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Papaver Orientale—Oriental Poppies.

Palisades Nurseries

PALISADES

Popular Perennials

Catalog of Hardy Perennials

For Old-Fashioned Gardens and Rockery
Also Shrubs, Roses and Vines for Permanent Effect
Offered by

The Palisades Nurseries, Inc., Sparkill, N. Y.

LET US PLAN YOUR HARDY GARDEN NOW!

Our "Colonial," "Old-fashioned," or "Grandmother's Garden," with its single and double Hollyhocks, Larkspur, Foxgloves, Phlox, Iris, Columbines, Sunflowers, and a hundred other varieties arranged according to color, flowering season, etc., a perfect picture in your garden to last for years, will be the result if you allow us now to plan a scheme to be carried out this Spring or next Fall.

Our "Artistic" Border, 50 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, consisting of about 200 plants, costs \$30.00 only. Consider what is gained and saved by this system. Beautiful landscape effects result only from a preconceived scheme of arrangement; hence the importance of plan. Write to us for further particulars.

BLUE PRINTS

Of five ground plans for Artistic Hardy Borders with detailed planting lists sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants stand first in beauty, interest, and general utility, and however limited in size a garden may be, space can generally be found for Hardy Herbaceous or Old Fashioned plants. Our selection of these charming plants contains the showiest up-to-date varieties worth cultivating and April and May is the best time for planting them, so that they can become well established before the warm weather sets in.

Selection of Varieties

The choice of varieties for the "Rock Garden," "New Borders," or "Renewing the Old" ones, is often bewildering to those unacquainted with the height, color, habit, and time of flowering, etc., of the plants and much trouble and disappointment can be avoided by leaving the selection of plants to us, and to plan out the positions they are to occupy. In making these selections we shall be glad to include any particular plants our customer may desire embodied, or, omit any they may already have.

Terms of Sale

We print real prices, which as long as unsold and without engagement we are willing to accept. The prices are net, except being subject to 5 per cent discount when cash accompanies order; otherwise payable in thirty days from date of invoice on approved credit. F. o. b. Sparkill, N. Y. To meet reputable competition, we will reduce our prices still further on being given the opportunity.

No less than three of one kind furnished at dozen rates, twenty at 100 rates, 250 at 1,000 rates, unless otherwise specified. Clumps (or plants of extra-large size) can, in most cases, be supplied at double the prices named, which are for ordinary-size plants, field grown for more than one season. These clumps or extra-large plants will be sent only when specially ordered. Add 10 per cent to value of order if plants are to be sent by parcel post, prepaid, east of the Mississippi, and 20 per cent west of the Mississippi River.





General List of Hardy Perennials, Including New, Rare and Meritorious Varieties

EXPLANATION. The first set of numerals following description refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12; thus 5-6 would mean blooming in May-June.

Plants marked with an asterisk (*) we can furnish Seed.

* *Acanthus* - Bear's Breech

From Greek, a spine, referring to the spiny character of the leaves of some of the species.

Striking foliage plants, which because of their bold habit are most suited for isolated tufts, backgrounds of borders, or the wild garden. Require a winter protection. The leaf of this plant, of a beautiful dark green and deeply cut, forms the famous design for the top of the Corinthian column in classic architecture.

Latifolius. Variety of *A. Mollis*, larger and more robust. Most preferable form for subtropical gardening; requires a warm, sunny spot. White and pink. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Mollis. (Soft.) Deeply cut heart-shaped leaves; sunny situation; does well as a window plant. Purplish rose. 3 feet. 8.

* *Achillea* - Milfoil; Yarrow

Named after Achilles, the Greek hero, who was said to have first discovered its medicinal qualities. Hardy herbaceous border and alpine plants of easy culture. Dwarf forms excellent for bedding and taller ones for the wild garden.

Eupatorium. Parker's Variety. (Giant Golden Yarrow.) Neat foliage; bright yellow, flat flower heads. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Filipendula. (Noble Yarrow.) Finely cut foliage; golden yellow heads of flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9.

—**roseum.** (Rosy Milfoil.) Foliage finely cut deep green; corymbs of deep rose colored flowers for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 4-6.

—**The Pearl.** Pure white double flowers in dense clusters; fine for cutting purposes and cemetery use. 2 feet. 6-10.

—**Perry's White.** The introducer claims this new sort will supersede all other varieties. Pure white flowers over an inch across, broad overlapping petals. For cutting there is nothing better among the hardy plants for design work. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

Tomentosa. (Woolly Yarrow.) Dwarf evergreen for edging; flat heads of golden flowers and prostrate dark green foliage. For dry spots in the rock garden. 1 foot. 5-8.

* *Actea* - Baneberry, Herb Christopher

From Greek *aktaia*, an Elder, because of its resemblance to the foliage of that plant.

Native border plant, with dense showy spikes of white blossoms, followed in midsummer by showy berries. For shady places beneath trees or in the shady border.

Japonica. See *Cimicifuga Simplex*.

Spicata alba. Bunches of pure white berries on red stems. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

—**rubra.** (Red Baneberry.) Rich scarlet berries in long, dense spikes. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

* *Agrostemma* - Rose Campion

From Latin, *agros*—a field, and *stemma*—a crown; alluding to the beauty of the flowers which were formerly made into crowns and garlands.

Hardy evergreen perennials, of easy culture and well adapted for borders. Very pretty, free-flowering plants. Specially good for naturalizing on dry hillsides.

Coronaria atrosanguinea. (Mullein Pink.) Flowers rosy-crimson; stems woolly, with leathery leaves. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

—**alba.** White flowers, silvery tomentose leaves. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

—**rosea.** Flowers coral pink. 1 to 2 feet. 7.



Achillea, The Pearl.

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Alyssum Saxatile - Gold Dust.

Aegopodium - Goatweed; Bishop's Weed

From Greek, aix—goat; podium—a little foot; referring to the shape of the leaflets.

Trailing hardy perennials, rapid grower, with ornamental foliage. Fine for covering waste places.

Podogaria variegata. Variegated form of the European plant which makes attractive mats of white-margined foliage. Flowers white. 1 foot. 6-8.

Ajuga - Bugle Weed

Meaning not yoked; this refers to the shape of the calyx.

A creeping perennial, useful in the rockery and as a bedding plant in shady locations where grass does not thrive.

Genevensis. Flowers varying from blue to rose color and white; in dense, showy whorls almost covering the foliage; stems erect. 6 inches to 1 foot. 5.

Althea Rosea - Hollyhock

See page 14 in Catalogue.

*** Alyssum - Rock Madwort**

Meaning to take away rage; supposed by the ancients that the plant allayed anger.

Dwarf, shrubby, branching perennials, with small heads of flowers, and hairy stems; excellent plants for the rockery or for the front of borders. Sunny situation.

Argenteum. (Silver Madwort.) Masses of silvery-gray foliage and heads of yellow flowers; fine for rock work. 6 inches. 5-8.

Saxatile compactum. (Gold Dust.) A wonderful and very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow, in close, flat heads. 1 ft. 4.

*** Anemone - Windflower**

From anemos—wind; the greater part of this species grow in elevated places where they are much exposed to the wind.

The Anemones divide themselves into the Alpine varieties of spring and summer varieties, and the Japanese varieties, which bloom in the fall.

JAPANESE VARIETIES. One of the most gorgeous of the hardy garden perennials, as well as one of the most useful and desirable, as they bloom from August until frost kills them, filling the garden with beauty at a trying time of the year. These are of inestimable value as cut flowers.

Alba. (Honorine Joubert.) The old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting; flowers pure white. 3 feet. Fall.

Queen Charlotte. Large, delicate daybreak pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect, a lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 feet. Fall.

Rosea superba. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems. 4 feet. Fall.

Eubra. (Brilliant.) Beautiful rosy-red; stamens bright yellow. 2 feet. Fall.

Whirlwind. Bearing large snow-white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts. 3 feet. Fall.

Price, any of the above, 30c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$17.50 per 100.

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ALPINE VARIETIES OF ANEMONES. This group contains some of the loveliest of our spring and summer flowering plants. They are useful in the border, but if naturalized in shady groves, the effect is not easily forgotten. Fine for cutting.

Pennsylvanica. (Pennsylvania Anemone.) Flowers white with a tinge of red on the under side. 18 inches. 5.

St. Brigid. Flowers semi-double colored in an amazingly gorgeous manner, from red, blues of great intensity, pink, lavender, purple, and almost every choice shade except orange and yellow. The bulbs are quite hardy and can be left in the ground all the year round. **Strong plants from 3-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Sylvestris. (Snowdrop Windflower.) Pure satin-white, slightly drooping fragrant flowers, very large and borne on clean stems. 6 inches to 18 inches. 5-6.

Amaryllis - Amaryllis

(Also *Lycoris Squamigera*)

From the name of a country woman named by Theocritus and Virgil.

Wonderfully beautiful plants with large, sweet scented, lily-like flowers, in loose umbels on long, slender, upright stems. Come from China and Japan.

Hallii. Newly introduced from Japan and perfectly hardy; flowers rosy-lilac; banded yellow and very fragrant. 2 feet. 7-8. **Price of large sized bulbs, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**

Amsonia - Amsonia

In honor of Chas. Amson, a scientific traveler in America.

Very pretty tough barked perennials, with terminal panicles of pale blue flowers of Eastern America and Japan; grown in the hardy border in half-shady positions, or the edges of shrubbery.

Salicifolia. (Willow-leaved.) Shrubby habit; holds its leaves late; light blue flowers with a white throat. 18 to 30 inches. Summer.

*** Anchusa - Alkanet; Sea Bugloss**

From anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. The honey bee is very fond of this species.

Italica, Dropmore Variety. A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. 4 to 5 feet.

—**Opal.** Large pale blue flowers, very beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. Summer.

Perry's Variety. An improved type of the Dropmore, with much larger flowers of a rich, deep blue in a handsome, well-spreading head. 3 to 4 ft. Summer.

ANCHUSA Picotee. This is a very new and improved variety of the Dropmore types. The flowers are larger and more numerous than either Dropmore or Opal. The tall handsome spikes of bloom last throughout the summer and are very attractive. The individual flowers resemble a bi-colored Larkspur, having both light and dark blue petals. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8. 3-inch pot plants. **Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**



Anchusa.

* *Anthemis* - Chamomile

From Greek, *onthemon*—a flower; referring to their extreme profuseness of bloom.

Pyrethrum-like, heavy-scented plants, with many-flowered heads of golden centered flowers. Because of their continuous profuse blooming, throughout the summer, they are very desirable.

Nobilis. (Common Chamomile.) Flowers with yellow disc and white rays. 1 foot. 7-9.

Tinctoria alba. Creamy white with yellow center. 18 inches. 7-8.

—**grandiflora.** This is a great improvement over the original type as the flowers are very large, resembling a large yellow Marguerite in size, form and color, and is very free flowering.

—**Kelwayi.** (Golden Marguerite.) Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 feet. 6-9.

* *Aquilegia* - Columbine

From *aquilegus*—water drawer; referring to its fondness for moist places.

The Columbines, upon which too much praise cannot be lavished, are graceful and hardy perennials, that will thrive in either sun or shade, and lend themselves to any form of planting. The dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters, seem like little butterflies ready to take wing at any moment.

Californica hybrida. A very beautiful hybrid form, with the sepals and petals yellowish or tinged with orange, while the long, slender spurs are orange-red; it is one of the handsomest of all. 30 inches. 5-7.

Canadensis. (Common American Columbine.) Very pretty scarlet flowers mixed with yellow, long straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. 1 to 2 feet. 4-6.

Chrysantha. (Yellow Flowered Columbine.) Sepals primrose-yellow, spreading horizontally in full expansion, tinted claret at the tip; limb of petals deeper yellow; spur straight and very slender; stems many-flowered. One of the finest of all hardy perennials for the border. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

—**fl. pl.** Double variety of the above. 30 inches. 5-8.

Coerulea. (Rocky Mt. Columbine.) Flowers several on a stem, blue and white, sometimes tinted with lilac or claret; spur very slender, green tipped. Very lovely for border or base of rockery. 9 to 15 inches. 4-7.

Nivea grandiflora. Fine, pure white, large flowers. Fine foliage.

Rose Queen. New splendid variety with flowers of a beautiful rose shade with centers and yellow anthers.

Skinneri. Flowers scarlet and yellow, long red spurs. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

Vulgaris. (Common European Columbine.) Very handsome species.

—**alba.** Flowers pure white. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

—**fl. pl.** Double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

Mixed Seedlings. All varieties, double and single—various colors.

* *Arabis* - Rock Cress; Wall Cress

From Arabia, where it is supposed to have originated.

Small trailing perennials grown mostly in rockwork and the alpine garden because of their natural hardiness and their early and profuse flowering habits.

Alpina compacta. Pure white flowers in dense masses, for edging border, and lovely for cut blooms, lasting a long while in water. 9 inches. 3-5.

* *Armeria* - Thrift; Sea Pink

From Flos *Armeria*, the old Latin name for the flowers of a species of Pink.

A very interesting and pretty group of hardy alpine tufted perennials, with rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves on the ground, sending up a naked single scape on which is borne a compact head of flowers; excellent for a low edging to borders. Thrive well near the sea coast.

Formosa hybrida. Flowers deep rose or crimson in a large, roundish head on erect stalk. 12 to 18 inches. 8-9.

Maritima Laucheana. Compact deep green tufts studded with spikes of fine crimson flowers. A valuable plant for permanent edging. 6 to 9 inches. 6-8.

—**splendens.** Bright rosy pink flowers. 6 to 12 inches. 6-8.

—**alba.** Forming neat tufts studded with white flowers. 1 foot. 6-7.



Climax Asters.

* *Aster* - Michaelmas Daisy; Perennial Aster

From aster—a star; referring to the general shape of the flower heads.

These stand unrivaled for their brilliant shades of color and extreme profusion of bloom during the autumn months. They are invaluable for the border and for cut flowers. Very hardy and easily grown, they are deservedly the popular perennials that they are. The list of varieties below does not contain any of the weedy sorts, and the varieties are numbered, for convenience, 1, 2, and 3, to denote relative times of blooming.

Amethystinus (3). Lovely amethystine-blue. 4 feet.

Novae-angliae (3). Immense heads of deepest clear purple flowers with yellow centers. 4 feet.

—**Beauty of Colwall (2).** Charming lilac-blue color, double flowers. 4 feet.

—**rubra (2).** Bright rich crimson flowers. 4 to 5 ft.

—**W. Bowman (3).** Large deep violet flowers; one of the latest to bloom and has flowers equal in size to any. 3 feet.

—**Climax.** A splendid new variety. Flowers light lavender-blue, each 1¼ inches in diameter. 5 feet. 8-10.

Novi-belgii, F. W. Burridge (2). Large soft heliotrope flowers; very fine. 4 feet.

Lill Fardell. New. Clear lilac-pink flowers. Fine bright green foliage. 4 ft. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

—**Perry's Blue.** A great beauty. Has much branched, erect dark stems covered with rich lavender-blue flowers standing out alone, the effect being loose pyramidal heads.

—**Robert Parker (2).** Large sprays of beautiful, large, soft lavender-blue flowers with yellow center; extra fine; a valuable cut flower. 5 feet.

—**Snowflake (2).** Pure snow-white; very free. 18 inches.

—**St. Egwin.** The best of the large soft pink flowered sorts of recent introduction; bushy habit. 3 feet.

—**White Queen (3).** Large white, free flowering variety with broad petals. 4 to 5 feet.

Tataricus. An old but neglected species and very useful for its late flowering quality, coming as it does late in November when all other asters have ceased flowering. It is a tall and vigorous grower with strong self-supporting flower spikes, 5 to 6 feet high, terminating in branched corymbs of rosy-purple flowers.

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Artemisia Lactiflora - Mugwort.

Artemisia - Mugwort; Southernwood; Wormwood

From Artemis, one of the names for Diana, goddess of the moon.

Aromatic herbs and low shrubs abounding in arid regions, useful in borders for their foliage effects; small numerous nodding heads of inconspicuous flowers.

Abrotanum. (Old Man.) A shrub well known for its fragrance, with yellowish flower heads; foliage dark green, finely cut, aromatic. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Lactiflora. (New.) A good plant bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers and pretty green foliage. 4 feet. 8-9.

Purshiana. A white foliaged sort suitable for edging. 18 inches.

Stelleriana. (Old Woman.) Silvery white, deeply cut foliage; yellow flower heads. 1 to 2 feet. Summer.

* Asclepias - Swallow Wort; Butterfly Weed

Greek form of the Latin name for this species.

Very handsome border plants, with extremely showy flowers that attract the bees in large numbers; the stems secrete a milky juice when broken across.

Incarnata. (Swamp Milk Weed.) Numerous umbels of deliciously fragrant red or purplish flowers; leaves woolly. 4 feet. 7.

Tuberosa. (Pleurisy Root.) Very showy umbels of brilliant orange flowers; hairy leaves; favorite of the bees; dry situations. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

* Asperula - Woodruff; Waldmeister; May Wine Plant

From asper—rough; in allusion to the leaves.

An old-fashioned favorite perennial, grown in half-shade, whose leaves are used for flavoring the May wine in Germany, and when dried, like Lavender, they can be placed among clothes as they retain their fragrance for years.

Odorata. (Sweet Woodruff.) Very pretty little plant with snowy white flowers, scentless when fresh, but when dried, diffuses an odor like that of spring grass. Not only scents clothes, but said also to preserve them from moths. 6 to 12 inches. 5. Price, strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

* Astilbe - Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet

From a—without, and stilbe—brilliance; in allusion to the inconspicuous flowers of some of the species.

Handsome bold border plants, producing graceful Spirea-like plumes; also fine for the waterside and for half-shady situations.

Davidii. Elegant and tufted foliage and graceful spikes of reddish-purple color. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Grandis. Much branched stems densely covered with white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Queen Alexandra. New Pink Spirea Japonica. Very fine new sort.

Peach Blossom. A very graceful plant, well furnished with erect plumes of the most lovely, delicate, flesh-rose flowers, borne on long flower stems. 2 feet. 6-7.

Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Astrantia - Master Wort

From astron—a star, and anti—in composition, signifying comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of the flowers.

These curious perennials are suited for borders, banks, and woodlands, preferring a damp position. **Major.** Flowers of a curious silvery hue, shaded pink; excellent for shady borders and wild gardens. 1 to 2 feet. 5.

Aubrietia - Rock Cress; False Wall Cress

Named after Claude Aubriet, the famous French botanical planter of the last century.

The most popular evergreen trailers, with dense, cushion-like growth of silvery foliage and wonderfully free flowering in the spring. Perfectly hardy. Planted in the crevices of old walls and on rock ledges it produces cascades of bloom.

