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PEONIES AND IRISES

AN ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE LIST

of Choice and Rare Varieties

WITH PRICES

Clarence W. Hubbard
GROWER OF PEONIES & IRISES
6144 Lakewood Avenue
Chicago, U.S.A.
Illustrations are from photographs taken of our own flowers which are without exception, from one year plants.
Season

1921 - 1922

MONSIEUR DUPONT

Clarence W. Hubbard
GROWER OF
Peonies & Irises

6144 Lakewood Avenue
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Introduction

WE do not offer a general line of nursery stock such as may be secured from the typical nursery. We specialize in a few especially desirable varieties, paying particular attention to the improved American, French, English and Japanese introductions. As trial plantings measure up to our criterion and propagation permits, we will from time to time offer additional specialties.

For our plantings, we make no extravagant claims as to size or mere volume. As to quality, we repeat our statement of last season: "We know of no grower with a standard as high who issues a list as comprehensive." Our list for the present season continues our policy of eliminating varieties which for the various reasons are the less desirable, adding new introductions of merit and retaining only those varieties as are most reliable, cover an extended blooming season and the several types and shades.

We cater to that rapidly increasing number of flower lovers who have reached the conclusion that a choice variety takes no more space, fertilizer or care than a mediocre one and that the increased pleasure and satisfaction more than justifies the additional first cost. Have you thought of the situation from that viewpoint; that it is really your limited planting area and time which are important, rather than the first cost of the plant?

"At the meeting of the Directors of the American Peony Society in December, 1920, the following resolution was adopted:

The directors recommend to growers that varieties introduced before 1900 and rated at six or below in this symposium should not be further propagated. Also that the ratings of this symposium together with the name of the introducer and date of introduction should be given, along with the descriptions, for all varieties offered by dealers in their catalogues." In accord with the above resolution, we indicate the ratings of each variety as given in the symposium and as published in the Bulletin of the Society, dated May, 1921.
This symposium is based on a vote by the members of the American Peony Society as to the desirability of varieties. "The rating is upon a scale of 10, in which a grade of 10 represents the highest excellence; 9, high quality but not the highest; 7 to 8, fairly good quality; while anything below 5 is to be considered not worth cultivating."

There are a vast number of varieties of peonies now in commerce and of necessity many must be inferior. They only serve to add bulk to a catalogue as regards the advanced enthusiast, but to the novice they confuse and bewilder and if by chance, through an alluring description, he purchases an inferior or mediocre variety, discredit is reflected on the better varieties. So, "the ideal goal of all this labor is to sift our varieties into two classes—the desirable and the undesirables." Following the recommendation of the Directors, we list no variety rated at 6 or below. In fact, we have no roots on our grounds of any of the varieties recommended for discard, with the single exception of seven plants of Chamois (Verdier 1860), which we have been growing for a special purpose. This discard list contains 111 varieties. There is a supplemental list of 41 varieties held in abeyance, pending investigation as to if they were introduced prior to 1900. Of the 41 varieties "on the fence," we do not have a single root. Very few varieties in our list are rated under 75 per cent of perfection. On the other hand, you will find our list contains practically all the top-notchers, the elite and deluxe of the peony world. The notable exception being Mrs. Edward Harding, which we do not grow for the simple reason that we have not felt justified in paying $100 for it.

Peonies are propagated by taking an old plant and cutting or "dividing" the root into pieces. These pieces, when they have from three to five eyes, are commercially known as "divisions." The division is planted out for propagation and the following fall it has had one year's growth and is called a one year plant; second fall, a two year plant; third fall, a three year plant, etc. While these terms are usually used by the various growers to describe the different sizes, they really mean little, permitting as they do so much elasticity as to give the purchaser little certainty as to what he will receive. Some growers list a "division" as a "small plant"; a one year plant as "medium size"; a
two year plant as a "large plant" and a three year plant as "extra large." This gives the impression that the root is one size larger than in the previous classification and adds confusion to uncertainty.

We believe that the proper place for propagation and growing up to the results point is in the nursery and that it is not to the best interests of one's garden display to plant divisions, except as a matter of economy for large mass plantings and the very rare varieties. Therefore, PRICES GIVEN ARE FOR PLANTS ONE YEAR OLD, grown from strong divisions planted the previous fall, except varieties priced at three dollars and higher, which prices are based on furnishing divisions of three to five eyes. Our experience is that when the size of roots is not mentioned, divisions are invariably furnished.

We can furnish two year plants, at price 50 per cent additional to the one year prices, and in some varieties can supply three year plants at double the price of one year. Commercial divisions of the popular priced varieties can be supplied at rate of six for the price of three one year roots, i.e., at half the cost of one year plants of the same variety but in no less quantity than six of a variety. Such varieties as are not priced, we have in but limited supply or restrictions in connection with the Federal quarantine and special government permit and surety bond under which they were imported, prevent sale the present season. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence relative any variety not priced and quote prices on such as we can supply at the time.

We recommend one year plants for best general results and value for the amount invested. The two-year plants are worth the difference asked and in some cases are to be preferred, viz., when to be used as specimen plants or in prominent location on small grounds where a more mature and immediate effect is necessary. We do not, however, advise the planting of larger clumps as results are usually disappointing and not in proportion to the cost. While our prices compare favorably with those or other first-class growers, we make no appeal for business on the basis of price. Our policy is to furnish exceptionally well-grown stock of the finer varieties, strictly true to name at a fair margin of profit.
Prices are strictly net, cash with order, payable by postoffice, express money order or bank draft on Chicago at par, for stock packed f. o. b. Chicago. Purchaser pays transportation costs. We make no charge for packing or delivery to transportation company except on orders under five dollars.

We use extreme care to keep our stock "true" and will cheerfully replace any plant blooming untrue to our label.

MARIE JACQUIN
Beautiful in bud and flower.
In our descriptive list, as given in the pages following, we quote as far as possible abbreviated descriptions of the American Peony Society. This method, of course, eliminates any display of personal taste and preference and makes flights of the imagination impossible.

The flowers are described in the following order: Name, rating of American Peony Society as to desirability as described in the Introductory on page 1, originator and date of introduction, type or shape of bloom as described below, color and season of blooming. Practically all the varieties are large to very large in size and of free blooming habit. These are necessary qualifications to our listing a variety and hence we omit comments as to these points.

We give below a detailed description of the various types, shapes or formation of the flowers.

**Single.** Those varieties having, but a single row of guard petals; center filled with mass of yellow POLLEN BEARING stamens and seed carpels. Example: Albiflora, The Bride Madeleine Gauthier. See illustration on page fifteen.

**Japanese.** Similar to the singles, but the stamens and anthers are enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of a variety of colors, edged and tipped with other colors. The anthers do not bear pollen. Example: Mikado and Isani-Gidui.

**Semi-Double.** Those with several rows of wide petals. Usually loose in structure and having visible pollen bearing stamens and partially transformed petaloids in center. Example: Marie Jacquin. See illustration on page five.

**Anemone.** The filaments of the stamens have become widened to narrow petals uniformly throughout the center of the bloom. While the vestiges of anthers have disappeared, the central petals are still too narrow and short to be classed as a bomb. Example; Philomele.

**Crown.** Those in which the carpels are either entirely or partially transformed into petaloids that differ from both guard petals and the petaloids which have been derived from the stamens. Frequently the guards and crown are of the same color and the collar a different color or lighter shade. Example Duchesse de Nemours.

**Bomb.** The central petals, while approaching the guards in form, are differentiated from them and uniform through center of bloom with no collar or crown. Example; Felix Crousse.
Semi-Rose. Loosely built flower having petals of uniform width and a few pollen bearing stamens more or less concealed. Example; Mons, Martin Cahuzac and Couronne d'Or, See illustration on page 6.

Rose. All stamens and carpels fully transformed into evenly arranged petaloids, forming a rose shaped bloom. They may not in every case be indistinguishable from the guards, but when the guards are quite distinct the bloom is of the bomb type. Example; Festiva Maxima.

CLAIRE DUBOIS

A large, compact bloom of rose type. Clear deep violet rose in color and of agreeable fragrance. Blooms in late mid-season on stems about 30 inches high. Its shipping and lasting qualities as a cut flower give it exceptional commercial value.

