

Bertrand H. Farr Wyomissing Nurseries Wyomissing Pa.

## The Wyomissing Bulb List

My list of select Holland Bulbs has been mailed for several years to my friends. Each year I have cndeavored to select bulbs that will give the greatest pleasure at blooming time; so, too, I have tried to make the book hclpful to the amateur as well as to the experienced grower.

The list has been increased this year by the addition of some of the most desirable novelties, and in one or two cases this is the first season that they have been offered at anything like a reasonable pricc.
It must be understood that I do not carry these bulbs in stock, and that my importations are governed by advance orders received from my customers before July I. Thus it is possible for me to offer special selected bulbs at prices no higher than asked by most dealers for ordinary bulbs. To secure the highest-quality bulbs my orders have to be in Europe early in July, and such orders will be filled with the first selection from the fields. Therefore, as a special inducement to order early, I will make a 10 per cent discount on bulb orders received before July 1.

Orders received after July i will be filled with select stock, if I can secure it; but the discount will not be allowed on such orders, nor can I guarantee that they will be filled with such high-quality bulbs as will go into earlier orders.

Terms.-Cash, unless otherwise specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents without satisfactory commercial rating should be accompanicd by a remittance to cover the order, or by bank reference. Please remit by Post-Office or Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft. Parcel Post stamps will be accepted for a mounts less than \$I.
The fact that I supply bulbs on special orders (thereby having no unsold surplus) enables me to furnish the very choicest bulbs at prices usually asked for ordinary grades.

## The Irises from Wyomissing

The ideal time for planting Irises is in the month of August, for then they have completed their spring growth, and are ready to begin life anew in their new home, soon becoming established and growing into sturdy plants that will bloom freely the following spring and summer.

Irises, as a rule, are sun-loving plants, prefer good drainage, and may be grown in dry soil where little else will thrive. Some varieties thrive in moist ground bordering on streams, while some, like Iris versicolor, arc perfectly at home at the water's edge. My collection contains sevcral hundred varieties, including many new and rare sorts not to be found elsewhere.

## Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties

## EDITION 1915-1916

This is a text-book of the hardy plants grown here at Wyomissing. Over five hundred varieties of Peonies are accurately described; the hundreds of Iriscs are classificd, and information given about how to grow them.

Other favorites are illustrated and described, including Phloxes, Delphiniums, Poppics, Asters, etc. The book contains twenty-four pages of illustrations (twelve in natural colors reproduced by the Lumiere process).

The new edition has been mailed to all of my customers. I trust your copy reached you safely and will be preserved, as the book is issued only biennially. It is too expensive for general distribution, yct it is my desire to place a copy in the hands of those who are interested in hardy plants.

## BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing, Pa.

 April, 1915.

Bulbs of Sir Watkin Narcissus. Showing Farr's "Mother Bulb'' in comparison with the ordinary first-size bulb

## DAFFODILS (Narcissi)

Daflodils will continue to increase every year, and, when naturalized on the lawn, in meadows, or in orchards, they will form great colonies. Daffodils are invaluable for planting among shrubs and in the hardy border, and especially among the peonies, their golden eups making a beautiful contrast with the bright red peony shoots coming out of the ground.
"Mother Bulbs" (often called "double-nose") are bulbs that have reached maturity and are about to break into several smaller bulbs. The "Mother Bulbs" will send up several flower-stems, whereas the ordinary bulbs seldom produce more than one stem. So many of my customers call for "Mother Bulbs" that I have decided not to list the common "first-size" bulbs. However, I can order them if specially requested, at a discount of 20 per cent on prices of "Mother Bulbs."

## Single Large Trumpet Narcissi (Ajax)

These are the true Daffodils and produce the largest flowers. Colors range from pure white to darkest yellow. Not less than six bulbs of any variety at the dozen rate
Albicans. Sulphur-white. 15 cts. for 3,50 cts. per doz., \$3 per $100, \$ 25$ per i,ooo.
Emperor. Deep yellow. One of the largest and finest of the Nareissi. 15 cts . for $3,50 \mathrm{cts}$. per cloz., $\$ 3$ per 100 , $\$ 25$ per 1,000.
Empress. Large, yellow trumpet with pure white perianth. A splendid companion to Emperor, the two being the most permanent varieties for naturalizing. 15 cts . for 3 , 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100, $\$ 25$ per i,000.
Glory of Leiden. Sometimes called the King of Daffodils. A new giant-flowered variety of the deepest golden yellow. 50 ets. for $3, \$_{1} 75$ per doz., $\$_{12}$ per 100 .
Golden Spur. Rich golden yellow. Double-nose bulbs, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100, $\$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Johnstonii, Queen of Spain (Cyclamen-flowered Daffodil). A miniature form; sulphur trumpet and reflexed, pure white perianth. 10 ets. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100 .
King Alfred. An unusually fine yellow Trumpet Daffodil of immense size. Both trumpet and perianth are deep golden yellow. The flower is borne on a tall stem, making it valuable for cutting. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.75$ per doz.

SINGLE LARGE TRUMPET NARCISSI, continued
Madame de Graaff. One of the most beautiful pure white varietics. 45 cts. for $3, \$ 1.75$ per doz., \$12 per 100.
Madame Plemp. Perianth white, trumpet long and of a deep yellow color. One of the best varicties for border planting. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 .
Princeps. Sulphur-yellow. One of the earliest varieties and especially adapted for forcing. 10 ets. for 3,35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per roo, \$12 per 1,000.
Victoria. Golden yellow trumpet, pure white perianth. Flowers very large and extra fine for foreing. 15 ets. for 3 , 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1,000 .
Trumpet Maximus. Deepest golden yellow, with perianth twisted at the tips; trumpet recurved. 15 cts. for 3 , 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.75$ per $100, \$ 22$ per 1,000 .
Weardale Perfection. One of the most magnificent largeflowering Daffodils; a fitting companion to King Alfred. The perianth is pure white, with sulphur-white trumpet. This is the first year I have been able to ofler this variety at a moderate price. 75 ets . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.

