelsa aurea. A golden tipped variety of *P. excelsa*. Good. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$7; 5½ ft., \$8.50.

Excelsa Gregoryana (Gregory's Dwarf Norway Spruce). An interesting, dwarf, compact, spreading form of the common Norway Spruce. In fifty years would hardly be more than 5 feet tall by 5 feet wide. Valuable for use in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 1 ft., \$2.50; 1½ ft., \$4; 2 ft., \$6.

Excelsa Maxwellii (Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce). A very dwarf, almost prostrate grower; dark green foliage. Especially adapted for Japanese gardens. 1 ft., \$3; 1½ ft., \$5; 2 ft., \$7.50.

Excelsa pygmaea (Dwarf Oriental Spruce). Forms a compact, cushiony little plant, even more diminutive than the dwarf Norway Spruce. 1 ft., \$2.50; 1½ ft., \$3.50.

Excelsa pyramidalis (Pyramidal Spruce). Branches ascending at an acute angle, forming a narrow, nearly columnar pyramid; very formal and effective. 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$6; 5 to 6 ft., \$7.25.

OMORIKA. A handsome Spruce; strong grower, forming a dense pyramid; very hardy; beautiful dark green needles, shiny underneath and silvery white above. 3 ft., \$4; 4 ft., \$5; 4½ ft., \$5.50; 5 ft., \$6; 6 ft., \$7.50.

ORIENTALIS (Caucasian Spruce). A very handsome and hardy tree from the shores of the Black Sea. Graceful, compact, pyramidal growth, and small, close, dark green foliage. Its slow growth makes it desirable for grouping on lawns. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4-ft. specimens, \$7; 5- to 5½-ft. specimens, \$10.

POLITA (Tiger-Tail Spruce). Foliage light green, rigid, and spiny, spreading on all sides of the numerous sturdy branches. Cones 4 to 5 inches long, glossy brown. The most attractive and distinctive of the Japanese Spruces. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 4 ft., \$6.50.

PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces. Seedlings vary from green to light green. May be used with a large degree of certainty under normal city conditions. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$8; 5 to 6 ft., \$10; 6 to 6½ ft., \$15.

Pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). A form of *P. pungens* with silvery blue foliage. It forms a most beautiful contrast in plantings of other evergreens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$5; 3 to 3½ ft., \$7.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10; 4 to 5 ft., \$15; 5 to 6 ft., \$20; 6 to 7 ft., \$25.

Pungens glauca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). An interesting weeping form of the above. 3 ft., \$7.50; 4 ft., \$12.50; 5 ft., \$25.

Pinus

The tall-growing Pines are among the most ornamental trees, both for planting as a background in landscape gardening or as single specimens on the lawn. They are also valuable for windbreaks and as screens for objectionable objects. Their symmetrical appearance makes them remarkably distinct characters. The dwarf forms are very valuable for rockery and hillside planting.

AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine). A noble tree of rapid growth with massive horizontal branches covered with long, thick, dark green foliage. It thrives in the most exposed situations and is adapted to any soil. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.50.

CEMBRA (Swiss Stone Pine). Similar to the White Pine but with shorter needles and is more compact in growth; very slow growing; very hardy. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 2 ft., \$4.50; 2½ ft., \$6.

MONTANA (Swiss Mountain Pine). Hardy and dwarf. Densely clothed with dark green needles from 1 to 2 inches long. 2 ft., \$3.50; 3 ft., \$5.75.

MUGHUS (Dwarf Mountain Pine). One of the best dwarf evergreens for bedding, borders, rock-gardens, etc., forming a dense round bush of dark green. May be used with a large degree of certainty under normal city conditions. 12 to 15 in. diam., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft. diam., \$3.50; large plants, \$5 to \$7.

STROBUS (White Pine). A tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.

SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine). Rapid grower; short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree. 3 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 6 ft., \$6.

Pseudotsuga (Blue Douglas Spruce)

DOUGLASII glauca elegans. A handsome blue form of the Douglas Fir; rich, dark blue foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4; 6½ ft., \$8.50; 7 ft., \$10.

Retinispora (Japanese Cypress)

Evergreen trees, with beautiful plume- or thread-like foliage in many shades of colors; especially useful for small gardens and for grouping with other evergreens; can also be used for winter decorations and for window-boxes.

FILIFERA (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, string-like, and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental. Very symmetrical in growth, being as broad as it is tall. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 5 ft., \$10.

RETINISPORA, continued

Filifera aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). A golden variety of the above. Forms a veritable shower of gold. Probably the best of all golden conifers for the climate of the Central and Atlantic States. With respect to width, it grows taller than *R. filifera*. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50.

OBTUSA (Japanese Cypress). Dark green, horizontal, fernlike, flattened filaments, more or less pendulous; very graceful. 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

Obtusa aurea. Golden feathery foliage; one of the finest Retinisporas. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Obtusa Crippsii (Cripps' Golden Cypress). Dwarf, irregular, upright habit; the most beautiful golden Retinispora. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.

Obtusa gracilis. Small, dark foliage, giving frond-like appearance to ends of branches; slightly pendulous; used for dwarfing. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4; 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.

Obtusa nana (Tiny Hinoki Cypress). Another unique little gem, companion for the dwarf spruces; rich, deep green foliage. Valuable for use in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 9 in., \$2; 1 ft., \$3; 1½ ft., \$5.50.

Obtusa pygmaea. A very dwarf form, with horizontal, almost creeping branches and beautiful, deep green foliage. Valuable for use in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 10 x 10 in., \$2.50; 15 x 15 in., \$4.

PISIFERA (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A handsome, upright tree, with feathery, light green foliage; branches long and somewhat pendulous at the end. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.

Pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A golden yellow form of the above. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50.

PLUMOSA aurea (Golden Plume-like Japanese Cypress). A small tree; foliage, bright yellow, disposed in numerous feathery branches. This evergreen should be kept compact by trimming. Do not place it in an exposed situation. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.

Plumosa sulphurea (*R. flavescens*). Very compact, pyramidal-shaped tree with a sulphur-yellow tint. Fine as a border plant for taller evergreens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50.

SQUARROSA (Silver Cypress). Densely branched tree, with feathery spreading branches; foliage silvery blue, soft, and dense. Remarkably effective when used with other evergreens of deeper color. This evergreen, when planted in a sheltered position and allowed to grow without trimming, makes a beautiful specimen of not too stiff lines. When sheared, it makes a dense evergreen that can be kept at any height desired. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.

Sciadopitys (Umbrella Pine)

VERTICILLATA (Japanese Umbrella Pine). A very distinct and ornamental Japanese evergreen of slow growth, with glossy green foliage arranged in umbrella-like whorls. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5; 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.

Taxus (Yew)

The Yews are very desirable evergreens, usually small to medium size, and slow-growing, producing insignificant flowers followed by showy, berry-like red fruits. Their large, blackish green foliage makes a fine contrast with other evergreens. A moderately moist and shady situation best suits them.

BACCATA repandens (Spreading English Yew). A very hardy variety with long, dark green foliage. Low, spreading habit, rarely over 4 feet high. Valuable for rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 15 x 18 in., \$4; 1½ x 2 ft., \$5; 2½ x 3 ft., \$8.

CANADENSIS (Canadian Yew). This is the so-called Ground Hemlock of northern woods. Shrub with wide-spreading, slender branches of an upright nature; showy deep crimson fruit appearing the first of August; dark green foliage assumes in winter a reddish tint. Hardy to Canada. 12 to 15 in. x 12 to 15 in., \$2; 15 to 18 in. x 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew). Forms a broad, spreading bush, in time 10 feet high and broad; resembles the bush forms of the English Yew. This species and its varieties given below are the only Yews which are absolutely hardy in central New Hampshire and in Minneapolis, Minn. Makes the best possible evergreen hedge for the New England states. 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.

Cuspidata brevifolia. A dwarf, more spreading form, eventually making a mass 10 feet broad or more, and only 3 or 4 feet high. The foliage is very dark. 1 ft., \$3.75; 1½ ft., \$5; 2½ ft., \$9; 3 ft., \$10.

Cuspidata capitata. Much like the foregoing, but instead of being so spreading, carries a center leader, making a bushlike tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$4; 2½ to 3 ft., \$7.

Thuja (Arborvitæ)

A group of useful, hardy evergreens of various forms, especially desirable for formal gardening as they can easily be clipped to any shape and for this reason are almost indispensable. These evergreens are able to withstand normal city conditions.

