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WE PREPAY lOSTAGE AND DO NOT SUBSTITUTE. WE CAN FILL ORDERS AT ANY TIME AS IRIS CAN BE MOVED SUCCESSFULLY AT ANY SEASON, THE IDEAL TIME BEING SOON AFTER BLOOMING. WE GIVE PLANTS WITH A PART OF THE OLD RHIZOME ATTACHED - PLANTS WHICH WILL BLOOM THE FIRST YEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR SEEDLINGS:

AZURE GLOW
BRONZE LADY
DIANTO
GREATER MAY QUEEN
RUBY QUEEN
RUGAJO
WESTERN DREAM
FOR MASSED GARDEN EFFECTS NO VARIETIES EXCEL THESE. RUGAJO IS ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE WITH ITS BRILLIANT RED MARKINGS WHILE WESTERN DREAM, WHICH IS ALL THAT THE NAME: IMPLIES, IS OF A DELICATE AZURE BLUE WHICH ALL ADMIRE. THAT ALL MAY ENJOY THESE OREGON BEAUTIES, WE OFFER ONE EACH OF THESE SEVEN NEW VARIETIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS, POSTPAID.

CASH WITH THE ORDER, PLEASE.

## IRIS

A SELECT LIST
——OF THE——
BEST VARIETIES.


CURLESQUE

Not How Many, But How Gond.

$$
1925
$$

Weed's
Landscape Nursery
BEAVERTON, OREGON

## INTRODUCTION



W
EED'S LANDSCAPE NURSERY has grown the better varieties of perennials since its establishment in 1910, when specialization in pecnies had its beginning. Although a few iris were grown then, specialization was not attempted until 1914, at which time most of the leading varieties then in the trade were obtained. These have been added to from year to year, until now we have one of the best selections of varieties existing.

At first only the bearded iris were grown, but as our own appreciation of the iris increased from year to year, we have added others in the beardless class-the Spurias. the Sibericas and the Japanese, and find that the soil and climatic conditions of Western Oregon are especially favorable for their growth. During the past year we have added over a hundred varicties of the Japanese iris, which now gives us the best collection of these beautiful flowers in America.

We have iris in bloom from November to August. Visitors are invited at all times, for even during the winter months we can show blooms of the delightful Speciosa. By the time this variety is through blooming in April, the dwarf bearded iris appear in flower. From April 20th until May 15 th the intermediates are in bloom, after which the tall bearded iris in their glory make the best showing of all-lasting until June 10th. The Japanese iris wind up the season in the latter part of July, being at their best June 25 to July 15th.

Visitors can best make a selection of plants during the period of the best bloom of the tall bearded varieties-May 15 th to June 10th. The nursery is located on the Tualatin Valley highway six miles west of Portland and one mile east of Beaverton. Here are grown the best in ornamental plants which are hardy for outdoor planting. The spring bulbs, dahlias, gladioli and other plants which require taking up during the winter months are not handled. Our general nursery catalog "Ornamental Plants for Landscape Gardening" and our peony catalog, "The Best in Peonies," are yours for the asking.

## Weed's Landscape Nursery BEAVERTON, OREGON

## INFORMATION

It is a far cry from the old fashioned "flags" to the modern creations of scientific hybridization. With the better material for crossing, one may expect much better varieties in the future than any found in present collections. No educated man can view a display of the modern iris flowers without some appreciation for their beauty, while souls tuned to the music of flowers gaze upon them in warm admiration. Something of the popularity of the iris in this country may be appreciated when it is stated that the American Iris Society formed with 300 charter members, and now in its six year, has over 800 members.

The reason for the increasing popularity is easily explained. The bearded iris are the mest easily grown of any flower and suited to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. The plants require practically no attention beyond a resetting every four years. Better flowers are, of course, obtained when some attention is given the plants by cultivation, fertilization and irrigation.

A visit to a modern garden is a revelation to most people-even to flower lovers. The iris is the "Fleur de Lis"-the national flower of France. In America it is often called "the poor man's orchid" because of its delicate nature and rich coloring.

The flowers are beautiful in form and wonderful in structure. In colors there are royal purple and gold, all shades of blue from delicate azure to deepest violet, cream and snowy-white, violet so dark as to be almost black, shades of fawn and brown, copper and bronze, crimson and rose, ruffled, bordered, penciled and splashed in marvelous designs.

In the nursery we have iris in bloom from November until August. In fact, a few varietiesAutumn King, Prince Victor, Kochi, and others -often give a second bloom in September and October, so that there is hardly a time of the year but what there are iris of some sort in flower. Our visitors are always delighted with the blooms of Speciosa from November to April.

## CULTURE-SOIL CONDITIONS

The bearded iris are of easy culture, requiring no special care either in planting, soil, or situation. A sunny exposure and well drained soil are best. If given water just before blooming the flowers will be larger and more perfect. After flowering it is perhaps best that they do not have water, that the plants may have a resting stage in which growth is practically dormant. Ground bone is the best fertilizer, although with ordinary soil conditions no fertilizer is needed. Do not use barnyard manure or fertilizers rich in nitrogen, for these promote plant growth to the exclusion of flowers.

So far as our personal experience goes, the iris is not subject to any plant disease, nor attacked by insects. In the Eastern states the plants are sometimes subject to a bacterial rot and a root borer. Upon two occasions we have received plants wth indication of the bacterial rot, but upon scraping away the diseased portions the plants later became as thrifty as any. We have received only one plant showing evidence of the borer in the rhizome. This plant was burned for we did not wish to risk introducing the insect into this locality.

