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Nymphaea rosea

N. M. albida

N. M. chromatella

For descriptions, see page 10

WATER-LILIES AND WATER-GARDEN PLANTS

*Scientific and Systematic Botany
Economic*

Rec'd. 1916
Awarded
WILLIAM TRICKER 1916
ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

TO HELP IN MAKING UP YOUR ORDER FOR PLANTS

PRICES are quoted net. All goods travel at purchaser's risk and expense.

SHIPPING. All plants will be packed with the best of care to secure safe transit, but under no circumstances do I undertake responsibility for delay or damage to goods during transit.

PARCEL POST. Small plants can be sent by parcel post, but delays occur very often. Beyond the 3d zone it is not only more satisfactory but even cheaper to send by express. I do not prepay postage, therefore please allow sufficient extra to pay postage; any money in excess will be returned.

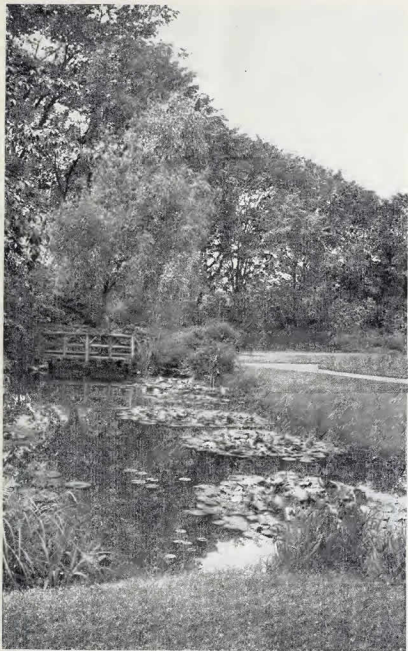
I GUARANTEE my plants to be true to name, and in good condition when shipped; but I cannot be responsible for results. Unusual climatic conditions and disregard of planting instructions are entirely beyond my control.

COMPLAINTS, if any, as to quality of goods, etc., can be entertained only when made immediately on receipt of goods. I shall always be ready to advise in regard to planting water-gardens, and selections of varieties for certain purposes, and invite patrons to consult with me.

PLACE ORDERS EARLY for spring delivery and prevent delay of shipment or planting.

OPEN ACCOUNTS. Financial references must be sent to open an account. No account opened on an initial order of less than \$10.

WM. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.



A small stream which flows slowly through a channel that narrows and widens into pools and lakelets is the natural home of the Water-Lily



Aquatic pool and fountain. Wm. Tricker's exhibit at the Cleveland Flower Show

Water-Lilies and Water-Plants

IN MY catalog of 1915 I tried to present my specialty in a manner that would awaken a desire for the joys that come through the possession of a water-garden, no matter how small. The response was surprising, for I found hundreds of people who wanted to enjoy these beautiful flowers, but many of them did not seem to grasp the simplicity of their culture. There seemed to be a continual stream of correspondence in which many questions were asked, and in this, my 1916 catalog, I am trying to answer them.

While I realize that all cannot have a natural pool or pond—that is, one supplied from a natural source—I do feel that no one need be without a water-garden. If you have a low portion of ground, with a supply of water, you are indeed fortunate. Here you can dig a pond of any size, 15 to 24 inches deep, and around it you can have a splendid collection of perennial plants which will grow in a moist or wet place.

But if you do not happen to possess this ideal piece of ground, do not be discouraged, for a few tubs sunk in the ground, or a concrete pool, will make an excellent substitute. The concrete pool should be made as large as possible, and average 2 feet in depth.

Select a spot for your water-garden where it will have the greatest amount of sun possible and be sheltered from the prevailing winds. The soil used should be the best you can obtain. A very good soil would be three parts of rotted sod or top-soil thoroughly mixed with one part of cow-manure. All material used must be thoroughly rotted or it will ferment in the water.

For the concrete pool it is most convenient to set the plants in boxes 2 to 3 feet square and 1 foot deep. Fill these with the soil already described,



The conservatory offers ideal conditions for growing such varieties as Panama-Pacific and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

and cover the top with about half an inch of sand, which will prevent the soil from discoloring the water. Any old boards will do for constructing the boxes. Place the boxes in the pool and cover with about 6 inches of water, gradually filling in the water as the plants grow. It is always best to have the water standing in the pool several days before planting the Lilies. For tub culture fill the tub about two-thirds full of soil, cover with sand, and fill up with water.

Now comes the most important phase of the preparations, "What varieties are best for my water-garden?" It must be borne in mind that Water-Lilies, or "Nymphæas," as the botanists speak of them, and all water-plants are very rapid and luxuriant growers, and care must be taken in making a selection. For tub culture there are certain varieties, such as the Pygmæa hybrid types and the Laydekeri varieties, which will grow and bloom in a tub. Many of the miscellaneous aquatics also will make beautiful specimens in a tub. I have indicated these varieties in my description, so all you need to do is to make a choice of color. But remember that for an ordinary half-barrel *one plant* will be sufficient.

For an artificial pool, allow at least 8 or 9 square feet of surface room for each plant, and each plant should have a box of soil for itself. Most all the Water-Lilies listed are suitable for planting in artificial pools, except the *N. odorata* and *N. tuberosa* types, for these are very strong growers and soon spread over a large area. Gladstoniana is also very strong, and should not be planted unless given plenty of room.

In planting large ponds it is advisable to plant in groups, in water 12



Winter-flowering Nymphaeas in Tricker's Greenhouse

to 18 inches deep, directly on the bottom of the pond. I shall be glad to help you make a selection of suitable varieties, and will consider it a privilege to be of any assistance. In writing always give the size of pool or pond, depth of water, nature of soil, and source of water-supply.

Running water must always be avoided—that is, water with a perceptible current, or a continuous supply from a fountain. This will tend to keep the water always at a low temperature. In a natural pond do not plant too near a cold spring. The water in the tub or concrete pool will not need to be changed at all; it will only be necessary to replenish that which evaporates. Your pool will not become a breeding-place for mosquitos or any obnoxious pests if you keep a few goldfish in the pool, for these beautiful little fish will gobble up all wigglers as fast as they appear.

Another question which often comes from far distant inquirers is, "Can you send plants to me in safety?" This question I can always answer in the affirmative. Last season I shipped plants to every state in the Union, to Mexico and to Canada, and not a single complaint as to quality of goods or their condition was received. I received very kind letters from customers in California, and even Oregon, complimenting me on the safe arrival of their order and the careful packing. This I always make as light as possible to avoid heavy express charges.