OCCIDENTALIS (American Arborvitæ). A tree of pyramidal outline. Foliage bright green, assuming tones of brown and bronze in winter. Used extensively for hedges and screens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2; 4 to 4½ ft., \$3; 5 ft., \$4; 5½ to 6 ft., \$5.

Occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Dwarf; forms an almost perfect ball without shearing; foliage warm brown-green in winter. Adapted for window-boxes. 12-in. diam., \$1.50; 15-in. diam., \$2.

THUYA, continued

Occidentalis lutea (Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ). Pyramidal form; bright golden foliage, retaining its color throughout the winter. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.

Occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Tall, slender, upright growth. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$4.

Occidentalis rosenthalii. One of the best. Hardy, compact grower with dark green foliage. Retains its brilliant color throughout the winter and is to be especially recommended. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.

Occidentalis spiralis (Spire-like Arborvitæ). One of the most distinct and rare Arborvitæ. Its dark green foliage is twisted around its main stem. Hardy and very attractive. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ). A fine, compact-growing variety, with green foliage slightly mottled lighter. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.

Occidentalis Vervæneana (Vervæne's Arborvitæ). Of smaller and denser habit than type; yellowish foliage changing to a bronze-color in winter. With a little trimming this evergreen adapts itself for use in formal gardens as an accent plant. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 4½ to 5½ ft., \$5.

ORIENTALIS aurea conspicua (*Biota orientalis aurea conspicua*). One of the choicest evergreens for formal effects; has a columnar form. The bright golden

THUYA, continued

color in summer changes to a shaded brown in winter. Not hardy north of New York. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Thujopsis (Cypress)

STANDISHII (Standish's Cypress). Resembles somewhat the arborvitæ, but has heavy, drooping foliage; beautiful for lawn planting or for groups. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.25; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.

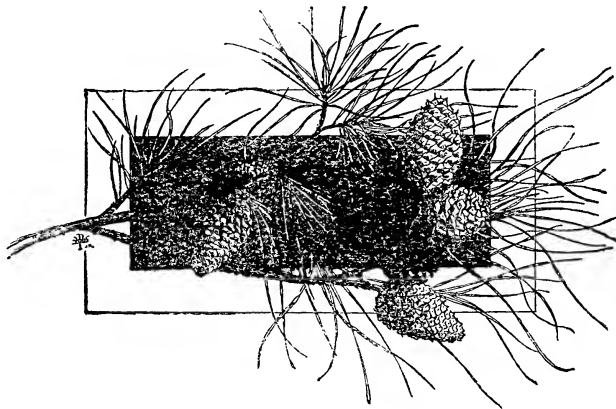
Tsuga (Hemlock)

CANADENSIS (Canadian Hemlock). The native Hemlock of the eastern states and Canada. Too well known to need description. A beautiful tree either as a specimen or in masses; succeeds in most situations except very bleak ones. One of the best evergreens for planting in shaded positions. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$6; 4- to 5-ft. specimens, \$8; 6 ft., \$9; 7 ft., \$11.

Canadensis Sargentii pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). A low-growing form of pendant branches, forming a dense, flat-topped head; distinct and beautiful. Especially adapted for Japanese gardens. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$6.

SIEBOLDII (Japanese Hemlock). A graceful tree with spreading, slender branches; foliage dark green, striped white beneath. Not hardy north of New York. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 to 3½ ft., \$5.50.

Planning the Garden. In the past we have had so many customers and friends ask us to help them plan their gardens that we considered it necessary several years ago to form a special landscape department, in charge of competent designers and plantsmen. These men are prepared to assist you with suggestions, the grouping of plants for best effects, and to make detailed planting plans. Where extensive plans are made and special visits for consultations are asked for, a reasonable charge will be made to cover services rendered.



Deciduous Ornamental and Shade Trees

In this section I have included trees that are specially suited for landscape, lawn, and garden planting. Many are noted for the brilliancy of their foliage, others for their value in furnishing shade, and still others for both foliage and flowers. In selecting the varieties here presented, I have preferred to include only those of value and service to my customers, rather than give a long list of miscellaneous sorts.

Acer (Maple)

The Maples are all highly ornamental, most useful and beautiful in foliage, and are vigorous growers, free from all disease, and adapted to all soils.

The Norway and Sugar Maples are among the very best trees for street planting on account of their hardiness, long life, and fine form, while the Japanese Maples are absolutely without rivals as small shrubs or trees for planting on the home grounds. With their beautifully colored foliage, in many different shades, they produce a distinguished effect that cannot be duplicated by any other class of plants.

COLCHICUM rubrum (*A. cappadocicum*). An attractive species from Japan, growing to medium size and with rounded form; young growth and foliage bright crimson, later dark green, turning to bronze. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

GINNALA (*A. tataricum ginnala*). Siberian Maple. Small foliage, prettily cut and lobed, turning bright red in autumn; a small-growing variety, and a good substitute for the Japanese Maple in exposed places. 3 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit and stout, vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park, or garden. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$4.25 each, \$35 for 10; 16-ft. specimens, \$5.50 to \$8 each.

Platanoides Reitenbachii (*P. rubrum*). A magnificent variety, similar to Schwedler's Maple, but with a deeper color note in spring and autumn. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$19 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

Platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). A most beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a brilliant purple-crimson, which changes to a dark purple-green in the older leaves. 6 to 7 ft., \$2 each, \$19 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

SACCHARUM (Sugar or Rock Maple). Of vigorous growth; broad-headed, with slightly conical top; attractive foliage in autumn, and suitable for lawn specimen, groups, or for street planting. 10 to 12 ft., \$4 each, \$32.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$6 each, \$50 for 10.

TATARICUM (Tartarian Maple). A shrub-like tree, very desirable for its autumn coloring. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Acer palmatum (Japanese Maples)

These beautiful dwarf Maples are among the aristocrats of the garden, and there is nothing more ornamental for lawn planting, whether in groups of contrasting colors, or in single specimens. The yellow and blood-leaf varieties are upright in growth, while the dainty cut-leaf varieties, with their delicate, lace-like foliage, droop gracefully to the ground. We have a very fine collection of these Maples, treated in such a manner that they may be handled with perfect safety. Plant preferably in the spring.

JAPONICUM aureum. Erect, tree-like growth, having beautifully formed, palmate leaves of deep yellow. 1 to 2 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$7 each, \$60 for 10.

Japonicum filicifolium (*A. japonicum Parsonsii*). Large, deeply lobed, green leaves, shaded yellow. 3 to 4 ft., \$6 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$8 to \$12 each.

PALMATUM (*A. polymorpbm*). Has small, star-shaped leaves, bright green, turning to scarlet and purple in autumn. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Palmatum atropurpureum. This is the true blood-leaf variety, retaining its color throughout the season. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$8 each, \$70 for 10; heavy specimens, \$7.50 to \$10 each.

Palmatum dissectum (*A. viride*). Finely cut, thread-like leaflets of bright green. Drooping, dwarf habit. Distinct and beautiful. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$6 each, \$55 for 10; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8 to \$12 each.

Palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. The same as the above, but with deep maroon foliage. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$7 each, \$65 for 10; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.50 each; 4 ft., \$10 to \$15 each.

Palmatum reticulatum. The palmate leaves are yellow, overlaid with a fine green and pink network. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

Palmatum roseo-marginatum. Light green leaves, variegated white and rose. 1 to 2 ft., \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$6 each.

Palmatum sanguineum. Variety of lighter red than *A. palmatum dissectum atropurpureum*. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

Palmatum scolopendrifolium rubrum. Leaves are divided nearly to base; bright red color. 1 to 2 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Palmatum versicolor. Very attractive, finely cut leaves, irregularly variegated with crimson, white, and green. 1 to 2 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$6 to \$8 each.

Æsculus

HIPPOCASTANUM (European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A compact handsome tree; leaves with seven large leaflets; flowers in large, erect trusses; common favorite for lawn, street, or groups. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Hippocastanum alba fl.-pl. The double, white-flowered Horse-Chestnut, of regular outline and good habits. 5 to 6 ft., \$3 each, \$20 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

RUBICUNDA (*Æ. carnea*). Tree growing 20 to 40 feet, leaflets mostly five; handsome and fine, of better appearance generally than the white-flowering varieties; resists drought and unprotected situations well. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 7 to 9 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

Rubicunda Briottii. Similar to *Æ. rubicunda*, but with brighter scarlet flowers. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$6 each, \$55 for 10.

Ailanthus

GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven). A rapid grower, with feathery, tropical foliage, often 5 to 6 feet long; flowers greenish, in terminal panicles; resists smoke and adverse conditions. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.75 each, \$20 for 10.