In 1922 the American Iris Society published a Symposium, giving a percentage rating of value to some 2000 varieties. This was a great step forward in the cultivation of the better varieties of Iris, for the society recommends that all varieties Page Three
rated below $60 \%$ perfection be dropped. From year to year as new varieties have been added to our collection, we have realized the necessity of discarding all inferior varieties. This fact lead us, in 1920, to discard over 100 varieties. Again upon the publication of the Symposium, we discarded another fifty varieties from our plantings.

We set a higher standard than the $60 \%$ perfection as recommended in the Symposium. In fact, $75 \%$ is the lowest rating we aim to keep, although some of the dwarfs in our list are rated below this figure.

We are determined to have only the best. Not that we are crowded for room-we have 25 acres -but we cater to that increasing number of flower lovers who recognize that a choice flower takes no more space than a poor one, while the increased pleasure more than justifies the slight additional first cost. The number of varieties-there are over 4000 listed in the recently published check list-is increasing so rapidly that anyone would be foolish to attempt to grow them all. Our aim, however, is to have all varieties of real merit-those that will rate above $75 \%$ in a Symposium. To keep up with the introduction of new varieties we are constantly adding to our collection and expect to keep on doing so without end. Necessarily this will also mean to keep on discarding. While it is a pleasure to take on a new variety of promise, it is also an equal pleasure to discard one that proves unworthy.

POPULARITY INDICATES VALUE
In our own study of varieties we are greatly aided by the several thousand visitors to our grounds during the blooming season. When we receive orders for several hundred plants of some varieties and practically no orders for others, we have the concensus of opinion from the visitors to our gardens. Iris, like other flowers, are best selected when in bloom. Where this is not possible and the selection is left to us, we are particular to furnish varieties that cover a long season of bloom. This is a phase of nersonal selection that is generally oyerlooked, for visitors to the nursery in May know nothing of the winter blooming iris, nor of the Japanese varieties, unless their attention has been called to them. Iris may be planted at any season of the year, although the months of July and August are recommended as best if flowers are expected the following season. Do not plant too deep, for an iris grows naturally with the top of the rhizome showing above ground.

## METHODS OF DESCRIPTION

In describing an iris, the upright petals are termed the "standards" and the bottom drooping Fetals are known as the "falls." This is further shortened in the description by the letter $S$ for the standards and the letter $F$ for the falls. The number-such as 78 or $84-$ preceding the name of a variety is the score given that variety in the Symposium. Where no number is given, it indicates that the variety was not rated in the Symposium, in most cases being too ncw to the trade or introduced since the publication of the Symposium. For some of the rare varieties of which our stock is too limited to offer plants for sale, we do not give descriptions.

The prices given are for the so-called single crowns, but in most cases there are two or three crowns connected. We give a dozen plants of a variety for the price of ten, or six for the price of five. Page Four


## The Winter Blooming Iris

These remarkable winter blooming flowers belong to the genus Ungicularis and are natives of Algeria and Asia Minor. The plants have long grass-like foliage and are the most continuous bloomers of any iris-the "cut and come again" sort. With us they begin blooming the last of October and continue, except in severe cold snaps, until April. The variety speciosa is by far the best variety because it is the best bloomer. Blooming at a season when there are no other outdoor flowers, this iris should have a place in every garden on the Pacific Coast.
SPECIOSA. S. clear lilac; F. white, veined purple at the center, with outer half soft lilac, deepening inward to purple. $\$ 1.00$.
MARGINATA. S. Lilac-blue; F. margined white 50c.

## Dwarf Bearded Iris

These form low mats of leaves 3 to 4 inches high, producing lovely flowers on short stems during March and early April. They are fine for rock work or planting in front of other sorts.
80 EBURNEA. S. almost pure white; F. pale yellow, slightly washed bluish. 25 c .
83 ECLPSE. Rich reddish purple. 50 c .
74 ORANGE QUEEN. Clear yellow throughout. 25c.
84 SCHNEEKUPPE. White, slightly reticulated at base. 25c.
83 SOCRATES. Reddish purple with yellow beard. 25 c .

## Intermediate Iris

These are so named because they are intermediate between the early dwarf varieties and the tall later flowering iris, in both length of flower stem and season of flowering. They bloom from the middle of April to early May, have large flowers and are very free bloomers. Many of them are of our finest varieties and some of this class should be included in every collection.

73 ALBICANS. Pure white throughout. Early. 25c.
78 BOSNIAMAC. S. broad cream; F. Pale lavender cream. 50 c .
BRUNETTE. S. and F. pale yellow, one of the first to flower. 25c.
79 CHARMANT. Pale silvery-blue, with pale markings. 25c.
81 CARTHUSIAN. S. clear lavender blue; F. darker. 50c.
80 DON CARLOS. S. blue; F. velvety reddish purple. 25 c .
FIRMAMENT. S. deep chicory blue; F. darker. 25c.
76 FLORENTINA. Creamy white. Fragrant. Early bloomer. 25c.
84 FRITJOF. S. lavender; F. purple, shaded lavender. A very free bloomer. 25c.
GOLDEN FLEECE. Large flower of light yellow. The best early yellow. $\$ 2.00$.
76 HELGE. Lemon-yellow with pearly shading. 25c.
87 INGEBORG. Large, pure white flowers. 25c KURDISTAN.
78 KOCHI. Handsome rich claret-purple. 25c.
88 PRINCE VICTOR. S. lavender-blue; F. rich velvet-purple. A very free bloomer and a favorite color with the florists. 25 c.
SOLEDAD. An early amber yellow of clear tone. $\$ 1.00$.
83 WALHALLA. S. lavender-blue; F. violetpurple. 25 c.
YELLOW HAMMER.
75 ZUA. Frosted white washed with gray. Somewhat crimpled at edges. $\$ 1.00$.