The care of the Water-Lilies in winter is very simple, but very often inquired about. Water-Lilies are divided into two classes—hardy and tender. The hardy varieties will stay out all winter provided frost does not reach the roots. In natural ponds this condition is easily brought about by planting in from 12 to 18 inches of water, for it is in very few places that ice more than 18 inches is formed. If your tubs are sunk in the ground, lay some boards over them and cover with a thick layer of leaves or strawy manure. Be sure that the leaves are kept in place. If you are generous with the leaves you will have no difficulty in protecting the plants. If more convenient the entire tub can be removed to a very cool root-cellar. With an artificial pool of medium size the same process



Petals of waxy whiteness, stamens like threads of gold, a fragrance indescribable—these make the Water-Lily

can be employed as for tubs, if you are sure that your concrete is frost-proof. If not, drain off all the water, draw all the boxes close together in one corner and cover with sufficient leaves or straw manure to keep out frost.

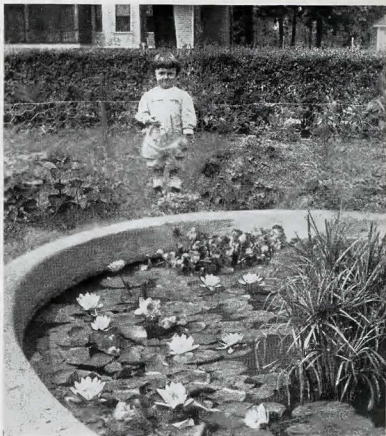
Up to this point I have not mentioned tender Water-Lilies to any extent. They are even stronger growers than the hardy varieties and so need more room. Allow at least 25 square feet of surface room for each plant, and a box of soil not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 1 foot deep.

To winter these tropical varieties is somewhat difficult. They must be removed, before very heavy freezing, to a warm, light cellar or a greenhouse. Dig them out of the boxes and pack in a tub and keep covered with water at all times. I feel sure that it is far more satisfactory to replace each season with young plants, for the cost is not high considering the amount of bloom and the amount of space used. One of my customers advised me last season that he had had 150 blooms from a single plant.

During the last two or three years I have produced several varieties of *Nymphaeas* which grow and bloom in a greenhouse or conservatory during the winter. These are quite an acquisition, as the other varieties will not bloom during the short days. They are most easily grown if you have the facilities. A temperature of 60 degrees to 65 degrees is desired, and the water at 70 degrees, if possible.

I trust that my patrons will be encouraged by these directions, which I have tried to make very clear, and hope that they will not deny themselves the pleasure of a water-garden this year.

WM. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.



A concrete pool will give perfect conditions for Water-Lily growing

NYMPHAEAS, New and Rare Tender

MRS. WOODROW WILSON. A hybrid of *N. Daubeniana*. A strong and vigorous grower, of free and continuous blooming habit, and excellent for winter blooming in the conservatory. The flower is of a lovely shade of light blue, stamens yellow, tipped blue. Last year this novelty received three Gold and Silver Medals and eight Certificates of Merit. (See illustration on back cover.) \$5 each.

PANAMA-PACIFIC. A new, everblooming, viviparous variety, and one of the most desirable of the late introductions. A strong grower and free-flowering. The buds are bronzy green, marked and spotted reddish brown; on opening the petals are a rich, deep rosy red, very pronounced when in the full sun; the same color is diffused on the overlapping sepals. When fully open the flower is a rich reddish purple, with yellow stamens, a unique and distinct color in Water-Lilies. Will bloom freely in the conservatory during the winter. (See illustration on back cover.) \$7.50 each.



Nymphaea Daubeniana will bloom summer and winter

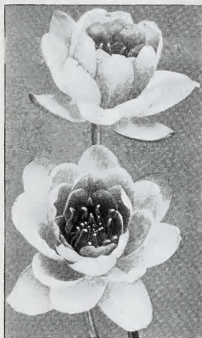
GIGANTEA. (Hudson's Variety.) One of the grandest of all *Nymphaeas*, but like others from the antipodes, is a little difficult to handle. It is a tropical species, delighting in a high temperature, and should not be planted out as early as the other tender *Nymphaeas*, unless in an artificially heated pond; otherwise the plant receives a check, stops growing, drops its leaves, and remains as good as dead for the season. The flowers are very large, cup-shaped, of a rich, deep blue, the inner petals a lighter blue, with golden stamens. The plant is worthy of extra care and attention, and will repay any effort given its cultivation. \$5 each.

DAUBENIANA. (A hybrid of *N. micrantha*, probably the only species having viviparous leaves.) The most striking difference between this and other *Nymphaeas* is that young plants spring from the upper surface of the leaf, just over the insertion of the petiole, these young plants producing flowers at a very early stage. As the plants increase in size, the old leaf dies, and they become separate, individual plants, and with proper treatment attain a good size, equal to any of the *Stellata* type. The flowers in the illustration represent those of plants in 3-inch pots, and of mature plants which are 5 inches across. The flowers are of a light blue, delicately fragrant. It is one of the most floriferous of all *Nymphaeas*, commencing to flower while attached to the parent leaf and continuing without intermission summer and winter. Can be grown in a small vessel or open pond in summer. Awarded Silver Medal, Newport Horticultural Society, September, 1912. (See illustration above.) \$1 each.

WM. BECKER. An improved form of Wm. Stone, which has long been one of the very best hybrid Water-Lilies. This Water-Lily belongs to the same family, identical in every respect, save color and size of flower, being larger and of a rich violet-purple. \$2.50 each.

NEW AND RARE HARDY VARIETIES

ATTRACTION. This Water-Lily is by far the largest hardy Lily yet introduced, producing flowers 8 inches across. The growth is strong and free. The introducer gives the following color description: "Very large flower, garnet-red, with the petals tinted with rose, sepals white, striped with garnet, stamens lightly touched with mahogany."



Paul Hariot

This is, indeed, a most striking flower and a valuable acquisition to any collection. \$15 each.

ESCARBOUCLE. A most attractive and meritorious variety. The flowers are of a brilliant vermilion. A free bloomer and a strong grower. Sure to become popular. \$12.50 each.

FORMOSA. A large-flowering, clear pink Lily, with petals broad and incurving. \$10 each.

MARLIACEA FLAMMEA. An excellent variety, producing large flowers of a wine-red color, stamens red. \$2.50 each.

PAUL HARIOT. A grand and magnificent flower of largest size; clear yellow, with delicate shadings of red at base of petals; distinct and continuous-flowering. A splendid variety and should be in every collection. (See illustration.) \$3 each.

ROSE AREY. A grand variety of the *Odorata* type; very free-growing and free-flowering. Cerise-pink; very distinct. Awarded Silver Medal. \$2.50 each.

VESUVE. The flowers are of an amaranth-rose, extra large, free-blooming and constant. One of the very best dark-colored, hardy *Nymphaeas*. \$5 each.

CHOICE HARDY NYMPHAEAS

The choicest American and European hybrids are included in this department. In the unique colors, exquisite tints, magnificence of form and substance of the flowers, they are not surpassed by any collection of *Nymphaeas*. The prices at which the different varieties are offered will permit the owner of even the smallest garden to gratify his desires for a few of these splendid plants.

Andreana. Flowers beautiful red and yellow; distinct and desirable variety. Can be grown in a tub. \$1.50 each.

