

Historic, Archive Document

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

62.73



Better Plants
by
Farr

1927

BERTRAND H. FARR

WYOMISSING NURSERIES CO.

WEISER PARK

WOMELSDORF • PENNSYLVANIA

Things You Will Want to Know

Shipping Seasons

In spring, all varieties can be shipped as soon as the ground opens (usually about March 15). Shipments are discontinued when varieties become too far advanced for safe handling. Late orders are held for fall shipment, unless we are otherwise instructed.

Fall shipping activities begin with Iris, July 15; Oriental Poppies, August 1; Peonies, September 1; Perennials, September 15; and Deciduous Shrubs, October 25. The season usually closes December 15.

Guarantee

We guarantee that our plants will reach you in a true-to-name, live, and healthy condition. They are not to be accepted, without protest, unless you are entirely satisfied when they arrive. Their future success and welfare depends upon soil, weather and insect conditions, beyond our control. You will do well to see that your soil is properly prepared, to study our catalogue and other literature on plant-culture, and to ask us for any information which will help you to grow the plants properly and successfully.

Shipping Methods

Shipments can be made by express, parcel post, or freight. In all cases, express shipment is the quickest, surest, and safest. Frequently the express rates are lower than parcel post, seldom are they higher.

Read This, If Nothing Else. 1927 catalogue prices do not include parcel post, express, or freight charges. The transporting company will collect freight and express charges. If parcel post shipment is necessary, charges are billed at actual postage cost, plus 12 cts. to partly cover the special packing details and service involved.

When shipments are lost, damaged, or stolen, the express company will make good, but on parcel post losses there is no recovery. Freight shipments are made only upon request, and at customer's risk. If parcel post is necessary, charges are billed at actual postage, plus 12 cents to partly cover the special packing details and service involved.

When to Order

Orders are shipped in the sequence received. An early order is in line for shipment as soon as the plants are dormant. Early orders receive first selections from existing supplies and are seldom shipped short of any varieties ordered.

Quantity Rates

The 10 rate is applicable on 5 or more plants of one single variety; the 100 rate on 25 or more. Five or 25 different chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., are not priced at the quantity rate; they must be of the same single variety, i.e., 5 Glory of Seven Oaks, or 25 Festiva Maxima.

Terms

Cash with the order, or thirty days net, provided satisfactory credit rating or references are given. Interest is chargeable, and our guarantee is void on overdue accounts.

Notice to Garden Clubs

In recognition of the splendid influence which Garden Clubs exert toward better gardening, we are pleased to extend our services and cooperation.

Discounts. When members of a Garden Club combine their orders for booking and shipping as a unit, special discounts are applicable, according to the nature and size of the order. Preliminary correspondence and arrangements must be made through officials of the Club.

Prizes. For many years we have been glad to offer choice Peony or Iris roots as prizes for Garden Club shows and events. Officials of Garden Clubs may feel free to call on us.

Lantern Slides. The Farr collection of Peony and Iris slides is acknowledged to be one of the most

complete in existence, there being very close to 100 slides on each subject. These slides can be procured by the officials of Garden Clubs upon a guarantee of quick return and payment of \$2 each for any lost or broken slides, a rental fee of \$5, plus the cost of transportation and insurance. The Editor of **Better Plants** and compiler of this catalogue is available for a limited number of lectures in support of the slides. The terms are traveling expenses and a lecture fee.

Membership List. We will appreciate the receipt of Garden Club membership lists and will mail our catalogues and other literature to the members.

Landscape Department

Unless you are thoroughly familiar with plants and their habits, it will pay you to employ the services of a professional landscape architect on any planting which may exceed \$25 in cost. It is the function of Landscape Architects to recommend only varieties which will appear well and do well in the locations assigned to them. It is their professional instinct to create pleasing and harmonious arrangement, instead of crowding the premises with nursery stock.

The Farr Landscape Department is at your service and no charge is made for suggestions or detailed plans

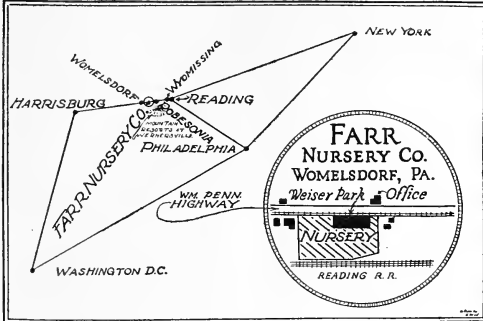
and blue prints when the material is purchased from us. It is only necessary for you to send us a detailed sketch of the area to be planted, together with an expression of your preference and ideas. Also enclose a remittance of \$5 which is to cover the cost of the plan and which will be credited to your account when material amounting to \$25 or more is purchased from us.

Our list of shrubs, trees, and evergreens is not included in this catalogue because copies are mailed to all parts of the world and it is not practical to ship heavy material to many of these parts.

BERTRAND H. FARR — Wyomissing Nurseries Co.
Weiser Park, Womelsdorf, Penna.

Introducing a New Nursery

Farr Nursery Company now completely moved from the back roads of Wyomissing to a William Penn Highway location at Weiser Park, Womelsdorf, Pa.



Visitors welcome at Weiser Park. This map for your convenience



The Farr office on the William Penn Highway, Weiser Park, Womelsdorf, Penna.

The Reasons for Moving

A summary of the reasons for moving from Wyomissing, Pa., to Weiser Park, Womelsdorf, Pa., includes (a) better soil; (b) proximity to farm labor; (c) **a thousand times as many motorists will pass the new location as was the case in Wyomissing;** (d) the new Weiser Park land-cost is one-fifth that of the Wyomissing location.

How Accomplished

In brief, the major policy which governed development of the new nursery was to sell off the plants at Wyomissing and to grow new crops at Weiser Park. Very few salable plants were moved from Wyomissing to Weiser Park. Most of the trucking was confined to daily transportation of workers and small plants from the Wyomissing frames and

propagating-house to the Weiser Park development. The moving of a nursery is not a simple or an every-day matter, at least not a matter of a few trucks and a few days. Rather, as we have learned, an undertaking which requires years of work and many sleepless nights. We are glad we moved and glad we're through moving.

History of Weiser Park

The Weiser Park location is developed and so named because it is the site of the Conrad Weiser farm. It is one of the oldest farms in Pennsylvania; the original deed from William Penn to Conrad Weiser is in the possession of the Berks County

Historical Society at Reading, the county-seat. A reproduction of the bronze tablet visible on the Conrad Weiser home (illustration appearing on page 31), reads as follows:

Home of Conrad Weiser 1729-1760

Churchman, counsellor, soldier, Indian interpreter, agent, diplomat, and first judge of Berks County.

Here were held many conferences with Indian chiefs, missionaries, Colonial governors, and leaders.

Here were reared his children, of whom the eldest daughter, Anna Maria, married Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the "Patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America."

Here he died July 13, 1760, and lies buried in the family

plot nearby, together with his father, his wife, several children, and a number of friendly Indian chiefs.

He so ably served the Colonies as Indian interpreter and diplomat that he is regarded as the pivotal man who brought the country under Anglo-Saxon versus Latin civilization.

"POSTERITY CANNOT FORGET HIS SERVICES."

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON

Accomplishments and Innovations at Weiser Park

Included among the multitude of accomplishments at Weiser Park location are: (a) Scientific and comprehensive soil survey and analysis followed by application of lime, fertilizers, and cover crops according to findings; (b) construction of a dam and installation of an irrigation system; (c) sunken road construction to prevent soil-erosion; (d) maintenance of a herd of cattle for the natural fertilizer by-product; (e) erection of a new propagating-house; (f) construction of concrete propagating-frames; (g) methodical and scientific crop-rotation; (h) elimination of lesser varieties and concentrated efforts on the remaining better kinds.

THE IRIS (GREEK, RAINBOW) IRIDACEAE

The Flower of Culture and Refinement

"Show me the garden which contains a dozen or more varieties of Irises, well located and well cared for, and I will quickly find you a person of refinement and culture.

"Show me the community where Irises are a garden feature and I will quickly find you beautiful surroundings, a modern library, a modern school, fine neighbors, and a fine place to live."

MANY plants are comparable to cheap and gaudy pictures, novels, or movies. They appeal to the uncultured and the unrefined, or to those who are just beginning and who may later develop a taste for enduring classics. A true work of art is seldom obtrusive. Appreciation originates and increases only with attention and study.

Irises are a work of art, a classic, and the flower of culture and refinement. Few people appreciate them at first glance, but once attention has been given, interest is aroused and someone has found a flower which will never be tiresome—a flower which can be looked at for hours and which exists in thousands of color and type combinations. Someone's garden will take on an added touch of refinement, and each blooming season will find additions to the "classic flower" library.

You must see and study Irises to appreciate them. They are not obtrusive like the "burning bush," the cockscomb, or the scarlet sage. Next May pluck an Iris bloom, examine it closely, and see if the "magic spell of hidden beauty" does not hold you and lead you into a wonderland of interest and delight—structure more wonderful than the orchid, fragile as the lily, mysterious as the opal, colorful as the rainbow, softly iridescent, and hardy as the goldenrod. If you do not have any of the newer varieties of Irises, locate a neighbor who does. You owe this to yourself and to your garden.

Where to Use Irises. Arrangement depends upon the taste of the owner, but Irises are appropriate and will thrive in almost any location. Groups and masses of one variety are the best from a landscape point of view. Wonderful effects may be obtained by planting generous masses of Irises along walks, drives, shrub borders, streams, pools,

and in rock-gardens. A mixture of varieties is seldom pleasing; better five or twenty-five plants of one kind in blending contrast to neighboring groups. Keep light and dark shades in sections by themselves. White, yellow, and pink go well together; red, purple, lavender, and blue are of another section.

Plant Irises where other things will not grow. Use them to give you pride of ownership; for profit derived from their self propagating qualities; for cut-flowers in house and market; for hours of communion with their magic spell of hidden beauty.

Types and Seasons of Bloom. Irises exist in hundreds of species and thousands of varieties. Many species are not hardy in this country and many varieties have been discarded in favor of improvements. The Farr collection includes all which have proved to be distinct and hardy. A schedule of types and blooming seasons follows.

1. Dwarf Iris. Late April to mid-May. 5 to 6 inches.
2. Intermediate Iris. Mid-May to June. 10 to 18 inches.
3. Cristata Iris. Mid-May. 3 to 4 inches.
4. Oncocyclus hybrids. Mid-May to June. 15 to 18 inches.
5. Tall Bearded Iris. Late May to mid-June. 15 to 36 inches, and even to 48 inches.
6. Pseudo-acorus (Yellow Water Iris). May and June. 36 inches.
7. Siberian Iris. May and June. 24 to 48 inches.
8. Japanese Iris. Late June to late July. 24 to 36 inches.
9. Aurea Species. Late June to mid-July. 48 in.
10. Versicolor (Blue Water Iris). Late June to mid-July. 36 inches.



Imagine the spring morning beauty of this scene. Irises are made for a place like this, and other places too



Iris plantation in the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is apparent that an Iris planting which includes these types will produce bloom from April to July. Let no one say that the Iris season is too short. Because quite a few inquiries are received for Spanish and English Irises, it is appropriate to state that these varieties are not, as a rule, hardy in localities north of Philadelphia and we, therefore, do not handle or recommend them.

When to Plant Irises. The ideal months are July and August, but Irises may be successfully transplanted whenever the ground is workable. Those planted in early spring sometimes produce bloom the same season but this is not to be depended upon. Irises are one of the few plants which can be transplanted safely when in bloom, and this is an excellent time to rearrange the Iris garden. Do the transplanting quickly and keep the plants watered. Irises planted in late fall should be set a trifle deeper than those planted in July or August, and a light covering of leaves or straw, after the ground freezes, is advisable.

How to Plant Irises. Place the bulbs in a well-drained location, at least 10 inches apart; spread the projecting roots; set to a depth which will leave the upper fourth of the bulb exposed to air and sun. Pack the ground firmly and water until new root growth is established. Do not apply manure to the soil; use lime and bone-meal. If the soil is soggy, add sand and plenty of lime; if light and sandy, add clay or humus.

How to Care for Irises. While exceptionally hardy as a class, Irises will respond to care and

attention like anything else. In the interests of good gardening, keep them well cultivated. No other attention is necessary except a transplanting when the roots threaten to deteriorate from overcrowding. This occurs after four or five years. Use plenty of lime for the bulbous sorts, but Japanese and Siberian Irises do not like lime soil.

Iris Borers. Irises are practically immune to all insect pests except a grub or borer which is peculiar to them. The grub develops from eggs which are deposited in the foliage tips by a night-flying hawk moth during May, just when the bloom-buds appear. By the time the buds open, the eggs will have hatched into $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long grubs, which, by this time, have worked themselves from the leaf tips to within 2 inches of the base. Now is the time to most easily detect and destroy the borer. Pull the leaves apart, and, if borers are in evidence, remove and destroy them. By July 1, the borers will be fully developed to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch length and will be boring in the rhizomes, causing them to rot and the leaves to turn yellow. It is never too late to remove and destroy borers by cleaning and transplanting the affected rhizomes, but a lot of tedious labor can be avoided by examining the foliage closely during intervals in May. The destruction and burning of foliage in fall, as sometimes recommended, is of no benefit because the borers are then in the ground, beneath the bulbs, and are transformed into dark brown pupæ about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in length. If borers exist in your garden, it is best to cut back and burn the foliage in June just as soon as the bloom has faded.



Iris Rot. This disease results from various causes, but mainly from Iris borers, sour soil, poor drainage, and unfavorable weather conditions. The symptoms are poor bloom, sickly foliage, and mushy bulbs. The remedy is to take up and divide the bulbs, scrape away all rotted portions, then dip the cleansed roots into water to which just enough permanganate of potash (cheaply obtainable at any drug store) has been added to turn it a deep purple. Reset the bulbs to a well-drained and well-limed location. Good drainage and plenty of sunshine are the best preventives. Our nursery is in a limestone region and has not been troubled with rot.

How to Select Irises. For a beginning, let us recommend the Iris collections offered on page 23 of this catalogue. These collections are assembled to include a wide range of type and color from which you can form likes, and possibly dislikes, according to your personal taste. The collections are also an economical start because we are able to set reduced prices on account of quantity handling and output.

If your budget permits larger Iris investment

than called for by collections, then select according to your color preference and the ratings of merit as set by the American Iris Society. These ratings appear in front of the variety name. Example—8.3 Seminole, means that members of the American Iris Society have voted on Seminole and the average of the ballots is 83 per cent. Lent A. Williamson has received the highest rating to date, which is 9.6 or 96 per cent. The Farr list does not include any varieties classed under 7.0.

How to Buy Irises. Irises are bought for two purposes: as a collection hobby and for garden display. When merely adding to a collection, it is, of course, a matter of selecting the best and ordering one root of each variety. For display purposes, it is necessary to order quantities of each variety, in which case ten or hundred rates are applicable, as denoted elsewhere in this catalogue. If your Iris budget permits an order amounting to \$25 or more, we shall be glad to make up special selections and estimates for you. You are also invited to write us at any time for any advice or information you may desire, regardless of the size of order you have in mind.



Farr Irises are now planted in alphabetical arrangement. A new planting is set out each year and is checked for trueness during two blooming seasons before shipments are made from it

THE FARR PEONY LIST WILL BE DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY OF THIS YEAR. IT WILL BE WORTH WAITING FOR

Iris and Peony Lantern-Slides

For several years past we have been loaning to customers and friends an exceptionally fine collection of Iris and Peony lantern-slides. Up to this time no charge has been made for the use of the slides. However, the loss has been so great that it now becomes necessary to make a charge of \$5 for the use of the collection of Iris slides and like sum for the collection of Peony slides, and a charge of \$2 for each slide broken or damaged in use or in transit. This is an addition to the transportation charges, which must be borne both ways by the renter. We should be advised at least four weeks in advance of the date when the slides are required for your lecture on either Irises or Peonies.



Farr's Iris bordering a garden path in Ottawa, Canada

Farr's Iris Introductions

The following varieties of Irises have been developed and introduced by Mr. Bertrand H. Farr. We venture to state that there is not one Iris collection in America which does not include a half-dozen or more Farr introductions. Let the American Iris Society ratings and the descriptions speak for their merits. Read Iris literature and discover reference to some Farr seedling Irises at every turn. Buy Farr seedling Irises, and if any of them fail to please and impress you when they bloom, tell us so and your money will be refunded without comment on our part. We know, from experience, that more than 90 per cent of Iris-lovers are pleased with more than 90 per cent of the Farr varieties.