## Tall Bearded Iris

These are the iris most generally known and by far the most popular. From May 15th to June 10th they form a riot of color in an iris garden.
83 AFTERGLOW. Grayish lavender shading to pinard yellow through the center. 50c.
79 ALBERT VICTOR. S. soft blue; F. beautiful lavender. 25 c .
89 ALCAZAR. Large; S. light mauve; F. cotinga purple. A most striking iris, compelling admiration by reason of its imposing stature. 50 c . ALIQUIPPA. Pale massicot yellow, with luminous center of deeper coloring. \$5.00.
94 AMBASSADEUR. S. smoky reddish-violet; F. dark velvety reddish violet. One of the best of all. \$2.00.
83 AMBIGU. S. cupped, magenta, flushed vernonia purple; F. incurved, blackish purple. $\$ 2.00$ ANGELO. Very large flower. S. pale lavender blue; F. Deeper in tone, long and broad. $\$ 5.00$. ANTONIO.
84 ANNA FARR. S. erect, cupped; F. drooping, wedged shaped; markings at the tip of S. and base of F . long, light hyssop violet. 50c.
83 ANNE LESLIE. S. white, rose tinted; F. dahlia carmine, not velvety. 50 c
86 ANN PAGE. Uniform pale blue. Said to be Hort's best production and probably the best pale blue variety existing. $\$ 7.50$.

## APHRODITE.

ARAGON.
83 ARCHEVEQUE. S. light hortense viuler: F. velvety raisin purple. A large flower or rich coloring. 25 c .
ARISTOCRAT. S. lavender violet; F. dark anthacene violet with lighter edge. Flower stalk to 40 inches with us. $\$ 2.00$.
78 ARNOLS. S. rosy bronze; F. rich velvety purple. 50c.
84 ARSACE. Grayish white to flame colored blue, bordered with mauve. 50 c .
AK-SAR-BEN. Light greenish yellow, veined and dotted fawn to Prussian red. $\$ 5.00$.
92 ASIA. Soft lavender with a yellow undertone. \$5.00.
74 AUREA. Rich crome yellow. 25c.
79 AUTOCRAT. S. bright clear blue; F. veined to darker blue, shading to lighter at edge. 50 c . AUTUMN KING. A variety with large lavender flowers blooming both spring and fall. \$3.00. AVALON.
80 AZURE. S. lavender blue; F. deep blue purple, not velvety. 50 c .
AZURE GLOW. Our own production, introduced in 1923. S. dull violet blue; F. madder violet. Five blooms to a stalk. 40 inches. Late. A taller, darker Chester Hunt. \$1.00
BALBOA.
94 BALLERINE. S. light violet blue; F. deeper. \$2.00.
BARONET. S. chickery blue; F. deepening to Bradley's violet below the beard. \$1.00.
BARRELANE. S. lavender violet; F. droop. ing and redder. 50c.
79 BARTON HARRINGTON. S. golden yellow; F. brown, tinged red. 50c.

BELLADONA. Deep purplish blue, with S. darker than the F. Early, $\$ 2.00$.
79 BENBOW. Dark dull bluish violet. $\$ 1.00$.
77 BLACK PRINCE. S. erect, lavender violet; F. velvety dark anthracene violet with narrow edge of pleroma violet. \$2.00.
83 BLUE BIRD.
BOYER. S. reddish mauve; F. rosy purple. A redder, smaller Medrano. \$3.00.
BRANDYWINE.
BRONZE LADY. Our own production. 1923. S. purple-drab, base olive-ocher, with brown markings; F. dull dark purple. 28 inches. $\$ 1.00$.
85 B. Y. MORRISON. S. pale lavender violet. F. velvety dark anthracene violet with narrow edge of pleroma violet. $\$ 2.00$.
79 CAMELOT. White, edged pale violet. 50c.
CANOPUS.
CAPORAL. Solid red violet flower, a pleasing dark red when massed. $\$ 2.00$.
75 CAPRICE. S. rosy red; F. same, but deeper and richer. 25c.
CARMENCITA. S. soft rosy lilac, shaded old gold at edges; F. velvety crimson, edged lighter. 35 c .
89 CATERINA. Bluish lavender self, the falls slightly flushed lavender violet. 50c.
CATALOSA. S. cream flushed rose; F. soft violet reticulated creamy white. $\$ 5.00$.

