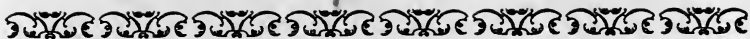


Historic, Archive Document

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



Keap



CATALOGUE

of

IRISES

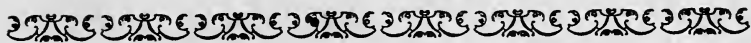
1929

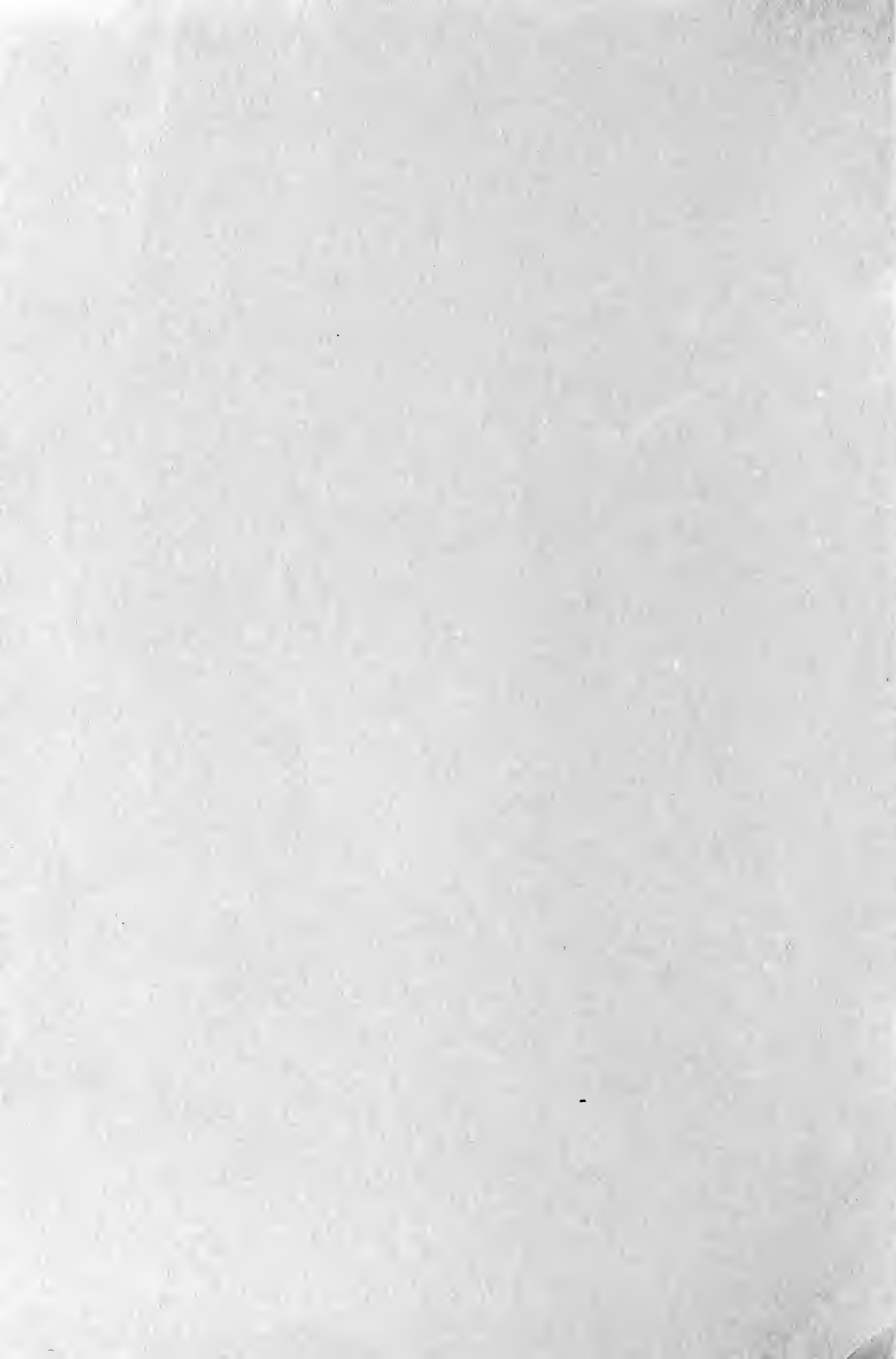


THE IRIS PLACE

1230 WEST HIGH STREET

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY





PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY

This catalogue is almost the same as our last year's catalogue. We did not get all the dope on our plants last year regarding blooming, height, fragrance and colors so are reserving this for our 1930 issue.

Due to heavy propagation, we are in a position this year to greatly reduce our prices and yet retain the highest quality stock. We shall send you the best we have for the price and if you are seeking choice stock at a reasonable price then we would solicit your valued orders. Please send us your orders early so that we will not disappoint you, as we are sure that many of the varieties will go fast at these prices. ALL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED IN ROTATION AS RECEIVED. So early orders come before later ones.

PRICES

Any 15c variety: Two for 25c; 5 for 50c; \$1.00 per 12.

Any 20c variety: Two for 35c; 5 for 75c; \$1.50 per 12.

Any 25c variety: Two for 40c; 5 for \$1.00; \$2.00 per 12.

All prepaid at these prices in U. S. and Canada.

Canadian patron please send us Canadian Permit tags.

General Information

Please Read Carefully

TERMS

Cash with order or before shipment is made. We cannot send plants C. O. D. We will hold your order for one-fourth of the purchase price. NO ORDER WILL BE HELD WITHOUT SUCH A DEPOSIT.

ACCEPTANCE

All orders will be booked and shipped strictly in order as received, subject to stock being unsold or available on receipt of order. To insure having your order filled in its entirety, we ask that you send in your order EARLY. Late orders are seldom filled completely on account of stock being sold out. When we cannot send certain varieties we shall notify and refund your money at time of shipment.