The Farr Iris Policy

There are no 1927 Farr Iris introductions in this edition of "Better Plants." We strive to set an example, even at the risk of being termed radical or non-progressive. We firmly believe that there have been too many recent introductions of no particular and decided merit or improvement. They may be different but not worth-while improvements.

Hundreds of people are now hybridizing Irises and quite naturally "fall in love with their children." The descriptions and claims for these varieties are usually quite fair and sincere, but the tests of time and comprehensive comparison soon find the mass of "new" varieties on the discard list.

We feel free to make these frank statements, because the discarding of ten more Farr introductions from the Farr catalogue since 1926 demonstrates our attitude to be impersonal, and the determination not to introduce any of the many promising Farr seedlings now under observation proves our sincerity.

Our efforts, for the present, are confined toward popularizing the Iris as a display and utility flower in mass; to put Irises to practical use, and to see them planted by the dozen and the hundred, as is the case with Holland bulbs.

There is no profit, in fact, actual loss, connected with the sale of one Iris for 35 cents, even if the roots were to grow wild. Selling, service, bookkeeping, correspondence, digging, and packing costs amount to more than 35 cents per unit, let alone the growing costs, no matter who or where the grower. There is more profit to the seller and more economy and garden effect for the buyer in the purchase of five Irises of one kind for \$1, or almost half the each rate, than in the sale of one root of the same variety for 35 cents. Five roots of one variety cost no more to sell, service, record, write about, dig and pack, than does one root.

Unless a grower operates on a profit basis, service and quality slowly, but surely, lessen and ultimately disappear. We do not hesitate to state that, due to selling Irises on a quantity basis at low prices, the Farr



Farr's Iris bloom to perfection in the garden of Mr. A. B. Bauer, The Hermitage, Richmond, Virginia

Iris business is now conducted on a modest profit basis which enables us to expand, improve, and exist. The Farr Company, as a corporation, is planning to serve American gardeners in 1977 as well as in 1927. Only good service and good quality, combined with modest profits, will permit such permanent existence and public service.

THESE FARR IRIS INTRODUCTIONS, WHICH WERE FIRST DEVELOPED AT WYOMISSING, ARE WORTHY OF A PLACE IN ANY GARDEN

8.4 ***ANNA FARR.** (1913.) Pli. S, white, lightly bordered pale blue; F, pure white, with pale blue markings at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance, the horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. Not surpassed by any Plicata although twelve years old. Always a prize-winner. 36 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

Apache. S, coppery vinous purple (1-171) shading lighter at the base, with dark brown reticulation; F, a dark crimson-brown (4-166) with heavy light reticulation; beard yellow; stigma buff, shaded violet. Large flower with incurved or dome-shaped standards and wide-spreading falls. Slightly fragrant. A very distinct and unusual color. Certificates of award and honorable mention at Harrisburg (Pa.) Iris Shows. Free bloomer. Vigorous grower. Strong substance. 20 in. \$10.

***CECILE MINTURN.** (1922.) S and F, a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Large, dome-shaped flowers with light beard, very freely produced on strong stems. Strong grower and multiplies rapidly. Best and largest pink-toned variety available for mass effect. 24 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.9 ***GEORGIA.** (1920.) Large flowers with S and F of a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. One of the best pink varieties to date. 18 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

***INCA.** (1922.) Might be called a much-improved Pfauenauge, but of taller, stronger growth and more brilliant coloring. S, clear deep saffron-yellow; F, velvety dark plum, edged gold in medial line and reticulations at the base. One of the most brilliant varieties. 18 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.1 ***JUNIATA.** (1909.) Pall. S and F, clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.8 ***MARY GARDEN.** (1913.) Pli. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow; distinct. 28 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

MARY ORTH. (1920.) S, light blue-violet; F, dark blue-violet; a large dome-shaped flower of good form and color. One of the five best sellers of the newer Farr seedlings. Seemed to become popular at 1925 Iris Shows, judging from sudden increased demand. 18 to 24 in. \$1.

FARR'S IRIS INTRODUCTIONS, *continued*

MILDRED PRESBY. (1923.) S, white; F, rich dark velvety pansy-violet, with narrow edge of lavender-white. Has made a splendid record and nothing as yet comparable to it for garden use. Its bright shades fill the border with light and color. Discovered and named by Mr. Farr, Mr. Presby (late Treas. A. I. S.) and Mr. Wister (Pres. A. I. S.) in honor of Mr. Presby's daughter after a three-year search among the thousands of Farr seedlings. 30 in. \$2.50.

7.8 *MINNEHAHA. (1913.) S, creamy white, shaded yellow; F, creamy white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow; fragrant. Very large. 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.3 *MONTEZUMA. (1909.) S, deep golden yellow, minutely dotted brown; F, yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. 18 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.2 *MT. PENN. (1909.) Pall. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. Tall. Named after a local landmark visible from the nursery. In 1919, Mr. Wallace, the English Iris specialist, termed it the best of his Farr collection. 30 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

7.4 *NAVAJO. (1913.) Var. S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F, deep maroon, heavily

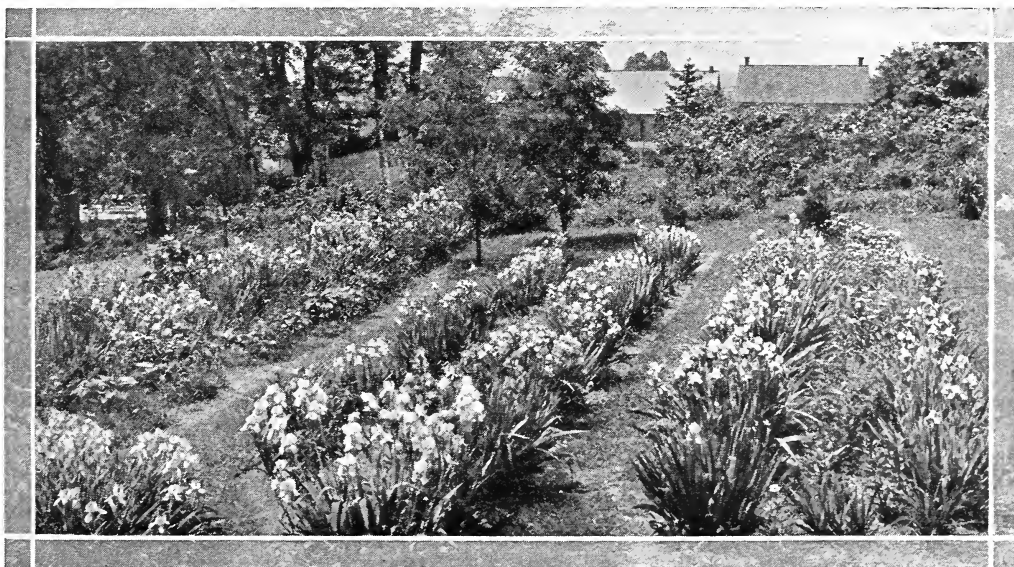
veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.7 *POCAHONTAS. (1915.) Very large, orchid-type flower, with elegantly frilled petals; S, white, faintly bordered pale blue; F, pure white; Anna Farr type and companion. Has become exceedingly popular. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.4 *QUAKER LADY. (1909.) Sq. S, smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard. One of the group of Farr seedlings which received Medal of Honor at the Panama American Exposition. Dainty and charming. Admired by everyone. 38 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.3 *SEMINOLE. (1920.) S, dark violet-rose; F, rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. One of the very finest red varieties in existence. Received one of the first Certificates of Merit to be awarded by the A. I. S., and one of the few American Irises to be featured in European catalogues. Rich in color and not dingy. Wonderful effect in mass. Blooms early, with Cecile Minturn, and is an excellent companion in mass arrangement. 18 to 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

Please note change of address to Farr Nursery Co., Weiser Park, Womelsdorf, Penna.



A collection of Farr Irises is a never-ending source of pleasure to the owner

If necessary to send by parcel post, charges are billed at actual postage, plus 12 cents to partly cover the special packing details and service involved

FARR'S IRIS INTRODUCTIONS. *continued*



7.5 ★SHREWSBURY. (1916.) Sq. S, rosy bronze; F, violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.3 ★WINDHAM. (1909.) S, soft lavender-pink; F, heavily veined darker; very large flower. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.2 ★WYOMISSING. (1909.) S, creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F, deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. In pinks, Mr. Farr has produced Cecile Minturn, Georgia, Mt. Penn, Windham, and Wyomissing. All are distinct and stand the test of close or casual comparison. Wyomissing is a worthy member of this distinguished group. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

Mixture of Unnamed Farr Seedling Irises

Selected from the many thousands of seedlings in our seed-beds and grown on for further observation. From these the best were again selected in 1926 and are now offered in quantity, but *without variety name*.

5 or more at 50 cts. each.
25 or more at 35 cts. each.
50 or more at 30 cts. each.

Not less than 5 plants sold. Offered in mixture only and not for color or type. However, a good assortment is assured.

These seedlings are better than many known and good varieties, but they are not up to the Farr standard, and therefore have not been introduced under a varietal name.

1927 Collection of Best Farr Seedling Iris

Complete Collection (excepting Apache), amounting to \$12.75, for \$10.75. Express shipment is advisable

A famous originator said to an Iris Society president: "If a planting of all the good Irises in existence were made, and each originator's product planted in separate groups, the Farr seedlings would stand out most prominently of them all. They have a wider range of color and a better quality of bloom." (Names furnished on request.)



Iris pallida dalmatica groups well in semi-formal gardens

Irises require less attention than any other garden plant. Cultivation, is, however, rewarded by increased bloom





The grand display of the Irises reaches its climax in June, when the German varieties flood the garden with color

Germanica or Tall-Bearded Irises

(Late May and Early June-Flowering)

COMPARATIVELY few varieties have been added to this list since 1925. We do not pretend to offer all of the good new Irises, but no new variety has been added to the Farr list this year unless it has proven itself to be distinct, vigorous, and, in the opinion of everyone who sees it, a really good Iris which will hold its value for many years.

The new Irises are coming in for their just share of criticism, and it is agreed that there are too many introductions which have no distinct and lasting merits. The good word for new Irises, as a class, is that it is gratifying to note the trend toward larger size and better substance. A good large Iris is always better than a good small Iris.

How to Transform Dull Spots

More and more Irises are being sold in ten and hundred lots. Garden-lovers are just beginning to appreciate the beauty and effect of Irises in mass, for bedding, borders, rock-gardens, pools, designs, walks, etc. The range of color, profuse bloom, low price, and the absolute hardiness of Irises, which causes them to flourish where other plants fail, leave little excuse for unsightliness or monotony in any garden. Special quantity prices, as applied in this catalogue, encourage mass planting.

Why Farr Irises Are of Uniform Quality

Farr Irises are uniform in quality because a complete planting of Irises is lined out each year and three separate plantings are maintained at all times. When shipping, there are always three separate lots to select from, so that poor growth in one planting will not affect the shipping quality of our entire stock. Farr Irises, like all Farr plants, are shipped subject to the customer's approval. They are always returnable for refund if unsatisfactory in the customer's opinion, and are not to be kept unless they are the quality of plant which will encourage more orders. As is expected in a large collection, a few scarce varieties are sold low and run in small sizes with us this year. All of these are so designated and will be strong by fall. At the same time, the small bulbs might as well grow into money for you as for us.

Try Irises where other things will not grow

Quantity Prices on Irises for Landscape Effect and Cut-Flower Planting

	35-ct. variety	50-ct. variety	75-ct. variety	\$1 variety
2 or more plants of one kind, at.....	\$0 25	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$0 80
5 or more plants of one kind, at.....	20	30	50	70
25 or more plants of one kind, at.....	18	25	45	65
50 or more plants of one kind, at.....	15	20	40	60

If necessary to send by parcel post, charges are billed at actual postage, plus 12 cents to partly cover the special packing details and service involved.

Orders for one each of different varieties are charged at the each price of each variety, and the above quantity rates are not applicable.

Discounts on orders for "one each." Iris orders which are not entitled to the "quantity rates" are entitled to discounts as follows, except on varieties priced at \$5 or more.

- Orders for "one each" amounting to \$10, 5 per cent discount
- Orders for "one each" amounting to \$25, 10 per cent discount
- Orders for "one each" amounting to \$50, 15 per cent discount

These discounts are not applicable on varieties priced at \$5 or more. These discounts are not applicable in addition to quantity rates. That is, orders priced at the ten or hundred rate are not entitled to the quantity discount.

General List of German Iris

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

- Am. Amoena section. Characteristic, white standards, falls bluish or dark purple.
- Neg. Neglecta. Characteristic, blue standards, with darker falls.
- Pall. Pallida. Characteristic, tall and strong; lavender blues, pinks and purples.
- Pli. Plicata. Characteristic, white with frilled margins.
- Sq. Squalens. Characteristic, cloudy bronze standards.
- Var. Variegata section. Characteristic, various contrasting colors. Standards yellow.
- S. Standards, the upright petals.
- F. Falls, the hanging or lower petals.

The figures preceding variety names, such as 8.6 Afterglow, mean that members of the American Iris Society have voted an average grade of 86 per cent merit to this variety. These ratings are of valuable assistance in making selections for an order.

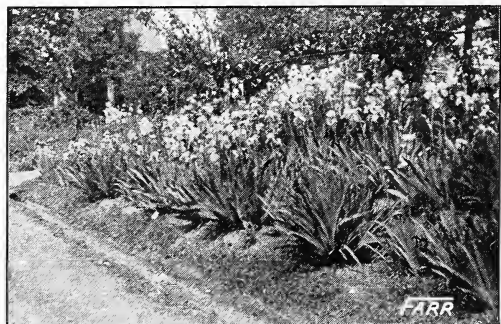
Since 1922 several hundred Iris varieties have been discarded from the Farr collection. Regardless of quantity on hand, 43 varieties were dropped from the list in 1925; another 48 have been discarded during 1926. The Farr collection may not include all of the best new Irises, but neither does it include any which have not been tested.

8.6 **AFTERGLOW.** (Sturt. 1918.) Pall. Soft pink or buff-gray, shading to a rich yellow through the center. A large flower of a most pleasing harmony of color. Unusually effective in large groups and as a border. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.9 **ALCAZAR.** (Vilm. 1910.) S, light bluish violet, F, deep brilliant purple, with bronze-veined throat. Its strong, tall-branching stems, carrying enormous flowers, make it one of the most distinct and striking varieties. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.



Farr's Iris in the garden of Mrs. S. S. Rutherford, Harrisburg, Penna.



A group of Iris in the garden of Mrs. W. B. McOwan, Yorkville, Ill.



Farr Iris Field at Weiser Park. Photographed in June, 1926

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS. continued

9.4 **AMBASSADEUR.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, a fascinating smoky velvety purple color; F, velvety purple-maroon; beards and style yellow. A magnificent and regal flower of great substance. 48 in. \$2.

ANGELO. (Hort 1920.) S, pale lavender-blue; F, of a deeper tone, very long and broad. Strong, straight stems bearing enormous flowers similar in shape to Lady Foster, but rather deeper in color. 20 to 36 in. \$2.50.

ANNE BULLEN. (Hort 1922.) S, very large bluish lavender; F, deep purple, having heavy brown reticulations extending the full length of the bright orange beard. A tall, well-branched variety, bearing flowers remarkable for size and color. \$3. Small roots until fall.

8.3 **AMBIGU.** (Vilm. 1916.) S, a beautiful smoky red; F, a velvety, reddish brown. A fine variety, strong-growing and free-flowering. 30 in. \$1.50.

8.6 **ANN PAGE.** (Hort 1919.) S and F, lovely pale lavender-blue self; F, large, heavily penciled brown at haft. Large flowers of splendid shape. One of Sir Arthur Hort's best, and possibly the finest of the pale purple varieties. 36 in. \$3.

ANTONIO. (Hort 1921.) An early-flowering red-purple bicolor; the enormous flowers are erect and of splendid shape and color. An important new variety. 36 in. \$2.50.