Crimson King. A fine new variety. Flowers dark fiery rose. 3 inches. 4-6.

Deltoidea grandiflora, Seedlings. Various colors. 4 inches. 4-7.

Lavender. Bright lavender-blue. 3 inches. 4-6.

Moerheimii. Largest flowered Aubrietia, having very fine pink flowers. 3 inches. 2-6.

Purple Robe. An effective and showy variety of great merit, having rich purple red flowers. 4 inches. 4-7.

* Auricula - Alpine Primrose

The name means having ear-like appendages.

This favorite spring flower was at one time almost universally cultivated, but has of late years fallen into much neglect; it is now, however, happily regaining enthusiastic admirers. The Alpine varieties are very hardy and make most beautiful edging or rock garden subjects.

Alpine. (Alpine Primrose.) Center of flowers golden yellow or white, body color various shades from light blue to deepest purple. 3 inches. 4-5.

Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

* Baptisia - False Indigo

From Greek, Bapto—to dye; so named from the economic use of some of the species.

Baptisias, although rather shy bloomers, grow very freely and are very good for the border, where they prefer free exposure to the sun.

Australis. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes; good foliage. 4 to 5 feet. 6.

* Bellis - English Daisy

From Latin, Bellus—pretty; in reference to the flowers.

Very popular and charming edging perennials, with cheerful button-shaped flowers in early spring.

Perennis. Flowers very numerous, in white, pink and red, double lying almost flat on the ground. 3 inches. 6. Price, strong plants, \$1.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

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Betonica - Betony

Betonica or Vetonica was so called from the Vetones, a people who dwell at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Old herbs formerly much used in medicine and as an ingredient in herb snuffs. They are handsome dwarf species well adapted for ornamenting the margins of flower borders or for rockwork. They increase from year to year by suckers.

Grandiflora. Heads of handsome purple flowers in profusion. 1½ inches. 5-6.

***Bocconia - Plume Poppy**

Named after Dr. Paolo Bocconi, Sicilian botanist and author.

Handsome hardy perennial with a stately habit and finely cut foliage; and where bold subjects are desired, few will be found superior to it. It is especially recommended to grow in the angle of two walls.

Cordata. Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles; individually not showy, but the fully grown inflorescence has a very distinct and pleasing appearance. 5 to 8 feet. 3-8.

***Boltonia - False Chamomile;
False Starwort**

Named after James Bolton, an English professor of botany.

This very desirable perennial furnishes the garden or border with a great sea of bloom during the last of the summer and the fall. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

Asteroides. Flower heads pure white, flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. 8.

Latisquama. Flowers large, of a pink to lavender shade. 4 to 6 feet. 8.



**Buddleia -
Summer Lilac**

Named after Adam Buddle, whose collection of dried British plants is preserved in the British Museum.

Chinese perennials with panicles of showy and fragrant flowers, in appearance somewhat like Lilacs.

Variabilis magnifica. Flowers in erect panicles, 4 to 6 inches long, lilac colored with orange - yellow throat markings. 3 to 3 inches. 6-8.

For price, see page 29, Shrub Section.



Campanula—Canterbury Bells.

***Bupthalmum - Ox-Eye**

From Latin, Bous—an ox, and ophthalmos—the eye; the disc of the flowers being like the eye of an ox.

A very desirable, free-blooming border plant, perfectly hardy in all situations, with daisy-like flowers in great profusion.

Salicifolium. (Willow-Leaved.) Rather large yellow flowers of fine shade. 18 inches. 6.

Campanula - Bell Flower

From Latin, a little bell, referring to the shape of the flowers.

A most important class of hardy plants for the perennial border or garden. They are of very easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions; the taller forms for flower borders or shrubberies, and dwarf forms charming as edging or rock plants.

Carpatica. (Carpathian Harebell.) Compact tufts, flowers porcelain-blue, held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. 9 inches. 6-8.

—**alba.** Pure white flowered form of above. 9 inches. 6-8.

Glomerata. (Cluster Harebell.) Clusters of pure white bells; beautiful but rather rare plant. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

—**superba.** A new continental variety, said to be superior to other kinds. Flowers a pretty shade of blue, and a free bloomer. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

Grossekl. Tall spikes of large blue flowers produced very freely. 2 feet. 5-10.

Latifolia macrantha. Very handsome, enormous drooping bells of a fine satiny-lilac and deep purplish shades. 3 feet. 7.

Medium. (Canterbury Bells.) Very handsome, large, numerous bells in panicles; single and double forms in white, rose and blue. Colors separate or mixed. 3 feet. 6-7.

—**calycanthema.** (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell.) Very beautiful in white, rose and blue. 3 feet. 6-7.

Persicifolia. (Peach-Leaf Bellflower.) An abundance of large, deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

—**alba grandiflora.** Flowers of immense size, and of snowiest-white imaginable; for cutting. 2 feet. 6-7.

—**Moerheimii.** A handsome form with large, open pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on stiff, erect flower stalks. 2 feet. 6-7.

Portenschlagiana. A pretty evergreen creeping species, flowers blue. Very suitable for rockwork and edgings. 4 inches. **35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

Pyramidalis. (Chimney Bellflower.) Flower spikes crowded with numerous large blue, salver-shaped flowers forming a pyramid. 4 to 5 feet. 7.

—**alba.** White flowers; one of the finest plants for tub or conservatory decoration. 4 feet to 5 feet. 7.

Rapunculus. (Rampion.) Pretty purplish-blue flowers on erect pyramidal spikes. The roots and leaves are eaten as a salad. Roots are radish-like.

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Double-Flowering Chrysanthemums.



Shasta Daisies.



Single-Flowering Chrysanthemums.

*Chrysanthemums; Hardy Varieties

Flowering from July to October

From Greek, Chrysos—Gold, and anthemon—a flower. These are so popular and well known for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value, that no further introduction seems necessary. We pride ourselves on the splendid collection of Hardy Chrysanthemums we have gotten together, one of the best on this side of the water, and eminently suited to our conditions.

New Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

SINGLE, LARGE FLOWERING

- Astarte.** Bright brassy amber.
Homestead. Rich pink, yellow center.
Ida K. Skiff. Brilliant bronzy amber. Extra fine.
Jupida. Rose shading to pink. Orange center.
Lady Smith. Pink, scented bright green foliage.
Little Barbe. Clear canary-yellow.
Louise. Salmon, excellent for cutting.
Mrs. W. E. Buckingham. Extra large flat rosy pink.
Ruby King. Ruby red, extra fine, gray foliage.
Supreme. Glowing crimson. Extra large. Copper center.
Wm. H. Wait. Shell pink. Large and very beautiful.

DOUBLE, LARGE FLOWERING

- Adelaide.** A splendid deep, rich mahogany; one of the earliest to develop, being ready to cut by October 10th.
Anna L. Moran. Midseason. Flowers a brilliant, flame-scarlet, on the order of the Doty type.
Brune Poitevine. Rich glowing crimson, overlaid gold.
Champaign. Amber yellow, tinted salmon.
Cranfordia. Deep bronzy yellow. (Early.)
Frances Huckvale. Gardenia white, creamy shaded center.
Indian Hill. A stocky, stiff-stemmed variety; deep yellow flecked throughout with crimson.
L'Argentiella. Deep chestnut overlaid yellow.
Lillian Doty. Finest pink. Pompon. Vigorous grower.
Minerva. Yellow changing to copper.
Mrs. Francis H. Bergen. Creamy white; center rosy pink shading.
Mrs. H. Craig. Yellow overlaid with brilliant scarlet.
Mrs. Maberry. Double yellow. Bright green foliage. Extra fine.
October Gold. Early; aster-flowered, rich orange-yellow.
Pacific Supreme. White changing to rose. Charming.
R. Delafield. Terra-cotta, scarlet shadings.
Red Doty. Wine-red with a silvery revers on underside of petals and showing up distinctly in the short crisp center petals.
Tints of Gold. Early, glorious golden-yellow aster.
White Doty. White Lillian Doty. Very vigorous.

Small Button Shaped Flowering

- Brown Betty.** Dark maroon red.
Diana. Pure white. Bright green foliage.
Klondike. Brilliant yellow, compact blooms.

Japanese Anemone Flowering

- Fepita.** Pale pink outer petals, orange-yellow center.
Snow Queen. Long snow petals, yellow center.
Wee Wah. Rich terra-cotta shading to bronzy yellow fluffy center powdered with gold.
Price of any of the above, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

Chrysanthemum Maximum

- Shasta Daisy, Giant Moonpenny Daisy.** Excellent for cutting purposes, as they last in water for some time.

BURBANK'S VARIETIES.

- Alaska.** The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers glistening white; 4 inches to 5 inches across, very free flowering; very small yellow discs. 3 feet. 7-8.
California. Similar to Alaska, but the buds and pale-open flowers are a pretty clear lemon-yellow, gradually changing to white after fully opened; also has a double row of petals. 3 feet. 7-8.
Shasta Daisy. Originator's stock; flowers large, pure white, very free blooming; excellent border plant. 18 inches. 6-9.

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN VARIETIES

- King Edward VII.** Snowy-white, cup-shaped, enormous flowers, borne on stout stems. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7-10.
Mrs. J. Tersteeg. Tallest growing with enormous flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 7-10.
Triumph. Pure white flowers with long, broad petals; grand variety for cutting for a long period. 2 feet. 6-10.

Chrysanthemum Species

- Arcticum.** (The Arctic Daisy.) From Arctic Alaska. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower stems appear terminated by pure white, daisy-like flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, continuing in good condition throughout the fall. September and October.
Inodorum. (Bridal Robe.) Large sprays of double white flowers, very suitable for cutting, with pretty fern-like foliage. 8 inches. 6-9.
Nipponicum. This is a hardy, shrubby, single flowering variety that is not killed back to the ground like other hardy sorts, but buds out from the old canes like the Hydrangea. Should prove a useful sort for hybridists for crossing with the more tender, large-flowering sorts, there being an absence today of large-flowering types among the hardy varieties.

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***Calimeris - Starwort**

From the Greek, meaning a beautiful arrangement. Asian herbs often united with the Asters, but horticulturally distinct, of low growth, and suited to the border in front of strong plants.

Incisa. Flowers large, purple-rayed to pale lavender, and yellow centered. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7-8.

Calystegia - Bearbind

From Greek calyx and covering, in reference to the two large persistent bracts enclosing the calyx.

Lovely plants for warm, sunny nooks, climbing over any support. The flowers resemble Morning Glories.

Pubescens fl. pl. Flowers two to three inches across, with long, narrow, wavy, reflexed petals of flesh color, turning ultimately to bright rose; leaves downy. 6-10. **Price of strong plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**

***Callirhoe - Poppy Mallow**

Of mythological origin, from Callirhoe, a daughter of the river god Achileous.

Handsome trailing rock or border plants, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer, preferring a dry, sunny position.

Involucrata. Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and very loosely-cut foliage. 6 inches. 5-8.

Caltha - Marsh Marigold; King Cup

A syncope of kalathos—a goblet; in allusion to the form of the perianth, which may be likened to a golden cup.

Hardy perennials of easy culture on the margin of a piece of water, or in a marshy bog, or in the ordinary border, where their blossoms look very brilliant. The flowers last a long time in water, and so are valuable for cutting.

Falustris. Large, golden single flowers. 1 foot. 3-4.

Cardamine - Double Cuckoo Flower

Pratensis fl. pl. Double lilac flowers in heads on the top of leafy spikes. 1 foot. 6-7. **Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**



Callirhoe Involucrata - Poppy Mallow.

Caryopteris - Blue Spirea

From Greek, karyon—a nut, and pteron—a wing; referring to the shape of the fruit or nut, which is winged.

Handsome perennials, early flowering, of bushy habit, very valuable for their late blooming season. For bedding or pot culture.

Mastacanthus. Rich violet flowers produced in great profusion the whole length of the branches. 2 feet to 3 feet. 9-10. **Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

***Cassia - Senna**

Old Greek name given to the plant by Dioscorides, from the Hebrew. The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. They are shrubby perennials, attractive for the finely cut foliage and showy, curious flowers. Senna leaves are used a great deal for medicinal purposes.

Marylandica. (Wild Senna.) Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers and attractive light green foliage. 3 feet to 4 feet. 8-10.

***Centaurea - Cornflower**

Named after a centaur, who, it is fabled, cured a wound in the foot of another centaur, caused by the arrow of Hercules.

Good plants, of easy culture, giving not only a fine display of bloom in border, but also great delight as a cut flower.

Babylonica. Tall, leafy rigid stems, covered with yellow flowers; foliage is very thick and hoary. 5 feet. 6-8.

Dealbata. (Mealy Centaurea.) Large rose-colored showy flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.

Macrocephala. (Great Knapweed.) Large heads of golden flowers, prized for cutting and useful for the back of herbaceous borders. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7.

Montana. (Perennial Cornflower.) Useful and effective border plant, invaluable for cutting; flowers blue, large and handsome. 2 feet.

—**alba.** Pure white form. 2 feet. 5-8.

—**carnea.** Flesh colored to pink. 2 feet.

—**grandiflora.** Flowers deep violet blue.

Cerastium - Snow in Summer; Mouse Ear;

Chickweed

Greek for horn; many of the species have pods exactly in the form of an ox's horn.

Decumbent, hairy, perennial plants, with very striking silvery foliage, valuable in rockeries or for bedding and borders.

Biebersteinii. White flowers, snowy-white foliage, evergreen. The largest and best of the Mouse-ear Chickweeds. ½ foot. 5-6.

Tomentosum. Low, creeping evergreen species, much used for edging; flowers white; foliage silvery. 6 inches. 5-7.



Centaurea Montana—Perennial Cornflower.

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Delphinium - Larkspur.

*Cheiranthus - Wallflower

So called from the Arabic, kheyry, the name of a plant with red, sweet-scented flowers.

Old garden favorites with sweet-scented flowers, displaying the most gorgeous colorings. Requires winter protection. Grows about 2 feet to 3 feet and blooms all the summer.

Cheiri. (English Wallflower.) In shades running from yellow to purple.

—Double flowers, variegated colors.

—Single flowers, variegated colors.

Cloth of Gold. Bright canary-yellow, single flower. This is a bright canary-yellow variety especially suitable for bedding and is used largely in the best English gardens. Flowers unusually large and sweet scented.

*Chelone - Turtle Head; Shell Flower

Greek for tortoise; the corolla fancied to resemble a reptile's head.

Very handsome plants with pentstemon-like flowers, very free-flowering and of easy culture. Prefer a semi-shaded position.

Glabra alba. Terminal spikes of creamy-white flowers. 2 feet to 3 feet. 6-8.

Lyonii. Clustered flowers of a showy rosy-pink. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

Cimicifuga - Bug Wort; Snakeroot

From Latin, cimex—a bug, and fugo—to drive away; indicating certain virtues which the plants possess.

Tall, hardy perennials, ornamental, suitable for the back of borders or for partially shaded places in the wild garden.

Racemosa. (Serpentaria.) Handsome native species with long spikes of pure white flowers. 3 feet to 6 feet. 7-8. Price of strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

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Claytonia - Spring Beauty

Named after John Clayton, of Virginia, one of the earliest American botanists.

Delicate little, early-spring flowering perennials, with charming clusters of dainty blossoms; lovely for the more moist, half-shaded parts of the rockery. **Virginica.** Nodding delicate pink blossoms. 3 inches. 3.

Convallaria - Lily-of-the-Valley

From Latin, convallis—a valley, and rica—a mantle; in reference to the dense covering formed by the leaves, and to its natural habitat.

A dainty herb, much prized for its delicate, sweet-scented flowers. This is the plant popularly supposed to be the one referred to in the Sermon on the Mount. Essentially a shade-loving plant.

Majalis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; raceme gracefully arching; beautiful, glossy green foliage. 6 inches to 1 foot. 3-5. Clumps, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

From Greek, koris—a bug, and opis—like; referring to the appearance of the seed.

Valuable border plants because of their profusion of showy, elegant yellow flowers, much prized for cutting. Most hardy and of the easiest culture.

Lanceolata grandiflora. Flowers a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Rosea. Low-growing form for the rockery, with rose-red flowers and fine dark green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-9.

Verticillata. A slender growing perennial with somewhat the appearance of "Love-in-a-Mist." Flowers a rich golden yellow. 2 feet. 7-10.

Daphne - Garland Flower

From Greek, daio—to burn and phone—a noise; it crackles when burning.

Handsome dwarf sub-shrubs, mostly evergreen, excellently suited for planting near the front of shrubberies, with odorous honey flowers, and handsome laurel-like foliage.

Cneorum. (Garland Flower.) Long procumbent branches, and bright pink, sweetly scented blossoms; evergreen foliage. Blooms in April and again in September. 1 foot. Price, \$1.00 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Delphinium - Larkspur

From Greek—delphin, a dolphin; in reference to the resemblance of the flower to a dolphin.

English or Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists and produces the finest spikes of bloom, over 6 feet high with double and single flowers in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white. We furnish strong plants in light or dark blue colors, separate or all colors mixed.

Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost.

Chinense. (Grandiflorum or Chinese Larkspur.) Fine feathery foliage and deep gentian blue flowers. 2 feet. 7.

—**album.** A white flowered form. 2 feet. 7.

Formosum. Deep gentian blue with white bee; long spikes. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6-8.

—**coelestinum.** Light blue flowers. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

Delytra (Dicentra) Bleeding Heart; Lyre Flower

From Greek, dis—double, and elytron—a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs.

Charming hardy perennial plants with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border.

Formosa. Flowers pale rose with a short thick neck. Very ornamental fern-like foliage. 1 foot. 6.

Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) Purple and red flowers. 3 feet. 4-6. Strong plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.



Dianthus Barbatus—Sweet William.



Hardy Carnations.



Digitalis—Foxglove.

***Digitalis - Foxglove**

From digitale—the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove.

Prof. Bailey says of them in his Encyclopedia: "A fine genus of hardy plants, famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned and dignified, clean of growth and wholesome company in the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, give always an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the usual herbaceous border and for the two weeks of their bloom usually dominate the whole border." Of the easiest culture and preferring partial shade.

- Gloxinaeflora.** (Gloxinia-flowered.) 3 feet. 7.
- alba.** White. 3 feet. 7.
- purpurea.** Purple spotted. 3 feet. 7.
- rosea.** Rose-pink spotted. 3 feet. 7.

Grandiflora. (Ambigua.) Showy flowers of pale yellow veined brown. 3 feet. 7-8.