DELIVERY

We prefer to ship rhizomes of Irises (except Siberian) as soon after the blooming season as possible. We consider June and July the best months to plant since plants have all summer to establish themselves, while later planting do NOT establish. By planting in June and July, the plants have plenty of time to become established before winter sets in and they will not heave out during the winter.

PLANT IRISES IN JUNE AND JULY AND TAKE NO CHANCES ON HAVING THE PLANTS HEAVING OUT IN SPRING THROUGH ALTERNATE THAWING AND FREEZING.

We prepay postage on all orders for \$2.00 or more and for less than this amount please add 15c for postage and packing. We try and ship your order within one to three days, providing weather conditions permit. Last year we had eighteen days of rain in June and this interfered very much in shipping. We cannot dig Irises in a wet field.

Please note that all rhizomes are shipped in a dry condition in excelsior. This is the only and proper way to ship. Also note that all rhizomes have been treated with SEMESAN BEL to prevent rots. This is the added service we are giving our patrons.

PRICES

This list cancels prices of all previous lists. All prices are net cash with order. We have tried to make the price as low as possible, consistent with the production of HIGH QUALITY stock.

We are confident that no better plants can be had anywhere in America than those grown on our place.

Prices are for single, strong, field grown transplants. **Please note that June rhizomes are smaller than those taken in August.** The reason for this is that they have not completed their growth in June, but June plants, from our experience make better plants and will be more likely to bloom the next spring. **DO NOT** expect to get maximum bloom the first year after transplanting. It takes the second season to get fine exhibition flowers.

OUR GUARANTEE

We exercise every precaution to keep our stock free from disease and the deadly Borer, and we believe that every variety (more than 800) on our place is true to name and in case that you receive plants not as represented, we guarantee to replace two plants for each one bought, upon return of the stock bought of us. Please let us know if goods are not satisfactory when received, or later.

SUBSTITUTIONS

We never substitute other varieties unless we are requested to do so. In case we are sold out of a certain variety we shall refund your money.

COMPLAINTS

All complaints regarding your shipment must be made within twenty-four hours after arrival of plants. Before returning plants to us, write us, and in the meantime leave the plants spread out in a dry place so that they do not touch each other. **DO NOT KEEP THEM PACKED TIGHT IN ANY CONTAINER AS THIS WILL INDUCE ROTS.**

INTRODUCTION

We take this opportunity to thank all who have entrusted their valued Iris orders with us in the past and we sincerely hope that all plants received from us have done well and that we may merit your future patronage. We try to do all that is humanly possible to produce stock that will grow well and produce fine flowers. As most of you know, a part of this performance belongs to those who buy the plants and who takes care of them.

Last year we thought we could set a very low price on our fine Iris plants but, due to the very bad season, we had so many weeds and so much cultivation to do that we did not make much of a profit. All we expected to do was to make a small profit on our sales. Owing to an enlarged planting last summer we must hire extra help this summer so that it has become necessary that our prices be raised to

such a figure that we can meet expenses and yet have a small profit. Last summer every order was handled personally by the Owner of the Iris Place, every plant was dug, labeled, washed free of dirt and dipped in Semesan Bel. They were then placed on a rack in the shade to dry and after drying they were packed by him in dry excelsior and were then delivered to the postoffice. Therefore you can see that our place is not a Nursery in the true sense of a nursery but a place where a Professor of Botany spends his spare time during the year putting into practice what he teaches to his classes in Botany.

We must confess that we were up against it last year. With eighteen days of rain in June we could find but little time to get an order filled. Therefore we got behind with our work. We cannot control the weather but we shall again try out the plan of filling all orders as soon as the weather conditions will permit.

We have urged our patrons to place their orders early. We had many who did this last summer but we had hundreds of orders that were sent in too late to have their order filled complete. We have tabulated our last year's orders and we find that practically every order received in June was filled in its entirety while some of the orders received in August and September were in many cases filled with one-third and one-half. Therefore we ask that you place your order early to avoid disappointment.

Every year we aim to set out a new field so that we can always have nice large plants from which to fill orders. We always aim to plant enough of each variety so that we will have enough, but the choice varies from year to year and for this reason we may run short of some varieties before the end of the season. Again, last year we found considerable numbers of rhizomes of certain varieties of Irises that had been eaten by snails so that the part of the rhizome in contact with the ground had a gnawed effect. We did not send out any of these plants but we did find difficulty at times in getting from the row a nice, clean, healthy rhizome to send.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that some varieties of Irises naturally produce a small rhizome. Such varieties as Aurea, Ambigu, Cecile Minturn and others always produce small rhizomes. Others like Princes Beatrice, Alcazar and Lent A. Williamson are large rhizome producers. Therefore we ask that you study the plants so that you may know something about the plant before you say the plants received from the Iris Place are not up to the standard. We believe that you will find our plant the equal of any in the country.

We had quite a number of letters last season asking if our plants at such a low price were actually good plants and were true to name. We did not realize the psychological effect it was going to produce when we priced the plants so low. It made them look cheap we must confess now, but we guarantee you that if you can duplicate our stock in size, trueness and freedom from disease and Iris Borer, we stand ready to meet the price of the other fellow.

We are again issuing a modest little catalogue with real descriptions and reasonable prices. We are sure that you will like the catalogue and the plain truth about the plants. We have not gone in

heavily on the new varieties just because we have found that many of the new varieties are no better than the other ones, and therefore, you will find in our catalogue many of the tested varieties that are here to stay for some time to come.

Now a word about ratings. From my experience in grading student papers, I have found that I cannot grade the same paper twice two weeks apart and give the same grade. I don't believe anyone can. Last year we affixed to each variety the official rating of the American Iris Society. This year we are leaving it off because some varieties are rated entirely too low and others are rated very high when they should have at least a ten to fifteen per cent. discount. Again, the ratings mean very little to the average Iris grower. I know that some ratings have been made purely on likes and dislikes. One of the greatest drawbacks to this rating has been that the small dwarf varieties known as Pumilas are rated with the big fellows and it is no more right to do this than it is to grade a fourth grade student in the same class as a sophomore in college. We shall leave the rest with you to decide.