Arethusa. A free-flowering variety, with large blooms of brilliant crimson-pink. Desirable for both tubs and ponds. \$2.50 each.

Aurora. A unique variety; flowers soft rosy yellow on first day, changing to deep red on the third day; stamens orange. **Useful for growing in tubs.** 75 cts. each.

Eugenia de Land. This grand variety belongs to the *N. odorata* group, and is unequalled by any other of the same genus. Flowers extra large, of true *N. odorata* type, floating, petals long and lanceolate; color an exquisite shade of

CHOICE HARDY NYMPHAEAS, continued

deep rose-pink of iridescent hues, with yellow stamens. Vigorous and free-flowering plants. Awarded Silver Medal by the Newport Horticultural Society, September, 1912. \$2 each.

Froebelii. A dark-flowered form of *N. sparcarpa* or *N. alba rubra*, the Swedish Water-Lily. Very beautiful, but difficult to handle unless the water can be kept cool. Can be grown in a tub. \$2 each.

Fulva. Flower yellow, shaded pink on first day, changing to orange-red; stamens orange; leaves blotched chestnut. \$1 each.

Gloriosa. A superb variety, with flowers 4 to 6 inches across, of deep carmine-rose. A free, continuous bloomer and a desirable Lily for general use in tubs or ponds. \$2.50 each.

Graziella. Flowers orange-red; sepals striped red; stamens orange; leaves deep green, spotted maroon. **Useful for tub culture.** \$1.50 each.

Helen Fowler. A natural cross of the *N. tuberosa* type; strong and of vigorous growth; flowers are borne on stout stems, making it useful for cut purposes; very deep pink and very fragrant. Certified by the Horticultural Society of New York. 75 cts. each.

James Brydon. A superb variety, being a free grower, with rosy crimson flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. \$2 each.

Laydekeri rosea. A French hybrid and one of the earliest introductions. Only a few specimen plants are found in cultivation at present, for the introducer dropped it from his list for several years. It was certified by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1892, and awarded a medal at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The flowers on opening are a delicate pink, with deep golden center; the second day the flowers are many shades deeper, and the third day a deep rose-pink, thus presenting a novel feature, as it would appear at first sight that the one plant produced several different-colored flowers. The plant is of moderate growth and well adapted for tubs, fountain basins and small pools. \$2.50 each.

Lucida. A free grower and a good bloomer. Flowers large, star-shaped; rosy vermilion, darker center; stamens orange; leaves blotched reddish brown. A magnificent variety. \$1.50 each.

Marliacea ignea. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across; deep carmine. A free bloomer of great merit. \$2 each.

Marliacea rubra-punctata. Flowers deep rosy purple, spotted carmine; stamens orange-red. A very choice variety, and a free, continuous bloomer. \$2 each.

Seignoretii. Bears an abundance of pale yellow flowers, shaded pink and carmine; orange-yellow stamens; foliage spotted chestnut-brown. \$1.50 each.

Sioux. Large flowers of rich, brassy yellow, shaded red; petals lanceolate; stamens deep yellow; bronzy green foliage, spotted reddish brown. French novelty. \$2 each.

Tuberosa rubra. A new hybrid, with flowers 5 to 7 inches across, of a beautiful shade of rosy red; stamens red. Has a rich fragrance. \$1.50 each.

William Falconer. The most brilliant dark red, hardy Water-Lily in cultivation. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, of an intense bright garnet. \$3 each.

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHAEAS

Alba candidissima. A vigorous and desirable variety. Flowers good-sized and pure white. An early and free bloomer. 75 cts. each.

Gladstoniana. Flowers dazzling white, 6 to 8 inches across; petals concave and broad. A free and continuous bloomer and one of the finest white Lilies in cultivation. Should be allowed plenty of room, as it is a very strong grower. 50 cts. each.

Laydekeri lilacea. Flowers 3 to 5 inches across, rosy lilac, shaded bright carmine, with a tea-rose fragrance. Can be grown in tubs. \$1.50 each.

Laydekeri purpurea. A free-blooming variety; flowers medium-sized, rosy crimson, with reddish orange stamens. Does well in tubs. \$1.50 each.

GENERAL LIST OF HARDY NYMPHAEAS, continued

Marliacea albida. A vigorous variety; flowers large, of sparkling whiteness; stamens light yellow, sepals flushed pink; fragrant and produced freely and continuously through the season. Very desirable and handsome. See illustration on front cover. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Marliacea carnea. Similar to the preceding save in color, which is of a soft flesh-pink, deepening toward the base of the petals. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Marliacea chromatella. A free and vigorous grower; flowers 4 to 6 inches across, bright canary-yellow, stamens deep yellow; leaves deep green, beautifully blotched with brown. One of the best. See illustration in color on front cover. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Marliacea rosea. Resembles *N. M. carnea* in habit and growth; flowers large, deep rose-color; young leaves purplish red, changing to deep green. One of the very best pink hardy Water-Lilies for cutting. See illustration in color on front cover. \$1 each.

SPECIAL OFFER: One each of *Marliacea albida*, *Marliacea chromatella* and *Marliacea rosea* for \$2. All *Marliacea* varieties will adapt themselves to tub culture. See front cover for illustration in natural colors.

Odorata. This is the fragrant Pond-Lily of the northeastern United States; flowers white, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, stamens yellow; leaves dark green above, under surface deep red to reddish green; splendidly adapted for planting in quantity in natural ponds. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Odorata gigantea. This variety is indigenous to the southeastern United States; much larger than the type; strong grower and free-flowering. Flower white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Odorata, W. B. Shaw. Flowers large, of rich rose-pink and very fragrant. A strong grower and continuous bloomer. 75 cts. each.

Odorata exquisita. Flowers of a very intense rose-carmine; 3 to 5 inches across. Very attractive. \$1 each.

Odorata sulphurea. Flowers fragrant; 4 to 5 inches across; sulphur-yellow, standing well above the water. A desirable and unique variety; flowers very handsome. 50 cts. each.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. Very similar to the preceding variety, a stronger grower, foliage lighter in color. 75 cts. each.

Pygmæa. The smallest Water-Lily in cultivation; flowers white, 1½ to 2 inches across. A free bloomer and ideal for tub culture. 50 cts. each.

Pygmæa Helvola. A yellow *N. pygmæa*, a very dainty Lily and extremely free-flowering. Very satisfactory for tub culture. \$1 each.

Robinsoni. Large, floating flowers of dark orange-red. A free bloomer and should be in every collection. \$1.50 each.

Tuberosa maxima. Flowers medium size, cup-shaped; pure white, with strong fragrance. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Tuberosa rosea. Flowers of an exquisite shade of pink, 4 to 5 inches across, standing well out of the water. 35 cts. each.

Tuberosa Richardsoni. Flowers white, 6 to 8 inches across, forming with its numerous petals a perfect globe when fully open. One of the most beautiful white Water-Lilies. 35 cts. each.