Divisions of varieties priced under three dollars will be furnished at rate of six for the price of three one year plants, i. e., at half the cost of one year plants of same variety, but in no less quantity than six of a variety.
PEONIES
Double Herbaceous

*  *

**Admiral Togo**, 7.4 (Hollis, 1907). Medium compact, flat semi-rose; uniform shade of very dark crimson. No silver tips and does not fade. Mid-season $3.00

**Adolphe Rousseau**, 8.5 (Dessert & Meehin, 1890). Semi-double; purple garnet. Early 2.50

**Albert Crousse**, 8.6 (Crousse, 1893). Compact, flat bomb; shell pink, center slightly flecked crimson. Late mid-season 1.50

**Alsace Lorraine**, 8.8 (Lemoine, 1906). Flat, semi-rose; cream white deepening to pale yellow. Very late, blooms with Solange. 4.00

**Asa Gray**, 8.1 (Crousse, 1886). Compact, flat, semi-double; pale lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper shade. Mid-season 1.50

**Auguste Dessert** (Dessert, 1920). "Cup-shaped flower; brilliant velvety crimson carmine with silky reflex. Often streaked white, very large silvery border; stamens intermixed with the petals of many flowers." We hesitate to comment on a variety with but one season's acquaintance. However, our blooms were not streaked with white but were a solid red of an unusual shade, to us very attractive.

**Augustin d'Hour**, 7.8 (Calot, 1867). Syn. Marechel McMahon. Medium, compact bomb; dark brilliant solferino red. Early mid-season 1.25

**Aurore**, 8 (Dessert, 1904). Flat, loose, semi-rose; lilae white, collar lighter, center flecked crimson and shows yellow stamens. Late.

**Avalanche**, 8.7 (Crousse, 1886). Compact crown; white, slightly flecked carmine, cream white collar. Mid-season 1.25

**Aviateur Reymond**, 7.9 (Dessert, 1915). "Bright cherry red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth." 10.00

**Baroness Schroeder**, 9.0 (Kelway, 1890). Compact, globular rose; flesh white, shading to milk white. Late mid-season 2.25

**Bayadere**, 8.7 (Lemoine, 1910). Loose, globular semi-rose; cream white, center of golden stamens. Mid-season 5.00
**Beauty's Mask**, 7.9 (Hollis, 1904). Compact crown; blush white, tinted lilac, pale yellow petaloids. Late.......................... 3.00

**Candeur** (Dessert, 1920). “Large globular; delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to pearl white, center flecked crimson”..........................

**Cherry Hill**, 8.6 (Thurlow, 1915). Semi-double; very deep garnet with metallic sheen. Young plants show stamens.............. 20.00

**Chestine Gowdy**, 8.4 (Brand, 1913). Crown; cream petals, silvery pink guards, center deeper pink, splashed crimson. Late mid-season ............................................. 5.00

**Claire Dubois**, 8.7 (Crousse, 1886). Compact, globular rose; clear deep violet rose, tipped silver white. Late mid-season. (See illustration on page 7)...................... 1.75

**Clemenceau** (Dessert, 1920). “Very large imbricated bloom, very full, carmine slightly shaded amaranth with silvery tints, very large silvery border. A beautiful, very late variety”..........................

**Couronne d'Or**, 8.1 (Calot, 1873). Flat semi-rose: ivory white with yellow tints. Very late. See illustration on page 6.............. 0.75

**Delachei**, 7.1 (Delache, 1856). Synonym—Docteur Boisduvall. Medium compact rose; violet crimson. Late.......................... 1.00

**Delicatissima**, 7.6 (Unknown). Rose; pale lilac rose. Early mid-season.......................... 0.75

**Dorchester**, 7.7 (Richardson, 1870). Compact rose; pale hydrangea-pink...................... 1.25

**Dr. H. Barnsby**, 7.9 (Dessert, 1913). Full globular Solferino-red, shaded crimson with bluish reflex. Late.......................... 5.00

**Duchesse de Nemours**, (8.1) (Calot, 1856). Crown; pure white with sulphur white collar. No crimson flecks. Early.......................... 0.75

**Elie Chevalier**, 7.3 (Dessert, 1908). Globular bomb to crown; tyrian rose, center flecked scarlet. Mid-season.......................... 3.00

**Elizabeth Barrett Browning**, 9.2 (Brand, 1907). Soft shell pink bleaching to white, crimson markings on edge of petals. Very late.......................... 25.00

**Elwood Pleas**, 8.7 (Pleas, 1900). Compact rose; light rose shading to lilac white. Late mid-season ............................................. 7.50
**Enchantresse, 8.9 (Lemoine, 1903).** Compact, globular rose; cream white, guards splashed scarlet. Very late. $8.00

**Estafette, 7.8 (Dessert, 1910).** "Large globular clear purple with velvety carmine reflex, large distinct silvery margin. Very early" 6.00

**Esther, 7.7 (Terry).** Loose rose; white, tipped light mauve-pink 2.00

**Eugene Verdier, 8.3 (Calot, 1864).** Compact rose; pale hydrangea-pink, edges lighter. Late 1.75

**Eugenie Verdier, 8.6 (Calot, 1864).** Loose, flat semi-rose; pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Early mid-season 1.00

**Evangeline, 8.1 (Lemoine, 1910).** Compact, flat rose; pale lilac-rose, splashed scarlet. Late 5.00

**Faribault, 8.2 (Brand, 1918).** Compact rose; deep rose with silver sheen, center petals tipped silver. Very late 8.00

**Felix Crousse, 8.4 (Crousse, 1881).** Compact, globular bomb; bright red. Mid-season 1.25

**Festiva Maxima, 9.3 (Miellez, 1851).** Globular rose; pure white flecked crimson. Early .75

**Florence Nightingale, 8.1 (Brand, 1907).** Full rose; pure white with faint crimson markings on edge of petals. Very late 4.00

**Frances E. Willard, 9.1 (Brand, 1907).** Full, globular rose; blush white, occasionally touched with carmine. Late mid-season 7.00

**Francois Rousseau, 7.3 (Dessert, 1909).** Rose; velvety red, showing yellow stamens. Early 3.00

**Georgiana Shaylor, 8.9 (Shaylor, 1908).** Compact, globular semi-rose; pale rose pink, flecked crimson. Mid-season 10.00

**Germaine Bigot, 8.5 (Dessert, 1902).** Medium compact, flat crown; pale lilac rose, guards and collar splashed crimson. Mid-season 2.50

**Ginette, 8.8 (Dessert, 1915).** "Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower; very soft pink shaded salmon, frequently flecked carmine. Blooms freely in clusters and has an agreeable fragrance" 15.00

**Gismonda, 8.2 (Crousse, 1895).** Globular rose; flesh with pink center. Very late 3.00
Gloire de Charles Gombault, 7.9 (Gombault, 1866). Globular rose; light rose, cream white crown. Mid-season 1.00

Gloire de Touraine, 7.8 (Dessert, 1908). Medium compact, globular bomb; brilliant velvety red, tinged purple. Very late 2.75

Grandiflora, 8.8 (Richardson, 1883). Compact flat rose; rose white. Very late 2.00

Grover Cleveland, 8.2 (Terry). Syn.—Tecumseh. Compact rose; dark crimson. Very late 3.00

Harriet Farnsley, 8.2 (Brand, 1916). Rose; soft pink. Late 4.00

Henry Avery, 8.5 (Brand, 1907). Rose; guards light shell pink, center cream white with a distinct band of narrow yellow petals. Late 8.00

H. F. Reddick, 7.8 (Brand, 1913). Semi-rose; brilliant dark crimson. Late 4.00

Indian (Brand). Semi-rose; deep red. Very late 1.50

James Kelway, 8.7 (Kelway, 1900). Loose, flat semi-rose; rose white. Mid-season 2.00

Jeanne D'Arc, 7.9 (Calot, 1858). Medium compact bomb; cream-white. Very similar to Golden Harvest but taller in growth and larger bloom. Mid-season 1.25

Jeanne Gaudichau, 8.3 (Millet, 1902). Semi-globular; white with pink reflex, petals edged carmine

Jeannot, 8.9 (Dessert, 1918). "Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower, perfect in form, flesh pink, slightly tinged purple and shaded salmon pink at base of petals, changing to silvery white.