8.3 **ARCHEVEQUE.** (Vilm. 1911.) S, deep purple-violet; F, rich, deep velvety violet—an unusual and rich color effect rarely found in Irises. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

ARGONAUT. (Bliss 1920.) A crisp, clear, light lavender-blue. 30 in. \$2.

ARIADNE. (Dykes 1921.) S, very broad and waved edges, pure silvery light blue in color; F, deeper blue, suffused with reddish violet which is intensified at the base, where the falls are also heavily veined brown; pale yellow beard. An exceedingly fine variety, strong grower and free blooming. \$4.

9.2 **ASIA.** (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, suffused and reticulated yellow at the base; F, light violet-purple, paler at the edges, heavily reticulated at the haft with a bright yellow beard. Exceedingly strong and tall grower. Considered one of the most glorious Irises in cultivation. 48 to 52 in. \$4.

ATHENE. (Sturt. 1920.) S and F, white; the haft and claw reticulated maroon and cream; style-branches edged light buff-yellow. Better and taller than Mrs. H. Darwin, the old favorite white. Good form and substance. 33 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.4 **AUREA.** (Jac. 1830.) Var. S and F, rich chrome-yellow; large flowers of perfect form. The best standard pure yellow. 24 in. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

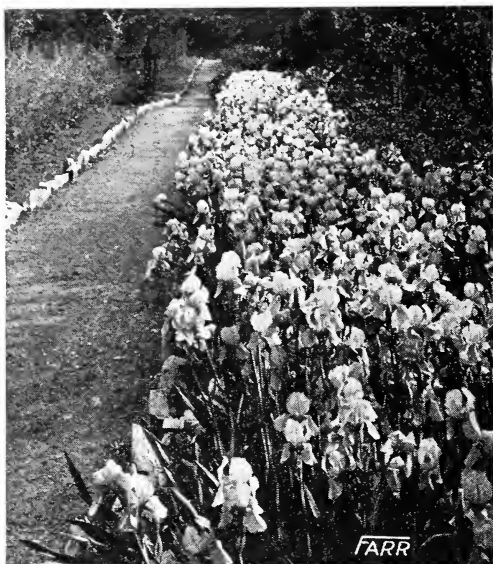
7.4 **AURORA.** (Fos. 1909.) S and F, pale lavender-pink; orange beard. The tallest pale pink. Very effective in mass. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

8.2 **AZURE.** (Bliss 1918.) S, lavender-blue; F, broad rich violet-blue. Medium-sized flower, clear and intense in coloring. 30 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

9.4 **BALLERINE.** (Vilm. 1920.) Pall. S, light blue-violet, broad and waved at the margin; F, a deeper shade; sweetly scented. A splendid, tall, strong-growing Pallida form. 36 to 48 in. \$2.

25 or more plants of a 35-ct. variety are supplied at 18 cts. per plant
25 or more plants of a 50-ct. variety are supplied at 25 cts. per plant

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued



Irises in large quantities for mass planting are obtainable at low prices

7.7 BLACK PRINCE. (Perry 1900.) A rare and beautiful Iris. S, intense, deep violet-blue; F, velvety purple, exceedingly rich. Late bloomer; scarce; distinct from Kochii, which is sold under the name Black Prince. \$2.50. Always poor roots.

BLANCHE (Bolingbroke). (Hort 1922.) A magnificent pure white with branching stems and very large flowers. \$4.

BRUNO. (Bliss 1922.) A Dominion type of exceptional size and quality, considered by many to be Mr. Bliss' best seedling. Heavy falls; dark purple of exceeding richness. 33 in. \$15.

8.8 B. Y. MORRISON. (Sturt. 1918.) S, pale lavender-violet; F, velvety raisin-purple, bordered lavender, with a dark outline. Very large-flowering; strong, slender stems and leaves. 33 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

CANOPUS. (Bliss 1919.) A new variety of the famous Dominion race, described as an improved Alcazar. Extra large. S, reddish violet; F, rich pansy-violet with heavy reticulations; base of petals stained olive and speckled purplish brown. Strong branching spikes. \$3.

CITRONELLA. (Bliss 1922.) S, bright, clear yellow, deepening at the base; F, rich, ruddy brown, paling at the edges; style-arms clear pure yellow; bright orange beard extending more than one-third the length of the F. The tallest yellow-flowered Iris yet raised. 33 in. \$5.

Irises bought from you last Sept. bloomed beautifully in June.—Mrs. A. A. CAMPBELL, Wytheville, Va. 1926.

8.6 CLUNY. (Vilm. 1920.) S, a lovely shade of pale lilac-blue; F, slightly deeper. A magnificent, tall-growing Iris; flowers extra large. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.0 COL. CANDELLOT. (Millet 1907.) S, smoky copper; F, crimson. A free-flowering, ruddy Squalens distinct in its reddish tone. Large flower. 36 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

COMMODORE. (Bliss 1921.) S and F, uniform pure violet-blue. A grand variety of the finest Pallida form. The standards are smooth, circular, and finely inarching, and the falls are broad and smooth. A strong, rapid grower of compact habit; extremely free flowering. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.3 CORRIDA. (Millet 19—.) S and F, aniline-blue, a little darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a fine garden effect. One of the best of the new ones. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.4 CRETONNE. (Bliss 1919.) S, pale bronze-purple; F, rich red-maroon, with striking orange beard. Strong grower. A plant of very striking appearance. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.7 CRUSADER. (Fos. 1913.) S, a light shade of blue; F, deep violet-blue, with distinct orange beard. Very large, broad-petaled flowers. One of the finest and clearest blues in the collection. Distinct. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

7.8 DAWN. (Yeld. 1911.) A beautiful sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat; beard orange. 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

9.4 DOMINION. (Bliss 1917.) A wonderful Iris in a class of its own and the forerunner of the famous Dominion race. S, Dauphin's blue, or light bluish violet; F, of exceptional substance, expanding at the base to a deep, rich velvety indigo-purple; slight veining at the throat; pronounced orange beard. Very broad, blue-green foliage. \$15.

8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, a pale Cambridge-blue. A very free-flowering variety on the lines of Pallida Dalmatica. A fine blue for massing. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.5 DREAM. (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a solid, clear soft pink color. 36 in. \$1.50.

DUSKY MAID (Bliss 1919.) S, pale buff; F, arge, wide-spreading, of a deep mauve-purple with a pale, broad margin. Heavily reticulated at the haft. 30 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verd. 1904.) A grand Iris of imposing appearance with broad, frilled standards. S and F, a uniform, self-colored, deep wine-red. Tall spikes, with flowers finely held and of a splendid shape. \$1.

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

EGLAMOUR. (Hort 1922.) Purple bicolor; huge, well-formed flower. Extremely vigorous and sturdy plant, with stout, stiff, flower-stems. \$4.

7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilm. 1910.) S, yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F, bright purple, shaded bronze—a most beautiful and pleasing combination of colors. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.0 FAIRY. (Kenn.cott 1905.) Pl. S and F, white, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 24 in. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

7.0 FLAVESCENS. (De Candolle.) A delicate soft yellow. Large sweet-scented flowers. Fine for massing and cutting. Early. 30 in. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

7.5 FRO. (G. & K. 1910.) Var. S, deep gold; F, brilliant chestnut-brown. A brilliant, highly colored variety, which is very distinct. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

GERALDINE. (Yeld. 1911.) S, white, tinted lavender; F, richly reticulated purple on a white ground; very bright orange beard. \$1.50.

8.8 HALO. (Yeld 1917.) Soft and delicate tones of lavender-blue and verbena-violet; very large flowers. Resembles Lord of June. 36 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

HARRIET PRESBY. (Presby 1922.) S, bright violet; F, petunia-violet; beard white, orange tipped. The general effect is like the shades of a cattleya orchid. It is a very strong grower, free bloomer, and in the originator's garden measured over 4 feet. \$3.

7.3 HER MAJESTY. (Perry 1903.) Pall. S, lovely rose-pink; F, same color, veined darker. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.9 IRIS KING. (G. & K. 1907.) Var. S, clear lemon-yellow; F, rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing Maori King with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former, with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilm. 1904.) S, silvery rose, flushed bronze; F, mauve, shot with gold, crowned with a golden yellow crest. One of the most charming Irises in cultivation. Stout stems, bearing many large flowers of large texture. Highly recommended. 30 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.0 JACQUESIANA. (Lemon 1840.) Sq. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. One of the best and most distinct; should be in every collection. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.4 KASHMIR WHITE. (Fos. 1913.) A beautiful white hybrid, the flower-stems rising to a height of 4 feet, each carrying six very large, pure white flowers. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

KURDISTAN. (Dykes 1922.) May-flowering. Probably the richest red-purple in cultivation, lasting long in flower. About 15 inches high. \$1.50.

LADY BYNG. (Bliss 1922.) S and F, a clear pale lavender, suffused rose; beard pale yellow, the haft and base of the standards being slightly reticulated with a deeper tone. A very beautiful and free-blooming Iris. 39 in. \$4.

8.5 LADY FOSTER. (Fos. 1913.) S, pale blue; F, light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat. Bold, erect habit. Flowers unusually large and stout textured. One of the noblest Irises in the collection. 42 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.3 LA NEIGE. (Verd. 1912.) A fine white variety, with flowers of great substance and distinctive form. Ivory-white effect. Another of the reasons why the Darwins were discarded. 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.



A garden with Irises and Peonies can easily be the "outdoor room"

Quantity Prices on Irises for Landscape Effect and Cut-Flower Planting

	35-ct. variety	50-ct. variety	75-ct. variety	\$1 variety
2 or more plants of one kind, at	\$0 25	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$0 80
5 or more plants of one kind, at	20	30	50	70
25 or more plants of one kind, at	18	25	45	65
50 or more plants of one kind, at	15	20	40	60

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

9.6 **LENT A. WILLIAMSON.** (Wmsn. 1918.) S, bright lobelia-blue, shot fawn at the base; F, rich velvety purple, suffused blue at the edge; bright golden yellow beard. Gigantic flowers, freely produced on tall, strong stems. Pronounced by English growers to be in the class with Mr. Bliss' Dominion race, and the best seedling produced in America. 40 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.2 **LOHENGRIN.** (G. & K. 1910.) Pall, S and F, uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Very large; one of the finest of this color. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

9.1 **LORD OF JUNE** (Yeld 1911.) S, pale lavender-blue; F, deep aniline-blue. Massive flowers of perfect form. A strong grower. One of the finest Irises in cultivation. \$1.25.

7.9 **LORELEY.** (G. & K. 1909.) Var. S, light yellow, with occasional blue markings; F, ultramarine-blue, bordered cream. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

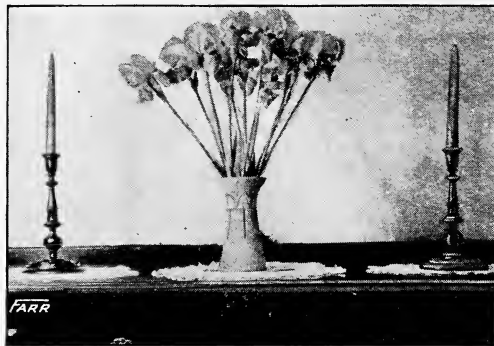
9.1 **MAGNIFICA.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, light violet-blue; F, dark reddish violet, with brown stripes at the base and yellow beard. Large, high-built flowers of extraordinary size and sweetly scented. Strikingly beautiful. \$2.

8.1 **MA MIE.** (Cayeaux 1906.) S and F, white, bordered with blue reticulations. One of the most beautiful Plicatas. An improved Mme. Chereau with large flowers. 30 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

Mary Barnett. (Cumbler 1926.) At Harrisburg, Pa. are about the greatest number of Iris fans per capita of any locality we know of. Iris shows are an annual event, and the exhibits of seedlings and standard varieties, in quality and quantity are equal to any in this country. For three years, Mary Barnett, raised by Mrs. M. A. Cumbler, Highspire, Pa., has been observed and was given an award as the best seedling of the exhibit by Mr. Farr and Mr. Wister. Free-blooming and vigorous-growing qualities have been tested, and we are pleased to announce that the entire commercial supply of Mary Barnett has been acquired by the Farr Company.

Mary Barnett is simply described as a glorious Pallida Dalmatica with a golden beard so brilliant that the reflection pervades the bloom. It will not displace Pallida Dalmatica, because there is room for both but all who have seen it agree that it is even more beautiful.

Let the modest price of \$10 appear out of line with our high opinion of this Iris, let us state that it is the Farr policy to first test a new Iris and not introduce it until it has increased sufficiently to permit a price of \$10 or less.



Long-stemmed Iris can be grouped in effective indoor decorations

7.3 **MANDRALISCAE.** S and F, rich lavender-purple. Large and handsome; early. 40 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.7 **MARSH MARIGOLD.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale golden yellow; F, deep purple-brown, with a bright yellow margin. A greatly improved Maori King, and one of the most striking varieties. 27 in. Best of the newer Variegatas. \$1.50.

MARY WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1921.) White, with a hyacinth-violet center and flaring falls; charmingly ruffled. 33 in. \$1.

MEDRANO (Vilm.) Remarkable and fine flower. S, reddish copper with slight suggestion of violet. F, darker crimson-purple, almost black in parts flecked with buff and lavender. Strong stems. 36 in. \$1.50.

MIRANDA. (Hort 1919.) Flowers of fine form, clear violet-blue with orange beard; stout stems. A really distinctive and striking variety. 36 in. \$1.50.

8.7 **MLLE. SCHWARTZ.** (Denis 1916.) S and F, palest mauve many shades lighter than Dalmatica. Exceedingly tall-branched spikes, having exceptionally large flowers. A magnificent Iris raised by the French amateur and considered by many judges to be the best of all his seedlings. 48 in. \$1.50.

8.3 **MME. CHERI.** (Sturt 1918.) S, vinaceous purple, with an undertone of yellow; F, ageratum-violet, washed with pink; soft, blended effect throughout. Strong stems, bearing well-shaped flowers of firm texture which have round flowing falls. 48 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

MORNING SPLENDOR. (Schull 1923.) Bicolor, almost a self. S petunia-violet; F, raisin-purple, exceedingly rich color. Stalk well branched; growth vigorous—over 36 inches. \$7.50.

May we design an Iris garden or border for you? Write our Landscape Service Department

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

MRS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, intense violet-blue self, with a characteristic golden blotch. Improved Cengialti-Pallida hybrid; early. 36 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.1 NEPTUNE. (Yeld 1916.) S, bright pale blue; F, rich dark purple-blue and wide-spreading. Branching stems, large flowers. 24 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Fos. 1909.) S, light violet; F, deep purple, with white reticulations at haft. Large flowers, borne on stout stems. The latest of the Tall Bearded Irises. 48 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

7.9 OCHRACEA. (Denis 1919.) Variegated yellow, with a purple tinge in the falls; S, long and narrow. A curious color. \$2.

8.7 OPERA. (Vilm. 1916.) S, dark purple-bronze; F, a unique mixture of violet, overlaid dark crimson, with a rich, velvety sheen; reverse of falls cream color. In general a rich red. Distinct with fine flowers of good shape. 33 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA. (1600.) Pall. Syn. Princess Beatrice 9.5. S and F, clear lavender-blue, shading to pale silvery blue at the base. Very large, spreading flowers; sweetly scented. *This is much confused with other Pallida types, which have been widely distributed under the same name. The true Dalmatica, which is scarce, can be easily distin-*

guished by its form and light silvery shading at the base of the petals and its unusually heavy glaucous foliage. 40 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.1 PARC DE NEUILLY. (Verd. 1910.) S and F, deep violet-blue, with distinct yellow beard. Vigorous grower; strong spikes. 30 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

8.9 PHYLIS BLISS. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, pale rosy lavender. Graceful in form; very strong, erect-growing. One of Mr. Bliss' most beautiful and distinctive seedlings. \$1.50.

7.2 PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. (G. & K. 1910.) S, sulphur-yellow; F, rich plum, bordered cream. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

8.3 PROSPER LAUGIER. (Verd. 1914.) Sq. S, light bronze-red; F, velvety ruby-purple; orange beard. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

PROSPERO. (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, flushed yellow at the base; F, deep red-purple, with lighter shading at the margin, heavily marked with brown at the haft. Vigorous, tall-growing, bearing enormous flowers of fine shape. 48 in. \$1.50.

