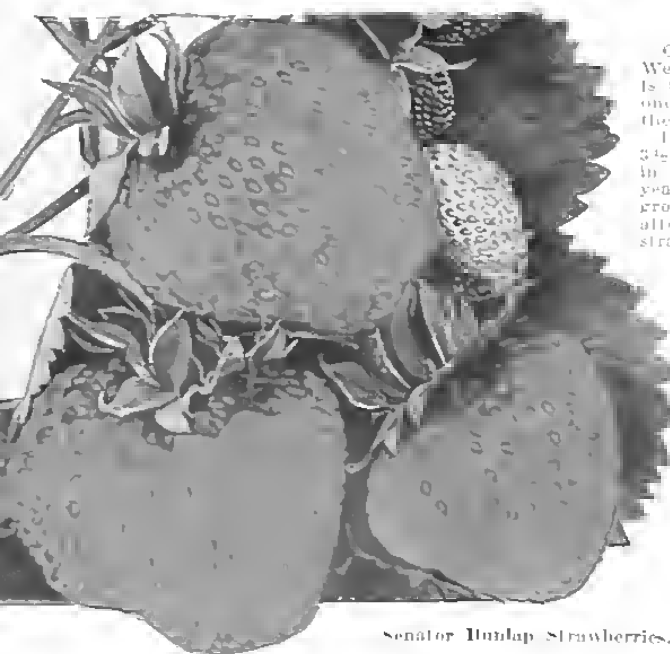


Historic, Archive Document

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



Senator Dunlap Strawberries.

Strawberries

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug. We use no storage plants. The entire row is taken up. The old plants and the weak ones are thrown out. You get the best there is when you buy our plants. Plant strawberries in the spring, the rows 2 1/2 feet apart; plants 18 to 21 inches apart in the row. Keep blossoms picked off the year they are planted and let the runners grow and root. Keep well cultivated and after the ground freezes, cover with hay or straw. The following season, pick all the fruit you can use.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.) Taken altogether, we believe this to be the best variety in general cultivation today. One of the best to plant as a fertilizer with the Wilder, as the fruit picks and markets well with that variety.

WARFIELD (Imp.) One of the old varieties, but still very popular on account of its firmness and color, which is a rich dark red, making it one of the very best for canning. Plant is rather small, but is vigorous and productive. We recommend planting the Senator Dunlap as a fertilizer with this.

BEDDERWOOD (Per.) Has a long blossoming period and is one of the best fertilizers for the Haverland and other early and midseason varieties. We like this the best of any variety we have for an early berry. The plant is a strong grower and productive; the berry is medium to large, nearly round, and fine for home use or near market, but too soft for shipping.

AROMA (Per.) Our favorite as a late berry. Fruit is large, roundish, conical in shape and of fine quality. Plant is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower. Very productive.

DR. BURRELL. One of the newer varieties. Of the Dunlap type and claimed to be superior to that variety. Plant strong and healthy. Foliage is large, of a beautiful dark green color and very hardy and healthy. Berry is good size, bright red, uniform in shape, and of good quality.

DR. BURRELL. One of the newer varieties. Of the Dunlap type and claimed to be superior to that variety. Plant strong and healthy. Foliage is large, of a beautiful dark green color and very hardy and healthy. Berry is good size, bright red, uniform in shape, and of good quality.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries

The ever-bearing strawberry has passed the experimental stage. Give plenty of fertility and water and can pick berries until November.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.) Plant a very strong grower, fruit of good size, conical in shape, good color and quality. The best of the ever-bearers. The matted system of growing this variety will produce more berries in the fall of the first year, than any other variety, and for this reason, the majority of growers of this variety. All of the new formed plants of progressive will bear a heavy crop of berries in the

fall of the year, as well as the mother plant. Plant this variety the same as you would any other kind for the matted row system, about 3 1/2 feet between the rows, 15 inches in the row. Keep all blossom stems picked off from the mother plant until July 1st, give clean cultivation throughout the season, and results will be gratifying.

Fall or Spring Planting As to which is best is a matter of soil, location and varieties to be planted. On heavy clay, or low wet ground would not advise fall planting. On well drained rich stock as Maples, Elms, Lindens, hardy shrubbery, Peonies, Currants, Grapes, Red Raspberries and blackberries, if well planted and properly mulched, may be put out in the fall. On other stock we advise spring planting in this climate.



Strawberry Bed Showing Plants Grown in the Matted Row System.