Maculata superba. (Ivery's Spotted.) Flower stalks 18 inches long, covered with a mass of tubular pink flowers with a white throat; grand for massing. 18 inches. 6-7.

Monstrosa. Large terminal flowers of various shades of rose, purple and white. 2 feet. 6-7.

Dracocephalum - Dragon's Head

From Greek, dios—divine, the name given by Theophrastus, and anthos—a flower; in allusion to the wide-open mouths of the flowers.

Very showy border plants when in flower. All are hardy and delight in cool situation.

Ruyschianum japonicum. Flowers white; central lobe of corolla with a blue border and white spots, might be called a blue Physostegia. 2 feet. 6.
Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

***Dianthus - Hardy Pink**

From Greek, dios—divine, the name given by Theophrastus, and anthos—a flower; in allusion to the exquisite fragrance of the blossoms of most of the species, as well as from their unrivaled neatness and brilliancy.

***Dianthus Plumarius.** (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks.) Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer; they are absolutely perfect for the front of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house they are inimitable. Grow to 1 foot in height.

- Alice Lee.** White with a pink center.
- Cyclops.** Dark rose with crimson ring; very fine single flower.
- delicata.** Delicate soft rose; constant bloomer.
- Her Majesty.** Exceptional sized flowers of purest white.
- Perpetual Snow.** Everblooming large white flowers.
- Scoticus.** (Scotch Pink.) Double white, blotched with red.
- White Reserve.** An everblooming pure white.
- Large Flowering.** All colors, mixed.

***Dianthus hybridus.** (Mule Pinks.) Compact little clumps of bright green foliage and glorious clove-scented flowers blooming throughout the summer. For edging the herbaceous border.

- Abbotsford.** Deep crimson, marbled with white.
- Fettes Mount.** Soft, rosy-pink flowers in great profusion. 1 foot. 6-7.

Dianthus Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Old garden favorites; no old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers.

- Newport Pink.** Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. 18 inches. 6-7.
- Pink Beauty.** Improved fine deep salmon pink color.
- Scarlet Beauty.** Rich deep scarlet, bright green foliage; very fine.
- Double Crimson.** Extra choice strain.
- Double White.** Pure white.
- latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl.** (Everlasting Hybrid Sweet William.) Beautiful summer bedding variety producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers all season. 6-9.

Dianthus. (Alpine Pinks.) A charming genus, containing many species of high value, especially for rockeries. They prefer gritty limestone soil. The tufty sorts should be packed between sloping stones or in the crevices of loose walks.

Deltoides. (Maiden Pinks.) Prostrate masses of foliage covered with pure white flowers. 9 inches.

—**superbus.** Dwarf white, fine for cutting.

***Echinops - Globe Thistle**

From Greek, echinos—a hedgehog, and ops—aspect; in allusion to the hedgehog-like heads of flowers.

Globe Thistle are coarse growing thistle-like plants of the easiest culture, and are suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies. The silvery-white stems and handsomely cut prickly foliage are interesting features. They make excellent companions for the blue-stemmed Eryngiums. All these plants are attractive to bees. They are sometimes used abroad for perpetual bouquets.

- Ritro.** Globular heads of blue-green flowers. 3 feet. 7.
- Sphaerocephalus.** Large heads of pale blue almost white flowers. 5 feet. 7-9.

***Epilobium - Willow Herb; Rose Bay**

From epi—upon, and lobos—a pod; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on top of the pod.

Perennials with willow-like foliage and large showy spikes of flowers. They are particularly suited for naturalizing along the water's edge and in low meadows, also in the wild garden.

Angustifolium. (Fire Weed.) Rose-magenta flowers in spicate racemes. 3 to 4 feet. 7.

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Hardy Ferns.

* *Erigeron* - Fleabane

From Greek, er—spring, and geron—old man; some being hoary with downy covering early in the season. The garden Fleabanes are hardy border plants, suggesting our native asters, but blooming much earlier, and growing in tubs like the English Daisy. Fine for massing.

Glandulosa Major. Dwarf variety with pretty violet flowers. 9 inches. Summer.

Speciosum grandiflorum. Very large, rich purple flowers, yellow centers. 3 feet. 5-11.

* *Eryngium* - Sea Holly

A name used by Theophrastus for some sort of thistle.

"The Sea Hollies are among the most bizarre of garden plants, and are valued chiefly for the steel-blue or purplish cast of their rigid stems, prickly foliage and teazel-like heads. Their proper place is the hardy border, where they perpetually challenge one's curiosity and interest. They are fine as cut flowers."

Amethystinum. Flowers amethyst color, in globose heads, and finely cut, prickly foliage. 1 to 2 ft. 7-8.

* *Erysimum* - Hedge Mustard

From Greek, aryon—to draw, to cure; a powerful cure for sore throat and said to draw blisters by the ancients.

These plants do well in the front row of the border and on dry banks. They like full exposure to sunlight, and in the spring months are completely covered with bright flowers.

Fulchellum. (Fairly Wallflower.) Dwarf plant with sulphur-yellow flowers. 6 inches. 5-9.

* *Eupatorium* - Perennial Ageratum:

Hemp Agrimony

Named after Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who discovered one of the species to be an antidote against poison.

Very ornamental tall-growing perennials for the hardy border, with large flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers.

Ageratoides. (White Snakeroot.) Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. 3 feet. 8-9.

Coelestinum. Lavender colored flowers, late in autumn. 18 inches. 8-11.

Purpureum. (Joe Pye Weed.) Flower heads purple to flesh color. 4 to 6 feet. 8-10.

* *Frageria* - Strawberry

From fragrans—fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known.

Very pretty trailing plants, specially useful as basket plants.

Indica. Flowers golden-yellow, fruit red, insipid, numerous. 6 inches. 5-10.

Euphorbia - Milkwort; Spurge

Named after Euphorbus, the physician to Juba, king of Mauretania.

Showy plants for the border, with continuous bloom that is very desirable for cutting.

Corollata. (Flowering Spurge.) White flowers with small green eye, in umbels; used like Gypsophila for cutting, and as a bedder in light soil. 18 inches to 3 feet. 7-10.

Cyparissias. (Spurge.) A pretty plant for naturalizing, creeping under the ground and throwing up stems with graceful foliage and yellow flowers. 2 inches. 5.

Choice Hardy Ferns

Ferns are universally admired, and can be planted to beautify and make attractive odd, shady and unlightly corners. Below is a list adapted to this purpose.

ADIANTUM Pedatum. (Maidenhair Fern.) From adiantos—dry, because if plunged in water it yet remains dry.

ASPIDIUM. From aspidon—a little buckler; in allusion to the form of the spores or seed apparatus.

—**Acrostichoides.** Christmas Fern.

—**cristata.** (Evergreen Fern.) A low evergreen; moist shades.

—**marginalis.** Shield Fern.

—**novboracensis.** New York Fern.

—**spinulosa.** Evergreen Fern.

ASPLENIUM Filix-Foenina. (Lady Fern.) From Greek, a—not, and splen—spleen; referring to its supposed medicinal properties.

—**Eberum.** (Ebony Spleenwort.) Grows a foot high and delights to ramble amid rocky debris. Foliage narrow and evergreen.

—**Trichomanes.** A small fern growing well where *A. Platyneuron* does. The shade of a small rock will suit it.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. (Walking Fern.)

From Greek, rhizo—bent sori, alluding to the irregular arrangement.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. (Bulblet Bladder Fern.) From Greek, kystis—a bladder, and pteris—a fern; bladder fern.

DICKSONIA punctilobula. (Gossamer Fern.) Named after James Dickson, a famous British authority on ferns.

ONOCLEA. Greek, meaning closed vessel, alluding to the closely rolled sporophylls.

—**Struthiopteris.** Ostrich Fern.

—**sensibilis.** Sensitive Fern.

OSMUNDA. From Osmunder, another name for the Scandinavian god, Thor.

—**cinnamomea.** Cinnamon Fern.

—**Claytoniana.** Interrupted Fern.

—**regalis.** Flowering Fern.

POLYPODIUM Vulgare. (Cliff Fern.) Greek, meaning many feet, alluding to the extensive root stock. Evergreen.

WOODSIA ilvensis. Excellent for rockwork, requiring little soil and thriving best in the sunniest corner.

Funkia - Plantain Lily; Day Lily

Named by Sprengel in honor of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist.

Japanese perennials producing attractive clumps of foliage and interesting lily-like blossoms. Their dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks and in the angles against buildings. A continuous row along a walk gives a strong and pleasing character. Delight in moist, shady situations. The variegated foliage of some species is extremely beautiful and striking for bedding purposes. The large-leaved kinds are excellent subjects for water-side planting.

Aurea variegata. Flowers purplish-lilac; leaves beautifully variegated green and gold. 2 feet. 7-8.

Coerulea. (Ovata.) Spikes of nodding light blue flowers; large handsome dark green glossy foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

Subcordata grandiflora. (Corfu Lily; White Day Lily.) Handsome spikes of large, waxy-white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms; and large, broad, glossy, light green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8. **Strong plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**

Undulata Medea-Picta. Flowers lilac, and leaves of medium size, beautifully variegated silver and green. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

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***Gaillardia - Blanket Flower**

Named after M. Gaillard, a French patron of Botany. Amongst hardy perennial plants, Gaillardias are conspicuous for profusion and duration of bloom. The striking flowers produce a gorgeous effect in the border, and are highly recommended for cut flower purposes, lasting a long time in water, and being gathered with ample, self-supporting stems.
Grandiflora maxima. Flowers intense blood-crimson, margined with golden yellow. 2 feet 6-10.

***Galega - Goat's Rue**

From Greek, gala—milk; the plants are said to increase the milk of such animals as eat them. Ornamental tallish plants well suited for flower borders, provided they have plenty of room, covered with racemes of pea-shaped flowers, much valued for cutting.
Officinalis. Spikes of purplish-blue flowers. 3 feet to 4 feet. 6-7.
 —**alba.** White.

Genista - Broom

From the Celtic word gen—meaning a small bush. Low-growing ornamental sub-shrubs, with half-evergreen leaves and clusters of showy yellow flowers. For rockwork or on top of a dry mound or slope, with its branches allowed to crop downward, few things are more splendid.
Tinctoria. (Dyer's Greenweed.) Bright yellow flowers. They obtain yellow dye from this plant 18 inches. 6-10.
Scoparia. (Scotch Broom.) Slender shrub with hairy, angular branches and bright yellow flowers. 2 to 6 feet. 5-6.

***Geranium - Crane's Bill**

From Greek, geranos—a crane; from the resemblance of the fruit to a crane's bill.
 Good summer-flowering border plants; and the dwarf varieties, pretty alpinas for the rocky. All are hardy and thrive in ordinary garden soil.
Grandiflorum. (Large Flowered Geranium.) Large, open violet-blue flowers, with a satiny lustre. 1 foot. 6-8.
Sanguineum. (Blood Red Crane's Bill.) Flowers deep purplish crimson. 1 foot. 6-8.
 —**album.** Pure white flowers, pretty cut-leaf foliage. 18 inches. 6-8.



Gaillardia - Blanket Flower.

***Geum - Avens; Barren Strawberry**

From Greek, geus—to give a relish; referring to the roots.
 Well known group of plants noted for their rich coloring and freedom of flowering. Most useful for cutting and the rockery or border.
Atrosanguineum fl. pl. Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-9.
Coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Twice the size of the old double scarlet, with huge frilled petals, giving a full, double appearance. 6 to 10 inches. 4.
Heldreichii magnificum. (Barren Strawberry.) Large bright orange-yellow flowers, very freely produced. Height 2 feet. Fine for massing or cutting. 5-9.

***Gillenia - Indian Physic; Ipecacuanha**

Named after Arnoldus Gillenius, a botanist of the 17th century.
 Strong growing perennials, admirable for the border or the shrubbery; handsome trifoliolate foliage and spirea-like flowers.
Trifoliata. (Bowman's Root.) Resembles Spirea; slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty, star-shaped rose and white flowers, prized for cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

***Gypsophila - Chalk Plant; Baby's Breath**

From Greek, gypsos—chalk, and philein—to love; in reference to the species preferring a chalky soil. Very branchy or spreading slender herbs, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate, misty bloom will fill in a bare place.
Cerastoides. Leaves densely pubescent; flowers white, and red-veined, often two-thirds of an inch across. Creeping habit, excellent for rockwork. 4 inches. 5.
Monstrosa repens. White or rose flowers, large, in few-flowered panicles; stems trailing or prostrate, ascending at the ends. 6 inches. 7-9.
Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) Rough, narrow leaves; very minute white flowers. Popular for trimming bouquets; very graceful; stems wiry and stiff, and good for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.
 —**fl. pl.** A new double flowering white form; very beautiful. 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7. **Price, strong plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**



Echinops—Globe Thistle.

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Ornamental Grasses.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture-loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

ARUNDO. (Reed Grass.) An ancient name of doubtful origin; either from the Latin *arundo*—a reed; or from *arn*, the Celtic word for water, referring to its habitat.

—**Donax variegata.** (Great Reed Grass.) Striped leaved variety; very ornamental for the garden. 8 to 10 feet. Price, strong roots, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

ELYMUS. (Lyme Grass; Wild Rye.) From *elyo*—to cover; named this by Linnaeus because the leaves were formerly made into a coarse sort of fabric.

—**glaucus.** Glaucoous-leaved, dense perennial grass; very short smooth leaves, erect elongated spikes. Quite rare: from Turkestan. 3 to 4 feet.

ERIANTHUS. (Woolly Beard Grass; Plume Grass.) From Greek, *erion*—wool, and *anthos*—a flower; referring to the plummy appearance of the bloom.

—**Ravennae.** (Ravenna Grass.) Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA (Miscanthus). (Eulalia.) From *eu*—well, and *lalia*—speech; in reference to the high reputation of the plants.

—**gracillima univittata.** Leaves much narrower than the type; one white rib down center. 4 to 6 feet.

—**japonica.** Green foliage.

—**variegata.** (Japan Rush.) Leaves striped. 4 to 6 feet.

***PENNISETUM** (Fountain Grass.) From *penna*—a feather, and *seta*—a bristle; a feathery bristle, referring to the nature of the involucre.

—**japonicum.** (Fountain Grass.) A beautiful grass whose flower heads are produced in the greatest profusion. Color rich mahogany, conspicuously tipped with white. It resembles closely the annual *Pennisetum* in appearance, but being a hardy perennial this variety comes up each year without re-planting and establishes itself permanently.

PHALARIS (Canary Grass or Gardener's Garter.) An ancient name from the Greek, *phalaros*—brilliant, because the plant had shining grains.

—**arundinacea variegata.** (Variegated Ribbon Grass.) Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental; sometimes run wild about old places. 18 inches to 2 feet.

STEFANANTHIUM robustum. (Mountain Fleece.) This interesting stranger comes from Carolina mountains. The fine spear-like leaves bend charmingly on all sides and from the center springs a tall flower spike covered with numbers of small pure white flowers. As it gets strength the plants become the most striking objects in the garden. Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Helenium - Sneezewort; Helen Flower

Named after the celebrated Helen of Troy, who is said to have availed herself of the cosmetic properties of the plant named after her.

The species are more or less strong growing and are, consequently, most suited for the margins of shrubberies or the back of herbaceous borders. In such situations they may be extensively grown, and the abundance of flowers which they produce will prove valuable for decorative purposes.

Autumnale superbum. Broad spreading heads of deep golden yellow flowers; one of the most striking varieties in cultivation. 5 to 6 feet. 9-10.

—**rubrum.** (Blood Red Sneezewort; Autumnal Tints.) Flowers resemble the blood-red English Wallflower in color. 4 feet. 9-10. One of the best plants introduced in years. Fine for cutting. Certificate of Merit.

Pumilum magnificum. (Helen Flower.) Large yellow flowers in great numbers. 18 inches. 6-9.

Riverton Beauty. The flowers are of a rich lemon-yellow with a large cone of purplish-black. 5 to 6 feet. 8-10.

Price of any of the above strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum - Sun Rose

From Greek, *helios*—sun, and *anthemon*—a flower; in allusion to the bright golden radiance of the blossoms.

A very pretty family of evergreen plants, covered during May and June, and more or less throughout the summer, with flowers of the most brilliant colors. For dry, sunny situations, or borders, banks, and rockwork.

Amabile fl. pl. Flowers double orange tinged rose. Of very good form and very pretty. 6 inches. 6-7. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Croceum. (Rock Rose.) Saffron-colored flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

Mutabile. Beautiful but rarely seen plant with neat habit, and producing an abundance of flesh-colored flowers very early. 9 to 12 inches. 4-6.

Orange Double. Flowers bright orange and very attractive. 6 inches. 6-7. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Helichrysum

Angustifolium. (Perennial Everlasting.) A beautiful plant with long, narrow, silvery leaves with pure white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. One of the Everlasting family. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 9-10. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Helianthemum - Sun Rose.

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*** Helianthus - Perennial Sunflower**

From Greek, helios—the sun, and anthemon—a flower; from the brilliant color of the flowers and the erroneous idea that the flowers always turned toward the sun.

"Nothing can be a more ideal representative of the sun than the sunflower, with its golden rays; it is dedicated with great propriety to the sun, which it never ceases to adore while the earth is illumined by his light." Beautiful as cut flowers.

Maximilianus. Latest of all; fine golden yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays, invaluable for cutting. 5 to 7 feet. 9-10.

Miss Mellish. Very large semi-double flowers of fine form and a bright orange-yellow, freely produced. 6 feet. 8-9.

Mollis grandiflora. Dark stems, scabrous, hairy foliage, and pretty, pale yellow flowers with dark center. 4 feet. 8-9.

Multiflorus plenus. (Soleil d'Or.) Perhaps the best of the hardy sunflowers. Double golden flowers, like quilled dahlias in great profusion, flowering until late in the season. 4 feet. 7-8.

Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Woolly Dod. Best of the September blooming varieties, with deep yellow flowers; entirely distinct. 7 feet. 9.

Helxine

Soleirolia. A dense emerald green carpet, which grows at a tremendous rate. First class for shady places and planting on walls and rockeries. 2 inches. 6-8. **Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

*** Heliopsis - Orange Sunflower**

From Greek, helios—the sun, and opis—like; referring to the appearance of the flowers.

This genus is very similar to the Helianthus. They are tall-growing plants, well suited for the back of flower borders, where they flower beautifully throughout the summer.

Fitcheriana. One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border, being especially valuable for cutting and for planting in dry places. Daisy-shaped flowers of deep orange color, on good stems for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 7-10.

Zinniaeflora. Semi-double form of the above, with curious narrow petals issuing from the center of the flowers of the same orange color. 4 feet. 7-10.

