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DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—OF—

HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

NEW AND RARE

Water-Lilies, Nelumbiums

AND OTHER CHOICE AQUATICS,

...1895...

...1895...

Sub-Tropical Plants, Ornamental Grasses, Etc.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM TRICKER & Co.,

CLIFTON, PASSAIC CO., NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

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INTRODUCTION.

A great and rapidly growing interest in the cultivation of aquatic plants is one of the most gratifying manifestations of popular horticultural taste at the present time. It is not simply a fashion or a "fad," but a solid evidence of attained refinement, æsthetic sensibility, and a higher appreciative knowledge of the beautiful than formerly obtained. A few years since the only flowering aquatic plants to be seen in this country—with rare exceptions—were such as grew wild in ponds and marshes, and along the margins of streams. They were noted and admired by true lovers of nature, but in the consciousness of most persons were simply bunched as "pretty water weeds," and hardly any one thought it would be worth while—even if practicable, which was regarded as rather doubtful—to cultivate them. But a radical revolution in popular regard has taken place. In the parks, squares and public gardens of all our principal cities and more pretentious towns, no other attractions so engross and fascinate the interest of all classes, as the basins devoted to the culture of aquatic plants. Ponds for water-lilies and lotuses are deemed indispensable to artistic landscape gardening in all our principal cemeteries. In floricultural exhibitions the *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums* divide with the orchids popular admiration. In the fashionable world, the prime favorites for decorative purposes are now the sweetly fragrant, many-hued water-lilies, particularly those of the night-blooming varieties, and the stately, subtly-perfumed lotuses.

More gratifying yet to note, the cultivation of these charming flowers is already widespread, and is constantly increasing as people learn its ease, adaptability to almost any conditions and certainty of happy results under practically all circumstances. On well kept estates, artificial ponds, and basins—often involving large expenditure in their construction, where natural obstacles have to be overcome—afford ideally perfect conditions for the cultivation of all classes of aquatic plants, even the most delicate of the tropical varieties. But upon farms, where for various reasons such outlay in construction may not be deemed advisable, hardly less charming results are often attained by simply establishing, in natural ponds, streams and bogs, the hardy water-lilies—of which numerous varieties are now obtainable—nelumbiums and the "noble" grasses, which are all perfectly capable of taking care of themselves and speedily doing wonders in the way of "making the waste places glad." Even the narrow limitations of space in ordinary gardens, or the still more untoward restrictions of circumstance environing the city dweller, who has no ground at his disposal, do not forbid enjoyment of the pleasures of aquatic plant culture. Certain kinds of water-lilies—the least rampant growers, but profuse bloomers—and a great variety of other aquatic plants, desirable either for foliage or bloom, will flourish superbly in tanks, tubs, or half-barrels, plunged in the ground or even set upon a flat roof or before a window. They not only theoretically will, but actually do, for already those modes of culture are in common use.

The popular interest thus demonstrated is reflected in the increased consideration now accorded to the subject of aquatic gardening by the press, not only the horticultural journals—which give columns to it instead of, as formerly, mere paragraphic mention—but the leading daily newspapers, which describe and illustrate, with keen appreciation and admirable fidelity to nature, its objects of immediate interest and the marvelously beautiful effects attained in their cultivation. The *New York Tribune*, in this way, during the past summer, devoted the greater portion of a page, with excellent illustrations, to a descriptive article concerning our Clifton Aquatic Garden, at a time when we had three varieties of *Victoria Regia* lilies in

om at once, in greater perfection than ever before seen in this country. The same journal, on another occasion, gave a column and a half to an exhaustive and exceedingly interesting article upon the varieties of aquatic plants suitable for aquarium and indoor tank culture. Other illustrated articles concerning special features of our Aquatic Garden also appeared last summer in the N. Y. *World* and N. Y. *Herald*.

Several immediate causes have operated to bring about this enhanced regard for aquatic gardening, prominent among which have doubtless been the opportunities afforded by horticultural exhibitions, to familiarize the public with the exquisite colors, charming diversities of form and varieties of fragrance to be noted in the flowers of aqueous birth and culture, the beauty and novelty of their foliage and the interesting peculiarities of their growth. In these respects they can be likened only to those aristocrats of floriculture, the orchids, than which they are in no degree less attractive, but while the orchids are very costly and exceedingly delicate plants, demanding skilfully managed hothouse care to develop their beauties, the aquatic plants are within the reach of every one, almost all flourish best in the open air with no more special knowledge and even less care in their cultivation than is required for the growing of roses and chrysanthemums, produce their flowers profusely from early spring to late autumn, and, where hardy varieties are planted out, are as independent of further attention as oak or pine trees.

As the leading aquatic gardeners in this country, our firm has of course made the principal displays of its class in the exhibitions alluded to, constituting in all cases their main attraction, and winning the highest honors upon all occasions. The extraordinarily fine display made by us before the Society of American Florists at Atlantic City, N. J., in August last, received the highest encomiums from the society, the press, and the public. In September we were awarded a silver medal for the excellence of our exhibit at Ridgewood, N. Y. And on numerous other occasions we have been the recipients of special honors for the magnitude and perfection of our expositions.