9.0 QUEEN CATERINA. (Sturt. 1918.) Pale lavender-violet, with a beard of cadmium-yellow and a white haft veined with bronze. Very strong, tall grower, with large flowers of smooth, firm texture. Of exceptional merit. 36 to 48 in. \$1.25.



An Iris walk is evidence of good taste in gardening

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

7.4 **QUEEN OF MAY.** (Salter 1859.) Pall. S and F, lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink. Beautiful. 32 in. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

7.5 **RACHEL FOX.** (Jacobs 1920.) S, pale gold; F, gold with a flush of blue. A desirable and fine flowering plant whose blooms are gracefully clean-cut and smooth. \$1.

8.1 **RAFFET.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, delicate soft lavender-blue; F, lavender-violet; brown markings on the haft on a light ground; orange beard. \$1.

REGAN. (Newlands 1920.) Fine and distinct rich violet-blue early bicolor; exceptionally long falls, heavily reticulated brown, with canary-yellow beard. Flowers have a satiny luster and are remarkable for their splendid poise and form. Small plants. \$2.50.

8.4 **RHEIN NIXE.** (G. & K. 1910.) S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge. Always greatly admired. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

8.6 **ROMANY.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale dusky yellow; F, bright red, well reticulated. Well-formed flowers of a pleasing color effect. An early and very free bloomer. 24 in. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

ROSALBA. (Bliss 1919.) S, vinous mauve to iris-violet (Ref. des couleurs 184 to 174); F, of deeper coloring; style arms and base of segments stained

yellow-ochre and sepia. A red Squalens of medium size but of a redder tone than any other variety yet introduced. Free-flowering branching spikes. 34 in. \$1.

8.2 **ROSEWAY.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep red-pink, with a very broad orange beard. Very early; strong-branching spikes. Brightest of the so-called red Pallidas. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.8 **SHEKINAH.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a pale lemon-yellow, deepening through the center. The first clear yellow of good size and height. 36 in. Silver Medal, 1917. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.1 **SHERBERT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, ecru-drab, deepening through cinnamon to purplish vinaceous; F, dahlia-purple, shading lighter at the edges. Effective in height, shape, and tone. 42 in. 75 cts.

SHERWIN WRIGHT. (Kohankie 1915.) Golden yellow. Vigorous growing. 2 ft. 2 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 35 cts.

SILVER MIST. (Dykes 1921.) S and F, a uniform shade of pale silvery blue—a delightful and attractive color. A strong grower, of medium height, with distinct, pale green foliage. Free bloomer. \$2.

8.3 **SINDJKHAT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, deep dull lavender, shading to dark olive-buff; F, light mauve, deepening to manganese-violet. Large flowers. Fine habit of growth. 48 in. \$1.

SIR HUGH EVANS. (Hort 1922.) S and F, a pale blue-purple, almost a self. Of medium height, sturdy growth, and robust constitution. \$3.

9.3 **SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1914.) A rich, deep velvety purple Iris of fine shape and finish. Tall, early, and very distinct. One of the most striking and remarkable of all Flag Irises. 42 in. \$2.50.

SPEED. (Newlands 1922.) Flowers very large, of striking effect. S, cambridge-blue in bold contrast to the fine dark purple falls. Singled out as one of the finest of the "blue" Irises. \$5.

STEEPWAY. (Scott 1922.) S, round, fawn shading to reddish fawn at the edge; F, round, rosy mauve, shading to opalescent-blue at the base, brown markings; orange beard. Strong grower. 36 in. \$2.

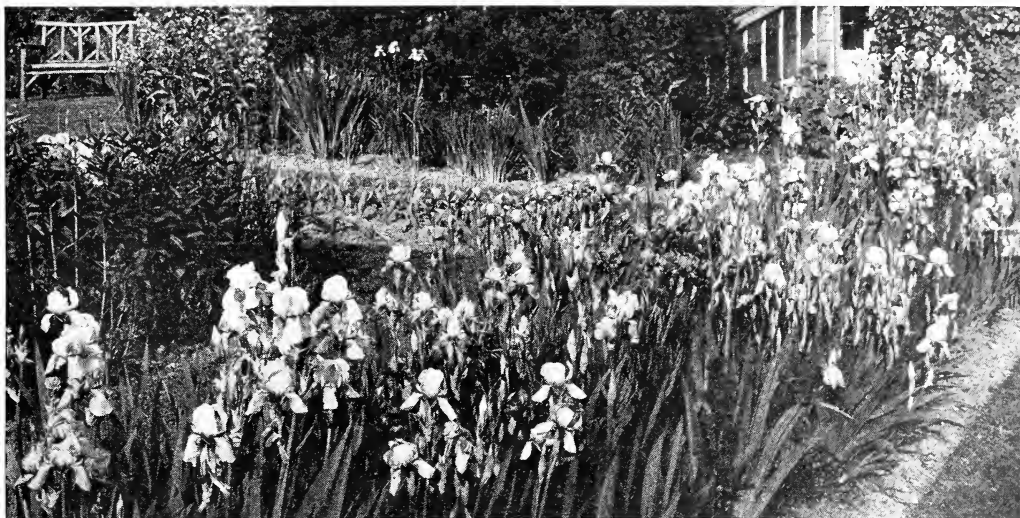
SUDAN. (Bliss 1921.) Resembling Mrs. Cowley, but larger and lighter shade. S, arching bronzy yellow; F, drooping, deep carmine-violet. 24 in. \$1.

SUSAN BLISS. (Bliss 1922.) S and F, a uniform shade of deep rose-pink. Very free flowering and of robust constitution. Said to be the pinkest toned Iris yet raised. The beard of light orange makes a pleasing addition to the color tone. 42 in. \$5.



No plant excels the Iris as a border for the water garden

25 plants of any 35-ct. Iris will be furnished for 18 cts. each
 25 plants of any 50-ct. Iris will be furnished for 25 cts. each
 25 plants of any 75-ct. Iris will be furnished for 40 cts. each
 25 plants of any \$1.00 Iris will be furnished for 65 cts. each



In the garden of Mrs. Frank Robbins, Jr., Steelton, Pa. Farr's Iris, of course

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS. continued

8.5 **SWEET LAVENDER.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale lavender; F, horizontal, very broad, widely expanded, and of a deeper rose-lavender, the general effect being of a lovely shade of rose-mauve. Strong stems, branching from base, often carrying twelve or more flowers on one inflorescence, at one time. One of the finest and most distinct Bliss seedlings. \$2.

7.5 **SYPHAX.** (Bliss 1917.) S, pale violet; F, deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated, hanging almost vertically, which gives the flower a unique shape. 30 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

8.0 **TOM TIT.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep self violet-blue, almost horizontal. A very unique variety, universally admired. The small flowers are borne three or four on a stem. A very decorative little plant. 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 20 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

TRIANON. (Vilm. 1921.) S, pale buff, with a faint rose cast; F, pale buff, deepening to lavender;

orange beard. Free flowering and vigorous. 2 or more at 80c. each; 5 or more at 70c. each; 1 for \$1.

8.5 **VALERY MAYET.** (Denis 1912.) S, coppery rose; F, deep red-brown. Another extraordinary color combination in medium-sized blooms. Very bright and lively. 2 or more at 80 cts. each; 5 or more at 70 cts. each; 1 for \$1.

8.3 **WHITE KNIGHT.** (Saunders 1916.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris of fine form, sweetly scented. The reticulation at the base of petals is so slight that it cannot be noticed unless they are pulled apart. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety, Black Prince, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.

7.5 **ZUA.** (Crawford 1914.) S and F, delicate lavender-white, crumpled and ruffled like fine crepe. Flowers large and fragrant; very unique and beautiful. 2 or more at 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each; 1 for 75 cts.



West view of Weiser Park Farm showing Irises, Peonies, Perennials, and Lilacs. Weiser Park Hybrid Aquilegias, 2-yr. clumps, in foreground. This land once belonged to Conrad Weiser and his original deed from William Penn is on exhibit.

Early May-Flowering Irises

(Including the tall Germanica types and the hybrid intermediate race of Caparne and G. & K.)

THIS group of Irises is exceptionally useful and dependable, and during late seasons, the May-flowering Irises are the only Memorial Day flower to be found in quantity. Being of medium height and early bloom, they are used to especial advantage as borders for tulip beds. In the effort to have bloom in the garden throughout the year and a well-balanced Iris collection or display, May-flowering Irises should not be overlooked.

For prices on lots of 25 or more, see page 10

7.6 FLORENTINA. Ger. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. Roots used for orris perfume. 24 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.4 FRITJOF. Int. S, soft lavender; F, soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. Tallest Intermediate and bloom lasts several weeks. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

GERMANICA. S, purple-blue; F, deep purple. The popular "Flag" of our grandmothers' gardens. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.1 HALFDAN. Int. Large, creamy white flowers of good substance. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.7 INGBORG. Int. Very large, pure white flowers of handsome form. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.0 JOHN FOSTER. Int. A distinct, early variety, bearing well-shaped flowers of a milky white. Very profuse bloomer over a long period. 15 in. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

7.3 WALHALLA. Int. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

One plant each of the 7 May-flowering Irises (value \$3.50) for \$3

Miscellaneous Irises

CRISTATA. (Evansia.) A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height. Flowers rich amethyst-blue. A gem for the rock-garden. May. 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each; 50 or more at 20 cts. each. Not less than 5 sold.

HAMADAN. (Oncocyclus hybrid.) This is, perhaps, the most free-flowering of all hybrids in this group, and is particularly beautiful when lit up by sunshine. S, light violet; F, deep purple-violet, spreading horizontally and half covered by the large, broad, black beard, as in Paradoxa. 12 to 18 in. \$1.25 each.

JAPANESE IRISES MIXED. The largest and latest blooming of the different Iris species now under commercial propagation. For success, plant during August and September; keep well watered and exceptionally well cultivated at all times; do not plant in a wet location; keep the ground loose. **In the north plant during spring only.** 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each; 50 or more at 20 cts. each. Not less than 5 sold.

PSEUDO-ACORUS (The Common Yellow Water-Flag). Bright yellow. Suitable for marshes and water-courses. 3 ft. May and June. Plant in moist and acid soil or in shallow pools and streams. 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each; 50 or more at 20 cts. each. Not less than 5 sold.

SIBERICA, EMPEROR. Large flowers of very fine form and of a deep violet color, borne on stalks 4 feet tall. One of the largest of the Siberian Irises. Commercial supply scarce. \$1 each.

SIBERICA, PERRY'S BLUE. A large flower of clear blue with horizontal falls. Probably the finest Siberian Iris. Scarce. \$1 each.

SIBERICA, SNOW QUEEN. Large, ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. Plant Siberian Irises in groups around the bird-bath and other garden furniture. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

SIBERICA ORIENTALIS MELPOMENE. S, purple; F, very large, velvety purple. Beautifully reticulated. 2 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 1 for 50 cts.

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

VERSICOLOR. Native; common to streams and marshes. The Iris referred to by Longfellow. Showy violet-blue flowers in June and July, remaining a long time. Plant in moist and acid soil in shallow pools and streams. 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each; 50 or more at 20 cts. each. Not less than 5 sold.

Your plants are always good and better than others by "Farr".—ROGER N. PERRY, Worcester, Mass., 1926.

Farr Iris Collections—

Old-Time Collection

Camelot. White, edged violet.....	\$0 35
Caporal. Reddish violet.....	35
Cengialti, The Moor. Lavender and blue....	35
Dolphin. Lilac and mauve.....	35
James Boyd. Blue and violet.....	35
Nuee d'Orange. Slaty gray.....	35
Oriental. Light and dark blue.....	35
Pauline. Pansy-violet.....	35
Paxatawny. Violet and yellow.....	35
Perfection. Blue and violet.....	35
Powhatan. Violet and purple.....	35
Swatara. Blue and violet.....	35

These 12 (amounting to \$4.20), for **\$3.50**:
2 of each for \$4.50

Classic Collection, 1927

Ambassadeur. Velvety purple-maroon.....	\$2 00
Ed Michel. Deep wine-red.....	1 00
Georgia. Cattleya-rose.....	1 00
Mildred Presby. White and pansy-violet....	2 50
Queen Caterina. Pale lavender-violet.....	1 25

These 5 (amounting to \$7.75), for **\$6**: 2 of each for \$11

Refinement Collection, 1927

Alcazar. Violet and purple.....	\$0 35
Aurora. Pale pink.....	35
Florentina. Lavender-white.....	50
Halfdan. Creamy white.....	50
Ingeborg. White.....	50
Ma Mie. White, reticulated blue.....	50
Princess Victoria Louise. Yellow and plum..	35
Queen of May. Rose-lilac.....	35
Rhein Nixe. White and violet-blue.....	35
Walhalla. Lavender and blue.....	50

These 10 (amounting to \$4.25), for **\$3.50**;
2 of each for \$4.50

Culture Collection, 1927

Cecil Minturn. Cattleya-rose.....	\$0 75
Dusky Maid. Buff and mauve-purple.....	75
Her Majesty. Rose-pink.....	50
Inca. Yellow and plum.....	75
Navajo. Yellow and maroon.....	50
Quaker Lady. Lavender and blue.....	50
Roseway. Reddish pink.....	75
Seminole. Violet-rose and crimson.....	50
White Knight. Snow-white.....	75
Zua. Ruffled crepe white.....	75

These 10 (amounting to \$6.50), for **\$5**: 2 of each for \$8

Farr's Iris Collections

- are the best buy for beginners
- are opportunities for collectors
- encourage Iris appreciation
- are up to date
- are comprehensive
- include best varieties
- include all colors
- save money
- simplify ordering

**Money Back if
not Satisfied**

Summary and Combination Offers

	Value	Price
1. Old-Time Collection.....	\$4 20	\$3 50
2. Refinement Collection.....	4 25	3 50
3. Culture Collection.....	6 50	5 00
4. Classic Collection.....	7 75	6 00
	<u>\$22 70</u>	<u>\$18 00</u>
Nos. 1 and 2 together for.....		\$6 00
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 together for.....		10 00
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 together for.....		16 00
Nos. 1 and 3 together for.....		7 50
Nos. 1 and 4 together for.....		8 50
Nos. 2 and 3 together for.....		7 50
Nos. 2 and 4 together for.....		8 50
Nos. 3 and 4 together for.....		10 00



Iris, Her Majesty, as a pool border. I. M. G. Brown, Morgantown, W. Va.

Farr—Better Perennials

EACH year, hardy flowers become more and more popular, and justly so, for no class of plants gives us such a wealth of beauty and fragrance. Hardy perennials are those plants which come up each spring and die down to the ground in the fall. Each variety has a definite blooming season, and by careful selection you may have flowers from early spring until fall.

Perennials require but little care. Give them a good garden soil, ordinary weather conditions, and they will grow and increase in numbers from year to year. Perennials are a Farr Specialty, and many acres are devoted to them. A few improved strains and new varieties are introduced each year, after careful observation, test, and comparison.

Hardy flowers can be planted almost anywhere—in beds, in borders by themselves or in front of shrubbery, in rockeries, and, of course, in the formal garden. Generally, best results are obtained by massing a group of plants of one variety together. This will produce good color effect and eliminate that objectionable spotty appearance which results when scant quantities of too many varieties are used. We are glad to help you select your hardy perennials and make suggestions for their planting. Write our Landscape Service Department and state your problem.

"The hardy garden is a place sacred with tender memories. It has a charm all its own, breathing the spirit of the past into the living present. There is a personality and sense of companionship about the plants that bloom there that makes us become attached to them. They are a part of the old associations and the old home life. They seem to have a distinct individuality of their own. Often old inhabitants of the garden remind us of the absent ones who planted them long ago.

"Year by year we tenderly protect them for their winter sleep and impatiently await their awakening each spring, eagerly going forth on the first mild days to see whether they have survived the perils of the

winter. With a thrill of delight, here and there, we see them burst into life. Sometimes we miss an old favorite and realize with regret that we shall see it no more. Its place is to be filled with another of its kind, and the newcomer may soon hold a place in our affections for, through new associations, it gains a new personality.