We have had during the year a student working on his Master's Degree and he was given the problem of finding out if cutting off the fibrous roots had any effect on the growth of the plant. Wish we had the space to publish his fifty page thesis in full, but we can state that the results showed conclusively that cutting off the fibrous roots did not injure the plants but actually made better plants. Furthermore, when Irises were set out with all the long fibrous roots, the results showed that less than 5 per cent. of them continued to grow or regenerate. Therefore, where do all the Iris growers get the idea that the roots must be left on? We have been groping around in the dark and have been following the advice of the other fellow and nowhere can we find any scientific report to substantiate the claim or practice. Besides growing Irises, we are carrying on many experiments to find out what is best for them.

Again we thank you one and all for your valued patronage of last summer and we trust, after looking over our catalogue, that you will find just what you want. We are confident that you cannot get Irises any cheaper anywhere else and we assure you that we will appreciate very greatly your patronage.

We would appreciate it greatly if you will write us regarding your troubles and we shall be glad to write you as fully as we can. If you have any diseases that you are troubled with, you can send in specimens for examination. We would appreciate it very much for the chance to look over such material.

Yours for fine irises,

THE IRIS PLACE.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CARE

As soon as the plants are received, unpack, check with your list, and if found to be correct, then plant the rhizomes horizontally in a well prepared bed. Plant two to three inches deep. If planted in late autumn it is better to plant at least three inches deep and after firming the soil around the rhizomes place about a tincupful of hydrate of lime around the newly transplanted iris. This will sweeten the soil and will prevent rotting. The plant may be watered a little to firm the soil about it if planted when the ground is very dry. If planted when there is plenty of moisture in the soil the water will not be necessary.

Irises will grow almost anywhere. We have them growing vigorously on a pile of coal cinders. They will need no mulching and if you should mulch them, if set out late in the fall, always use very coarse mulch so that plenty of air will circulate around the plant, otherwise they are likely to rot.

One of the most destructive of parasites that attacks the Iris is a little fungus known as the "mustard seed fungus." It gets its name due to the fact that its resting stage is in the form of a small mustard seed-like structures that carries this fungus over winter. Last season we bought quite a number of irises and in many cases we found the rhizomes literally destroyed with this fungus. We took the opportunity to isolate the fungus and we ran some tests with it in a greenhouse and we found that an application of hydrate of lime to the plant inoculated with this fungus, killed out the fungus. Therefore we recommend a heavy application of hydrate of lime at least twice each year, spring and fall. Hydrate of lime will not injure the plants even in full growth. Apply it just before a rain if possible.

Most irises must have a well drained situation else rots may set in. In case that you have rots be sure that you determine the cause. Rots nearly always follows the iris borer. If you have it, dig all your plants and treat overnight in a normal solution of Semesan. This will get rid of this bad pest. If it is poor drainage then treat your garden so that it gets drainage. If your plants have rots it is better to get a small can of Semesan and keep a solution made up and treat your rotting rhizomes overnight and then plant in a new place. Do not use organic matter (manure) in your soils, since this is sure to induce rots. Clay soils are best for Irises.

KENTUCKY NURSERYMAN'S CERTIFICATE AND PERMIT NO. 12

This is to certify that the growing nursery stock belonging to THE IRIS PLACE, situated at Lexington, Fayette County, has been inspected by a duly appointed inspector from this Office, according to the provisions of the Law enacted at the Regular Session of the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1926, and said stock was found to be apparently free from dangerous insects and plant diseases.

This certificate is valid until July 1, 1929, unless sooner revoked.

H. GARMAN, State Entomologist.

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WE ARE MEMBERS OF:

American Iris Society.
American Rose Society.
American Gladiolus Society.
Botanical Society of America.

A PERMANENT INK FOR ZINC LABELS

Go to your druggist and buy one ounce of Copper Chloride and dissolve this in an ordinary ink bottle full of clean tap water. Keep bottle well stoppered to prevent evaporation. This should last a long time. Use a tooth pick for a pen. A steel pen will corrode while a toothpick will last indefinitely. Be sure that the zinc is perfectly clean before you start to write on it. We clean our zinc pieces with a small piece of pumice stone and water. Dry it and use the ink for writing the name of the plant.

We have had many requests as to what book is best for the amateur gardener. We take this opportunity to advise you that we have added to our little catalogue a list of books that we think are the very best and we always have in stock copies of each of these and can supply you with copies very promptly. When you order any of the books just enclose the price after the book with your order and the book or books will be sent by return mail. See list at back of catalogue.

LIST OF VARIETIES

AFTERGLOW (Sturtevant 1917) Grayish lavender blend. suffused with yellow at the center. Most effective when seen at sunset, 3 ft.	\$.30
ALBERT VICTOR (Barr 1885) A rich blue-lavender standards with falls a bright lavender. Free blooming and vigorous. 3 ft. ....	.15
ALCAZAR (Vilm. 1910) S. blue-lavender; F. medium red-purple, with brown and white markings at base; Orange beard; very striking and beautiful. We recommend this highly. ....	.20
ALETHA (Farr 1913) S. and F. pure white. generally frilled with violet-purple . ....	.15
AMAS (wild species) Broad but somewhat floppy standards of iridescent blue; falls smooth violet. Early. Used as a breeding iris and is the parent of many fine new hybrids. ....	.20
AMBASSADEUR (Vilm. 1920) This in our opinion is one of the finest varieties of recent introduction. S. bronzy violet; F. velvety carmine purple. Very striking. Late. ....	.60
AMBIGU (Vilm. 1916) A very free flowering variety and very vigorous. S. smoky red to magenta; F. velvety reddish brown .	.20
ANN PAGE (Hort 1919) A fine pale lavender blue self with large flowers of splendid shape and substance. Should be in every collection. Height, 3 ft.	1.50