Betula (Birch)

These trees with their elegant, slender branches and light airy foliage, are general favorites as single specimens on the lawn. They can also be effectively grouped as a tall background for the larger shrubbery borders, or among evergreens their silvery bark produces a fine contrast in winter.

ALBA (European White Birch). Of fairly rapid growth; bark silvery white; leaves triangular and take on rich autumn tints. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

Alba purpurea (Purple-leaved White Birch). Similar to *B. alba*, excepting leaves have a beautiful purple tinge; branches semi-pendulous. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

LACINIATA pendula alba (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A graceful and beautiful tree, with slender, drooping branches, finely cut foliage and silvery white bark. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

PAPYRIFERA (Paper or Canoe Birch). This forms a large tree of upright growth, with large, handsome leaves, and bark a more brilliant white than the other. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.

Carpinus

BETULUS (European Hornbeam). A low, spreading tree, suitable for clipping, pleached arbors, or for lawn specimens; leaves oval, toothed, and turn pretty golden in autumn. 4 to 6 ft., \$3.75 each, \$35 for 10.

Catalpa

BUNGEI. A dwarf species from China, with very large, glossy foliage. Top-grafted on tall stems, it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head and makes an effective tree for the formal garden. Thoroughly hardy and strong in growth. Well-shaped heads grafted on 8-foot stems, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

Cerasus (Cherry)

Travelers make it a point to visit Japan during the "Cherry Blossom Time," where the large, double flowers of the Flowering Cherries, resembling miniature roses, completely conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom. They make beautiful specimens on the lawn, and should be extensively planted.

JAMES H. VEITCH. A lovely pink, double-flowered form. The Japanese call it "Fugenzo." 5 to 6 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

JAPONICA rosea pendula. A grafted variety, with full head of pendulous branches. A striking tree as a specimen; pink flowers. 6-ft. stems, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

MT. FUJI. A rare new Japanese variety, with very large, white blossoms resembling the white rambler rose. 5 to 5½ ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

NADEN. A new variety, with splendid, double, tender pink flowers; very early. 3 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 4 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

OKUMYAKO. A new late variety; semi-double pink flowers. 5 to 6 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

SERRULATA (*C. Sargentii*). Sargent's Cherry. A Cherry tree, native of Japan, where it makes a large tree. The flowers, which appear in great abundance in early May, are quite large, of a delicate pink, and very beautiful, and are succeeded by small, almost black fruits. This tree was introduced through the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, and is one of the most valuable additions ever made to our list of hardy ornamental trees. 5 to 6 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

SUBHIRTELLA (Japanese Spring Cherry). This introduction is a native of Japan. It forms a large, rounded, spreading bush, and when the leafless stems are covered with its myriad of small, light pink flowers in mid-April, it forms a veritable cloud of delicate color. 6 ft., \$3 each, \$20 for 10.

Not less than 5 trees of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate, nor less than 25 trees of one variety at the 100 rate. Orders for less than 5 trees of one variety will be charged at the rate of single plants.

CERASUS, continued

Subhirtella pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). A weeping variety, with slender branches falling gracefully to the ground, covered with small, single, rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. One of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. 6 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

SURUGADAI-ODORA. A late variety; flowers pinkish white, semi-double, fragrant and slightly pendulous. 5 to 6 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

YOSHINO. This makes a beautiful tree of fine habit for park or avenue planting, producing an abundance of bright pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

JAPANESE Double-flowered Cherries. An assortment of twenty named varieties, my selection, \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

Extra-heavy specimens, 8 to 10 ft. high, 2½- to 3-in. caliper, good selection of named varieties, at \$10 each, balled and burlapped.

Cercidiphyllum

JAPONICUM (Kadsura Tree). A medium-sized tree of pyramidal form, leaves heart-shaped, purple when young, salmon-pink in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Cercis (Red-Bud; Judas Tree)

CANADENSIS. Our native Red-Bud. The branches are densely covered in spring, before the leaves appear, with small, rose-colored, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms at the same time as the white dogwood, and one of the most glorious sights in early spring is the combination of these two in great masses, covering the slopes of the Alleghanies, forming a most beautiful contrast. They form small trees, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

JAPONICA. This is a dwarf Japanese variety, forming dense bushes about 8 feet high, with somewhat larger flowers completely covering the plant, and may be used in combination with our native variety, or as specimens or masses in the shrubbery. One of the earliest. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

SILICUASTRUM. A tall-growing variety, newly introduced from Asia; flowers a purplish rose, ¾ inch long, followed by pods 2 to 4 inches long. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Cornus

FLORIDA (White Dogwood). One of our finest native small trees. White flowers in early spring. Makes a wonderful showing when planted in large masses. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$3 to \$5 each.

Florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). A beautiful variety, with rich rosy red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$5 to \$10 each.

CORNUS, continued

KOUSA. A Japanese variety, with large, creamy white flowers similar to *C. florida*, but flowering later in June, after the leaves appear. Valuable because of its late blooming. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

Crataegus (Hawthorn)

ARNOLDIANA. An Arnold Arboretum introduction, and one of the most distinct and beautiful of the *Crataegus*. Grows 20 feet, forming a compact small tree, bearing a profusion of white flowers, followed by large scarlet fruits. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

CARRIEREI. Small tree; spreading branches; flowers large, with red disk; fruit bright orange or red. A new French variety. 8 to 10 ft., \$7 each, \$65 for 10.

COCCINEA (American White Thorn). Covered with white flowers in May, and in the fall with very large scarlet fruit. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

CORDATA (Washington Thorn). One of the best varieties, with especially good fall coloring. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn). A well-known native Thorn, with long, sharp spines and bright red fruit. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

OXYACANTHA albo-plena. A double white variety of the English Hawthorn. 3 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Oxyacantha, Paul's Double Scarlet. A very showy, scarlet-flowered variety. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

Various Species from Arnold Arboretum, Boston, and Highland Park, Rochester, including 10 or 12 of the best of the American sorts which are unexcelled. I am able to offer this collection, recommended by the Director of the Arboretum, in small plants 2 to 3 ft. high at 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

My selection of choice named varieties, some of the best, 4 to 6 ft., stocky plants, \$2.75 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Fagus (Beech)

The Beeches are beautiful, even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved, and Weeping Beeches are all most attractive, eventually attaining a great size.

SYLVATICA (European Beech). The famous old Beech of England; an imposing variety. 5 to 6 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

Sylvatica heterophylla (*F. sylvatica asplenifolia*). Fern-leaved Beech. Beautifully formed tree, with delicately cut, fern-like foliage. The long, tendril-like shoots produced during the growing season give the tree a very graceful aspect. 4½ to 5 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

Sylvatica purpurea pendula (Weeping Purple-leaved Beech). This forms a picturesque tree of large size and of wonderful grace and beauty. 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

FAGUS, continued

Sylvatica purpurea Riversii (River's Purple-leaved Beech). A variety of compact, symmetrical, spreading growth, forming in time a dense tree with bright crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees. 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$7 each, \$65 for 10.

Sylvatica rosea-marginata. An unusual, attractive variety, having smallish green leaves, brightly bordered with pink; distinct and rare. 3 to 5 ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10; 4½-ft. standards, full, \$6 each.

Sylvatica versicolor. An attractive variegated variety. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.75 each, \$30 for 10.

Fraxinus

AMERICANA (White Ash). One of our hand-somest, broad-headed trees for street or lawn; a beautiful golden yellow hue in autumn. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

Ginkgo

BILOBA (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. An unusually attractive and unique tree, slender in youth, taking on a spreading habit with age; will live a thousand years, and is suitable for street, lawn, or memorial plantings. 6 to 10 ft., \$3 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$4 each.

Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee Tree)

CANADENSIS. A native, upright-growing tree with rough bark and of medium size, forming a large, irregular effect. Its ascending branches, coarse twigs, and long pods give it a peculiarly sturdy aspect. Fine feathery foliage of a bluish green color. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree)

PANICULATA. A small, round-headed, hardy tree from China, valuable for its brilliant golden blossoms produced in July. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Larix

EUROPÆA (European Larch). Horizontal branches; leaves delicate green, turning to a warm yellow in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

KAEMPFERI (Japan Larch). A tree with horizontal branches, forming a pyramidal head; foliage light green when young, changing to golden yellow in fall. 5 to 7 ft., \$3.25 each, \$30 for 10.

Liquidambar

STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum). One of the best specimen trees, or for groups or street planting; attractive corky bark; star-shaped leaves, glossy green in summer, a brilliant scarlet in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$5.50 each, \$50 for 10.