"Perhaps yours is not an old garden but a new one, the planning of which has been all your own, and its accomplishment a realization of your own fancies. But whether new or old, it is a place of recreation and forgetfulness of business cares, a safety-valve from overwork and a place where the man or woman who is city-tired may find rest and new life."—B. H. FARR.

All of the perennials listed have been classified according to "Standardized Plant Names," a book which was prepared by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature in 1923. The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates only the approximate height the plants may be expected to attain.

Perennials priced at 3 for 75 cts. can be supplied at 35 cts. each

Perennials priced at 3 for 90 cts. can be supplied at 40 cts. each

All prices in this catalogue are f.o.b. our station. Safe arrival guaranteed. Express shipment recommended



Whether your garden is formal or informal, you can do no better than to provide perennials in liberal quantities

Master List of Better Perennials

INCLUDING ONLY THE BEST VARIETIES OF EACH GROUP

Selections from this list can be made with the assurance that all varieties ordered will be of the best

Achillea (Yarrow)

PTARMICA, Perry's White. A big improvement over "The Pearl," and considered the best Achillea. It supplies a profusion of extremely large and very compact double white blooms from May until October, and is very desirable for cutting, as it blends well in any bouquet. While easy of culture, it desires well-watered, rich soil in a sunny location, but will stand considerable drought. Useful for carpeting and rockeries. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Alyssum (Goldentuft)

SAXATILE compactum. Small, fragrant golden yellow flowers profusely borne in April and May. Leaves small, silvery, and persistent, forming a compact, spreading mat, 10 to 12 inches high. Excellent for edging or rock-garden on account of its neat habit and brilliant sheet of color when in bloom. Prefers well-drained soil and a sunny location, but succeeds in very dry places. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Anchusa (Bugloss)

ITALICA, Opal. The spreading spikes of soft, unfading forget-me-not blue flowers—the only good blue for early spring—are borne from May until July, and if not allowed to seed, will bloom longer. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, depending on soil. It does best in light, rich soil and a sunny location. Mulch in winter. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Anemone (Japanese Windflower)

(Spring shipment only)

The beautiful, delicate, single or semi-double flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pale rose or white, with prominent yellow centers, are borne on slender branching stems 2 to 3 feet high. One plant will produce as many as fifty blooms, forming a sheet of color when planted in mass. It is one of the best autumn bloomers. Coming just when the garden begins to look dull, before the chrysanthemums bloom and autumn foliage colors, these delightful flowers appear and brighten the landscape. They thrive best when planted in front of shrubbery, evergreens, or walls facing the south, and like a rich, moist soil, well-drained in winter. Plant in sun, *always and only in the spring.* Excellent cut-flowers, with a wild rose effect.

JAPONICA, Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double, silvery pink blooms. The most popular variety. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Japonica rosea superba. Medium-sized, single flowers of delicate silvery rose. Profuse bloomer. 2 to 3 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Japonica, Whirlwind. Large, snowy white flowers, with a double row of petals. One of the old-time reliable varieties. 2 to 3 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

The plants are much larger than any I ever purchased of anyone. All are showing new growth.—Mrs. L. W. FICKLE, Elwood, Indiana. Fall, 1926.



Anemone japonica

There is more advantage to the customer in 3 plants of a variety for 75 cts. than in 1 plant for 35 cts.



Weiser Park Hybrid Aquilegias growing in the fields at the new nursery

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Weiser Park Hybrids

Five years ago we obtained our supply of Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrid Aquilegias. Since then, during each blooming season, we have labeled the finest blooms of the Mrs. Scott Elliott Strain and the Wyoming Hybrid Strain, and from these have collected seed for next year's crop. You can well believe that after five years of seed-selecting the strain has been greatly improved. It includes a wide range of mixed colors, in pastel shades.

During peony and iris-time at Weiser Park, this spring, all visitors stopped and marveled at the sight of such giant Aquilegias. The improvement of the strain is more than sufficient to justify naming it after our new nursery location. The accompanying photograph, taken during early June, 1926, conveys a fair idea as to the size of the two-year, field-grown clumps which are offered this year.

These are the best Aquilegias for cut-flowers. They grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and prefer a moist, rich, sandy loam, well-drained, with plenty of sun, but will stand considerable shade. Indispensable for the old-fashioned garden and well adapted for the rockery. They cannot be supplied to include or exclude certain colors, but a group of five or more plants will include good color range. One plant for 50 cts.; 3 or more at 40 cts. each; 5 more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 30 cts. each.

Perennials priced at 3 for 75 cts. can be supplied at 35 cts. each. Perennials priced at 3 for 90 cts. can be supplied at 40 cts. each.

All prices in this catalogue are F.O.B. our station. Safe arrival guaranteed. Express shipment recommended.

Please be advised that the consignment of plants was received today in splendid condition. The unusual vigor of these plants has exceeded my expectations.—
FRED. H. KOSCHE, Garfield, N. J. Fall 1926.

Arabis (Alpine Rock Cress)

ALPINA. Small, fragrant, white flowers that bloom soon after the snow disappears and on through May. They are so profusely produced that no foliage is visible until June, the plants appearing like one solid mass of snowy bloom. The foliage is gray, combining well with *Alyssum saxatile*. Its neat habit makes it valuable for edging the herbaceous border, and it is an excellent rock-plant, as it droops over the rocks and grows but 6 inches high, is drought resistant, and prefers full sun. Should be cut back after blooming season. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy)

NOVI-BELGI, St. Egwin. The hardy Asters are native to this country but have been greatly improved by English hybridizers, and English gardeners would not plan a garden without them. The improved strains include a better range of color and larger blooms and of these St. Egwin is one of the best and most popular. It is extremely free blooming, the plants being covered in September with pleasing rosy pink flowers. It grows 3 to 4 feet high and establishes itself in any location. Use it to brighten the garden in fall, as well as for the flower-vases. Do not confuse Hardy Asters with the annual China Aster, which comes from seed. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.



Long-Spurred Hybrid Aquilegia

Astilbe (Spiræa or Goat's Beard)

ARENDSI. An improved race, the result of hybridizing many other species. Astilbes are not plentiful as plant quarantines prevent further importations. All through July and August, the blooms appear as fragrant, airy plumes of rose, lilac, white, and salmon-pink. They prefer a partly shaded, moist, rich soil, and are excellent planted at the waterside or in the border, where they furnish the effect and charm peculiar to them. Plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Arends, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles made up of many small, pearl-like, light pink flowers. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Arends, Salmon Queen. Exquisite shade of salmon-pink. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Arends, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

CHINENSIS. Large, terminal, feathery panicles of silvery pink flowers. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

JAPONICA, Queen Alexandra. Beautiful, soft delicate pink blooms. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

Japonica, Gladstone. Immense trusses of pure white flowers. Very popular and well adapted for forcing. Perfectly hardy. 60 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each.

MOERHEIMI. Enormous spikes of pure white flowers. 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 50 cts. each.

Collection: One each of above 7 varieties, amounting to \$4.35, for \$3.75, complete. 2 each for \$6.50; 5 each for \$12.50.

Aubrietia (Rock Cress, or False Wall Cress)

Dry or rubble walls (unbound with mortar) are an opportunity for informality, economy, and expression of the garden spirit. The earth-filled crevices will sustain and nourish a delightful and interesting family of creeping or dwarf plants which will produce an effect unattainable by the stonemason or sculptor. One of the best of these crevice plants is *Aubrietia*, dainty and delicately beautiful, forming brilliant sheets and cataracts of blue for many weeks, in charming contrast and combination with the white arabis and yellow alyssum.

PURPUREA. Rich purplish blue blooms on plants 2 to 4 inches high. April. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Baptisia australis (Wild Indigo)

Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June. Suitable for the hardy border or wild garden. Very attractive foliage. 2 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.



Astilbe Arendsi in the forefront of a shrub border

Buddleia (Butterfly Bush)

A graceful plant resembling a shrub, but as the top usually dies back each winter, it is more correctly classed as a perennial. The very fragrant blooms are of lilac-shape and color, and are borne in trusses 12 to 15 inches long, from June to October. It grows 6 feet tall and will bloom the first year in any well-drained soil. Use as a specimen and for cut-flowers. Named Butterfly Bush because it attracts myriads of butterflies when in bloom; also known as the *Summer Lilac*. \$1 each; 3 or more at 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each.

Cerastium

TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer). Noted for its silvery white foliage which at a distance resembles a mantle of snow. During June it is covered with white blooms. No rock-garden is complete without it. The attractive foliage and neat habit also make it invaluable for edging borders. Will grow in any soil and is well adapted to dry, sunny places. Height, 6 inches. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Your plants are much finer specimens than others I bought elsewhere. Their quality was excellent.—Mrs. J. S. ROSENCRANTZ, Cranford, N. J. Fall 1926.

Perennials priced at 3 for 75 cts. can be supplied at 35 cts. each; those priced at 3 for 90 cts., at 40 cts. each



Lillian Doty



Mrs. H. Harrison



White Doty

Hardy Chrysanthemums

(Plant in spring only)

From early October until the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frosts, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, unaffected by ordinary frosts and furnishing the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

Chrysanthemums are preferably planted in spring, as they then become thoroughly established by winter. Even then, a light top cover of straw is advisable for winter protection. They are heavy feeders and require a rich soil. Safe fertilizers are bone-meal and sheep manure. Exhibition blooms may be produced by disbudding.

Clipping Tops of Chrysanthemums

One of our customers, Mr. Ray T. Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y., writes as follows:

"All of the Chrysanthemum plants are thriving satisfactorily. The top of one plant was broken off when received. This proved to be the most thrifty plant of the lot, with numerous stalks. Wouldn't it be a good idea to recommend to your customers to pinch off tops of the plants shortly after planting? This may give smaller blossoms, but there should be a greater number."

It is our custom to cut back Chrysanthemum plants at the time of planting; then some four or five weeks later to give them a slight clipping. This

latter clipping should never be done after the first of August. Mr. Thompson's suggestion is entirely practical.

The Farr collection includes more than 100 Chrysanthemum varieties. These have been carefully checked over as to their merits and season of bloom. Thirty-six of the best were selected for this year's propagation and listing. No matter what variety you choose it can be depended upon to be one of the best.

Prices on all Chrysanthemums

Three of one kind at 25 cts. each; 5 or more of one kind at 22 cts. each; 25 or more of one kind at 16 cts. each. Single plants of any variety 35 cts. each.

Quantity rates are applicable only on 3 or more plants of one variety.

Single-flowering

ALICE HOWELL. Rich orange-yellow. A most attractive early 'Mum.

IDA CATHARINE SKIFF. Brilliant bronzy amber blooms 2½ inches across on long stems. Fine for cutting. Early.

KATE CARTER. Large flowers of a pronounced old-rose color. Midseason.

MRS. W. E. BUCKINGHAM. Bloom large, of exquisite shade of pink. One of the best for cutting.

MRS. W. H. WAITE. Opens soft pink, turning to pure white. Strong clusters of blooms 3 inches across. Midseason.

STANLEY VEN. Lovely rose color, with yellow center. A mass of lasting color about October 15.

1 plant of each, \$1.75; 3 of each, \$3.50; 5 of each, \$5.25



Niza



L'Argentuillais



Acto

Standard Early Double-flowering

CHARLES JOLLY. Large, rosy pink flowers, 3 inches across.

CRANFORDIA. Large, deep bronzy yellow blooms, freely produced.

FIRELIGHT. Dark red flowers, 2½ inches across. The earliest and best of its color.

GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS. Clear chrome-yellow. The first yellow to bloom. Dwarf.

INGA. Burnt-orange blooms, 2 inches across.

L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Flowers have deep chestnut petals, tipped yellow, 2½ inches across. Exceptionally long and free bloomer. Excellent for massing.

MME. MARQUIS. Large, blush-white blooms, turning to pure white, with cream center. With us the first variety to bloom.

NORMANDIA. Large, early, delicate pink flowers. Dwarf.

NIZA. Soft shell-pink. Dainty and dwarf.

TINTS OF GOLD. Yellow shaded red—general bronzy effect. Very early and lasting bloomer.

1 plant of each, \$3; 3 of each, \$7; 5 of each, \$10

Small Buttons

GOLDEN WEST. Bright yellow. A mass of color about October 25 and will furnish flowers until early December.

LITTLE BOB. Maroon. Very neat, medium-dwarf grower. Early.

MINTA. Soft pale lavender. Plants are rather tall, but support the bloom-clusters well.

NEW YORK. Bud dark red, opening to bronze. Excellent free-blooming sort. Strong growth. Midseason.

1 plant of each, \$1.25; 3 of each, \$3; 5 of each, \$4.25

Standard Pompons

ACTO. Bright rose bloom, with incurved petals.

LELIA. Scarlet-bronze blooms almost maroon, 1½ inches across.

LILLIAN DOTY. The finest pink. Exceptionally vigorous, producing several blooms to the spray.

NOVEMBER GOLD. Deep yellow. One of the best of its color for late season.

QUINOLA. Golden yellow. Strong, upright growth. Little earlier than November Gold.

SARAH TOWNSEND. Golden bronze. Medium height. An exquisite late bloomer.

WESTERN BEAUTY. Large, deep rose-pink blooms. Medium height. Midseason. Very fine.

WHITE DOTY. Pure milk-white. Each stem bears six to eight perfect blooms. The best mid-season white.

1 plant of each, \$2.25; 3 of each, \$5; 5 of each, \$7.50

Improved Pompon Chrysanthemums

BRILLIANT ORANGE. Large, double, brilliant orange blooms.

CAPTAIN COOK. Large, early, deep rose-pink blooms on long stems. Fine for cutting.

MRS. H. HARRISON. One of the best. Large, early, delicate pink blooms on long stems. A mass of bloom about October 15.

MRS. NELLIE KLERIS. An improved Lillian Doty of deep pink color and vigorous growth. One of the largest early Pompons.

SHAKER LADY. Large, double, bright Tyrian-pink bloom, with incurved petals, creamy tipped.

1 plant of each, \$1.75; 3 of each, \$3.50; 5 of each, \$5.25

The Phlox reached me in good condition and have already started growth.—Mrs. BURT B. BRYANT, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., 1926.

United States Department of Agriculture Seedling Chrysanthemums

We recommend them for their extreme hardiness and their habit of blooming before frost. The Harvard Botanical Garden of Cambridge, Mass., claims them to be the hardiest in their collection.

ARLINGTON. Large, single blooms of attractive bright shade of pink. Very free bloomer.

COLUMBIA. Single canary-yellow; semi-dwarf.

MT. VERNON. Large, semi-double garnet blooms, with bright yellow center.

POTOMAC. Large, semi-double, deep rose-pink.

1 plant of each, \$1.25; 3 of each, \$3; 5 of each, \$4.25

The Raggedy Mum Collection

Including a wide range of color, type, and season

Alice Howell	Captain Cook	Little Bob	Mrs. Nellie Kleris	Sarah Townsend
Arlington	L'Argentuilais	Mrs. H. Harrison	Chas. Joly	Minta

One plant of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$3.50, for.....	\$3 00
Three plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$7.50, for.....	6 50
Five plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$11, for.....	8 00
Ten plants of each of these 10 varieties, amounting to \$22, for.....	15 00

Chrysanthemum

ARCTICUM (Arctic Daisy). Among fall-flowering perennials, this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisies 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly more than 1½ feet high. Its blooming period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials, and thus fills an urgent want as most fall-flowering perennials are tall. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

Campanula (Bellflower)

One of the most valuable hardy garden flowers, of much variety and form. They are of easy culture, growing well in any good soil. The bloom will last much longer if planted in partial shade. Taller growing varieties should be staked.



Campanula pyramidalis

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). Large, blue, cup-shaped flowers, 1½ inches across, all summer. Small leaves, forming very neat and dainty clumps, unexcelled for the rock-garden and for edging the border. Easy of culture in any rich, well-drained soil. Prefers sun. Height, 6 to 12 inches. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Carpatica alba. Same as above, but having large white flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

GROSSEKI (Grossek Bellflower). Large, bell-shaped, violet flowers in long racemes all summer. Grows 2 feet tall. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower). Tall spikes of porcelain-blue flowers in August and continuing for six weeks. This is the tallest of the Campanulas, growing 4 to 5 feet high. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

LANCEOLATA. Golden yellow, daisy-like blooms, 2 to 3 inches across. This popular variety should be in every garden because of its many good qualities. It is a mass of gold from June until frost, and its long stems make it invaluable for cut-flowers. Plant near delphiniums and Shasta daisy. Prefers sunlight and a rich, damp soil. Height, 3 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

VERTICILLATA (Threadleaf). Small, yellow-flowered species with finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. Height, 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

I have always admired your courteous dealing and the fine specimen of plants you have sent out.—Mrs. C. H. MILLER, Saline, Mich., 1926.

