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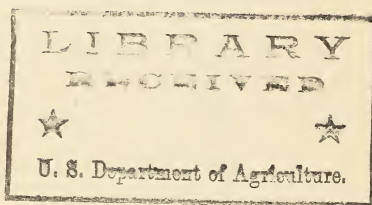
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Rare Plants

Of special merit for the collector, and a few for odd locations, many being new from Asia



Spring 1927

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Rare Plants

Responding to the oft repeated remark that American nursery-men should get the newer things from Europe and Asia into circulation here, I beg to offer some of the newer plants.

If response warrants it, this modest purely descriptive catalog will be followed by a finely illustrated one next year.

Prices are high, because new items in Europe cost real money, carriage, and a certain percentage of loss in transit, also mean money, because plants have to be imported with absolutely no soil on roots so as to keep out earth-borne pests. This year I had theft in transit from France added to my expense.

At times plants are small, in which case I mention so.

Many of these have not been thoroughly tested here, and a few are already proven to not be hardy. They are so mentioned and are being propagated further south.

"Standardized Plant Names" is the book followed in naming these plants. Botanists have several systems of naming and these several systems have been concentrated into one more reliable for the average plant buyer.

Common names of plants vary so much in different states that the Latin name is the most reliable one to use for a country wide catalog as this is.

Most of these items have been introduced in our lifetime from northern Asia by U. S. government plant explorers, French missionaries, English nursery firms' representatives, and military expeditions. I get seeds in very unexpected ways and live plants generally come by way of European nurseries.

I have over 300 other good plants to put on sale when stock warrants it, trees especially—of course trees are slow. If any rare plant is wished for, ask, as I may have it.

For Small Gardens

The small gardener also is interested and the following should be present in every garden:

Ampelopsis Aconitifolius Dissectus.	Euonymus Alatus.
Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea.	Ligustrum Ibotata Vicaryi.
Berberis Thunbergi Minor.	Lonicera Heckroti.
Corypteris Mongoliensis.	Phlox Deutschland.
Cotoneaster Acutifolia.	Philadelphus Virginale.
Euonymus Radicans Colorata.	Potentilla Fruticosa.
Helenium Crimson Beauty.	Salix Caprea.
Lilum Regale. A clump of three.	Sorbaria Arborea.
Lodense Privet Specimen Shrub.	Spirae Trichocarpa.
Physostegia Virginiana Vivid.	Symphoricarpus Chenaulti.
Yucca Filamentosa Variegata.	Viburnum Opulus Nanum.
Elsholtzia Stauntoni.	Waukegan Juniper.
Cotoneaster Racemiflora Soongarica.	

To those wishing the above cream of this list for a small place I will ship the whole list totaling \$30.10 for \$25. Any items you already have may be taken off price.

Markings after name of plant gives specialized information

‡Small trees *Best in groups ^Fine symmetrical specimens
†Tall trees. ●Very compact. §Climber.

Acer Buergerianum or Trident Maple (trifidum)•‡—Small, compact maple from China and Japan, \$2.

Acer Platanoides Schwedleri or Schwedler Maple•†—A Norway maple that opens its bright purple leaves with a flare of beauty each spring, turning to very dark purple for summer and of a fine copper color in autumn. You have often seen this tree and wondered its correct name. 6 ft. trees, \$3.

Achillea Ptarmica, **Boule de Neige**—Masses of fine green foliage on ground with 2 ft. spikes of double white flowers in June. Fine for cutting, 50c.

Actae Alba or White Baneberry—Leaves elder like, white blossoms in spring followed by a long-lasting handful of red berries prominently displayed at top of stem. Must have slight shade and moisture. 1 foot high. 50c clump.

Actae Rubra—Same as above, but berries are red, 50c.

Actinidia Arguta or Bower Actinidia (Tara Vine)§—A fine climber introduced 50 years ago by Massachusetts people but still not common. Very strong grower, very free from insects, hardy, inconspicuous flowers followed by dull green plum-like fruits, but fruits form only when several vines are grown near each other. Strong plants, \$1.

Actinidia Kolomikta§—A weaker growing variety than above, foliage pale purple when young and later some leaves turn silver on top. From Manchuria, China, Japan, \$2 for pot plants.

Ajuga Brockbanki—Fast creeping, dark green leaved blue flowered plant, that likes damp or slightly shaded positions. Taller, bluer than the ordinary Ajuga. Fine plants, \$1.

Akebia Quinata§—Deep green, graceful small foliage, violet brown sweetly scented flowers in spring. Gives just a light shade, 50c.

Ampelopsis Aconitifolius Dissectus§—A hardy fine leaved vine that does not cling to masonry. The fine leaves turn a bonfire red in autumn. Very neat and especially fine for trellis work, the leaves being the especially fine point of this plant. \$1.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia Engelmani§—Fine leaved form of the Virginia Creeper that clings to masonry. Very red in autumn. Not nearly so coarse as its Virginia relative. Hardy further north than Boston Ivy, 50c.

Ampelopsis Tricuspidata or Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy also *A. Veitchi*)§—The most commonly used vine for clinging to masonry. Rich soil at the roots will make the leaves several times the size ordinarily seen, 50c. Lower price for 50 or more.

Ampelopsis Tricuspidata Atropurpurea§—A more purple leaved form of above. In pots, \$1.

Ampelopsis Tricuspidata Lowi or Geranium Creeper§—A deeply cut leaved form of the common variety. Pots, \$1.

Aristolochia Debilis§—A new climber from China that is absolutely hardy here but needs more testing for usefulness. This is a sample of new plants that I have that others may desire, but the particular use for which I have not yet seen, \$2.

Aristolochia Sipho or Dutchman's Pipe§—The climber with immense leaves sometimes seen on porches. Dense shade. Seldom on sale, \$1.

Aronia Brilliantissima*—A wild cherry like tall loose growing shrub with berries that stay on till winter. Best in a group. This variety is more brilliantly colored than others. 2-3 ft., \$3.

Artemesia Silver King°—Hardy perennial with very silvery foliage. Compact two foot masses of small leaves make a fine garden spot. A very old plant long lost to commerce. \$1.

Asperula Azurea—Blue flowered annual that blooms until several frosts go. 6 inches high, can be planted late as July 1. Packet, 10c.

Aster Mauve Cushion—A four-inch high creeping dull blue aster that blooms until freezing weather. Clumps, 50c.

Aster Anita Ballard°—Fall blooming, 3 feet high, dull blue, very free flowering, 25c.

Aster Mons°—Earlier than above. Dull pink. Very free, 25c.

Aster Perry White°—Pure white, blooms in September, 3 feet masses of pure white, 25c.

Bechtel Crabapple†°^—See *Malus ioensis plena*.

Berberis Thunbergi—Best hedging plant where autumn rich coloring of foliage is desired. Somewhat thorny and grows anywhere. \$10 per 100 for hedging size. A larger size at 20c each.

Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea—A very new thing. Same as the ordinary kind but leaves open red in spring, staying dull red all summer, originating in a French nursery. As individual plants they are fine, as masses they are wonderful. The most sensational shrub introduction for many years. Prices are reasonable also, for a new thing. 1 year plants, \$1.25. 2 year plants, \$2.50. 3 year plants, \$4.00.

Berberis Thunbergi Minor or Boxbarberry°—A hedging with a growth of $\frac{1}{3}$ the rate of the regular barberry each year. Leaves smaller. A fine low hedging that can be kept trimmed to 12 inches in height for edgings. This is a very valuable introduction. Hedging size 10 for \$1. Larger specimens, 50c to \$1.

All above barberries have been proven to not carry the wheat rust that the federal government is trying to eradicate at great expense. It is experimenting with dozens of other kinds in Maryland but this group they have OK'd as all right.

Bignonia Radicans Mme. Gallen§—The old time trumpet creeper with three or four-inch orange trumpets is very nice, but this improvement on it is more red and larger and every person with a fence or trellis that can use big bright flowers in July should have it. Fine grafted plants, \$2.

Bignonia Lutea§—Bright yellow form of above. \$2.

Bittersweet§—See *Celastrus*.

Boltonia Latisquama Nana*—2 feet masses of daisy-like lavender flowers in September and they remain through several frosts. Best in groups, 5 plants for \$2.

Bleeding Heart—See *Dicentra Spectabilis*.

Boston Ivy§—See *Ampelopsis*.

Callicarpa Purpurea or Chinese Beautyberry (*Dichotoma*)[•]△
—Shrub 3 to 7 ft. tall, with rosy purple fruits in autumn, 50c.

Caltha Palustris or Marshmarigold—Low growing fine yellow flowers in spring for edges of marshes, 25c.

Caragana Arborescens or Siberian Pea-tree†[•]—Small compact tree, somewhat thorny. Ornamental shape, keeps intruders from climbing through fences, seeds dropping all summer are rapidly gathered by fowl. Fine yellow pea shaped flowers in spring. 3 ft., \$1.25. Smaller ones per 100, \$5.

Caragana Pygmae[•]△—Very dwarf and more erect than above. Slightly thorny. Dull green branches. Fine plants, \$1.50.

Celastrus Scandens or American Bittersweet§*—The wild climber with the mass of orange and red berries so much sought after by automobile parties each autumn. Must be planted in groups if you wish it to bear berries. Fine plants, 5 for \$2.

Cercis Canadensis or American Redbud*†—In spring before leaves open a solid mass of pink flowers appear along limbs of this small tree. Tolerates damp places. Rather open character of growth and best in a mass. 4 for \$3.

Chaste Tree—See *Vitex*.

Clematis Lanuginosa Blue Gem§—Sky blue. Climbs, \$1.50.

Clematis Montana Rubra§—Spring flowering dull pink flowers a plenty on fast growing shoots, \$1.50.

Clematis Montana Undulata§—Spring flowering ivory colored flowers in great profusion on fast climbing stems, \$1.

Clematis Paniculata§—White fragrant flowers on new growth in September, followed by wooly seed pods. Fine plants, 75c.

Above clematis are all climbers and should be pruned half way back each Spring. The next are shrubby clematis, which need trimming to ground each Spring.

Clematis Cote D'Azur—Deep azure blue, \$1.

Clematis Oiseau Bleu—About 2 feet high and in August a solid mass of light blue. Much the freest flowering of any shrubby Clematis I have seen, \$2.

Clethra Alnifolia or Summersweet (Sweet Pepperbush)*—A low growing shrub liking damp and slightly shaded corners. In August small white spikes of intensely fragrant flowers arrive and you will want it to hustle on again the following year. 4 for \$2.

Cornus Alba or Dogwood*—Red barked shrub that likes damp spots. This and the following are especially fine for winter effects of colored bark, and should only be used in small masses. 3 for \$1.