CAVALIER. S. clear violet; $F$. deep velvety blue purple. 25c.
CECILE MINTURN. Uniform shade of cattleya rose. 50 c.
CHABER. Large flowered Ricardi hybred. S. lobelia blue and ochre; F. deep purple. $\$ 5.00$. CHASSEUR.
CLEMENT DESORMES.
86 CLUNY. S. soft lilac blue; F. darker. 50c.
80 COL. CANDELOT. S. light brownish drab slightly flushed lavender; F. velvety brick to Vandyke red. \$1.00.
CONQUISITATOR. Deep mauve to light violet. Tall, large and vigorous. $\$ 5.00$.
CORA. S. lavender; F. dark heliotrope. 25c. CORDELIA. S. rosy lilac; F. rich crimson purple. 50c.
83 CORRIDA. Pallid bluish violet self. $\$ 1.00$.
84 CRETONNE. S. aconite violet fading to vinaceous drab at edge; F. velvety violet carmine. $\$ 2.00$.
87 CRUSADER. Large, almost a bluish violet self. One of the tallest and most distinct varieties. $\$ 2.00$.
CURLESQUE. (Weed, 1925) An exceptionally large, tall plicata. S. with one-half inch border of light violet, the color of the styles, blade mottled; F. drooping, tips curved upright, border lessening toward center. Large beard very yellow except at extreme tip. Height 40 inches. The curved tips of the falls make this iris entirely different from any other. Individual flowers five inches across. \$25.00.
CYGNET.
87 CYPRIANA. S. obovate, lavender violet; F. wedged shaped, drooping, hyacinth violet, the color ending abruptly at end of beard. 25c.
DAINTY LADY. (Weed, 1925) S. cupped, bluff; F. drooping, obovate, chinese violet fading to lilac and shading to bluff at edge; haft, crome yellow with brown stripes; beard very yellow, style branch bluff. 28 inches. This variety is nearest to Ochracea in color, seven flowers to a stalk and blooms for a very long season. $\$ 5.00$.
80 DALILA. S. open, pale vinaceous lavender, a flesh tint; F. flaring, dahlia purple with a narrow pinkish border. $\$ 2.00$.
DAMOZEL. A fine ruffled plicata. $\$ 5.00$.
DANIEL LESSEUR.
DAPHNE.
83 DEJAZET. A superb bronzy flower, very distinct. \$1.00.
82 DELICATISSIMA. Light hortense violet to pale amparo purple self. $\$ 1.00$.
DIANTO. (Esperanto for "Red Flower"). Our own seedling. 1923. S. Cotinga purple; F. Pansy violet. 34 inches. A small, very floriferous iris, as near to red as any. $\$ 1.00$.
83 DIMITY. White, S. arched, ruffled, slightly flushed and penciled mauve; F. flaring veined at haft. 50 c .
75 DR. ANDRIST. S. bronze yellow; F. maroon red. 50 c .
74 DR. BERNICE. S. canary bronze; F. velvety crimson. 25 c .
78 DORA LONGDON. S. cream buff, pink flushed at center; F. magenta fading to pale rose-purple at edge. $\$ 1.00$.
79 DORMAN. Rich red-purple. $\$ 1.50$.

85 DREAM. A lilac self. a typical "pink" Pallida. \$2.00.
DUSKY MAID. S. pale buff; F. deep mauve purple. \$4.00.
ECKESACHS. S. lavender-blue; F. purpleviolet. $\$ 2.00$.
86 EDOUARD MICHEL. Rood's violet to dark purple self. 50c.
E. H. JENKINS. S. palest steel blue-purple; F. a deepr shade of purple. One of the best. $\$ 3.00$.
76 E. L. CRANDAL. S. pure white; F. white heavily bordered blue at the base. An improved Mme. Chereau. 50c.
78 ELDORADO. S. yellowish bronze, shaded heliotrope; $F$. bright violet purple. Golden yellow in center of flower. 50c.
79 EMIR.
FENELLA. White, with widely branching stalks and flaring falls. $\$ 1.00$.
FLAMMENSCHWERT. An improved Iris King. \$2.00.
70 FLAVESCENS. Pale tint of sulphur yellow. 25c.
75 FRO. S. deep gold; F. brilliant chestnut brown. \$1.00.
FUERSTIN LONYAY. S. violet-lilac; F. wine red. $\$ 2.00$.
GENGHIS KHAN. S. pale purple; F. with velvety blackish purple veins. $\$ 4.00$.
89 GEORGIA. Soft shade of uniform cattleya rose. \$2.c0.
GIOWING EMBERS. S. light cinnamon drab; F. velvety pansy purple. A large flower on a tall stem. \$5.00.
75 GOLD CREST. Bright violet blue, with distinct golden beard. \$1.00.
GOLD IMPERIAL.
GREATER MAY QUEEN. Introduced by us in 1923. A taller Queen of May. S. amparo purple; F. slightly more violet. 40 inches. $\$ 1.00$.

85 GREVIN. S. violet with yellow shading; $F$. dark violet with bright yellow veining. \$1.00.
88 HALO. S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue. \$2.00. HERMOSA. Bright Mathews purple, with a yellow glow in crests and beard. $\$ 3.00$.
ILSAN. S. light lilac rose; F. dark wine red. Late. \$3.00.
INCA. S. saffron yellow; F. velvety dark plum, edged gold. $\$ 2.00$.
79 IRIS KING. S. old gold; F. velvety crimson maroon margined with gold. 50 c .
ISIS. A violet-blue self. $\$ 2.00$.
86 ISOLINE. Large, S. pale pinkish buff tinged with vinaceous cinnamon at edge; $F$. reflected, Chinese violet to russet vinaceous; flower yellow tinted toward center. 25 c.
83 IVANHOE. S. pale bluish lavender; F. a tone deeper. \$1.00.
80 JACQUESIANA. S. vinaceous lilac; F. flaring, velvety blackish re purple. 50c.
JAPANESQUE. S. lavender; F. violet and blue. $\$ 2.00$.
84 J. B. DUMAS. A fine rose pink. $\$ 10.00$.
78 JEANNE D'ARC. White, tinted lavender of the Mme. Chereau type. 25c.
JENNETT DEAN.
J. J. DEAN. S. blue-purple fading lighter; $F$. deep purple. $\$ 5.00$.
JULIA MARLOWE.
81 JUNIATA. Mauve to manganese violet self. Fragrant. 25c.
84 KASHMIR WHITE. Exceptional leathery substance; White self, $F$. flaring slightly flushed with blue-gray. \$1.00.
76 KYNSNA. S. clear deep yellow; F. deep velvety red-brown. \$1.00.
85 LADY FOSTER. Large, S. light lavender violet, overlapping; $F$. drooping, lavender violet. \$2.00.
LADY LOU. Lavender violet self of Pallida type. Early. \$2.50.
LANCELOT. Self colored flowers of pale rosemauve. \$2.00.
90 LENT WILLIAMSON. Large, S. erect, lavender violet blended with yellow toward base; $F$ : drooping with flaring tip, velvety pansy violet. Considered the finest iris of American origin. \$2.00.
LEVERRIER.
82 LOHENGRIN. S. light mauve; F. Chinese violet. 25c.
91 LORD OF JUNE. Large; S. floppy; light chicory blue; F. drooping, lavender violet. \$2.00.
79 LORELY. S. light yellow; F. ultramarine. 25c.
79 MADY CARRIERE. S. flushed amber yellow; F. lobelia violet. \$1.00.