Raspberries

Black Raspberries and those that root from the tip should be planted in the spring. Red or sucker varieties can be planted either fall or spring. Plant the cap varieties 7 feet by about 3 feet, and keep thoroughly cultivated, but do not cultivate deep. Pinch off the tip of the cane after the first year, when 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. This makes the canes stocky, and does away with the necessity of tying up the canes. These side branches should be cut back in the spring to 16 to 18 inches in length.

All tip varieties do best on a well-drained soil. They will not thrive with wet feet. Care should be taken not to plant them too deep. The crown of the plant should not be covered more than two inches. For the best results they should be well fertilized. Stable manure is the best for this.

The sucker varieties can be planted 6 feet by about 2 feet and allowed 18 foot long rows. North of latitude 44, we advise winter protection of raspberries and blackberries.

CAP VARIETIES

COLUMBIAN. The strongest growing variety on our grounds. Fruit large, dark purple and of good quality; excellent for canning. Hardy, very productive, and taken all together, one of the most desirable sorts we have.

CUMBERLAND. The largest Black Raspberry known. It has been well tested and is giving the best of satisfaction. The quality is of the best, and in spite of its great size, is very firm, ripens midseason. Canes are very large and strong and able to carry their load of fruit.

MUNGER. For this latitude we consider this a more valuable variety than the Greek. The bush is a strong, upright grower, and is perfectly hardy with us. The fruit is larger than the Greek and ripens even later than that variety. We consider it the best late variety we have tested.

SUCKER VARIETIES

ST. REGIS. This is called the fall-bearing raspberry and is worthy of the name. It gives a splendid crop of good sized, bright red fruit of fine quality in July, and later in the season during September and October it produces a liberal amount of fruit on the tips of the new canes. The cane is perfectly hardy here and is a strong, healthy grower.

KING. This is claimed by many to be the best early red raspberry. Our experience with it fully substantiates these claims. Cane is a strong grower and hardy berry is large, good color, firm, and bright red and good quality. A good market sort.



King Raspberries.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Blackberries

This valuable fruit begins to ripen before raspberries are gone and continues until grapes are ripe, thus keeping up a constant supply of fruit for the table and market. Blackberries do well on any moderately rich, well-drained soil. Thorough cultivation is necessary for best results.

ELDORADO. Perhaps the most valuable blackberry for our northern climate. The berries are large, jet black, ripen well together, and are borne in large clusters; they are sweet and delicious, have no hard core, and keep well after picking.

SNYDER. This is a well known popular variety, hardy and productive. It is quite early and is a valuable market variety.

For the benefit of our customers we publish formulas of insecticides and fungicides and data as to the proper time for spraying. This is sent free on request.



Cumberland Raspberries.

What the C. C. & E. Service Means to You

The experience gained during forty years of growing Fruits, Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, and Ornamentals in Wisconsin, is yours. This should mean much, as we are in a position to know what varieties are most suitable to your location.

If it is Landscape Work in which you are interested we can make the plans and furnish the goods. If the effect is not what it should be, you know whose fault it is. If your plan is made by one party and you get the goods from another, and the results are not satisfactory, who is to blame? We cheerfully correct all errors of our own making.

Currants

To get the best results, plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Keep the bush well thinned out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. The best method of removing is, after the bush is four or five years old, to remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the fall or spring, 6 by 6 feet. For the currant worm, use a fresh white hellebore, one ounce to 2 gallons of water or dust bush with it when dew is on.

PERFECTION. Size equal to Fay, the cluster averaging longer, with good long stem, making it easy to pick. Equal in productiveness to any of the larger sorts. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, with low seeds. One of the best varieties for table use. The bushes make a fair growth and have an abundance of large, healthy foliage.

WILDER. This is proving to be one of the most profitable market sorts. The bush is a good grower; the fruit is of good color and large enough to bring the best prices on the market. We consider this the best red currant we have.

WHITE GRAPE. The best table variety, large and luscious. A good grower and productive.

Grapes

The grape vine should be planted in good, rich, well-drained soil, 6 to 8 feet apart, and from 4 to 6 inches deep, dirt pressed firmly around the roots. Dig the holes large enough to take in the roots without crossing each other. Trimming should be done after the leaves drop. The first year allow only one cane to grow, cutting back in the fall to within three or four buds of the ground. The second season train up two canes, cutting back in the fall to 2 or 3 feet in length if the vine has made good growth.