## Single Medium Trumpet Narcissi

(Chalice-Cup, or Star Narcissi)
The Barrii type is said to be a cross between the Yellow Trumpet and Pocticus groups; the crown, or eup, is about one-half the length of the perianth segments.

Incomparabilis types also are crosses between the Yellow Trumpet and Poeticus groups, but the erowns are larger than Barrii, often three-quarters the length of the perianth. Leedsii Narcissi are crosses between the White Trumpet and Pocticus groups. The cup, or crown, is white or light yellow, and the perianth is aloways white.

Not less than six bulbs of any variety at the dozen rate
Barrii, Blood Orange. Lemon-yellow perianth, deep orange cup. 10 ets. each, 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.75$ per roo, $\$ 40$ per r,ooo.
Barrii, Conspicuus. Perianth broad; soft yellow in color; shallow, orange-scarlet cup. A splendid variety for the border. Mother bulbs, 25 ets. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.
Barrii, Firebrand. Primmose perianth, fiery red eup. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per roo, $\$ 60$ per 1,000 .
Barrii, Seagull. White perianth, eanary-yellow cup. 10 ets. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per roo, $\$ 60$ per 1,000 .
Bicolor, Duke of Bedford. Perianth pure white, trumpet elear, soft yellow. 15 ets. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$9 per roo, \$8o per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Cynosure. Primrose-ycllow perianth, with yellow and orange cup. A showy Daffodil for naturalizing. 25 ets. per doz., \$1.50 per 100 , \$12.50 per 1,000 .
Incomparabilis, Lucifer. White perianth, orange-red cup. 25 ets. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$1 5 per 100, \$rio per 1 ,ooo.
Incomparabilis, Sir Watkin. (Giant Chalice Flower). A large and well-formed flower, with sulphur-yellow perianth and orange-stained cup. 15 ets. for 3 , 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per $100, \$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Incomparabilis, Stella. Pure white perianth, yellow cup. A good varicty for potting. 25 ets. per doz., $\$_{1.50}$ per roo, \$12.50 per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Will Scarlet. Fiery orange-red. so ets. for $3, \$ 1.50$ per doz., \$1o per 100, \$90 per 1,000 .

## SINGLE MEDIUM TRUMPET NARCISSI, continued

Leedsii, Duchess of Westminster. Pure white perianth, with canary-yellow cup tinged with orange on the edges. \$2 per do\%., \$12 per 100 .
Leedsii, Evangeline. Pure white perianth, soft lemon cup. io cts. each, 90 ets. per doz., $\$ 6$ per $100, \$ 50$ per 1,000 .
Leedsii, Fairy Queen. Pure white perianth, creamy white cup. 50 c . For $3, \$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$_{12}$ per 100 , Sioo per $1,000$.
Leedsii, Mrs. Langtry. Pure white perianth, with primrose cup. A free-flowering variety, and one of the sorts used extensively for mass plantings on account of its beauty and cheapness. 20 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per ioo, \$il per i,ooo.
Leedsii, M. Magdeline de Graaff. Long, white perianth, orange-rose eup; very free-flowering, of ten bearing two blooms to a stem. A particularly beatiful flower for garden planting. ioc. for $3,30 e$. per doz., $\$ 2$ per ioo.
Leedsii, Queen of England. Large, pure white perianth, with pale yellow cup. A grood variety for mass planting. 20 ets. per doz., \$1. 25 per ioo, \$il per 1 ,ooo.

## Narcissus poeticus

Almira; syn., King Edward VII. One of the newer varicties of the Pocticus class. The perianth is white, and the cup light yellow, with a deep red margin. Splendid for forcing or for the garden border. 25 cts. for 3,80 ets. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100 .
Poeticus. The well-known "Poct's Narcissus." Pure white perianth and orange cup. Not suitable for forcing, but one of the best for the border or for naturalizing. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, $\$ 6$ per 1 ,ooo.
Poeticus, Cassandra. Broad white perianth, dark red cup. 30 cts e each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100.
Poeticus, Horace. New. Snow-white perianth, bloodscarlet cup; very large. 15 ets. for 3,45 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 2+$ per 1,000 .
Poeticus ornatus. This variety blooms much earlier than the old Poeticus, and can also be used for forcing. The perianth is large and pure white, while the cup is rich yellow with a scarlet margin. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per ioo, \$io per 1,000.

## Poetaz Narcissi

A new elass of hybrids obtained by crossing Narcissus poeticus ornatus with the Polyanthus Nareissi. The result has been a new race, with the hardiness and size of Poeticus, but the blooming habit of the Polyanthus. The Poctaz varicties are suited to house culture or bedding.
Alsace. Pure white, with yellow eye. io cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., \$7 per ioo.
Aspasia. Almost snow-white, with golden yellow eye. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
Elvira. Clear white perianth and rich yellow eye. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per $100, \$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Ideal. White perianth and deep orange eye. 15 cts . each, \$1.50 per doz. Stock very short this year.
Irene. Sulphur-yellow perianth, which changes to primrose, orange eye. 60 cts. per doz., $\$+$ per 100 .
Klondyke. Perianth clear yellow, golden yellow eye. \$i. 75 per doz., Siz per 100 .
Santa Maria. Deep orange-yellow; perianth elegantly twisted. 10 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., S\& per $100, \$_{3} 6$ per $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ooo}$.
Triumph. Pure white, golden eye. Si per doz., S8 per ioo.