Cornus Kousa^Δ‡—White flowers very plentiful in June followed by cherry-like scarlet fruits that the birds like. Fine plants. Very red autumn foliage, \$1.

Coryopteris Mongoliensis[●]—Compact grey leaved shrubby perennial a foot high, smothered with blue flowers for 6 weeks in late summer. A very new shrub that roots as it slowly creeps and probably with more experience will be a very fine rockery and bedding plant. Potted plants, \$2.

Cotoneaster—A rather new group of plants in America which have been greatly added to of late years. They vary from creepers to trees in habit. Dry soil suits them best.

Cotoneaster Acuminata—Fine 2 ft. plants, \$1.50.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia—A graceful habited shrub to 10 feet in height, from Mongolia. Small flowers in June followed by red berries that turn black. Autumn sees a brighter red on foliage than any other shrub has—except *Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea*. Fine for tall hedges, windbreaks, enclosing service yards, or as single specimens. 10 small plants for \$2. Large fine bushy ones, \$1.

Cotoneaster Bullata^Δ—Shrub to 10 feet. Dark glossy green leaves, inconspicuous pinkish flowers in June followed by very brilliant red fruit in autumn. Pot plants, \$2.

Cotoneaster Dielsiana^Δ—Shrub 10 feet high, 10 feet wide, long arching graceful branches. Small white flowers in June and a plentiful supply of red berries in September. Pot plants, \$1.

Cotoneaster Divaricata—Medium height shrub, wider than tall when old, never exceeding 5 feet high. Flowers white, berries red. Fine plants, \$1.50.

Cotoneaster Foveolata‡—Tree to 20 feet eventually. Large, thick green leaves, flowers light pink, fruit first red then black. Very red foliage in autumn. From Hupeh province, China. Fine plants, \$2.

Cotoneaster Francheti—An evergreen shrub not reliably hardy north of Cincinnati. Rich green leaves with silvery downy undersides. Flowers prominent in spring, with pear-shaped vermilion berries in autumn, that last well into winter, \$2.

Cotoneaster Frigida‡—Small tree to 18 feet, with a dense head of foliage, showy white flowers followed by plenty of scarlet berries in autumn. Large leaves, birds relish the berries. From the Himalayas. Nice plants, \$2.

Cotoneaster Hupehensis—Large wide spreading shrub to 8 feet high, with slender arching branches. Rather small leaves, abundant white flowers in June, with red berries following in autumn but hidden among the leaves. From China and probably the best flowers. 2-3 ft. plants, \$2.

Cotoneaster Racemiflora Soongarica^Δ—Medium sized shrub with light flowers in spring and the best collection of ½-inch bright red berries from August to November of any cotoneaster that is hardy here. Compact, well shaped shrub. 2-3 ft. plants, \$2.50.

Cotoneaster Simonsi—Upright growing variety from Assam. Not reliably hardy here. It loses its leaves in Ohio but is ever-green further south, indicating Kentucky its probable north safety limit. Young wood covered with brown down. Very fine red fruits in autumn and winter. 1 foot plants, \$1.

Cotoneaster Zabeli—Shrub to 6 feet. Rosy pink flowers followed by drooping small red fruit in autumn. Gracefully arching branches. 1 foot plants, \$1.

Craetaegus Oxyacantha Splendens or Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn†—Double red form of the English Hawthorn. Fine 3-4 foot plants, \$2.

Daisy—A 1½-inch pure white daisy that blooms plentifully about June 15 and if cut off after the main crop will bloom intermittently until frost, has been a joy of mine for years. Bright green foliage. Forces well in greenhouse. 25c.

Datura Arborea—A tree like datura grown in tubs (it is very tender) for its very fragrant immense lily like trumpets, in September. 5 to 15 feet according to way trimmed. 10 seeds 50c.

Deutzia Scabra Crenata Macrothyrsa—Panicles of unusual size, pure white, full length of its branches, make this one of Lemoine's best new shrubs. Small plants, \$1.50.

Deutzia Kalmiaeflora—The kalmia is not hardy here, but this deciduous shrub has flowers the exact duplicate of the kalmia or calico bush in smaller panicles. Small plants, \$2.

Deutzia Longifolia Veitchi—A new Chinese one. Distinct large pink flowers, in bunches. Pots, \$1.50.

Deutzia Purpurascens or Redbud Deutzia—Flowers tinted rich purplish crimson on thin branches, red buds. Small plants, \$1.

Dicentra Spectabilis△—The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart is not always easily obtained in nice plants. Heart shaped coral red flowers drooping from arching stems in early spring. 50c.

Dictamnus Caucasicus△—A perennial plant 2 feet high, with spikes of pink flowers in June or July. Foliage is lemon scented. A plant of this in full sun will stay in one spot 100 years and be a joy all the time. Foliage on this variety lasts all summer while other varieties get ragged in August. \$1.

Diervilla Florida Venusta—A form of Diervilla Amabilis. A rose pink, wild form, flowering profusely in spring on upright and arching stems. Individual flowers are over an inch long in clusters. Very hardy, new, introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. \$1.50.

Elder—See Sambucus.

Elsholtzia Stauntoni or Heathermint—A perennial plant with a decided minty fragrance. Pink spikes in August, 18 inches tall. Tolerates poor soil and hot sun. Fine plants, 50c.

Enkianthus Campanulatus△—Very bushy large shrub from Japan. Quick, elegant growth, prefers sour soil, does well on my sand. Yellow small flowers stained crimson. Very red autumn foliage. In cultivation in England since 1880 but very rare here. \$2.

Euonymus Alatus or Winged Euonymus^Δ—All the shrubby euonymus have compact large shrubby habits and in autumn have red berries surrounded by orange projections, like a Bittersweet. This variety has corky wings on branches and looks odd as a result. Very bright red Autumn foliage. 75c.

Euonymus Yedoensis—From Japan. Green, smooth branches especially distinguish it from above. Larger also. \$1.

Euonymus Radicans Colorata—Decidedly creeping evergreen plant introduced by Dept. of Agriculture from China lately. Very green leaves all summer, turning copper red in autumn. Creeps and roots as it goes. Finest ground cover for banks, under trees, on big rockeries. Something new and good. A green leaved weaker growing form is now much used in America. \$1 for fine plants.

Filipendula Hexapetala or Dropwort—Low set crowns of ferny leaves sending up three foot spikes of ivory white flowers in June. Likes damp and slight shade, 25c.

Filipendula Venusta or Carmine Meadowsweet—Somewhat like above but taller, foliage coarser, flowers a month later and is a fine pink. 50c.

Forsythia Intermedia Spectabilis or Showy Border Forsythia*—A Goldenbell with larger yellower flowers than the already fine common Goldenbell. Solid masses of yellow bells in spring before the leaves. 10 ft. at highest. \$1.50.

Gaillardia Portola*—The stiffest stemmed Blanketflower. Heavier foliage than others and the color is coppery scarlet tipped yellow. Does not come true from seed. Plants, 50c.

Gladioli—Fine mixture from my private collection \$2 per 100.

Grass, Washington Bent—A fast creeping grass that seldom seeds and must be propagated by tearing sod apart and roughly dropping pieces six inches apart, makes a wonderful carpet of fine green that improves by tramping. Must be planted alone and in sun, as it will not crowd out undesirable neighbors. Cover with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of very fine soil and don't let it dry for a moment for 10 days. This will get a lawn fine as a golf green in two months. \$3 per square yard piece of sod. Better price on larger quantities. 1 yard will do 50 square yards.

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy—The perennial gypsophila hasn't been large enough to suit me. Lately two new ones have been produced that are several times the size of the common one. They are grafted onto roots of the common one, so they are expensive—but good. When hung upside down in bunches in the shade they dry off for winter use. Flowers are pure white, very double, tall, branches well, and continues blooming from basal shoots until autumn. Starts flowering earlier than the common one. \$2.

Gypsophila Ehrlei—A worthy competitor of the above. Same price.

Helenium Crimson Beauty—18 inches, high, blooming from July till snow. A chestnut red with drooping petals. As a mass on poor soil it is the best summer flower I know of here. 3 for \$1.

Hypericum Patulum—Yellow flowers from July to October, and in Autumn the oval leaves crowded to stem are a brilliant copper color. A new and valuable plant, 18 inches high, dying back to ground each Autumn. Small plants, \$1.

Indigofera Gerardiana or Himalayan Indigo (floribunda) (dosua)—Finely divided foliage, deep pink flowers on tips in August. All *Indigoferas* here die to ground each winter and a two foot shrubby growth comes up in late spring. Grey green foliage. \$1.

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana or Pfitzer Juniper—A German origination that is becoming the most used evergreen for planting against foundations or for masses of low growth. Evergreen, arching branches seldom more than two feet high, but more generally prostrate, living alike in the warm south or the cold north. Grey green foliage. Plants 1 foot high, \$3.50.

Juniperus Sabina or Savin Juniper—A low, much branched evergreen from the Alps, fine for front of larger evergreens. 1 foot high, \$3.50.

Juniperus Sabina Prostrata or Waukegan Juniper—The most valuable evergreen of recent years. Limp branches lie absolutely flat on ground, growing fast and rooting as they progress. Grey green dense foliage. Hardy, grows in any soil or position. This is absolutely the best plant to use for front of large evergreen plantings, circular low beds, covering banks or terraces, under basement windows where it is not high enough to obstruct light, and keeps rain from spattering windows. An old plant will be 12 feet wide and only 8 inches high. 10 inch plants, \$3.50.

Juniperus Scopulorum or Colorado Juniper[•]—An upright dense foliaged evergreen rapidly coming to the notice of all lovers of evergreens. Pyramidal shape, dense foliage, keeping its blue-green color well into interior of tree. Has a single stem, which keeps snow from spreading it and breaking limbs off, a bad thing in most upright trees. Bluish berries in autumn, which the birds relish. 12-inch trees, \$3.

Kolkwitzia Amabilis or Beautybush[^]—Eleven or twelve years ago I got this shrub when its name was unknown, from the Department of Agriculture for testing its hardiness. When I returned from the army in 1918 it was a mass of beautiful pink snapdragon-like flowers on arching, twiggy branches. Orders for plants of it quickly followed and I have never fully caught up with the demand. It first flowered in England in 1910 from seeds brought by E. H. Wilson from Hupeh, China. First flowered in America in 1915. Flowers are somewhat like an abelia, with a woolly tuft at back of each flower. Likes an airy, open position on well drained soil. Named in honor of a Berlin botany professor. I had to move the original plant last spring and it was 7 feet high and 9 feet wide, with branches 3 inches through at ground. Wood is very hard, and bark peels gradually. It should be pinched often the first three years to induce twiggy short growths. Flowers in June on short growths of present season. In the wild it is scarce, and was found on high mountains in company with *Clematis Montana* Rubens and *Rhododendron*. Very few medium size plants available at \$3.