We have under cultivation the largest and most complete collection of aquatic plants in this country, one that is indeed unrivalled in comprehensiveness by any in Europe. It comprises the rarest, most attractive and valuable species from all parts of the world, in all their obtainable natural varieties, and is also peculiarly rich in "garden hybrids," products of cross fertilization which afford us some of the most exquisitely beautiful *Nymphæas*. The cultivation of *Victoria regia* and *Victoria Randii* lilies has been in some degree a specialty with us, and we have been able to practically demonstrate, by an annual display of those royal flowers rivalled nowhere except in their native habitat, that they can be grown in this latitude, in the open air, with little if any more difficulty than attends the culture of any of the tropical *Nymphæas*.

Our water and bog gardens, several acres in extent and worthy of study as models for this class of gardening, are open to public inspection during the summer, and we cordially invite the visits of all interested in this department of horticulture, and all others who possess an appreciative love for the beautiful in Nature. Visitors from New York will take the Erie Railroad main line, crossing the Hudson by either the Chambers or Twenty-third street Ferry. Our location is at Clifton, N. J., only thirteen miles out, and train communication, both ways, is frequent. Trolley cars from Passaic and Paterson pass within five minutes' walk of the gardens.

VICTORIA REGIA. (See page 14.)

Notice to Patrons.

ORDERS.—The weight of fourth-class mail packages being restricted by law to four pounds, all heavier consignments and large plants must necessarily be forwarded by Express. In ordering, please specify clearly the line by which it will be most convenient to receive such goods, in order to avoid possible errors in shipment. Express companies generally allow, upon our class of goods, a special rate, twenty per cent. below that imposed upon general merchandise. Such plants as can be sent by mail will be, except when otherwise ordered. If mailed, they will be securely packed in strong wooden boxes, prepaid, and are not likely to suffer in transit. No order, except for seed, to a less amount than One Dollar, will be filled, unless accompanied by an additional remittance of ten cents. It is earnestly requested that all names and addresses shall be written very plainly.

TERMS.—Cash remittances, by registered letter enclosure, check, bank draft or P. O. or Express money order [payable at Clifton, N. J.] must accompany all orders from unknown correspondents, except where satisfactory references are given. International money orders should be made payable at Passaic, N. J.

RESPONSIBILITY.—All packages will be delivered promptly, in good condition and free of cost, at Clifton, N. J., after which they will be at the purchasers' risk and expense [excepting those prepaid by mail], and in case of loss, delay or injury, redress must be sought by the purchaser from the forwarding company to which the goods have been entrusted.

Cultural Notes.

It is very easy to cultivate aquatic plants. Indeed of no others can it be truthfully affirmed that they "grow themselves." Yet, as confidence in that fact has not kept pace in the public mind with the now almost universal admiration for the lovely flowers so easily produced from them, it seems well to give a few simple instructions, by conforming to which any one may be successful in this most charming department of horticulture. Everybody knows from observation that the native water lilies—*Nymphæa odorata* and its *rosea* variety—thrive luxuriantly, and bloom profusely where scattered by Nature in our ponds and lakes, from Canada to the Gulf. No forest trees are more defiant of the rudest winters than are they. Sunshine, water and mud—rich black mud in plenty—meet all their modest requirements. Supply these conditions in your artificial ponds, and the lilies will find themselves perfectly at home with you, reward you all the summer with their beautiful and odoriferous flowers, and from year to year increase. And the same may be said of their kin from other lands; from Egypt, Japan, India, Africa, Mexico, South America, Australia and Europe—with certain distinctions that may easily be borne in mind.

The *Nymphæa* may be broadly divided into two general classes, those which are hardy and those which are not. The former—which will all be accurately indicated in this catalogue—you may plant out, just as you would our native water lily, and leave them to take care of themselves, with full confidence in their ability to do so. The others, it is simply necessary to start into growth, either from seed or tuber, in the house, and not plant out until the weather is settled warm. Treat them with just the same amount of care you have been accustomed to bestow upon the "half hardy annuals" of your land garden, and they will do very well. Of course, you will have to exercise some judgment. It will not do to plant a tropical water lily, even in July, in a pond of cold spring water, where one of our hardy native varieties might thrive. But your own good sense will direct you about that, if you will just think where the plant comes from, and what may be supposed its natural requirements. And you will have to employ a little consideration in allotting your plants according to your space and conditions. Weak and tender as a plant may look, nothing is more obstinate. If it cannot have its own way about things, within reasonable limits at least, it will simply die.

That is its final protest. So if you put a strong, rampant-growing water lily in a narrow little tub, or a regal lotus in a small shallow one, the death of the plant will be the inevitable result. And if you turn your lotuses loose in the same pond with your water lilies, no matter how big the space may be, it is only a question of time when the former will be in possession alone. In like manner, should you plant "Parrot's Feather" in a tub, along with surface-growing small plants, it would speedily over-run and smother them, if you were not careful to restrain it. But all necessary details of that sort will be found in their proper places in the catalogue.