78 MAGNATE. S. light ageratum violet; F. a crimson tone. $\$ 1.00$.
91 MAGNIFICA. S. light violet blue; F. dark reddish violet with brown stripes at base Enormous flower. \$3.00.
81 MA MIE. White, penciled the light violet of the styles; S. overlapping, revolute; F. flaring. \$1.00.
MANDARIN. S. deep orange, shot with red; F. rich red. $\$ 1.50$.

MAORI PRINCESS. S. empire yellow; F. burnt lake, richly bordered yellow. \$3.00.
MARGERY. S. light wistaria-violet; F. Bradley's violet. A fine tall flower attracting much attention. \$4.00.
MARIAN MOIIR. Pale glistening lavender. \$2.00.
MARIPOSA. Pale porcelain, $F$. Haked red purple. 50c.
89 MARSH MARIGOLD. S. pale golden yellow; F. deep purple-brown. \$4.00.

MARY ORTH. S. light blue-violet; F. dark blue-violet. \$3.00.
78 MARY WILLIAMSON. S. ruffled white faintly tinged lavender; F. flaring, deep purple center with white border. $\$ 3.00$.
76 MAUVINE. Mauve, the falls being a shade darker. 25c.
MAXIME CORNU.
MAY ROSE. Soft bright roose pink. \$2.00.
85 MEDRANO. General effect a dark smoky claret. $\$ 3.00$.
83 MERLIN. A large pink toned lavender-violet flower $\$ 1.00$.
81 MESOPOTAMICA. S. lavender-violet; F. hy-acinth-violet. A tall, large flower, native to Mesopotamica. \$3.00.

MID-WEST. (Sass, 1923.) A deep pink plicata. Ruffled. \$1.00.
MILDRED PRESBY. S. pale yellow; F. velvety violet. Fine substance. A much admired flower. \$5.00.
78 MINNEHAHA. S. cream white, shaded yellow; F. same, reticulated maroon. 50 c .
75 MITHRAS. S. light yellow; F. wine red with yellow border. 25c.
MIRANDA. Clear violet-blue. \$1.00.
87 MLLE. SCHWARTZ. Large, palest mauve self. $\$ 2.00$.
84 MME. CHERI. Ageratum violet, washed with pink. One of the best. $\$ 2.00$.
85 MME. CHOBAUT. Pale chalcedony yellow changing to, and the falls faintly veined pale brownish vinaceous. 50 c .
78 MME. DE SEVIGNE. A fine large plicata, with violet purple markings. 50c.
86 MME. DURRAND. S. lay, flushed mauve; F. light ampero purple, flushed clay. $\$ 5.00$.
93 MME. CAUDICHAU. Large, S. overlapping, Bradley's violet; F. drooping, brilliant velvety blackish purple. \$3.00.
85 MOLIERE. S. dark violet; F. darker velvety violet. \$1.00.
84 MONSIGiNOR. S. conic; F. drooping; mauve heavily veined and centered velvety Cotinga purple. 25c.
MOONSTONE. Pale soft luminous blue. $\$ 2.00$. MORNING SPLENDOR. S. petunia violet; F. raisin purple, giving a brilliant red effect. $\$ 8.00$.
78 MORWELL. S. light lavender violet; F. bluish violet. \$2.00.
MOTHER OF PEARL. Large, pale bluish lavender. $\$ 5.00$.
79 MRS. FRYER. S. white, shaded heliotrope; F. purple crimson. 25 c .
MRS. PAUL B. RIIS. S. delicate lilac; F. bright rosy claret. $\$ 1.00$.
MRS. TINLEY. Large self of violet blue. $\$ 1.00$. MRS. WALTER BREWSTER. S. lavender-blue; F. analme-blue. $\quad \$ 2.00$.

82 MT. PENN. S. rose purple; F. reflexed, magenta. 50c.
82 NANCY ORNE. S. purplish lilac; F. argyle purple. $\$ 1.00$.
74 NAVAJO. S. light bronze yellow; F. deep maroon. 25 c .
81 NEPTUNE. Large, S. light dull bluish violet; F. pleroma violet. $\$ 1.00$.

73 NIBELUNGEN. S. fawn; F. violet purple on bronze. A color of much attractiveness. 25c. NIMBUS. S. light lobelia-violet; F. cotinga purple. A steel-gray flower. \$3.00.
80 NINE WELLS. S. light lavender violet heavily dotted at base; F. velvety pansy violet with a narrow lighter border. 50 c.
77 NIRVANA. S. smooth vinaceous buff, underlaid with lavender; F. lobelia violet. $\$ 1.00$.
NUBIAN. S. mauve; F. raisin purple, $\$ 2.00$.
OCHRACEA. Dull old gold with center of F. darkened by violet. $\$ 3.00$
OLIVER PERTHIUS.