Liriodendron

TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree). A handsome, tall, pyramidal tree, with clean gray trunk; leaves large, blunt-ended, and attractive; yellow terminal flowers in June; an excellent tree for all purposes. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10.

Magnolia

The Magnolias all make beautiful specimens, showing to fine advantage on the lawn or border and forming a beautiful contrast which may be heightened by planting them against a background of evergreens. When in bloom in early spring, they produce a grand effect and fill the atmosphere with their rich perfume. They should always be planted in the spring—never in the fall. I send them out with large balls of earth tied in burlap.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal-growing tree; large leaves; greenish white flowers, followed by rose-colored fruits. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

CONSPICUA (*M. Yulan*). Scarce. A slow-growing species which in time becomes a large tree with spreading branches, bearing large, sweetly scented flowers, about 6 inches across. 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50 each, \$60 for 10.

CORDATA. It forms a large, pyramidal tree, with large leaves and canary-yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 each, \$47.50 for 10.

GLAUCA (Sweet, Swamp, or White Bay). A very desirable shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, and very sweetly scented, creamy white flowers, which remain in bloom a long time; thrives in a moist ground. 3 to 4½ ft., \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10.

LENNEI. Deep purple. A very handsome variety with immense, waxy flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 each, \$40 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$7 each, \$60 for 10.

PARVIFLORA. A fine species from Japan, forming a small tree with cup-shaped, fragrant, white flowers, and conspicuous crimson stamens. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

SALICIFOLIA. A small, slender tree, with narrow leaves and white flowers 5 inches across. 2 to 3½ ft., \$4 each, \$35 for 10.

SOLANGEANA. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter; white, flushed rose on the outside. 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each, \$40 for 10; 3½ to 5½ ft., \$7.50 each, \$70 for 10.

Soulangeana alba superba. Large, pure white flowers. 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

Soulangeana Alexandrina. One of the earliest forms; outside of the flowers white, shading to deep purple at the base, inside white. 4 to 5 ft., \$7 each, \$65 for 10.

Soulangeana nigra. A dwarf, slow-growing variety, with very dark maroon-purple flowers. 3 to 3½ ft., \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

MAGNOLIA, continued

STELLATA (*M. Halleana*). This is a Japanese variety of very dwarf habit, producing its pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. Blooms are borne in large numbers. 2 to 3 ft., \$6.50 each, \$62.50 for 10.

TRIPETALA (Umbrella Tree). A rapid-growing tree, having spreading branches, with white flowers 8 to 10 inches in diameter; very large, broad leaves 10 to 21 inches long. 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50 each.

WATSONII. A beautiful Japanese species, similar to *M. parviflora*, with beautiful, large, sweet-scented flowers, having a conspicuous crimson center of bright-colored stamens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$10 each.

Morus

ALBA pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). A weeping form, grafted on stems. Unique and graceful as lawn specimens. 6-ft. specimens, \$4 each.

Persica (Peach)

The Double-flowering Peaches produce a charming effect when, during the blossoming season in May, every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers. They are perfectly hardy and can be recommended. We can supply them in an assortment of the following colors: white, rose, or bright red. My specimens are all well developed, and should bloom the first season after planting. 4 to 5½ ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Platanus

ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane; Buttonwood). One of the best all-round street trees; of rapid growth, with large, deeply-cut, heart-shaped leaves; bark dull gray or greenish white. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$4 each, \$37.50 for 10; 16 ft., large, \$5 to \$10 each.

Populus (Poplar)

BALSAMIFERA (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead). A rapid-growing tree of symmetrical habit, with very large glossy leaves. The buds exhale an agreeable odor. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

NIGRA italica (Lombardy, or Italian Poplar). These well-known trees, remarkable for their rapid growth and tall, spiral form, have been called the exclamation point in landscape gardening. They serve to accentuate the sky-line and break the monotony of the other trees, and a single specimen here and there can be used most effectively. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 8 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 12 to 15 ft., large, \$3.50 each, \$28.50 for 10.

Prunus (Plum and Almond)

See, also, Deciduous Shrub Section

PISSARDII (Purple-leaved Plum). A small tree or shrub. The young foliage, which is bright crimson, changes to dark purple, retaining its color all summer better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub; small white flowers. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

TOMENTOSA. A new variety, growing into a small tree, of upright, branching growth; small leaves and literally covered with small, rose-like, double, pink flowers in early spring; very scarce. 1-ft. plants, \$2.25 each.

TRILOBA. A very desirable hardy small tree, producing in great profusion clear pink, single flowers; very handsome. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Pyrus (Flowering Crab)

These make specimens of wonderful beauty and should be more frequently used.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. This forms a small tree, covered in early spring with very large, double flowers, 2 inches in diameter; a delicate pink and of delicious fragrance. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

FLORIBUNDA. Can be grown as a large shrub. Many single flowers; beautiful carmine in bud and white when open; ornamental fruit in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Dark carmine buds in great profusion; flowers crimson. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

NIEDZWETZKYANA (Pink Siberian Crab). Showy, deep pink flowers; purplish fruit; very fine and ornamental. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

PARKMANNII. From Japan. An irregular-shaped tree, with branches so slender that they bend in graceful fashion with the weight of the deep rose, semi-double flowers and carmine buds. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

SARGENTII. A new variety; large, pure white flowers followed by large dark red fruits; of low spreading habit, suitable for banks. 3 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

SCHEIDECKERI. A double-flowering variety, similar to *P. floribunda*, with double light rose flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

SPECTABILIS roseo-plena (Chinese Flowering Crab). The pink variety; very showy. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Quercus (Oak)

Most of the species and varieties of these trees attain great size and form magnificent specimens. All are adapted for ornamental planting.

COCCINEA (Scarlet Oak). A native variety of rapid growth and pyramidal form with coarse foli-

QUERCUS, continued

age which changes in autumn to a bright scarlet. 6 to 8 ft., \$3 each, \$25 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak). Finely divided, deep green foliage. Valuable for street planting or for lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.75 each, \$22.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$5 each, \$47.50 for 10.

Salix

BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow). The beautiful Willow so commonly known. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.25 each, \$20 for 10.

Salisburia

Maidenhair Tree; Ginkgo

ADIANTIFOLIA. A handsome tree from Japan, of rapid, pyramidal growth, used extensively as a street and park tree. Beautiful fern-like foliage; rare, yet a tree that should be used extensively in all plantings. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

Sophora

JAPONICA (Japan Pagoda Tree). A small, low-growing tree, with glossy foliage, dark green bark, and clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers in August. 4 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10.

Sorbus

AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash). An excellent tree of compact habit, covered in summer with clusters of red berries. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each, \$18.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10.

Five or more shrubs or trees of any one variety and size are supplied at the 10 rate; 25 or more at the 100 rate.

Tilia (Linden; Lime Tree)

The Lindens are beautifully formed trees, among the best for street planting. When in bloom, their flowers yield a delicate perfume and are eagerly sought by bees and butterflies for the honey.

ARGENTEA (White-leaved European Linden). This makes a very beautiful, pyramidal lawn tree, the upper surface of the leaves being smooth and bright green and the under surface downy, silvery white. It is particularly noticeable among other trees by its white appearance. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., large, \$6 to \$8 each.

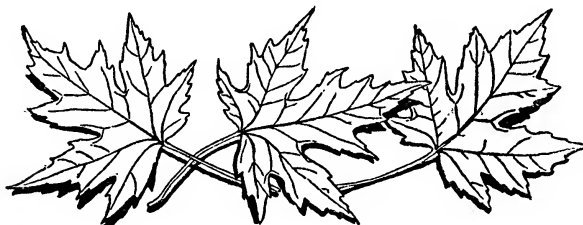
EUROPÆA (*T. vulgaris*). European Linden. A vigorous, handsome grower; excellent for avenues and lawns. 7 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Ulmus (Elm)

The Elms are among our most noted trees, so well known as to render description unnecessary. The pendulous variety offered below is the most distinct and picturesque of all the drooping trees, sending out horizontal branches which curve gracefully to the ground, forming ample room underneath for benches, a single specimen on the lawn presenting a striking appearance.

AMERICANA (American Elm). A stately tree, with vase-shaped head; fine for street or specimen. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

GLABRA Camperdownii (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Grafted on standards, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 each; extra-heavy specimens, on heavy standards, 8 to 10 ft., \$12 each.



Choice Hardy Climbers and Vines

Actinidia

ARGUTA (Silver Vine). A Japanese climber of vigorous and rapid growth, with dark green, shining foliage and greenish white flowers with purple centers, followed by clusters of edible fruit. Pot-plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; field-grown plants, \$1.25 each.