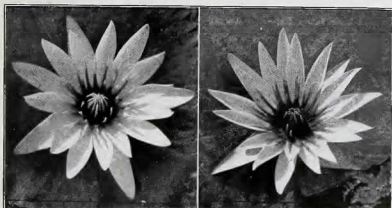
William Doogue. A magnificent Lily. Flowers cup-shaped, 5 to 6 inches across, of beautiful shell-pink; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a continuous bloomer and very desirable. \$1 each.

GENERAL LIST OF TENDER NYMPHAEAS

Day-Blooming

Capensis (Cape Blue Water-Lily). Flowers rich sky-blue; 6 to 8 inches across; sepals green outside, whitish within, flushed blue. A very desirable species and useful for cutting. 75 cts. each.

Cærulea. Flowers 3 to 6 inches across; buds conical-pointed; sepals thickly marked with black lines and dots; petals fourteen to twenty, lanceolate, acute, light blue above, lower half dull white; stamens yellow. Free grower and bloomer. 75 cts. each.



Nymphaea Zanzibariensis

Nymphaea, Mrs. C. W. Ward

GENERAL LIST OF TENDER NYMPHAEAS, continued

Gracilis. The only white day-flowering tropical species in cultivation. Leaves green, 15 to 17 inches across; flowers white, 6 to 8 inches across, stamens deep yellow; distinct and free-flowering; the flowers, standing a foot or more out of the water, are delicately fragrant. Desirable for cutting. \$2 each.

Grossherzog Ernst Ludwig. A *Nymphaea* of German origin; a hybrid of the *Stellata* type; flower violet-blue, extra large. The plant is an early and continuous bloomer, and, as it is a vigorous grower, should be allowed ample space. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. A hybrid of *N. gracilis*. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, on stout stems high above the water; deep rosy pink with golden yellow stamens. A desirable and handsome variety. \$2 each.

Pennsylvania. An improved *N. pulcherrima*, but the flowers are much larger in size and of a deeper, richer blue. This variety possesses all the good points of that grand free and continuous-flowering blue *Nymphaea*. \$2.50 each.

Pulcherrima. A most beautiful hybrid Water-Lily of great merit; flowers light blue; 10 to 12 inches across; stamens yellow, sepals marked with black lines and dots, as are also the leaves on the under surface. A free and continuous bloomer; one of the best Lilies. \$2 each.

William Stone. A hybrid of *N. gracilis*. The flowers are 5 to 6 inches across, of a rich violet-blue; stamens purple, with yellow center. Blooms stand well out of the water, open early and remain open all day. \$2 each.

Zanzibariensis. A superb variety, of the deepest purple; flowers 6 to 8 inches across; very free-flowering, with strong fragrance. \$1.50 each.

Zanzibariensis azurea. Similar to the above, but the flowers open wider and are of a lighter blue color. 75 cts. each.

Zanzibariensis rosea. Flowers rose, of various shades; otherwise like the preceding. 75 cts. each.

Night-Blooming

Bissetii. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across, of a beautiful rose-pink; petals broad and slightly concave, forming a cup-shaped bloom. An unusually free-blooming Water-Lily. \$2 each.

Dentata. Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter; of the purest white; open horizontally. A free bloomer. 75 cts. each.

Dentata superba. A seedling of *N. dentata*, with flowers 8 to 12 inches across; pure white, with broad petals. A free bloomer and desirable. \$2.50 each.

NIGHT-BLOOMING NYMPHAEAS, continued

Dentata magnifica. Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter; creamy white, with very wide petals slightly concave, giving the bloom a cup-shaped appearance; stamens pure yellow. \$2 each.

Devoniensis. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across; of bright rosy red; borne on stout stems well above the water. The plant blooms very freely and is one of the most desirable varieties. \$1 each.

Deaniana. A strong and vigorous plant, leaves bronzy green, crumpled at the margin; flowers pure light pink; sepals deep rose-pink; stamens red. \$1.50 each.

Frank Trelease. Flowers 8 to 9 inches across; of a rich, dark, glowing crimson; foliage dark bronze-red. A superb night bloomer. \$1.50 each.

George Huster. A free-growing and free-blooming plant. Flowers 10 to 12 inches across, of a brilliant crimson. A desirable acquisition to the list of night-blooming Lilies. \$2 each.

Jubilee. Flowers of great substance; creamy white, flushed with pink at base; 6 to 8 inches across; very desirable. \$1.50 each.

O'Marana. Flowers of the largest size, 10 to 12 inches; petals of a reddish pink, with nearly white stripes up the center. A vigorous grower and a free-flowering variety. \$1 each.

Rubra rosea. One of the best red night bloomers in cultivation. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across, rosy carmine; petals broad at base, but pointed. 75c. each.

Kewensis. A light pink flower; plant of moderate growth; free-flowering. \$1.50 each.

Sturtevantii. An exceedingly beautiful flower, 8 to 12 inches across; bright red. One of the very best Nymphaeas, but requires liberal treatment and a hot summer to bring it to perfection. \$2.50 each.

Dear Sir:—On April 20 I received an order of Water-Lily plants from you in good condition. On the 20th of this month the first bloom came out, and there have been several since. I am very well pleased with the plants and consider them very satisfactory. Thanking you for the extra one sent, I remain, Very truly yours, MRS. R. G. STAPLETON, Oroville, Cal.



Nymphaea rubra rosea



Nymphaea dentata magnifica

NELUMBIUMS

These are stately plants, with bold, massive, peltate leaves on stout stalks, frequently 5 feet or more in height and 2 to 3 feet across. They are of easy culture; can be grown in a natural or artificial pond, boxes or tubs, but require liberal treatment. They are perfectly hardy, provided the tubers are kept free from frost. They are impatient of removal and should not be transplanted before the beginning of May.



Nelumbium speciosum

Tubers hold good about a month or six weeks; after then, when growth is accelerated by the warm weather, pot-grown plants can be furnished at prices quoted.

The flowers are large and magnificently grand in appearance.

Album grandiflorum. Flowers are pure white, large, very beautiful and fragrant; very choice. \$2 each; pot-plants, \$3 each.

Album striatum. A beautiful, globular flower, pure white, petals delicately striped and margined rich carmine; exquisitely fragrant. A distinct and very choice variety. Scarce, but should be

included to complete a collection. \$2.50 each; pot-plants, \$3.50 each.

Kermesinum. A delicate rose-pink; the earliest flowering. \$1.50 each; pot-plants, \$2.50 each.

Kinshiren. White, shaded rose-pink; early-flowering. Useful for tub-culture. \$2.50 each; pot-plants, \$3.50 each.

Osiris. A beautiful globular flower of an exceedingly deep rose-color. The blooms are produced in large numbers early in the season. \$2.50 each; pot-plants, \$3.50 each.

Pekinensis rubrum. Flowers brilliant rosy carmine, 10 to 12 inches across. Plants very vigorous and free-flowering. \$2.50 each; pot-plants, \$3.50 each.

Roseum. Deep rose-pink; beautiful globular flowers. \$2 each; pot-plants, \$3 each.