We prefer tying to stake and not allowing the vine to get over six feet in height. In rows where there is but little room, they can be successfully trained on the side of buildings and trellises. Cover with earth or hay before the ground freezes.

BECA (Hunkel). Is especially valuable where extreme coldness is dreaded. Said to stand the winters in Dakota without protection. Fruit is of medium size and fair quality.

BRIGHTON (Red). Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered. Berries of medium size, thin skin, flesh tender and of best quality. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord. Should be planted near other varieties, as it does not always fertilize when alone.

CONCORD (Black). The most popular grape in America. Bunch and berry large and of good quality. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

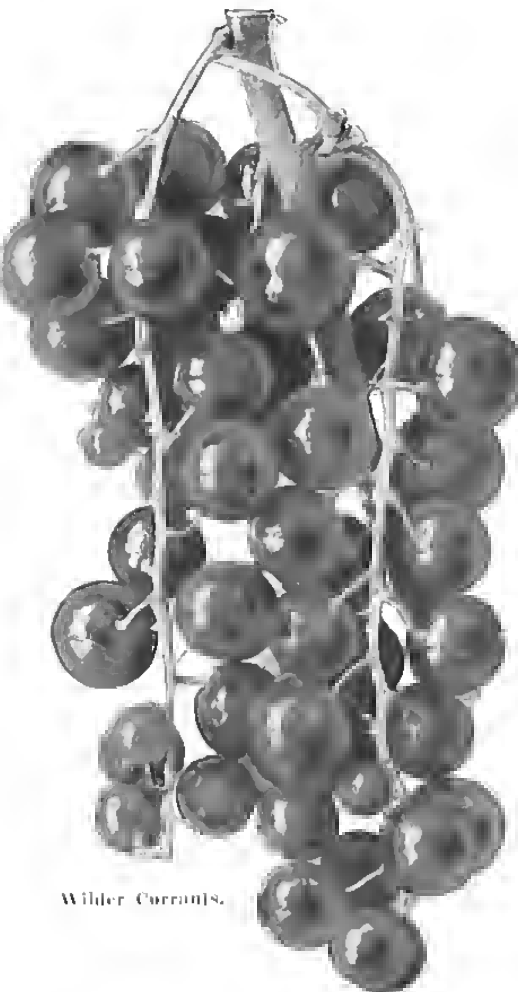
MOORE'S EARLY (Black). One of the very best early black grapes. Clusters medium size, berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before the Concord, and is about the same quality. Vines hardy. Should have a place in every fruit garden.

NIAGARA. Strong grower, bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than the Concord, mostly round, light greenish-white, semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun. Skin thin but tough and does not crack. Quality good, has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself; much liked by most people.

WARDEN. A splendid grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry and of decidedly better quality. Vine as hardy as the old standby and in every way as healthy.

To grow tree fruits successfully it is necessary to spray. The kind of outfit you need depends on what you have to spray.

See your local Hardware or Implement dealer about sprayers. If he cannot furnish you, write us and we will gladly give you information about them.



Wilder Currants.

Gooseberries

Require the same care and soil as Currants, except that we do not recommend fall planting in the North.

DOWNING. This we consider the most valuable gooseberry grown, always giving good crops of large, handsome, pale green berries of fine quality. Bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant will give so much healthful food for so little outlay. Set in the fall or spring, with the crown of the plant about three inches below the surface of the ground. Ten to twelve inches by two feet is a good distance to plant. Every fall give the bed a good coat of manure, working it in between the rows in the spring.

CONOVER'S GIGANTAL. A standard variety. Well known as a valuable market and garden sort.