82 ONNORIS. Pale massicot yellow dusted with lavender. $\$ 1.00$.
OPAL. S. lavender, shaded mauve; F. lavender, overlaid with rose. \$2.00.
87 OPERA. S. reddish lilac; F. purple violet. $\$ 2.00$. ORCHID. S. drab, tinged lavender; F. grayish lavender. \$2.00.
78 ORIFLAMNiE. S. light blue; F. rich violet purple. An early bloomer and a great favorite. 75 c .
81 PARC DE NEUILLY. Pleroma violet self. 50c.
79 PARISIANA. S. white dotted and shaded lilac purple; $F$. white,e frilled at edge with lilac. 50 c . PEACH BLOW.
78 PERFECTION. Rich light lavender to dark madder violet. One of the best of the bicolor iri.s 25 c .
PHYLLIS BLISS. Pale rosy lavender self color. $\$ 3.00$.
PINK PEARL. A most delicate shade of soft pink. $\$ 5.00$.
77 POCAHONTAS. S. white; F. penciled with violet. 25 c .
PONT-A-MOUSSON. S. pale violet, paler at tips; F. amethyst violet, lighter at edge. Tall stem and large flower. $\$ 3.00$.
80 POWHATAN. S. light bishop's violet, with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson. 25 c .
PRINCE LOHENGRIN. A larger, taller Lohengrin. \$2.00.
95 PRINCESS BEATRICE. Self, between light and lavender violet. 50 c .
72 PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. S. sulphur yellow; $F$. rich plum, bordered cream. 25 c .
PRISCILLA. S. pallid violet; F. rich velevty blackish purple. $\$ 3.00$
PROF. SEELIGER. A tall grower of deep Bordeaux wine red. $\$ 3.00$.
83 PROSPER LAUGIER. S. open, an iridescent sorghum brown; F. incurved, velvety bordeaux to Indian purple. 50 c .
PROSPERO. S. pale lavender, flushed yellow at base; F. deep red purple with margins lighter. An exceptional iris. \$2.00.
PURPLE LACE. Deep blue purple, except for the white ground beneath the lacing of the haft. $\$ 2.00$.
84 QUAKER LADY. S. ageratum violet; $F$. the same, overlaid with olive buff. A very dainty variety. 25 c .
QUEEN. (Barr) S. light blue splashed with yellow; F. blue. \$3.C0.
75 QUEEN ALEXANDRA. S. fawn, shot with lilac; F. lilac, reticulated bronze at base. 25c.
90 QUEEN CATERINA. Large, pale lavender violet self. \$1.00.
QUEEN MARY (white)
74 QUEEN OF MAY. S. lilac; F. purple lilac. A most charming flower of a general pink tone. 25c.
75 RACHEL FOX. S. pale gold; F. golden yellow. \$1.00.
81 RAFFET. A uniform dark blue. \$3.00.
RED CROSS. S. pinkish lavender; F. red. $\$ 1.00$.
RED RIDING HOOD. S. reddish lavender; purenlish solferino-red. \$2.00.
RHEINTRAUBE. S. clear lavender blue; F. purple violet. An improved Perfection. $\$ 2.00$.

78 RICARDI FONCE. Light violet, falls deepening to Bradley's violet. \$3.00.
78 RING DOVE. S. pale lavender violet; F. deeper lavender. 25c.
83 RODNEY. Dauphine violet self. $\$ 2.00$.
86 ROMANY. S. pale dusky yellow; F. bright red. 50c.
80 ROMEO. S. an uneven citron yellow; F. center lilac, sides velvety Rood's violet. 50c.
84 RHEIN NIXE. S. white; F. pansy violet bordered bluish white. 25 c .
ROSALBA. Deep vinaceous-mauve, as near red as any. $\$ 4.00$.
73 ROSALIND. Pink-mauve and pale lilac. A larger Mrs. Alan Gray. 50c.
ROSEDALE. Stong grower of clear lavender, overlaid with lobelia blue. $\$ 5.00$.
85 ROSE MADDER. S. Argyle purple; F. dahlia purple. $\$ 5.00$.
82 ROSEWAY. Deep red pink. $\$ 3.00$.
ROTORUA. S. lavender blue; F. deeper, especially in center. $\$ 3.00$.
RUBYD. A rich deep purple, fine in mass. $\$ 3.00$.
RUBY QUEEN. Our own seedling. 1023. S. light Mathew's ousple; F. Rood's violet, lighter at edge. Beard strong yellow. 34 inches. A distinct "ruby" iris. $\$ 1.00$.
RUGAJO. (Esperanto for "red marks") Our own seedling, 1923. S. pale flesh pink center to perilla purple at edge; F. Rood's violet, lighter at edge. 34 inches. A variety that stands out in an iris planting because of its distinctive coloring. $\$ 1.00$.
90 SAN GABRIEL. Large flowers of lustrous lavender. $\$ 5.00$.
80 SARPEDON. S. floppy, soft bluish violet; F. straight hanging. hyacinth violet. \$2.00.
SEAGULL. S. white; F. white, shaded blue. $\$ 3.00$.
83 SEMINOLE. S. soft violet rose; F. rich velvety crimson. $\$ 2.50$.
77 SHALIMAR. A Trojana seedling of rich color, remarkable for its branched habit carrying numerous flowers. $\$ 1.00$.
87 SHEKINAH. Self. Pinard shading to empire yellow through center. \$2.00.
81 SHERBERT. S. ecru drab to purplish vinaceous; F. dahlia purple shading lighter at edges. $\$ 2.00$.
76 SHERWIN WRIGHT. Golden yellow, vigorous and free flowering. 25 c .
83 SINDJKHAT. S. deep lavender ; F. violet. $\$ 1.00$. SOLANA. S. lemon; F. dark reddish purple. $\$ 2.00$.
81 STAMBOUL. S. cupped, light wistaria violet; F. reflexed, Bradley's violet. \$1.00.