Leptosiphon Roseus—A very dwarf small annual plant that I sow seeds of after tulips are gone to fill in the blank space and its flowers last until severe freezes come. Packet, 10c.

Ligustrum Ibota Vicaryi[△]—A very yellow leaved form of privet lately brought from France. Upright, quick growing. Fine plants, \$1.

Ligustrum Lodense—Very dwarf growing variety that stays evergreen well into winter here and all winter farther south. Very new, my first plant four years ago now being a two foot compact ball and it has had no trimming. Can be kept to 8 or 12 inches high and very compact if a very fine edging or low hedge is wanted. Or will make fine individual specimens on small lawns. The most useful plant introduction of recent years. Hedging size 10 for \$1. Larger specimens, 50c to \$1.

Ligustrum Regelianum or Regel Privet—A spreading twiggy variety, slow growing, making compact single specimens if trimmed each spring, or a fine wide hedge. Fine plants, 50c.

Lilacs—See page 18 for special department, giving one of the best collections in America.

Lilium Centifolium (Syn. *Leucanthum Chloraster*)—No lily of recent introduction has caused so much favorable comment in England. Mr. Farrer found it in a cottage garden in interior China by accident. Has grown to 8 feet in England and resembles *L. Brownii*. Small plant bloomed with me in 1926 at 3 feet. Hardy here with 6 inches of stems thrown on it in winter. Stem rooting—plant deep. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bulbs, \$5.

Lilium Japonicum Colchesterense—Large fragrant trumpet shaped flowers opening pale yellow fading to creamy white. Best to grow up through light shrubs, as in nature. Stem rooting—plant deep. \$1.

Lilium Regale*—Exactly same as the Easter lily in shape but absolutely hardy here. Very pleasantly fragrant, flowers in early July. As plants get older 20 may be on a stem—37 is the most I ever saw, and in Washington state one went up to 8 feet. Everyone should have a clump. 3 for \$1. Seed, large packet, \$1. Small bullets, \$8 per 100.

Lilium Tigrinum*—The double variety stays out longer than the single. Fine in a mass, cheery double orange flowers dotted brown in July when flowers are scarce. 6 for \$1.

Lodense Privet—See *Ligustrum Lodense* for this wonderful new dwarf edging that takes the place of boxwood where box is not hardy. Where box will grow *Lodense Privet* will make a fine foot high edge four times as soon. 10 hedging size for \$1. Fine individual specimens, 50c to \$1.

Lonicera—Bushy and climbing and prostrate forms all occur in this group, all having fragrant flowers and colored berries. Any good soil suits them, and birds relish berries of the bush forms.

Lonicera Bella[△]—8 foot bush, white to pink flowers, red berries in August. A hybrid between two good ones combining the good points of both parents, 75c.

Lonicera Heckroti§—Climber. Very large clumps of large purple and yellow flowers. Fast grower. Very valuable one. \$1.

Lonicera Korolkowi^Δ—Twiggy bush, grey green leaves, arching in habit, pleasant pink blossoms in pairs at axil of every leaf. In rich soil 10 foot height may be attained. Scarlet fruit in autumn. 75c.

Lonicera Korolkowi Floribunda^Δ—Similar to above but larger flowers. Small plants, \$2.

Lonicera Maacki Podocarpa‡—A tree like form with long sprays of small white flowers and long lasting scarlet fruit in autumn. Holds leaves late. A good newcomer from China. \$1.

Lonicera Morrowi Prostrata—A form of bushy honeysuckle with arching branches that make a shrub five feet high and much wider as the branches roam. Fine red berries in autumn. Big plants, \$1.

Lonicera Prostrata—A wild form that creeps and is fine for banks, stone piles, fences, and ground covers. \$1.

Lonicera Syringantha*—Much smaller leaved than any bush form, slender arching branches. Lavender pink flowers profusely in spring followed soon by small red berries. Fine plants, \$1.

Lonicera Thibetica—A smaller form of above apparently. Small plants, \$1.

Lonicera Tragophylla—The best one is last. Climbing 20 feet easily. Bronze foliage, handsome light yellow flowers in heads. Doesn't like transplanting or pruning. From Hupeh, China. Largest flower of any honeysuckle hardy here. \$2.

Malus Arnoldiana*—Slow growing flowering apple that is a solid mass of rose flowers in season. \$3.

Malus Atrosanguinea*—A carmine mass in spring. \$2.

Malus Ioensis Bechtel^{Δ*}—A double flowered red crabapple found in a Missouri creek bottom land. Buds are real red, and then open to dark pink double rose shaped flowers an inch across. A really wonderful sight. Small fruit later. \$2.

Monarda Didyma Cambridge Scarlet or **Beebalm**—A creeping perennial that sends up two foot stems topped with 1½-inch bright red flowers at a season when they are needed—August. Sandy soil suits best. Clump, 50c.

Paeonies—I have a very fine collection of them and if sufficient requests come I will issue a catalog in June. They will be 2 or 3 eye plants with adequate root system, of the high standard adopted by the Commercial Paeony and Iris Growers Association.

Physostegia Virginiana Grandiflora*—Everyone wants summer flowering plants as in midsummer annual plants have to be depended on for most of the garden show. This is a much freer, taller, pinker form of the wild Virginia False Dragonhead. Over a yard high, with solid masses of bright pink. Tolerates damp places. Ought to be in clumps for best effect. Small plants, 5 for \$2.

Phlox—The modern phlox is improving as each year sees better seedling varieties introduced. This list includes the best, except a real blue one that I am propagating but have not enough for marketing as yet.

All these are 5 for \$1 unless priced separately.

Aegir—Fiery dark red. 30c.

Africa—Carmine purple, blood red eye. 25c.

Anna—White, small pink eye.

Antinea—Dwarf, very free flowering white. A new one from France, and the best dwarf white I know of. Blooms over a long season. 75c.

Bridesmaid—White, carmine center. 25c.

Deutschland—Extra fine red. New. 35c.

Dr. Chas. Mayo—White, red eye.

Eclairer—Rose carmine.

Elizabeth Campbell—Delicate salmon. 30c.

Enchantress—Light pink.

J. H. Kahler—White, shading gradually to a pink eye, very free blooming over a long season. No flower of any kind has ever given me such an enchanting impression of sea shell pink in a mass. 50c.

Lassburg—Fine white.

Lothair—Tall, late, salmon red.

Miss Lingard—Very early white, glossy stiff foliage, very fine. Does better on clay soil than any I have. 30c.

Pantheon—Very fine salmon.

Parure—Light purple, splashed white dwarf.

Procumbens Caerulea—A new creeping phlox with light lavender flowers and large oval leaves. Creeps fast and for a rockery or a mass not over 4 inches high it's a wonder. 50c.

Rosalind—Fine clear pink. 30c.

R. P. Struthers—A darker Pantheon. Dark salmon.

September Glow—No better red mass in phlox. A redder R. P. Struthers. 35c.

Philadelphus—Of late years the mock orange, syringa or philadelphus—whatever name you may know it by—has been wonderfully improved, especially by Lemoine in France. Also a few wild ones from China are included. In this region some of these winter kill at tips of branches.

Amalthe—Large single white slightly blotched pale pink. \$2.

Argentine—Very large double white. \$1.

Atlas—Very tall large flowering milk white. \$1.

Belle Etoile—Large single white with a purple blotch at base that fades as flower matures. Very fragrant. \$3.

Coupe D'Argent—Arching branches, with immense white, fragrant flowers. \$3.

Enchantement—Freest flowering double white I have. Absolutely solid mass of white rose-shaped flowers. An improvement on Bouquet Blanc. \$3.

- Etoile Rose**—Large single white blotched pink. \$1.
- Favorite**—Tall, single 3 inch wide white with big bundle of yellow stamens. Erect. Blooms when very small. \$2.
- Fleur De Neige**—Large semi-double white. Very free. \$2.
- Girandole**—Freer blooming white than any of the older varieties, but cheaper than some of the new ones that are a shade better. \$1.
- Glacier**—Double white in large bunches. Medium height. \$1.
- Manteau D'Hermine**—Never over two feet. Very free blooming creamy white, a mixture of double and semi-double on same plant. \$1.
- Norma**—Tall, large single white. Glossy foliage. \$1.
- Purpurea Maculatus**—White with large purple blotches. Small plants, \$2.
- The Banner**—Medium height, large. Semi-double white. 75c.
- Pyramidalis**—Tall, compact, waxy white, in clusters. \$2.
- Virginale**—Fast growing, white flower. Solid mass of double white in spring, followed by scattering single and semi-double flowers all summer. Fragrant. Fine plants, \$1.
- Voie Lactee**—Large single white with a glistening finish. \$1.
- Wilsoni**—A wild one with large pure white flowers. \$2.
- Zeyheri**—Medium height hybrid white. \$1.
- Populus Generosa** †—A hybrid from England of *P. angulata cordata* x *P. trichocarpa*. In England it grows 5 feet a year and a 12 year tree is 11 inches in diameter, I am told. Have not found a good use here as yet for so fast growing a tree. Maybe you can. Leaves exceedingly large and a beautiful straw yellow in autumn. Raised in 1912 at Oxford. Small plants, \$3.
- Populus Richardi** or Golden Poplar †[^]—A golden leaved variety of the Silver Poplar. Vigorous, foliage is golden above and silvery below. Very effective as an individual specimen. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.
- Potentilla Fruticosa** *—A neglected plant in Michigan at least. 18 inches high, small leaves, yellow, $\frac{2}{3}$ inch flowers in June and a few always being present until September. Needs trimming to a foot high each spring. I use it as a hedging, it also makes a fine mass. Will tolerate damp soil. 4 for \$1.
- Potentilla Veitchi** *—White form of above. \$1.50.
- Prunus Besseyi** or Bessey Cherry—A western sand cherry, never over 2 feet, advancing prostrate slowly. Fine autumnal coloring. 50c.
- Prunus Maritima** or Beach Plum*—Low bush, good on sand, covered with white flowers in early spring, purple fruit later on. 50c.
- Prunus Pumila** or Sand Cherry*—A low straggling wild cherry fine on sandy banks or rocky places. Of course good as a mass anywhere. White flowers, dark purple fruit. 75c.
- Prunus Tomentosa** or Nanking Cherry †—Large shrub from China. In spring it is a mound of white blossom, later turning to pink, followed by currant-red, edible, but sour, fruit. Unquestionably hardy. Fine plants, \$2.