Karl Rosenfield, 8.8 (Rosenfield, 1908). Compact, globular semi-rose; dark crimson. Mid-season 4.00

Kelway's Glorious, 9.8 (Kelway, 1909). Full double rose; white, flushed rose; late mid-season 35.00

Lady Alexandra Duff, 9.1 (Kelway, 1902). Loose rose; blush pink, shading lighter to center. Mid-season 15.00

Lafayette, 7.8 (Dessert, 1904). Compact, flat rose; velvet pink, mid-season 3.00

La Fee, 9.2 (Lemoine, 1906). Compact, globular rose; deep rose pink. Early 12.50
Peonies

La France, 9.0 (Lemoine, 1901). Compact globular rose; rose-white. Late mid-season .................. 8.00

La Lorraine, 8.6 (Lemoine, 1901). Globular rose; cream-white. Mid-season .................. 10.00

Lamartine, 8.3 (Calot, 1860). Synonym—Lamartine. Rose; pale lilac-rose. Center darker shade and guards and collar lighter shade. Early mid-season .................. 1.00

La Perle, 8.5 (Crousse, 1885). Cup-shaped; lilac-white. Mid-season .................. 2.25

La Rosiere, 8.3 (Crousse, 1888). Flat, semi-double; cream-white. Mid-season .................. 1.50

La Tendresse, 8.1 (Crousse, 1896). Compact, flat rose; milk-white. Early .................. 2.75

Laura Dessert, 8.8 (Dessert, 1913). Full rose; bright canary-yellow, cream white guards. Early .................. 17.50

Le Cygne, 9.9 (Lemoine, 1907). Compact, globular semi-rose; incurved milk-white petals. Mid-season .................. 25.00

Livingstone, 8.1 (Crousse, 1879). Compact rose, pale lilac; tipped silver, center petals flecked carmine. Late .................. 1.50

Longfellow, 9.0 (Brand, 1907). Compact rose; brilliant crimson with a cherry tone. Mid-season .................. 10.00

Lora Dexheimer, 8.4 (Brand, 1913). "Immensely, cylindrical semi-rose; intense flaming crimson. Late mid-season" .................. 4.00

Lord Kitchener, 7.6 (Renault, 1915). Compact globular rose; brilliant cherry red. Very early; in fact, claimed to be the earliest red. This distinction is also claimed for Richard Carvel and Prairie King .................. 4.00

Loveliness, 8.8 (Hollis, 1907). Compact flat rose; light shell-pink fading to lilac-white. Mid-season .................. 10.00

Mme. Auguste Dessert, 8.6 (Dessert, 1899). Globular semi-rose; rose-pink, flecked crimson. Early mid-season .................. 2.75

Mme. Boulanger, 7.8 (Crousse, 1886). Compact rose; glossy soft pink. Late .................. 2.00

Mme. Calot, 8.1 (Miellez, 1856). Rose; flesh pink, center shaded darker. Early .................. 1.25

Mme. De Verneville, 7.9 (Crousse, 1885). Full bomb, pure white, central petals tipped carmine. Early .................. 1.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Ducel</td>
<td>7.9 (Mechin, 1880). Bomb</td>
<td>Light mauve-rose. Mid-season</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Emile Galle</td>
<td>8.5 (Crousse, 1881). Compact</td>
<td>Flat rose; lilac-white, center lighter. Late</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Emile Lemoine</td>
<td>8.9 (Lemoine, 1899). Medium</td>
<td>Compact globular semi-rose; milk-white. Mid-season</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Gaudichau</td>
<td>8.8 (Millet, 1902). Globular</td>
<td>Brilliant, dark crimson garnet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Jules Dessert</td>
<td>9.4 (Dessert, 1909). Medium</td>
<td>Compact rose; white shaded with pink, tinged flesh and straw-yellow, central petals flecked crimson and intermixed with a few visible golden stamens. Late mid-season</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Manchet</td>
<td>8 (Dessert, 1913). Field</td>
<td>Rose; silvery lilac, shaded purplish pink at base of petals. Very late</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Reignoux</td>
<td>7.3 (Dessert, 1909). Rose</td>
<td>Velvet carmine-pink. Very early</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile. Rousseau</td>
<td>8 (Crousse, 1888). Medium</td>
<td>Compact, globular semi-rose; milk-white; guards splashed carmine. Mid-season</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcella Dessert</td>
<td>8.2 (Dessert, 1899). Crown</td>
<td>Milk-white splashed carmine.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marchioness of Lansdowne</td>
<td>8.1 (Kelway). Compact</td>
<td>Flat rose; shell-pink, center darker, splashed crimson. Mid-season</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite Gaudichau</td>
<td>(Millet, 1903). Cup-shaped</td>
<td>White suffused pink.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite Gerard</td>
<td>8.4 (Crousse, 1892). Opens</td>
<td>Compact semi-rose developing into crown type with stamens; flesh pink fading to white. Late</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Crousse</td>
<td>8.9 (Crousse, 1892). Full</td>
<td>Globular, loose bomb; delicate shell-pink with an elusive salmon cast. Mid-season</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Jaquin</td>
<td>8.3 (Verdier). Semi-double</td>
<td>Rose-white. Mid-season. (See illustration, page 5)</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Lemoine</td>
<td>8.5 (Calot, 1869). Rose</td>
<td>White with cream-white center. Very late</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Stuart</td>
<td>7.8 (Calot, 1856). Crown</td>
<td>Milk-white with pale pink guards. Mid-season</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marquis C. Lagergren, 8 (Dessert, 1911). Bright velvety cherry red slightly tinged violet, tipped silver. Mid-season 3.00

Martha Bulloch, 9.1 (Brand, 1907). Compact, semi-rose; soft rose-pink. Late 25.00

Mary Brand, 8.7 (Brand, 1907). Full rose; deep red. Mid-season 7.00

Mary Woodbury Shaylor, 9.4 (Shaylor, 1916). Cup shaped; clear pink, cream center deepening toward center 40.00

Midsummer Night’s Dream, 8.5 (Pleas, 1906). Rose; ivory-white, pale yellow center 15.00

Mignon, 8.7 (Lemoine, 1908). Globular rose; soft light rose fading to cream. Mid-season 6.00

Milton Hill, 9 (Richardson). Compact globular rose; shell pink. Very late 4.00

Miss Salway, 7.8 (Kelway). Compact globular crown; lilac-white, collar lighter. Mid-season 10.00

Modeste Guerin, 7.8 (Guerin, 1845). Compact bomb; solferino red. Early mid-season 1.25

Monsieur Dupont, 8.3 (Calot, 1872). Semi-rose; cream-white, petals streaked crimson and intermingled with yellow stamens. Mid-season. (See illustration on page 1) 1.00

Monsieur Jules Elie, 9.2 (Crousse, 1888). Medium compact bomb; pale lilac-rose, collar lighter. Early 1.75

Monsieur Martin Cahuzac, 8.8 (Dessert, 1899). Medium compact; globular semi-rose; very dark red. Sometimes called the “black” peony, and generally conceded to be the darkest peony. Early 3.50

Mont Blanc, 8.4 (Lemoine, 1899). Compact, globular rose; milk-white. Early mid-season 7.00

Neptune, 7.6 (Dessert, 1905). Medium compact crown; glossy white slightly tinged flesh, salmon reflex at base of petals. Mid-season 2.50

Octavie Demay, 8.5 (Calot, 1867). Flat crown; guards and center pale hydrangea-pink, collar white. Early 1.50

Odette, 7.3 (Dessert, 1908). Globular bomb; soft lilac-rose, splashed pink. Mid-season 2.75

Opal, 8.5 (Pleas, 1908). Flat rose; delicate lilac-rose, opalescent tints, fading to white. Mid-season 15.00
Petite Renee, 6.9 (Dessert, 1899). Anemone; terminal flowers full; clear purplish pink. Lateral flowers usually of Japanese type with filamentous central petaloids light Carmine streaked with white and tipped gold. Mid-season. See illustration on page 19.......................... 2.25

Philippe Rivoire, 9.2 (Riviere, 1911). Cup-shaped rose; very dark crimson and does not show yellow stamens. Early.................. 20.00

Philomele, 7.7 (Calot, 1861). Flat crown; yellow fading to cream, crown and collar bright pink. Mid-season.......................... 1.25