## Double Narcissi

Alba plena odorata. A pure white variety for outdoor planting only. 2oe. per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100, $\$ 8$ per 1,000 . Orange Phœenix. An exeellent variety for foreing. Flowers are large, very double, white with reddish orange center. 30 ets. per doz., $\$ \mathrm{I}: 75$ per $100, \$ 15$ per 1,000 .
Sulphur Phœnix. Flowers silvery white, with sulphuryellow center. 15 cts . Tor $3,50 \mathrm{cts}$. per doz., $\$_{3}$ per ioo, $\$ 25$ per 1,000 .
Von Sion. The most popular double variety for forcing. Flowers unusually large and pure golden yellow. Extra-selected mother bulbs, 15 ets. for 3 , 50 ets. per doz., $\$_{3}$ per ioo, $\$ 26$ per 1,000.

## Polyanthus Narcissi

The Polyanthus Nareissi are not eonsidered so hardy as the other varicties; they may, however, be grown outside if protected, and will produce larger flowers than when grown in the house. The fragrant flowers are produced in large clusters, and come quite early in the season. All of the varieties are valuable for indoor forcing. Gloriosa. White perianth, with orange cup. 15 ets. for 3 , 50 ets. per doz., \$3 per ioo.
Grand Monarque. Perianth elear white, with eitroncolored cup. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .
Grand Soleil d'Or. Perianth deep yellow, eup shaded orange. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per ion.
Staten General. Pure white perianth, eup orange-ycllow. 15 ets. for 3,50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100 .
Paper White Grandiflora. Not suitable for outdoor planting, but is one of the most popular sorts for growing indoors. The bulbs may be planted in dishes of water, with pebbles, and ean be foreed into bloom in from twenty-five to thirty days after planting. The pure white flowers are produced in large clusters on long stems, whieh make them valuable for eutting. First-size bulbs, 40 ets. per cloz., $\$ 2.25$ per 1oo, $\$ 20$ per 1,000.

## Jonquils

The old-fashioned Jonquils are very fragrant, of medium size, and pure yellow in color. Flowers grow in elusters.
Single Jonquils. 15 ets. per doz., 75 ets. per ioo, $\$ 5$ per 1,000.
Double Jonquils. 25 ets. per doz., $\$_{1} 75$ per 100, $\$_{15}$ per I,ooo.

## TULIPS

The great variety of dazzling colors, in every eoneeivable combination, makes the Tulip the most popular of the spring-llowering bulbs. By planting bulbs of the different elasses, a display of bloom may be had for several weeks, beginning first with the early-flowering section and ending with the Darwins.

Tulips may be planted any time from the first of October until the ground freezes, and if the beds are later to be oceupied by shallow-rooting plants such as geraniums, colcus, ete., they may be allowed to remain a second year without lifting, merely by removing the tops as soon as they turn yellow.

If neeessary, the bulbs may be earefully lifted as soon as they have ecased blooming and heeled in, in an out-


Bízarre Tulip (sec page 8)
TULIPS, continued
of-the-way place, until they have completed their growth, when they may be stored in a cool, dry place until fall. Planted in the hardy border and among shrubbery, they may be allowed to remain year after year undisturbed; but they will gradually deteriorate and will, in a few years, have to be replaced.

## Single Early Tulips

Unless otherwise noted, all the varieties in this list are equally good for bedding or for forcing
Artus. Bright searlet; extra fine for bedding or foreing. 25 ets. per doz., \$1.50 per 1oo, \$13 per 1,000.
Belle Alliance. Deep searlet; one of the finest. 35 ets. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$23 per 1,000.
Brilliant Star. New. An early foreing variety; flowers large, vermilion-searlet, with yellow base. 75 ets. per doz., $\$ 4.75$ per 1oo, $\$ 40$ per 1,000 .
Brunhilde. New. Flowers very large; petals flamed yellow and margined with white, distinet and beautilul. 15 ets. eaeh, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., \$9 per 100 .
Chrysolora. Very large; extra fine; pure golden yellow. 25 ets. per doz., \$1. 75 per 100 , $\$ 15$ per 1 ,ooo.
Cottage Maid. Soft pink, sulfused with white. 25 ets. per doz., $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ per roo, $\$ 13$ per 1,0oo.
Cramoisi Brillant. Bright searlet. 20 ets. per doz., $\$ 1.20$ per ioo, Sio per 1,0oo.
Duchesse de Parma. Large; orange-red. 30 ets. per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per $100, \$ 15$ per 1,000 .

## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS, continued

Eleanore. Flowers medium sizc; purple-violet, with white edge. A handsome variety for bedding. 40 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per $100, \$ 22$ per i,000.
Flamingo. New. Beautiful, dark pink; a sport of White Hawk. Very large flowers of great substance. 60 ets. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100, $\$ 36$ per 1,000.
Goldfinch. Pure ycllow. 25 ets. per doz., $\$_{1.50}$ per ioo, \$i3 per 1,000.
Joost Van Vondel, Red. Deep eherry-red, feathered white. 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 18$ per 1,000 .
Joost Van Vondel, White (Lady Borecl). Very Iarge; extra fine; pure white. 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 , $\$ 30$ per 1,000.
Keizerkroon. Very Iarge; brilliant red, bordered deep golden yellow. A grand Tulip in every way, and one of the most durable for permanent planting. 40 ets. per doz., \$2 per ioo, \$18 per 1,000.
La Reine. White, sladed rosy blush. 20 ets. per doz., \$i.20 per 100, Sio per 1,000 .
Le Matelas. New. Splendid, bright pink; "ery early. 45 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per $100, \$ 24$ per 1,000 .
Mon Tresor. Large; pure yellow; one of the earliest and best. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 2$ per ioo, $\$ 18$ per i,000.
Pink Beauty. New. Rosy pink, slightly shaded white; unsurpassed in size and beauty. 65 ets. per doz., $\$ 4.25$ per $100, \$_{40}$ per 1,000.
Pottebakker. A popular searlet variety. 35 ets. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100, \$18 per 1,000.
Pottebakker, White. A very early white. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100, $\$ 20$ per I,000.
President Lincoln (Queen of Violets). A desirable variety for bedding and foreing. Flowers large, deep erimsonpurple. 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 , $\$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Prince of Austria. Fine orange-red; very fragrant; one of the best. 35 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.25$ per $100, \$ 18$ per 1,000 .
Proserpine. Rich earminc-rose; very large and carly. 60 ets. per doz., $\$ 4$ per ioo, $\$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Queen of the Netherlands. New. A delieate and attraetive shade of pink; very large. 50 ets. per doz., \$3 per roo, $\$ 25$ per 1,000 .
Rose Gris-de-lin. White, shaded delieate pink. 25 ets. per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100, , 12 per 1,000 .
Rose Luisante. Beautiful white and rose; very Iarge. 35 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 , $\$ 20$ per 1,000 .
Sir Thomas Lipton. Grows about 12 inches tall, bearing a Iarge, eup-shaped flower; deep searlet with an olivegreen tinge at the base. 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 , \$30 per 1,000 .
Standard Gold. Red, striped golden yellow. 60 ets. per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per $100, \$_{40}$ per 1,000 .
Standard Silver. Deep red, with silvery stripes. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 2.25$ per 100, $\$ 20$ per $\mathrm{y}, \mathrm{OOO}$.
Thomas Moore. Fine orange; a splendid bedding sort. 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100, $\$ 13$ per 1,000 .
Vermilion Brilliant. Intense searlet; blooms very early, produeing a Iarge, well-formed flower; one of the best. 45 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100, $\$ 20$ per 1,000.
White Hawk. One of the best white varicties, petals slightly fluted. 40 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100, $\$ 25$ per 1,000 .
Wouvermant. Fine dark violet. 60 ets. per doz., $\$_{4} .25$ per 100, $\$ 38$ per 1,000.
Yellow Prince. GoIden yellow; sweet-scented. The Ieading Iow-growing yellow Tulip. 25 ets. per doz., \$1.60 per 100, \$iz per 1,000.

## Single Early Tulips in Extra-Fine Mixture

This is a choice collection, made up from the best named varieties. The flower-stems are of about the same length, and the blooms come at the same time, important points to be considered when selecting bedding varieties. The mixture is superior in cvery way to the common mistures, which I do not recommend. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100 , $\$ 9$ per 1,000 .

## Double Early Tulips

As a general rulc, double Tulips are not so effective as single Tulips, but the flowers are more durable, and as their season of bloom is somewhat later they serve to prolong the flowering period. With few exceptions they should be used for outcloor bedding only, as they do not force so well as the single varicties.
Alba maxima. Pure white; flower-stems of medium length. 30 ets. per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000 .
Couronne d'Or (Crown of Gold). Golden yellow, shaded orange; magnificent flower of great beauty and size. One of the best for forcing. 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per $100, \$ 22$ per 1,000.
Couronne des Roses. Deep rose; flower of unusually large size. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per $100, \$ 35$ per 1,000 .
EI Toreador. Orange-scarlet, petals margined with yellow. 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.75$ per 100.
Imperator rubrorum. Glowing scarlet; good for forcing. 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.25$ per $100, \$ 20$ per 1,000 .
La Candeur. White; a very fine variety lor bedding. 30 cts. per doz., \$1. 75 per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000.
Le Matador. Scarlet; good forcer. 45 cts. per doz., $\$_{3}$ per 100, $\$ 25$ per 1,000 .
Lord Roseberry. A splendid varicty for carly blooming; flowers light pink, bornc on long stems. 45 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.75$ per ioo, $\$ 25$ per i,ooo.
Murillo. Beautiful, light pink; of medium height. One of the most popular for either house or garden; good for forcing. 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per $100, \$ 15$ per 1,000 .
Rex rubrorum. Bright scarlet. For bedding. 35 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per 1oo, $\$ 18$ per 1 ,ooo.
Safrano. Stems about 12 inches tall, bearing large flowers of soft yellow. An unusual color in double Tulips. 65 cts. per doz., $\$_{4}$ per $100, \$_{32}$ per 1,000 .
Salvator Rosa. Dark pink and white; very large. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.
Tournesol. Red, bordered with yellow. 45 cts . per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100; $\$ 25$ per 1,000.
Vuurbaak. Scarlet; extra-good forcer. One of the leading varieties. 45 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.75$ per $100, \$ 25$ per 1,000 .
wilhelm III. Orange-scarlet. A dwarf variety, splendid for bedding alone, or in front of taller sorts. 35 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 18$ per 1,000 .

## Cottage Tulips

## LATE SINGLE, or MAY-FLOWERING

Bouton d'Or (Golden Beauty). Very deep golden yellow, with black anthers; extria fine. 25 ets. per doz., Si. 60 per 100, \$15.per 1,000.
Caledonia. Bright orange-red, with dark stems; beautiful and effective. 25 cts. per doz., $\$_{1} .60$ per $100, \$_{15}$ per 1,000.
Ellen Willmott. Soft creamy yellow; the finest Mayflowering Tulip. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100 , $\$ 50$ per 1,000 .


May-flowering Tulip, Picotee

## COTTAGE TULIPS, continued

Gala Beauty. A showy variety for beds or borders. Large, golden yellow flowers, blotehed and striped with crimson, \$i.75 per doz, \$i2 per 100 .
Gesneriana major (Spathulata). Rich erimson-scarlet, blue-black eenter. The loest in its elass. 35 ets. per doz., $\$ 2$ per ioo, $\$ 18$ per i,ooo.
Golden Crown. Golden yellow, edged red. Inereases rapidly; especially recommended for naturalizing. 25 ets per doz, $\$ 1,50$ per ioo, \$ 12 per 1,000 .
Greigì Orange-scarlet, foliage spotted with white. \$1.25 per doz, Sio per ioo.
Isabella (Shandon BeIIs), Carmine-rose, shaded white. 30 cts. per doz, $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 18$ per 1,000 .
La Candeur (Parisian White), White, changing to rose. 35 cts per doz, $\$ 2.25$ per ioo, $\$ 20$ per 1,000
La Merveille. Salmon-rose, with yellow eenter. 30 cts per doz, $\$ 2$ per ioo, $\$ 18$ per i,ooo.
Oculus-solis (Peacock Tulip). Crimson with black eenter. \$i per cloz, \$5,50 per 100
Picotee (Maiden's Blush) Pure white, recurved petals, margined rose. Gne of the best for naturalizing 30 ets, per doz, $\$ 2$ per roo, $\$ 18$ per i,ooo.
The Fawn. Light grayish fawn color. 65 ets. per doz, $\$ 4.50$ per roo, $\$ 40$ per 1,000
Zomerschoon. Rose, flaked with white 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz.