Roseum plenum. A magnificent variety, with large, full, double, bright rose flowers. Experienced cultivators consider it one of the finest *Nelumbiums* in cultivation. \$2.50 each; pot-plants, \$3.50 each.

Shiroman. This superb variety surpasses all other *Nelumbiums* in statelyness and size. Flowers pure white, large and very double. The plant is a vigorous grower and free-flowering. This variety can be grown without difficulty under ordinary conditions. \$3 each; pot-plants, \$4 each.

Speciosum (Egyptian Lotus). Exquisite flowers of a beautiful rose-color; vigorous and free-flowering. \$1.50 each; pot-plants, \$2.50 each.

Dwarf, or Pygmæa. White and pink. These are pygmies in comparison with the Egyptian Lotus, yet very dainty and adapted to tub culture. The flowers resemble large tulips. Pot-plants, \$2.50 each.



Victoria Trickeri

VICTORIA

Victoria Lilies require much space to develop their monstrous leaves, which are often 5 feet across, with upturned rims, 5 to 7 inches. *V. regia* requires a high temperature for development, otherwise the season may close without a flower being seen. *V. Trickeri* succeeds well under the ordinary treatment for tender Nymphaeas, but should not be planted out, or shipment made, before warm, settled weather is assured, usually about the middle of June.

Victoria regia (Royal Water-Lily). The well-known species. Plants, \$7.50 and \$10 each.

Victoria Trickeri. This species is of vigorous and rapid growth, and produces its marvelous flowers at an early stage. A single plant often has from ten to fifteen well-developed leaves and frequently two flowers open at the same time. The flowers are white when first open, changing to deep rose the second day and have a strong fragrance not unlike a ripe pineapple. The flowers open at night. Plants, \$7.50 and \$10 each.

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS

ACORUS Japonicus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). One of the finest variegated plants in cultivation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. gramineus variegatus. A dwarf-growing variety; very pretty variegation; useful also as a pot-plant. 20 cts. each.

APONOGETON distachyum (Cape Pond-weed). Flowers pure white, produced on forked spikes; very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

A. fenestralis (Lace-Leaf or Lattice-Leaf Plant). The chief interest of this plant is the remarkable singularity of the leaves, the plant being wholly submerged, the flowers only appearing above the surface. Leaves 6 to 18 inches long and 2 to 4 inches broad, of a delicate network, and a bright green in the young state. To have in a healthy condition it should be grown in a wooden vessel, in a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees and in a shady position. A few water-snails are indispensable in the water. \$2.50 each.

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS, continued

- BUTOMUS umbellatus** (Flowering Rush). Hardy perennial aquatic of easy culture on the margins of ponds. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long, iris-like; flowers rose-colored, on long scapes. 25 cts. each.
- CALLA palustris** (Water Arum). A dwarf perennial aquatic. A miniature Calla, an interesting plant for the margin of a pond. 25 cts. each.
- C. Richardia** (Calla Lily). One of the best water plants for summer use. Perpetual flowering; fine white flowers. Flowering plants, \$1 each.
- CRINUM Americanum**. A native plant of the Florida swamps. It produces its flowers in umbels of six or eight large, white and very fragrant blooms. Grows in any kind of soil, but must be kept wet. 35 cts. each.
- CYPERUS alternifolius** (Umbrella Palm). A very attractive plant for growing in small pools, or planted in moist ground. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.
- C. alternifolius variegatus**. A white-variegated form of the preceding variety; very distinct and attractive. 50 cts. and \$1 each.
- C. gracilis**. A dwarf-growing variety; very useful for aquariums or small tubs. 15 cts. each.
- C. Papyrus** (Egyptian Paper Plant). A very ornamental plant for the water-side. The triangular stems attain a height of 6 to 8 feet, surmounted with a tuft of long, thread-like leaves. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each; specimen plants, \$2.50 each.
- EICHHORNIA crassipes major** (Water Hyacinth). An interesting floating plant, with dark, lustrous leaves and delicate, rosy lilac flowers on large spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- E. azurea**. This species of Water Hyacinth produces large spikes of flowers, of a lovely shade of lavender-blue, with a rich purple center; petals delicately fringed. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



The Water Hyacinth is an interesting aquatic plant for the greenhouse or conservatory

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS, continued

- GLYCERIA spectabilis fol. var.** A hardy perennial grass, very desirable for wet or marshy ground and margins of ponds. It grows 3 to 4 feet high and its leaflets are striped green. 25 cts. each.
- HEDYCHIUM coronarium** (Butterfly Lily). A tender sub-aquatic plant which, when growing in moist ground, forms a dense clump 3 to 6 feet high. The masses of pure white fragrant flowers, looking like large white butterflies, are borne in large terminal clusters. 25 cts. each.
- JUSSIEUA longifolia.** A very attractive and desirable aquatic, growing 2 to 3 feet high, erect, slightly drooping at the points, and producing numerous axillary flowers of a rich golden yellow, like an evening primrose. A good plant for tubs or planting on the edge of a pond. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- LIMNANTHEM Indicum** (Water Snowflake). A pretty, lily-like plant, producing masses of dainty snow-white flowers, beautifully fringed. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- L. nymphæoides.** A hardy aquatic plant, with nymphaea-like leaves and bright yellow flowers, produced very freely. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii** (Water Poppy). A very pretty aquatic plant, with floating leaves and large, yellow, poppy-like flowers; continuous bloomer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- L. Plumieri.** An erect-growing plant, standing 1 to 2 feet out of the water, with elliptical leaves 4 to 6 inches long, of a velvety green. Flowers straw-color. 25 cts. each.
- MENYANTHES trifoliata** (Buckbean). A perennial aquatic plant, with creeping rootstocks in shallow water. Its beautiful, fragrant flowers, borne on stout stalks, are white, beautifully fringed and suffused with pink. 15 cts.
- MYRIOPHYLLUM proserpinacoides** (Parrot's Feather). An aquatic plant having long, trailing stems, covered closely with whorls of most delicate foliage. Planted in a tub or water-tight hanging-basket, it will grow over the edges. Being a rapid grower it soon becomes a beautiful sight. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- PISTIA Stratiotes** (Water Lettuce). A floating aquatic. The leaves, which radiate from a common center, are soft and velvety; very pretty, and a rapid grower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



The Water Poppy has large, floating leaves and straw-yellow flowers



A tub of Water-Lilies and a border of Japan Irises make the heart of this little garden in a big city

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS, continued

- PONTEDERIA cordata** (Pickerel Weed). A free-flowering plant, growing about 2 feet high and producing spikes of closely set, blue flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- SAGITTARIA Montevidensis** (Giant Arrowhead). Attains gigantic proportions, growing 4 to 5 feet high, leaves 15 inches long; flower-scape towers above the foliage, bearing white flowers, with dark blotch at base of each petal; suitable for margins or tub cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- S. Japonica fl.-pl.** The double-flowering Arrowhead; very desirable for planting in tubs or on margins of ponds and streams. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- S. Sinensis** (Giant Sagittaria). Leaves broad and strong, dark green; a free grower. Suitable for aquarium. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- SALVINIA Brasiliensis.** A very dainty floating plant. Leaves soft green, covered with delicate hairs. Suitable for aquarium. 15 cts. a bunch, \$1.50 per doz.