Akebia

QUINATA. A graceful vine, with neat, small foliage. Especially useful where dense shade is not desired. Violet-brown flowers, with a pleasant cinnamon odor. Strong, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Ampelopsis

ENGELMANNII (Engelmann's Creeper). Similar to *A. quinquefolia*, but smaller and more dense foliage. Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

LOWII. A new Japanese Ivy, similar to *A. Veitchii*, but smaller foliage, which turns a brilliant crimson in autumn. Field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy). This well-known climber is one of the best for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc. Its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson, and scarlet in the fall. Strong plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). The most popular climber for covering brick- or stone-work, to which it clings tenaciously without support. Extra-strong plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Aristolochia

SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). A vigorous, rapid-growing climber, with handsome, broad, light green leaves of large size. Fine for dense shade. Flowers of brownish color, somewhat resembling a pipe. Field-grown plants, \$1.50 each.

Bignonia

GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Vine). Large flowers of deep orange-red. A useful vine for covering old stumps and rockwork; it will cling to brick- or stone-work without support. Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

RADICANS. Handsome, dark red, trumpet-shaped flowers, freely produced. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Radicans, Mme. Gallen. A new variety with very large, orange-colored flowers. Field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Celastrus

ARTICULATUS (Japan Bittersweet). Fruit in clusters similar to the American variety, but borne in great profusion. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

CELASTRUS, continued

SCANDENS (Bittersweet; Wax Work). One of our native climbing plants of rapid growth, with attractive light green foliage and yellow flowers during June, followed by bright orange fruit. Heavy plants, field-grown, 60 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Clematis

MONTANA rubra. A strong-growing Clematis, blooming very early in June till frost. Masses of rose-pink flowers 2 inches in diameter completely hide the plant. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

PANICULATA (Japanese Virgin's Bower). One of the most satisfactory climbing plants. Beautiful, clean foliage; rapid grower, and completely smothered with small, fragrant white flowers in August, followed by attractive silvery white seed-pods. Strong plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Large-flowering Clematis

There has always been a large percentage of failures in growing this plant, but when once established, it is one of the most beautiful climbers and grows luxuriantly. The plants we offer are American-grown field-plants, and are the healthiest that can be obtained.

DURANDII. An upright, shrubby climber, producing large, clear blue flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

JACKMANII. The popular deep purple variety. Field-grown plants, extra-strong, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

EDOUARD ANDRE. Rich carmine-purple. Field-grown plants, extra-strong, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

RAMONA. Very large; soft blue. Field-grown plants, extra-strong, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

VILLE DE LYON. Bright carmine. Field-grown plants, extra-strong, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

VITICELLA. A species climbing to a height of 8 to 12 feet, with blue or purple flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Viticella alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Hedera

HELIX (English Ivy). Invaluable evergreen variety, used for covering walls, etc., and has become very popular for covering graves, especially if in the shade, where grass will not succeed. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; extra-heavy plants, imported, and in our fields one year, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

HIBERNICA. Similar to above, but more hardy. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; extra-large plants, imported, and grown in our fields one year, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Jasminum

See Deciduous Shrub Section

Lonicera

BRACHYPODA aurea (Golden Honeysuckle). Leaves variegated, having yellow markings and very often tinges of pink. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

HALLIANA (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Hardy evergreen foliage; continuous-blooming; flowers white, turning to pale yellow; very fragrant. The best of the Honeysuckles. Extra strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

PUNICEA. A fine new variety, with numerous clusters of long, slender, trumpet-shaped light scarlet flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SEMPERVIRENS (Scarlet Trumpet). Vigorous climber with dark green foliage; flowers bright vermilion, tubular; blossoms almost all summer. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SUPERBA gigantea. Strong climber having extra-large leaves and creamy white flowers, shading to orange. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Lathyrus

HARDY EVERLASTING PEA. A very desirable hardy climbing plant, with dense clusters of large, pea-shaped flowers in shades of white, rose, and red. Useful as a covering for terraces and rough places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

APPLE BLOSSOM. A new variety, with flowers of a delicate apple-blossom-pink, shaded white; a continuous bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

WHITE PEARL. A magnificent pure white variety, with trusses and flowers of unusual size, blooming continuously. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Lycium

BARBARUM (Matrimony Vine). A strong-growing vine of shrubby habit, bearing small, purplish flowers in summer, followed by abundant scarlet berries. Especially adapted to trailing over banks and overhanging walls, or may be trained in an upright position. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Polygonum

AUBERTII. A new variety, and a great improvement on *P. baldschuanicum*, with larger sprays of flowers and foliage not susceptible to sunburn. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BALDSCHUANICUM. A beautiful new woody climber, bearing great, feathery sprays of white flowers at the extremities of the branches through summer and fall. The clusters are useful for autumn decorations, as they remain in good condition for some time. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

MULTIFLORUM. A very desirable climbing plant which seems peculiarly adapted to our climatic conditions. It often attains a height of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Its bright green, heart-shaped leaves are never bothered by insects, and during September and October it produces masses of foamy white flowers in large trusses from the axil of each leaf. Pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pueraria

THUNBERGIANA (Kudzu Vine). The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade. It bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms toward the close of August. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Schizophragma

Hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea). This grand climber from Japan is still rare. Its flowers, which are borne in large trusses, are similar to a white hydrangea, and when in flower, during July and August, make a handsome display. One of the best flowering vines for planting against a tree or wall, as it clings naturally to any rough surface. Both for its beauty and variety, it is desirable for planting where any climber can be used. Good pot-grown plants, \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Vitis

BICOLOR (Blue Grape; Summer Grape). A strong-climbing vine, with foliage dull green above and covered with a glaucous blue on the under surface. Useful where a strong-growing climber is desirable for covering old tree stumps and wild, rocky places. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

CORDATA (Frost or Winter Grape). One of the good climbing Grapes. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

RIPARIA (*V. cordifolia*; *V. vulpina*). Frost or Riverbank Grape. A commonly known variety found along river banks. Field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Wisteria

MULTIJUGA. The famous Wisteria of Japan, with very long, drooping racemes of purple flowers. By close pruning this may be grown in tree-form. Heavy plants, \$2.50 each.

Multijuga alba. A pure white variety. Heavy plants, \$2.50 each.

Multijuga rosea. A rosy-colored variety of the above. Strong plants, \$2.50 each.

SINENSIS. The favorite variety, producing hundreds of pendulous clusters of violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. One of the best climbers, presenting a magnificent appearance when in bloom in May and June. Foliage fairly dense and remains in good condition all summer, which makes the Wisteria a very good vine for training over a veranda, trellis, or pergola. Good plants, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Sinensis alba. A white variety of the above; very attractive and distinct. Good plants, \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

Roses

"A garden without Roses would be sadly deficient." So my last catalogue introduced my Rose Section, and so I yet believe. But, like many other hardy plants, the Roses were affected by the new Plant Exclusion Act, and it has left some of us unprepared to meet the demand for Roses as we would like to meet it. I hope sometime again to offer all the old favorites, and the good new things, but for the present I must refer you to the reliable growers of our country, who have made a specialty of this universal favorite. However, I am able to offer the best of the climbing and trailing roses, in good plants.

The trailing *Wichuraiana* hybrids, with their slender branches, 20 to 30 feet in length, covered with almost evergreen, glossy foliage, and with a mass of blooms in almost every shade known among Roses, may be used most effectively for completely covering sloping banks, terraces, or rocky places. They may also be used staked, as pillar Roses, or to cover pergolas and verandas.

The stiff-growing, upright *Ramblers* or *Polyantha* Roses may be used for covering old walls, fences, pergolas, or any unsightly spot where they may be allowed to grow wild at will.

These classes are perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Insect pests and fungous diseases may be controlled by spraying frequently with bordeaux-arsenate of lead mixture, at the rate of 8 ounces to 5 gallons of water, applied with any sprayer or with whisk-broom to the under side of the leaves.

Wichuraiana Hybrids, Multifloras, Etc.