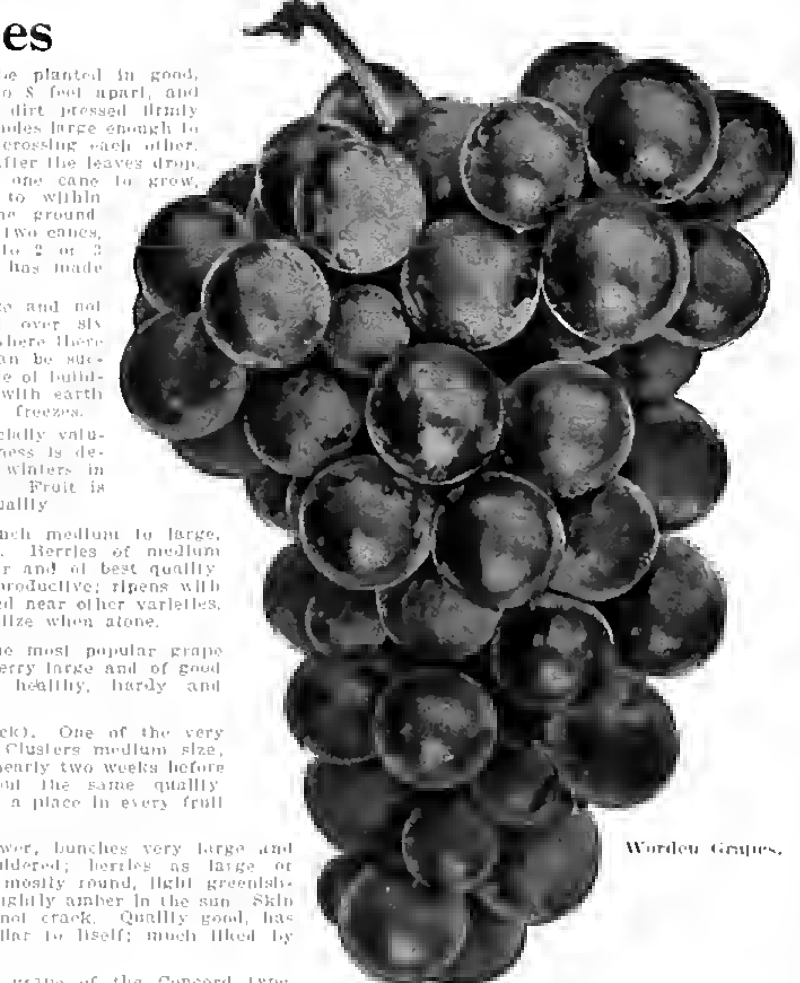
FALMETTO. Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance. We consider it our best.

Rhubarb

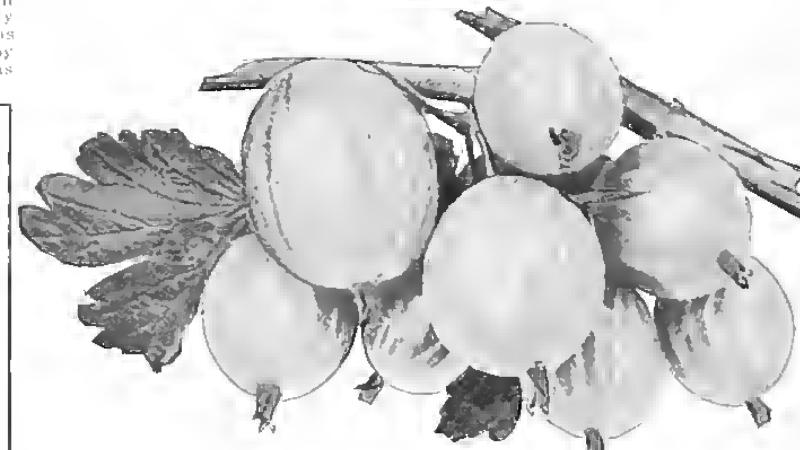
Plant the hills 3 or 4 feet apart, and make the ground very rich by a good mulch of manure, well worked in every fall or spring.

QUEEN. The extra large, tender stalks are a decided pink color. Delicious for cooking or canning. A very strong grower.

VICTORIA. Early, large, good for either market or home use.



Warden Grapes.



Downing Gooseberries.



McIntosh Apple.

Apples

Wisconsin has been proven beyond a question to have quite an extensive area that is especially adapted to the growing of this fruit in a commercial way. The necessary requirements for success being good, well-drained soil, a proper selection of varieties for that locality, and the care after planting, which means cultivation, spraying and pruning.

One of the most common errors made by those planting for market is the use of too many varieties. If ten or twenty men in one section are growing apples and have a few good kinds, they are in a position to form an association, ship in car lots, and in that way obtain best prices.

DUCHESS. A large, beautiful apple, roundish, streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer, very hardy; September.

LIVELAND. Medium to large; clear waxen white, striped and shaded with light crimson, flesh white, very tender, pleasant, sub-acid, almost sweet. Fine. As early as Yellow Transparent. August.

BELFLORES. We recommend this for trial only in this latitude, the tree is a good grower. The fruit very showy and of good quality.