Red Bud—See *Cercis*.

Rubus Giraldianus—A wild raspberry for wild waste places as it is too rampant a grower for small places. Cliffs, creek banks, waste dumps, stone fences, stump fences can use it. Crawls along ground and its branches are snow white at all seasons. In England one friend called it the Whitewashed Bramble. Small pink flowers, small black fruit. From northern China. \$1.

Rubus Kuntzeanus—Another wild raspberry from western China, introduced in 1886, and good for large spaces. Dull grey, downy upright arching stems. Pinkish flowers, followed by foot long strings of yellow orange edible berries. \$1.

Salix Caprea or Goat Willow †^Δ—This small tree has larger pussy-willow catkins than any other. Well shaped as an individual specimen, tolerates damp places. \$1.

Salix Elegantissima or Thurlow Weeping Willow †—Tall fine yellow barked weeping willow. Fine for damp places. Very rapid grower. \$1.

Salix Magnifica †—A new willow from China. Very large leaves, catkins (pussy willows) 8 inches long, red buds and young stems, of course it tolerates damp spots. \$5.

Sambucus Canadensis Maxima*—An elder that originated in Europe among some American type plants, with flowers and berry bunches three times ordinary size. In 1926 20 inch wide panicles of white flowers were wonderful. Best in large masses. 3 plants for \$2.

Schwedler Maple †—See *Acer*. A fine tall red leaved maple.

Sedum Spectabile Brilliant*—Red flowering form of stonecrop. Thick fleshy leaves, in August sending up two foot spikes tipped with solid masses of red. 50c.

Shepherdia Argentea or Silver Buffaloberry—Often mixed with *Eleagnus Argentea* but *Shepherdia* has opposite leaves and *Eleagnus* alternate ones. Likes damp places, yellow flowers followed by red fruits. Native of northern Ontario. Leaves are silvery, small, and scarce. Fine plants. \$1.

Silphium Perfoliatum or Cup Rosinweed—A herbaceous perennial wild plant throwing 6 foot stiff spikes with tropical looking foliage, in July and August having very clear yellow three inch flowers a plenty. Stands dry sand well. Too coarse for real small gardens, but valuable in large borders or where large leaves are desired. 75c.

Snow Garland*—See *Spirae Arguta*.

Solidago Golden Wings—The finest of all; 4 feet high, with immense panicles of bright golden-yellow flowers during August. Best for a wild corner of the garden. 4 for \$1.

Solidago Missouriensis or Aster-flowered Golden Rod. This pretty plant obtained an award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England under the name of *Aster Hybridus Luteus*. The minute flowers, shaped just like a miniature aster, are produced abundantly in many flowered compound branched panicles in August. It is not only a gem for the border but its graceful sprays are very desirable for cutting; it grows about 18 inches high. 4 for \$1.

Sophora Japonica or Chinese Scholartree or Japanese Pagoda Tree*—Creamy white flowers in August, when flowers on shrubs are rare. Stands dry spots well, dense crown, likes sandy soil. Noticeable green bark in winter. Allied to the locust tree in botany. Thorny. \$3.

Sophora Vicifolia or Vetchleaf Sophora‡—Similar to above but violet blue flowers earlier and is not so tall. More thorny. Small plants only, \$3.

Sorbaria—Sometimes called Spirae, but differ in loving moist soil, having long compound leaves and soft fleshy ends to shoots. All have upright spikes of whitish flowers in early August. All are about 6 ft. high.

Sorbaria Aitchisoni or Kashmir False Spirae—The variety E. H. Wilson in his recent book "Aristocrats of the Garden" said was the finest. Small plants, \$2.

Sorbaria Arborea or Tree-spirae—Much smaller flower than above. Cheap though, 3 for \$1.

Sorbaria Arborea Glabrata—A much larger flowered form of above. \$1.

Spirae Argentea^—Late flowering white, somewhat like Van Houtte, but later and taller. Fine specimen shrub. Small plants, \$1.

Spirae Arguta or Garland Spirae**—Very early spring sees this medium height, small leaved, twiggy branched spirae a mass of small white flowers. The variety I sell is superior to the ordinary kind, as it was discovered in a North Dakota nursery to be much better than the ordinary variety and I buy my stock from them. 50c.

Spirae Aurea^△—Very yellow elm-like leaves in spring and early summer completely overshadow the fine white flowers this has. Very seldom offered. Fine bushy grower. Fine plants, \$1.

Spirae Confusa—Dwarf twiggy species from northern Asia. Pure white flowers in clusters. \$1.

Spirae Nobleana—Vigorous, bright pink. New, and not well tried here. \$1.

Spirae Prunifolia Plena or Double Bridalwreath^●—A wonderful shrub that is much neglected. In early spring its upright plum-foliaged branches are solid white with flowers $\frac{1}{3}$ inch across and double as a rose, lasting a month to six weeks if weather is cool. Everyone should have it. \$1.

Spirae Trichocarpa—Bushier and a little later flowering than Van Houtte. Hardly so tall and flowers are larger. This is a very fine, very hardy new shrub. People here like it for summer homes as it blooms when they are there, Van Houtte blooming before it. Fine large field grown plants, \$2. Smaller ones, 3 for \$2.

Spirae Sargentiana—A new one from France, related to Spirae Henryi, but flowers are larger. It surprised me by being thoroughly hardy here, which Spirae Henryi is not. \$1.

Spirae Van Houttei—The common snowy white arching spirae so commonly seen in all northern states. Am listing it just because I have used it to judge others by.

Spirae Veitchi—Taller than Spirae Van Houttei. Very late, blooms in late July. A new, real valuable one. \$2.

Strawberries—Three fine varieties originated by the New York Fruit Testing Association three years ago, seem to cover the season from early to late with very fine berries. Beacon is first, Bouquet comes next, Bliss is late. \$2 per dozen.

Symphoricarpus Chenaulti*•—Bushier than the ordinary Indian Currant or Snowberry. Covered with light pink berries in late summer and autumn. From reports in three cases this variety does better farther south than any other. Fine plants, \$1.

Symphoricarpus Racemosus Laevigatus*•—The variety I offer has berries twice as large and more plentiful than the common Indian Currant, and may warrant a distinct name. It originated in England. \$1.

Tamarix Africana*—Feathery grey green foliage topped with a cloud of minute pink spikes in early June. Tolerates poor soil and wind. Needs sun. 50c.

Tamarix Gallica*—Blooms lighter and later than above. Grows to 10 feet. A native of France. Tolerates poor soil and wind. 50c.

Thymus Serpyllum Coccineum—Creeps on ground and has reddish flowers in June. Thyme scented foliage. Clump, 25c.

Tuja Orientalis Bonita*•—A very compact, very green, slow growing Arborvitae that is not hardy north of Ohio river. 10 inch plants, \$1.

Ulmus Americana Molini or Klehm American Moline Elm—An upright growing perfectly pyramidal shape very fast growing elm with extra large leaves. Grafted from original tree so that all are exactly alike. Very best street tree for central states, thousands being in use in Wisconsin. Leaves out early and stay green to the last. Was found by a tree lover in a fence row near Moline, Ill., twenty years ago, and was planted on a street, where a nurseryman saw it and knew instantly it was a great acquisition. 6-8 feet, \$3.50. Low prices on quantity.

Ulmus Americana Urni or Urn Shaped Elm†—Vase shaped hybrid of great usefulness for single specimens or as street trees. All are budded from the original tree on common elm roots and all grow exactly same shape and speed. Grows a little faster than our native elm. Branches are well and plentifully spaced to make a well balanced effect. Leaves come early and stay late. 6-8 feet, \$3; 8-10 feet, \$5. Smaller prices in quantity.

Ulmus Parvifolia or Chinese Elm†—Dense symmetrical crown well covered with dark green leaves. Bark peels off in irregular patches making odd patterns of fawn and grey. Very slender branching. Very tall timber tree in China. 5-6 foot, \$4.

Ulmus Pumila or Dwarf Asiatic Elm also called Siberian Elm*•†—Small tree, exceedingly quick growing, tolerates very dry positions, very hardy here and also does well in Texas, showing great climatic adaptability. Trees 8 years from seed here are 15 feet high, very bushy and disease free in every way. Fine for windbreaks, for single lawn specimens or for clumps. Smaller foliage than the ordinary elms. Branches fine from ground up. Seedlings, 25c. A few bushy 2-3 ft. trees, \$4.

Viburnum Acerifolium or Mapleleaf Viburnum—Slender shrub to 8 feet. Wine colored foliage in spring and autumn is its great good point. Yellowish flowers in June, black fruit. Stands shade. \$1.

Viburnum Fragrans—Here's a gem for the south. I found it not hardy here but propagate it elsewhere for sales to the Pacific Coast and Kentucky or South. Very highly scented flowers in late Winter, pinkish in tone. Can be forced easily. Easy grower. Fruit scarlet, turning black later. This will be very popular when more plants are available. Pot plants, \$5.

Viburnum Ovalifolium—Has made a fine shapely bush seven feet high. Bright red autumn fruit. Pot plants, \$3.

Viburnum Opulus Nanum or Dwarf Cranberrybush*[△]—Very dwarf, exceedingly dense mass of foliage, not over 18 inches high. Very hardy. Can be trimmed in spring to any desired size or shape and new growth soon comes to green up the shrub but does not advance very much during summer. Would make fine untrimmed hedges and as single specimens they are unexcelled. More compact and greener in summer than most evergreens. 50c to \$1 according to size.

Viburnum Hupehense—From Hupeh, China. 8 ft. high, very brilliantly colored in autumn. White flowers in June, followed by red fruit in autumn. \$3 for small plants.

Viola Jersey Gem—An intense violet, very large, violet that has made a great impression. Hardy. 50c.

Vitex Agnus Castus or Chaste-tree*—Grey green foliage with a spicy fragrance. Dies to ground each year here, but late in spring sends up numerous woody branches that terminate in August in 6 inch spikes of lavender flowers like a buddleia. North of Ohio it should be covered by a box over winter. From the Mediterranean. \$1.

Walnut—I have 6 foot trees of common black walnut grown from a variety with extra large and good flavored nuts that may produce the same as seed is. \$2.

Waukegan Juniper—See Juniperus Sabina Prostrata.

Yucca Filamentosa or Spanish Bayonet—An evergreen sword shaped leaf with a 6 foot spike of ivory bells in July. Does well on poorest of soil. Must be in sun. My plants have been grown from seed of one that has done especially well right here in Detroit. 3 for \$1.

Yucca Filamentosa Variegata—Same as above, but foliage is striped bright yellow. \$1 each.

Markings after name of plant give specialized information concisely.