MY SPECIALTY—"EVERYTHING FOR THE WATER-GARDEN"

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS, continued

- SCIRPUS Tabernæmontanus zebrinus.** A very ornamental, hardy rush, growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing leaves variegated with alternate bands of green and pure white. It may be grown as an aquatic, or as a garden plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- STRATIOTES aloides** (Water Soldier). An interesting, submerged water-plant with a compact tuft of leaves. The older leaves are furnished with spines somewhat like a pandanus. The young plants are useful for the aquarium. A native of Europe. 25 cts. each.
- THALIA dealbata.** A fine and stately aquatic, with canna-like leaves, to be grown in shallow water or wet soil. Grand for the margin of a pond. 50 cts. each.
- T. divaricata.** Similar to the foregoing, only the leaves are much broader—more like banana leaves. 50 cts. each.
- TRAPA natans** (Water Chestnut). A hardy annual and very desirable for the aquarium, pool, pond or tub culture. Foliage beautifully mottled or variegated; flowers white, small in proportion to the fruit or nuts which, when ripe, drop off and remain in the water until the following spring. 25 cts. each.
- TYPHA latifolia.** The well-known Cat-tail; very desirable for the water-garden. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- WATER FERN.** A unique floating plant. 25 cts. each.
- ZIZANIA aquatica** (Wild Rice). This native aquatic annual is very ornamental; its graceful panicles of bloom are produced on stalks 5 to 10 feet high; should be grown in shallow water. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

HARDY PLANTS

Suitable for Growing in Low, Wet Ground, Borders or Margins of Ponds, Etc.

- ACTÆA Japonica** (Cimicifuga). A pretty Japanese plant, producing in late fall a large quantity of feathery, white flowers on erect stems, 2½ feet high. Valuable for cutting. 25 cts. each.
- ASCLEPIAS incarnata** (Swamp Milkweed). A good waterside plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with rosy purple flowers. Especially good in a semi-wild garden. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- ASTER Novæ-Angliæ.** Bright violet-purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea.** Bright purplish mauve. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- A. Novæ-Angliæ rubra.** Deep reddish violet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- A., Beauty of Colwall.** A most beautiful Aster of recent introduction; erect stems about 4 feet high, with an abundance of lavender-blue flowers. 25 cts.
- A., St. Egwin.** The plant grows about 3 feet high, densely branched and of bushy habit. It produces fine, pure pink flowers in September, very valuable for cutting. This splendid Aster was given an Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society, England; Certificate of Merit, Elberon Horticultural Society; Certificate of Merit, New Haven Horticultural Society; First-class Certificate of Merit, Newport Horticultural Society, Newport, R. I. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- ASTILBE Davidii.** A first-class plant recently introduced from China. The graceful flower-spikes are 5 to 6 feet high, with blooms of clear rosy violet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- A. grandis.** Somewhat similar to the preceding variety, but more vigorous; often 6 feet in height, with large, pinnate leaves 2 feet in length, and panicles of white flowers 2 to 2½ feet long. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- A., W. E. Gladstone.** A very free, large-flowering variety, snow-white flowers; very desirable for moist, shady places, flowering in June and July. 25 cts.
- A. Queen Alexandra.** A beautiful hybrid of lovely pink. Largely used with the preceding variety as a pot-plant for forcing, but both are perfectly hardy and very desirable for the flower-garden. 25 cts. each.

HARDY PLANTS, continued

- Astilbe, Arendsi hybrida.** A new type of this most interesting and very valuable plant, especially for the subaquatic garden. The plants are of very vigorous growth, 2 to 4 feet high, densely branched; feathery plumes of delicate coloring. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.
- A. hybrida carminea.** Well-branched spikes of rosy lilac; 3 feet. 50 cts. each.
- A. hybrida, Ceres.** Well-branched panicles of a brilliant rosy color; 2½ to 3 feet. 50 cts. each.
- A., Gruno.** Finest of the pinks; light, graceful, spreading spikes; salmon-pink flowers; 4 feet high. 75 cts. each.
- A. Mørheimi.** New. Stout, robust growth with extra-large flower-heads of creamy white; 5 feet high. 75 cts. each.
- A., Pink Pearl.** Thick, pyramidal spikes of lovely pink; 2 feet high. 35 cts.
- A., Venus.** Early-flowering, same habit as Ceres; brilliant rosy purple. 35 cts.
- A., Salland.** Very strong spikes of red flowers; 6 feet high. 75 cts. each.
- A., Salmon Queen.** Very graceful spikes of a fine, light salmon-pink; 2½ to 3 feet high. 35 cts.
- A., Princess Juliana.** The long spikes, growing 3 to 3½ feet high, have a loose and elegant habit; flowers bright crimson-pink. The darkest-colored Astilbe in commerce. 50 cts. each.
- CALTHA palustris** (Marsh Marigold). Bright yellow flowers early in spring; 1 foot high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- C. palustris monstrosa fl.-pl.** Double-flowering; extra. 50 cts. each.
- C. palustris semiplena.** New. Beautiful, semi-double variety; a great improvement on the single form and not so stiff as the double; borne on long stems. 35 cts. each.
- C. polypetala.** New. A gigantic form; large leaves and flowers early in spring. 50 cts. each.
- CLETHRA alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush). One of the most charming of our native bushes; will succeed in almost any soil, but prefers a wet ground or margin of pond or stream; flowers white, of a very spicy fragrance. A desirable bush for the garden in any situation. 25 cts. each.