Scabra imbricata. Slender stems, bright yellow flowers. 4 feet. 7-10.



Heliopsis Scabra.



Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily.

*** Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily**

From Greek, hemero—day, and kallos—beautiful; because the beautiful blossoms close at night; some say because the blossom lives only one day.

One of the most beautiful and popular of our garden perennials. The Lemon Day Lilies have narrow grass-like foliage, and the flowers have wide funnels. They thrive in almost any garden soil, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or moist places, and in partial shade. Excellent for cutting, lasting a long while, and the most backward buds opening in the water.

Apricot. Rich apricot-colored flowers. 2½ feet. 6.

Dumortieri. (Graminea.) Rich cadmium-yellow buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

Flava. (Lemon Day Lily.) Flowers sweet-scented, clear, full canary-yellow. 2 feet. 6.

Florham. Strong grower; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rich golden yellow, with Indian yellow markings. 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7.

Gold Dust. Of a bright Indian yellow color, buds and reverse of petals bronzy gold. 2½ feet. 5-6.

Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily.) Flowers semi-double, orange shaded crimson. 4½ feet. 7-8.

Middendorffii. Narrow grass-like foliage; flowers with long tubes, rich golden yellow, 3 to 5 in a head, very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Thunbergii. Latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers. 4 feet. 7.

Hepatica - Liver Leaf

From Greek, hepaticos—of or relating to the liver; the three lobes of the leaves have been compared to the three lobes of the liver.

A great favorite of the flower border, both as being evergreen in its foliage, and for its abundant blossoms in early spring, and great variety of colors and shades. For the north or east slope of the rockery. The flowers are charming old English garden favorites that droop and close at night.

Triloba. (Spring Hepatica.) Blooms as soon as the snow is off; flowers range in color from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy-red. Pretty rounded, leathery leaves. 4 inches. 2-4.

Hesperis - Rocket; Dame's Violet

From Greek, hesperos—the evening; the flower is more fragrant toward evening than at other periods of the day.

These Stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. The double Rockets are considered amongst the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom, and extremely useful for cutting.

Matronalis. (Damask Violet.) Flowers purple, sweet-scented. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—alba. Showy terminal spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

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Iris Sibirica.

* Heuchera - Alum Root

Named after Jean Henry de Heucher, 1677-1747, professor of Botany and Medicine at Wittenberg. The Heucheras have a tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring a dozen or so slender scapes bearing small bell-shaped flowers in panicles, giving a delicate and airy effect.

Sanguinea. (Coral Bells; Crimson Bells.) Bright coral-red flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.

—**alba.** Sprays of white flowers; a good selected form. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-8.

—**rosea.** (Rosy Morn.) Flowers rosy-pink; very robust. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.

Price of any of the above, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

* Hibiscus - Mallow; Malva

Probably derived from ibis—a stork, because the bird is said to eat some of the species. Beautiful, tall-growing plants of the Hollyhock family. Attractive because of their handsome foliage, stately habit, and large, striking flowers.

Militaris. (Halbert Leaved Rose Mallow.) Tall-growing species with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinged with deeper color towards the center; lance-shaped leaf. 4 to 6 feet. 6-8.

Moscheutos. (Swamp Rose Mallow.) Pink flowers with purple eye. 3 to 5 feet. 6-8.

—**Crimson Eye.** Flowers of immense size, pure white with a large crimson spot at the base of each petal. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Mallow Marvels, or Giant-Flowered Hibiscus.

* Humulus - Hop Plant

From Latin, humus—fresh earth; the Hop grows only in rich soils. Our English word hop seems to be the Anglo-Saxon, hopen—to climb, because of its habit.

The Hop is mostly grown for its flowers, which are used to preserve beer. The Hop, because of its twining habit, makes an excellent arbor or screen plant, rapid and satisfactory grower.

Lupulus aureus. (Golden Hops.) Beautiful golden foliage and yellow flowers. 6-8.

Lupulus. Ordinary climbing Hop Vines.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

The name seems to be derived from hyper—upper, and eicon—an image; the superior part of the flower represents an image.

A very pretty race of plants for the border, with their prettily formed yellow flowers nestling amongst the bright green foliage.

Adpressum. Of creeping habit and sometimes used for a ground cover; spreads rapidly. Will do well in moist places. Prostrate. 7-8.

Moserianum. (Gold Flower.) Enormous rich golden-yellow flowers, with yellow stamens and crimson anthers. 2 feet. 7-8. **Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

* Hollyhock - (Althea Rosea)

From the Greek, to cure, in allusion to the medicinal qualities of some of the species.

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with a distant past. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner, but will repay by their gorgeous and lavish bloom all the attention bestowed upon them.

Allegheny Fringed. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. 6 to 7 feet. Summer.

Double Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Salmon, and Maroon. Colors separate. Choice English strain.

Double Mixed. All colors.

Henderson's New Everblooming. Flower first season from seed, but acts as a perennial. Pure white to deepest crimson. Pot plants or roots from field.

Single Mixed. Many prefer the single forms as they are free flowering, and covered with more artistic looking-flowers.

Newport Pink. A charming shade of pure pink. Originated in one of the famous Newport, R. I., gardens. It is of strong, vigorous habit, producing colossal spikes of double pure pink flowers.

* Iberis - Candytuft

Named from Iberia, the ancient name of Spain. Dwarf, compact, commonly evergreen plants, most suited to the front of the border, where they connect between the taller growth and the lawn. Very free flowering and pretty; and extremely charming on ledges or walls in the rock garden.

Gibraltarica. Largest and showiest of this genus, with large white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 feet. 3-6.

Sempervirens. (Evergreen Candytuft.) Innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers. 9 to 12 inches. 2-8.

* Inula - Flea-Bane; Elecampane

The old Latin name used by Horace, said to be another form of Helenium. Decorative summer-flowering border plant, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

Glandulosa grandiflora. Enormous rich orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 18 inches. 6.

Helenium. (Elecampane.) A vigorous grower, with monstrous foliage and large heads of bright yellow flowers on stout stems. 1 to 1½ feet. 6-7.

Macrocephala. Heads of yellow flowers. 4 feet. 6.

Royleana. A fine Himalayan species, with deep golden yellow flowers of good shape and substance; late flowering.

Iris, New Intermedia or Interregna

An interesting new type, the result of crossing Iris Germanica with Iris Pumila Hybrida, and for which there promises to be a great future. They bloom earlier than the German Iris, and the flowers combine perfection of form with large size and clear and decided colors. Foliage is dark, and maintains its freshness throughout the season. The flower stems are almost 18 inches high, holding the flowers well above the foliage.

Helge. Light citron, with pearl-colored center: a beautiful soft shade. 18 inches. 5.

Walhalla. Standards light cerulean-blue; falls velvety claret-red, paler towards the edge; beard yellow; very showy. 18 inches. 5.

Halfdan. Pure creamy yellow of perfect form. 18 inches. 5.

Ingeborg. Pretty ivory white with an orange beard. Very free and dwarf. 12 to 18 inches.

Price of any of the above, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

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Iris

General Collection of Iris Germanica Fleur-de-Lis; Flag Iris; German Iris

Ancient Greek, meaning rainbow, because of its beauty and diversity of color. Pliny says it is from the Egyptian word for eye and signifies the eye of heaven.

Choice new varieties of recent introduction. Price, strong plants of the following varieties of German Iris, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.
Astarte. Standards rosy lilac; falls claret-red. 2 feet. 5.

Albino. Standards pale lavender; falls tipped with royal purple. 18 inches. 6.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow, beautiful. 2 feet. 6.

Black Prince. Standards and falls deep violet-purple.

Canary Bird. Standards bright yellow; falls deeper yellow, with orange beard. 9 inches. 4-5.

Charlotte Patty. Standards golden yellow; falls lightly veined blue.

Cottage Maid. Standards silvery-blue; falls white, freely reticulated violet; pretty. 22 inches. 4.

Dr. Bernice. Coppery-bronze; falls velvety-crimson. A handsome combination of color. 2 feet. 5.

Fairy Queen. Standards lavender; falls tipped and reticulated violet. 22 inches.

Florence Wells. New. Standards soft mauve; falls deeper mauve. A large and free bloomer. 2½ feet. 6.

Florentina alba. Producing large fragrant white flowers. 2 feet. 5.

Garibaldi. Standards and falls silvery mauve. Showy. 2 feet. 4.

Garrick. Standards light blue; falls a darker violet-blue.

Gracchus. Standards clear yellow; falls marked red, reticulated white. Beautiful and free flowering. 1½ feet. 4.

Honorabilis. Standards rich golden yellow; falls very fine velvety rose-purple.

Kathleen. A beautiful variety; standards and falls of a soft self rose-lilac. Extra fine. 2½ feet. 4.

Kharput. Standards violet; falls velvety violet-purple. Early flowering; very large flower; fragrant. 2 feet 6 inches. 5.

Lohengrin. New. Enormous flowers of a rosy-lavender shade. 2½ feet. 6.

Loreley. Falls are deep ultra-marine blue, veined cream, margined light yellow which contrasts beautifully with the color of the falls.

Macrantha. Standards light blue; falls dark violet with large yellow crest, one of the largest flowered of all. 2½ feet. 5-6.

Madam Chereau. White, feathered edges of sky-blue; free flowering; very beautiful. 32 inches. 6.

Maori King. (Bearded Flag.) Extra fine. Flowers large golden yellow; falls velvety-maroon margined gold. 1½ feet. 4-5.

Mrs. Darwin. Standards spotted violet, and gold; falls white. 5-6.

Mrs. Neubronner. Flowers large, rich golden yellow, quite a new shade among the German Iris.

Pallida. (Speciosa.) Standards lavender; falls lavender with rosy tinge, deliciously scented. 30 inches. 6.

—**Dalmatica.** Standards lavender; falls lavender tinged purple; flowers very fine and large. 40 inches. 6.

Pauline. Standards light blue; falls slightly darker; flowers large.

Princess Victoria Louise. Primrose-yellow and reddish-purple. Edged primrose.

Queen of the Gypsies. Standards smoky lavender-bronze; falls feathered and veined rich plum.

Queen of May. A lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink; a very beautiful shade. 32 inches. 6.

Rhein Nixe. Falls mauve, edged and reticulated white; beautiful. 3½ feet. 5.

William III. Standards of lavender-rose; falls a little darker.



German Iris.

* Iris Kaempferi - Japanese Iris or the Clematis Iris of Japan

These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the west. The large flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades, that stay with us through the months of June and August. They prefer a moist soil, along the margin of a pond or by the side of a little stream, where they best carry out the Japanese methods of decoration. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Bandai-No-Nami. Double white.

Ho-O-Jo. Double, reddish-maroon.

Osho-Kum. Double, rich blue.

Kan. Double violet, pink center.

Uchu. Very double, light lavender.

Shikai-Nami. Double, beautiful pale blue.

Shi-Chu-Ha. Double, white with red edges.

Kichi Cohuo. Single, pure white.

Date-Dugo. Single, dark rich maroon.

Yedo-Jiman. Single, deep violet, purple center.

Price of strong plants, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen;

\$22.50 per 100.

Iris in Variety

Cristata. A dwarf growing Iris with light blue flowers.

Orientalis sanguinea. Large, handsome violet-blue flowers which are also ornamental in the bud stage, having conspicuous crimson spathe valves; fine border plant and good water-margin subject. 3 feet.

***Orientalis Snow Queen.** An exquisite new hardy Iris; flowers of snowy whiteness, large and well formed; produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful; grand Iris for flower border or waterside. 3 feet.

Pumila. (Crimean Iris.) Early spring flowering dwarf Iris, growing to about 6 inches and flowering profusely; very decorative as an edging to the border; flowers fugitive yellow or bright to dark lilac. 6 inches. 3-5.

—**aurea.** Light yellow flowers. 6 inches. 3-5.

—**cyanea.** Light violet blue.

—**formosa.** Dark violet blue.

—**Excelsa.** Ochre-yellow

***Sibirica alba.** Flowers white veined with pale lilac. 3 feet. 5-6.

*—**purpurea.** Large violet-blue flowers. 3 feet. 5-6.

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Lathyrus - Perennial Sweet Peas.

*Lathyrus - Everlasting or Perennial Sweet Pea

From the Greek, *la*—augmentative, and *thouros*—anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds.

The perennial pea is one of the hardest and most easily cultivated species, thriving almost anywhere, even among flags and boulders. A rampant grower, it is a good trellis plant, and is adapted as a cover to wild, rough places, where it scrambles over bushes and stones. It succeeds in shade and grows rapidly. The flowers are clustered and sweet smelling, and borne in great profusion.

Latifolius. Large deep red flowers on long stems in constant succession. 6 feet. 7-9.

—**albus.** Bearing clusters of large pure white flowers. 6 feet. 7-9.

—**Pink Beauty.** Clusters of large beautiful shell-pink flowers, like Blanche Ferry Sweet Peas.

—**White Pearl.** Most beautiful of all everlasting peas with pure white flowers, which are about double the size of the ordinary *Lathyrus Latifolius albus*; true, no seedlings; excellent for cutting. Price, strong plants, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

*Lavandula - Sweet Lavender

From Latin, *lavo*—to wash; referred to the use of Lavender in the bath.

The Lavender is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. They are pretty perennials with silvery-grey foliage and spikes of lavender or blue, sweet-smelling flowers. Requires slight winter protection in New York State. Charming for the flower border.

Vera. (True Sweet Lavender.) Aromatic silvery-grey foliage, delightfully fragrant lavender flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

*Liatris - Blazing Star; Kansas Gayfeather

Meaning of name unknown.

Liatris produces its flowers, of pretty rose and purple shades, on wand-like racemes, in late summer and autumn. They will thrive in poorer soil than most garden perennials, and are very effective and charming plants in the border.

Fycnostachya. (Kansas Gayfeather.) Flower heads pale purple in dense cylindrical spike; one of the choicest and boldest species. 3 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Scariosa. Flowers deep purple, in an elongated corymb; very ornamental. 2 feet. 9.

Spicata. Densely crowded, rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 9.

Linaria - Toad Flax

From *Linon*—flax, referring to the resemblance between the leaves of the two plants.

Very pretty hardy evergreen creepers, well adapted for growing in pots or for covering walls and crevices.

Cymbalaria. (Kenilworth Ivy; Mother of Thousands.) Masses of pale blue or lilac little flowers. 6 inches. 5-10.

Dalmatica. (Toad Flax.) Fine herbaceous species. Long branching spikes of lemon-yellow flowers. Densely clothed with leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

*Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

Named after Mathew Lobel, botanist and physician to James I.

Extremely interesting genus of plants on account of the beauty of the blossoms. Of fine, handsome aspect, making a most striking and gorgeous showing if planted in front of evergreens, or in the herbaceous border.

Cardinalis. (Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower.) Flowers vivid crimson; one of the most showy of all native flowers; for the moist border. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10.

Syphilitica hybrida. (Great Lobelia.) Flowers pale blue to purple in long leafy racemes. 2 to 3 ft. 7-9.

*Lupinus - Lupine

Said to be derived from the Latin, *lupus*—a wolf; because this plant devours, as it were, all the fertility of the soil.

The Lupines are showy plants with velvet-like leaves and conspicuous, butterfly-like, free-blooming flowers in terminal racemes. Very lovely plants for the border or for massing; they are of easy culture, but will not grow in a lime soil.

Polyphyllus. (Old-fashioned Garden Lupine.) Flowers deep blue, on large, long spikes. 2 to 5 feet. 6-9.

—**albus.** (White, Perennial Lupine.) Showy bold white flowers; excellent for the border. 3 feet. 6-9.

—**Moorheimii.** This is one of the finest novelties, flowering throughout the summer. The fine, long spikes of pink and white colored flowers make it a grand acquisition for cutting purposes, as well as for the border. 3 feet. 6-9.

—**roseus.** Flowers of a soft, rose-pink color, which darken with age and are produced in great profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 6-9.

Arboreus. Lemon yellow flower spikes. (New.) Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.



Lupinus Polyphyllus - Lupine.

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Lilium - Lilies

From the Celtic word li, which signifies whiteness. The Lily has always been considered the emblem of whiteness or purity.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Auratum. (Gold Banded Japan Lily.) Flowers ivory-white, with a distinct central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots, the lower part hairy; a favorite in American gardens, where it appears to best advantage massed and scattered through moderately tall-growing shrubs. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Candidum. (Madonna or Annunciation Lily.) Flowers pure pearl-white, fragrant, very rarely tinged with purple on the outside; one of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 ft. 6.

Speciosum album. A very desirable form with pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**magnificum.** Flowers heavily spotted with rosy-crimson. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**rubrum.** Fine, extra strong growing sort, with dark pinkish-red flowers. 6-8. Best for garden culture.

Price, strong bulbs of above five varieties, 40¢ each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100.

NATIVE AND OTHER HARDY LILIES.

Canadense. (Canadian Lily.) Flowers varying in color from bright yellow to pale bright red, with copious spots of purplish-red. Good species for garden use. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

Superbum. (American Turk's Cap Lily.) Flowers orange-red, thickly spotted; tall growing variety. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Tigrinum. (Single Tiger Lily.) Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 2 to 4 feet. 7-8.

—**fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily.) Odd double variety with orange-red spotted flowers. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.



Lilium Speciosum - Album and Rubrum.



Lychnis Chalcedonica - Ragged Robin.

* Linum - Flax

From the Celtic word llin, a thread; whence the Latin Linum.

Erect growing plants, with showy flowers which open in the sunshine. The continuity of bloom makes it a very desirable species. All are of easy culture in the full sun.

Perenne. Flowers rather small, in great profusion, azure blue. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.

—**album.** White flowered form. 1½ feet. 6-7.

* Lychnis - Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin

From Greek, lychnos—a lamp; in allusion to the cottony leaves of some of the species, which were used by the ancients as wicks to lamps.

This genus includes some of the best known and best loved of the old-fashioned flowers, and no garden can afford to be without a representative, as they are of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit.

Alpina. Rose-colored flowers, in dense heads. A very pretty border or rock plant.

Chalcedonica. (Maltese Cross.) Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers; one of the most desirable. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

—**alba.** A most desirable plant, heads of pure white, single flowers.

Flos-Cuculi plenissima (Semperflorens.) (Double Ragged Robin; Cuckoo Flower.) This is the true double Ragged Robin. It flowers continuously from spring until late fall. The flowers, which are very attractive, are of a bright pink color and are borne in great numbers. It is perfectly hardy and succeeds anywhere with the least attention. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-9.

Haageana. Flowers brilliant scarlet, nearly 2 inches across; showy and exceedingly handsome. 1 foot. 6-7.