Phoebe Cary, 8.8 (Brand, 1907). Flat rose; soft lavender-pink, center dark r. Late..... 10.00

Phyllis Kelway, 8.8 (Kelway, 1908). Loose rose; delicate pale pink, center lighter. Mid-season ...................... 10.00

Pierre Duchartre, 8.2 (Crousse, 1855). Compact, globular rose; lilac-pink. Late........ 2.75

Pierre Reignoux, 7.6 (Dessert, 1908). Flat semi-rose; tyrian rose, center slightly flecked crimson, silvery border. Large, round imbricated petals. Early......................... 3.00

Pleas' Jubilee, 8.9 (Pleas, 1908). Loose, flat rose; white shaded rose. Mid-season...... 17.50

Pomponette, 7.4 (Dessert, 1909). Anemone; dark velvety pink, shading to carmine-red at base of petals; edged silver. Mid-season ........................................... 3.00

Prairie King, 6.3 (Rosenfield, 1908). Full globular rose; brilliant light crimson, shaded purple. Very early ...................... 2.00

President Taft, 8.7 (Blauuw, 1909). Syn.— Reine Hortense. Compact, flat rose; delicate pink, medium early............................. 2.75

Primevere, 8.6 (Lemoine, 1907). Compact, flat bomb; guards cream white, splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow. Mid-season .......................... 5.00

Raoul Dessert, 9 (Dessert, 1910). Compact, globular semi-rose; clear mauve shaded carmine pink and stained silvery white. More novel than beautiful. Late mid-season ..................................................... 15.00

Reine Hortense, 8.7 (Calot, 1857). Synonym—President Taft, which see.......................... 15.00

Renee Marie, (Dessert, 1920). "Pretty flower of very elegant shape, soft fleshy pink shaded salmon, fading to silvery white, flecked carmine...

Richard Carvel, 8.8 (Brand, 1913). Globular bomb; bright crimson. Very early..... 5.00
Peonies

Rosa Bonheur, 9.0 (Dessert, 1905). Flat rose; light violet-rose, guards flecked crimson. Mid-season........................................... $7.50

Rosette, 8.9 (Dessert, 1918). "Pretty flower of elegant shape, like a Captain Christy rose, silvery flesh shading to salmon at base of petals, border flecked crimson".... 15.00

Ruth Brand, 8.1 (Brand, 1907). Compact bomb; soft lavender pink, shaded darker. Mid-season.................................................. 3.00

Sarah Bernhardt, 9 (Lemoine, 1906). Compact, flat semi-rose; mauve-rose, silver tipped. Late.......................................................... 5.00

Solange, 9.7 (Lemoine, 1907). Full compact, globular crown; outer petals delicate lilac-white, deepening towards center, and shaded apricot-salmon. Very late.................................................. 8.00

Souvenir de Lou's Bigot, 8.8 (Dessert, 1913). Rose; brilliant bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at base of petals, turns to salmon-pink with bright silvery reflex. Mid-season........................................... 7.00

Splendida, 8.3 (Kelway). Globular, cup-shaped rose; light violaceous pink................. 5.00

Standard Bearer, 8.8 (Hollis, 1906). Globular, compact bomb; light violet-rose. Mid-season.................................................. 25.00

Suzette, 8 (Dessert, 1911). Semi-rose; bengal rose; slightly tinted carmine-purple, golden stamens. Mid-season........................................... 5.00

Therese, 9.8 (Dessert, 1904). Medium compact rose; violet-rose, center lilac white. Mid-season.................................................. 5.00

Tourangelle, 9.4 (Dessert, 1910). Flat rose; flesh-pink, exquisitely shaded La France rose and salmon. Late.................................................. 7.50

Triomphe de L'Exp. de Lille, 7.8 (Calot, 1865). Compact rose; light shell pink, splashed violet-rose, guards lighter. Mid-season........................................... 1.00

Venus, 8.3 (Kelway). Compact crown; pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Mid-season.................................................. 2.75

Victoire de la Marne, 8.3 (Dessert, 1915). "Globular blooms of great size, velvety anaranh-red, silvery reflex"........................................... 8.00

Walter Faxon, 9.3 (Richardson). Globular semi-rose; bright rose, center darker shade. Mid-season........................................... 7.50

For size of roots, and other important information read INTRODUCTION on page 2.
Peonies

MADELEINE GAUTHIER
The single peonies are of upright habit and are not beaten down by storms. This quality, with their massing habit of bloom and effectiveness of the flower in shape and color, makes the single varieties unsurpassed for landscape use.

For those who prefer the simple and unassuming, the single varieties make a strong appeal. Those who seek the uncommon will find the single varieties very desirable with the further advantage that while they, with the Japanese varieties, are gradually winning a more general recognition of their merits, will never become common as stocks are limited and propagation slow.

**Albiflora, The Bride, La Fiancee**, 8.4 (Dessert, 1902). Very large, pure white. Tall, vigorous plant, free blooming in clusters. .......................................................... $2.50

**Clairette**, 8.5 (Dessert). "Very large flower, pure white broad petals, very lightly tinged pink when in bud. Strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer in clusters." 3.00

**Clio**, 6.5 (Peterson, 1901). Large, clear light pink; deep enough in shade so it does not bleach to white before falling. ........... 2.50

**Eglantine**, 8.1 (Dessert, 1913). Large white flower, tinged carmine. 4.00

**Etienne Dessert** (Dessert). Large, cup-shaped flower with broad petals of the finest liveliness; pronounced silvery margin. .......................................................... L'Etincelante, 8.1 (Dessert, 1905). Broad petals of a rich clear carmine edged with silver. .......................................................... 2.75

**Lucienne**, 8.2 (Dessert, 1908). Large white flowers, slightly tinged purple. .......................... 2.50

**Madeleine Gauthier**, 8.5 (Dessert, 1908). Large flower* of a delicate silvery flesh pink tint. (See illustration on page 17). .......................... 2.75

**Marguerite Dessert**, 8.5 (Dessert, 1913). Very large flower, pure white, entirely powdered and splashed with carmine. ..... 

**Perle Blanche**, 8.4 (Dessert, 1913). Cup-shaped flower of pure white. .......................................................... 3.75

**Perle Rose** (Dessert). Delicate, clear China pink with silvery border. ...................... 3.50

**Pride of Langport**, 8.9 (Kehvay). Distinct shade of brilliant soft peach pink. .......................... 10.00

**Princesse Mathilde**, 7.2 (Dessert, 1908). Lively China pink, splashed and tipped silvery white. .......................................................... 3.50

**Rosy Dawn**, 8.5 (Barr). Water lily in shape. Opens blush and changes to white. Divisions. .......................... 2.25
PETITE RENEE  SOME-GANOKA

No illustration in monochrome can do justice to the delicate shades or convey the distinctively Japanese character of the Japanese varieties.
Japanese Peonies

Our comments relative the single varieties apply equally well to the Japanese. There is, however, an added feature, the Japanese type being very unusual and distinctive; something “different” and though novel and unique are in no respect freakish. They give variety to a collection of peonies and to the garden in general. Our collection of this type is exceptionally select and comprehensive. Many of the varieties are very recent importations from Japan and from Dessert in France, and the government permit under which they were imported makes it impossible for us to sell any of them the present season. Stocks of this type in the better varieties are very low and as propagation is less rapid than in the double varieties, it is not probable that we or any one else, will be able to offer in but limited quantity for many years.