Astilbe Japonica is one of our best plants for the perennial garden

HARDY PLANTS, continued

- EUPATORIUM ageratoides** (White Snakeroot). A strong-growing plant; most desirable for the semi-wild garden, growing 3 to 5 feet high, bearing a profusion of white blossoms in late summer. Good as a cut-flower. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- E. caelestinum**. A beautiful, hardy plant, with light blue flowers similar to the ageratum; very free-flowering; late summer. 18 to 24 inches. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- GENTIANA Andrewsii** (Closed Gentian). A strong-growing plant, very pretty by the water-edge, with clusters of deep blue flowers in July and August. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- G. linearis**. Similar to the preceding variety, with flowers of the brightest blue, tipped with white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- GUNNERA scabra**. One of the most remarkable of all ornamental foliage plants, the leaves often measuring 4 to 8 feet across. It requires very liberal cultivation and, needless to say, an ample supply of water at the roots at all times. They thrive best on the margins of ponds, when the roots can penetrate the moist ground. Select a spot open to the sun, yet sheltered by trees and shrubbery from strong winds. In winter give a heavy mulching of leaves, and fresh manure to hold the leaves in place. 50 cts. each.
- HELENIUM autumnale superbum**. A very attractive plant, growing 4 to 5 feet high, with broad-spreading heads of golden yellow flowers in late summer and fall months. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- H., Riverton Beauty**. A free-growing, distinct variety, having flowers of a rich lemon-yellow with a large cone of purplish black. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- H., Riverton Gem**. Of strong growth, 2½ to 3 feet high; flowers brilliant old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- HEMEROCALLIS flava** (Yellow Day Lily). One of the best-known varieties; flowers deep lemon-yellow; very fragrant; very attractive on the margins of ponds, flowering in July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- H. fulva**. A stronger variety than the preceding; grows 4 to 5 feet high; flowers orange, with deeper shadings. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- HERACLEUM Mantegazzianum** (Giant Parsnip; Cow Parsley). A strong-growing perennial umbellaceous plant, best suited for margins of ponds or lakes, being too coarse for the flower-garden. When it flowers it presents a bold subtropical effect. 25 cts. each.
- HIBISCUS**. New Hybrids. Probably no other hardy plant has increased in popular favor more than the Hibiscus. It has always been an attractive flower, with its large, white, pink and rose-colored flowers, but the hybrids are a new creation, not at all in the same class. The plants are vigorous and free-flowering, often exceeding 6 feet in height, branching, with monstrous flowers 24 to 30 inches in circumference, in all shades of color; a large planting in bloom is a magnificent sight. Being perfectly hardy, the plants are well adapted to all sections of the United States and Canada. My selection comprises the choicest deep, rich crimson shades, together with pink and white. These can be grown successfully in the herbaceous border, where large plants are needed; they will succeed in any good garden soil, but to have them in perfection, plant in the water-garden or on the margins of ponds and streams, or in moist places. Selected varieties of White, Pink and Crimson, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; general assortment, \$2.50 per doz.
- IRIS Germanica**. One of the best early-flowering varieties, in many shades of color. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- I. Germanica aurea**. Golden yellow; distinct and fine. 15 cts. each.
- I. Germanica, Mrs. Neubronner**. Golden yellow; extra. 25 cts. each.
- I. orientalis**. Rich violet-blue; early-flowering; very free; a useful and distinct variety. Should be in every collection. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- I. orientalis, Snow Queen**. Snow-white variety of the preceding form; a distinct and very desirable companion. Extra. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY PLANTS, continued

- Iris pumila.** New Hybrids. Very interesting and attractive, being one of the earliest and showiest of spring flowers; of dwarf habit and embracing shades of color, such as creamy white, lemon-yellow and royal purple and blue. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- I. Kaempferi** (Japan Iris). Conceded to be the elite of the Iris family. They succeed in any good garden soil, but are at their best in a rich, deep, moist situation, such as is found in the water-garden or on the margins of ponds, lakes, etc. The plants commence to flower in June, following closely the German Iris, and continuing through July. They are most desirable for cutting, every bud opening. My collection embraces the choicest varieties in size and richness of colors, which are most remarkable. Set of twelve double-flowering, choicest varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; choice mixed varieties, single and double. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- LOBELIA cardinalis** (Cardinal Flower). One of the most attractive plants of our native flora, seen along streams and low, moist ground, sometimes a few spikes of rich, fiery cardinal flowers; again in masses, when the sight is brilliant and dazzling. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- L. syphilitica.** Grown under conditions similar to those of the preceding variety, it produces large spikes of flowers 2 to 3 feet high, of a lovely shade of blue and occasionally white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- LYTHRUM roseum, Perry's Variety.** A grand improvement on the well-known Rosy Loosestrife, with much larger flowers and longer spikes of a glistening cherry-red. Valuable for the aquatic garden, flowering freely from July to September. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- MAGNOLIA glauca** (Swamp Bay). A desirable shrub, with handsome, glossy foliage and sweet-scented, creamy white flowers, extending a considerable period. Fine for the water-garden. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. and \$1 each.
- MYOSOTIS palustris** (Forget-me-not). A beautiful light blue flower with yellow center, growing by streams or in wet places. An almost perpetual-flowering plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- SAURURUS cernuus** (Lizard's Tail). A desirable plant for the margins of ponds or moist ground; grows 2 to 2½ feet high, with terminal, drooping spikes of white, sweet-scented flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- SENECIO clivorum.** A plant of recent introduction from China, with enormous round leaves resembling somewhat the gigantic petasites, producing yellow flowers borne on stems 4 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- SPIRÆA Aruncus.** A noble variety, 3 to 5 feet high, producing in June and July long, feathery panicles of white flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- S. palmata** (Crimson Meadowsweet). One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced very freely during June and July; 3 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- S. elegans.** A free-flowering, silvery pink form of the above. 15 cts. each.
- S. ulmaria fl.-pl.** (Meadowsweet). Grows 2½ to 3 feet high; a double white form; fine for naturalizing. 15 cts. each.
- S. venusta.** A showy, red-flowering species; very fragrant; 4 to 5 feet; June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- S. venusta magnifica.** A great improvement on the foregoing variety; the flowers are larger and the color is richer. 25 cts. each.
- STENANTHIUM robustum** (Mountain Feather Fleece). A tall-growing plant, with showy panicles of pure white flowers. 50 cts. each.
- STYRAX Japonica.** A handsome shrub or small tree of graceful habit, well adapted to the water-garden. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, produced abundantly on medium-sized bushes; 3 feet. 50 cts. each.
- THALICTRUM dipterocarpum.** A charming perennial. Its flowers are produced on tall, graceful spikes, 5 to 7 feet high; they are rosy lilac and contrast beautifully with the citron-lemon of the numerous anthers. 50 cts. each.

PLANTS FOR SMALL AQUARIUMS

Aquariums, with a few water-plants and several goldfish, are quite popular as an ornament for the city home, and furnish an everchanging amusement for the whole family. As an assistant to the nature-study class in the public schools the aquarium is indispensable, for through it the pupils become acquainted with various forms of aquatic life—fish, mollusks, plants and algae.

The fish must have water, but not stagnant, impure water, and the growing plants help to keep the aquarium clean and pure. When the aquarium is well balanced, that is, a given number of fish to the quantity of water, with sufficient plant-life to supply oxygen, then the aquarium is attractive and a source of pleasure. The following plants are adapted to the purpose, a few or more according to the size of the aquarium.

ANACHARIS Canadensis gigantea (Elodea; Water-weed). A beautiful, submerged plant, with elongated, branching stems, thickly set with sessile, whorled or opposite leaves. A rapid grower and one of the best oxygenators. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CABOMBA viridifolia (Green Fan-Wort; Washington Grass). A very interesting and popular plant. The light green leaf is fan-shaped, composed of filaments or ribs much like a skeletonized leaf. 10 cts. a bunch, \$1 per doz.