83 STANLEY H. WHITE. Empire yellow, the flaring falls sparsely veined aster purple. $\$ 4.00$. STEEPWAY. S. fawn, shading to reddish fawn at edge; F. rosy mauve, shading to opalescent blue at base, with brown markings. $\$ 3.00$.
SUZANNE AUTISSIER. S. analine-blue; F. velvety purplish-violet. $\$ 3.00$
18 SWATARA. S. lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F. bright violet. 50c.

THUNDER CLOUD. S. deep grayish lavender; F. rosy lavender. $\$ 1.00$.
85 SWEET LAVENDER. S. French-gray-lavender; F. dark purple. \$1.00.
TITAN. Enormous flowers on a tall stem. S. light violet-blue; F. violet-purple. The most striking iris in cultivation. \$25.00.
TOREADOR. S. brilliant orange, shot with bronze; F. rich, glowing red. 50c.
82 TRISTRAM. S. clear white; F. deep rich purple. \$3.00.
84 TROOST. S. deep rosy purple; F. paler, veined violet, changing tobrown at top. \$1.00.
78 TROSUPERBA. S. pale blue; F. clear violet. 25 c .
74 TUNISIE. S. smoky slate-violet; F. mauvelilac. A larger taller Quaker Lady. \$2.00.
TURCO. Soft violet buff, a peculiar color. $\$ 1.00$. TYRIAN. A vivid deep claret flower. $\$ 5.00$.
83 UTE CHIEF. S. light blue violet; F. rich royal purple. \$2.00.
UNDINE. S. deep lavender; F. rich velvery purple. $\$ 2.00$.
80 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. S. rich blue; F. violet blue. 25 c.

81 VIRGINIA MOORE. Lemon crome self. $\$ 1.00$. WARRIER. A clear colored Alcazar with bronzy center. \$4.00.
WESTERN DREAM. Our best seedling of 1923. S. iight violet; F. Hyssop violet. 5 to 8 blooms to a stalk, blooming extra late. A light violet self of great beauty. 36 inches. $\$ 1.00$.
83 WHITE KNIGHT. A self of purest white. 50 c .
81 WILD ROSE. Self. Pale amaranth pink. \$3.00. YELLOW MOON. A soft yellow pallida. 3 ft . \$10.00.
YELLOWSTONE. S. straw yellow; F. velvety pansy purple. A yellow and red effect. \$5.00. ZOUAVE. S. white, suffused lobelia blue; F. white, spotted violet at margin. \$2.00.

## Iris Siberica

The iris of this group have tall stems and grasslike foliage. The flowers come in various shades of blue, with white markings. They make good cut flowers and the plants do well in wet ground, being easy to grow in any situation.
BLUE KING. Deep purplish blue. 25 c.
DISTINCTION. S. violet: F. white, freely veined and tipped purple. \$2.00.
BUTTERFLY. Clear porcelain blue. \$1.00.
EMPEROR. Large flower of deep violet-blue. $\$ 2.00$.
GEORGE WALLACE.
LADY NORTHCLIFFE. A rich shade of violet, reticulated white. 25 c .
MRS. SANDERS. Brilliant dark blue, reticulated white. $\$ 1.00$.
PERRY'S BLUE. S. sky blue; F. brilliant blue purple, reticulated white. $\$ 3.00$.
POLAKI.

RED EMPEROR. A large flower on a tall stem of a pretty shade of wine red. A sensational plant, often mistaken for a Japanese iris because of its size and color. \$5.00.
SANGUINEA. Intensely brilliant blue flowers. 25c. SNOW QUEEN. Pure glistening white with yellow throat. 25c.
SUNNYBROOK. Alice blue. $\$ 2.00$. SUPERBA. Violet-blue. 25c.

## Iris Spuria

These are generaly mentioned as the oriental iris, because of being native to various oriental countries. Many of the forms now in the trade. however, have been produced by crossing with various species. The plants are mostly five feet in height,, the flowers borne on a tall stiff stem well above the blade-like leaves. They do well in any soil, but will stand a wet soil in which the tall bearded iris will not grow. They can thus be massed to advantage on the border of pools or streams. They bloom the last of June with us.
A. J. BALFORD. S. deep blue; F. narrow, deep blue on the claw, lined with yellow. \$1.00.
AUREA. A beautiful species with handsome large flowers of the deepest golden yellow. \$1.00.
DOROTHY FOSTER. S. soft violet; F. light blue. $4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \$ 2.00$.
JUNO. S. lilac-blue; F. white with shadings of blue. \$2.00.

## LORD WOLSELY.

MONNIERI. Golden yellow flowers. 50c.
MONSPUR. Various shades of blue. 50c.
MRS. TAIT. Soft porcelain blue. 50c.
NOTHA. S. rich violet; F. blue, spotted yellow. 50c.
OCHROLEUCA. White, with orange blotch on falls. 50 c .
SHELFORD GIANT. S. creamy yellow; F. cream with broad orange blotch. Growing over five feet. $\$ 5.00$.