ANNA FARR (Farr 1913) One of the finest frilled (plicata) white irises, with faint lavender blue markings at edge and around the base of standards and falls. Midseason. 3 ft. We have the true variety which is scarce .....	.35
APHRODITE (Dykes 1922) A fine iris with finish and substance. The whole flower is a bright violet-pink self, the falls with a whitish flush at center. Should be a high rating variety.....	4.00
ARCHEVEQUE (Vim. 1911) S. Rich violet-purple; F. bright velvety crimson. A very beautiful early iris. 2 ft.....	.15
ARMENIEN (Millet 191-) S. light heliotrope-gray overshadowed at edge with deep orange buff; F. violet, reticulated red-brown at base. Edge of falls heliotrope. 18 in. ....	.15
ATHENE (Sturt. 1920) A warm white with fine substance and form. 33 in. ....	.25
ATLAS (Millet 191-) S. violet-blue; F. deep violet-blue, veined deep violet-purple. Orange beard. 18 in. Late.....	.15
AUREA (Jacques 1830) Bright pure lemon yellow flowers of excellent form; still remains as one of the few good irises of its color. 2 ft. ....	.15
AVENIR (Ware 1873) A real good bluish lavender. 2 ft. ....	.15
AZURE (Bliss 1918) S. lavender-blue; F. broad, rich violet. Has the same rich coloring as Dominion but smaller flowers.....	.15
BALLERINE (Vilm. 1920) S. broad and wavy at margin, light violet blue; F. same color but a little darker. Preferred to Lord of June. 4 ft. ....	.75
BERCHTA (G. and K. 1909) S. tan; F. pansy violet. A free bloomer .....	.15
BLUE JAY (Farr 1913) While not a large flower, the deep blue color effect in mass is wonderful. Late. 33 in. ....	.15
BLUET (Sturt. 1918) A free flowering blue-lavender iris that gives a fine effect in mass. Good substance and form. 27 in.....	.15
B. Y. MORRISON (Sturt. 1918) S. pale lavender; F. flaring velvety-purple with broad lavender border. A distinct and beautiful variety which we highly recommend. 33 in.....	.30
CAMELOT (Bliss 1918) A good warm white with a heavy lavender border. 3 to 4 ft. ....	.25
CAPORAL (Bliss 1919) A bright reddish violet self. A very free flowering variety and vigorous. 3 ft. ....	.30
CAPRICE (Vilm. 1904) S. reddish-purple; F. deeper, self-colored. One of the best rosy-red irises. Fine in mass. 20 in.....	.15
CECILE MINTURN (Farr 1922) A dainty orchid (pink) colored iris that gives a fine pink tone in mass. 22 in. Small rhizomes .....	.20
CELESTE (Lemon 1855) A fine azure blue self; extra fine in mass. 30 in. ....	.15
CHALICE (Sturt. 1924) A true yellow self iris of even tones. Fine .....	.50
CHESTER J. HUNT (Farr 1913) S. Celestial blue; F. dark marine blue, border pale blue shading at base. Almost a true blue. 28 in. ....	.15

CLEMATIS (Bliss 1917) Light violet with variable veining; unique; opens like a Japanese iris. 2 ft.....	.15
CLUNY (Vilm. 1920) Very large flower. Magnificent. A lovely shade of pale lilac with the falls a deeper shade. 3 ft.....	.40
COL CANDELOT (Millet 1907) Unusual coloring of bright copery red makes this iris in great demand. Extra fine. 3 ft.	.20
CONQUISTADOR (Mohr.) A much better Lord of June. Lavender violet, haft with dull reticulations olive to reddish brown with conspicuous beard. 4 to 5 ft.	1.50
CORRIDA (Mil. 1914) Flowers not very large but very attractive. One of the finest of the sky-blue irises. Fine in mass. 30 in.	.20
CRIMSON KING (Weir 1894) An early deep purple self. The true variety . ....	.15
CRETONNE (Bliss 1919) S. pale bronze purple; F. rich red maroon with striking orange beard. Attractive. 30 in.....	.25
CRUSADER (Foster 1913) One of finest lavender blue varieties. The falls darker than the standards. 32 in. ....	.35
DALILA (Denis 1914) A very lovely iris. F. creamy yellow to flesh; F. plum red .....	.25
DALMARIUS (G. and K. 1907) S. silvery gray; F. rosy lilac. Strong grower and very attractive .....	.15
DARIUS (Park 1873) S. light clear yellow; F. white with lilac center. A fine variety and extra good in mass .....	.15
DIMITY (Bliss 1919) A fine upstanding flower with flaring falls with ruffled standards faintly pencilled with lavender. A strong grower and beautiful .....	.25
DORA LONGDON (Bliss 1918) An iris with a very rich color and fine shape. S. pale lavender suffused with yellow and falls rich red lilac suffused at base and edge with yellow.....	.15
DRAKE (Bliss 1919) A fine light violet self which resembles Pallida dalmatica but far superior. Good grower.....	.15
DREAM (Sturt. 1918) An iris with a clear soft pink color. Extra fine. Strong grower and fine shaped flower. 3 ft.....	.75
E. H. JENKINS (Bliss 1919) An unusually free blooming iris. The blue tone of violet intensifies below the beautiful beard	.75
E. L. CRANDALL (Farr 1915) S. white bordered with deep blue; the flaring falls widely margined blue at base. Very fine.....	.20
ED. MICHEL (Verd 1904) A very fine iris and one greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The color is a deep reddish petunia violet, the falls slightly deeper toned. Improved Caprice.....	.35
ELINOR (Sturt. 1918) Delicate pale mallow pink, white through the center; light pink with veins on haft. Small flowers but fine . ....	.15
EMIR (Yeld 1918) Dark blue purple. A little more purple than Neptune . ....	.25
FAIRY (Ken. 1905) Still ranks as a very good white. Very popular. Tall . ....	.15
FENELLA (Mor. 1921) A warm white with widely branching stalks; falls flaring; fine for mass effect. 3 ft. ....	.20