†Tall trees. *Best in groups. [△]Fine symmetrical specimens.

‡Small trees. •Very compact. §Climber.

Lilacs

A shrub that flowers equally well in large and small gardens, provided the position is open and sunny.

Lilacs will grow and flower in any good garden soil.

A mulching of well decayed manure every second year applied immediately after flowering and when new shoots are developing, is beneficial.

On fading, remove the flower trusses and thin the young shoots where crowded, discarding those which are thin and weak.

As the names indicate, a large proportion of the best hybrids in cultivation today have been raised in France. The trusses have been greatly enlarged; many of them have full, double flowers of great size. The range of colors has been greatly extended.

The French hybrid lilacs bloom not only at a much earlier age and season, but more freely than the common purple one, and are not as large plants, but are more bushy.

Maintain a circle 3 feet in diameter, loosened and free of weeds, around the plant at all times.

If you decide to have a lilac-time of your own, you cannot order too soon. Late orders seldom are filled completely because of lack of supply.

It is important to prune the plants when young, so that several stems will branch close to the ground.

Lilac plants on their own roots are expensive to grow but are the most desirable. Some are budded on privet to get a stock up quicker and cheaper and should be planted deeper, and if any suckers showing privet leaves come up tear them off.

■ This before a plant name means it is one of a new group from France that bloom a week to ten days before the ordinary lilacs. Very seldom offered in America.

WHITE

Jan Van Tol—Single—Largest pure white spike of any. A new Holland variety. On privet, \$4.

Mont Blanc—Single—Very fine pure white. On privet, \$2.

Edith Cavell—Double—Milk white, buds creamy. On privet, Very large pyramidal panicles. \$2.

Miss Ellen Willmott—Double—Large very double pure white. On privet, \$1.50.

PINK

■ **Buffon**—Single—Mauve pink. A week earlier than most. On privet, \$2.

■ **Lamartine**—Single—Rosy mauve, strong grower. Very early. On privet, \$2.

Marechal Foch—Single—Probably the handsomest of all single lilacs. Very new and expensive, but on its own roots. Long stiff panicles, carmine rose with a pink eye when opening, changing to mauve. Will be a sensation when better known. Very small own root plants, \$10.

Edouard Andre—Double—Clear rose. On privet, \$1.50.

RED

Reaumur—Single—Violet carmine. On privet, \$1.90.

Mrs. Edward Harding—Double—Big panicles of the brightest carmine. A very new French one. On privet, \$7.50. On own roots, small plants, \$12. This illustrates comparative cost of raising.

BLUE

Emile Gentil—Double—Bright cobalt blue. Very rare shade. On privet, \$2.

Katherine Havemyer—Double—very large flower in large panicles. Cobalt lilac flushed mauve. Early. On privet. \$5.

LILAC

Maurice Barres—Single—Enormous clusters of light blue, and very free blooming. On privet, \$1.50.

■ **Pascal**—Single—Pure lilac, very free, very early. On privet, \$2.

■ **Berryer**—Semi-double—Long clear lilac panicles. Early. On privet, \$2.

■ **Vauban**—Double—Light mauve. Very early. On privet, \$2.

Montaigne—Double—Pinkish lilac in very large panicles. On privet, \$1.50.

VIOLET

Demiribel—Single—Large, very dark violet. On privet, \$1.50.

■ **Louvois**—Single—Very early. Very free blooming, flowers large. Blue purple. On privet, \$2.

Massena—Single—Upright spikes of very large flowers, deep purple. On own roots, small plants, \$5.

Marechal Lannes—Semi-double—Very large bluish violet. On privet, \$1.

Waldeck-Rousseau—Double—Long spikes of deep blue. On privet, \$2.

General Pershing—Double—An improvement on the handsome variety Charles Sargent. Unusually large purplish violet flowers in very large spikes. Big purple buds. On own roots, small plants, \$10.

Those budded on privet are fine large plants, as they were all growing a year or two before the own rooted ones.

Wild Lilacs

Wild lilacs from Asia have been found of late years that are decidedly different from any hitherto known. A few good ones:

Syringa Affinis Girdali—A new one from China blooming ten days before the common lilac. Light lavender and a rapid grower. Own root plants, small, \$2.

Syringa Reflexa—A shrub to six feet. Long hanging deep pink panicles, which is different to all others in this habit. E. H. Wilson brought it from Western Szechuan, China. Large, deep green leaves. Small own root plants, \$3.

Syringa Swegenzowi Superba—Introduced from Central China through the Paris Museum. Narrow dull green leaves, soft flesh colored flowers in June covering the whole shrub. Very fragrant. Small plants, \$4.

Syringa Velutina—Very fragrant small rose colored flowers, 8 feet high. A new one from Korea. Leaves waved at edges in a way no other shrub I have is. Fine plants on own roots, \$4.

Siberian Iris

Grassy leaved iris.

These will stand damper, richer ground than iris Germanica.

For distinguishing this group, back of the falls is the best place to look for distinguishing marks.

Moving should be done in early spring or about August 30.

They always bloom just as the German iris has finished, and all fade a little after opening.

Arranged in order of color tone, the lightest being first.

Snow Queen. Dwarf white Siberian iris. Fine for naturalizing on damp spots. 7 for \$1.

Butterfly (*Cleveland 1920*) Light blue, midseason, medium height. Back of fall solid in color. 75c.

Sunnybrook (*Cleveland 1920*) A little darker than Butterfly. Dwarf and blooms low in the foliage. Back of falls darker toward edges at rear. 50c.

Perry Blue (*Perry 1912*) Blue. Tallest of any Siberian iris that I have. Early. Falls same color front and back. Fine plants, \$1.

Kingfisher Blue. A new English one that for two seasons has been twice as large and same color as Perry Blue. Much taller and rhizomes are large. I imported this several times before getting a live root delivered, hence the price. \$5.

Skylark. Slightly darker than Perry Blue. Back of fall lighter toward center. Spathe valves (the bud covering) edged red. 75c.

True Blue (*Fryer 1919*) Well named. Dwarf, late. Falls same color both sides. 50c.

Florrie Riddler (*Perry before 1920*) A dark blue. It seems to be a better Perry Blue, especially being larger. Tall, free bloomer. Back of fall lighter in center. \$1.25.

Emperor (*Named by Wallace*) Purple blue. The finest Siberian iris to date, the haft being especially wide. Back of fall solid color. \$1.

Peggy Perry (*Perry 1912*) Dark violet blue. Midseason. Back of fall lighter in center. Medium height, \$1.

Red Emperor (*Cleveland*) S wine red, but always a little blue on edge. F one edge blue, other edge wine red, heavily veined blue all over. Haft chocolate. An odd patchy color design. Very large, medium height. \$3.

Pseudacorus Gigantea. Introduced from Siberia through Germany and France to American gardens. Three times the height of the common yellow pseudacorus with flowers a little larger than the common one. A real acquisition, as it will grow ten feet in rich, damp soil—for it likes damp spots. Not expensive either, \$1. Large packet of seeds for naturalizing, 50c.

Fulvala. A redder Dorthea K. Williamson. Three years ago everyone wanted this. Now I have a good stock again, at \$1.

German Iris

Iris are divided into many groups, some living in swampy places, others needing four months drought during Summer. Iris Germanica is the most common group, and liking well drained, ordinary, soil, in full sun, planting the top of the potato like rootstalk—called a rhizome—about 1 inch below ground.

Rhizomes of different varieties vary greatly in size.

There are good arguments in favor of four different times to ship—so any time seems all right, April, early July, late August or November.

10% off these prices for early July delivery, as I am so rushed in April that I appreciate summer delivery. So state if spring or early summer delivery is desired.

Every iris I have will be moved to a new location this year and in doing so the largest single rhizomes will be sent.

No complaints considered unless plants are returned with complaint within 24 hours of receipt of parcel.

I never substitute on orders.

A great many positions on large estates call for masses of color. I will quote a special price per 100 to suit such cases. In 1926 masses in my garden were studied and such ones as Trianon, Rosalba, Mrs. Smith, Turco, Mrs. Curtis, Cluny, stand in my memory very vividly.

New Iris Wanted

Am in the market to buy new iris of size, height, solid colors, wide falls not pinched in at sides, standards closed at top and of good substance, spreading falls, rounded segments, on well branched stem, and color not fading off at ends. I have been subjected to considerable good-natured criticism of above ideal, but these have in view three objects—longer lasting flowers, more artistic proportions, and better effects as a mass in the garden. Enough variation in approaching above will always be available to suit those who differ.

I wonder if most people realize the cost of producing first-class novelties. There is no magic about it; new varieties may be obtained by anyone who takes the trouble to sow seed, but to produce novelties of exceptional merit requires intelligence, imagination, much patient labor and generally years of watching. It is true that the best work is seldom produced for gain and most breeders of flowers have worked mainly for their own pleasure; but comparatively few are in a position to do so.

The American Iris Society

The A. I. S. is composed of over 1000 members with dues of \$3 per year. Its bulletins are very interesting and valuable. Its officers spend a great amount of time each year with little recompense doing the work of the society. So help them do more good work by sending your application to Arthur H. Scott, Front and Market Sts., Chester, Pa.

The Best 50

I am often asked for this information. So I put the character (50) opposite each of my selection of the best 50.

Some I consider among the best I do not list as I have not sufficient stock.

A Choice Collection

Some people may not be well acquainted with the modern iris and may wish a start with good ones—real fine ones.

This collection is also suitable for small places, and has no duplicates. 18 varieties priced at \$29.50 for \$22 if whole collection is desired.

Here is your money's worth in irisdom.

Argynnis.	Prospero.
Ambassadeur.	Queen Caterina.
Dream.	Rosalba.
Le Pactole.	Sweet Lavender.
Marocain.	Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau.
Miranda.	Sherwin Wright.
Majestic.	Yvonne Pelletier.
Ochracea.	Zua.
Princess Beatrice.	Zwanenburg.

Iris Germanica

Prices are for April delivery. July delivery 10% off.

(50) **Ambassadeur** (*Vilm. 1920*) S smoky purplish bronze, F rich velvety reddish purple, flaring outward nicely. Very large, richly colored flower on 3½ foot stems. The best iris at a moderate price. No one who has seen it has neglected to express their greatest appreciation of its wonderful appearance. It has every good point of an iris. Is my best seller. This is unquestionably one of the greatest irises in existence. Very vigorous and healthy plant and a reliable flowerer. This iris should be planted where the rays of the evening sun can be seen "through" it, the falls will then appear ruby-red. Kurdistan and Morning Splendor have this same wine red color with light behind them. None others so far even approach it. It's not expensive, \$1.