## Bizarre and Bybloem Tulips

Bizarres. Yellow ground, marked with purple, crimson, brown, etc. Mined colors 20 cts per doz, $\$_{1} .25$ per ioo, \$io per i,ooo
Violet Bybloems. White ground, marked with Iilac, purple and violet. 30 ets per doz, \$1.75 per ioo, \$is per I,ooo.

## Darwin Tulips

These late-flowering Tulips are entirely distinct from all other ciasses, and the varieties listed here contain many new and beautiful shades. The plants are very vigorous and bear unusually large Ilowers on long stems. These Tulips are highly reconmended for massing in shrubbery or for contrasts in the flower-garden. They may be forced if brought into the heat not carlier than Jamuary.
Splendid mixture of all colors, 30 cts . per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$ per roo, $\$ 15$ per $\mathrm{I}, 000$

## Darwin Tulips-Named Varieties

Not less than three bulbs sold, but these may be taken at the dozen rate
500 bulbs of any one variety at the $x, 000$ rate, which is ten per cent less than the 100 rate
Anton Roozen. Rose-pink, tinged with apricot at base of petals. \$i per doz., \$6.50 per 100 .
Ariadne. Rosy crimson, shaded scarlet. \$1 per doz., \$6.50 per 100.
Baron de la Tonnaye. A strong-growing varicty; flowers bright rose, margined with blush. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per $100, \$ 30$ per i,ooo.
Clara Butt. Delicate salmon-pink. 60 cts . per doz., $\$_{4}$ per 100.
Donders. Deep crimson, with white center. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 .
Edmee. Cherry-rose, edged with a lighter shade. A large and beautiful flower. A fine variety for late forcing. 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per ioo.
Electra. Soft lilac, margined with white. Si per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100.
Europe. Scarlet, shaded rose. 65 cts . per doz., $\$+$ per 100.
Faust. Deep violet-maroon; flower large and of good form. $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100 .
Flambeau. Brilliant scarlet, with blue base. 75 ets. per doz., $\$ 4.25$ per 100 .
Fra Angelica. Deep brownish black. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100.
Gipsy Queen. Dark maroon; large and handsome. 75 cts . per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per 100 .
Gretchen. Cup-shaped flower; delicate flesh-pink. 50 ets. per doz., \$3 per roo.
Kate Greenaway. A handsome, late-flowering variety: White, with tint of lilac-rose. 40 ets. per doz., \$2.50 per ioo.
La Tulipe Noire (The Black Tulip). The darkest of all. Flowers of enormous size, nearly black. 20 cts. each, \$1. 75 per doz., $\$_{14}$ per 100.
Laurentia. Fiery scarlet; an extra-fine, large flower. 55 cts . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100, $\$ 30$ per 1,000 .
Loveliness. Soft rosy carmine. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
May Queen. Soft lilac-rose, with white center. 50 cts . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. Immense llower of the most brilliant scarlet. One of the best and showiest of the Darwins. 65 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100.
Mr. Nicholson. Deep scarlet. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100, $\$ 32$ per 1,000.
Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh-color, suffused with rose. \$1 per doz., $\$ 5.75$ per 100 .
Nauticas. A handsome variety for garden culture or for forcing; purplish rose, with a center of dark violet. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

## NAMED DARWIN TULIPS. continued

Negro. Black; almost as clark as La Tulipe Noire. 75 cts. per do\%., $\$+. j 0$ per 100 .
Phillippe de Commines. One of the earliest Darwin Tulips for forcing; color deep, rich purple; borne on long stems. 75 cts . per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per 100.
Pride of Haarlem. Violet-rose, with blue base; extralarge llowers. 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
Psyche. New. An unusually beautiful cup-shaped flower. The outside of the petals is deep rose, while the inside is shaded silvery rose, with light blue base. SI per cloz., \$7 per ioo.
Reverend Ewbank. A soft heliotrope or lavender-violet, darkened toward the base. \$i per doz., \$7 per ioo.
Suzon. Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush; a good forcing virriety. Si per doz., \$7 per ioo.
The Sultan. Velvety black-maroon with bluish base. 50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100.
Whistler. Novelty. Showy maroon-crimson; base of the petals tinted blie. Si per cloz., $\$ 7.50$ per ioo.
White Queen; syn., La Candeur. Rosy white, changing to pure white. 60 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per ioo.
William Pitt. Dark crimson, shading to purplish tint on outer petals. 75 ets. per doz., $\$ 5$ per ioo.
Zulu. Purplish black; large flower. Splendid for forcing or for the garden. Si. 25 per doz., \$9 per ioo.
Collection of 25 named varieties, my selection, one bulb of each, \$1.50. Four collections for $\$ 5$

## Rembrandt Tulips

A new strain of the Darwin Tulips with blotched, feathered, and striped flowers. The colors are not very distinet, and the flowers are most effective when the bulbs are planted in masses. Splendid misture, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100, $\$ 25$ per 1,000.

## Parrot or Dragon Tulips

This section of the Tulip family blooms in May; they take their name from the curiously curled and crested flowers which, in the bud state, are supposed to bear some resemblance to the head of a parrot. The colors and markings are very pronounced and distinct.