These should not be cut back, as the bloom is produced on the long canes of the previous season's growth. Simply cut out entirely the old, worn-out shoots, leaving the strong young canes. Hardy in the Middle States without protection.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Mult. Large, single flowers, produced in huge clusters; a lovely shade of pink, with clear white eye and yellow stamens. A vigorous-growing Rose that makes a delightful addition to the garden. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CARMINE PILLAR. Cl. H.T. Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine; grows 10 to 12 feet in a season. Hardy. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. H.Wich. This variety retains the deep pink to crimson color and the same delightful fragrance of the bush *American Beauty*, and grows to a height of 15 feet, producing its large blooms in great abundance. It has handsome foliage and is hardy enough to be grown anywhere without protection. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

DOROTHY PERKINS. H.Wich. An exceedingly hardy garden Rose, standing a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. Much like *Crimson Rambler* in habit; color, clear shell-pink; fragrant; flowers large and very double. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. H.Wich. This Rose is hardy everywhere without protection. It is a very strong grower, with large blooms, of a beautiful flesh-pink, borne in great profusion; fine foliage, which is practically insect-proof. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

EXCELSA (Improved *Crimson Rambler*). H. Wich. This magnificent Climbing Rose is in every way a great improvement on the old *Crimson Rambler*; clusters and flowers much larger, borne in typical Rambler fashion. Color brilliant crimson-maroon. Foliage is not subject to mildew; very hardy, and exceedingly vigorous in growth. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

HIAWATHA. H.Wich. Brilliant ruby-carmine with a clear white eye; single flowers borne in large clusters. Hardy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

LADY GAY. H.Wich. Double; deep pink; extra. One of the best *Wichuraianas* and a splendid companion to the others. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SILVER MOON. H.Wich. New. Flowers are extra large and single; color silvery white, with a mass of golden yellow stamens. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SWEETHEART. H.Wich. A beautiful shade of rosy pink. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SYLVIA. H.Wich. Buds pure lemon-yellow, opening pure white. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

TAUSENDSCHON. Mult. Very large flowers in clusters; beautiful clear pink; very vigorous grower; free bloomer; hardy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. H.Wich. Pure white sport from pink *Dorothy Perkins*; blooming in large trusses; very hardy. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

WICHURAIANA (Memorial Rose). A distinct and valuable trailing species from Japan. Pure white flowers during July. Valuable for covering banks, rocks, etc. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers

These produce clusters of small flowers, the counterpart of the climbing ramblers, except that they make very dwarf, bushy plants. They bloom continuously throughout the summer, making a fine display when planted in masses; entirely hardy.

Heavy 2-year-old plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

ÆNNCHEN MULLER. The pink *Baby Rambler*. Beautiful pink, individual flowers 2 inches in diameter; perpetual bloomer.

BABY RAMBLER. Large clusters of bright crimson flowers; blooms continuously.

ERNA TESCHENDORFF. New. Brilliant crimson, flushed with carmine, resembling the dazzling color of *Gruss an Teplitz*. Flowers larger and darker than *Baby Rambler*; very free.

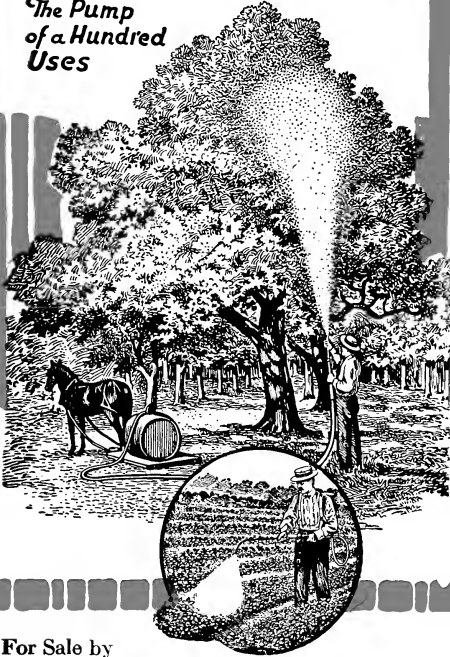
LOUISE WELTER. The large flowers of this variety are so much like *Tausendschon* that it has been rechristened "*Baby Tausendschon*." The large white flowers are delicately flushed pink, shading to deep, rosy carmine. Blooms all summer.