Only a few aquatic plants are satisfied with such nourishment as they can draw from water only. Generally they are voracious feeders, and like to spread their roots in the richest soil. This is particularly true of the *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums*. They are fond of decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, but will be content with an abundant supply of soil, composed in equal parts of good turfy loam and thoroughly rotted sheep, cow, or horse manure. This mixture should be allowed to stand some time before use, as it is liable to ferment. Owing to its richness in nutritive elements, the sheep manure may be used in less proportionate quantity. Where only horse manure is obtainable, care should be taken that it shall have been two years old, perfectly rotted, and past all danger of fermentation. Lilies should be allowed not less than a foot in depth of such soil, and lotuses one-half more. It is well to cover the soil with about two inches of sand, to keep the bottom clean and prevent light fragments of the manure rising to the surface of the water.

Where the planting is done in natural ponds, lakes, or sluggish streams, which already contain deep beds of decomposed vegetable matter, of course none of this trouble with artificially prepared soil and sand covering will be required. Such happy natural conditions may be readily found in nearly all parks, large estates and pleasure grounds, and where they exist, little effort and light expenditure will transform unsightly and often pestiferous spots into the most charming features of the landscape. But aquatic gardening, as a general thing, must necessarily be carried on in artificially created ponds or basins, and some suggestions concerning their construction will no doubt be serviceable.

LOCATION.

The primary consideration in locating an artificial pond for aquatic gardening must, of course, be convenience in obtainment of an ample supply of water at all times. It is not desirable that the inflow shall be sufficient to create a strong current, but there must be enough to make good the loss by evaporation and prevent stagnation. Where the supply comes from a spring or other source having a low temperature, it will be well to arrange for it to flow in a broad and shallow sheet over a bed of gravel or sand, that it may be warmed by the sun before entering the pond. As far as possible, aquatic plants should be protected from violent winds, but this requirement may generally be sufficiently met by judicious planting of the noble grasses and shrubs in the vicinity of the pond, due care being exercised that these shall not interfere with its full exposure to the sun. Where practicable, the pond will, of course, be established in low ground, and the earth excavated in its formation may be advantageously employed in grading about it. In no case should the surface of the water in it be above the level of the surrounding ground, except in the basins built of heavy mason-work, in public parks and the immediate foreground of mansions, which are emptied in winter.

FORM.

The exceptional basins just reverted to generally are, for obvious reasons, either circular or oval in form, but it must be borne in mind that they are rather constructions for exhibition of special plants than true aquatic gardens. In the formation of an artificial pond for the cultivation of aquatic plants, it is always best to conceal, as far as possible, its artificiality, making it simulate nature as nearly as may be, and to this a prime requisite is irregularity of outline. It makes no difference what the size is to be. That will be prescribed by the limitations of available space, and the number and kind of plants that it is purposed to cultivate. Whether large or small, it can easily be planned so as to utilize to the best advantage all the space allowed for it, in a series of two, three or more small ponds, connected by winding ways or narrow necks, preferably to one big monotonous expanse. Greater diversity and more charming effects may thus be obtained, as well as greater convenience in planting and care, with better conditions for the plants where a variety are under cultivation. Such apparent divisions readily enable distinctions

in depth—the necessity for which will appear in the next paragraph—which would not be easily practicable in one big pond, and may readily be made actual, when required, either to exclude cold water from a tropical lily tank, or to confine roving *Nelumbiums*. Angles and straight lines should always be avoided. They are not only unsightly, but in some cases injurious to the plants. *Nelumbiums* should never be planted in a tank having corners or angles.

DEPTH.

This, where the establishment of hardy plants is contemplated, must be dependent upon the depth to which frost penetrates in winter. Two feet will be sufficient excavation—allowing to soil 12 inches, sand 2 inches, and water 10 inches—for a pond or tank, in which the *Nymphæas* are to be grown as annuals from seedlings started in the greenhouse, or from roots wintered in a cold pit, frame or cool greenhouse, and planted out in submerged tubs. It is also possible—though not without risk—to grow the hardy *Nymphæas* in such a basin, and carry them successfully through the winter, by giving added protection to their roots. But ice frequently forms to a thickness of twelve inches in the latitude of New York, and the frost penetrates sufficiently below that depth to kill the roots of even the hardiest aquatic plants in so shallow a tank. Consequently, where the permanent establishment of the hardy *Nymphæas* and the *Nelumbiums* is desired, it is best to give a depth of at least two and a half, or preferably three feet, to the excavation—with four to six inches more allowance for depth of concrete bottoming.

WALLING.

South of New York very satisfactory tanks may be made by excavating to the required depth, sloping the sides to an angle of about 45° , and giving to the entire interior a coating three inches thick, of cement and gravel, finished with a facing of Portland cement. Severe frosts would, however, be very liable to cause cracking and leakage in such constructions, entailing outlay for repairs, and perhaps interfering seriously with the use of the tank at a most inconvenient season. It is, therefore, best, wherever frost is even a possibility, to build stout enclosing walls of brick and cement, which shall be permanent

and reliable. They will cost a little more in the beginning, but are likely to be cheapest in the end. An eight-inch wall may be sufficient

in the latitude of New York, but farther North where the winters are more severe, a twelve-inch wall will be more advisable. It should have a solid foundation, and be laid with cement. Ten inches below the surface in the case of the eight-inch wall, and sixteen inches in the other, it may start tapering to the top in the manner shown by the marginal illustration, in which the white spaces represent bricks, and the tinted portions Port-

land cement. By this method, the loss of material and labor in chipping the bricks is avoided and an elastic structure is obtained, which will, without injury, admit of the expansion of both water and soil by frost. The top of the wall should be two inches below the ground level, that it may be concealed by grass. The bottom of the tank must be heavily floored with a concrete of broken bricks and cement.