EICHHORNIA crassipes major (Water Hyacinth). A curious and pretty plant in the aquarium, the long, silky, steel-blue roots reaching down in the water. The plant is of value in the aquarium during the breeding season, the roots being receptacles for fish-spawn. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HYDROCHARIS Morsus-ranæ (European Frogbit). A delicate, floating plant, with rather thick, heart-shaped leaves, about 2 inches across. Its fine, silky roots are beautiful and attractive in the aquarium, and the plant itself is most graceful. 20 cts. each.

LUDWIGIA Mulertii. One of the best and most useful plants for the aquarium, valuable as an oxygenator. The foliage is glossy dark green on the upper surface, the underside of leaf bright red. An attractive and distinctive plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MYRIOPHYLLUM verticillatum (Popular Green Milfoil). Very fine leaves, pinnately parted and capillary; color a beautiful soft green. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PISTIA Stratiotes (Water Lettuce). A very attractive aquatic, floating plant, with soft, light green velvety leaves; requires warm treatment in winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SAGITTARIA Sinensis gigantea. This is the most popular of submerged aquarium plants, and quite indispensable, as it can always be had in a good condition; a free grower and oxygenator. Leaves strap-like and broader than the preceding variety, of a dark, rich green color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

UTRICULARIA vulgaris (Greater Bladderwort). A beautiful submerged plant, crowded with pinnate, many-parted capillary leaves, bearing numerous bladders. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VALLISNERIA spiralis (Tape Grass; Eel-Grass; Wild Celery). A submerged plant, with narrow, ribbon-like leaves, 1 to 6 feet long; a good oxygenator. Erroneously called Wild Celery, but believed to give wild ducks a peculiar flavor when fed on this plant or when they have access to it. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The Ornamental Grasses are one striking feature in the garden in clumps, beds or borders, or on the margin of lakes, ponds, etc. In isolated clumps the Pampas is majestic; it is regrettable that it is not hardy. The next best is *Erianthus Ravennæ*. For large needs *Arundo Donax*, the tallest of all the giant Grasses—grows from 12 feet to 20 feet high—makes a very imposing center. Surrounded with cannas or *Caladium esculentum* and margined with *Pennisetum*, has a most telling effect. The Eulalias are best planted in irregular beds or

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES, continued

groups with *Pennisetum* for a border or edging. *Eulalia gracillima univittata* is the most graceful and may be planted very effectively near the water. For large beds *Arrhenatherum* makes a very desirable dwarf border plant.

ARRHENATHERUM bulbosum variegatum. A dwarf variegated Grass; fine for bordering where a white border is desired, as it retains its clear coloring all season. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARUNDO Donax (Giant Reed). One of the most stately of all Grasses. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. Donax variegata. A beautifully variegated form, not so tall-growing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. The most useful and desirable of all the *Eulalias*. Its long, narrow, graceful foliage with silvery midrib renders it a very striking and distinct plant as a specimen or for grouping. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

E. Japonica variegata. A very ornamental Grass, 4 to 6 feet high, with long, narrow leaves conspicuously marked with green and white, with handsome plumes. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

E. Japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). Very similar to the above variety, but the blades instead of striped are barred with yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ (Plume Grass, or Hardy Pampas). A very ornamental grass; flower-spikes 10 to 12 feet high; make a most desirable specimen or clump on the lawn. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PENNISETUM Japonicum (Hardy Fountain Grass). This new addition to the Hardy Grasses is quite an acquisition; its habit of growth is heavier than the annual varieties; it grows from 3 to 4 feet high; foliage narrow, of a bright green, the flower-heads a silvery color, well above the foliage. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

I received the Water-Lilies and aquatic plants in excellent condition, and want to thank you for the pains you took in packing them. One thing that appealed to me most was the idea of leaving dirt around the roots, instead of washing it off, which is the way most companies send their stock. I would rather pay more express charges and have them come in this manner than to have them come packed more lightly.—GEO. S. HYATT, Anoka, Minn.



Ornamental Grasses

TENDER ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

- PENNISETUM Rupelianum** (Purple Fountain Grass). A graceful plant with green foliage and purplish plumes. Fine border plant for cannas and such like plants. Annual. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.
- P. cuprune.** Another addition to this class of bedding plants; foliage dark, coppery bronze; plumes are of a tawny crimson; height 3 to 3½ feet. \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.
- P. macrophyllum atrosanguineum.** Foliage bronzy red, a brighter and more pleasing shade than the bronze-leaved cannas; long, crimson plumes, 10 to 12 inches long; height 4 feet. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

HARDY AZALEAS

These are among the very best of our hardy flowering bushes, possessing a charm wholly their own; when not in flower the beautiful bronzy reddish green foliage continues to make the plants ornamental and attractive. They flower early in the season, before the rhododendrons, and are superb; they are perfectly hardy and most desirable for borders or specimen plants.

- AZALEA amoena.** A great favorite; flowers bright rosy purple or cerise. The bush presents a solid mass of flowers in May. Specimens plants, 2 ft., \$2.
- A. Hinodigiri.** A bright scarlet form similar to the preceding variety; producing a brilliancy of color and distinctiveness that is most pleasing; very desirable. 12 to 18 in., \$1.50 each; specimen plants, \$2 to \$5 each.
- A., Azurma-Shibori.** Red and white striped; a distinct and effective variety. \$1.50 and \$2 each.
- A. ledifolia leucanthemea.** Pure white, single flowers in great profusion. Adapted to grouping with shrubbery or other evergreen plants. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3 each.
- A. ledifolia narcissiflora.** Similar to the preceding variety save in color, which is light purple; double flowers.
- A. Indica, Hakatashiro.** Large, single, white flowers in June; of dwarf, compact habit; fine for border of evergreen shrubs, rockery, etc. 18 to 24 in., \$2 each.
- A. Kaempferi.** Japanese deciduous Azalea. A charming shrub, with flowers ranging in color from rich golden yellow to orange-scarlet, rose and coppery red. The plants are perfectly hardy, free-flowering, and desirable for planting in masses. \$1.50 each.

ANDROMEDA Japonica. A beautiful evergreen shrub, bearing great panicles of drooping, bell-like, white flowers, appropriately called the Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Perfectly hardy and blooms profusely. Strong plants, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each; specimen plants, \$2 to \$5 each.

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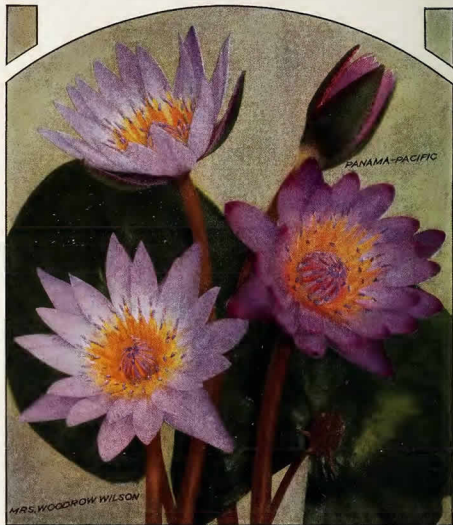
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