Index

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Abies.....90	Cherry.....83, 96, 97	Hamelis.....84	Michæmas Daisies.....54, 55
Acer.....95	Chrysanthemums 56, 57	Hardy Plants.....60-72	Milfoil.....60
Achillea.....96	Cimicifuga.....63	Hawthorn.....97	Mock Orange.....79, 80
Aconitum.....60	Cinquefoil.....68, 86	Hazelnut.....83	Monarda.....67
Actinidia.....101	Clematis.....63, 101	Heather, Scotch.....89	Monkshood.....60
Adam's Needle.....72	Clerodendron.....82	Hedera.....101	Morus.....99
Æsculus.....81, 96	Clethra.....82	Helanium.....65	Mulberry, Weeping.....99
Ailanthus.....96	Coffee Tree.....98	Helianthus.....65	Myosotis.....67
Akebia.....101	Columbine.....60, 61	Helianthemum.....65	Myrica.....86
Alder.....85	Colutea.....82	Heliopsis.....65	Myrtle.....71, 86
Almond, Flg.....86, 99	Comanthospace.....82	Hemerocallis.....57, 58	Oak.....99, 100
Alkanet.....60	Conefflower.....69	Hemlock.....94	Ænothera.....67
Althæa.....81	Convallaria.....63	Hepatica.....65	Osmanthus.....89
Alyssum.....60	Coral Berry.....87	Heuchera.....65, 66	Pachysandra.....89
Amelanchier.....81	Coreopsis.....63	Hibiscus.....66	Pagoda Tree, Jap.....100
Amorpha.....81	Cornus.....83, 97	Holly.....66, 81	Pansy, Tufted.....71
Ampelopsis.....101	Cornflower.....62	Hollyhocks.....66, 81	Papaver.....59
Anchusa.....60	Corylopsis.....82	Honeysuckle 85, 86, 102	Pardanus.....67
Andromeda.....88	Corylus.....83	Hop Tree.....86	Pea, Everlasting.....102
Anemone.....51, 60	Cotoneasters.....81	Horse Chestnut.....96	Pea Tree.....82
Anthemis.....60	Crab, Flowering.....99	Hornbeam.....96	Peach Bells.....62
Aquilegia.....60, 61	Cranberry, Bush.....87	Hovenia.....85	Peach, Flowering.....99
Arabis.....61	Crætegus.....97	Hydrangea.....84	Pearl Bush.....84
Arabis.....61	Crane's-bill.....64	Hydrangra, Cl.....102	Pentstemon.....68
Aristolochia.....93, 94	Cress.....61, 62	Hypericum.....85	Peony.....18-46
Aronia.....101	Cryptomeria.....90, 91	Ilex.....66, 66	General Collection.....22-29
Artemisia.....82	Curaçant, Indian.....87	Ilex.....85, 89	English.....30-32
Asclepias.....61	Cydonia.....83, 92, 93	Indigo, False.....62, 81	American.....32-35
Ash.....98, 100	Cypress.....94	Indigofera.....85	French.....36-40
Asters.....54, 55, 71	Cytisus.....83	Indigo Plant.....85	German.....40
Astilbe.....61, 62	Daisy.....62	Iris.....3-17	Single.....41
Aubrietia.....62	Daphne.....83, 89	Tall Bearded 5, 8-13	Japanese.....42
Avens.....64	Delphiniums.....52, 53	New Seeding.....6, 7	May-flowering.....43
Azalea.....88	Desmodium.....83	New.....7, 8	Collections.....44
Baby's Breath.....65	Deutzias.....77, 78	Germanica 5, 8-13	Tree.....45, 46
Baccharis.....82	Dianthus.....63	Intermediate.....13	Periwinkle.....71
Bachelor's Buttons.....69	Dicentra.....63	Dwarf Bearded 13, 14	Persica.....99
Balm of Gilead.....99	Dictamnus.....63	Beardless.....14, 15	Philadelphus.....79, 80
Baptisia.....62	Dielytra.....63	Siberian.....15	Phlox.....47-51, 68
Barberry.....80, 88	Diervilla.....78	Japanese.....16, 17	Physalis.....68
Barrenwort.....63	Digitalis.....63	Ivy.....101	Picea.....91, 92
Bayberry.....86	Dimorphanthus.....82	Jamæsia.....85	Pine.....92, 93
Beech.....97, 98	Dirca.....83	Jasminum.....85	Pineberry.....81
Bellflower.....62, 68	Dogwood.....83, 97	Judas Tree.....97	Pinks.....63, 68, 83
Berberis.....80, 88	Dutchman's Pipe.....101	Juniper.....91	Pinus.....92
Betula.....96	Echinops.....63	Juniperus.....91	Plane, Oriental.....99
Bignonia.....101	Elæagnus.....83	Kadsura Tree.....97	Platanus.....99
Birch.....96	Elder, Golden.....87	Kalmia.....89	Platyodon.....68
Bittersweet.....89, 101	Elm.....100	Kerria, White.....86	Plum, Flowering.....99
Blanket Flower.....64	Elsholtzia.....63	Koeleruteria.....98	Polygonatum.....68
Blazing Star.....67	Enkianthus.....83	Kudzu Vine.....102	Polygonum.....68, 102
Bleeding-Heart.....63	Epidemiums.....63	Larch.....98	Polar.....99
Bloodroot.....69	Erigeron.....64	Larix.....98	Poppies.....59, 62
Blue Bells.....67	Eryngium.....64	Latern Plant.....68	Populus.....99
Bocconia.....62	Erythrum.....84, 89	Lathyrus.....102	Potentialia.....68, 86
Boltonia.....62	Euxochorda.....84	Laurel.....89	Primrose.....67, 68
Boxwood.....89	Fagus.....97, 98	Lavender.....67, 71	Primula.....68
Bridal Wreath.....87	Fatsia.....78	Leatherwood.....83	Privet.....85
Buckthorn.....82	Ferns, Hardy.....64	Leek, House.....70	Prunus.....86, 99
Buddleia.....82	Filbert.....83	Liatris.....67	Pseudotsuga.....92
Butterfly Shrub.....82	Fir.....90	Ligustrum.....85	Ptelea.....86
Buttonwood.....99	Fleabane.....64	Lilacs.....73-77	Pueraria.....102
Buxus.....89	Forget-me-not.....67	Lilies.....57, 58, 66, 67	Pyrethrum.....69
Calliæarpa.....82	Forsythia.....84	Lily-of-the-Valley.....63	Pyrus.....98
Calluna.....89	Foxglove.....63	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub.....88	Physostegia.....68
Calycanthus.....82	Fraxinus.....98	Lime Tree.....100	Quercus.....99, 100
Campanula.....62	Fringe.....61, 82	Linden.....100	Quince, Japanese.....83
Campion.....67	Funkia.....58	Liquidambar.....98	Ranunculus.....69
Candytuft, Hardy.....66	Gaillardia.....64	Liriodendron.....98	Rhamnus.....86
Canterbury Bells.....62	Galega.....64	Lobelia.....67	Red-bud.....97
Caragena.....82	Gas Plant.....63	Lonicera.....102	Red-hot Poker.....71
Cardinal Flower.....87	Geranium.....64	Loosestrife.....67	Retinispora.....92, 93
Carpinus.....96	Geum.....64	Lupinus.....67	Rhodotypos.....86
Caryopteris.....82	Gillenia.....64	Lupinus.....67	Rhubarb, Chilian 64, 65
Catalpa.....96	Ginkgo.....98, 100	Lycnis.....67	Rhus.....86
Cedar.....90, 91	Grape.....102	Lycium.....102	Robinia.....86
Cedrus.....101	Grasses, Ornamental 71	Lysimachia.....67	Rock Madwort.....60
Celastrus.....101	Goat's Beard 61, 62, 70	Lythrum.....67	Roses.....103
Centaurea.....62	Golden Bell.....84	Magnolia.....89	Rosemary.....69
Cephalanthus.....82	Golden Glow.....69	Magnolia.....98, 99	Rosemarinus.....69
Cerastium.....62	Goldenrod.....70	Maidenhair Tree 98, 100	Rose of Sharon.....81
Cerasus.....96, 97	Groundsel.....70	Mallow.....65	Rubus.....86
Cercidiphyllum.....97	Gum, Sweet.....98	Maple.....86	Rudbeckia.....69
Cercis.....97	Gunnera.....64, 65	Marguerite.....60	Rue, Meadow.....71
Chamomile, False.....62	Gymnocladus.....98	Matrimony Vine.....102	Sage, Meadow.....93
Chrysanthemum 62, 63	Gypsophila.....65	Meadowsweet.....87	Salisburia.....98, 100
Chelone.....62	Halesia.....84	Mertensia.....67	Salix.....100
	Halimodendron.....84		Salvia.....69
			Sambucus.....87
			Sanguinaria.....69
			Saponaria.....69
			Scabiosa.....69
			Schizophragma.....102
			Sciadopitys.....93
			Sedum.....69, 70
			Sempervivum.....70
			Senna, Bladder.....82
			Senecio.....70
			Shrubs, Evergreen.....88, 89
			Shrubs, Hardy.....73-88
			Silver Bell Tree.....84
			Silver Vine.....101
			Snakeoot.....63
			Sneezewort.....65
			Smoke Tree.....86
			Snowball.....87, 88
			Snowberry.....87
			Snow-in-Summer.....62
			Soapwort.....69
			Soldago.....70
			Solomon's Seal.....68
			Sophora.....100
			Sorbus.....100
			Speedwell.....71
			Spiderwort.....71
			Spindle Tree.....84
			Spiræa.....61, 62, 70, 87
			Spiræa, Blue.....82
			Spruce.....91, 92
			Stachys.....70
			Statice.....71
			Stephanandra.....87
			Stokesia.....71
			Stoncrop.....69
			Strawberry Tree.....84
			Sweet Shrub.....82
			Sweet William.....63
			Sumac.....86
			Sunflower.....65
			Symphoricarpos.....87
			Syringa.....73-77
			Tamarisk.....87
			Tamarix.....87
			Taxus.....93
			Tea, Oswego.....67
			Teucrium.....71
			Thalictrum.....71
			Thorn.....86, 97
			Thujopsis.....94
			Thuy.....93, 94
			Tiarella.....71
			Tilia.....100
			Tradescantia.....71
			Tree of Heaven.....96
			Trees, Deciduous 95-100
			Trees, Evergreen 90-94
			Trillium.....71
			Tritoma.....71
			Trumpet Vine.....101
			Tsuga.....94
			Tulip Tree.....98
			Ulmus.....100
			Umbrella Tree.....99
			Varnish Tree.....98
			Veronica.....71
			Viburnum.....87, 88
			Vinca.....71
			Vines.....101, 102
			Viola.....71
			Virginia Creeper.....101
			Virgin's Bower, Jap. 101
			Vitis.....102
			Wake Robin.....71
			Waxberry.....87
			Wegelia.....78
			Willow, Weeping.....100
			Windflower.....60
			Wisteria.....102
			Witch-Hazel.....84
			Wormwood.....61
			Yarrow.....60
			Yew.....93
			Yucca.....72

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of a Hundred
Uses*



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WYOMISSING NURSERIES CO.
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Price (for bucket use) \$6.00 Post Paid

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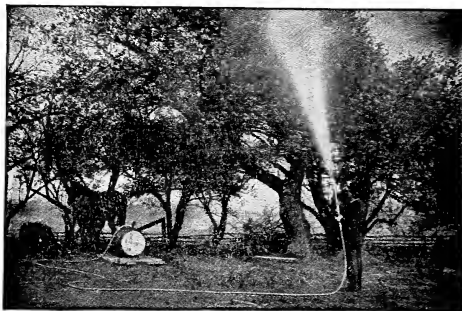
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It is not possible, of course, to stand on the ground and throw a stream of mist 35 feet in the air. So, with ordinary pumps you need ladders, platforms or extension rods.

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Your Spraying Problems

IF YOU have several hundred trees, buy the STANDARD and 20 or 30 feet of hose; put a barrel on a sled or drag and you are ready to spray from 300 to 500 trees a day.

If you grow potatoes, you need the Knapsack and Extension. Ten acres a day is the easy capacity of this outfit.

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If you have only 20 or 30 trees to spray the STANDARD with the usual 3½ foot length of hose and a bucket will do your work nicely.

If you keep chickens, you will want the Curved Extension. This helps in spraying around roosts, nests and corners of the chicken house.

The STANDARD is very efficient, for whitewashing, disinfecting live stock, fire protection, washing vehicles, veterinary injections, dampening tobacco, pumping out boats, etc., etc.