(50) **Ann Page** (*Hort 1919*) Pale lavender blue self. This is Sir Arthur Hort's greatest production. Vigorous in growth. Height 3 feet. Very fine shape, very large, and in color is very similar to Crusader. \$3.

Anne Bullen (*Hort 1922*) Medium size and height, very contrasty blue bicolor, the falls being velvety and very dark. Somewhat like Majestic in coloring. A darker Eckesachs, or a smaller, brighter Mistress Ford. \$2.

Antonio (*Hort 1921*) Red purple, early, well shaped. A fine one. A darker, larger Col. Candelot, and in some lights resembles a brown Peau Rouge. \$2.50.

Apache (*Farr 1926*) S copper purple, F crimson brown. Dome shaped standards, nicely spreading falls. Large, good substance, free bloomer, medium height. A more copper colored Medrano, \$10.

⑤0 **Aphrodite** (*Dykes 1922*) Dark purplish pink (Phlox Purple of Ridgeway Chart) and no veining to detract from its loveliness. My longest lasting iris. A sure grower, good seeder and its light green clean foliage lasts well. Very free blooming on 4 foot stems. Blooms of fine substance, shaped like Lohengrin of a rounded form with drooping falls. Smooth, glossy texture, and does not bleach. Free flowering, very sweetly scented. Lemon beard on a white haft makes it tone nicely. In a class by itself, and is a distinct advance. As a hybridizer it has possibilities on account of clear coloring, height and shape. Parents are unknown, it came unexpectedly in a bed of pallida seedlings. Few plants, \$10.

Aramis (*Millet 1907*) Lemon yellow. Dwarf, 6 inches, very early, lemon scented. Smaller and lighter than Le Pactole. 50c.

⑤0 **Argynniss** (*Wmsn. 1924*) S yellow, F bright chestnut red with a very narrow yellow edge. Tall, free flowering, late. No visitor neglects to praise this extremely attractive advance on all similar ones. Fine increaser and good grower. Every garden should have this fine one. \$1.

Ariadne (*Dykes 1921*) S light blue, F slightly darker. Brownish at haft. Very free bloomer and very fine in a mass. Flowers large, finely shaped, and a dull toned effect makes it approach the appealing tawny of Asia, but it is a very different shape. A darker Sweet Lavender of Queen Caterina shape or a lighter Mrs. Walter Brewster. Fine in dull light. Fine plants, \$2.

Armenian (*Mil. 19—*) A darker Quaker Lady of a peculiar dull slaty tone, an oddly pleasing color. Medium height and size. Very free blooming, 50c.

Autumn King (*Sass*) Blue purple bicolor of fine size, shape and height. Blooms in autumn also in some localities. \$3.

⑤0 **B. Y. Morrison** (*Sturt. 1918*) S pale lavender violet, F purple violet, edged lavender for $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This varies in color a little according to season. Slow doer first year. A few fine plants at \$1.

Balaruc (*Den. 1922*) White. Better shaped falls but otherwise similar to White Knight. Early and blooms over a long season. Medium height. \$1.

Balder (*G. & H.*) S olive, dome shaped, F red purple. Fine shape, very free bloomer and seeder. Two hybridizers are using this extensively in their work. \$3.

⑤0 **Beau Ideal** (*Sass 1923*) White, edged with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of dark petunia violet. Large, fine substance, good shape. Medium height. Out of the ordinary. \$2.50.

⑤0 **Belisaire** (*Cayeux 1924*) Was named Figaro at first. S tan, F light purple. A great advance in the class represented by Mme. Cheri, Sherbet, Isoline, group. Large, tall, very well shaped, and a wonderful study in tan. Very free grower and thoroughly hardy. Rhizomes are always small. \$10.

Blue Bird (*Bliss 1919*) Bright blue of medium size. Fine shape, falls spreading nicely. 50c.

C. E. Stringer (*Sass 1925*) A lighter pink than Dream, but of Lohengrin shape and size. Medium tall. Very free bloomer. A lighter Kalos. \$4.

Caporal (*Bliss 1919*) Reddish violet self. Redder and earlier than Caprice and fine in a mass, Rosalba only being redder. \$1.

Chalice (*Sturt 1924*) Yellow. Small, medium height. A little more yellow than Shekinah (the standard all yellows seem to be judged by). \$2.

Chasseur (*Vilm, 1925*) A very attractive iris, particularly in mass, for which it is best fitted. Flowers of round shape. Yellow, veined dull blue, although in some localities the veining is missing. The brown tinge at the bases of the unopened flowers adds a particular charm to a good clump of this iris. \$2.

Cluny (*Vil. 1920*) S pale lilac blue, F deeper color. A lilac toned pallida. Floriferous, large, tall. Best of its color, a fine mass. 50c.

Col. Candelot (*Mil, 1907*) S smoky copper, F crimson, held horizontally. A uniquely colored iris in a class alone so far. A taller, redder Prosper Laugier, a taller lighter Antonio. 50c.

Corrida (*Mil. 1914*) A very pleasing solid light blue on tall stems. Medium size flowers borne over a long season. An easy doer. Everyone likes it. \$1.

Crimson Glow (*Perry 1925*) Light purple self of Lohengrin shape. Very tall, orange beard, crest erect. Free bloomer, good increaser. Reverse of haft decidedly white. Phlox Purple of Ridgeway chart, which makes it near Aphrodite, but veining makes it different, and it is larger than Aphrodite. \$10.

Crusader (*Fos. 1913*) S light violet blue, broad, F darker. Large flowers of fine substance that withstands any weather. Slow grower. Erect, tall stems that branch well. \$1.

Dalila (*Den. 1914*) S cream, F white, with dark pink border. A slow grower, but in a class by itself yet. All so-called improvements so far have proved fizzles. Rather dwarf. Fine roots at \$1.50.

Damozel (*Mor. 1922*) White bordered mauve. Fine shape. \$3.

Daphne (*Bliss 1920*) A better Rhein Nixe, the fall being true blue instead of red purple, and the standard is very white. Somewhat like Mildred Presby, except Daphne has a very white edge to fall. An advance on the fine Rhein Nixe in color, but not so tall. \$3.

Dawn (*Yeld 1911*) Very light yellow. Dwarf, yearly, very free blooming. 50c.

Dixmude (*Mil. 1916*) A purple bi-color pumila. 50c.

Drake (*Bliss 1919*) Soft blue violet. Tall, free, falls droop. 50c.

⑤ **Dream** (*Sturt. 1918*) Solid light pink of very fine shape. Tall, very free bloomer and grower. Every garden should have it. Rheingauperle is an improvement in color but not so large, tall, nor nicely shaped. Five rhizomes. \$1.

E. C. Shaw (*Fry. 1919*) S light claret, F claret. Medium size, very bright coloring. Better than two very expensive, English, high priced, loudly praised new ones of my 1926 garden, which I promptly discarded, showing the necessity of an A. I. S. check garden where all introducers will be tried impartially as to their judgment of what is a new one. \$1.

E. H. Jenkins (*Bliss 1919*) Pale blue of fine size \$1.

Eckesachs (*G. & K.*) S light violet, F deep velvety blue. Very contrasty, medium height, free bloomer. A lighter Anne Bullen. \$1.

Ember (*Sturt. 1924*) Finely branched rich violet red self. \$10.

Flammenschwert (*G. & K. 1920*) S sulphur, F are chestnut, edged yellow. A later Iris King. Very good all the way through. \$1.

Folkwang (*G. & K.*) S light pink, F claret veined yellow. Hard to describe the odd coloring. \$3.

Forsete (*G. & K.*) Dark lavender self. Branches well, free flowering, tall. Especially valuable as a branching stem in this color. \$3.

Franklin Beynon (*Per. 1923*) Rosy mauve self. A little darker, taller and larger than Mrs. Alan Gray. Blooms early and keeps in bloom longer than any. Very free bloomer and grower. Of all mauve or pinkish lavenders which of late have been introduced so freely, this has most good points. \$2.

Gaspard d'Besse (*Denis 1924*) A half size Germaine Perthuis \$2

⑤ **Gaviota** (*Mohr. 1922*) White, edged yellow, the flowers varying on the same plant, as some have yellow edge only part way around, and others only near the haft. Medium height and size, very free bloomer and grower. Seeds very well.. \$2.

Georgia (*Farr 1920*) Dull pink self. Early. Very free. \$1.

⑤ **Germaine Perthuis** (*Mil. 1922*) Intense violet-purple self, and the whole flower is lit up by the prominent buttercup-yellow beard. This will never fail to attract the eye in any garden because of the striking contrast of the brilliant beard on the smooth, richly-colored fall. Flower has a wonderful velvety appearance, deliciously scented. A great iris and a worthy descendant of Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau, one of the parents. Very vigorous, 4 ft. spikes. It will become as popular all over the world as Alcazar, distributed by Vilmorin as long ago as 1910, and still retains a high position. Germaine Perthuis was raised by M. Millet, of Bourg-la-Reine, and sent out in 1925. A prominent writer in the *Paony Bulletin* says it was given to Cayeux by an amateur—showing what possibilities lie open to every raiser of seedlings. It is halfway between Pioneer and Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau in color. Standards could be closed better. \$15.

Gertrude (*Peterson 1907*) Best purple iris for a mass at the price. Early, and lasts well. 5 for \$1.

Gold Imperial (*Sturt. 1924*) Chrome yellow throughout except for the orange beard; it has a rare finish of texture and form; 33 in. medium size flower, of fine coloring. \$6.

Grenadier (*Vilm.*) A brighter colored Alcazar, the blue purple bi-color that most iris are judged by. \$4.

Harmony (*Dykes 1923*) Rich violet purple self of fine shape and large size. Very blue beard. It lacks substance. \$2.

Harpalion (*Perry 1923*) Tallest light blue I have. Shape of Olivia, color of Princess Beatrice. Branches finely. \$3.

Horizon (*Morrison*) Clear light lavender. Large, well-shaped, tall, vigorous. \$5.

Imperator (*Cay. 1921*) Dull, rosy purple self. A duller, larger, Seminole. Blooms freely, increases well. Very popular. \$4.

Isis (*Bliss 1910*) A light blue of very good habits that keep it in the highest class of light blues. Very free bloomer and grower. 50c.

Isoline (*Vil. 1904*) A veined pinkish lilac of stunning appearance in an old bed. A few very fine roots this year. 50c.

⑤ **Jubilee** (*Sass 1923*) Buff, heavily spotted dark copper at haft. Large flower, free bloomer and the one distinct advance lately in this class. Edged or spotted iris are easily obtained, but Mr. Sass was fully justified in letting this one out to the public. Much larger M. Baze, a better Mme. Chobaut. Falls are extra wide at haft, and nicely rounded. \$5.