Viscaria splendens fl. pl. (German Catchfly.) Panicles of large, brilliant rose-colored, double flowers. 9 inches. 5-6.

LYCOIS. (See Amaryllis.)

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Mertensia Virginia - Virginia Cowslip.

Mentha - Mint

Named after Minthe, a nymph, who the poets feign was transformed into this plant which bears her name.

The Mint is characterized by its square stems, its leaves with the aromatic fragrance, and its pretty, dense, little flowers. Not only a charming plant for borders, but a useful one as well.

Piperita. (Peppermint.) Flowers purple, in loose spikes, with reddish stems and thick, oily leaves; in moist places. 1 to 3 feet. 9.

Pulegium. (Pennyroyal.) Flowers pale purple, in many-flowered racemes. This variety is largely employed in geometrical gardening because of its dwarf, compact growth and dark green foliage. 4 inches. 9.

Rotundifolia variegata. (Variegated Apple Mint.) Variegated with green and light yellow.

Spicata. (Spearmint.) Flowers purplish; widely naturalized in old gardens in America. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Mertensia - Virginia Cowslip; Bluebells

Named after Professor Mertens, a German botanist. Mertensias add variety to the border and are always attractive to plant lovers, for their drooping clusters of blue-belled flowers in March and May. They should have a sheltered position with full sunshine and a rich soil.

Virginia. Tubular flowers of purple and blue, in graceful drooping clusters. 1 to 2 feet. 3-5. See illustration.

* Monarda - Horse Mint; Bergamot; Oswego Tea

Named after Nicholas Monardez, a Spanish botanist of the 16th century, who published a book containing the earliest picture of an American plant.

This genus includes some very striking border plants with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any position, but prefer moist places, and are seen to best advantage massed.

Didyma rosea. (Oswego Tea.) Flowers of a rose color, and sweetly fragrant foliage. 18 inches. 7-9.

—**Cambridge Scarlet.** Flowers of a much more vivid shade of crimson than the older form. 3 feet. 7-9.

—**alba.** (White Bergamot.) Pure white flowers in whorls. Leaves cordate and highly scented. 3 feet. 6-9.

MOSS PINKS. (See Phlox Subulata.)

* Lysimachia - Loosestrife

From Greek, lysis—dissolving, and mache—strife; it has been given to this plant from the quality absurdly ascribed to it by the ancients, of quieting restive oxen when put upon their yokes.

A very pretty genus of plants with mostly yellow flowers. All the species are of the easiest culture, preferring a moist situation, such as waterside planting.

Clethroides. (Loosestrife or Gooseneck.) Long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, fine for cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

Nummularia. (Creeping Jenny or Creeping Charlie.) Very showy large bright yellow flowers; handsome creeper, very useful for rustic vases and baskets, and forms a dense carpet rapidly if used for bedding. 6-8.

* Lythrum - Purple Loosestrife

From Greek, lythron—black blood; in allusion to the color of the flowers.

Showy perennials for waterside planting or in the shrubbery borders, where they hold their own. They produce throughout the summer, tall, erect spikes of brightly colored flowers.

Roseum superbum. Large rose-colored flowers; of robust habit. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Roseum, Perry's Variety. (Purple Loosestrife.) Flowers large and glistening cherry-red. A most beautiful shade. For a bog garden or naturalizing there is nothing to equal it. 3 feet. 6-9.

Malva - Mallow

Old Greek, meaning to soften, referring to its soft, mucilaginous qualities.

Tall, vigorous growing perennials of the most ancient culture. Used among the Romans as a vegetable, and still serves as food to the Chinese.

Alcea. (Vervain.) A dwarf-growing Mallow somewhat like the Hollyhock, with branching stem bearing a profusion of pale rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10.

* Matricaria - Feverfew; Mayweed

From the Greek, matrix—mother; from its use in diseases.

Matricarias are so closely allied to the Chrysanthemums and Pyrethrums, that they are often listed under either head. They differ in minor details only, and are most easily distinguished by their heavy scent and finely cut foliage.

Capensis fl. pl. (Feverfew.) Pure white, double flowers. Flowers early and should be more widely known. 1 foot.

Inodora plenissima. (Bridal Robe.) Very double, clear white, large heads; very floriferous and the flowers are fine for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 5.



Monarda Didyma - Oswego Tea.

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* *Myosotis* - Forget-Me-Not; Scorpion Grass

So named from the Greek, *myos*—a mouse, and *otos*—an ear; its oval velvety leaves are like the ear of a rat or mouse.

Derives its name Scorpion Grass from the racemes of flowers, which, when young, bend in at the top like a scorpion's tail. It is a well known sentimental flower and will grow in any situation. Most suitable as rockery plants or as edgings to the flower border.

Palustris semperflorens. (Perpetual Flowering Forget-Me-Not.) Blue with yellow throat; damp places; spread rapidly. 9 inches. 3-8.

* *Nepeta* - Ground Ivy; Catnip; Catmint

Derived from *Nepet*, a town in Tuscany.

Ground Ivies are very pretty trailing or creeping perennials of easy culture, but preferring moist situations and shade. Because of their rapid growth, they are useful as a ground covering in shrubbery borders and shady places generally; or for hanging baskets.

Cataria. (Catnip.) Has medical qualities. Cats are fond of the plant.

Glechoma hederacea folia variegata. (Variegated Ground Ivy.) Flowers blue, leaves variegated prettily; make a dense mat. 2 inches. 4.

Glechoma viridis. (Gill-over-the-Ground.) Similar to the preceding sort, except the foliage of this has green leaves.

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet. 5-9.

Nierembergia - Cup Flower

Named after John E. Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit of the 16th century, who wrote a book called "The Marvels of Nature."

Pretty perennials with petunia-like flowers that are extremely showy. Thrives best in a moist soil with half-shaded exposure, but often makes fine patches on a dry bank or even the rockery.

Eivularis. (White Cup.) Large and beautiful bell-shaped white flowers with a golden-yellow or rosy throat, in great profusion. 3 inches. 6-9. **Price, strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

* *Oenothera* - Evening Primrose

Derived from Greek, *oinos*—wine, and *thera*—to hunt; the roots of this plant, eaten after meals, were incentive to wine drinking, as olives are now.

Showy and very beautiful plants, for borders, beds, rockwork, etc., where in the full sun their fragrant and pretty flowers will nod to the garden all day and invite the friendly bee.

Missouriensis. Large, handsome yellow flowers, spotted with red, on trailing, downy stems. 6 inches. 6-8.

Speciosa. Producing a mass of large, erect, fragrant, pure white flowers, becoming reddish as they fade; valuable for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-10.



Myosotis - Forget-Me-Not.



Pachysandra Terminalis - Japanese Spurge.

* *Onopordon* - Cotton or Scotch Thistle

From the Greek, *onos*—an ass, and *pordon*—crepitus; on account of its effect on the ass after eating.

Cultivated for "auld lang syne" and used occasionally by some lover of hardy plants with striking effect against a background of dark shrubbery, which sets off the silvery foliage and bold habit of the plant.

Robert Bruce. A cross between the Scotch Thistle, *Onopordon acanthium*, and *Onopordon arabicum*, resulting in a large, handsome ornamental plant of branching habit, with bold, grayish foliage, elegantly cut, and silvery prickly flower stems. 6 feet. 7-8.

Pachysandra - Japanese Spurge

From Greek, *pachys*—thick, and *andros*—a stamen; referring to the thickness of the stamens.

True evergreen with thick, glossy foliage forming a dense mat, making a very desirable low-growing cover plant, succeeding admirably either in full sun or partial shade.

Terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white, in terminal spikes. 3 inches. 5.

* *Pardanthus* - Blackberry Lily

From Greek, *pardos*—a leopard, and *anthos*—a flower; referring to the spotted flowers.

Very pretty perennial with lily-like flowers of a very handsome appearance. Requires a rich soil and a sheltered situation in winter.

Chinensis. Flowers orange-colored, spotted with purple-brown. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

* *Physalis* - Winter Cherry; Ground Cherry

From Greek, *physalis*—a bladder; because the thin calyx enlarges and encloses the fruit.

Perennials with bush-like habit, and inconspicuous flowers, but exceedingly well liked for the attractive, vividly colored fruit and its edible character. Plant in a warm, sunny situation, about 18 inches apart.

Bunyardii. New. Rich scarlet lantern-like fruit or capsules; larger than *Franchetii*, but more pointed and richer in color. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7.

Franchetii. (Japan Lantern Plant.) Large heart-shaped leaves; whitish flowers, succeeded in autumn by large, coral-red fruits, enclosed in lantern-shaped bags; very pretty and interesting. 2 ft. 7.

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Double Chinese Peony.

Paeonia - Peony

According to the old Greek, named after the physician Paeon, who used the plant to cure Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules.

Paeonia Sinensis - Double Chinese Peony

These magnificent Peonies bear large and handsome flowers in summer, varying in color from pure white to bluish rose, pink, and bright and deep crimson, while most of them are deliciously rose-scented. They are of simple culture, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil. The planting season for Peonies is from September to April; those planted in September generally blooming the following summer.

Named Chinese Peonies Today's Best Varieties

- Albert Crousse.** (Crousse.) Large, very full, evenly formed bloom; flesh-pink; center shaded with clear pink. Petalage small and very dense.
- Edulis Superba.** (Lemon, 1864.) This is the famous Decoration Day Peony. Color a beautiful bright, clear pink, with silvery reflex.
- Eugenie Verdier.** (Calot, 1864.) Pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter; center deeper flecked crimson; fragrant; very distinct from Eugene Verdier, with which it is often confused.
- Felix Crousse.** The ideal of self-colored red Peony; large, globular and compact, an even shade of bright red without a trace of any other color.
- Festiva Maxima.** Enormous, full double bloom; petals very broad; color pure white with an occasional carmine spot; very vigorous grower.
- L'Indispensable.** (Origin unknown.) Lilac-white, shading to violet-rose toward the center; a very double, handsome flower of immense size.
- Monsieur Jules Elie.** (Crousse, 1888.) This is king of all Peonies, and is without question M. Crousse's masterpiece. Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base of the entire flower, overlaid with a sheen of silvery rose that fairly dances and shimmers in the sunlight.
- Louis Van Houtte.** Rich dark crimson, developing a slight silvery tip as the flowers age.
- Rubra Superba.** Rich brilliant deep crimson, large, full, double flowers.
- Triomphe Du Nord.** (Miellez, 1850.) Very even violaceous pink; enormous bloom. Late midseason.
- Price of strong roots of any of the above Peonies, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.**

*Papaver - Poppies

From the Celtic papa, which signifies pap or the soft food given to children, in which the seeds of the poppy were formerly boiled to make the infants sleep.

*Papaver Orientale

Giant Oriental Poppy

The most exotic looking and handsome of our garden perennials. The sight of a poppy clump in the sunlight is a dazzling thing, making the breath catch in the throat. The flowers are perfectly enormous, of the most splendid colors and shades, of rich, heavy, satiny texture, on hairy thick stems about 3 feet high. June flowering. If cut early in the morning they make striking house decorations.

Beauty of Livermore. Deep crimson flowers, very large. One of the best of recent introduction.

Mrs. Perry. Flowers medium size, on stout stems. A lovely shade of apricot. A unique color. **35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

Mahoney. Flowers deep maroon, very distinct and handsome.

Princess Victoria Louise. Beautiful new variety with pure rose flowers in wonderful profusion; the best of the rose-colored varieties.

Rose Queen. (Oriental Poppy.) A delicate shade of soft rose-pink with conspicuous dark blotches. This variety produces a second crop of flowers during August and September. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6. **Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Royal Scarlet. Flowers 6 inches across, of a rich, glowing scarlet.

Papaver Nudicaule - Iceland Poppy

The Iceland Poppy is the glory of the Arctic regions. Dwarf growing, delicate flowered, and myriad colored little Poppies that are exquisite for edging the border or in the rock garden. Bloom very profusely and make wonderful cut flowers.

Mixed Seedlings. Various colors in mixture.

Separate Colors. Containing yellow, white and orange.

*Physostegia -

False Dragon Head;

American Heather

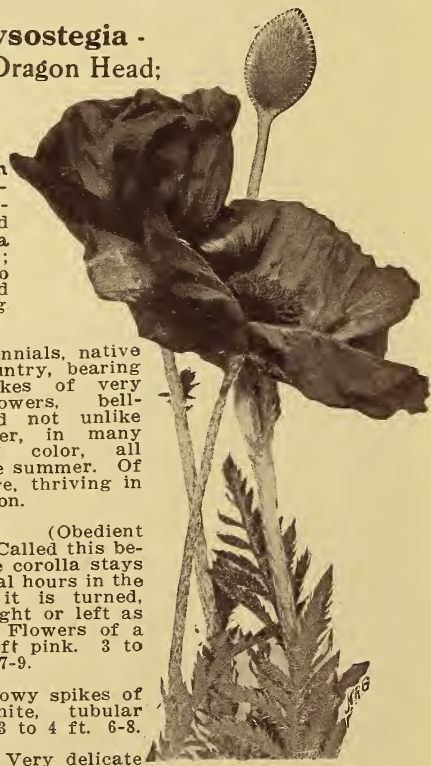
From Greek, physos—a bladder, and stege—a covering; referring to the inflated fruiting calyx.

Tall perennials, native to this country, bearing showy spikes of very pretty flowers, bell-shaped and not unlike the Heather, in many shades of color, all through the summer. Of easy culture, thriving in any situation.

Virginiana. (Obedient Plant.) Called this because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

—**alba.** Showy spikes of pure white, tubular flowers. 3 to 4 ft. 6-8.

—**speciosa.** Very delicate pink flowers in dense panicles. 3 to 4 ft. 7-8.



Papaver Orientale - Giant Oriental Poppies.

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Petasites - Chinese Umbrella Plant

From Greek, petasos—an umbrella; alluding to the large, broad leaves.

Interesting plants with flowers in early spring similar to the common Colt's Foot, but varying in color from white to purple and with enormous, very handsome leaves that produce a distinctively attractive tropical effect.

Japonica gigantea. (Japanese Colt's Foot.) Flowers inconspicuous; leaves enormous, cut off and used as temporary umbrellas in Japan; grow to the height of a man; for damp, low places in garden. 5 to 6 feet. 3-4. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

*Pentstemon - Beard-Tongue

From Greek, pente—five, and stemon—a stamen; because of the four perfect and one imperfect stamen of the genus.

Few plants are so beautiful as the Pentstemons or produce so brilliant an effect in beds and borders during summer and autumn. In growth they are graceful, while the elegant beauty of their pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers from June to October elicits the admiration of all. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil in an open and sunny situation. Plants of the Gloxinioides type will only survive the winter outdoors in sheltered gardens.

Barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red, in spikes; throat of corolla naked or very slightly bearded; lips quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. 7.

Digitalis. Large spikes of large white Foxglove-like flowers, abruptly inflated; very pretty for the border. 2 to 3 feet. 8.

Grandiflorus. Handsome showy flowers of a lilac-blue, very slightly bearded. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinioides "Sensation." Bears spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers in a great variety of bright colors, including rose, cherry, crimson, purple, lilac, etc. Blooms from early summer till frost.

Ovatus. Erect flowers, blue changing to purple, lower lip bearded; on erect but slender stems. 2 to 4 feet. 7.

Pubescens. Flowers drooping, dull purple or violet or varying to flesh color, densely bearded, in loose, open panicles. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Tubiflorus. (Beard Tongue.) Very attractive plant, bearing graceful spikes of pretty white flowers. 2 feet. 6.



Pentstemon - Beard-Tongue.

Plumbago - Leadwort

Pliny says this plant was so called from plumbum, the Latin for lead, because it possessed the power of curing a disorder in the eyes called by that name, which appears to have been the same as what we call cataract.

Very pretty dwarf perennials of creeping habit, that continue in bloom all summer and thus make them desirable additions to the border or rock garden.

Larpenatae. (Cape Leadwort.) Covered with beautiful deep violet-blue flowers. 4 to 6 inches. 6-10. Price, strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

*Platycodon - Japanese Bell Flower; Balloon Flower

From Greek, platys—broad, and kodon—a bell; referring to the form of the flower.

Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or rock garden.

Grandiflorum. Very large, deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. 3 feet. 7-9.

—**album.** Having spikes of beautiful large, pearly-white flowers. 18 inches. 7-9.

Mareisii macranthum. Handsome, large-flowered variety with deep violet-colored flowers. 9 inches. 7-9.

—**alba.** White flowering variety.

—**fl. pl.** A double form of the preceding.



Platycodon - Japanese Bell Flower.

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Phlox Planting.

* Phlox - Perennial Phlox

From Greek, phlox—a flame; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.

Their neat habit, bright colored flowers, profuseness of bloom, and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great and deserving favorite among all lovers of the beautiful in gardens. There is something about them, unlike any other garden favorite, that appeals strongly to one's imagination and sentiment. Whether it is their delicate sweet fragrance that steals to us in the summer twilight, or the beauty and rich daintiness of their colors whose warmth reaches the heart and makes it beat a bit faster for the beauty in the world, we know not. But we do know that they are wonderful and our garden cannot be what it is without them.

SUMMER FLOWERING PERENNIAL PHLOX. PHLOX DECUSSATA OR PANICULATA.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large rich crimson-carmine eye.

***Champs Elysees.** Flowers a bright rosy magenta, very effective for massing.

***Coquelicot.** Large handsome heads of vivid orange-scarlet flowers. 3 feet.

***Daybreak.** Besides having unusually large heads of flowers, the color of this variety is most pleasing, being a delicate rose shade, like Enchantress Carnation.

***Eclairer.** Flowers large, bright purple-carmine with lighter center; of fine form.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink with lighter shading and dark red eye; an entirely new shade.
Price, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

***F. G. Von Lassburg.** The purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. 2½ feet.

Hanny Pfeiderer. Cream-colored changing to salmon in the center, with carmine-red eye.

***Jean Barth.** Soft clear pink; center cherry-red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Good late-flowering pure white with enormous truss; very free bloomer.

***Madam Paul Dutrie.** Soft pink color, resembling the shade of a Cattleya suffused with white.

Price, strong plants of above named sorts, except where noted, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$17.50 per 100.

Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with invisible pink eye. Very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during the season; indispensable as a cut flower for florists' use.

***Mrs. E. E. Jenkins.** Pure white, enormous truss; very fine flower and free bloomer. 3 feet. The best white.

Pantheon. Extra large flowering dark pink.

Peachblow. Delicate shade of pink, suffused with white.

Rynstrom. Very large panicles of rosy-pink bloom on strong, upright stems; individual florets of immense size. 3 feet 6 inches.

Strong, field-grown roots of the above, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$17.50 per 100.