PLANTING.

The hardy varieties of *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums* may be planted as soon as vegetation commences locally in the spring, but the tropical water lilies, which are tender, must not be put out until settled warm weather. Bury the crowns of the plants just beneath the surface of the soil and secure them by pegs, or small attached weights of brick or stone, so that they may not float and become displaced before their roots take hold of the earth. A very simple and convenient method of planting either seedlings or plants, is to have them established in pots, and to put out the balls of earth and roots formed in the pots, which will be of ample weight, and hold together sufficiently to keep them in place until firmly rooted. This is especially convenient when it is desired to plant in water two or three feet deep, as it often may be in natural ponds. The weight of the earth ball will keep each little plant right side up when it is tossed in, and carry it down to an effective lodgment in the soft mud, whence it will thrust its leaves up to the surface in an incredibly short time. In the more careful plant-

August 23d, 1894.

GENTLEMEN :

I received the box of Aquatics all right, and consider that I got large value for the money.

A. L. W., Buffalo, N. Y.

ing of artificial tanks it is well to cover the plants at first with only a couple of inches of water, increasing the depth as their leaf stems lengthen, until it reaches the maximum. Aquatic plants that require shallow water should be planted in tubs or boxes that will raise them to near the surface.

Not less consideration should be bestowed upon a background for the aquatic garden than upon the proper filling of the tanks, if the full effect of this most beautiful style of gardening is to be obtained. This, however, must be governed by taste and, to a certain extent at least, by circumstances of location. To attempt prescription for it by details would be supererogatory, but in a general way it may be suggested that among the most desirable plants for the immediate vicinity of the aquatic garden are Irises (especially the Japanese, or Kämpferi). Sagittarias, Spiræas, Lobelias, ornamental grasses, Eulalias, Arundos, Eryanthus, Bamboo, Acorus and Yuccas, all of which are hardy. To these may be added, for the summer, Musas, Caladiums, Cannas, Egyptian Papyrus, Palms and many other ornamental foliage plants. Then there are many desirable shrubs, some of the best of which are indigenous, for the extreme background, where the "blue gum," *Eucalyptus globulus*, should by all means have a place.

AQUATIC GARDENING IN TUBS.

It must not be supposed that the delights of an aquatic garden are prohibited to one who cannot have a great pond, or a series of them. Some of the most charming aquatic plants may be very successfully grown in much more modest ways, within the reach of everyone who may command a little space whereon the sun shines in the ardent summer months. In the little front garden or the backyard, or on the roof, in tubs, plunged or otherwise, wherever they have sunshine, water and rich soil, all the aquatic plants will flourish, except those which are too rampant growers for such narrow accommodations, or a few of such extreme delicacy that they will live only under extraordinary conditions, like the rare and costly Madagascar "lace-leaf" plant. But neither a *Victoria Regia* lily nor a "lace-leaf" plant is essential to human happiness, or even indispensable in a very admirable aquatic garden. Only partial success can be hoped for, growing lotuses in tubs, for they require deep soil and room to spread, but some of the most exquisite water lilies, unsurpassed in purity and brilliance of color, beauty of form and delicacy of fragrance, will thrive and bloom profusely even in half-barrels. A

list of these, to be found on 3d cover, will no doubt be a revelation to many persons. And aquatic gardening is by no means limited to culture of the *Nymphæas* and *Nelumbiums*. No land-grown flowers are more lovely than those of the Water Hyacinth, *Limnanthemums*, *Aponogeton* and water Poppy; no foliage more delicately beautiful than that of the Parrot's Feather, Water Lettuce, *Azolla* and *Salvinia*; no plant forms more graceful and stately than *Sagittarias*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus* and *Thalia*. Most of those do not even need tubs, but will do very well in jars, pails, or even bowls, and there are very many more, little if any less desirable than these, as will be seen upon perusal of the succeeding pages of this catalogue. Not an unimportant advantage in aquatic gardening, upon whatever scale it is carried on, is the small proportionate trouble it involves. There is no back-breaking work of weeding to be done; very little insect fighting; no hoeing and staking. It is simply necessary to fill the reservoirs, whatever their size may be, with water, as it slowly evaporates. The depth of soil in tubs should be from nine to twelve inches, and its quality such as has already been prescribed. All aquatic plants grow rapidly. Care should therefore be taken not to put too many specimens in a single tub, or they will soon be overcrowded and fail to flourish as they otherwise would. One tall plant in the center, surrounded by lower growing ones, makes a happy arrangement.

INSECTS.