Apple Blossom. Soft flesh pink; yellow petaloids. ..................................................$ 2.75
Attraction, 7.5 (Hollis, 1906). Medium compact; guards deep tyrian rose, narrow center petals tipped yellow. .................... 2.75
Aureole (Hollis, 1905). Pink guards; golden yellow center. Divisions ......................... 2.00
Cathedral. Blush; cream central filamental petals. .............................................................. 3.00
Distinction, 6.4 (Dessert, 1895). Broad petals, clear violet red; narrow central petals striated with golden lines. Divisions. .... 2.00
Dog Rose (Wallace). Soft silvery rose; yellow center. Divisions ..................... 2.00
Dragon's Head. Pale rose guards striped dark crimson; yellow petaloids. .............. 2.25
Exquisite. Pure white; center yellow stame-

loids. Divisions .................................................. 1.75
Fabiola. Blush white; cream filiform center. Divisions ......................... 2.00
Glory, 7.3 (Hollis, 1907). Loose and flat. Guards light tyrian rose; narrow central petals of golden yellow tipped silver. ...... 2.50
Gold Mine (Hollis, 1907). Purplish lilac; center deep yellow. Divisions ..................... 2.75
Gypsy, 7.5 (Hollis, 1904). Large, flat loose bloom; guards of tyrian rose; center gold. Divisions ......................... 2.00
Ho-Gioku. Guard petals pure white; petaloids sulphur yellow shaded straw yellow and changing to white. .....................
Isani-Gidui. Pure white silky petals; golden yellow petaloids........................................... 10.00

King of England, 8.4 (Kelway). Rich ruby madder; long narrow central petals of pure gold, which as the flower ages become striped with carmine......................................................... 4.00

Kinokimo. Guards crimson carmine tinged garnet; petaloids carmine red bordered yellow.................................................................

Margaret Atwood. Cup shaped; pure white with center of gold........................................... 7.00

Mikado, 8.6 (World’s Fair Japan Exhibit, 1913—Disseminated by Peterson). Cup-shaped guards, dark crimson; petaloids crimson edged and tipped gold......................................................... 2.50

Neptune. Shell pink. Divisions. ............................................................. 1.75

Niskiki-No-Shitone. Semi-double blush pink striped irregularly with darker pink; petaloids golden yellow................................................................. 2.00

Ohanagasa. Double row of pink guard petals; petaloids pink with edges of gold........... 2.75

Ohirama. Guards clear carmine, slightly tinged purple; golden yellow petaloids.

Petite Renee (Dessert, 1899). Broad carmine purple guards. Center petals long and narrow, light magenta with golden extremities......................................................... 2.00

Prince Alert (Hollis, 1904). Tyrian rose; center petaloids palk pink. Divisions........... 2.25

Rare Brocade. Pure white tinted cream. Divisions.......................................................... 2.50

Some-Ganoko. Rosy crimson edged cream; fringed central. See illustration on page 19................................................................. 4.00

Tatsugashira. Large striped pink flower; center red, with golden stamens. Divisions......... 2.50

Takaradama. Large semi-double satin white flower.......................................................... 3.00

Tamatbako. Lively China pink with large tuft of bright yellow petaloids.......................... 8.00

Tokio. Clear carmine pink with silvery reflex; large tuft of golden petaloids................. 3.00

Tora-No-Maki. Double row of lilac white guard petals; tuft of center petals white and clear amber yellow......................................................... 3.00

Vesticious. Pale lilac rose; center long narrow thread-like petals. Divisions........... 1.75

Yeso. Guard petals pure white, narrow central petals tinged straw yellow and tipped with small carmine point................................. 6.00
THE IRIS
Flag Lily—Fleur-de-Lis

The iris is botanically divided into two general classes:
1. Those varieties having rhizomes or root stocks.
2. Those varieties having a bulbous root.

Both of these general classes have several sub-divisions. We grow only those of the first class and but two of its sub-classes.

Pogoniris. — Those varieties characterized by a distinct beard down the center of each fall, commonly called "bearded irises."

Apegon. — Those varieties having smooth or beardless falls, known as "beardless irises." The Japanese, Siberian and Pseudo-acorus varieties are of this group.

The bearded irises are those most generally grown, and consequently the best known. This group contains a vast number of varieties, the check list being compiled by the American Iris Society to date contains over four thousand named varieties, of which about one thousand are still in cultivation. Of necessity, many must be inferior and but comparatively few really distinctive varieties. It is our desire to eliminate and restrict our list rather than to work toward volume. The past season, we have discarded many varieties which are in general cultivation and which will doubtless be "conspicuous by their absence," having apparently become fixtures in the list of the average nurseryman. On the other hand, our list contains many varieties which we doubt if you will find listed in any other price list, being recent French, English and American introductions.

Pogoniris require a well drained soil. Water standing over the roots in spring for any considerable length of time will cause rot. Very rich soil is neither necessary nor desirable and fresh manure in direct contact with the roots is very injurious. Bone meal is a safe fertilizer to use and in the limited quantity required, quite economical and convenient to handle. Pulverized limestone is very beneficial and can be used in liberal quantity. While the iris will survive under
greater neglect and abuse than any other plant of which we know, it appreciates good treatment, and cultivation is necessary for the plants to produce their flowers in profusion and perfection.

The roots appear to enjoy, in fact require for best results, not only a well drained soil but a warm, open location. For this reason, we do not advise interplanting with other plants or ground covers as the surface creeping rhizomes do best on direct exposure to the sun. We advise planting in August and September, though as in the case of the peony, planting may be done until freezing of the ground prevents. Planting may also be done in early July after flowering, provided the roots are not permitted to dry out.

The bearded irises are usually catalogued according to the six species below. While we give these sub-classifications for reference and such interest as they may be to our customers, we do not so group in listing the varieties. We find that the names mean little to the greater number of people and that it is more convenient to find a variety in a general alphabetical classification.

**Amoena**—Standards, white. Falls, various colors. Example: Wyomissing.

**Neglecta**—Standards, lavender to purple. Falls of a darker shade, sometimes marked with white. Example: Blue Jay.

**Pallida**—Standards and falls same shade of blue, lavender or purple. Strong growing plant with fine foliage. Example: Lohengrin.

**Plicata**—Frilled margin, suffused, edged or splashed various colors on a white ground. Example Mme. Chereau.

**Squalens**—Standards, copper or bronze in clouded shades. Falls of various colors. Example: Prosper Laugier.

**Variegata**—Standards, various shades of yellow. Falls of various colors or combinations. Example: Mrs. Neubronner and Darins.

While we rather lightly consider the value of classification of varieties as to species, it is our intention to give information in connection with each variety of iris similar to that given for the
Irises

peonies. With this object in view, we have been making observations and taking notes, but further work alone these lines is made necessary by the many new varieties recently added to our planting. In our next booklet, you may expect, given with each variety, comments as to foliage, height of flower stalk, relative season of blooming and the landscape value, i. e., the general color effect and carrying qualities. These factors we believe to be of great value to one planning a garden, in fact, essential to making a planting with any degree of intelligence and ultimate satisfaction.

Irises priced at twenty-five cents each will be furnished at rate of three for fifty cents. The cost of labor and packing materials making it impossible to price them lower for single roots.
Tall Bearded Irises

A. E. Kunderd (Fryer). S. yellow-bronze, tinged magenta; F. magenta-red tinged bronze, reticulated yellow. Beard orange. $1.25

Afterglow (Sturtevant). Soft pink or buff-gray, shading to rich yellow through center. 3.00

Alcazar (Vilmorin). S. light blue-violet, bronze reflections; F. deep purple, throat veined bronze. Style arms deep amber with mid-rib of blue-violet. 1.25

Ambigu (Vilmorin). S. bright smoky red; F. velvety brown-red, striped haft. Beard yellow. Semi-yearly. 5.00

Amas (G. & K.). Synonym—Macrantha. S. rich blue; F. bright violet. Bright yellow beard. Very large flower, flat in shape, similar to the Japanese type but rather lacking in substance to support its great size. 35

Ambassadeur (Vilmorin). S. smoky purplish bronze; F. rich velvety maroon. Style arms and beard yellow. Late. 10.00

Angelo (Hort). Pale purple bicolor, similar to Lady Foster but deeper shade. S. pale lavender-blue; F. of deeper tone and very long and broad. 2.00

Anna Farr (Farr). S. white lightly bordered pale blue; F. horizontal, white marked pale blue at base. Flower of good size and substance. 2.00

Anne Leslie (Sturtevant). S. white, tinted rose; F. dahlia carmine. 2.50

Ann Page (Hort). Pale blue self. F. long heavily penciled with brown at haft. 2.00

Archeveque (Vilmorin). S. deep purple violet; F. rich velvety deep violet. 1.25

Asia (Yeld). S. pale silvery lavender, deepening at base to yellow; F. pale reddish-purple lightening in color towards margin. Haft heavily reticulated brown on a white ground with gold margin. Beard bright golden yellow. 2.00

 Aurea. Rich chrome yellow. 25

A. W. Latham (Fryer). S. claret bronze; velvety purple, edged bronze and reticulated white from center to base. 2.00

Azure (Bliss). S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet blue. 2.00

Ballerine (Vilmorin). Clear blue-violet. Semi-early. 10.00
Barton Harrington (Fryer). S. bright golden-yellow; F. brown tinged red and bordered bright golden yellow. 4.00

Benbow (Bliss). S. & F. deep violet-blue.