CAMBESÉ, or SNOW. Medium size, roundish, very handsome crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, highly flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. October to January.

MCINTOSH. Medium size, dark red, good quality, July, sub-acid, tree vigorous and hardy. November to February.

PATTEN GREENING. It is a large green apple of good quality. The tree is very vigorous, hardy and productive and will "get there" with a crop of fruit if any kind can. October to January.

WEALTHY. Fruit large, roundish; skin smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, good. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. Very profitable to plant. September to January.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Originated in Northern Wisconsin, size large, shape nearly round, very regular; surface smooth, greenish-yellow when fully ripe, flesh yellow, rather coarse, juicy, sub-acid, quality good. January to May.

THOMAS SWEET. Medium size, pale whitish-yellow, slightly tinged with red, flesh firm, rich and very sweet. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

HASLOP CRAB. A hardy, good keeping variety. Fruit produced in clusters. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red, heavy bloom.

SWEET RUSSET CRAB. Large, round and conical; green russet, with a faint blush. Very rich, sweet; one of the best for eating and cooking. August and September.

WHITNEY CRAB. Skin smooth, glossy, green, striped, splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy, and flavor pleasant, ripens the latter part of August. Fruit large. Tree a great bearer and very hardy.

Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, melting juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor (one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries). Tree a slender grower with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceptionally productive. Ripens through June. Hardest sort in the list.

LARGE MONTRENCY. A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, hardy and heavy cropper. Seven to ten days later than Richmond.

Pears

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, pale yellow, rusty brown flesh. Quality good, season September and October.

KIEFFER. Tree a very strong grower. Fruit of fair quality. An early and abundant bearer. October to December.

SEKEL. The standard of quality. Tree a slow, erect grower. Fruit small.

Plums

A million uses. Natley and Hansen's

Medium size, good quality, inclined to overbear.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

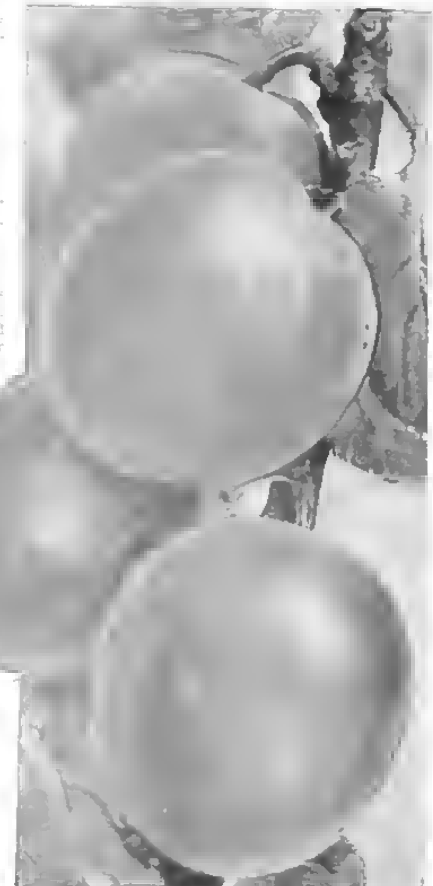
Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Small, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.

Large, of fair quality. Tree a good grower.



Waneta Plums.



No. 1—Mugho Pine, No. 2—Norway Spruce, No. 3—Golden Arbor-Vitae, No. 4—Crested Fir, No. 5—Hedgell's Flowering Crab, No. 6—Spiraea Van Houttei, No. 7—Crimson Rambler.

Shade Trees

BOX ELDER (A. L. Maple). A rapid growing tree, adapted to a great variety of soils and locations.

SILVER MAPLE. Another valuable rapid growing tree. Easy to transplant and hardy.

NORWAY MAPLE. One of the best trees we have for lawn planting, naturally forms a well rounded head. Foliage large, dark green, free from insect pests. Also a good boulevard tree.

SCHWEDLERI MAPLE. Similar in habit of growth to the Norway Maple, except that in the spring the foliage is a brilliant purple.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Hardy Western. A rapid, upright growing tree with large tropical leaves. The creamy-white blossoms appear in June in large clusters. Timber is valuable for posts, etc.

LARICINA POPULAR. Will grow on poor soil where other trees fail, but, of course, will make a much stronger growth in good soil. The most rapid growing tree we have.

ELM, AMERICAN. This easily makes best for street planting. Should be given plenty of room to develop.