Of the myriad of insect pests infesting land gardens, very few, and they of the least obnoxious kinds, trouble the aquatic garden. The green and black Aphides sometimes attack *Nelumbiums*, and rarely the *Nymphæa* leaves, but the "Lady-Birds" (*Coccinella*) generally clear them away, or they can be still more expeditiously got rid of by the use of a garden syringe, washing them into the water to feed the fish. Where *Nymphæa* leaves are crowded, they are sometimes perforated by the larvæ of a small moth, which can easily be seen and picked off by hand, as they are never numerous. The larvæ of the large dragon fly occasionally nip the young unopened leaves, and may even disfigure floating leaves that are still young and tender, but this is not likely to happen where the water is of proper depth, and there are as many fish as there should be. Gold fish and silver fish are pretty in the water, and consequently favorites for aquatic gardens, but all kinds of fishes are constantly hungry, and as

their appetites are what the culturist values them for, any kind will do that do not grow too large, and are not logy bottom feeders. Have plenty of them, for they will devour not only insects washed into the water, but the larvæ of all kinds that breed there, including those unspeakable pests, the mosquitoes. No place in New Jersey is more free from mosquitoes than about the several acres of ponds in our Aquatic Garden—thanks to our voracious friends, the fish. The surface of the water should always be kept clear of floating litter, not only for the sake of a neat appearance, but to give the fish a chance at insects that tumble in. Mud turtles do more harm than good in tanks. Musk-rats can hardly, with strict propriety, be classed under the head of "Insects," but this is a handy place to casually mention that they will dig out and greedily devour *Nelumbium* roots whenever they have the opportunity.

WINTERING.

In autumn, as soon as the leaves of the tender *Nymphæas* are nipped by frost, the plants should be taken up and transferred to tubs of water in a warm cellar or greenhouse, and there kept until the leaves have died off. Then remove the young tubers from the parent one and store them, for keeping, in moist sand, where the temperature will be uniformly about 60° Fahr. *Zanzibarensis* varieties do not produce small offshoot tubers, as the night-blooming species all do, and are rather difficult to keep over winter. The only safe method is by keeping them growing, and this is not easy when they have attained considerable size. Fortunately—with the exception of the very dark variety, which can only be propagated reliably from the tuber—the *Zanzibarensis* *Nymphæas* are very easily raised from seed, blooming profusely the first

season, so that it is hardly worth while to treat them otherwise than as annuals.

RAISING NYMPHÆAS FROM SEED.

Plant the seed in pots or pans, in fine soil or sand, covering to a depth of half an inch, and leave standing in a vessel of water—not deep enough to cover the soil—for two or three days, until the seeds are thoroughly well soaked. Then submerge the pots in water to a depth of at least one inch, at a temperature of 70° to 80° Fahr., which should be maintained until the seeds have germinated, a period that varies greatly. *Zanzibarensis* seeds germinate in ten days, while some of the hardy *Nymphæas* require thirty days, or even more. After the plants have made two leaves and before they become crowded in the seed pot, they should be pricked off singly into small pots. When these are filled with roots, the now rapidly growing young plants must be transferred to larger pots or planted in tubs. During these successive changes, the depth of water in which they are plunged must be regulated according to the length of the leaf stems they develop, and the indicated temperature maintained. The soil used in the small pots should be the same as will be given to perfect the growth of the plants in the tanks, but ought to be made fine by rubbing through a sieve, that the delicate rootlets may penetrate it with ease. All that is the scientific way of starting water lilies from seed, following which there can be no failures, but candor compels the admission that we have known of *Zanzibarensis* seeds being germinated by some of our patrons, in tomato-cans, set upon bricks, on the back of a kitchen range, and from the plants so started as fine flowers grown, in tubs made of half-barrels, as we have been able to produce—of the same varieties—with all our advantages.

Aquatic Novelties for 1895.

NELUMBIUM NUCIFERUM PLENUM, (Japanese).

Many kinds of Nelumbiums, single and double, from Japan, Corea, China, Egypt, Ceylon, India and other Orient lands, we already cultivate in this country, and magnificently beautiful plants they all are, in both foliage and bloom; but this new variety is, in some respects, like to no other, and certainly deserves to rank among the most attractive novelties of the year. Its flower, which somewhat resembles a double pæony, has over a hundred large and deliciously fragrant petals, of a deeper and brighter rose-pink hue than the flower of *N. Speciosum*, and very distinct from that of *N. Roseum*. The mature foliage is of the soft glaucous green common to its species, but the young leaves are peculiar, being delicately suffused with red. Like all other Nelumbiums, it is perfectly hardy. Price \$3.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA MAXIMA.

A superb new variety, quite distinct from and very much superior to the familiar *N. Odorata*. Its flowers are large, massive and cup-shaped; the broad petals, of purest snowy white, so numerous (often numbering over forty), that the flower is apparently double; the sepals vivid green, without the slightest tinge of red; its fragrance that of *N. Odorata*, but perhaps a little richer. The leaves are of a very dark green color, and tend to turn upward at the tip. It is a vigorous, free-flowering variety, and unquestionably the best white hardy *Nymphæa*. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA TUBEROSA ROSEA.

This is a variety of *N. Tuberosa*, which is too well known to require either description or encomiums. Its vigorous growth, and free production of large and handsome flowers, exquisitely pink tinted, and deliciously fragrant, renders this variety one of the most desirable of hardy water lilies. Price \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA AMPLA.

A West Indian variety. Long, pointed bud, white; leaves, light green above, spotted underneath; tender. Price, \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA RUBRA-ROSEA.