Blue Bird (Bliss). Self-colored of the brightest, intense blue. Flowers of small size and falls are held horizontally, making an unusual type of flower.

Blue Boy (Foster). Entire flower is an unusual shade of blue, including the beard. Very early.

Blue Jay (Farr). S. bright, clear blue; F. intense dark blue.

Bosniamac. S. light yellow; F. light blue.

B. Y. Morrison (Sturtevant). S. pale lavender-violet; F. velvety raisin purple with wide lavender border having a darker outline.

Camelot (Bliss). S. & F. creamy white, edged pale violet.

Caprice (Vilmorin). S. rose red; F. a deeper shade. Beard yellow.

Carolyn D. (Riis). S. even shade of lilac lavender, rather small in size; F. darker shade, edged lighter and veined darker. Falls held horizontally on a stalk 32 inches high.

Cavalier (Cleveland). S. clear blue; F. deep velvety blue-purple, white at throat, veined blue.

Celeste. Pale azure or celestial blue.

Cherubin (Vilmorin). S. white washed with pink; F. white tinted and veined with a deeper pink.

Chester Hunt (Farr). S. azure blue; F. dark marine blue, bordered pale blue.

Circe (Sturtevant). "The venation gives a peculiar butterfly effect though the unusually deep hyssops violet flower is of heavy substance; standards domed, falls flaring."

Clarence Wedge (Fryer). S. pale lilac, clouded gold at base; F. bright reddish purple overlaid velvety brown, having pale yellow border on one side and pale violet on the other. Style arms pale yellow. Beard yellow.

Clematis (Bliss). Light clear violet with variable veining at base. All six petals reflex horizontally, resembling an exceptionally fine Clematis or Japanese iris.
Cluny (Vilmorin). Delicate blue-lilac. Falls striped brown at base. Early............ 6.00

Cora Vernon (Fryer). S. purple tinged bronze; F. violet, veined purple. Beard lemon. ........................................ 1.50

Corrida (Milet). Ontario violet; F. light dull bluish violet........................................ 1.75

Cretonne (Bliss) S. Pale bronzy purple; F. rich maroon. Beard orange.................................

Crusader (Foster). S. light blue; F. deep violet blue. Beard orange-yellow. A beautiful intense clear blue, large flowering variety, free blooming, of good substance and erect growth............................ 2.75

Dalmarius S. pale gray blue; F. darker. shaded violet-brown. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius and hence the name ........................................... 30

Daphine (Bliss). S. pure white; F. heavily reticulated purple on a white ground, deepening to a rich purple at base with a distinct white margin...........................................

Darius. S. rich canary yellow; F. lilac margined white. Beard rich orange.................... 25

Dawn (Yeld). Sulphur yellow, veined bronze at throat. Beard orange........................................

Delicatissima (Millet). S. deep lavender; F. light amaparo purple.................................... 2.50

Dejazet (Vilmorin). S. bronzy-rose with a golden sheen; F. bright reddish violet, brown shadings :haft veined brown, style arms brown yellow. Beard yellow............... 5.00

Dimity (Bliss). S. white slightly veined and penciled mauve; F. upper half faintly veined with lavender. See illustration on page 24. ............................................................................

Dr. Bernice (Hooper). S. canary bronze; F. velvety crimson............................................. 25

Dr. J. W. Andrist (Fryer). S. bronze yellow; F. velvety maroon red, reticulated bronze yellow. Beard orange. Late...... 4.00

Dr. Sanford (Fryer). S. light violet; F. purple violet border lighter shade, reticulated light yellow. Beard yellow........... 40

Dora Longden (Bliss). S. pale lavender suffused yellow; F. rich red lilac suffused at half and edge with yellow............... 4.00

Dorothee (Vilmorin). Robin’s egg blending to deep heliotrope. Very early........... 35

Dream (Sturtevant). Soft clear pink.............. 5.00

Dusky Maid (Bliss). S. pale buff; F. deep purple mauve with broad pale margin heavily reticulated at haft.......
Irises

**Edouard Michel** (Verdier). S. clear intense violet-purple. Semi-early.......................... 2.00

**E. L. Crandall** (Farr). S. pure white; F. white heavily bordered deep blue at base .75

**Eldorado** (Vilmorin). S. yellow opalescent bronze shaded heliotrope; F. violet purple shaded bronze............................. .60

**Fairy**. S. white lightly veined soft blue at base; F. white delicately bordered and suffused soft blue. Early................................. .25

**Florentina**. Cream white flushed lavender; source of the orris root perfume of commerce ........................................... .25

**Francinna** (Bliss). S. white spotted and heavily veined with reddish purple; F. white edged with same color of similar shade .............................................

**Fryer’s Glory** (Fryer). S. golden brown tinged with crimson; F. bright velvety maroon with light yellow veining from center to base......................... 4.00

**Gertrude** (Peterson). Violet blue. Very early. A dependable free bloomer................. .30

**Gracchus**. S. primrose; F. crimson reticulated white. An improved Gajus....................... .25

**Grevin** (Vilmorin). S. violet, shaded yellow; F. deep violet striped yellow, style arms yellow. Late.................................................. 7.50

**Gules** (Bliss). F. rich pansy violet; F. pale lilac shot with red, haft veined brown on cream ground........... .40

**Harriet** (Fryer). S. white with a blue line through each and also veined and spotted with blue; F. white with veined border of blue........................................... .30

**Her Majesty** (Perry). S. pink violet tourmaline; F. deeper shade heavily veined .30

**Hermonie** (Hort). S. bright blue-purple; F. rich reddish purple. Beard orange.................. .75

**Hiawatha** (Farr). S. pale lavender flushed rose; F. royal purple veined lavender, flushed white at base........................... .25

**Hilda** (Bliss). S. white margined blue; F. white margined dark blue........................... .30

**Hope** (Sturtevant). Very faint pinkish lilac sparsely veined on the falls.......................... 1.25

**Ingeborg**. White, very early.......................... .25

**Innocenza** (Lemon). Cream white with rich golden yellow beard............................. .30

**Iroquois** (Farr). S. smoky lavender dotted brown; F. black maroon, reticulated brown at base.......................... .50

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Irises

Isoline (Vilmorin). S. silvery opalescent lilac; F. mauve. Beard orange............. 1.00

Jeanne D’Arc (Vilmorin). S. White with border delicately penciled bright lilac; F. white bordered lilac at base.................... .40

Juniata (Farr). Clear blue. Of a deeper shade and taller in growth than Dalmatica........... .50

Katheryn Fryer (Fryer). S. bright yellow; F. velvety maroon-red, center veined with white, reticulated yellow at base. Beard orange ............. 4.00

Kathleen. S. soft rose-lilac................................................. .50

Kharpur. S. violet; F. velvety red-purple. Early ........................................... .25

King of Iris. S. bronze yellow; F. maroon bordered yellow. Late........................................... .50

Knysna (Bliss). S. clear, deep yellow; F. deep velvety red-brown.......................... 3.50

Kochii. Deep claret-purple. Buds are soot black. Very early........................................... .25

Lady Foster (Foster). S. pale blue; F. light blue-violet, veined gold at throat........ 3.00

Lady Lilford (Foster). S. deep violet-purple; F. black-purple. Beard black.................. 3.50

Lancelot (Bliss). Pale rosy-mauve self color. Beard bright orange......................... .75

La Neige (Verdier). Pure wax white without veining. F. held horizontally. Beard clear yellow. Semilale........................................... 2.00

Leyland Huckfield (Fryer). S. lavender white tinted yellow; F. blue tinged lavender, yellow margin and veined brown at base. Beard rich orange......................... 2.00

Lent A. Williamson (Williamson). S. soft campanula-violet; F. velvety royal purple. Golden beard........................................... 5.00

Lewis Trowbridge (Farr). S. bright violet; F. blue violet shaded rose.................... .75

Lohengrin (G. & K.) Silvery pink-mauve, shading out to white at claw....................... .45

Lord of June (Yeld). S. lavender-blue; F. rich violet blue. See illustration on page twenty-two 3.50

Loreley (G. & K.) S. light yellow; F. cream white with purple markings and reticulations deepening to velvety purple, margined canary. The standards are frequently to a varying extent veined and blotched with the purple of the falls...... .30

Loie Fuller (Vaughan). Clear golden yellow........................................... 2.50
Irises

**Loute** (Vilmorin). S. light blue and heliotrope; F. reddish purple and bronze........ 1.00

**Margaret Moore** (Bliss). Reddish lilac, practically a self, except for the deepening shade in the falls. Similar in color to Mrs. Alan Gray..........................