Chelone (Turtlehead)

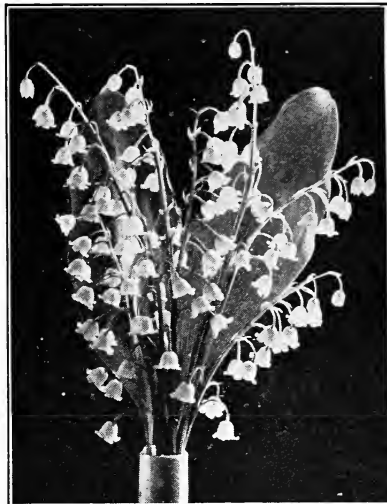
LYONI. Attractive rose-purple flowers somewhat resembling the snapdragon, from mid-August through September. The Shasta daisy makes an effective foreground companion. Easy of culture but thrives best in moist, semi-shaded locations. Height, 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Dianthus (Hardy Pink)

ALLWOODI (New Everblooming Hardy Pink). Each year not more than five new and better perennials are to be added to the Better Perennial List. *Dianthus Allwoodi* has been under observation for some time and is now available in commercial quantity. It is a most important and permanent addition. The plants are thoroughly hardy and bloom continuously from early spring until late fall, and the flowers are much more substantial and larger than the old type of hardy Pinks. Their long stems and delicious clove-like fragrance makes them unusually suitable for cutting. One of the best plants for the rockery. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

DELTOIDES (Maiden Pink). A charming creeping species with a profusion of small, single, rosy pink flowers from June till August. Especially adapted for the rock-garden and edging the border. Prefers a sunny, well-drained location. Height, 8 in. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Deltoides alba. Same as above, but with white flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.



Convallaria majalis

Lily-of-the-Valley

Strong clumps, 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each. Not less than 5 sold.

Dicentra

FORMOSA. Dwarf-growing plants, with beautiful, finely cut foliage, and pink flowers of the same shape as Bleeding-Heart, from April to August. Its habit is very neat, making it well adapted for rockeries. Height, 1 ft. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 30 cts. each.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-Heart). One of the most showy old-fashioned flowers. The rosy crimson, heart-shaped blooms are produced in sprays along the stems from April to June. Fine for the border or among shrubbery. Forces well as a pot plant. Likes rich, light soil in either sunny or shady locations. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 75 cts. each; 5 or more at 60 cts. each; 25 or more at 50 cts. each.



Bleeding Heart

412 KALAMAZOO NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

Oct. 26, 1926

Bertrand H. Farr Co.,
Wyomissing, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I just want to thank you for the quality of the plants which I have received from you this Fall, especially for the *Dianthus Allwoodi* which is beyond anything of this variety I have ever seen shipped from a nursery. I am regretting only that you do not raise a greater number of kinds of plants.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Ring

Farr's Hybrid Delphiniums

Perennial Larkspurs

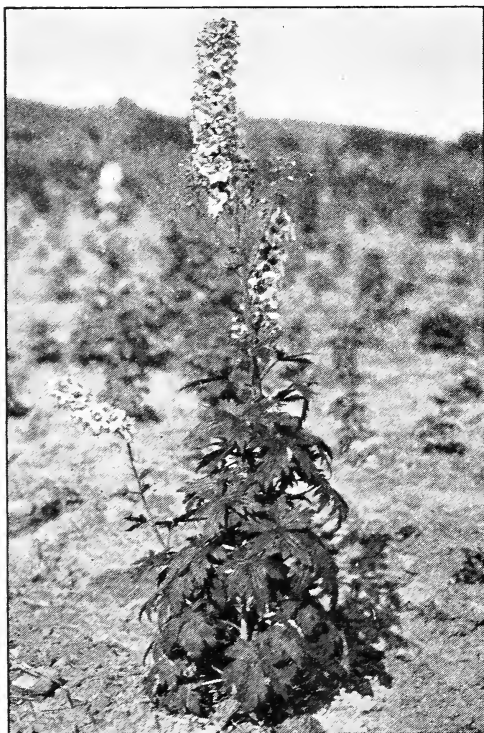
The improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, all are represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white, gold or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, always exciting the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, the individual flowers sometimes measuring over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black, or white centers, and occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results, they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they have finished blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums are likely to be attacked by a fungus at the crown during extremely hot weather, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by Niagara All-in-One Dust.



A two-year-old field-grown plant of Weiser Park Hybrid Delphinium

Weiser Park Hybrids

What has been said about Weiser Park aquilegias also applies to Weiser Park Delphiniums. The old Wyomissing Hybrid Gold Medal Strain is far outclassed by this new crop of selected, choice and fine Delphiniums.

The illustration, taken on June 20, 1926, conveys a fair idea as to quality of the plants here offered. Semi-double and single. Azure-blue, dark blues, deep sapphires, superb amethysts, turquoises, and rich garnets; there are also pastel shades of blue and pink, suggesting color combinations of Copenhagen pottery. We have spent years in careful selection to get this fine strain. Height, 2 to 6 ft. 3 or more at 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

BELLADONNA. Beautiful shade of sky-blue. Height, 3 to 4 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GRANDIFLORA chinense. A distinct dwarf species with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, brilliant, deep blue flowers in great profusion all summer. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

CHINENSE album. A distinct species with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, pure white flowers in great profusion all summer. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

I have some fine Larkspurs purchased from Mr. Farr all of ten years ago, and they are good yet.—JOHN G. EISENBARD, Toledo, Ohio, 1926

Digitalis (Foxglove)

PURPUREA gloxiniaeflora. Purple bell-shaped flowers on long spikes 3 to 6 feet tall. Flowers open slowly as the impulse to bloom moves upward during June and July. Heavy feeders. Require rich soil. Prefer shaded locations but will grow in full sunlight if soil is moist. 2 to 3 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Purpurea gloxiniaeflora rosea. Same as the above with pink flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Purpurea gloxiniaeflora alba. Same as the above with white flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Almost every mail brings a few inquiries as to which perennials will bloom profusely and steadily over a long period of time. The Gaillardias are first on the list of hardy plants which possess this desirable quality. Neither do they rank so far from first in the qualities of beauty and utility. They start blooming with the peonies in May and end with the frosts and the chrysanthemums. In the meantime, they endure and frequently overcome the poorest locations, the severest drought, and the worst neglect. The flower is of the daisy and coreopsis type, with better structure and color, and possesses unusual lasting qualities when cut. The large brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson petals, fringed with orange or yellow—no two blooms are exactly alike—and they range from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The plants are from 1½ to 2 feet in height. For best results, dig the soil deeply, fertilize, cultivate, and remove blooms as they fade. Winter protection and watering during dry spells are not necessary. Use Gaillardias for beds and borders and as cut-flowers for table or market. Try them where other things will not grow.

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek: Beautiful by day—because the blossoms close at night)

Lemon Lilies (*Hemerocallis flava*), have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The plants are perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any location, and look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks. They have been much improved of late and many new hybrids have been introduced which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming profusely and lasting a long time when cut.

AURANTIACA. A species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. July. Height, 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

FLORHAM. A fine hybrid of American origin, with very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June. Height, 3 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

ARISTATA grandiflora. The best of the Gaillardia species. The improved Wyomissing strain is the result of collecting seeds from choice plants which are selected and tagged when in bloom. Each year the strain improves. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Geum (Avens)

CHILOENSE, Mrs. Bradshaw. An attractive and valuable plant for the border or rockery, blooming from May to August. Bears double scarlet flowers about 1 inch in diameter with fringed petals. Foliage and seed-pods attractive. Height, 10 to 18 in. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Light, delicate, cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers, beautiful by themselves, but used mainly to set off and enhance the beauty of other flowers. No cut-flower lover can be without Baby's Breath, and every well-balanced perennial bed or border has a place for it. Blooms in June and July. Height, 2 to 3 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing species for the rockery, with clouds of small white and pink flowers in July and August. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Helianthemum (Rock, or Sun Rose)

A low-growing evergreen plant forming broad clumps which are hidden by the mass of bloom from July to September. Especially good for rock-work and in the foreground of borders. Height, 8 to 12 in. Mixed Hybrids, 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

FULVA (Tawny Day Lily). Coppery orange, shaded crimson. Good for naturalizing. July. Height, 3 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Fulva kwanso flore-pleno (Double Orange Day Lily). Double deep orange flowers, shaded crimson, of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety. June and July. Height, 4 ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.



Hemerocallis are useful on the banks of a brook

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

MIDDENDORFI. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SOVEREIGN. Large, broad-petaled flowers of soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Late June. Height, 2½ ft. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

A GROUP OF YELLOW DAY LILIES

Six plants each of the above 6 varieties (36 plants in all) for \$6; 3 plants each of the above 6 varieties (18 plants in all) for \$3.50; 1 plant of each (6 plants) \$2.

New Hemerocallis

Hybridized and developed by Mr. Farr

In recent years, Mr. Farr had turned his hand to the hybridization and improvement of the Hemerocallis. From his thousands of seedlings he selected and named about a dozen varieties with the same care and study which he applied to his iris introductions. During 1924, he discarded all but the best five, not because the other seven were poor, but because he wished to introduce only a very few Hemerocallis and wanted them to stand as "best" for many years. A few of them can be spared for 1927 shipment, as follows: Prices include parcel post delivery.

CITRONELLA. Bright sulphur-yellow (18-5), flowers 3 inches in diameter; profuse bloomer. Height, 4½ ft. \$1.50 each.

MANDARIN. Bell-shaped, lemon-yellow (21-2), recurved, blooms from July 15 to August 1. Height, 4 ft. \$2 each.

GOLCONDA. Very deep chrome-yellow (20-3), extremely large (6 inches across) flowers, widely expanded, from July 20 to August 5. Height, 4½ to 5 ft. \$2 each.

OPHIR. Extremely large (5 inches across), dark golden yellow (36-2) blooms; might be called a hardy form of *H. aurantiaca major*. Height, 3½ to 4 ft. \$2 each.

Memorial Collection: One each of the above Hemerocallis, amounting to \$7.50, for \$6 complete

Hemerocallis citrina—Farr's New Hybrids

This is a very handsome Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall, slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, a strain with much larger and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability has been obtained. Late blooming, continuing until September. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Heuchera (Alum Root)

One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. It forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring numerous wiry stems about 1½ feet high, which bear small, bell-shaped flowers from May to September. Excellent for the front row of a perennial border and for the rock-garden, and light and graceful for cutting. Native to New Mexico and Arizona, but hardy up to Canada and drought resistant. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

BRIZOIDES. A developed hybrid strain with bright rose to pink flowers. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

SANGUINEA alba. Dwarf, compact plant, with panicles of white flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these old and dependable favorites. They appeal to sentiment and to our appreciation of the picturesque. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold and stately effect when mingled among shrubs, in the background of the hardy border, or in specimen clumps. They prefer deep rich soil and full sun. Once established, they take care of themselves and there are Hollyhocks which have received little or no human care for fifty years. Bloom during July and August.

DOUBLE. In mixed colors only—White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SINGLE. In mixed colors only. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.



This view shows how the Hardy Phlox are spaced and grown in our fields at Weiser Park

Phlox

After spring has passed, and just before the fall bloom appears, Grandmother's old favorite, the Phloxes, take command of the garden. Phlox are divided into two groups—those that bloom in May and June (*Suffruticosa*) and the more important and taller group that blooms in midsummer (*Decussata*). Both are native to America, and really, the Phloxes are one of the few popular perennials which can be termed an all-American flower. The fragrant blooms cover a wide range of color and are borne in large heads or clusters at the tips of the stems. Recent improvements have greatly increased the size of the heads and of the individual flowers.

In the Farr trial-garden there are more than 140 varieties under observation. In order to list only the best and thus carry out our policy of Better Plants, we have discarded more than 90 varieties. Those here offered are the best of their respective colors and exist in a good supply of strong, husky, field-grown plants.

CULTURE.—Phloxes are gross feeders. While they will grow and bloom almost anywhere, best results are obtained in rich soil and adding plenty of moisture during the bloom season. They thrive in partial shade, where the colors are brighter, but prefer the open sunlight. Their natural season of bloom is in July and August, but by pinching out the tops of part of the plants before the buds have formed, they will bloom much later and form many branches. This process may be repeated several times, if desired, throwing the blooming season into the late fall. They should be divided and replanted at least every third year, as, after the clumps become closely crowded, the trusses and blooms are inclined to deteriorate.

In wet seasons, the foliage of the Phlox is sometimes attacked by mildew, and in dry seasons, in some localities, by red spider, which is immediately detected by the lower leaves becoming a rusty brown. The effective remedy in both cases is the use of Niagara All-in-One Dust.

Phlox may be planted any time from early to late fall, even when in bloom.

Uses. Plant Phlox for bold and striking mass effects. Their great range of color offers many possibilities. Use dwarf varieties for borders and taller ones for backgrounds. They are the garden's backbone of color during July and August, when the hot sun discourages other bloom of less vigorous plants.

Phlox priced at 3 for 75 cts. can be supplied at 35 cts. each

Phlox priced at 3 for 90 cts. can be supplied at 40 cts. each

All prices in this catalogue are f.o.b. our station. Safe arrival guaranteed. Express shipment recommended

Late-Flowering (*Phlox decussata*)

AURORA BOREALIS. Salmon-pink, white halo, dark center, petals striped, lively color. 1½ ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

EDMOND ROSTAND. Large panicles of violet-rose flowers with large white center. Extra fine. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

EUGENE DANZANVILLIERS. Large trusses of lovely soft lilac-blue flowers, shading to a white center and border. The coloring is very dainty and decidedly different in color from that of any other variety. A very free bloomer, beginning July 1 and continuing several weeks. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

EUROPE. Large, perfect trusses of white flowers with bright crimson eye. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

FRAU ANTON BUCHNER. The finest pure white. Strong habit; large flowers; perfect form. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

FRAULEIN G. VON LASSBURG. Very large, fine white flower. Tall grower. One of the best. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

HENRI MURGER. Purest white, with deep rose center; handsome truss. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

JOSEPHINE GERBEAUX. Large white flower, with big brilliant crimson eye. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

JULES SANDEAU. Dwarf; very large, pure pink flowers. Extra fine. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. ea.

LE MAHDI. Metallic, bluish violet; fine large truss. Extra fine. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

PHARAON. Large, clear lilac-rose blooms, with a big white center. Very fine. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

RHEINLANDER. Striking salmon-pink. Flowers and trusses very large. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

RICHARD STRAUSS. Very dark violet-amaranth. The best purple. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

ROSENBERG. Fine trusses and immense flowers of rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye. Extra. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy red, crimson eye. One of the very best. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

WIDAR. Violet-blue with pure white eye. The flowers are borne in large panicles and are very attractive. 3 or more at 35 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

3 each of the above 17 varieties for \$12.50
2 each of the above 17 varieties for 9.00
1 each of the above 17 varieties for 5.00

WHITE PHLOX. Far too many gardens have succumbed to the desire for vivid colors and are lacking in the cool, clean, and refreshing effects of green and white.

Groups and borders of white Phlox can add to your garden a touch of charm and coolness. Contrast white with your evergreens, shrubs, and green lawns.

Unnamed Sorts in Mixture. 10 or more at 20 cts. each; 25 or more at 15 cts. each; 50 or more at 12 cts. each; 100 or more at 10 cts. each. Not less than 10 plants sold.