This variety was introduced in England early in the nineteenth century, but for many years mysterious-

ly disappeared, and has been re-discovered, to the appreciative delight of aquatic horticulturists. We have tested it in our gardens, proved its exceptional worth, and take great pleasure in now offering it to the public. Its leaves are not so dark as those of *N. Rubrum*, but darker than *N. Dentata*. They are almost circular, strongly dentated, and slightly spotted on the underside. The flowers, which are freely produced, spread to a diameter of ten to twelve inches, and show a bright, glowing, rosy carmine, much superior to those of the much-admired *N. Devonensis*; tender. Price \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA SMITHIANA,

(Garden Hybrid).

Awarded a Columbian Medal at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893. Originated by us, and named in honor of W. R. Smith, ex-president of the Society of American Florists. It is a vigorous plant, with strongly dentated dark green leaves, of great substance, the ribs of which are of lighter green than the body of the leaf-tissue. Its flowers, borne on stout stalks, are perfectly cup-shaped, the broad and massive inner petals creamy white, the outer ones striped with green, and suffused with delicate pink, and the stamens a golden yellow, which gives an indescribably beautiful illuminating effect to the interior of the fragrant chalice; tender. Price \$5.00 each.

NYMPHÆA PULCHERRIMA.

Another garden hybrid of unique and charming characteristics. It is a very strong-growing plant, a remarkably free-bloomer, and peculiar in its habit of opening its flowers early in the day and not closing them until nightfall. They are of the largest size—ten to twelve inches in diameter—of a bright violet hue, resembling in color those of *N. Gigantea*, excepting the bases of the petals and the stamens, which are deep yellow. The buds are long, pointed, and irregularly striped with chocolate red. Not less worthy of special remark than the flowers are the leaves. Very often, under fair cultivation, they exceed two feet in diameter, with irregular crenated margin, and long tapering lobes. Their upper surface is bronzy green, slightly blotched with chocolate red; the underside light green, shading into a bright red at the edges, with heavy blotchings of chocolate red diversifying the green. It is a distinct and very desirable variety; tender. Price \$5.00 each.

Hardy Aquatics.

NELUMBIUMS.

No flowering plants, aquatic or others, are more worthy of cultivation than the Nelumbiums, and none can be cultivated more easily. If they never bloomed, their foliage alone would be enough to thrill with admiration the heart of every one not insensible to the beauties of Nature. Their enormous leaves, of tender blueish-green, held proudly aloft on tall flexible

stalks, sway and wave and undulate, responsive to the lightest zephyrs, as lightly and gracefully as smoke wreaths, with every movement displaying new and exquisite gradations of fleeting light and shade. A surface like the bloom of a plum renders them repellant to water, and dew or rain drops falling upon them dance and roll like pearls, until united and transformed into a pool of quicksilver in the shallow cup-like center. But when all this loveliness is crowned with a wealth

NELUMBUM SPECIOSUM.

of grandly beautiful flowers, enormous in size, exquisitely tinted, perfect in form, and breathing a perfume, pungent, spicy, penetrating, intoxicating, voluptuous and strong yet delicate, an odor that, once perceived is never to be forgotten or rivalled by another—then surely the lotus will lack recognition from none, as at once the queenliest and most lovable plant that grows. Happily, although tropical in its origin, it is so hardy that, once established, it flourishes in perfection even so far north as the northern counties of Massachusetts, so that in a few years we may hope to see it made a common joy all over the land.

Notwithstanding the fullness of our "Cultural Notes," it seems well to add a little more on the special subject of the Nelumbiums, to encourage the planting of them wherever possible. The location assigned to them should be protected from cold and severe winds, and fully exposed to the sun. Their tubers should not be planted out until warm weather, and where at all practicable, should previously be started into active growth in pots or tubs. Once established they will guard themselves against the most inclement winters by sending their tubers deep down into the mud, far below the reach of frost, but they will not start readily or well in cold water, such as that from springs or in mountain streams. Where spring is late, only strong plants, well started in pots, should be relied upon. These we can readily furnish in the proper season. Where un-started tubers are planted, some time may elapse before they make any showing, but they will probably be quite busy meanwhile getting their roots deep into the mud, and as soon as really hot weather comes they may be expected to shoot up with surprising vigor. In August they should be in bloom. Very rarely, but sometimes, as happens with almost all plants, the most promising Nelumbium tuber or plant will refuse to grow, with no apparent reason, but probably because of a chill received when planted out. But the conditions must be very bad indeed, when a second plant fails in the same place. Once well-rooted, they will take care of themselves and spread with astonishing rapidity, so rampantly indeed that, as already remarked, it will be quite hopeless to attempt growing any other aquatic plants in the same pond with them, unless they are securely walled in.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM, (Egyptian Lotus).

The "sacred" lotus of India and Japan, and lordliest of all the species. Its superb flowers and magnificent foliage produce a splendid sub-tropical effect. The leaves, which attain a height of six to eight feet above the water, are frequently from thirty-six to forty inches in diameter. The flowers, which are about a foot across when fully opened are of a deep rose color, with a soft creamy white at the bases of the petals; and their fragrance is unsurpassed. Flowering tubers \$1.00 each, or \$10 per dozen; extra sized tubers, price \$2.00 each.

NELUMBIUM ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM.