**Magnate** (Sturtevant). Large, heavy bloom, rich in effect. The cupped standards light ageratum violet; falls matthews purple, a crimson tone............................

**Magnifica** (Vilmorin). S. light purple on white; F. deep purple, striped brown at base. Beard yellow. Semi-early........ 10.00

**Ma-Mie** (Cayeux). Clear white, delicately frilled blue lavender.......... 0.45

**Mandraliscae.** Rich lavender-purple.......... 0.25

**Marsh Marigold** (Bliss). S. pale golden-yellow; F. deep purple brown, margined bright yellow ........................................

**Mary Garden** (Farr). S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. creamy white minutely dotted and veined maroon........ 0.75

**Mary Gray** (Farr). S. clear lavender-blue; F. dark lobelia blue.............................. 0.75

**Mary Williamson** (Williamson). The ruffled standards white very faintly tinged with lavender. The flaring falls deep hyacinth violet with a quarter inch border of the white..

**Massasoit** (Farr). A distinct shade of metallic venetian blue........................................ 0.75

**Mauvine** (Dean). S. mauve; F. few shades darker ........................................ 1.00

**Medallion** (Sturtevant). S. pinard yellow; F. heavily veined Indian lake........ 1.00

**Medrano** (Vilmorin). S. smoky purple; F. deep reddish violet. Beard and style arms yellow. General effect a dark smoky claret........ 7.50

**Merlin** (Sturtevant). “The much cupped standards of mauve reveal the buff claw and style branches, and the falls, varying in tone from light amaro purple to rich pansy violet.” ......................................

**Midas** (Bliss). S. bright golden yellow; F. Brown-red with a distinct yellow fine down the center........

**Miss E. Eardley.** S. golden yellow; F. rich madder red with yellow........ 0.25

**Mlle. Schwartz** (Denis). Palest mauve, several shades lighter than Dalmatica........ 0.30
Irises

Mme. Blanche Pion. S. pale bronze yellow shot with lavender; F. rich purple........... .75

Madame Chereau (Lemon). White frilled and edged with blue lavender. One of the few old varieties which maintains its standard of excellence in competition with new introductions.............25

Mme. Chobaut (Denis). Velvety Prussian red, veined pale brown on a pale chalcedony ground ..................25

Madame Pacquette. Bright rosy claret........... .25

Mrs. Paul B. Riis (Riis). S. delicate lilac; F. bright rosy claret. Colors as delicate as the Cattleya orchid. Similar to Anne Leslie in color but a blend rather than a contrast bicolor. Mr. Riis states that this variety blooms over a longer period than any of the other 175 varieties which his garden contains. Blooms in mid-season on stalk 30 inches high.

Modeste Guerin (Vilmorin). S. pale primrose yellow; F. primrose yellow overlaid velvety bluish-plum, narrow primrose margin .................. .25

Moliere (Vilmorin). S. deep violet; F. deep velvety violet veined brown at base. Beard deep yellow. Early.............................. 7.50

Monsignor (Vilmorin). S. rich satiny violet; F. velvety purple-crimson, margin lighter. Late .................. .50

Montezuma (Farr). S. deep golden yellow minutely dotted brown; S. yellow and white veined purple and dotted brown... 1.00

Mort Sanford (Fryer). S. light copper crimson; F. maroon shaded and bordered bronze, reticulated yellow from center to base .................. 1.00

Mrs. Alan Gray (Foster). Delicate orchid pink .................. .60

Mrs. Bossart (Fryer). S. light yellow; F. pansy purple bordered yellow and edged brown, reticulated yellow. Beard orange 2.00

Mrs. Crowley (Bliss). S. copper pink; F. deep rich rosy purple.............................. 2.00

Mrs. Horace Darwin (Foster). White with falls reticulated violet at base............... .25

Mrs. M. W. Sanford (Fryer). S. light bronze yellow; F. magenta-red, reticulated with yellow. Beard orange........... 1.50

Mrs. Neubronner. Deep golden yellow........... .35
Mrs. S. H. Smith (Fryer). S. rich yellow; F. same color shaded light yellow in center and veined darker yellow. Beard yellow ................................................................. .50

Mrs. Tinley (Bliss). Intense self violet blue with a characteristic golden blotch.

Mrs. W. F. Kimball (Fryer). S. heliotrope, tinged bronze; F. reddish purple bordered lighter and reticulated white with dividing line in center. Beard orange............. .75

Nancy Orne (Sturtevant. ‘Of same type and crushed raspberry color as Mme. Cheri, but more of a self and of a pinker tone’) ........................................................................................................ .50

Naushon (Sturtevant). Well branched stalks, the flower with a rather pointed top and broad ruffled segments of a slightly creped texture. The color mauve and pansy violet. ................................................................. .75

Navajo (Farr). S. light bronze yellow; F. deep maroon heavily veined white and yellow. Beard deep orange.......... 1.00

Neptune (Yeld). S. bright pale blue; F. rich dark purple-blue.................................

Niebelungen (G. & K.) S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple over bronze........................... .50

Nokomis (Farr). S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white ... .50

Oliva (Hort). Distinct purple-blue, almost a self-colored shade of soft lavender..........

Opera (Vilmorin). S. bright reddish-lilac; F. deep velvety purple-lilac. Beard yellow. Style arms yellow with band of violet. Semi-early ..................................................... 5.00

Oriflamme (Vilmorin). S. light blue; F. rich violet blue. Early................................. 1.00

Pallida Delmatica. S. delicate lavender with pastel pink reflections .......................... .35

Pancroft (Millet). S. cream white delicately sanded lilac, frills shaded reddish-brown; F. creamy white lightly sanded lilac on border.......................................................... .45

Parc De Neuilly (Vilmorin). Navy blue, with a reddish tinge which produces a pleasing changing effect..................................................................................................................... .45

Parisiana (Vilmorin). S. lavender pink, mottled; F. creamy white heavily edged with lavender pink. While unusual and novel the effect is quite pleasing and in no respect freakish... .75
Irises

Perfection (Barr). S. fresh lavender flecked with a deeper shade; F. rich velvety lavender with darker reflections

Phyllis Bliss (Bliss). Pale rosy-lavender self color

Pocahontas (Farr). Frilled white. Standards faintly bordered pale blue

Powhatan (Farr). S. light bishop-violet with deeper border; F. deep purple shaded crimson

Prestige (Sturtevant). The standards, style-branches and edges of the fall are a clear lemon yellow; haft and center of the falls are white with sharply defined veins of mars violet. 26 inches

Prince d'Orange. S. deep golden yellow; F. washed and striped brown

Princess Victoria Louise. S. primrose yellow; F. rich plum with a narrow edge of primrose

Prosper Laugier (Verdier). S. bronze red; F. velvety ruby-purple. Beard orange. A striking and effective combination of colors producing a clouded effect. Early

Prosero (Yeld). Pale lavender flushed yellow at base; F. deep red-purple shaded lighter at margin

Purple and Gold (Sturtevant). Bright, light mauve segments, cream white half. Beard orange

Quaker Lady (Farr). S. Smoky lavender, yellow shadings; F. ageratum blue and old gold. Stigmas and beard yellow

Queen Alexandra (Barr). S. Lavender; F. pale purple. Late

Queen Caterina (Sturtevant). Pale lavender-violet; white half veined bronze, beard cadmium yellow

Queen Emma. White faintly flushed blue

Queen of May. Bright rose with a suggestion of lilac, self color

Raffet (Vilmorin). Deep blue, falls striped white at base. Beard yellow. Late

Rangoon (Sturtevant). S. mauve; F. amparo purple shading to hyacinth violet

R. C. Rose (Fryer). S. purple bronze, shaded yellow at base; F. reddish purple, with light yellow border, reticulated light yellow. Beard orange