MISS LINGARD. Early. White blooms, with faint lilac eye, are borne very freely in June and continue until frosts. Tall stems; large blooms; one of the best for massing. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Phlox subulata (Moss Pinks)

SUBULATA lilacina. A creeping variety with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden in early spring with masses of soft lilac blooms. Very desirable in the rockery and for covering banks and bare spaces. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Subulata rosea. Same as above, with bright rose-colored blooms. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETI. Valuable for its bright, orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits in fall. **When cut and dried, they make an effective winter decoration in the home.** Plants attain a height of 1½ feet, with small white flowers in May and good foliage all summer. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Plumbago

LARPENTÆ. Small flowers of deep blue, gradually turning violet, are profusely borne in dense heads on shrubby, branching, red stems, forming persistent leafy tufts from 6 to 12 inches high. Excellent for edging in both the herbaceous border and the rockery on account of its brilliant color and neat habit. A hardy perennial of easy culture in warm, light soil and full sun. Requires a cover of leaves during winter. Blooms from mid-August to frosts, and one of the few and best autumn blues. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

The collection prices given for most perennials offer distinct value to the gardener



Platycodon

(Balloon Flower; Japanese Bellflower)

The common name comes from the balloon-shaped buds which are fully as attractive as the open star-shaped flowers. A popular variety for the old-fashioned garden and good for cutting.

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, showy blue flowers, 2½ inches across, are produced on the tips of each branch from June until September, in full sun. Plant of branching habit attaining a height of 1½ to 2 feet. Good for border planting or in the rock-garden. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. Plant together for pleasing contrast. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Primula (Primrose)

Have you ever experienced the joy of coming unexpectedly upon a mass of English Primroses in a shady nook in the garden? The gay, lacy flowers, on graceful stems 6 to 8 inches high, are among the most attractive of our hardy perennials in May and June. Primulas prefer a rich, well-drained soil which is shaded for a good part of the day. After flowering, much of the foliage disappears for a few weeks, but new growth is made each fall. Feeding with liquid manure will increase the size and quality of the blooms.

Extracts from a letter by a Haverford (Pa.) customer, who possesses the best Primula planting we have ever seen:

I grew Primulas for years and lost the plants with great regularity, except some that I naturalized by a small stream. Our climate is too warm for them unless they are grown in half-shade or in a moist spot.

Finally we took out the soil to a depth of one foot and made a bed of good rich earth, not too light in quality, and mixed with cow-manure. The top layer had bone-meal and earth from the compost heap. I add a little fine soil when they are worked, and they are always watered in a drought.

In the spring, and when the new leaves are coming out in the fall, a watering with weak manure water is essential, and it pays to keep the leaves clean from weeds and their own decaying fragments. Windy places are not suitable, any more than full sun.

VERIS Hybrids. Our hybrids include various shades of buff, orange, and red, as well as lilac, purple, and crimson. Combinations of these colors make a striking display in spring. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

I have been buying plants of you for the last fourteen years and have always been perfectly satisfied with the plants, with your promptness in shipping, and with the liberal allowances made.—Mrs. W. L. LYMAN, Syracuse, N. Y., 1926

SPECIAL NOTE. The quantity rates of 25, 22, 18 and 16 cents are applicable only when quantities of one variety are ordered. For example, orders for 5 different Phloxes are NOT entitled to the quantity rate and are priced at straight catalogue each rates. Five Phloxes of one variety can be assembled with a proportionate saving of time and are therefore entitled to the quantity rate. This applies to all quantity rates offered in this catalogue.

Pyrethrum Hybrids

Good old-fashioned perennials resembling colored daisies, blooming from May to July. They can be supplied in Mixed Colors, White, Rose and Crimson, Single. Blooms not injured by storm or sun. Plants of easiest culture. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Reddish purple flowers with prominent, large, brown, cone-shaped center—an unusual color effect. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from July to October. A splendid variety for cutting as the flower-stems are very stiff and stand up well. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Salvia

AZUREA (Blue Meadow Sage). Attractive sky-blue flowers, similar to Scarlet Sage in structure, and grey-green foliage which is slightly fragrant. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and blooms in August and September. Effective when planted as a background for pink phlox, or fine to use in groups when height is desired. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Saponaria (Soapwort)

OCYMOIDES splendens. Rock-gardens are here to stay, and their increasing popularity has brought many old-time garden plants into their own. Saponaria, once neglected, now is considered one of the best ten rock plants. The single, rose-pink flowers are borne in clusters from May to August on trailing plants a foot high. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Saxifraga (Saxifrage)

This plant is always a favorite in the rock-garden, both for its lavender-pink flowers in April and for its unusual foliage. The leaves are glaucous and oval, and assume attractive autumn tints. The plants attain a spread of 4 to 6 inches and are fine to use for accent where contrast in foliage is desired. Prefers a moist, well-drained soil and partial shade. Looks well when used as an outcrop between large stones. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 35 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

Plants which have come to my garden from those of my friends have a personality, so to speak, which is usually lacking in those merely ordered and paid for by cash. Your interest in my small orders and replies to my letters, have put Farr's plants into my "friendly garden," thereby adding greatly to their value to me.—Mrs. H. G. WOODWARD, Weld, Maine, 1926

Scabiosa (Pin-Cushion Flower)

Desirable border plant, succeeding in any well-drained soil. Flowers are excellent for cutting and keep for a long time in water. Recommended for old-fashioned gardens. Protect with leaves in winter.

CAUCASICA (Blue Bonnet). Soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high from June to September. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

JAPONICA. A Japanese variety with clear blue flowers, similar in habit of growth to the above variety. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

Truly one of the most useful group of plants for the rock-garden. There are two distinct types, the low, dwarf varieties, useful among rocks, on stone walls, and along walks, and the erect-growing sorts, which attain a height of 1½ to 2 feet. For rock-gardens and walls, use masses of several varieties, as the contrast in foliage is most interesting. All Sedums thrive in any soil and withstand drought well. The flowers are desirable in midsummer, when few other rock-plants are in bloom.

Dwarf Sedums

ALBUM. Small, dark green leaves; white flowers in July and August. Height, 3 in. Good for dry walls. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

KAMTSCHATICUM (Orange Stonecrop). Flowers star-shaped, orange-yellow, borne in terminal clusters in July and August. Foliage golden yellow in autumn. Height, 3 in. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

SEXANGULARE (Hexagon Stonecrop). Yellow flowers in midsummer. Foliage dark green. Height, 3 in. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

STAHLI. A dwarf, compact species, with crimson-tinted foliage in autumn. One of the best for rock-garden or edging. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

STOLONIFERUM ibericum. A trailing variety, 3 to 6 inches high, with pale purple flowers in July and August. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Erect-growing Type

SPECTABILE, Brilliant. The flowers, which are a deep rosy pink, appear in late August and continue until October. Plants 1½ to 2 feet, with glaucous green foliage. A fine companion for *Veronica longifolia subsessilis* in the herbaceous garden, and useful in rock-gardens. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

A Colony of Sedums: 1 of each, \$1.80; 3 of each, \$4.50; 5 of each, \$6

Sempervivum

(Houseleek; Hen and Chickens)

Another one of the good plants for the rock-garden. The parent plants send out many smaller ones on all sides until they make large clumps. The leaves are thick and glaucous and arranged in rosettes. In midsummer, flowers appear in clusters on a short, thick stem, about 6 inches above the leaves. Useful for carpet bedding in rock-gardens, for crevices, and between stones in walks. Will withstand drought and poor soil conditions.

DOELLIANUM. Small, hairy rosettes of pale green leaves, tinted red at the tips. The panicles of bright red flowers are 4 to 6 inches high in June and July. Effective when grown in large masses. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GLAUCUM (acuminatum). Rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter of grey-green leaves, lightly tipped brown. Flowers pale to bright red, on a short compact panicle, in June and July. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

GLOBIFERUM. Flattened rosettes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of grey-green leaves, lightly tipped brown. Pale yellow flowers, ¾ to 1 inch in diameter, in densely hairy panicles 1 foot high in June. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

HIRTUM (cornutum). Italian Houseleek. Leaves grey-green, in small rosettes. Flowers pale yellow. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

TRISTE. Rosettes of green leaves, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with markings of bright red-brown. Flowers red. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

A Colony of Hen and Chickens: 1 of each, \$1.75; 3 of each, \$3.50; 5 of each, \$4.50

Thalictrum (Meadow-Rue)

Hardy plants, valuable for their attractive foliage and very graceful plumose flowers. Foliage colors in the fall; desirable for cutting where an attractive green is needed. Will thrive in partial shade.

ADIANTIFOLIUM. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July, and foliage resembling the maidenhair fern. 2 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

FLAVUM. Pale yellow flowers on stems 3 to 4 feet tall in July. Desirable for cutting and for the middle section of the hardy border. July. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Thymus serpyllum coccineus

A valuable trailing plant for the rockery or the edge of the border. Dark green foliage and bright red flowers. 3 or more at 25 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Tritoma (Kniphofia)

Torch Lily; Red-Hot Poker

PFITZERIANA. An old favorite, blooming from August to October, and sending up 3- to 4-foot spikes of orange-scarlet flowers which are very effective when cut and combined with *Delphinium belladonna*. These plants are not entirely hardy without protection and the most satisfactory way of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in the cellar each fall. Will do well in any good garden soil. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 30 cts. each. Plant in spring only.

Veronica (Speedwell)

Next to the delphiniums, the Veronicas are the best of the blue flowers for the hardy garden. They range in color from light to dark blue, and vary from 1 to 4 feet in height. Many varieties bloom at the same time as phlox and present a pleasing contrast when planted in combination. They will thrive in any good garden soil in full sun.

AMETHYSTINA. Short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers in June and July. Plant in large masses for best results. Height, 2 ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

INCANA. Silvery white, dwarf foliage; soft blue flowers in spikes 10 to 12 inches high, in July and August. Very desirable for an edging plant or in the rock-garden when planted in groups. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

LONGIFOLIA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers in July and August. Height, 2½ ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Longifolia subsessilis. Truly one of the best of our hardy blue flowers. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Flowers on spikes 2 feet tall from July to September. Excellent for cutting and should be included in every hardy border. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

SPICATA. Clear blue flowers with purple stamens in July and August. Height, 1½ ft. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Spicata erica. A heather-like Speedwell, with pale pink flowers on spikes 1½ feet tall in June and July. Desirable to combine with other varieties for color contrast. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

VIRGINICA (Great Virginian Speedwell). Flowers white or pale blue, on spikes 2 to 4 feet high, in July and August. Does best in rich soil and full sun. 3 or more at 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 25 cts. each; 25 or more at 18 cts. each.

Blue Veronica for the Garden and Table: 3 of each, \$5; 5 of each, \$7.

Vinca (Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing evergreen plant, much used for carpet bedding under evergreens, trees, or shrubs. Will thrive well in deep shade, where other plants fail to grow. Bright lilac-blue flowers in May and June. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

ROSEA. Similar to the above variety, but having pink flowers. 40 cts. each; 5 or more at 30 cts. each; 25 or more at 20 cts. each.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. One of the best edging plants for the hardy border. It will bloom from May until October, if care is taken in shearing the plants several times so that they do not go to seed. Flowers resemble small pansies and come in a wide range of colors. 30 cts. each; 5 or more at 22 cts. each; 25 or more at 16 cts. each.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Indispensable for the rock-garden or dry bank. The sword-like foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, 5 to 6 feet in height, cause it to attract attention wherever planted. Use it for accent in the rock-garden or on the edge of shrub plantings. Does better when planted in spring. Native to the South Atlantic States. 50 cts. each; 5 or more at 40 cts. each; 25 or more at 25 cts. each.

Perennials priced at 3 for 75 cts. can be supplied at 35 cts. each.

Perennials priced at 3 for 90 cts. can be supplied at 40 cts. each.



The Yucca groups well with Iris (a few Gladiolus in center) the foliage of both being similar

Please read carefully the second cover page. It will help you to order more economically

Reference Table of the More Commonly Grown Perennials

All plants included in this list are priced at, 3 or more of one variety at 25 cts. each; 5 or more of one variety at 22 cts. each; 25 or more of one variety at 16 cts. each; 1 plant at 35 cts. These prices are F. O. B. our station; safe arrival guaranteed. Express shipment recommended. For parcel post transportation add 12 cts. to actual cost to partly cover extra detail and handling costs involved.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COLOR OF BLOOMS	SEASON OF BLOOMS	HEIGHT INCHES	USE	REMARKS
<i>Achillea Millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Red	July-Sept.	24	Border foreground	Succeeds in poor, dry soil
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Chamomile	Yellow	All summer	18	Rock-garden or border	Cut-flower
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Columbine	Red-yellow	May, June	18-24	Natural planting	Shade-growing
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed Wormwood			12-18	Rock-garden or edging	Silver-white foliage
<i>vulgaris lactiflora</i>	White Mugwort	Cream	September	48	Border background	Very fragrant
<i>Aster, Arden</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Lavender	October	30-36	Natural planting	Grows in poor, dry soil
<i>Fisher's Triumph</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Light lavender	October	30-36	Natural planting	Semi-double
<i>Japanese Double</i>	Japanese Dbl. Asters	White	August	24-30	Middle background	Upright and graceful
<i>Lutetia</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Rosy lilac	October	30	Rock-garden	Large flowers
<i>Mrs. S. T. Wright</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Rich purple	October	60	Border background	Semi-double
<i>Nancy Ballard</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Mauve	September	24-30	Natural planting	Excellent for massing
<i>Mauve-Pink Novelty</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Mauve-pink	September	24-30	Natural planting	Excellent for massing
<i>Perry's Favorite</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Pink	September	18-24	Cut-flower	Good rock-plant
<i>Ryecroft Pink</i>	Michaelmas Daisy	Pink	September	36-48	Border background	One of the best <i>milium</i>
<i>tataricus</i>	Late fall Aster	Violet	October	60	Border background	Use with <i>Helianthus</i> , <i>Maxi-</i>
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Wild Indigo	Dark blue	June	24	Border or rockery	Attractive foliage
<i>Boitonia asteroides</i>	False Chamomile	White	Aug., Sept.	60	Border background	Use Hardy Mums in front
<i>latisquama</i>	False Chamomile	Pink	September	48-72	Border background	Conspicuous during sum.
<i>Campanula pyramidalis alba</i>	Bellflower	White	Aug.-Sept.	48	Middle background	Fine pot plant
<i>Centauria dealbata</i>	Thistle Cornflower	Lilac-pink	June	12-18	Sunny location	The seed attracts birds
<i>montana</i>	Globe Centaurea	Yellow	June-July	36	For cuttings	Very showy
<i>Cornflower</i>	Cornflower	Blue	July, Aug.	24	Intermediate foreground	Good for cutting
<i>Chrysanthemum uliginosum</i>	Giant Daisy	White	June-Sept.	36-40	Border background	Thrives most anywhere
<i>maximum, King Edward</i>	Shasta Daisy	White	July, Aug.	30-36	Border and cutting	For best results, water well
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	Clove Pinks	Pink	All summer	8-12	Border and rock plant	Blooms continuously
<i>Dicentra eximia</i>	Plummy Bldg.-Heart	Pink	April, May	12-18	Excellent border plant	Grows in full sun or shade
<i>Digitalis ambigua</i>	Foxglove	Yellow	June, July	24-36	In mass among shrubs	Very hardy
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>	Sea Holly	Steel-blue	July-Sept.	18-24	Group with shrubs	Dry for winter bouquets
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	Joe Pye Weed	Purple	September	48	Along streams	Requires moisture
<i>Helianthus, Riverton Gem</i>	Sneezeweed	Old-gold	Aug.-Oct.	36	Border background	Good for cutting late
<i>Helianthus atrorubens</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow purplish	September	72	Among shrubs	Plant with hardy asters
<i>H. G. Moon</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	July-Sept.	48	Border background	Good for cutting
<i>Maximiliani</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	October	72	Border background	Latest to bloom
<i>rigidus</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Yellow	July-Oct.	36	Naturalize	Divide every two years
<i>Wolley Dod</i>	Hardy Sunflower	Deep yellow	September	24-36	Good cut-flower	Best for September
<i>Helopsis Pitheriana</i>	Orange Sunflower	Deep yellow	Aug.-Oct.	24	In dry locations	Fine for cutting; long season
<i>scabra zinniflora</i>	Orange Sunflower	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	24	Cut-flowers	Double flowers
<i>Heuchera, Cascade</i>	Coral Bells	White	July	18-24	Front row in border	Fine for rock-gardens
<i>Nebulance</i>	Coral Bells	White	July	18-24	Front row in border	Fine for rock-gardens

(Continued on page 38)