FIRMAMENT (Gros. 1920) A fine lavender blue. Early. 32 in. We have the true variety .....	.30
FLAMMENSCHWERT (G. and K. 1920) On the order of Iris King, but finer and later. Order early as we have but a few fine rhizomes .....	.60
FLAVESCENS (DeCan) An old favorite. Tall pale creamy yel- low. 36 in. ....	.15
FLORENTINA ALBA (Wild—from Italy) A fine old variety with pearly white flowers. Large and indispensable. Early and fragrant .....	.15
FOSTER'S YELLOW (Fos. 1909) A good pale yellow iris that still is much used for mass effect .....	.15
FRANCINA (Bliss 1920) S. spotted and heavily veined with reddish purple; F. edged with same color. Very distinct....	.15
FRO (G. and K., 1910) S. deep golden yellow; F. reddish chestnut. A very bright and attractive medium sized plant .....	.15
GAJUS (G. and K.) S. Clear pale yellow; F. heavily veined maroon red .....	.15
GEORGIA (Farr 1920) A uniform bright soft rose of the Cattleya orchid pink with a bright orange beard. Early and extra fine. About 24 in. ....	.75
GLORY OF READING (Farr 1909) A fine royal blue self. Fragrant. Tall .....	.15
GOLD CREST (Dykes 1914) A very fine bright violet blue self. 30 in. ....	.20
GOLIATH (Cay 1908) S. pale bronze; F. deep purple.....	.15
HAYDEE (L. v. H. 1854) S. true pink in the morning sunlight; F. rose lilac, darker at center. Somewhat dwarf, 20 in. ...	.15
HELGE (Intermediate iris) A charming little lemon yellow iris. Fine for a low border. Very showy. 16 in.....	.15
HER MAJESTY (Per 1903) Still leads all other pinks for an all round pink. Indispensable for the garden .....	.20
HIAWATHA (Farr 1913) S. rosy lavender with F. purple.....	.15
HUGO (Farr 1913) A near red purple self. 24 in. ....	.15
IGOUF (Mil. 1911) S. lavender-blue, edged cream and tan; F. blue-purple with bronze reticulations at base .....	.15
INCA (Farr 1922) S. clear saffron yellow with F. velvety dark plum, with edge and medial line of gold. Very fine. 24 in...	.25
INNOCENZA (Lem 1854) A good white self with rich golden beard. 2 ft. ....	.20
IRIS KING (G. and K. 1907) S. rich buff yellow with F. a rich garnet. Still a strong favorite with everybody. 28 in.....	.15
ISOLINE (Vilm. 1904) One of the best of the cheaper irises. Pinkish lilac and purplish old gold tints. Must be seen to be appreciated .....	.25
IVANHOE (Mil. 1911) Nearly a pale uniform bluish lavender self, Falls a little darker than the standards. Very vigorous ....	.40
JACQUESIANA (Lem 1840) S. copper crimson; F. maroon. Fine old variety. 3 ft. ....	.20

JAMES BOYD (Farr 1915) S. clear light blue, S. dark violet, edged lighter. 2½ ft. ....	.15
JAPANESE (Farr 1922) This unique variety looks very much like a Japanese iris. The six petals lay flat and wide open. S. lavender violet, flecked violet; F. deep violet with a pale lavender edge. Striking. 30 in. ....	.15
JUNIATA (Farr 1909) One of Farr's best irises. A tall clear blue self . ....	.15
KOCHII (Wild—from Italy) The old, early, dark wine purple. 22 in. . ....	.15
LADY BYNG (Bliss 1922) A very beautiful iris. The color is a clear pale lavender with a slight suffusion of rose. In general a mauve in effect. Very fine flower and free growing. Rhizomes are always small . ....	.75
LA NEIGE (Verd. 1912) A fine creamy white self with flaring falls. 24 in. ....	.25
LENT A. WILLIAMSON (Williamson 1918) S. lavender violet; F. deep violet purple, the whole suffused with yellow which deepens at the throat. A massive flower on tall stems. Very fine. 42 in. ....	.35
LOHENGRIN (G. and K. 1910) A large self colored iris of the color of a Cattleya rose. 40 in. Large rhizomes . ....	.15
LORD OF JUNE (Yeld 1911) A very large light bi-color. S. chicory blue; F. lavender violet and drooping. Standards have a tendency to flop, otherwise very fine. 36 in. ....	.60
LORELEY (G. and K. 1909) S. light yellow; F. blue purple with a narrow yellow margin. Very striking in the landscape. ....	.15
MADY CARRIERE (Mil. 19—) S. pale plumbago blue; F. ageratum blue shading to a rich yellow at the base. Better than After-glow . ....	.30
MAGNIFICA (Vilm. 1920) A very large bi-colored iris. S. flushed with pale hortense violet; F. phlox purple. A wonderful show iris	1.00
MA MIE (Cay 1906) This iris is an improvement over Mme. Chereau. Very large flower, white, penciled light violet. 30 in. . ....	.15
MARY GARDEN (Farr 1913) S. extremely pale yellow (nearly white) sanded with pale lavender; F. creamy white veined with minute dots of maroon. Small flowers but striking. 28 in. . ....	.15
MASSASOIT (Farr 1916) S. and F. a very distinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, a color very difficult to describe. 28 in. . ....	.15
MAY ROSE (Clev. 1920) A rather dull pink. At a distance somewhat like Aphrodite but flowers smaller . ....	.15
MELROSE (Simpson 1920) A thoroughly reliable bloomer even in unusual and freaky seasons. A large bi-color, both S. and F. being shades of lavender and purple. Better texture than most irises. 28 in. (Desc. after Simpson.) In our garden	