Phlox Subulata - Dwarf Moss; Ground Pinks

A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth with a tufted, dense, evergreen mat. It is much used in cemeteries. Blooms profusely in the spring and is sweetly scented.

Alba. Pure white.

Bride. Flowers white with crimson eye.

Froncosa. Compact cushion of foliage, delicate pink flowers. 6 inches.

G. F. Wilson. Flowers of a lovely mauve. 9 inches.

Lilaciana. Flowers clear lilac.

Rosea. Flowers bright rose.

Dwarf Phlox, Various Types

Amoena. Bright rose flowers in dense heads well above the evergreen foliage, on clear, wiry stems, fine for cutting. 4 inches. 5-6. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Divaricata canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers; native species of beautiful habit. 1 foot. 5-7.

Ovata carolina. (Laurel Leaf or Mountain Phlox.) Very fine bright rosy flowers. 1 foot. 5-6.

Reptans. (Creeping Phlox.) A neat and dwarf-growing species, with showy purple or violet flowers. Of creeping habit. 1 foot. 5-6.

Argillacea. The new silvery-lavender phlox. An entirely new species. **Strong plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.**



Phlox Subulata.

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Polygonatum - Solomon's Seal

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee joint; on account of the numerous articulations of its stem. Its English name arises from the roots, which, when sectioned transversely across, show characters which dreamers have discovered to represent the impress of the famous Seal of Solomon.

Hardy perennials of graceful habit. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions.

Majus. Pendant creamy-white flowers and ornamental glossy foliage. 3 feet. 5-6.

* Polygonum - Joint Weed; Knot Weed

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Strong growing perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and where nothing else will thrive. Ornamental habit; fine for screens or for growing beneath Fir trees.

Amplexicaule. (Mountain Fleecce.) Strong growing, tufted, green-stemmed plant, resembling a Bamboo; flowers a bright rosy-red on branching stems. An excellent plant for growing in groups or in the border. 5 to 6 feet. 3-10. **Price, strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Compactum. White flowers in profusion; compact bushes. 1½ feet. 7-10.

Cuspidatum. (Giant Knot Weed.) Handsome hardy perennial, the stems gracefully curved outward; flowers white in long drooping clusters in the axil of each leaf; clouds of bloom. Very effective for bold mass effects. 5 to 7 feet. 6-8.

* Polemonium - Greek Valerian

Reptans. Useful border plants, about 12 inches high, succeeding best in a partially shaded position; deep green, finely-cut foliage, and spikes of showy blue flowers in May and June.

Richardsonii. (Jacob's Ladder.) Large heads of lovely sky-blue flowers with golden-yellow anthers; fragrant odor like that of ripened grapes and are fine for cutting. 6 inches. 5-6.

—**album.** A white variety of the above. 1¼ feet. 6-7.

* Potentilla - Cinquefoil; Five-Finger

A Latin diminutive of potens—powerful; supposed to allude to its powerful medicinal qualities, but some one has aptly changed this to potential medicinal qualities, for they are very slight.

Potentillas have nearly all the good qualities we look for in a border plant—handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They continue in bloom from spring until autumn, with very profuse pretty bloom, and grow in almost any soil; prized for cutting.

Miss Willmott. (Cinquefoil.) A charming seedling from Formosa, being dwarfier in habit and with more brilliant cerise-colored flowers. One of the prettiest of the rock plants. 2 feet. 6-8.

Atrosanguinea. One of the commonest species in cultivation. Flowers red or purple.

Formosa. A fine species, charming, rich cherry red, shaded with carmine; one of the best; nearly always in bloom. Single.



Primula Veris - English Cowslip.

* Primula - Hardy Primrose

Derived from the Latin, primos—first to flower; the delicate blossoms of most of the species appearing when all nature is otherwise inert.

This genus of beautiful dwarf alpine plants, valuable because of their early spring flowering, and for being prolific in variation. They are usually treated as rock-work plants, to which their small stature, tufted habit, and love of cool, partially shaded places admirably suits them. Plant in masses, naturalized in the grass or in the rockery.

Auricula alpina. See Auricula.

Elatior. (Oxlip; Polyanthus.) Lovely and interesting group, deserving of very extensive cultivation, perfectly hardy and easily grown, thriving in any soil or situation; various colored flowers with long tube and on long stems. 6 to 9 inches. 4-5.

Giant Polyanthus Primrose. A magnificent strain of many lovely colors and shades of orange, yellow, crimson-scarlet and red. **Price, strong plants, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.**

Japonica. A splendid type of hardy Primula. Very showy. Flowers crimson, white, lavender and pink. Makes a pretty border plant. 1 foot. 6-7.

Officinalis hybrida. (Cowslip.) An improved variety of the type. Flowers bright yellow, hanging more or less to one side. In olden times the leaves were compounded with cucumbers and were said to improve the complexion. 4-12 inches. 4-6.

Veris. (English Cowslip.) Very fine strain, embracing a fine range of yellow shades. Very charming little border plants. 9 inches. 4-5.

Vulgaris. (English Primrose.) To secure a true stock we imported from England a large quantity of collected or native-grown plants which we can now offer. Any one can depend upon our stock of this plant being the true English Primrose. An excellent plant for florists to force for Easter. **Price of strong plants of any of the above, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

* Pyrethrum - Persian Daisy

Probably from the Greek, pyr—fire; referring to the acrid roots of the genus.

Whoever has once seen the beautifully colored and beautifully formed flowers of the Persian Daisy will easily understand why they are considered so highly and made so much of among hardy garden plants. Their pretty fern-like foliage in spring, followed by the profusion of handsome double or graceful, brilliant single blooms in summer, which are unequalled as cut flowers and for house decoration, deservedly make them vast favorites. Of very simple culture, and most hardy under any conditions.

SINGLE FLOWERING FORM OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red, and yellow; if cut down after blooming in summer, they will bloom again in the fall. Superb new large single-flowered varieties in mixture.

Uliginosum. (Great Ox-Eye Daisy.) A very bold and strong-growing species, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its daisy-like blossoms. Perfectly hardy and prefers a sheltered position. 4 to 5 feet. 8-9. **Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Nipponicum. (See Chrysanthemum).



Polemonium Richardsonii - Jacob's Ladder.

Ranunculus - Buttercup; Crowfoot

From the Latin diminutive of rana—a little frog; applied to those plants by Pliny because they inhabit humid places where the frogs abound.

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full blossom, is a sight not soon forgotten, but unfortunately not often seen here yet. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day, or a level place in a rock garden with a northern aspect, to show to best advantage their attractive flowers.

Repens fl. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons.) Very pretty, double flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches. 5-7.

Speciosus fl. pl. Large, shining, bright yellow, double flowers on hairy stems. 1 foot. 4-6.

Rhexia - Meadow Beauty

From Greek, rhexis—a rupture; referring to its supposed properties of healing.

Pretty, low-growing plants, almost bog-plants, blooming in summer, and having interesting, variously colored flowers. Do best in a cool, shady border and peaty soil.

Virginica. (Deer Grass.) Numerous, bright, rosy-purple flowers with long protruding golden anthers; fine for massing. 9 inches. 7-8.

* Rosmarinus - Rosemary; Old Man

"There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

From the Latin, ros—dew, and marinus—sea; the plant is common on the chalk hills of the south of France and near the seacoast.

One of the oldest garden favorites, in every old-fashioned hardy garden. It is an evergreen little shrub, with aromatic foliage, and pretty, fragrant little flowers, which are much sought for by bees. Requires some winter protection and a sheltered position, like the base of an old wall, in well-drained sandy loam.

Officialis. Small, light blue fragrant flowers. 2 to 4 inches. 3-5. **Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**



Rudbeckia Purpurea - Giant Purple Cone Flower.



Salvia Azurea - Rocky Mountain Sage.

* Rudbeckia - Cone Flower

Named in honor of Olaf Rudbec, professor of Botany at Upsal.

One of the most attractive of the autumn-flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing, and much valued for cutting. They are of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy and very free-flowering. The discs of the flowers are raised, forming buttons or cones, giving a unique appearance.

Fulgida. Brilliant orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched, hairy stems. 1 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Golden Glow. One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet. 7-9.

Maxima. Large, glaucous, leathery leaves; flowers pure yellow, very large, with cone 2 inches high, with drooping florets; handsome. 5 to 7 feet. 8-9.

Newmanii. (Speciosa.) (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan.) Handsome rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc; valuable for cutting. For massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees. 2 feet. 7-9.

Nitida "Autumn Sun." Attractive tall single variety with large yellow flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 8-10.

Purpurea. (Giant Purple Cone Flower.) Fine, showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc. 2 feet to 3 feet. 7-10.

Subtomentosa. Flowers bright yellow with a brown disc, on erect slightly hairy stems. 3 feet. 7-9.

* Salvia - Sage

From the Latin, salveo—to save or heal; referring to the medicinal qualities of the common sage.

Perennials with strikingly beautiful, orchid-like bloom, that make them welcome in the herbaceous border. Leaves are used in medicine and for the kitchen.

Argentea. (Silvery Clary.) Grown for its large ornamental, silvery-white foliage; flowers pinkish-white. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

Azurea grandiflora. (Rocky Mountain Sage.) Sky-blue flowers in greatest profusion. 6 feet. 8.

Greggii. A beautiful new everblooming and extremely hardy shrub from the cold, arid mountains of western Texas. It flourishes and blooms profusely in hottest and driest weather. Its flowers are a dark, soft cerise-crimson like the American Beauty Rose. Massed in solid bed or bordering shrubbery; effective and fine. 3 to 4 feet. 4-10. **Price, strong plants from pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Officialis. (Holt's Mammoth Sage.) Woolly white herb from Southern Europe; evergreen and perfectly hardy. For kitchen use. 1 foot. 6-7.

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Scutellaria - Helmet Flower; Skull Cap

From the Latin *scutella*—a dish or platter; alluding to the form of the fruiting calyx.

Splendid plants for warm situations at the front of the border.

Baicalensis coelestina. Large spikes of purple flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Santolina - Lavender Cotton

Supposed to be a diminutive of the Latin, *snacta*—meaning a holy little herb, in allusion to some reputed virtues.

Sweet smelling, dwarf evergreen perennials, with delicate silvery-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding.

Chamaecyparissus. Silver white, fragrant foliage; small globular heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Incana. Densely silvery tomentose variety, denser shorter foliage than above; useful for divisional lines or edging. 1 foot. 7-8.

*** Saponaria - Soapwort**

From the Latin, *sapo*—soap; in allusion to its mucilaginous sap, which is said to be fit for supplying the place of soap.

Very ornamental, dwarf-growing perennials, very attractive for the rockery or as an edging plant. They are readily established in any soil and require little care.

Caucasica fl. pl. (Double Flg. Bouncing Bet.) Double white flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 7-8.

Ocymoides splendens. (Rock Soapwort.) Dwarf creeping habit; rosy crimson flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 5-8.

*** Scabiosa - Pincushion Flower; Mourning Bride**

From Latin, *scabies*—the itch, which disease the common species is said to cure.

Very handsome border plants, which in any moderately good garden soil, produce a succession of flowers from June until frost, that are very serviceable for cutting purposes.

Caucasica. (Blue Bonnet.) Lovely heads of soft lilac-blue flowers prized for cutting. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-10. **Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

Japonica. A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers. 2 to 3 inches across, produced on good long stems. 3 feet. 6-9.

Lutea gigantea. Flower heads primrose; a handsome variety and very useful for cutting. 8 feet. 7-10. **35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**



Scabiosa - Mourning Bride.



Sedum - Stonecrop.

*** Sedum - Stonecrop**

From Latin, *sedeo*—to sit; these plants growing upon the bare rocks, look as if sitting upon them.

A very diverse but charming group of plants, most of them dwarf, evergreen perennials, with pretty leaves in rosettes, and a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, that make them exceptionally desirable in the rock garden or in the crevices of old walls, etc. Some are taller growing, beautiful-flowered border varieties, that are an adjunct to any garden.

Acro. (Wall Pepper.) Beautiful light green foliage, and yellow flowers in masses; much used for edging and carpeting bare spots, especially in cemeteries.

Album. Pretty dwarf creeping variety, bronze foliage, white flowers.

Oppositifolium. Very close to "Stoloniferum" but leaves are brighter green, overlap one another and present a neater appearance. Flowers white. 6 inches. 7-8.

Reflexus. (Stone Orpine.) Dwarf variety and one of the best ground covers, growing in the driest positions. Yellow flowers. Stems form a crest like a Coxcomb.

Sarmentosa. Beautiful light green foliage, and yellow flowers in masses; much used for edging, carpeting, and hanging over walls.

Sexangulare. (Love Entangle.) Yellow flowers, used for carpet beds mostly.

Sieboldii. Round heads or rose-pink flowers; prettily tinted foliage. 1 foot. 7-8. **35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.**

Spectabile. (Showy Sedum.) Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes; showy, flat heads of rose colored to purple flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. 9-10.

atropurpureum. A handsome plant for the border or rock garden; foliage of a dark coppery-purple shade; showy heads of rosy-red flowers. 1 foot. 9-10.

Brilliant. A much richer colored form than Spectabile, being bright amaranth.

Stoloniferum coccineum. (Crimson Stonecrop.) A plant largely used by European florists in cemetery work. Handsome masses of crimson flowers; a fine trailing cover plant, uncommon in this country, but desirable. 3 inches. 7-8.

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Stokesia Cyanea - Stokes' Aster.

Sempervivum - House Leek; Hen and Chickens

From Latin, *semper*—always, and *vivio*—to live; in allusion to the tenacity of life common to plants of this genus.

A large group of extremely interesting and singular alpine plants mostly in the form of short fleshy rosettes of leaves, from which are sent out the flower stalks. They are used in carpet bedding for the leaves, which are extremely attractive in color.

Arachnoideum. (Cobweb or Spider Web Houseleek.) Rosettes threaded with a white cobweb-like down; flowers bright red, with purple filaments. 3 to 4 inches. 6.

Brownii. Foliage dark green tipped brown, flowers red.

Globiferum. (Hen and Chickens; House Leek.) Rosettes of red-brown tipped leaves surrounded by small clusters on prostrate stems. Flowers pale yellow flushed with purple. 4 inches. 7.

Tectorum. (Bullock's Eye; Old Man and Woman.) Rosette of leaves pale green with a distinct red-brown tip; flowers pale red, keeled with deeper red, filaments bright purple. 1 foot. 7.

***Sidalcea - Greek Mallow; False Larkspur**
Name compiled from *Sida* and *Alcea*, two allied genera that this genus is supposed to resemble.

Hardy perennials with spikes of very showy flowers, that are recommended for the hardy border, and are of easy culture.

Candida. Pure white flowers about 1 inch across on erect, spike-like racemes. 2 feet 6 inches. 6-8.

Eosy Gem. Beautiful new variety remarkable for its graceful spikes of rose-pink flowers, resembling larkspur in appearance. 4 feet. 6-7.

**Silene* - Catchfly; Campion

A poetical name for the god Silenus, who is represented as always drunk and covered with slaver, as the species of this genus usually are with a viscid secretion.

Group of charming alpine plants, with bloom lasting from spring until fall, making them excellent subjects for rock garden.

Asterias grandiflora. Distinct and handsome species with carmine-scarlet flowers. 3 feet. 7-8.

Alpestris. Glistening white. 4 inches. 7-8.

Schafta. (Moss Campion.) A charming rock plant. Close growing tufts of green foliage and bright pink flowers. 4 inches. 6-9. **Price, any of the above, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Smilacina - False Solomon's Seal

A diminutive of *Smilax*, to whose leaves those of this plant are supposed to have a resemblance. Very pretty little hardy American plants, with handsome leaves and flowers. Easy culture in any good soil and prefer a moist, partly shaded position.

Racemosa. (False Spikenard.) Panicles of white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5.

**Spirea* - Meadow Sweet; Goat's Beard

(See also *Astilbe*.)

From the Greek, *spirea*—a band or wreath; alluding to the fitness of the plants for forming into garlands.

Elegant border plants, with beautiful wavy plumes of dainty blossoms, and delicate, finely-cut foliage, preferring a half-shaded position in rich soil.

Aruncus. A fine variety, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 6-7.

Chinensis. Handsome species with large heads of silvery-pink flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

Japonica. (Meadow Sweet.) Useful for the border and pots; feathery white flowers. 18 inches. 6-7.

Palmata. (Crimson Meadow Sweet.) Bearing graceful plumes of lovely bright rosy-crimson flowers prized for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-8.

—**elegans.** Free flowering, silvery-pink form of the above. 3 feet. 6-8.

Venusta. (Queen of the Prairie.) Showy, red-flowering species, very fragrant. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7. For other varieties see *Astilbe*, page 4.

Price of any of above, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Stachys - Head Nettle; Woundwort

From the Greek, *stachys*—a spike; the flowers of all the species grow in spikes. Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

Lanata. (Woolly Woundwort.) Bright silvery-white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.

**Statice* - Sea Lavender

From Greek word meaning astringent; name given to it by Pliny.

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

Latifolia. (Great Sea Lavender.) Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet. 6-7.

Stokesia - Stokes' Aster

Named after Jonathan Stokes, an English botanist, 1755-1831.

Stokes' Aster is one of the rarest, choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. It is a blue flowered plant, resembling a *China Aster*, perfectly hardy, and excellent for cutting purposes.

Cyanea. Flowers blue-lavender, 4 to 5 inches across, in great profusion. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10. —**alba.** White flowered form of above. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10.

Sweet William See *Dianthus Barbatus*.

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Tanacetum - Tansy; Costmary; Bible Leaf

Said to be an altered form of *Athanasia*—immortal; in allusion to the persistent flowers.

They are odorous plants with variously cut leaves, and pretty little flowers, thriving in any situation and of the easiest culture. The leaves were formerly used as bookmarks because of their fragrance, and hence the popular name Bible Leaf.

Vulgare. (Tansy.) Golden-yellow flowers and beautiful sprays of fern-like foliage. 3 feet. 6-8.

Teucrium - Germander

From Teucer, the Trojan prince, who is said by Pliny to have been the first to employ this plant medicinally.

The Germanders are hardy with aromatic foliage, suitable for the border for late summer bloom, or for rockwork. They are little known in this country as yet.

Chamaedrys. (Wild Germander.) Terminal spikes of bright rosy flowers, the lower lip spotted with red and white. Foliage evergreen and upright growing. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9.

***Thalictrum - Meadow Rue**

Old Greek name, probably derived from thallos—to grow green; from the bright color of the young shoots. Thalictrums are valued for their feathery heads of flowers, making a contrast with their handsome stems and leaves, which are often of a purple cast. Any good loamy soil will suit them, if well drained. Well suited for mixed borders and rock gardens, while the more robust forms are desirable in wild gardens.