30 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, \$17 per 1,000
Admiral de Constantinople. Scarlct, with black markings. Cramoisie. Brilliant crimson; very large flower.
Lutea major. Bright yellow, striped crimson and green. Markgraaf von Baden. Yellow, flamed scarlet.

## HYACINTHS

For garden culture, the treatment is about the same as for Tulips, except that the bulbs should be set farther apart-say 6 to 10 inches.

For indoor culture the bulbs may be potted any time from September to December, using a light, rich soil containing plenty of well-rotted cow or sheep manure. Set the bulbs so that the tops are just above the surface.

The pots should then be placed outside, and covered with coal ashes or some litter for a period of ten to twelve weeks, when the bulbs will be thoroughly rooted. Bring them in a few at a time for a succession of blooms as wanted. They should be brought into heat gradually; to place them at once in a room having a high temperature will


Bed of Hyacinths
HYACINTHS, continued
cause them to flower prematurely. They may be stored in a cool cellar until ready to be brought to the light.

If it is desired to grow them in glasses of water, the base of the bulb should barely touch the water. They should then be set in a cool, dark place until the glass is full of roots.

The following list contains none but those varieties which produce the largest and finest trusses of bloom.

## First-Size Exhibition Hyacinths

Comparatively few bulbs of this quality come to this country-they are the very finest selections from the stock of several growers, are extra large and solid, and must not be confused with those of ten sold as "Exhibition Bulbs," which the Hollanders consider as second size. The bulbs here offered are used principally for forcing. I recommend them to all who wish the finest blooms.

## Single Hyacinths

Except where noted, 15 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{x} .50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100

## RED AND ROSE

Amy. Dark red; carly.
Baron Van Thuyl. Light pink; early
Cardinal Wiseman. Large, compact spike; dark pink.
Fabiola. Large trusses; bright rose.
Gertrude. Splendid, dark pink; large, compact spike.
Gigantea. Light pink; very compact spike.
Lady Derby. Fine, delicate pink.
Moreno. Very heavy truss; bright rose; early.
Robert Steiger. Deep red.
Roi des Belges. Extra finc; dark red.
Rosea maxima. Delicate pink; very large truss.

## PURE AND CREAMY WHITE

Albertine. Pure white; very early.
Grandeur a Merveille. Blush-white; large, handsome truss.
La Franchise. Creamy white.
La Grandesse. Splendid pure white; very large bells; perfect truss. Finest white variety.
L'Innocence. Very fine, pure white.
Madam Vanderhoop. Very large bells; almost pure white. Mr. Plimsoll. Blush-white; grand spike.

## LIGHT AND DARK BLUE SINGLE HYACINTHS

Baron Van Thuyl. Dark blue; very early; compact spike.
Czar Peter. Light Iavender-bluc.
Enchantress. Delicate porcelain-blue; splendid truss.
Grand Maitre. Deep sky-blue; large, compact spike.
King of the Blues. Rich dark blue; splendid form; late.
Lord Derby. Bright porcelain-blue; large, compact spike. Menelik. Glittcring bluc-black; truss large, with goodsized bells. Strong grower. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz. Queen of the Blues. Porcelain-bluc; handsome spike.
Regulus. Bright blue; fine, large bells.
Schotel. Light bluc; Iarge spikes.

## VIOLET AND PURPLE

Gretchen. New. Light violet.
Lord Balfour. Violet; very early; enormous truss. Marie. Dark purple.
Sir William Mansfield. Mauve; splendid truss; one of the best.

## YELLOW

Ida. Extra fine; pure yeilow.
King of the Yellows. Pure yellow; one of the best.
Yellow Hammer. One of the finest; pure yellow.

## Second-Size Single Hyacinths

8 cts . each, 85 cts . per doz., $\$ 5$ per $100, \$ 45$ per 1,000
These bulbs are practically the same as those sold by most dealers as "First Size." For bedding purposes they are extremely satisfictory and will produce large spikes of flowers, and I specially recommend these extra-select bulbs for outdoor use. I can supply the following varieties, and descriptions will be found in list of first-size bulbs.

## RED AND ROSE

Baron Van Thuyl, Cardinal Wiseman, Gertrude, Gigantea, Moreno, Robert Steiger, Roi des Belges, Rosea maxima.

## WHITE AND CREAMY WHITE

Albertine, Grandeur a Merveille, La Franchise, La Grandesse, L'Innocence, Madame Vanderhoop.

## DARK AND LIGHT BLUE

Baron Van Thuyl, Czar Peter, Grand Maitre, King of the Blues, Marie, Queen of the Blues, Regulus.

## Roman Hyacinths

These are the carliest to bloom, and may be had before Christmas if started early enough. Each bulb produces several spikes of pure white flowers. Mammoth bulbs, 8 cts., each 75 cts. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100.

## Dutch Miniature Hyacinths

If potted at the same time as Roman I-yyacinths they will bloom early in January. Named varieties, $\$ 3.50$ per 100, \$30 per 1,000.


## CROCUS

Crocuses are among the earliest of spring flowers, and are most effective when planted under the sod about the lawn.

They can be strewn thickly over the surface and should be planted just as they fall, merely lifting the sod with a knife or trowel, slipping the bulbs underneath and pressing the sod back into place. Planted in this way they will live for years, and are ahways a most welcome harbinger of spring. They can also be used in design beds, in which case none but the named varieties should be planted.
Mixed Crocuses, in separate colors, Blue, White, and Striped, or all colors together. 15 cts. per doz., 65 cts. per 100, $\$ 6$ per 1,000 .