this is a most impressive iris. More admired than any other variety we have. Large rhizomes. Only a few to spare.....	.50
MERLIN (Sturt. 1918) S. cupped, lavender violet; F. drooping, Rood's violet. With us a very vigorous flower. 30 in. ....	.20
MINNEHAHA (Farr 1913) S. Creamy white shaded yellow; F. cream white, heavily reticulated maroon. Very distinct variety. 26 in. ....	.15
MIRANDA (Hort 1919) A clear deep blue violet. Undoubtedly the best of its color. Free flowering and vigorous. 36 in tall...	.30
MISTRESS FORD (Hort) A very fine red purple bi-color. 32 in. We recommend it .....	.75
MITHRAS (G. and K. 1910) S. bright canary yellow; F. rich crimson with white reticulations. A fine variety. 28 in....	.15
MONSIGNOR (Vilm. 1907) S. satiny violet; F. velvety purple crimson. A fine cut flower variety .....	.15
MONTEZUMA (Farr 1909) S. deep golden, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown. 22-28 in. ....	.15
MOOR (Cap. 1901) S. soft lavender blue; F. lavender. Bright orange beard . ....	.15
MORNING SPLENDOR (Shull 1923) We believe this to be the finest American introduction. Should be planted so that it can be seen with the low lying morning sun showing through it and the color effect is gorgeous. S. petunia violet; F. raisin purple. A strong grower and very floriferous. 36-40 in....	2.50
MOTHER OF PEARL (Sturt. 1921) A much advertised iris. Illuminous pearl self of good habits and size. Tall .....	.40
MME. BOULLET (Den. 1919) S. and F. dotted mauve. Somewhat similar to Mme. Chobaut .....	.15
MME. CHEREAU (Lem. 1844) S. and F. white with blue hemstitched blue border. An old but attractive variety. Tall....	.15
MME. CHOBAUT (Den. 1918) S. creamy pink dotted bronze; F. white with a russet edge. A dainty colored iris. Flowers small . ....	.15
MLLE. SCHWARTZ (Denis 1916) A large and beautiful pale mauve self. A very beautiful iris. 36 in.	1.00
MRS. ALAN GRAY (Fos. 1909) A very lovely pale lilac pink self. 30 in. ....	.15
MRS. HETTY MATSON (Perry) A cross-bred pallida of outstanding merit; large globular flowers. S. purple fawn, shot bronze; F. broad, rich crimson-purple. Rich yellow beard...	1.50
MRS. HORACE DARWIN (Fos. 1893) A good cheap priced white self . ....	.15
MRS. NEUBRONNER (Ware 189-) Still a good golden yellow iris, 28 in. . ....	.15
MRS. WALTER BREWSTER (Vilm. 1922) A fine light toned semi-bicolor. S. lavender blue; F. analine blue. Extra fine. 36 in. . ....	.40
NAVAJO (Farr 1913) S. smoky tan; F. dark veined white, large and striking .....	.15