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Index to Peonies

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page
Achille	22	Coquidin	36	Galathee	34
Adelaide E. Hollis	32	Coquette	37	General Budeau	27
Admiral Togo	32	Corallina	43	General Bertrand	25
Adolphe Roseau	30	Couronne d'Or	23	General Cavaignac	25
Agnes Mary Kelway	30	Crimson and Gold	42	General Dodd	37
Alexandria	38	Crimson Queen	42	General Grant	37
Albatross	42	Crown on Crown	42	General Hooker	33
Albert Crousse	36	Crystal Queen	42	General Sheridan	33
Aibiflora, The Bride	41	Curiosity	23	George Alexander	41
Alexandra Dumas	25	Darkness	41	George Hollis	33
Alexandrina	28	Dawn	42	George W. Tryon	33
Alfred de Musset	36	Daybreak	33	George Washington	33
Alice Crousse	22	Decease	23	Georgiana Shaylor	42
Alice de Julvecourt	22	Decora elator	43	Geraldine	42
Alice Lorraine	36	Decora Fallisil	43	Germaine Bigot	37
Alzar Candles	42	Decemter	30	Ginette	37
Ama-No-Sode	42	Delachei	37	Gisele	37
Andre Larrias	36	Delicourt Verhille	23	Gismonda	37
Anemoneflora alba	22	Delicatissima	23	Gloire de Charles Gom- bault	25
Anemoneflora rubra	22	Denis Helve	23	Gloire de Chenonceaux	25
Apple Blossom	42	Desartres	24	Gloire de Douai	25
Asa Gray	36	Dessartes Aubry	37	Gloire de Touraine	37
Archie Brand	22	Disrael	30	Gloria	42
Armandine Mechin	22	Distinction	30	Glory	42
Armand Roseau	22	Dorchester	33	Golden Harvest	33
Arsene Metu	22	Dorothy E. Kirby	33	Goliath	33
Arthemise	22	Dorothy E. Kirby	30	Grace Bryan	34
Assmannhausen	40	Dragon's Head	42	Grace Hough	34
Astroganubica	22	Dr. Bonavia	30	Grandiflora	34
Attraction	42	Dr. Bretonneau	37	Grandiflora carnea plena	25
Aurea	42	Dr. Bretonneau (Verd.)	24	Grandiflora lutescens	25
Auguste Lemonier	22	Dr. Callot	24	Grandiflora nivea plena	25
Auguste Villaume	36	Duc de Cazes	24	Gretchen	40
Augustin d'Hour	22	Duchesse de Nemours	24	Grover Cleveland	40
Augustin Chamberlain	42	Duchesse de Thebes	24	Gypsy	42
Aurora	42	Duchess of Portland	24	H. A. Hagen	42
Autumnus	41	Duchess of Teck	30	Harlequin	42
Augustus Gould	34	Duchesse d'Orleans	24	Henri Demay	25
Aviator Reymond	30	Duchesse de Nemours	24	Henri Murger	25
Bancess Schroeder	22	Duchesse de Thebes	24	Henry Erman	41
Bayader	22	Duke of Clarence	24	Henry Woodward	41
Beatrice Kelway	30	Duke of Devonshire	30	Hermes	41
Beaute de Villecante	23	Edouard Lemon	24	Honor	25
Beaute Francaise	23	Edouard Andre	24	Humel	25
Beauty's Mask	32	Edulis alba	24	Imperia Queen	42
Celissia	32	Edulis superba	24	Innocence	42
Belle Chateleine	23	Edwin Forest	32	Irene	34
Belle Mauve	36	E. G. Hill	32	Irma	25
Benjamin Franklin	32	Eglantine	41	James Kelway	25
Beranger	23	Electric	30	Jeanne Arc	25
Berlitz	23	Elie Chevalier	30	Jeanne Gaudichau	25
Bernard de Palissy	30	Ella Christine Kelway	30	Jessie Crosby	34
Bernardine	30	Ella Wheeler Wilcox	30	John Hancock	34
Bertha	30	Elizabeth Barrett Brown- ing	33	John Richardson	34
Boscuet	36	Elwood Pears	33	Judge Berry	34
Biebrich	30	Emma	33	Juliette Dessert	34
Birket Foster	30	Emile Lemoine	41	Jupiter	41
Bobbie Bee	42	Emily	41	Karl Rosenfeld	34
Boule Blanche	30	Enchantment	33	Kelway's Glorious	30
Boule de Neige	23	Enchantress	33	Kelway's Queen	30
Bridesmaid	27	Enfant de Nancy	37	King of England	43
Bunch of Perfume	27	Estafette	37	Konigswinter	40
Banker Hill	32	Etta	33	Labotas	37
Cameron	23	Etiendard du Grand	24	La Brune	25
Canari	23	Etienne Mechin	24	La Coquette	34
Candidissima	23	Eucharis	37	Lady Alexandra Duff	25
Captain Louch	30	Eugene Bigot	37	Lady Beresford	24
Carnea elegans	23	Eugene Reigoux	37	Lady Bramwell	24
Carnen	36	Eugene Verdier	24	Lady Brooke	24
Carnea triumphans	23	Euphemia	33	Lady Carrington	31
Cashmere	42	Evening Glow	37	Lady Curzon	31
Cathedral	42	Excelsior	42	Lady Darnmouth	25
Cavalleria Rusticana	42	Fascination	42	Lady Mayoress	31
Cendrilla	41	Charles de Bellecyme	23	Lady of Grace	43
Charlemagne	42	Charles McKelley	23	Lady Pocock	31
Charles de Bellcyme	23	Charles Sedgwick Mott	42	Lady Romilly	31
Charles Toche	32	Charles Toche	32	Lafayette	37
Charlotte Cushman	32	Charles Toche	32	La Fee	38
Cherry Hill	32	Charlotte Cushman	32	La Fontaine (Des.)	38
Chestine Gowdy	32	Cherry Hill	32	La Fontaine (Lem.)	38
Christabel	42	Chestine Gowdy	32	La France	38
Christine Shand	30	Christabel	42	La Lorraine	38
Claire Dubols	36	Christine Shand	30	Lamaritine (Cal.)	25
Clara Barton	33	Claire Dubols	36	Lamaritine (Lem.)	25
Claude Gellée	33	Clara Barton	33	La Perle	38
Claude Lorraine	32	Claude Gellée	33	La Quintinie	25
Clementine Gillot	37	Claude Lorraine	32	La Rosiere	25
Cleopatra	41	Clementine Gillot	37	La Tendresse	33
Commodore Dewey	33	Cleopatra	41	La Tulipe	38
Comte de Manteuil	33	Commodore Dewey	33	Laura Dessert	38
Comte de Paris	32	Comte de Manteuil	33	Laurence	37
Comte d'Osmond	32	Comte de Paris	32	L'Aventur	33
Comtesse O'Gorman	37	Comte d'Osmond	32	La Vestale	25
Constant Dewred	23	Comtesse O'Gorman	37	Le Cygne	38
		Constant Dewred	23	L'Eclatante	25
				Lemon Queen	43
				L'Ethioclante	41
				Liberty	34
				Limosel	34
				Livingstone	38
				Longfellow	34
				Lora Dexheimer	34
				Louis Keller	27
				Lord Morley	37
				Lorch	40
				Lottie Collins	40
				Louise Renati	25
				Louis Van Houthe	25
				Loveliness	33
				Lucida	43
				Lucrece	25
				Lucretia	34
				Lucy E. Hollis	34
				Lutea plenissima	26
				Lutea variegata	26
				Lyde	31
				Madame Auguste Des- salway	38
				Madame Auguste Pelte- reau	26
				Madame Barillet Des- champs	26
				Madame Benoit Riviere	38
				Madame Bollet	26
				Madame Bucquet	26
				Madame Calot	26
				Madame Camille Bancel	38
				Madame Coste	26
				Madame Crousse	26
				Madame de Galhaut	38
				Madame de Govin	26
				Madame de Montijo	26
				Madame de Teyran	26
				Madame de Vetry	26
				Madame de Verneville	26
				Madame d'Hour	26
				Madame Duclot	26
				Madame Emile Dupraz	38
				Madame Emile Galle	26
				Madame Emile Lemoine	38
				Madame Forel	26
				Madame Fould	38
				Madame Francois Tos- canelli	38
				Madame Gaudichau	38
				Madame Geissler	26
				Madame Guyot	38
				Madame Hervy	26
				Madame Joanne Sallier	38
				Madame Hutin	38
				Madame Jules Dessert	39
				Madame Jules Elie	26
				Madame Lebon	26
				Madame Lemoine	26
				Madame Manchet	39
				Madame Mechin	26
				Madame Moutot	26
				Madame Mussyart	26
				Madame Reigoux	39
				Madame Savreau	39
				Madame Vilmorin	26
				Mademoiselle Desbus- sons	26
				Mademoiselle Jeanne Riviere	39
				Mademoiselle Leonie Philomele	28
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
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				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
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				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
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				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
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				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
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				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee	28
				Mademoiselle Renee Perfection	39
				Mademoiselle Renee Petite Renee	39
				Mademoiselle Roseau	39
				Mademoiselle Marie Phrynee . .	

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