Adiantifolium. (Maidenhair Thalictrum.) The foliage of this plant so closely resembles the Maidenhair Fern that it is often mistaken for the latter when seen growing in the nursery beds. It makes a very beautiful plant, is quite hardy and has greenish-yellow, drooping flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

Adiantifolium minus. A charming dwarf plant for rock work, with dainty foliage of a grayish-blue hue. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot.

Aquilegifolium. (Feathered or Tufted Columbine.) Graceful foliage; sepals of flowers white, stamens purple. 1 to 3 feet. 5-7.

Dipterocarpum. An improved Delavayi. Flowers reddish-violet with pale sulphur yellow centers. The whole plant is extremely light and graceful. 6 feet. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Flavum glaucum. (Blue Meadow Rue.) Finely cut foliage with a dense head a foot across of golden yellow flowers on stout, well branched stems. Blue foliage. 5 ft. 7-8.

Price of any of above, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

***Thermopsis - False Lupine; Buffalo Pen**

From Greek, thermos—a lupine, and opsis—resemblance; so named from the resemblance of the flower to that of a Lupine.

Elegant subjects with showy pea-shaped flowers, doing well in any situation, but succeeding best in a light, rich soil. They are deep rooted plants and endure drought very well.

Carolina. (St. Peter's Staff.) Pretty yellow pea-shaped flowers on handsome, tall-growing stems. 5 to 6 feet. 6-7.

Fabacea. Long spikes of yellow flowers. 3 feet. 6-7.

***Tradescantia - Spiderwort**

Named in honor of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I.

Showy and decorative group of plants for the shrubby border, woodland walks or rockery, forming a neat bushy growth, and with numerous terminal panicles of flowers in greatest profusion the whole summer. Good for cutting.

Virginiana. (Widow's Tears.) Flowers violet-blue, produced freely. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

—**alba major.** (Flower of a Day.) White flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

***Tiarella - False Mitrewort**

From the Latin, tiara—a kind of head dress called a mitre, in allusion to the form of the capsule.

An elegant plant, well worthy of cultivation. It is a lover of cool, shaded places and of rich, moist soil. It will, however, do well and flower freely in a half-shaded place, but the varied leaf markings of bronzy-red and other signs of luxuriance are not brought out to their fullest extent. Very effective for rockwork or the front of the border.

Purpurea major. (Foam Flower.) Forms a tufted mass with simple, erect racemes of salmon-red flowers, borne well above the foliage. 6 to 12 inches. 5.



Trillium - Wake Robin.

Trillium - Ground Lily; Wake Robin; Wood Lily

From trilix—triple; the calyx has three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves.

Curious little plants, that are among the choicest of all early spring-flowering plants; they can be made to thrive well in borders about city yards. They may also be colonized in grass where the lawn mower is not used; best results are obtained, however, when they are planted alone in masses. Very showy plants and yet not coarse, they do best in a rich, moist soil, in partial shade, planted deep.

Erectum. (Lamb's Quarters.) Dark, handsome foliage and dark purple-brown flowers; earliest to bloom. 1 foot. 5.

Grandiflorum. (Wake Robin.) Large and handsome white flowers changing to rose color. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

***Thymus - Thyme**

From Greek, thymus—courage; on account of its balsamic smell which revives the spirits of animals.

Very pretty, low-growing forms for the rock garden, delighting in open, sunny places, where they rapidly cover the ground with their deliciously fragrant foliage. "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows," sang Shakespeare, and it must have been a beautiful sight.

Citriodorus aureus. (Golden or Lemon Thyme.) Small, strong-veined leaves, particularly effective in spring, variegated with gold, and with a pronounced lemon odor; evergreen creeper; flowers rosy-purple. 3 to 5 inches. 6-8.

Serpillum. (Wild Thyme; Brother-wort.) Creeping form common in old gardens, prized as an evergreen edging and as cover for rockwork and waste places; very pretty leaves; minute lilac flowers. "Beneath your feet; Thyme that for all your bruising smells so sweet."—H. Hopper. 2 to 4 in. 6-8.

Vulgaris. (English or Garden Thyme.) Old garden favorite, grown as a sweet herb; fragrant leaves and pretty lilac-purplish flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Tritoma - Red Hot Poker Plant; Torch Lily

From the Greek, tres—three, and toma—to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves.

Unique in appearance, this is one of the most striking groups of plants in cultivation. No one who has ever seen their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers borne in autumn, is likely to forget when and where he "discovered" this plant. The long, fiery, untamed red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. A sky-rocket is not more startling. They require protection during the winter, but are of very easy culture.

For borders or massing on the lawn.

Pätzeri. (Everblooming Flame Flower.) Best variety; flowers of rich orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Uvaria grandiflora. Old-fashioned variety with rich crimson flowers shading to yellow. 3 to 4 ft. 8-10.

Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

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Viola, G. Wernig.

Tunica - Coat Flower

From Latin, tunica—a coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes.

Tufted, spreading, hardy species, suitable for rock-work, and blooming in summer and fall. Lovely, too, as an edging plant.

Saxifraga. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches. 7-9.

*Valeriana - Valerian

A medieval name, said to be derived from valere—to be healthy; in allusion to its powerful medical qualities. Linnaeus says it is named after a certain king, Valerius.

The Valerian is one of the characteristic plants of old gardens, being prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy and of the easiest culture.

Coccinea. (Common Valerian.) Bright red. 2 ft. 6-10.
—**alba.** (St. George's Herb.) Pure white flowers in clusters; fine for bouquets. 2 feet. 6-10.

Officinalis. (Garden Heliotrope.) Very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

*Veronica - Speedwell; Cancerwort

A medieval name of doubtful origin, probably from hiera eicon—a sacred image; in allusion to the legend of the sacred handkerchief from St. Veronica.

A large and much cultivated group of blue-flowered perennials, great favorites in the hardy garden. The taller forms are very pretty border plants, while the more dwarf, spreading forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

Amethystina. (Bastard Speedwell.) Amethyst-blue flowers on short spikes; one of the best. 1 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Incana. (Hoary Speedwell.) White, woolly plant, tufted; with pale blue flowers; has a good appearance both in and out of bloom; useful in the rockery, border or geometrical garden. 1½ ft. 7-9.

—**subsessilis.** Is destined to create as much furor in the flower world as did the Golden Glow. It is the handsomest blue-flowered plant we know of, growing to a height of two feet and completely studded with its spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy and increases in strength and in beauty each succeeding year. It makes the best blue-flowered, hardy border plant obtainable. 2 feet. 8-10. **Price, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.**

Prostrata. Dwarf spreading, ground coverer. Flowers blue.

Spicata. Regarded as one of the better border Speedwells, thriving in an open soil away from shade; clear blue flowers with purple stamens. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Bepens. Compact cushions covered with pale blue flowers.

Virginica. (Great Virginian Speedwell.) Free-growing herb, with bold and stately habit, with fondness for rich soil, and much sun; flowers many, white or pale blue. 2 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Vinca - Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle

Pervinca was the old Latin name used by Pliny and whose derivation is unknown.

One of the commonest and best plants for covering the ground in deep shade, especially under trees and in cemeteries, thriving even in city yards. It is a hardy trailing plant with evergreen, shining foliage and large salver-shaped flowers of blue. Capital for clothing steep banks, rocks, or carpeting shady groves.

Minor. (Common Periwinkle.) Pretty dark blue flowers, called by some Myrtle. 3 to 4 inches.

*Yucca - Adam's Needle; Spanish Bayonet

Native Indian name applied to these plants. Evergreen, with long narrow, spiny-pointed leaves, and panicles of large, white nocturnal flowers, frequently shaded green or purple, giving fine tropical effect.

Filamentosa. (Adam's Needle.) Drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant, creamy-white flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7.

*Viola - Violet; Pansy; Heartsease; Johnny-Jump-ups

ODORATA semperflorens (Sweet Violets). Hardy variety. These are perfectly hardy outdoor varieties, that are covered with a wealth of bloom in the spring that makes them a joy in the flower border. 6 to 9 inches. 3-5.

Fedata. (Bird's Foot Violet.) Native variety with pretty leaves and large, pale blue, single flowers. 5-6.

VIOLA CORNUTA. "I suspect that Viola Cornuta will become the most popular plants for covering the ground because they will bloom all spring and summer (except for an enforced rest of about ten days), and they have a great range of colors," says an authority.

—**G. Wernig** (Purpurea). A beautiful variety of the Horned Pansy, which resembles the Single Hardy Violet so closely it is difficult to tell them apart. Produces masses of rich dark blue flowers on long stems throughout the summer. A valuable showy border and rock garden plant. It is one of the popular flowers in Covent Garden Market, London, where thousands of bunches are sold daily. **35c each; \$3.50 per doz.**

TUFTED PANSIES. Lutea splendens. Rich, golden yellow.

—**Papilio.** Very large flowers, violet in color, with small, dark eye.

—**Purple King.** Flowers a purplish-violet; very fine.

—**Snowdon.** A pure white improved variety, choice. **Price, strong pot plants of named tufted pansies, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.**

Wallflower See Cheiranthus.



Vinca - Periwinkle.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

A Few Extra Choice Flowering Shrubs, Vines and Hedge Plants

SHRUBS

Abelia - Abelia

Named after Dr. Clarke Abel, author of "Narrative of a Journey to China."

—*chinensis grandiflora*. Opposite shining leaves, showy tubular white flowers, 2 feet to 4 feet. 6-11. Each
 1 to 1½ feet, transplanted\$0.75
 Specimens, 3 to 4 feet 2.50

Azalea - Azalea

From azaleos—dry or arid; in allusion to the habitat of the plant.

Amoena. (Indian Azalea.) Almost an evergreen variety with its dark green leaves. The large crimson-purple flowers are usually hose-in-hose. An early and abundant blooming variety, and perfectly hardy. 4-5.

Strong 10 to 12 inch plants..... Each Doz. \$1.00 \$10.00
Arborescens. (Wood Honeysuckle.) Grows to a large sized bush. Its pinkish-white flowers appear about July 10th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations. 3 ft. Each Doz. 1 to 1½ feet\$1.50 \$12.00
Nudiflora. (Pinxter Flower.) A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink flowers about the middle of May. 4 feet. Each Doz.
 1 to 1½ feet\$2.00 \$17.00
 2 to 3 feet 2.50 22.00

Buddleia - Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush

Veitchiana. Shrubby species with long panicles of sweet-smelling lilac flowers with orange throats, blooming throughout the entire summer. Leafy stems make it pretty for cut flowers. Blooms profusely.

Magnifica. Said to be an improvement on the preceding variety.
 Prices of strong plants from the open of either varieties, with ball of roots. Extra large with many canes or branches, measuring 2-3 feet and over in length, each\$1.00

Each Doz.
 Strong plants from 4-inch pots\$0.30 \$3.00

Crataegus - Hawthorn

Oxyacantha. (English Hawthorn.) The famous English hedge plant beloved of their gardens and roadsides. Spiny tree with clusters of sweet-scented white or pink flowers and later dark red fruit. Can be planted as specimen or as hedge stands close shearing. 10 to 20 feet.

Each Doz.
 3 to 4 feet\$1.25 \$12.50
 4 to 5 feet 2.00 20.00

Deutzia

Crenata. Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. 4 to 5 feet. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Showing masses of yellow flowers very early. 4-5 feet. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

Named for Peter Kalm, 1715-1799, a pupil of Linnaeus.

Handsome native shrubs with fine evergreen foliage and clusters of showy rose or white flowers in spring and early summer. Splendid for naturalizing or for formal plantings with Rhododendrons.

Latifolia. (Calico Bush.) Long, bright green evergreen leaves; rosy flowers with crimson markings in terminal clammy clusters. Used for cut flowers to advantage. Medium. 5-8.

Price, strong, transplanted nursery-grown plants:
 Each Doz.
 1½ to 2 feet\$2.50 \$22.00
 2 to 2½ feet 3.00 27.00
 Collected plants—price on application.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange; Syringa

A well known, hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub. 4 to 5 feet. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry

Racemosus. Most valued for its large, white berries which hang on the branches until long after snow flies. 4 to 5 feet. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Vulgaris. (Coralberry; Indian Currant.) Compact shrub valuable for its abundant and persistent foliage and fruit. Flowers small, red and yellow, clustered, followed by dark red berries. 5 to 6 ft. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Weigela - Diervilla

Very ornamental shrubs, with handsome long-funneled flowers in various colors that grow in garlands along the leafy branches which are slightly arched. Perfectly hardy and thrifty growers, and deserve a place in any shrubbery planting.

Eva Rathke. A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich, ruby-carmine. Very beautiful. Medium. 5-9.

Rosea. Flowers of a deep rose, sometimes freely marked with white; leaves with finely toothed edges. 6 to 8 feet. 4-5. 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS

Berberis - Barberry

Thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) A low dense shrub with spreading, spiny branches that make it invaluable as a hedge plant. Racemes of little pale yellow flowers followed by clustered scarlet berries persisting through winter. Little oval leaves turn a brilliant orange to scarlet in fall. Endures partial shade; cattle do not browse on it. 2 to 4 feet. 4-5.

Each Doz. 100
 1½ to 2 feet\$0.40 \$4.00 \$30.00

Hydrangea - Hydrangea

From hydor—water, and aggeion—a vessel; the application is obscure, but may refer to the amount of water consumed.

The Hydrangeas form the most spectacular group of flowering shrubs known, with their enormous panicles of delicately colored blossoms towards the end of summer. For hardiness they are unequalled, thriving especially well near the seashore. Form beautiful specimens or magnificent hedges.

Arborescens grandiflora alba. (Early Snowball Hydrangea.) Very large, pure white, double blossoms in corymbs. Perfectly hardy and like *H. paniculata* the new wood flowers the first year. 6 to 8 feet. 7-9.

Each Doz. 100
 2 to 3 feet\$0.60 \$5.00 \$40.00
 3 to 4 feet75 6.00 50.00

Paniculata grandiflora. (Great Panicle Hydrangea.) The old favorite with its immense long panicles of bloom in very late summer and fall. The white flowers gradually turn to pink and finally to tints of bronze. Large pubescent foliage. Medium. 7-10.

Each Doz. 100
 2 to 3 feet\$0.50 \$5.00 \$40.00
 3 to 4 feet75 6.00 50.00

Ligustrum - Privet

From the Latin, ligare—to tie, referring to the ancient use made of the flexible shoots.

One of the most useful groups of shrubs in cultivation for all purposes and all situations. Dark green, lustrous foliage, evergreen in some species, and panicles of small flowers in early summer, followed by berries. In old authors the Privet is always spoken of as the Prim Privet because of its patience under the shears. It can be pruned to any shape and is used largely in topiary work and for hedges.

Regelianum. (Regel's Privet.) Striking dense broad shrub with stout, somewhat drooping branches. Leaves semi-evergreen, often purplish in autumn. Medium. 6-7.

Each Doz. 100
 2 to 3 feet\$0.50 \$5.00 \$40.00
 3 to 4 feet75 6.00 50.00

Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) The standard hedge plant with the almost evergreen glossy foliage. Can be sheared to any shape. Thrives in city conditions, also at the seashore. Not hardy north of Boston. Medium. 7.

Price of strong, well-rooted plants:
 Doz. 100 1000
 1½ to 2 feet\$0.80 \$6.00 \$50.00
 2 to 3 feet 1.00 8.00 75.00



Climbing Rose, Dr. Van Fleet.

Roses of Special Merit

All the varieties offered here are hardy, retain their canes throughout the winter, and require very little pruning.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. Best known of the Climbing Roses and most popular; no need of describing its clusters of crimson flowers and many other virtues.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new shell-pink Climbing Rose. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and sometimes even 50 to 60. Large, very double, sweetly scented; a beautiful shell pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The flowers when open run 4 inches and over in diameter, are a delicate shade of flesh-pink, full and double, with delicate perfume, and fine for cutting. The foliage is a peculiar shade of bronze-green, large and glossy. The variety is a vigorous grower, immune from mildew.

Gardenia. A strong and vigorous grower, producing large, double flowers singly on the stems. Bright yellow in bud; when open, cream color. 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This plant blooms profusely and the fragrance is delightful. Glistening evergreen foliage. One of the best of this type.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) The color is an intense, clear crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double.

Hiawatha. Brilliant scarlet; bears large clusters of single flowers; bright, effective and useful for planting in masses.

Silver Moon. The flowers run 4½ inches in diameter, clear silvery white in color, the centers filled with bright yellow stamens. It is very floriferous. The flowers are borne on strong stems, 12 to 18 inches long, and are delicately fragrant. Foliage bronze-green, glossy, and immune from mildew.

White Dorothy. (New.) Pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins. A splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers at the same time.

Prices for any of the above named varieties, strong 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

Creeping Wichuraiana or Memorial Roses

These Roses are of a creeping or spreading habit, with leathery evergreen leaves, free from insect pests, perfectly hardy under any conditions, and with beautiful single and double flowers. They are used for retaining steep grades and for covering bare places; are especially suitable for cemetery purposes. Flower during June and July.

Wichuraiana. (Memorial Rose.) Used very extensively in cemeteries, also for covering rocky slopes and embankments, forming a dense mat of the very darkest green foliage and producing in profusion great clusters of pure white single flowers. Strong, 2-year-old plants, 75c each; \$7.50 per doz.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Collection of Six of the Most Choice Tea Roses.

This class of Rose is especially desirable on account of their sweet fragrance and delicacy of color, and while they flower continuously throughout the summer and fall, they require more winter protection in the North than the Hybrid Tea section.

Price for strong, 2-year-old, dormant plants of the following varieties, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Betty. (H. T.) Very large pointed bud. Flower a ruddy gold overspread with golden yellow.

Caroline Testout. One of the most popular and valuable bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with brighter centers; very free and fragrant.

General McArthur. Bright crimson, well formed petals; one of the most free blooming of Roses.

Killarney. Bright pink, suffused with silvery white; buds very long. Splendid for cutting and forcing.

Gruss an Teplitz. The reddest of all red Roses. Blooms constantly during the entire growing season and is a large Rose, delightfully scented; bush rugged and vigorous; the bronze color of the young growth makes the foliage very handsome.

Wm. E. Smith. One of the best white bedding Roses. Flowers large creamy white, rose shadings.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Collection of Six of the Most Choice Perpetual Roses. By far the most valuable of all groups of Roses for the hardy garden. Most hardy of the Roses.

Price for strong, 2-year-old, field grown, dormant plants of the following named sorts, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

American Beauty. Double flowers; rich rosy crimson.