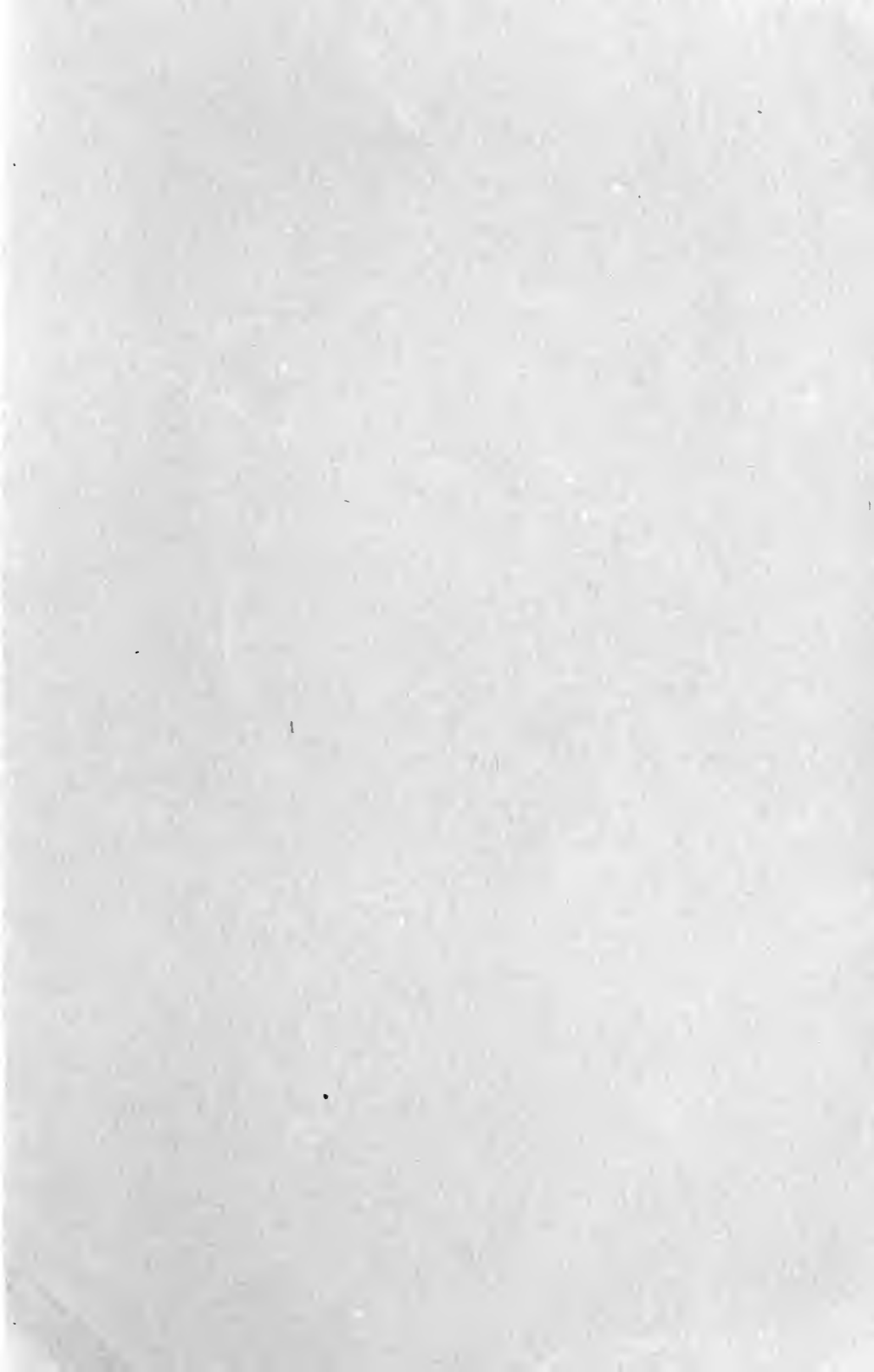
NIBELUNGEN (G. and K. 1910) S. fawn yellow; F. violet purple with a tan border. Rather a sombre colored flower.....	.15
NINE WELLS (Fos. 1909) S. light violet; F. deep purple violet, showing a white ground at the throat .....	.20
NOKOMIS (Farr. 1915) S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white. Tall growing and free blooming. 24 in. ....	.15
NUEE D'ORAGE (Verd 1905) S. pallid, purple drab to deep lavender; F. Bradley's violet. An unusual color. 3 ft. ....	.15
OPERA (Vilm. 1916) A rich violet-red bicolor. S. Bright rich pansy-violet; F. rich velvety violet purple. One of the most admired .....	.75
OPORTO (Yeld 1911) Standards and Falls dark violet. The flowers are not very large but they have wonderful finish. 30 in. ....	.15
ORIENTAL (Farr 1913) S. clear blue; F. rich royal blue. 32 in. ....	.15
PARC DE NEUILLY (Verd 1910) A wonderful rich plum purple self that is greatly admired. Should be in everyone's garden. 36 in. ....	.20
PARISIANA (Vilm. 1911) S. white dotted and blotched lilac purple; F. white frilled with lilac at the margin. Large flowers. 30 in. ....	.25
PAULINE (Farr 1913) S. and F. unusually large, rich pansy violet; deep orange beard; fragrant. 36 in. ....	.15
PAXATAWNY (Farr 1918) S. pale parma-violet, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F. darker, with brown and yellow reticulations. Very large flower. 36 in. ....	.15
PERFECTION (Barr 1880) S. light blue to lavender; F. dark, velvety violet black. A very pretty flower. 32 in. ....	.15
PETIT VITRY (Cay 1906) S. and F. a beautiful rich purple self. 24 in. ....	.15
PFAUENAUGE (G. and K. 1906) S. olive gold; F. plum .....	.15
POCAHONTAS (Farr 1915) Very large orchid-type flower. with elegantly frilled petals; S. and F. pure white, standards faintly bordered pale blue. Very pretty .....	.15
POWHATAN (Farr 1913) S. light Bishop violet with deeper border; F. deep purple shaded crimson. 36 in. ....	.15
PRINCESS BEATRICE (Barr) S. lavender with Falls slightly deeper in tone. This is one of the most magnificent irises that we know. We have the true variety. 40 in. ....	.25
PRINCESS OSRA (Bliss 1922) A very large clear plicata with very tall stems. Clear white, the S. broadly, the F. more narrowly margined with dots and some veining of soft wisteria violet and bluish lavender. One of the best of the newer plicatas	1.25
PRINCESS ROYAL (Smith 19—) A soft blue self. Lovely color. 28 in. ....	.15
PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE (G. and K. 1910) S. sulphur yellow; F. rich plum, bordered with cream. Better than Loreley .....	.15
PROSPER LAUGIER (Ver. 1914) S. and iridescent sorghum brown; F. velvety bordeaux to Indian purple. 3 ft. ....	.15

PROSPERO (Yeld 1920) Finely shaped enormous flowers of deep lavender and violet. In a class with Asia. A fine show flower. 3-4 ft. ....	.75
QUAKER LADY (Farr 1909) An exquisite blend of smoky lavender, blue and old gold. A pretty combination. 32 in. ....	.15
QUEEN ALEXANDRIA (Barr 1919) S. Purplish lavender; F. lilac, reticulated bronze at base. An old variety still much admired . ....	.15
QUEEN CATARINA (Sturt. 1918) Luminous pale lavender violet flowers of large size on tall stems. A great favorite and one of the best of the American introductions. 40 in. ....	.60
QUEEN FLAVIA (Cap. 1911) A small growing primrose iris. 18 in. Fine for placing in front of taller varieties or in a border . ....	.15
QUEEN OF MAY (Salter 1859) a soft rosy-violet, near pink, iris that has stood the test of time and is yet good . ....	.15
RAMONA (Mohr 1924) Petunia violet flushed brown with haft of buff; Orange beard, an unusual blend of colors; fine form and substance, sweetly scented. Stock limited	1.00
RED CLOUD (Farr 1913) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow. A near red . ....	.15
REMBRANDT (Barr 1902) S. vanderpool violet; F. Dauphin violet . ....	.15
RING DOVE (Foster 1913) A free flowering variety which produces its beautiful flowers on 4 ft. stems. S. pale violet; F. slightly darker, with a darker ring at the throat . ....	.15
RHEIN NIXE (G. and K. 1910) S. white, very large; F. rich violet purple with a narrow white edge. A striking variety . ....	.20
ROSALBA (Bliss) Deep vinaceous-mauve, as near red as any. Fine . ....	.75
ROSE UNIQUE (Farr 1910) S. and F. bright violet rose. Known as a "pink" iris. Beautiful. Rated entirely too low. ....	.15
ROSEWAY (Bliss 1919) Deep red pink. Early. Very rich coloring. 40 in. ....	.25
RUBYD (Dykes 1922) This was first known as RUBY. A rich deep reddish violet purple, the F. slightly deeper in tone than the S. Beard a rich aniline blue, tipped yellow. Vigorous. ....	.60
SAPPHID (Dykes 1922) Once wrongly called Sapphire. A very fine pure bright blue with a purplish tone. Very free bloomer, large flower, not tall, early but somewhat of poor substance. .	.60
SARPEDON (Yeld 1914) S. light violet blue; F. slightly darker, broad and oblong . ....	.20
SEA GULL (Farr 1922) S. white domed shape; F. white with blue veins . ....	.15
SEMINOLE (Farr 1920) S. and F. bright velvety violet crimson. A near red . ....	.35
SHEKINAH (Sturt. 1918) A fine tall pale lemon self. Extra fine	.20
SHERWIN WRIGHT (Kohankie 1915) This is the best of the deep yellows. 22 in. ....	.15