Juniata (*Farr 1909*) Tall, very late, dark blue. Best tall blue for a mass, always does well. 4 for \$1.

Karen (*Morrison 1923*) Red purple self of fine shape. \$2.

Kochi. Several iris masquerade under this name, but I believe I have the true one. It's a cheerful dark purple that blooms early and lasts to end of season. Medium height, a fine mass. 3 for \$1.

Kurdistan (*Dykes 1922*) S reddish purple, F almost black. Dwarf, bright colored, extremely long season of bloom, small well held flower. Of interest to hybridizers especially. Very large flower for a dwarf. Very red with sun behind it. \$2.

Lady Byng (*Bliss 1922*) Dark true lavender self. Very slightly darker than Mlle. Schwartz and the shape of the fine Susan Bliss. From same seed pod as Susan Bliss. Very free bloomer, seeder and increaser. Roots are always small as is the case with all fast increasers. \$2.

Le Pactole (*Millet*) Shekinah size and color on a very dwarf plant blooming three days after the dwarf bearded ones open. A lemon yellow that is very much needed at that season, \$1.

Loudoun (*Fendall*) Clear amber styles, the petals flushed amber on white; a unique novelty. 3 ft., \$10.

Lustre (*Dykes, 1925*) A large flowered early Pallida, exceedingly free flowering and a vigorous grower. The individual flowers are refined in form and a pure red-violet purple in color. Stems strong and well branched, height 2 feet. A valuable addition to the earlier flowering varieties such as Sapphire, Cretan, Moonlight, etc. \$5.

⑤ **Magnifica** (*Vil. 1920*) S light purple on white, of a peculiarly entrancing glassy tone, but rather weak substanced, F very long, drooping, deep dull purple. Fine orange beard, fragrant, very large, tall. Well grown stems of this are a sight never to be forgotten. \$1.

Magnificent (*Fryer*) Red purple self that is a wonder except standards are too open. Very bright, extremely large, free flowering. A redder Germaine Perthuis with crests identical, a lighter Opera, larger than Prospero. Medium height. \$8.

⑤ **Majestic** (*Bliss 1921*) S sky blue, paler and brighter than Titan, and closed nicely, F purple, edged bluer, and spread in the same pleasing manner as Ambassadeur. Undoubtedly the finest blue bicolor, of a contrasty effect rather than the equally fine monotone effect of Swazi. These two together are worth the 100 or so other blue bicolors now on the market all combined. Very large, finest form, segments nicely rounded, fine substance and shape. Of Dominion origin, but a much better grower, in fact, Titan, Canopus and Majestic increase and grow different to any other Dominion parentage I have—no trouble at all with them. Flowers do not hug stem as in Dominion. Very fine single rhizomes at \$10.

Marocain (*Mil. 1914*) The best solid red purple dwarf. Large flowers on 10 inch stems. Wonderful in a mass effect and blooms over a long season. This will rapidly displace all other early dwarf purples. \$1.

Marsouin (*Vilm. 1924*) Blue bicolor. \$1.

⑤ **Medrano** (*Vil. 1920*) S reddish copper, with some violet, F dark crimson purple, flecked buff and lavender. Very large and pleasing. *Peau Rouge*, *Opera*, *Rosalba*, are of similar appearance, but very different in detail. \$1.

Mercedes (*Verd. 1905*) S lilac-pink shaded brown towards the claw, F white with deep purple veins at the edge. Style arms yellow with mauve ridge. From this brief description it is one of those very curious mixtures of indescribable color that must be seen to be appreciated. Mercedes was sent out by Verdier about 20 years ago, but it still holds its place. \$1.

Midwest (*Sass 1922*) White, flushed and dotted purple. Ruffled, medium height, vigorous grower. Halfway between Mercedes and Parisiana. \$1.

⑤ **Mildred Presby** (*Farr 1923*) S white, with a microscopic blue edge, F velvety red purple, bleaching slightly. A very fine improvement on the fine variety *Rhein Nixe*—much brighter. Similar to *Salonique* on opening, but *Salonique* soon fades. Every person who has seen this likes it immensely. Free bloomer, good increaser. \$3.

⑤ **Miranda** (*Hort. 1919*) Clear violet blue. Early, tall, fades slightly, large and a very vigorous grower, and blooms over a long period. Nearest to true dark blue, so far. \$1.

Mistress Ford (*Hort. 1921*) Red purple bicolor, \$1.

⑤ **Mlle. Schwartz** (*Den. 1916*) Pale mauve. Especially fine shape. Best of its class. A few fine roots. \$1.

Mme. Baze (*Den. 1918*) Cream, veined blue, narrow segments, dwarf, small flower. 50c.

⑤ **Mme. Cheri** (*Sturt. 1918*) S violet pink, F darker. Very fine shaped flower on tall stems. Very good grower. Very pleasing color, a lighter and larger *Sherbet*. *Eldorado* darker, *Mary Gibson* lighter, *Belisaire* will compete with it when we get more plants. \$3.

Mme. Chobaut (*Den. 1916*) S cream, dotted bronze, especially at edges, F white, edged russet at top. Many other higher priced similar ones have been discarded in favor of this. Medium height, very good increaser. \$1.

Mme. Vernoux (*Mil. 1921*) S slate blue, washed rose, F rich petunia violet, veined red on white. Large, free flowering, vigorous. Similar to *Miss Broughton*, but falls redder. Of *Ricardi* origin, but does real well here. A redder *Prospero*. \$1.

Mongul (*Mil. 1912*) A purple bicolor dwarf. Very large. \$1.

Monsignor (*Vil. 1907*) Deep violet, the falls being veined lighter. Medium height, very free bloomer. 50c.

Mopsa (*Newl. 1924*) Very large reddish purple self of *Mesopotamica* x *Lady Foster* origin. \$10.

■ **Morwell** (*Bliss 1917*) A very fine lavender bicolor, large, bright, perfect shape, slow to bloom, but worth waiting for. \$1.

⑤⑩ **Mother of Pearl** (*Sturt. 1921*) Pale bluish lavender with a pearly iridescence. Good grower, tall, very fine shape, and of the very highest quality in every way. Very fine yellow beard. \$2.

Mrs. Cuthbertson (*Per. 1923*) Rose purple bicolor. Large, free, tall. \$3.

Mrs. Edward Harding (*Perry 1925*) Dark violet purple self that Perry thinks is a world beater. \$20.

⑤⑩ **Mrs. H. F. Bowles** (*Perry 1923*) S soft brown, F red brown. Tall, free, good grower, and best of its group, likely. Very dark base to foliage. \$5.

Mrs. Robert Emmett (*Perry 1925*) Very large, tall, well shaped milk white that will be a noted one for years. \$20.

Mrs. Smith (*Fry 191*) Rich gold. Medium height and size, very free, fine in a mass. Best golden mass in any flower. 3 for \$1.

Mrs. Walter Brewster (*Vil. 1922*) S lavender blue, F aniline blue, base brown on a white ground. Strong, late, stiff, medium height, branching stems. Similar to Wm. Logan but of better substance. Fine as a mass on a dull day. \$1.

Muzeris (*Perry 1923*) Old rose bicolor. Medium size, free, medium height, well shaped. \$1.

Nimbus (*Shull 1925*) S peculiar steel blue, somewhat like Bellorio, very upright, F black velvety purple, of drooping habit. Rather a sombre coloring. \$5.

⑤⑩ **Ochracea** (*Den. 1919*) Dull old gold with center of fall darkened by violet. Once named Sunset. Tall, late, very free bloomer, good increaser, and blooms a long time. Flower resembles an artist's modeled flower in its artistic shape, the spreading falls on it showing why I desire spreading falls on new iris. Fine roots. \$2.

Oliver Perthuis (*Mil. 1921*) S lavender blue, F light purple. Fine, erect stems, medium size flower. Somewhat like Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, but later, a taller Anne Bullen but standards are darker. \$1.

Olivia (*Hort. 1920*) Pale soft lavender, large. Color of Zilia or Leonato, shape of Harpalion. \$1.

Palemon (*Perry 1923*) A somewhat darker, larger Afterglow. Next year will have one on sale an improvement on this even. \$2.

⑤⑩ **Peau Rouge** (*Cay. 1922*) S copper red, F deep blood red. A fine grower and free bloomer, very bright in tone, a little close to stem. Medrano is darker and larger, Rosalba is redder on a close view. Antonio larger and browner. \$4.

Pegasus (*Per. 1922*) Blue purple bicolor, dwarf, free. \$1.

Pendragon (*Bliss 1924*) Uniform deep violet purple. Large, fine form, spreading falls, medium branched of fine substance. A Dominion seedling. \$10.

Perdita (*Denis. 1923*) Cream veined mauve. Very fragrant, early. A hybrid of a Ricardi hybrid and Bosniaca (Syn. Serbica).

Perry Favorite (*Per. 1911*) Early blue bicolor. \$1.

Petit Daniel (*Mil. 1909*) Solid true blue. Early, 6 inches, very free, as a mass it is very fine. 50c.

Phoebus (*Mil. 1912*) Golden yellow, early dwarf, 6 inches. \$1.

⑤ **Pioneer** (*Bliss 1924*) A magnificent new iris, and one of the best red purples in cultivation. Mr. Bliss has named this iris well, as it is a distinct breakaway from usual colors and promises a great future. Standards are large and incurved, colored bright red-purple. Falls very broad and strong, in color a deep, glowing red-purple, set off by a bright orange beard. Branching habit. Vigorous and strong in growth. 3 ft. nicely rounded segments, color solid to tips, no veining. By Ridgeway color chart it is S Amparo Purple, F Pansy Violet. \$6.

⑤ **Princess Beatrice** (*Barr*) The true variety is a winner. Very tall, shy bloomer, wide glaucous foliage, with a pinkish glow at base. A wonderfully shaped large light blue flower. Seldom blooms first year. I have cut priced many light blues that were no better, despite their introducer's opinion. Stock of the true fine one is very scarce. Quite often any blue pallida is called Princess Beatrice. My stock is getting scarcer each year and am raising price until I get more of it to \$1.

⑤ **Princess Osra** (*Bliss 1922*) Clear white, with fine spots and veinings of purple, especially at margin. Well branched, large bloom. By far the finest of its type. \$3.

Prof. Seeliger (*Koeh. 1923*) A purple self, very free bloomer and increaser. Better than an ultra expensive English "red" I had bloom first time this year. If it had less fine veining it would be a pet of all iris fans. \$2.