A distinct variety, producing pure white flowers of the largest size; a grand and scarce plant. Price \$2.50 each.

NELUMBIUM LUTEUM, (American Lotus).

This grand lotus is indigenous in several sections of the United States, but is nevertheless little known generally. It thrives under the same conditions as *N. Speciosum*, from which it differs only in the color of its flowers, which are of a rich, sulphur yellow tint. Price \$1.00 each; \$10 per dozen.

NELUMBIUM ALBUM STRIATUM.

The flowers of this exquisite variety, at a short distance, have the appearance of being pure white, but upon closer inspection the petals are seen to be tinged and faintly striped with carmine. Their fragrance is delicate and distinctive, resembling more that of the *Magnolia grandiflora* than of other Nelumbiums. In vigorous habit of growth, and magnificence of proportions attained, the plant rivals *N. Speciosum*. Price \$2.50 each.

NELUMBIUM ROSEUM.

The flowers of this lovely variety are of a deep rosy pink color. Price \$2.00 each.

NELUMBIUM KERMESINUM.

Another distinct and charming variety, bearing flowers resembling the *Hermosa* rose in color. It received the award of a first-class Certificate of Merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Price \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA ALBA.

This is the hardy English, white water-lily; beautiful, deep green foliage; flowers pure white; cup-shaped; a continuous bloomer from early summer until fall. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ALBA CANDIDISSIMA.

The large flowering variety of the English water-lily; flowers six inches in diameter; pure white with broad petals; the earliest flowering variety, and continuous until frost; a superb variety; one of the best in cultivation. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ALBA, VAR. ROSEA, (The True Swedish Lily).

This is, without a doubt, one of the loveliest of all Nymphæas; perfectly hardy; very scarce. Price on application.

NYMPHÆA CANDIDA.

A white flowering species from Bohemia, medium size, but very free flowering. The flowers are rather incurved at the tips of petals, which are medium width. The color may be compared in purity and tone to that of the Snowdrop. A grand aquatic. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA LAYDEKERI, ROSEA.

A French hybrid of the *N. Pygmæa* type. The plant is a stronger grower, and the flowers are larger. It is one of our best additions to this class of plants, and a gem of the first water. The flowers on opening are a delicate pink, with deep golden center; the second day the petals are many shades deeper, the sepals retaining their whiteness inside; the outer ray of stamens are rich deep yellow, while the center ones are orange, a very pleasing combination; the third day the petals assume a deep rose color. It frequently happens that several flowers in their different stages of development are to be seen at the same time, which presents a most novel feature, as it would appear at first sight that the one plant produced several different colored flowers. Awarded first-class certificate by Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston, Sept. 1, 1892. This variety was the center of attraction at the World's Fair, its lovely pink and orange flowers were unique and pleasing, and produced in abundance, as many as forty flowers being open at one time. Awarded a Columbian Medal. Price \$2.50 each.

A RECLAIMED SWAMP.

NYMPHÆA MARLIACEA ALBIDA.

The best of hardy white lilies, somewhat like N. Alba Candidissima. The flowers are large, of pearly whiteness and fragrant, the plant is a vigorous grower, with fine, bold foliage. A great acquisition; cannot be too highly recommended. French hybrid. Price \$1.50 each.

NYMPHÆA MARLIACEA CARNEA.

Similar to the preceding variety in habit, very robust and free flowering; magnificent flowers of a flesh tint; a delicate blush; vanilla scented. A charming variety. French hybrid. Price \$1.50 each.

NYMPHÆA MARLIACEA**CHROMATELLA.**

A charming variety. The general habit of the plant is similar to Nymphæa Candidissima, and it succeeds admirably under the same conditions. The leaves are mottled with brown when in a young state, and its large, fragrant flowers, which are a beautiful clear yellow with bright, orange stamens, are produced from early Spring until destroyed by frost. A great acquisition. Price 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA MARLIACEA ROSEA.

This beautiful variety of French origin, and one of the choicest of hardy pink lilies, is yet very scarce. The large cup-shaped flowers with broad petals are freely produced, and very similar to N. M. Carnea, but a much deeper color, being a soft rose of exquisite tint. The plant is vigorous. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA.

The well-known, fragrant pond lily. Its lovely, pure white flowers, so common in some locations, is worthy of a place among the choicest varieties where cultivated. It can be successfully grown in tubs and wintered in a cool cellar. All Nymphæas of this type are useful for naturalization. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA CAROLINIANA.

This superb variety is the grandest of all the Odorata type, and cannot be too highly recommended. The plant is robust and very free flowering, continuing until frost sets in. The leaves are about a foot in diameter, brownish green on surface, and deep red under side, on long petioles. The flowers on well grown specimen plants are very large, measuring seven inches in diameter; the color is of the clearest rosy pink, the faintest tint at the points deepening to the center of the flower; the golden stamens reflecting a lovely salmon tint, deliciously fragrant, a most charming variety. American origin. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA EXQUISITA.

This is the deepest colored of all the hardy Nymphæas, resembling N. Odorata rosea in habit and growth. Flowers larger and of a rich rosy, carmine color, with delicious fragrance, an exquisite variety. Price \$2.00 each.