Red Cloud (Farr). S. rosy lavender bronze; F. velvety maroon crimson, reticulated yellow. Stigmas old gold
Rev. A. H. Wurtelle (Fryer). S. purple bronze; F. rich velvety royal purple, lighter at edge, reticulated light yellow at base and veined brown. Beard yellow 1.50

Rev. S. H. Smith (Fryer). S. bronze crimson; F. maroon red edged bronze. Beard yellow 1.00

Rhein Nixe (G. & K.) S. pure white; F. raspberry purple edged white. .45

Ringdove. S. pale lavender violet; F. deeper shade with band of still darker shade at throat. 1.00

Romany (Bliss). S. pale dusky yellow; F. bright red 5.00

Rosalind (Bliss). ‘An iris of very distinct color, pink mauve and pale lilac, large flowers with fine standards and rather convex falls’ .45

Rose Unique (Farr). Bright rose violet. Early .45

Roseway (Bliss). Deep red pink pallida, almost a self color. 2.50

Sarabande (Sturtevant). S. cream buff with a flush of peach pink; F. velvety roods violet with a wide border of the peach. 1.25

Seminole (Farr 1920). S. soft violet rose; F. rich velvety crimson. Beard brilliant orange .50

Shelford Chieftain (Foster). S. light blue; F. bright violet 1.50

Sherbert (Sturtevant). S. ecaru drab deepening through cinnamon to purplish vinaceous; F. dahlia purple shading lighter at edges 3.50

Sherwin Wright (Kohankie). Golden yellow, entirely free from markings or veining. 2.50

Shrewsbury (Farr 1916). C. rosy bronze; F. violet purple with lighter shading. Heavy orange beard .75

Sindjkhat (Sturtevant). S. deep, full lavender shading to dark olive buff; F. light mauve deepening to manganese violet. 4.50

Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau (Millet). Deep violet purple bicolor .75

Stormcloud. Syn. Nuee D’Orage (Verdier). S. slate gray; F. bronze purple .75

Sunshine (Yeld). Self colored yellow .75

Swatara (Farr). S. lobelia blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F. bright violet. Beard orange 1.50

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Irises

Sweet Lavender (Bliss). S. pale lavender; F. a deeper shade of rose lavender. General effect is a lovely shade of rosy mauve 7.50

Taffeta (Cleveland). S. brown shaded blue gold changing to soft fawn as flower ages; F. fawn shot with blue 2.50

Tamerlane (Vilmorin). S. bright satin blue; F. paler shade .75

Tartarian (Bliss). Two distinct shades of lilac lavender blue

Tecumseh (Farr 1910). S. golden buff; F. smoky violet edged yellow .50

Tintallion (Sturtevant). "A delightful little thing with lots of style, flowers white with a tip of deep purple to the stiffly flaring falls"

Toreador (Cleveland). S. brilliant orange shot with bronze; F. rich glowing red 2.00

Tristram (Bliss). S. clearest white; F. deep rich purple, reticulated at top

Troost (Denis). S. deep rosy purple; F. paler, veined violet which changes to brown in upper part. Considered an improved M. Aymard

Virginia Moore (Shull 1920). Yellow self in shade identical with that of Hemerocallis Flava. Falls veined 3.00

Violacea Grandiflora. Fresh clear violet

Walhalla. S. light violet; F. dark purple, very early .35

White Knight (Saunders 1915). A sweet scented, beautiful snow white flower without veining 1.00

Wild Rose (Sturtevant). "In some lights almost the exact tone of the Prairie Rose, but with a silvery finish of unusual smoothness and firm texture."

W. J. Fryer (Fryer). S. bright yellow; F. maroon with yellow border, center overshadowed violet 5.00

Wyomissing (Farr 1909). Cream white, suffused soft rose; F. deep rose at base shading to flesh at border .50

Zephyr (Barr). Clear violet blue, silky sheen .50

Zua (Crawford). Frosted white washed with gray. Edges notched and entire flower crimped and crinkled the texture of crepe. Blooms from the ground up 4.00
Beardless Irises
Apagon

Mrs. E. Sandars (Perry) sibirica. Brilliant dark blue reticulated white..................

Mrs. G. Hill (Perry) sibirica. Rich China blue faintly edged white, bold white base.

Mrs. Perry (Perry) sibirica. Silver white flushed rose lavender. Bright orange crest ......................

Orientalis (sibirica). Intense deep blue.... .25

Peggy Perry (Perry) sibirica. S. brilliant dark blue; brilliant dark blue reticulated white at base and held horizontally..........

Perry's Blue (Perry) sibirica. S. sky blue. F. brilliant blue purple, reticulated white at base and held horizontally.....

Snow Queen (sibirica) Ivory white............ .25

Pseudo-Acorus (native yellow water flag). Large bright yellow flowers carried on stalks three feet high. Will do well in wet, marshy land and on water banks. The only plant in our entire list which will survive continued "wet feet."

DAHLIAS

Selected primarily for cut flower purposes; from the view point of distinctiveness, stem, size, quality and freedom of bloom.

Bianca. Delicate pink-lavender; hybrid cactus type. .................. 1.00

Frank W. Walker. Deep lavender-pink; decorative type. .................. .50

Kalif. Glowing scarlet; hybrid cactus type .......................... .75

King of the Autumn. Buff-yellow; suffused terra cotta; decorative type........... 1.00

Latona. Buff-yellow; peony flowered type 1.00

Leo XIII. Beautiful deep yellow; decorative type 1.00

Madonna. White, delicately blended lavender-pink; peony type.......................... .50

Mina Burgle. Deep glowing crimson; decorative type.................................. .50

Mme. Van Bystein. Rosy-lilac, changing to light blue; peony type......................... .50

Mrs. Charles H. Breck. White center, shading off to pale straw and terminating rose-pink at tips; cactus type.......................... .75

Mrs. Warnaar. Creamy-white, suffused delicate shade of pink; hybrid cactus type... 1.00

Rose Gem. Delicate pink; decorative type 1.00

W. W. Rawson. Pure white overlaid with amethyst-blue; show type ......................... .50

Yellow Colossee. Deep primrose-yellow; decorative type.......................... .50

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Peonies and Irises are not particular as to soil but if inclined to be acid, a light dressing of pulverized lime stone is desirable. None but old, entirely decomposed manure should ever be permitted to come into contact with the root; use bone meal in the fall and sheep manure in the spring and be safe. A well drained situation is essential and while they do well in partial shade, we prefer a location open to full sunlight, away from trees, hedges and large shrubs, the shade and roots from which will handicap best results.

Peonies should be planted about three feet apart and the root so set as to have the top eye not over two inches deep in a heavy soil or three inches in light soil. Deep planting will cause shy blooming.

When cutting peonies, it should be borne in mind that the leaves are the lungs of the plant and necessary for its proper development. Do not cut below the first set of leaves; we leave two and frequently three sets. For cutting purposes, we recommend a special planting in a less prominent location, thus preserving the garden or landscape display. The border of the vegetable garden offers an ideal situation for this purpose. We suggest the following varieties for cut flowers. All are popular priced varieties, especially suited for cut flower purposes, grouped according to general color effect, listed in respective groups in order of blooming and cover the entire blooming season:

**White**
- Festiva Maxima
- Avalanche
- Couronne d'Or

**Pink**
- Mons. Jules Elie
- Tri. de Exp. Lille
- Claire Dubois

**Flesh Pink**
- Octavie Demay
- Eugenie Verdier
- Grandiflora

**Red**
- Augustin d'Hour
- Felix Crousse
- Delachei

We recommend planting in September, though planting may be done until freezing of the ground prevents.

After planting and the ground has frozen, a mulch or covering is desirable—not for protection against cold as they are perfectly hardy—but to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing heaving the roots out of the ground in the spring. We find leaves admirably suited for this purpose, though cornstalks, or straw does equally well. Covering is unnecessary after the first year.

Iris should be planted shallow, just covering the root or rhizome, and we do not consider it advisable to interplant with other plants.

Keep the plants cultivated, and water is desirable when buds are forming.

**Do not use fresh manure.**

**Do not plant in a wet location.**

**Cultivate!**
"Say it with Flowers"