Reference Table of the More Commonly Grown Perennials, continued

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	COLOR OF BLOOMS	SEASON OF BLOOMS	HEIGHT INCHES	USE	REMARKS
<i>Hosta plantaginea grandiflora</i>	Plantain Lily	White	Aug., Sept.	18-24	Good for cutting	Found in all old gardens
<i>p. grandiflora variegata</i>	Plantain Lily	White	August	18-24	Front row in border	Good for shady places
<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i>	Everlasting Pea	White-red	June-Aug.	24-30	To cover terrace	Flowers similar to sweet pea
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Blazing Star	Purple	Aug.-Oct.	48	Back of white phlox	Succeeds anywhere
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i>	Jerusalem Cross	Purple	September	24-30	Middle background	Unusual and striking
<i>viscaria splendens</i>	German Catchfly	Scarlet	June	36	Old-fashioned garden	All grandmothers know it
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	Loosestrife	Dark rose	May, June	9-12	For edging	Fragrant
<i>Lythrum Salicaria roseum</i>	Rose Loosestrife	Yellow	June	24	Will endure shade	Lasts long when cut
Brightness		Rose	July-Sept.	36	Succeeds anywhere	Moisture-loving
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Oswego Tea	Pink	Aug., Sept.	36	Rock-garden or border	Endures shade
<i>viola</i>	Oswego Tea	Red	July-Sept.	36	Mass against shrubs	Attracts hummingbirds
<i>Pentstemon Torreyi</i>	Beard Tongue	White	July, Aug.	24-36	Mass in front of shrubs	Aromatic foliage
<i>laevigatus Digitalis</i>	Beard Tongue	Scarlet	July, Aug.	24-36	Mass in front of shrubs	Aromatic foliage
<i>tubiflorus</i>	Beard Tongue	White	June-Aug.	36	For cuttings	Unusual coloring
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False Dragonhead	White	June, July	24-36	Fine cut-flower	Combine with color
<i>virginiana alba</i>	False Dragonhead	White	June	24	Fine cut-flower	Mass effect similar to phlox
<i>Ranunculus acris fl.-pl.</i>	Double Buttercup	Yellow	Aug., Sept.	36	Front of shrubs	Resemble snapdragons
<i>Rudbeckia Autumn Glory</i>	Coneflower	Pale yellow	Aug., Sept.	36	Either sun or shade	Lasts long when cut
<i>Herbstonne</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	May, June	6-12	Naturalizing; rockery	Grows anywhere
<i>Newmani</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	60	Border background	Good late bloomer
<i>Rays of Gold</i>	Coneflower	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	72	Bolder masses	Likes sunny location
<i>Saxifraga yunnanense</i>	Megasea	Orange	Sept., Oct.	60	Cut-flowers	Cut for second bloom
<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	Stone Crop	Yellow	Aug.-Oct.	24-30	Screening purposes	Showy in mass planting
<i>Senecio clivorum</i>	Groundsel	Lilac	September	60	Rock-plant	Improved Golden Glow
<i>Stachys grandiflora</i>	Betonys	Rose	Apr., May	6-12	Front row in border	Handsome foliage
<i>Stokesia cyanea</i>	Cornflower Aster	Orange-yellow	September	12-18	Rock-garden	Fine foliage
<i>Tiarrella cordifolia</i>	Salmon Foam Flower	Violet-rose	June, July	30-36	Front of border	Rather unusual
		Blue	Aug.-Oct.	15	Edging plant	Silvery foliage
		Salmon	April	18		Resembles China aster
				12		Likes semi-shade

SPECIAL NOTE. The quantity rates of 25, 22, 18, and 16 cts. are applicable only when quantities of one variety are ordered. For example, orders for 5 different Phloxes are **NOT** entitled to the quantity rate and are priced at straight catalogue each rates. Five Phloxes of one variety can be assembled with a proportionate saving of time and are therefore entitled to the quantity rate. This applies to all quantity rates offered in this catalogue.



Lilac time in New York State. Fifty or more varieties of French Hybrid Lilacs are the pride of Mr. George Staplin, Jr., Mannsville, N. Y. Photograph made on June 13, 1926. Plants from Farr

French Hybrid Lilacs

NEW VARIETIES—CHOICE SORTS—REDUCED PRICES

This list of French Hybrid Lilacs (named varieties) supersedes all previous lists, and is the most complete and satisfactory offer we have made since foreign importations were ended in 1918.

The Farr Lilac Collection of more than 180 varieties has been thoroughly studied, and propagation has now been concentrated to the "best fifty." By lessening the number of varieties, we are able to produce better quality, to furnish better service and to reduce prices.

No French Hybrid Lilacs are poor Lilacs, and your selection from what we are able to offer of the "best fifty" will certainly result in something unusually desirable.

Important. Prices are F.O.B. our station and do not include transportation. Lilacs should be shipped by express. Parcel post will be charged at the actual rate plus an additional 12 cents to partly cover extra details and service involved.

The plants have already bloomed and are guaranteed true to name. They range in sizes from 1½ to 2 feet, and are strong and bushy. While propagated on privet stock, they have now established their own roots, and should any privet suckers appear, they are readily distinguished and easily removed.

BERRYER. Semi-double. Extra-long trusses of clear mauve flowers. \$2.75.

CHARLES JOLY. Double. A very beautiful bright crimson with silvery reverse; large panicles. \$2.75.

DE MIRABEL. Single. Large trusses of very dark bluish violet flowers. \$2.75.

DECAISNE. (Decorative.) Single. Clear azure-blue. \$2.50.

DIDEROT. Single. Large, round, rich claret-violet flowers in enormous panicles. Very free bloomer. \$2.75.

EDITH CAVELL. Double. Bold, handsome clusters of pure white blooms; buds suffused cream-white. \$3.50.

ELLEN WILLMOTT. Double. White, with immense panicles and individual flowers an inch in diameter. Accepted as the best white. Midseason. \$3.75.



FRENCH HYBRID LILACS, continued

EMILE GENTIL. Double. Large, imbricated flowers of bright cobalt-blue—a very rare shade. \$2.75.

LAMARTINE. Single. Very elegant and early panicles of single mauve-pink flowers; very showy. \$2.75.

LEON GAMBETTA. Double. Immense trusses of very large lilac-rose flowers, nearly an inch in diameter. A magnificent, early-flowering variety. \$3.75.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single. Very dark crimson-purple blooms. One of the darkest. \$2.75.

MIRABEAU. Single. Very large flowers of lilac-mauve to rosy lavender, in large panicles. The earliest of all. \$3.

MME. CASIMIER PERIER. Double. White; very large. Early and beautiful. \$2.75.

MONT BLANC. Single. A novelty having large, well-branched panicles of enormous pure white flowers with round lobes. Considered by Mr. Lemoine as the most beautiful of all single white Lilacs. \$3.

PERSICA RUBRA (Red Persian Lilac). A fine old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant reddish purple flowers in loose panicles. One of the most desirable species. Blooms late. \$2.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES. New. Double. A superb, late-flowering variety, with enormous trusses and incurved flowers of pale lilac-pink, with pink buds. One of the best five Lilacs. \$4.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double. Very large, handsome, extremely double, soft blue flowers. One of the best in this color. There are no true blue Lilacs, just as there are no true red irises, but this is one of the best bluish Lilacs. Panicles on well-established plants are nearly a foot long. \$3.

PRESIDENT LOUBET. Double. Bright crimson-purple; buds carmine. \$2.75.

REAMUR. Single. Dark carmine, with satin tone. Trusses almost as wide as they are high. A giant bloom. \$2.75.

VAUBAN. Double. Tender pinkish mauve. One of the earliest. \$2.75.

VESTALE. Single. A Lemoine introduction. Enormous panicles of large, perfectly shaped, pure white flowers. \$2.75.

WALDECK-ROUSSEAU. Double. Immense trusses, 10 inches in length, of large lilac-rose flowers, with white center. Early. \$2.75.

Classic Collection of Lilacs

The Best Five Lilacs we know of

Ellen Willmott. Best white.....	\$3 75
Leon Gambetta. Best lilac-rose.....	3 75
President Fallieres. Best lilac-pink.....	4 00
Reamur. Best crimson.....	2 75
Decaisne. Best blue.....	2 50

\$16 75

One plant of each for \$15

Appreciation Collection of Lilacs

Another group of "Best" Lilacs

Berryer. Mauve.....	\$2 75
Charles Joly. Crimson.....	2 75
De Mirabel. Blue.....	2 75
Edith Cavell. White.....	3 50
Lamartine. Pink.....	2 75

\$14 50

One plant of each for \$12

Viburnum Carlesi

A rare and beautiful new species from China, forming a compact bush of medium size. Oval leaves, similar in texture to *V. lantana* and brown stems and branches. The terminal flower-buds are formed in autumn, developing in spring into large corymbs of flowers resembling a bouvardia in size and form and the trailing arbutus in color—a rose-white—exhaling a delicious perfume more powerful than the jasmine, and, when forced in the greenhouse, it permeates the whole atmosphere. Being hardy, it is one of the most valuable shrubs introduced in recent years. Safely moved in spring only. Specimen, bushy, 8-year-old plants, 1½ to 2-ft. grade, at \$7.50 each; 2 to 3-ft. grade at \$10 each; smaller, 4-year, 15-in. plants at \$5 each. All shipments by express, balled and burlapped. All sizes sure to bloom next spring, frosts permitting.

Tree Peonies

The Farr collection of Tree Peonies includes more than 400 varieties, which exist in a total of about 4,000 plants.

Because there is an average of but ten plants to a variety, because many varieties are similar, and because there are mixtures (the Japanese importations especially), it is impracticable for us to offer a list of named varieties.

We are now trying to classify the 400 varieties into about 80 types, such as single ruffled white, double dark red, etc. As the plants bloom they are marked with metal labels and will be for sale in later years as quantities warrant. One variety only can be offered this year, Banksi.

Banksi. Large; semi-double; pale lilac-rose. Free bloomer. Divisions from 8-year plants, 2 to 4 feet high, at \$6 each; 5 or more at \$5 each. Entire plants, containing from 4 to 6 divisions, for \$18 each. All shipments by express collect.

Return this Coupon with Order

Special 10 per cent Discount

Supplementing the terms given on the inside front cover of "Better Plants" by Farr, 1927, we will allow a

Discount of 10 per cent

on all orders mailed immediately, or at least before February 15, 1927, provided cash for the full amount, and this coupon, accompany the order.

This special discount will not be allowed on orders mailed after February 15, 1927, nor will further reductions be allowed other than quantity prices.



Order Early. Make your Plant money earn 10 per cent

(OVER)

*Please send a copy of your catalogue with
my compliments to*

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SIGNED _____

Kill the Bugs and Keep the Plants Healthy

Niagara Hand-Dust Gun



For garden vines, shrubbery, and perennials. Price \$2, including 1 lb. of All-in-One Dust.

A copy of "Instructions for Exterminating Garden Pests" (40-page book) will be sent on receipt of 10 cts. to cover cost of mailing.

Niagara All-in-One Mixture

A balanced formula containing Nicotine, Arsenate of Lead and Sulphur. In this form it provides a fungicide, a poison for leaf-eating insects and a contact poison for sucking insects. It will control aphids, caterpillars, fungous diseases on peonies, poppies, hardy chrysanthemums, roses, lilacs, climbing vines and annuals. The mixture is furnished in powder form and is applied dry, as a dust. No mixing of any kind is required. 1-lb. package 50 cts., 5-lb. package \$2, 25-lb. package \$7.50.

Farr Better Labels

are made of aluminum, with the name of the plant permanently stamped on the label. The rod is Number 9 gauge galvanized wire. The little "kink" in the rod prevents turning when pushed in the soil.



The upper portion of the rod is bent at an angle of about 45 degrees, thus permitting the label to be easily read. These labels will give a correct check on varieties and help you to keep accurate garden records.

SMALL LABELS, one inch wide, with wire standard 1 foot long

	Each
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 30
5 to 24 labels.....	25
25 to 99 labels.....	20
100 labels or more.....	18

MEDIUM SIZED LABELS, 1½ inches wide, with 2-foot wire standard

	Each
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 35
5 to 24 labels.....	30
25 to 99 labels.....	25
100 labels or more.....	22

These prices include proper stamping of variety name. Send us the names of your garden pets—we can make up the labels quickly and forward them so that they will be ready in advance of the blooming season.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Achillea.....	21	Convallaria.....	27	Lantern Plant, Chinese.....	33
Adam's Needle.....	36	Coreopsis.....	26	Larkspurs.....	28
Alum Root.....	30	Cress.....	22, 23	Lavandula.....	31
Alyssum.....	21	Daisy, Arctic.....	26	Lavender.....	31
Anchusa.....	21	Daisy, Michaelmas.....	22	Lavender, Sea.....	31
Anemone.....	21	Delphiniums.....	28	Lilacs.....	39, 40
Aquilegia.....	22	Dianthus.....	27	Lilies.....	31
Arabis.....	22	Dicentra.....	27	Lily, Day.....	29, 30
Aster.....	22	Digitalis.....	29	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	27
Astilbe.....	23	Flax, Perennial.....	31	Limonium.....	31
Aubrietia.....	23	Forget-me-not.....	31	Linum.....	31
Avens.....	29	Foxglove.....	29	Lobelia.....	31
Baby's Breath.....	29	Gaillardia.....	29	Monarda.....	31
Balloon Flower.....	34	Geum.....	29	Myosotis.....	31
Baptisia.....	23	Goat's Beard.....	22	Myrtle, Trailing.....	36
Bellflower.....	26	Golden Tuft.....	21	Nepeta.....	31
Bellflower, Japanese.....	34	Gun, Dust.....	3d cov.	Pansy, Tufted.....	36
Blanket Flower.....	29	Gypsophila.....	29	Peonies, Tree.....	40
Bleeding Heart.....	27	Harebell.....	26	Perennials.....	20-38
Blue Bonnet.....	34	Helianthemum.....	29	Perennials, Reference Table of.....	37, 38
Buddleia.....	23	Hemerocallis.....	29, 30	Periwinkle.....	36
Bugloss.....	21	Hen and Chickens.....	35	Phlox.....	32, 33
Butterfly Bush.....	23	Heuchera.....	30	Physalis.....	33
Campanula.....	26	Hollyhocks.....	30	Pin-Cushion Flower.....	35
Candytuft, Hardy.....	31	Houseleek.....	35	Pink.....	27
Cardinal Flower.....	31	Iberis.....	31	Pink, Moss.....	33
Cerastium.....	23	Indian Paint Brush.....	31	Platycodon.....	34
Chelone.....	27	Indigo, Wild.....	23	Plumbago.....	33
Chrysanthemums.....	24-26	Insecticides.....	3d cov.	Primrose.....	34
Collections, Iris.....	19	Iris.....	2-19	Primula.....	34
Columbine.....	22	Kniphofia.....	35	Pyrethrum.....	34
Coneflower.....	34	Labels.....	3d cov.		
				Red-Hot Poker.....	36
				Rose, Sun or Rock.....	29
				Rudbeckia.....	34
				Rue, Meadow.....	35
				Sage, Blue Meadow.....	34
				Salvia.....	34
				Saponaria.....	34
				Saxifraga.....	34
				Saxifrage.....	34
				Scabiosa.....	35
				Sedum.....	35
				Sempervivum.....	35
				Soapwort.....	34
				Snow-in-Summer.....	23
				Speedwell.....	36
				Spirea.....	23
				Stonecrop.....	35
				Tea, Oswego.....	31
				Thalictrum.....	35
				Threatleaf.....	26
				Thymus.....	35
				Ticksseed.....	26
				Torch Lily.....	36
				Tritoma.....	36
				Turtlehead.....	27
				Veronica.....	36
				Viburnum.....	40
				Vinca.....	36
				Viola.....	36
				Windflower.....	21
				Yarrow.....	21
				Yucca.....	36

Prevent Damping-Off of Vegetable and Flower Seedlings

Damping-off is a serious problem of every gardener. This disease, along with root-rot and stem-rot, can be easily controlled. The method is simple and inexpensive. First, dust the seeds with DIPPULUN before planting. Then, as the seedlings emerge from the soil drench the soil with a solution of USPULUN.

DIPPULUN (For dusting seeds). 4 ounces treat 1 bushel of seed. 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$8.

USPULUN (Soil-drench). 2 ounces treats 100 square feet. 2 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$2.75, 5 lbs. \$13.