⑤ **Prospero** (*Yeld 1920*) S pale lavender, F deep red purple, with margins lighter. Here is an iris not improved on yet. Same as Vincentio but taller, bluer than Lent A. Williamson, a lighter Emir, a taller Neptune. Very tall, well branched, thick substanced flower. Sure bloomer everywhere. Very fine roots. \$1.

Quaker Lady (*Farr 1909*) Smoky lavender. 50c.

⑤ **Queen Caterina** (*Sturt. 1918*) Pale lavender violet with a peculiarly nice sheen to it. Very fine shape and considered among the very best iris. \$1.

Raffet (*Vil. 1920*) Dark blue, striped lighter. Late. 50c.

Red Riding Hood (*Koeh. 1920*) A redder Caporal or Stanley. Small flower, medium height. \$1.

Regan (*Hort.*) Rich violet blue bicolor, early, falls very long. Very fine finish. Medium height. \$1.

Rheingaupele (*G. and K.*) A soft pink that is very pleasing. Somewhat like Susan Bliss. Fine shape. \$2.

⑤ **Rosalba** (*Bliss 1919*) By far the finest red in a mass. No other flower makes so velvety a mass on the landscape. Individually the flowers are fine specimens. Medium height and size, very free blooming. I have been holding this for years until I have worked up a large stock. \$1.

Rota (*G. & K.*) S bright silky carmine-pink, F a darker tone with distinguishable veinings, but no bordering. Of medium height and very free flowering habit, a brilliant mass effect in bright sunlight, making a light red spot. \$2.

Ruby Queen (*Weed 1923*) A light purple of ruby like finish and desirability. Medium height and size, \$1.

Rugajo (*Weed 1923*) A bright red violet bicolor. Similar to Evadne. \$1.

⑤ **Sapphid** (*Dykes 1922*) [once wrongly named Sapphire. A very fine pure bright blue with a purplish tone. Very free bloomer, large flower, not tall, early, poor substance. \$2.

Sarpedon (*Yeld 1914*) A lavender blue bi-color of fine size and tone. Falls droop, medium height, large flower, long season of bloom. \$1.

⑤ **Seminole** (*Farr 1920*) S soft velvet rose, F rich velvety crimson. Somewhat like Opera but a much better grower. Fine for a distant red purple mass. \$1.

⑤ **Shekinah** (*Sturt. 1918*) A tall light yellow that still leads in its class. It has a host of followers. \$1.

⑤ **Sherwin Wright** (*Koh. 1915*) Purest yellow. Small flower of medium height. 50c.

Shylock (*Hort. 1922*) Pale violet with a sheen similar to Caterina. Very fine and one of the good new ones. Very large, late. Halfway between Ann Page and Mlle. Schwartz in color. \$5.

Silver Mist (*Dykes 1921*) A medium size, medium height, pale porcelain blue, with minute icy particles on it. Similar in color to Corrida or Yvonne Pelletier. \$2.

Silver Queen (*Perry 1925*) A milk white that may prove a great acquisition on further trial. \$7.50.

Silverado (*Mohr. 1924*) S dull lavender, F dull blue. A hybrid between Juniata and Pfauenage. Wonderful substance and shape, fine grower and desirable for hybridizing. Tall, free bloomer. \$3.

⑤ **Simonne Waissiere** (*Mil. 1920*) S silky white, strongly shaded blue, F aniline blue. Early, free bloomer. Tall, strong grower. Immense flower of very fine shape, the falls being strictly horizontal. Oriflamme is closest color and Titan is closest shape. Each year so far it is over-ordered. \$3.

Sindjkat (*Sturt. 1918*) S buff, F mauve. An oddly pleasing effect. Fine shape, very late, fragrant. \$1.

Sir Michael (*Yeld, 1925*) Supposed to be the best iris Mr. Yeld has ever raised, surpassing even Asia. It is a most striking plant, a good grower with 4 ft. strong stems, which are widely branched. The flowers are large, massive, remarkable for the exceedingly fine coloring of the falls—a rich deep purple strongly suffused red-brown, which becomes deeper and more striking at the haft. The standards are a clear lavender blue, and the beard brilliant red-gold. The fall is the wonderfully fine part of this iris on account of its good color, the standards opening up more than 1 care for. \$20.

Solana (*Shull 1921*) S lemon, F dull purple. A medium height brighter Knysna. 50c.

Soledad (*Mohr*) A clear bright yellow intermediate, slightly brighter and smaller than Yellow Hammer. Very finely arched and waved standards. Nicely fragrant, 22 inches, blooms a long time. A hybrid between Trojana and a yellow pumila. Rhizomes are always small. \$1.

Sorcerer (*Floore*) A blue bi-color that is extremely late. It is a brighter Oliver Perthuis, a bluer Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, a darker Prospero. Between Prospero and Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau in color. It's only defect are the falls pinched in at sides. \$12.

⑤⑥ **Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau** (*Mil. 1914*) This is the most brilliant violet-blue bi-color in existence, and never fails to attract. There is nothing quite like it, and no planting should be without it. Height, about 3 feet to 3½ feet. Vigorous grower Sorcerer is very similar in color and starts after this is finished. Everyone should have it despite its long name. Fine roots. \$1.

Srinagar (*Dykes 1925*) S true dark blue, F black, very long and narrow, hanging straight down. Fine orange beard, very large flower of ordinary substance. One flower only to a stem. Named after a town in Central Asia, near where its parents came from. One foot high. \$2.

Stanley (*Dun. 1921*) Medium height, medium sized flower of rather red tone. Fine shaped fall, with considerable veining. Fine in a spreading mass. \$1.

Sunset—See *Ochracea*.

Suzon (*Mil. 1921*) A large purple bi-color, especially valuable for its very late blooming habit. 50c.

⑤⑥ **Sweet Lavender** (*Bliss, 1919*) A distinctive form, producing strong spikes, branching from the base, as many as 10 or more flowers being out at the same time on 3 ft. stems. S pale lavender, F horizontal, very broad, widely expanded, and of a deep or rose-lavender, the general effect being a lovely shade of rose mauve, darker in center. One of the finest and most distinct of Bliss's seedlings. Fine fragrance. Fine rhizomes. \$2.

Taffeta (*Cleve. 1920*) A study in brown and gold that is beyond me to describe, but every lady visitor said it was well named. Tall, vigorous. \$1.

⑤⑥ **Tenebræ** (*Bliss, 1922*) A Dominion seedling of deep coloring. S rich violet-purple, tinged dark maroon-purple in the centre, F rich velvety blackish purple, reticulated brown at the haft. Free-flowering, medium height. A rarely beautiful flower. A very slow grower but I never had the least trouble with it—except waiting. Very fine shape. \$10.

Titan (*Bliss 1921*) An immense flowered Iris of the Dominion race. Up till this year I heard that Titan was a much over-rated Iris, but the general carriage of the flower and the vigor of the plant have quite outweighed all objections. S light violet-blue, F violet-purple, deeper in the center, and conspicuously reticulated on white at the haft. Height, 3 feet, and free flowering. Very large perfect shape and substance, and among the three fastest increasers of the Dominion race. \$5.

Titus (*Per 1921*) Rosy mauve, of fine shape, free bloomer, and fast increaser. At a distance it looks like Aphrodite. Tall. \$1.

Tom Tit (*Bliss 1919*) Dwarf, bright blue purple of refined shape, 50c.

Trianon (*Vil. 1921*) S buff, F stone. Delicate color, free grower medium height. 50c.

Troades (*Perry 1923*) Extremely pretty, medium-sized flowers; S old rose over-laid apricot, F bright rosy-crimson conspicuous, white lined base. \$3.

True Charm (*Sturt.*) White edged and veined blue. Largest and best of its class so far. \$1.

Turco (*Vil. 1921*) Soft violet buff. Large, tall, free. Very fine in a mass. 50c.

27 Avril (*Den. 1923*) A Ricardi hybrid with the queerest name ever given an iris. Tall, violet purple bicolor, increasing well. Stem is weak. Same color as Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, a darker Prospero. Very free bloomer, \$1.

⑤0 **Valencia** (*Mohr 1926*) Orange buff. Medium height, medium size. The only new color in iris I have seen in years. Scarce. \$4.

Valery Mayet (*Den. 1912*) S copper, F bronzy red. A bright coloring, fine shape, tall, blooms a long time. \$1.

Veglia (*Dykes 1923*) A more purple Gold Crest. Fine blue beard changing to yellow at rear. A brighter Gertrude, a darker Perry Favorite. \$1.

Venetia (*Dykes 1924*) Richer blue than Gold Crest. Medium height. \$2.

Viking (*Bliss 1919*) A good large blue bicolor that is coming to the front. Has a little more veining at haft but is larger than Perladonna. A darker Princess Beatrice. A darker Ideal. Good grower. \$1.

Vingolf (*G. & K.*) S cream, F deep velvety violet blue, lighter at margin. \$2.

Viola (*Fos. 1913*) A bluish violet of very free blooming habit. More purplish Gold Crest, blooming over long period. Clumps, 50c.

Western Dream (*Weed 1923*) Violet blue bicolor, a lighter Rubyd. Large, \$1.

White Knight (*Saun. 1916*) A very fine medium size, late white. \$1.

⑤0 **White Queen** (*Gey. 1918*) Was once called Queen Mary. All pure white, medium height and size, of fine substance. Fine rhizomes. \$2.

⑤0 **Yellow Hammer** (*Den. 1921*) An intermediate with a very large yellow flower on medium height stems, blooming a long time. \$2.

Yellow Moon (*Sturt. 1923*) Soft yellow self. \$5.

⑤0 **Yvonne Pelletier** (*Mil. 1916*) A tall, free blooming, medium sized, shiny light blue of very desirable tone. Fine in a mass. \$1.

Zilia (*Perry 1923*) Strong grower and blooms remarkably free, stout branching stems. Uniform shade of dark lavender-blue, overlaid rose. This is a specialist's iris—for the group who specialize in large rhizomes. It is the strongest grower I have, the rhizomes averaging four times the size of such varieties as Susan Bliss, Cecil Minturn, Soledad, Belisaire, Kurdistan, etc. So if you want husky rhizomes, here they are—at 50c—for the bloom doesn't amount to much.

Zouave (*Vil. 1922*) S white suffused blue, F white, heavily spotted violet. Dwarf, early, fast increaser. Very desirable. \$1.

⑤0 **Zua** (*Craw. 1914*) White, tinged lilac. Dwarf, early, a crinkled surface making it quite unique. Fragrant. \$2.

Zullichau (*Mil. 1912*) A blue bicolor pumila. 50c.

Zwanenburg (*Den. 1909*) S cream, striped maroon, F dark olive brown, edged violet. Enormous flower of fine shape on 15-inch stems. Lasts well. A peculiarly pleasing color. \$1.