## Miscellaneous Iris

Under this head are grouped many varieties of iris, some of which are far different than the bearded iris. Some of these require special care or soil for their proper growth, and this must be taken into consideration.
CARMELO. Narrow flowers of an uncommon shade of blue. $\$ 3.00$.
DORAK. S. soft blue-violet ; F. purple-violet $\$ 3.00$
DOROTHEA WILLIAMSON. An American hybrid of a royal purple color. $\$ 2.00$.
HAMADAN.
PSEUDACORUS. Known as the Yellow Water Iris. Bright yellow. 25c.
PSEUDACORUS GIGANTEA. An improved form of the above. $\$ 1.00$.
STOLONIFERA VAGA. Standards and falls of a beautiful shot heliotrope and bronze. $\$ 3.00$.
ZWANENBURG. A curious green yellow flower, blooming for three weeks in April. \$2.00.

## Japanese Iris

The characteristic feature of these remarkable iris consists in their horizontal petals. They begin to flower the last of June and continue through July. The flowers are small or large depending upon the moisture the plants receive for a few weeks before blooming. So if good results are wanted, plant in full sunlight on a well drained soil, but water well previous to flowering. It is important that the ground around the plants be not allowed to become dry and hard.

The tall bearded iris do best in a neutral or limed soil. The Japanese iris, however, do best on an acid soil. So while it is best to apply lime to the bearded iris, it should not be applied to the Japanese iris.

Our collection of these iris is one of the best, as we have over 100 varieties. But as they are much mixed in the trade, different names applying to the same varieties, and with many of our own plants still under trial, we list only the leading sorts. We shall be pleased to send our full list to anyone interested. There is now an increasing demand for these flowers and a symposium of varieties is greatly needed. Such a symposium will doubtless be published by the American Iris Society as soon as possible.

The Japanese Iris have either three or six petals, the former being mentioned as single and the latter as double. In our descriptions all the flowers have six petals unless they are given as single.
Price is fifty cents each, postpaid. We give a dozen of any one variety for five dollars, or the whole collection of 18 varieties for eight dollars.

ANGEL'S DEN. Vinous purple, speckled grey.
AYASI. Crimson. Yellow blotch, with white halo radiating white lines.
CLOUD DRESS. Prominent purple lines on a grey ground. Yellow blotch.
CLOUDY SKY. White center, tipped crimson-red. Beautiful.
GEISHA. Deep mahonany red, base of petals lighter.
GOLD BOUND. Snow white, with gold banded center.
HATSUKA. Purple-blue, yellow blotch. Single.
KIGANNO. White, with bright chrome yellow blotch.
KOKO NO IRO. Royal purple, with yellow center radiating into lines.
KURO KUMO. Deep purple, overlaid with blue. OTOMENE. Royal purple. Singla
OYODO. Large violet blue. Single.
PYRAMID. Large, light violet-blue with narrow white veins.
ROYAL PURPLE. Rich purple with gold center radiating out into fine penciling.
SHIGA. Red lavender, with white halo.
SHINOYUKI. Dark purple, veined white. Single.
SUIN. Creamy white, 3 and 4 flowers on a stalk.
SWORD DANCE. Rich dark wine color, with orange blotch.
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E REALIZE that catalog descriptions mean nothing to those not familiar with the many varieties. To the beginner we recommend the selection of varieties that will give a long season of bicom, that are inexpensive, have a good rating in the Symposium. and represent various values of color.

In any collection there are always a few leading sorts that seem to stand out from the rest in the making of a garden display, and as many of these are-inexpensive, we recommend the following varieties as being of special merit for the price. As we give six plants of the same variety for the price of five, it is well to take advantage of this where a garden display is desired.

## Best Early Flowering Varieties are:

$$
\text { Albicans, Pure white.............................. . } 25
$$

Den Carlos, Blue and deep violet.............. . 25
Fritjof. Lavender-purple.......................... . 25
Helge. Lemon-yellow............................ . . 25
Kochi. Deep crimson............................ . 25
Prince Victor. Blue-violet...................... . 25
Fine Tall Bearded Iris are:
Alcazar. Mauve and Purple. ........................ . 50
Caprice. Rosy red.............................................. . 25
Ceterina. Fine bluish lavender self............... . 50
Dianto. Red shade......................................... $\$ 1.00$
Dr. Bernice. Crimson and Bronze..........................................
E. L. Crandall. Biue and white.................... . 50

E:dorado. Bronze-purple .................... . 50
Isoline. Lilac and mauve ............................... . 25
Mauvine. Mauve ....................................................... . 25
Perfection. Lavender to madder violet............. . . 25
Pocahontas. White, with blue border................ . 25
Princess Beatrice. Tall light blue................. . 50
Princess Victoria Louise. Variegated yellow-
plum ............................................. 25
Quaker Lady. Violet-bluff .................................... 25
Queen of May. A delightful pink shade...... . . 25
Rugajo. With red markings........................... $\$ 1.03$

## Good Siberica varieties are:

Blue King. Deep blue.............................. . 25
Snow Queen. White............................ . 25

## Best Spuria varieties are:

Notha. Fine blue ............................................. . 50
Ochroleuca. White........................................................ . . 50
Good Japanese Varieties are:
Angel's Den. Vinous purple................. . . 50
Cloud Dress. Grey, with purple lines............. . 50
Kuro Kumo. Deep purple........................... . 50
Oyodo. Violet blue. Single.................... . . 50
Shiga. Red lavender.............................. 50


The way they grow in Oregon. (Photographed Sept. 5th.)

If you have never received plants from Oregon, you can only imagine the large size of our rhizomes. It is no wonder that Lee R. Bonnewitz of Van Wert, O. writes us under date of Oct. 3rd. "I never saw better roots in any shipment."