LINDEN, AMERICAN. Suitable for either street or lawn planting. Foliage large. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very fragrant.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Good for screens and windbreaks. The fruit, which is small, is greatly appreciated by birds and fowls.

BEHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB. 20 feet. About the middle of May the tree is covered with beautiful, double pink, sweet-scented flowers, that at a distance look like small roses. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best.

Weeping Trees

CAMPERDOWN ELM. Grafted 6 to 7 feet from the ground and forms an umbrella-shaped head.

TEES WEEPING MULBERRY. Grafted in the same manner as the Camperdown Elm. Branches are long, slender and droop to the ground. Foliage is rather small and deeply lobed.

WIER'S CUT-LEAF MAPLE. A variety of the Silver Maple with cut-leaved foliage and slender drooping branches. Very desirable.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. The best Weeping Willow for this climate. A very graceful, rapid-growing tree.



Spiraea Ann Houttei.



Lilae Villosa.

LILACS. Common purple and white. Named sorts in various colors, including Persian Purple.

WHITE SNOWBERRY. Flowers small pink, foliage dark green. Berries large white and hang well into the winter.

RED SNOWBERRY. One of our best shrubs for planting in groups or massing with other shrubbery.

SNOWBALL. This old well known shrub needs no description.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. Probably the most extensively planted of any of the early-flowering shrubs. Hardy, graceful and its mass of white bloom about Decoration Day makes it very desirable for this latitude.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf, upright grower, covered from June or July until fall with large heads of dark crimson flowers. A valuable addition to the list.

SPIREA PALLIDA ALBA. Dwarf white. Similar in habit and growth to Anthony Waterer. The blooms, however, are pure white; a free and continuous bloomer. Works in very nicely with Anthony Waterer.

SYRINGA FODORIANAE. Blooms early, flowers pure white and very fragrant.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA. Stronger grower than the Coronarius, flowers larger and blooms a little later than Coronarius.

SYRINGA LEMOINE ERRECTUS. A charming variety of upright growth, flowers small, yellowish-white, fragrant, completely covering the bush.

WIGELIA ROSEA. The best known of the Wigelias. An elegant variety with fine rose-colored flowers in June.

WIGELIA EVA RATHKE. A charming new Wigelia with bright crimson flowers; a beautiful, distinct shade. Blooms all summer. Not quite so hardy as Rosea.

Ornamental Shrubs

By a careful choice of shrubbery, not only a continuous succession of bloom of varied tint and form is secured throughout the entire summer, but the foliage will present a great variety of colors in its many shades of yellow, white, gray, purple, and green.

BARBERRY, THUNBERG'S. Of dwarf habit. Foliage small, changing to a coppery red in autumn. It also bears an abundance of small red berries that hang on well into the winter. Valuable for low hedges or groups.

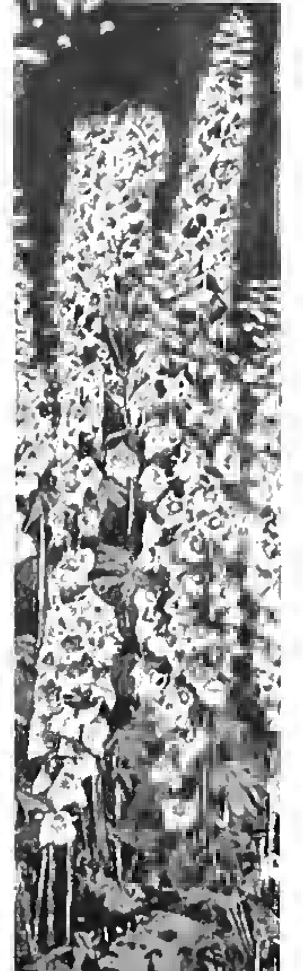
BOX BARBERRY (New). A very dwarf variety that works in very nicely for borders, etc.

LEODEN ELDER. A handsome large growing shrub with golden yellow foliage that holds its color throughout the season.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA. (Some-times called the Snowball Hydrangea) Blooms from June until August. One of the best shrubs we have.

HYDRANGEA PANSIFLORA GRANDIFLORA. A splendid companion for the above. Commences to bloom in August, lasts until winter.

HONEYSUCKLE, TAICARIN. This is one of the old well known shrubs. White, pink, and dark pink or light red.



Delphinium.