SILVER MIST (Dykes) "A uniform shade of pale silvery blue." Dykes own description of this beautiful iris. Tall .....	.75
SINDJKHA (Sturt. 1918) S. deep blue lavender shading to dark olive buff; F. light mauve deepening to manganese violet. Very attractive and of high quality. 48 in. ....	.50
SALONIQUE (Cayeux 1923) S. creamy-white; F. violet-purple, throat veined white. Strong grower and free flowering. A distinct variety of unusual coloring. 3 ft. ....	.75
SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU (Millet 1914) A very large rich velvety black-violet, bicolor. We consider this one of the irises in cultivation. It should be in every garden. You will get more pleasure from one plant of this than a dozen cheaper varieties. 36 in. ....	.75
STAMBOUL (Wal. 1916) S. cupped, light wisteria violet; F. re- flexed, Bradley's violet. A rather pretty iris .....	.15
SWATARA (Farr 1918) A lovely garden iris. S. lobelia blue, suf- fused bronze-yellow at base; F. bright violet. 3 ft. ....	.15
SWEET LAVENDER (Bliss 1919) A large bicolor of very pleas- ing contrast. S. lavender violet; F. Chinese violet. 3½ ft. .	1.00
TAMAR (Bliss 1920) A tall growing variety which is sure to please. The flowers are rosy lilac and on account of its erect habit we believe it will please many iris lovers. 40 in. ....	.15
TOMTIT (Bliss 1919) A self between mulberry purple and dark violet. Somewhat short but very free. 18 in. Fine in mass. .	.25
TRUE CHARM (Sturt. 1920) A delightful as well as an individ- ual form of flower and style of growth; white with the margins delicately etched with lavender-blue. 40 in. Extra fine . . . . .	.65
VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA (Verd 1860) A rich violet self of smooth glossy texture. An excellent landscape variety .....	.15
VIRGINIA MOORE (Shull 1921) A very good late deep yellow self. Fine . . . . .	.25
WHITE KNIGHT (Saunders 1916) An absolutely snow white iris. Sweetly scented and of fine form. Late mid-season. 26 in. .	.25
WHITE QUEEN (Geylenkek 1918) Snow white with throat and beard somewhat greenish. Fine landscape variety. 28 in. .	.60
WYOMISSING (Farr 1909) Somewhat small flowers of a creamy pink color. Excellent and impressive in mass .....	.15
ZOUAVE (Vilm. 1922) S. white suffused with lobelia blue; F. white heavily spotted and reticulated with violet at margins. Beautiful. 24 in. ....	.20
ZUA (Craw. 1914) A white self, slightly tinged lilac, crimped and crumpled like crepe paper. Absolutely different and in a class by itself .....	.15
ZWANNENBURG (Denis 1909) Cream and Olive blends. A very handsome iris and a profuse bloomer. Give plenty of lime. 22 in. . . . .	.40
YVONNE PELLETIER (Millet 1916) Very tall and strong grower. A pale lavender blue with the F. slightly deeper in tone than S. 42 in. Fine. ....	.50

VARIOUS IRISES

- DOROTHY K. WILLIAMSON. A hybrid between *Iris foliosa* and *Iris fulva*. A very beautiful iris. 2 ft. Large velvety flowers of the most vivid purple50
- IRIS FOLIOSA. This is a native iris of the Mississippi Valley. Flowers are blue lavender and are produced among the foliage. 18 in.25
- IRIS FULVA. Another wild Iris of the Southern States. Flowers are bright terra cotta. Habits somewhat like *I. foliosa*. 18 in. .25
- IRIS OCHROLEUCA (Syn. *Orientalis gigantea*) The famous Gold Band Iris. This is a beautiful strong growing iris with flowers of great substance which are pure waxy white with a beautiful golden spot on each petal. It takes about two years before it becomes well established and blooms, so do not expect too much of it the first season. After it becomes established do not bother it by transplanting often as it resents it very much. Give plenty of water to get size35
- IRIS PSEUDACORUS (The Wild Yellow Water Iris of Europe) Fine for naturalizing. The yellowish green leaves and deep yellow flowers are fine in mass. Give plenty of water, or if you have a naturally wet place plant this iris there and it needs no attention. \$2.00 per 1225
- IRIS TECTORUM (The Japanese Roof Iris) This iris is a native of China. The foliage is broad and yellowish green in color, the flowers are deep lilac or blue purple with lighter flecks. It opens up somewhat like a Japanese iris. Not always hardy in the Northern States where it should get some protection from a few dead tree branches. In Kentucky it is hardy without protection25
- PUMILA CAERULEA (Dwarf Iris) Grows to be 3 to 4 inches tall. Flowers are well shaped and with us begins to bloom the first week in April. Flowers are deep sky blue. 6 for 40c, 75c dozen.
- PUMILA GRAMINEA (Not the Species) This is a dwarf iris growing about 4 to 6 inches tall with flowers a deep wine purple. Flowers are very large. Extra fine for rock gardens. 6 for 40c, 75c dozen.



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