## Named Crocus

15 cts. per doz., 95 cts. per 100, $\$ 9$ per 1,000 , except where noted. Crocuses by mail, io cts. per doz. extra.
Albion. Dark violet, striped.
Baron von Brunow. Dark blue.
King of the Whites. Large; snow-white.
Mammoth Yellow. Top roots; extra-heavy. 25 cts. per dioz., \$1.25 per roo, \$1o per 1,000.
Mammoth Yellow. First size.
Mont Blanc. White; one of the best.
Purpurea grandiflora. Purple.
Sir Walter Scott. Striped white.

## IRIS, Bulbous-Rooted

The following Irises are all species with bulbs or roots, which in most eases ripen and become dormant in summer. All of the species belonging to this group must be planted in the fall. They are perfectly hardy, but many of them bloom so early that they must be planted in a sheltered place where they will be protected from frosts and cutting winds. A few of the species have fleshy rhizomes, the leaves of which do not entirely disappear.

The first to flower are the Reticulata group, including

IRIS, continued
Histrio, Histroides and Reticulata. These early sorts require a heavy loam, without manure, and are impatient of stagnant water. Mingled with a carpeting of Alpine plants, which serve to protect the plants and the long, fragile leaves, they will find a congenial home.
Following these in the order of bloom are the Juno Irises, including Bucharica, Fosterianat, Orchioides, Persica, Pur-sind and Sindjarensis, distinguished by their long bulbs and by the fleshy roots which remain attached to the bulbs, even when dry. Care should be taken that these roots do not become detached.

These varieties require a rich, porous, warm soil, where the roots can ramify freely; they may be left to themselves for several years, if estabished in congenial quarters.

Iris alata, which belongs to this group, is among the earliest to bloom, and requires the protection of a frostproof frame in winter. The last to bloom of the bulbous Irises are the Spanish and English varieties, which are the best known and the most popular.
Alata (Scorpion Iris). A winter variety blooming in Deeember or January: A splendid sort for growing indoors; requires protection if planted outside. The flowers are large, mottled blue, with touch of gold on the falls. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz.
Boissieri. Lilac, marked dark bluc and yellow. 40 cts. each, S4 per doz.
Bucharica. Flowers large; satiny white and bright yellow. 45 cts. each, $\$+50$ per doz.
Danfordiæ. Bright yellow, with greenish spots. 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$to per roo.
Histrio. Delicate porcelain-blue, eharmingly spotted. Very carly. 15 cts . each, $\$_{1.25}$ per doz., $\$_{9}$ per ioo.
Juncea. Bright golden yellow. to cts. eieh, St per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.
Pavonia (The Peacock Iris). A dainty, small, white varicty, with a blue triangle on each petal. 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .
Persica. A very dainty dwarf varicty; color variable, pale blue or green, with mumerous dark spots and blotches. Flowers in February and March. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100 .
Persica (Heldreiehi). Lavender and blotches of blue. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Reticulata. One of the earliest. Dark blue; very fragrant. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ 14$ per 100.
Sindjarensis. A very strong-growing species, bearing several pale blue flowers. A splendid hardy variety; one of the best for outside planting. 35 ets. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.,
Tuberosa (Snake's Head Iris). Green-flowered. io cts. each, \$i per doz., \$5 per 100 .

## Iris Hispanica (Xiphium)

These are largely used for forcing, and for this purpose should be sown thickly in flats in September, wintered in a cool place, and brought to heat gradually. For outdoor bedding they are used in great quantilies.

Mixture of choicest varieties, unnamed, 12 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, $\$ 5$ per r,000
Named varieties as follows: 15 cts. per doz., $\$ 1$ per 100 , $\$ 6$ per r,ooo, except as noted

Belle Chinoise. Ycllow.
British Queen. Pure white.

Chrysolora. Pure yellow. Darling. Light blue.

IRIS HISPANICA, continued

Formosa. Dark blue.
King of the Blues. Dcep blue.
La Tendresse. White and yellow.
Louise. White and Jilac.
Philomela. Blue.

La Reconnaissance. Violet. bronzc. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, Si2.50 per 1,000.
Snowball. Pure white.
Von Humboldt. Blue.

## Iris Anglica (Xiphioides)

These are similar to the Spanish Irises, but have larger flowers and bloom somewhit later.
Superfine mixed varieties, 30 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000
Named varieties as follows: 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100 , $\$ 19$ per 1,000

Adelaine. White, violet spots.
Almœna. Light blue. Dandy. Violet.

Grand Lilas. Light blue.
Mont Blanc. Pure white; extra choice.
Othello. Dark blue.

## Oncocyclus and Regelia Irises

## (Cushion Irises)

"Garden plants these can never be; curious, strange, and sad they stand in their somber colors . . . simply" beautiful."

To flower these to perfection is the ambition to which every true I ris enthusiast aspires-and those who delight in attempting difficult things will reap a rich reward should their efforts meet with success. These varietics seem to be the highest development of the Iris.

They are usually short-lived under ordinary cultivation, because of the fall growth which is invariably damaged by frost. The secret of success is in planting them in Decomber, before the ground freezes, and in giving them the abundant supply of lime which is found in their native soil.

This latter can be accomplished by mixing plenty of old mortar in the soil and fertilizing well with bone meal. I grow them in a coldframe, removing the sash as soon as the weather becomes warm; replacing the sash in August before growth begins, to exclude any moisture which would start them to growing again; or they may be Iifted and stored in perfectly dry sand, in a warm place.
Atropurpurea. Dark brown. 15 cts . each, Si. 50 per doz., \$io per 100.
Bismarckiana (Sari Nazarena). Flowers very large; white; falls minutely veined black; standards veined sky-blue. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., Sio per 100.
Eggeri. Large Ilowers; brown, shading to black. 6o cts. each, $\$ 6$ per doz.
Gatesii. Gigantic flowers; silvery white, finely splashed and veined purple. Very rare. \$1.75 each.
Korolkowi. Various shades of white, purple and violet, beautifully veined. Mixed varieties, 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$io per ioo.
Lorteti. A variety as chaming as it is rare. Very large flowers; rosy crimson spots, with pale blue veins on a creamy white ground. \$1.75 each.
Susiana (The Mourning Iris). The best known and easiest of all to flower. Immense blossoms, minutely veined and dotted brown-black on a creamy white ground. Extra-heavy, flowering rhizomes, 20 cts. each, $\$ 2.25$ per doz.. \$is per 100.