Perennials

Delphinium

Mr. W. C. Egan, the well known writer and a great admirer of Delphiniums, says: "There is no hardy perennial more easily grown than the Delphinium. It revels in full sunshine and a deeply worked rich soil with plenty of water during dry spells. If given these it will fill your heart with joy and gladness in the richness and profuseness of bloom." Light and dark blue varieties.

Hollyhock

These need no description. They are good in rows, groups or interspersed with shrubbery. To reach perfection they should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Protect the roots during the winter with a straw mulch. We offer strong plants in double white, pink, yellow, red, and maroon, single choice mixed and Allegheny, a fine new sort, semi-double and fringed.

Aquilegia

Bloom in late spring and early summer; grow about 2 feet high and succeed in any ordinary garden soil. Worthy of more extensive planting. Assorted colors.

Coreopsis

Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers, each on a long clean stem, making it especially valuable for cutting purposes. A continuous bloomer during its season.

Iris

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Iris in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the Orchids of the tropics in their surpassing beauty. German and named varieties.

Oriental Poppy

For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Platycodon

These are very closely allied to the Campanulas. Of upright habit, and they bloom through July, August, and September. Very desirable. Purple and white.

Phlox

Bright red, Pink, creeping, White, Dark red, Light pink, White, creeping, White, pink center, Dark pink.

Peonies

Dillenbach Rubra, Early red, Le Maitre, Bright red, Felix Crousse, Best red, Festiva Maxima, Best white, Edulis Superba, Dark pink, Mad. Uerlin, Pink.

Dahlias and Gladioli

There is nothing in the summer-flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Dahlia and Gladiolus. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named varieties and mixture includes the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep.



THREE BEST HARDY PHLOX



This cut shows a group of Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora used in foundation planting.

THIS folder places before you a list of varieties that we consider leaders in their particular class. They combine hardiness, productiveness and vigor of growth. We have included only those sorts that, from our own experience and the reports of others, are a success over a wide range of territory.

This is only a partial list of what we grow and sell. If you do not find what you want, send a list of your wants for prices.

Why We Are in a Position to Furnish You the Best

The soil on which we grow our plants is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, kept in a good state of fertility with barnyard manure. This, with good cultivation, makes ideal conditions in which to grow strong, fibrous rooted plants, shrubs, etc. If you are to have the greatest degree of success with your planting it is important that you secure stock of this kind which is adapted to your locality. Let us advise with you about your list.

We grade and pack all our trees, plants, etc., under cover away from sun and wind, and use every means possible in the handling and packing of our stock so that it will reach you in shape to go right on growing.

ORDER NOW and stock will be reserved for you. Terms cash unless by special arrangement.

The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

Perennials

Delphinium

Mr. W. C. Egan, the well known writer and a great admirer of Delphiniums, says: "There is no hardy perennial more easily grown than the Delphinium. It revels in full sunshine and a deeply worked rich soil with plenty of water during dry spells. If given these it will fill your heart with joy and gladness in the richness and profuseness of bloom." Light and dark blue varieties.

Hollyhock

These need no description. They are good in rows, groups or interspersed with shrubbery. To reach perfection they should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Protect the roots during the winter with a straw mulch. We offer strong plants in double white, pink, yellow, red, and maroon; single choice mixed and Allegheny, a fine new sort, semi-double and fringed.

Aquilegia

Bloom in late spring and early summer; grow about 2 feet high and succeed in any ordinary garden soil. Worthy of more extensive planting. Assorted colors.

Coreopsis

Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers, each on a long clean stem, making it especially valuable for cutting purposes. A continuous bloomer during its season.

Iris

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Iris in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the Orchids of the tropics in their surpassing beauty. German and named varieties.

Oriental Poppy

For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Platycodon

These are very closely allied to the Campanulas. Of upright habit, and they bloom through July, August, and September. Very desirable. Purple and white.

Phlox

Bright red.	Pink, creeping,	White.
Dark red.	Light pink.	White, creeping.
White, pink center.	Dark pink.	

Peonies

<i>Officinalis Rubra.</i> Early red.	<i>Le Martini.</i> Bright red.
<i>Felix Crousse.</i> Best red.	<i>Festiva Maxima.</i> Best white.
<i>Edulis Superba.</i> Dark pink.	<i>Mad. Guerin.</i> Pink.

Dahlias and Gladioli

There is nothing in the summer-flowering bulbs that is more attractive or satisfactory than the Dahlia and Gladiolus. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Our list in both the named varieties and mixture includes the most desirable sorts. Bulbs should be planted 4 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep.