Clio. Delicate flesh color, flowers globular. Growth vigorous and foliage handsome.

Frau Karl Druschki. (White American Beauty.) The best white Rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, double flowers; vigorous; of upright habit; luxuriant foliage.

General Jacqueminot. This is an old time favorite and one of the most desirable red Roses.

Gloire Lyonnaise. This grand Rose is a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at center.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful; color an exquisite shade of clear, coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.



Hybrid Tea Rose.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Actinidia - Actinidia

From the Greek aktin—a ray; the styles radiate like the spokes of a wheel.

Deciduous Japanese climbers of strong, vigorous growth, excellent for covering arbors, trellises, etc., where a rapid and dense growth is desired.

Polygama. (Silver Vine.) Dark green, shining foliage, and fragrant white flowers, with purple centers, which are followed by clusters of edible fruit. Fine for covering walls and to produce wild effects. 6-7.

	Each	Doz.
2-year-old, field plants	\$0.50	\$5.00

Akebia - Akebia

A Japanese name.

Pretty deciduous vines from Japan which may be trained to a trellis or allowed to ramble over other shrubs in the open.

Quinata. Handsome, hardy vine of quaint form with dark green, five-cleft leaves and small, very fragrant purple or chocolate-colored flowers. 3-4.

	Each	Doz.
2-year-old	\$0.50	\$5.00

Ampelopsis - Virginia Creeper

From the Greek ampelos—a vine, and ophis—resemblance; resembling the grape vine in habit and to which it is closely allied. Fast-growing, extremely hardy vines, climbing over walls, etc., by means of sucker-like disks, with handsome foliage and ornamental berries in autumn. One of the most popular groups of climbing plants in this country.

Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) A very valuable climber of vigorous growth with shining 3-5 lobed leaves which turn a brilliant scarlet in fall. Most beautiful of native climbers; even in Venice it may be found covering crumbling old walls and trellises.

	Each	Doz.
2-year-old	\$0.40	\$4.00

Engelmannii. (Engelmann's American Ivy.) A variety of the above with smaller and more dense foliage. It seems to cling to walls better than the type.

	Each	Doz.
2-year-old	\$0.50	\$5.00

Veitchii. (Boston or Japanese Ivy.) Hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls densely. Its glossy foliage stands dust and smoke well, and turns brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. A favorite for town planting.

	Each	Doz.
Strong, 2-year-old field plants	\$0.50	\$5.00

Bignonia - Trumpet Creeper

Named after the Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis IV.

Strong-growing woody climbers with deep green, pinnate foliage and large, very striking trumpet-shaped flowers. They are particularly fitted for arbors, or for running over walls and rustic bridges, even in shady situations. Hardy.



Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy.

Radicans. (Scarlet Trumpet Flower.) A native species; familiar old-fashioned vine with its enormous deep scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Clings tenaciously and grows rapidly. 7-9.

	Each	Doz.
Strong, 1-year-old, 2 to 3 ft. vines ...	\$0.40	\$4.00

Celastrus - Staff Tree; Bitter Sweet

From Kelastros, the old Greek name given to it by Theophrastus. Smooth, hardy climber with deciduous, small leaves of a light green and mainly planted for its attractive and showy berries in the fall. Of light and graceful habit and suited to natural planting.

Scandens. (Bitter Sweet; Waxwork.) Native vine with pale yellow flowers, followed by pretty orange-colored berries and scarlet arils.

	Each	Doz.
Strong, 2-year-old	\$0.40	\$4.00

Clematis - Virgin's Bower

From the Greek klemas—a vine branch; most of the species climb like the vine.

Beautiful and popular vines with profusion of starry bloom, or in the case of the Jackmannii Hybrids, with wonderful large blossoms of exceeding beauty. They are splendid for porch climbers, and for pergola or trellis planting.

Paniculata. (Panicked Virgin's Bower.) Thick, glossy, handsome foliage. The small, fragrant flowers cover the vine with a dazzling starry sheet of white. 7-8.

	Each	Doz.
Strong, 2-year-old	\$0.30	\$3.00

Virginiana. (Virginia Clematis.) Native hardy variety, a rapid grower, and covered with a profusion of small-white, fragrant flowers. 6-8.

	Each	Doz.
Strong	\$0.15	\$1.50

Large Flowering Jackmannii Hybrids. The great beauty of this group fully repays the extra demands they make for rich soil, well drained, semi-shaded position and an abundance of water.

—**Henryi.** Big, finely formed, creamy white flowers.

—**Jackmannii.** Large, intense, royal purple with velvety appearance.

—**Mme. Edouard Andre.** Large flowers of a deep, rich crimson.

	Each	Doz.
Strong plants of the above		
Jackmannii Hybrids ...	\$0.75	\$7.50



Celastrus Scandens - Bitter Sweet.



Lonicera Halleana-- Hall's Honeysuckle.

Euonymus - Euonymus

Old Greek name, meaning of good repute. Evergreen creepers with small, glossy leaves, of slow growth and excellent for covering walls and rocks, or as a ground cover. It may also be used as an edging if it is properly trimmed.

Radicans. (Creeping Euonymus.) A fine evergreen variety with dull, dark green leaves slightly veined with white.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-year, bushy, 8 to 12 inches	\$.025	\$2.25	\$17.00

-variegata. (Variegated Euonymus.) Similar to the type except that the leaves are beautifully marked with white, and make a handsome appearance.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-year, field grown	\$.025	\$2.25	\$17.00

-vegetus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) An evergreen species with large, rounded, glossy leaves. It clings to rocks, walls and trees for which it makes a splendid cover, but if given no support it forms good-sized clumps which are very pretty in the broad-leaved evergreen group. A very valuable acquisition.

	Each	Doz.	100
2-year, field grown	\$.025	\$2.50	\$17.00

Hedera - Ivy

The old Latin name for the ivy. The famous English Ivy with its familiar evergreen, glossy foliage is unfortunately not very hardy in this climate, and requires winter protection where it is exposed to chilly winds on open walls. It can, however, be planted with perfect safety as a ground cover or as an edging to flower beds.

Helix. (English Ivy.) Leathery, dark green, 3-lobed leaves; adheres to walls, etc., by means of rootlets on the stems. Very handsome.

	Each	Doz.
Field grown, 2 to 3 ft.	\$.035	\$3.50

Humulus - Hop

From the Latin, humus—the ground; because the plant grows prostrate if it is not supported.

Vigorous and quick growing plant, commonly grown for use in beer making and other domestic use, but excellent for screening unsightly places.

Lupulus. (Perennial Hop Vine.) Angular, rough stem, and hairy heart-shaped leaves of a light green. The young blanchéd foliage makes it a good pot herb.

	Each	Doz.	100
Extra strong	\$.025	\$2.25	\$17.00

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

Named after Adam Lonicer, 1528-1586, a German botanist.

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers of piquant form, that love to ramble unrestricted over fences or walls, etc. They are perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

Chinensis Halleana. (Hall's Honeysuckle.) Of vigorous growth, with evergreen leaves, pubescent on both sides when young, and fragrant white flowers changing to buff in the fall. An old favorite. 7-9.

Japonica aurea-reticulata. (Golden Honeysuckle.) Elegant plant, with yellow flowers, and leaves beautifully netted or variegated with yellow, with a mixture of red towards autumn. 6-7.

	Each	Doz.	100
Field plants of any of the above	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$35.00

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

Said to come originally from Lycia in Asia Minor. Hardy plant with recurring slightly spiny branches, growing either as a vine or shrub. It bears pretty purplish flowers through the summer, followed by a profusion of scarlet berries.

Barbatum. (Chinese Matrimony Vine.) Slender, drooping branches, pink and purple flowers, and scarlet and orange fruit. 6-9. Each Doz. 100

Strong plants	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$35.00
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Polygonum

From Greek Poly—many, and gonu—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Vigorous and rapid climber, with luxuriant habit of growth, giving a tropical appearance, aided by the red stems and very large leaves. Used where nothing else will survive, as it is of the lustiest heartiness.

Auberti. A new species resembling Baldschuanicum in every way, but having larger bunches of white flowers. A decided improvement, and of sterling merit. 7 to 12 feet. 8-10. Each Doz. 2-year-old plants \$0.50 \$5.00

Baldschuanicum. (Lamb's Fleece.) Light green, cordate leaves. Its rapidity of growth is astonishing. See illustration on this page. Each Doz. Field grown plants \$0.50 \$5.00

Pueraria - Kudzu Vine

Named after M. M. Peurari, botanical professor at Copenhagen.

The most rapid growing vine in cultivation, often attaining a growth of 40 feet in a single season. Especially desirable for immediate effect and for dense shade, as its leaves are large.

Thunbergiana. (Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk.) Small pea-shaped, rosy-purple flowers, heart-shaped leaves. It will grow anywhere. 8. Each Doz. Field grown plants \$0.40 \$4.00

Wistaria - Wistaria

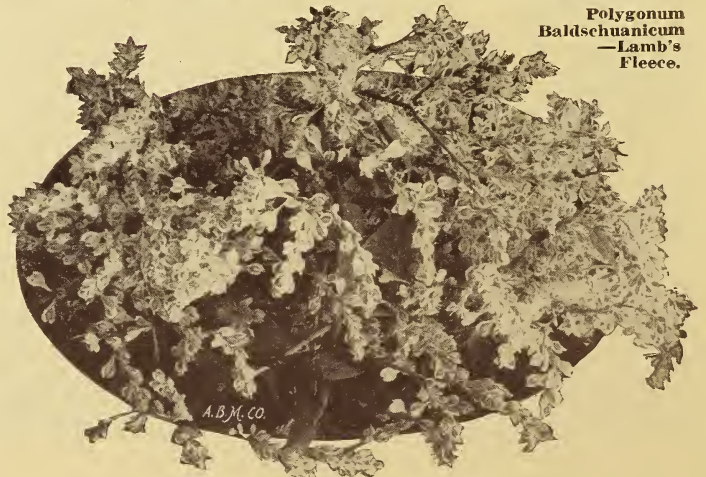
Named in honor of Caspar Wistar, 1761-1818, professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Woody vines with tightly clinging habit, for pergolas, arbors, trellises, etc., especially ornamental in early summer when they are resplendent with their large, drooping clusters of fragrant blossoms.

Sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria.) The old-fashioned favorite. Produces pendulous bunches of pale lilac, deliciously scented blossoms in great profusion all over the vine. 5-6.

-alba. A white-flowered form of the type. 5-6. Strong plants, both blue or white, 2-year-old \$0.50 \$5.00 \$45.00

Polygonum
Baldschuanicum
—Lamb's
Fleece.



Cultural Directions for the Perennial Garden

Extract from a paper read at the recent annual convention of The Canadian Horticultural Association by W. J. Potter, Parks Department, Toronto, Ont.

THE most beautifully wrought bedding plant scheme cannot compare with a well-designed perennial garden, with its daily surprises and new faces to welcome us. One week it is a riot of color and the next something different. It presents an ever-changing succession, commencing before the winter snows have melted, until Jack Frost calls a halt in the fall. This is one reason why we should grow more of this class of plants. Another reason is that they fill the bill in every size of a garden, from the capacity of a few dozen, for the cottage, to the broad acres of the millionaire.

The preparation of the soil for a planting of perennials should be most thorough in every detail, if we expect results that shall excel. The work should be of a permanent character. The plan that I have generally adopted I find works well.

Prepare the beds in the fall by trenching or digging two spades deep. This breaks up the sub-soil. It should be dug and left in a rough condition, at the same time incorporating plenty of good rotten manure, or half-rotted leaves, or both, if the soil is very heavy. This makes the best medium for growing perennials. Give a good application of charcoal, peat moss, fibre or better still, plenty of good, tough sod. These materials will act as mechanical agents to the soil, as well as give fertility, and at the same time will tend to increase its effectiveness as a drought resister, and a storehouse for plant food for many years.

Deep cultivation is very essential as many of our best perennials are deep-rooting; for example, the Leguminosae, Malvaceae, Campanulaceae, and many others. Nothing suits them better than to get down to the cool reservoirs of moisture and air spaces during the parcing months of July and August. The extra trouble of deep cultivation will be amply repaid in the extra quantity and quality of the flowers. In addition they will require less attention as to watering, etc., especially if we have to depend on the rainfall. Trenching not only opens up the soil and allows freedom of root action, but also drains the soil in winter, and renders it moist in summer. The action on the pores of the soil is similar to the action of warm air in contact with a cooler surface of body.

If the ground is of a very sandy nature it is better to neutralize it by the action of cow manure (if procurable.) Heavy clay loam with the sod left on is preferable. Wood ashes or lime applied at the time of preparation is also good, as it has a binding effect on the soil, and being very "leachy," heavy mulching at all times is necessary for the best success. In summer it prevents too rapid evaporation and provides a constant stimulus. It acts also as a protection in winter.

I am rather in favor of nitrogenous manures for perennials, especially in the growing of the heavier varieties, although it is necessary to give a liberal dressing of bone meal or granulated bone annually, as leguminous and woody plants depend on the lime salts and phosphoric acid contained therein. On the other hand, there are some plants that do not like lime e. g., the Foxglove, but they are few in number.

There are two general methods in the planting of a perennial garden. The first is by arrangement of colors for certain sections or divisions. Of course in each case the aim is to have continuity of bloom for the entire season, so arrange the height, natural position, etc. This method might suit those who are partial to certain colors and shades and is easily accomplished.

Color planting is more suitable for large gardens, where the eye rests on the whole, or greater part of the scheme. It also includes the choice and use of two colors or combinations, such as pink and blue (light), cream and purple, golden yellow and deep blue, or orange and medium blue; or a gradual blending down from an intense color, using several intermediate shades. The yellow and orange shades always look well and if separated in good generous blocks, cannot help but be effective. Blocks of white flowers or green ornamental foliage will act as a foil where it is necessary to use strong colors in heavy masses, reds and scarlets for example, that if both meet the eye at the same time. The blue Delphiniums, white and pink Hollyhocks afford an example of good tones, but keep the reds and maroons away. Gypsophila and purple Delphiniums form an aesthetic combination. Place Golden Corsopsis against heavy foliage and deep shadows. Plant Foxglove among an underground of dwarfier material or among evergreens in groups. The composite flowers offer many delightful combinations. One cannot err in their use as the colors, for the most part, can be called relative or harmonious. Examples include Heliopis and Callimeris incisae, Stokesia and Shasta Daisy. These can be used also with Golden Anthemis. Rudbeckia purpurea and Rudbeckia fulgida or submontana harmonize, and so on "ad infinitum."

Collections of Phlox show off to much advantage if separated as to color, the scarlets from the magentas and pinks from the purples. Use the white forms between.

The second method of planting may appeal to those who want to form collections without regard to color arrangement. If so, use plenty of green foliage as a foil and background. This method is the planting of each genera or family in separate masses or irregular bays in conformity with the size and shape of that portion of the bed to be planted. When following this method, make a sketch or drawing to scale and have the framework laid out first with the space allotted to each group. Then plant evergreen shrubs at vantage points. These not only act as foils to certain colors and forms, but also afford shelter in winter from cutting winds and in summer from hot sun for shade-loving plants.

There are many genera which will thus make a continuous show of bloom by judicious placing and the use of proportionate number. Take Veronica for example. The first of the blooms in the spring, and so on till fall, without a blank. Phlox are the same, starting with *P. ovata*, and followed by *Arendsii*, *truffucosa*, and *decussata*, giving an unending succession till October. *Rudbeckia*, *Helianthus*, *Spiraea*, *Aconitum*, *Campanula*, *Helenium*, *Inula*, *Pentstemon*, *Lychnis*, *Lilium*, *Aquilegia*, *Gypsophila*, and many other families not including continuous bloomers, can be used in this way. If by chance there happens to be any blank spaces, any of the continuous bloomers in the list fill the bill.

Propagation may be done in a number of ways. The most generally adopted method is by seeds. These should be sown early enough to form good, strong plants by October so as to enable them to stand the winter. About June will usually suffice for many. I prefer sowing most everything in the spring, as it takes a long time for many to form good crowns, and it is better to err on the side of size than lose your stock through the winter. Phlox are better sown in the fall as soon as ripe. This is true also of few other hard seeds, as many will not keep, such as *Aquilegia*, *Myosotis* and *Primula*. These must be sown as soon as possible. This method applies only to stocks which come true from seed or with which there is no regard for mixture. Any choice varieties, such as Phlox, *Delphinium*, *Gaillardia*, etc., are better raised from cuttings or divisions.

Cuttings are made early in the spring. A frame or greenhouse is a necessary adjunct for the purpose. By wintering such stocks inside a cold house, they can be raised wholesale, and indeed many will bloom the first season. These cuttings should be taken as short as possible on the side growths or when first starting to grow. Others can be multiplied from the roots, as having running fleshy roots they can be cut up in small pieces, for example, *Gaillardia*, *Dicentra*, *Lythrum*, *Peony*, *Poppies*, etc.

Many perennials can be increased by a system of layers without much trouble, including the dwarfier cushion plants, such as *Arabis*, *Campanula carpatica*, *Dianthus* and others. All that is necessary to do is to cover the plants with sand or sandy soil so as to form a mound, but not so thick as to bury the plant. Merely fill up the intervals between the leaves and stems. Some plants are better propagated by earthing up the stems in a similar way, for example, tree Peonies, and some others of a semi-shrubby nature.

The majority of herbaceous perennials are easily increased in smaller quantities by simple division of the roots. Those which have a heavy mass of fibrous roots can be increased in the fall. Indeed, this method of dividing the roots should be carried out every few years, as the quality is better. If this is neglected, the clumps get hollow and woody in many cases, and are liable to run out. These include *Pyrethrum*, *Delphiniums*, *Phlox*, *Pentstemon*, *Platycodon*, *Aquilegia*, *Aster* and a host of others. A constant keeping up of the utmost vigor of your plants is essential both for quality and because they are then less liable to suffer from insect attacks.

It is not the intensity of our cold winters that ruins many plants, but the dry, strong winds in early spring, as well as the fact that water remains on the crowns and forms ice, thus suffocating them. To avoid much of this trouble see that your border is well drained and encourage as much of nature's covering—snow—as possible. To this end do not clean the border off too clean and bare in the fall; in fact, no more than is necessary. The more material that is left on in the way of a rough coating of leaves, etc., the more snow is liable to find a lodgment. In the case of evergreen plants, I find that pieces of hemlock or spruce branches placed around them help wonderfully. Do not cover these evergreen plants with a heavy mulch, as it will do more harm than good. They need air at all times.



Campanula Media—Canterbury Bells.

PALISADES

Popular Perennials