## Regelio-Cyclus Iris

A new race of hardy, frec-flowering hybrids of great beanty and of easy culture. Many named hybrids have been raised, having the most beautiful and artistic colors -bronzy shades of old-gold, mahogany and brown, velvety crimson, purple, blue and white.

I offer single specimens at $\$ 1.75$ each; or a collection of ten distinet named varieties for $\$ 12$; or five distinet named varieties lor \$6. Mixture, unnamed, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## Dutch Iris

An entirely new race of Xiphion Irises, best deseribed as al giant strain of very early-llowering Iris Hispanica, with llowers of enormous size and remarkable substance, in many shades of blue, white and yellow blooming fulty a fortnight earlier than the Spanish Iris. Should have some protection from frost in cold climates.

A Collection of Ten Distinct Named Varieties, including many colors and shades, $\$ 1.50$; for two collections $\$ 2.50$; five collections for $\$ j$. Single bullss (my selection) 20 cts . each.

Mixed Varieties, 10 cts . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7.50$ per 100.

## HARDY LILIES

With the exception of Lilium candidum, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation, where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn grass. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. I do not keep these bulbs in stock, and they will be imported only to supply orders received belore August 15 .
Brownii. Large trumpet, the inside pure white, the outside shaded chocolate-brown. 75 cts . each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Candidum (Madonna Lily). Pure white. Should be planted carly for the best results. Extra-size bulbs, 15 cts. each, $\$_{1} .50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100.
Chalcedonicum (Scarlet Martagon). Flowers medium size; bright red, with brown spots. 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.
Colchicum. Flowers in racemes; deep yellow, tinged at base and tips with purple. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Excelsum (Testaccum). Nankeen-yellow, sometimes spotted with small, reddish dots. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Hansoni (Yellow Martagon). Flowers bright orange, spotted with brownish purple; worthy of a place in every garden. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Henryi (Yellow Speciosum). Flowers dark reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots. 85 cts. each.
Pardalinum. Similar to Superbum, but a brighter orangescarlet. 20 cts each, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100.
Superbum (Turk's Cap). A native variety. Flowers bright reddish orange, spotted with yellow. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., \$10 per 100.
For Japan Lilies, L. auratum, L. speciosum, etc., consult my general catalogue, "Farr's Hardy Plants"

Ten per cent discount on bulb orders received before July I

## MISCELLANEOUS BULBS

ALLIOM Neapolitanum. White. 20 cts . per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ per 100, $\$ 10$ per 1,000.
ANEMONES, Poppy-flowered Sorts, Double or Single, in ten named varieties. 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 . Double or Single, all colors mixed, 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100.
CALOCHORTI (Mariposa or Butterfly Tulips). Bulbs should be planted in November in well-drained beds of light soil or in coldframes, giving sufficient protection to prevent alternatc freezing and thawing. The best for the East are the Globe Tulips, which bear clusters of closed, globular-shaped flowers about an inch in diameter, mostly white or yellow; and the Venusta, with open flowers of white, yellow, rose, and purple.
Globe Tulips. Mixed colors, 35 c . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100. Calochorti venusta. Mixed colors, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100 .
CHIONODOXA (Glory-of-the-Snow). Among the most beautiful spring-flowering bulbs. Easily naturalized. gigantea. Vcry large; soft Iavender-bluc, with white center. 25 cts, per doz., $\$ \mathrm{I}$. 50 per roo, $\$ 12$ per 1,000 . Sardensis. Brilliant gentian-blue. 20 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per $100, \$ 10$ per 1,000 .
COLCHICUM autumnale. Blooms in fall. White, purple and rose. 5 cts. cach, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100 .
CROWN IMPERIALS. Spring-blooming plants, bearing drooping, bell-shaped flowers. Mixed red, ycllow, and orangc. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 10 .
ERANTHIS hyemalis (Winter Aconite). Pretty yellow flowers. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.
ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet). Thriving in moist, shaded places; handsomely variegated leaves. Mixed varieties, 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per 100.
grandiflorum robustum. Long flowers; bright buttcrcupyellow. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100.
Californicum. Flowers cream-colored, borne in blusters; foliage mottled white. 40 cts. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100.
Hendersoni. Light purple, deep back-maroon center. 50 cts . per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100.
FREESIA refracta alba. Pure white blooms; splendid for forcing. Selected bulbs, 25 c. per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100 .
FREESIAS, New Hybrids. A new race of Freesias, similar in habit to $F$. refracta alba, but in beautiful shades and markings of lavender, orange, rose etc.
Amethyst. Lavender. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.
Chapmani. Orange-yellow. 15 cts . each, $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100.
Rosa Bonheur. Clear pink. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100 .
Tubergeni. Carmine. 20 cts. each, $\$ 1.75$ per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r} 2$ per 100.
Mixed Varieties. 85 cts. per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.
MUSCARI Botryoides (Grape Hyacinth). Clear blue. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.
Heavenly Blue. 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.35$ per 100.
White. 20 cts. per doz., $\$ 1$ per 100.
ORNITHOGALUM Arabicum. 5 cts . each, 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .
SCILLA Sibirica. Brilliant blue; fine for naturalizing. 20 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per $100, \$ 10$ per 1,000 .
SNOWDROP, Elwes' Giant. Large-flowered; snow-white, with green tube. 15 c . per doz., \$1 per 100, $\$ 7$ per 1,000 .
TRILLIUM grandiflorum (Wake-Robin). For planting in semi-shaded places. 10 cts. each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100. Almost any variety of Bulbs or Plants not included in this list can be supplied if ordered before July I .

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