N. Marliacea Albida is the finest white lily I possess. The color is dazzling sparkling white, entirely different from the creamy white of other sorts.—R. H. F., Sandwich, Mass.

Nymphæa Marliacea Albida is a hybrid water-lily, first-class in size and beauty. The petals are narrow and more numerous than those of N. Alba Candidissima, and they are of a translucent silvery white instead of opaque, as in that variety. The flowers are fragrant and freely produced, and altogether very distinct.—JOHN N. GERARD, Elizabeth, N. J.

Nymphæa Odorata Caroliniana is a gem; has done extremely well with me. I have now a large plant with three very strong rhizomes that are constantly throwing up flowers.—JAS. BRYDON, Yarmouthport, Mass.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA GIGANTEA.

This is a superb variety and should be in every collection, similar in all respects to N. Odorata, but the flower is very large and full. A Southern variety of the N. Odorata type. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA MINOR.

A pretty little variety of our native pond lily, equally as hardy and fragrant, but the flowers and leaves are much smaller. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA ROSEA.

This is the famous Pink water lily of Cape Cod. It possesses all the desirable qualities of N. Odorata. The flowers are of large size, cup-shaped; a lovely deep pink in color; delicious fragrance and free bloomer; a most desirable variety. Price 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA SULPHUREA.

One of the very best new water lilies, with large yellow fragrant flowers, deeper in color than N. Chromatella, more a canary yellow than sulphur, with deep yellow stamens, the flowers standing a few inches out of the water. It is very free blooming and has the fragrance of N. Odorata. The leaves are deep green, beautifully mottled with reddish purple or brown spots, a great acquisition. Price 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA.

A little gem, the smallest flowering species in cultivation; leaves green, two to three inches in diameter, flowers pure white, fragrant, and no larger than a half dollar; a native of China and quite hardy. Price 50 cents each.

NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA HELVEOLA.

This charming variety is admirably adapted for the aquarium, small basins and tubs. It is a very free growing plant; an abundant bloomer; flowers a trifle larger than the type, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter; petals more pointed and sulphur yellow. The leaves are deep green, blotched with reddish brown. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA TUBEROSA.

This is a native species found in the northern and western lakes. White flowers, fragrant. A strong grower and interesting variety. Good for naturalizing in ponds. Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

ACORUS CALAMUS, (Sweet Flag).

Grows in low wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root stalk has an aromatic flavor, well-known to people of New England. Flowers small, inconspicuous, in a short spike. Desirable for shallow lakes or wet places, yet it will grow in a moist garden soil. Price 20 cents each.

Nymphæa Marliacea Carnea is the lightest colored of pink Pond Lilies. The flesh tint is of the clearest and most delicate shade. Nothing could be more exquisite than a half-opened cup-shaped flower in which the charming color is concentrated and relieved by the golden stamens. The form is that of N. Alba. When the flower is fully open the shade is of the faintest. JOHN N. GERARD, N. J.

The Nymphæa Odorata Caroliniana has done well with me, and I am charmed with it; the flowers are of a pure salmon color throughout the entire petal, with yellow pink tint, can be hardly called a color. I consider it my choicest variety of hardy Nymphæa.—R. H. FAUNCE, M. D., Sandwich, Mass.

ACORUS JAPONICA VARIEGATA,
(Variegated Sweet Flag).

The foliage of this plant is beautifully striped with white. It grows well in dry or moist soils. One of the finest variegated plants in cultivation. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BRASENIA PELTATA, (Water Shield).

A very pretty plant, suitable for aquariums or edgings of small aquatic gardens. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface. Price 20 cents each.

CALLA PALUSTRIS,
(Water Arum or American Calla).

A bog plant resembling the cultivated Calla in both leaf and flower, only smaller; 6 inches high. Plant near water or mulch with sphagnum moss and keep wet. Price 20 cents each.

LIMNANTHEMUM NYMPHÆOIDES,
(Villarsia).

A pretty hardy aquatic, with Nymphaea-like leaves and small, golden-yellow flowers, freely produced; a very rapid grower. Must be kept in bounds or it will become a troublesome weed. Price 15 cents each.

LIMNANTHEMUM LACUNOSUM,
(Floating Heart).

A pretty little aquatic with blotched leaves, much like a Cyclamen, and pure white flowers.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA, (Buckbean).

A pretty little plant found growing in moss, with large pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards. Fine for the bog garden. Price 20 cents each.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM.

An aquatic with large, beautiful, velvety green leaves on the upper surface, and of a bright silvery white color on the back; flower small, yellow. Price 20 cents each.

PELTANDRA VIRGINICA, (Water Arum).

Leaves on long petioles, something like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Price 20 cents each.

PONTEDERIA CORDATA,
(Pickerel Weed).

A free flowering plant, growing about two feet high and producing spikes of closely set blue flowers.

ZIZANIA AQUATICA, (Wild Rice).

This native aquatic annual is very ornamental in the water garden, its graceful panicles of bloom are produced on stalks 5 to 10 feet high, should be grown in shallow water. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 40 cents half dozen.

Tender Aquatics.

The following varieties are all Night-blooming Nymphæas.

The following varieties are among the choicest of Aquatic plants, and most valuable for cut flowers (excepting Victorias). Unlike the native and European varieties, which open with the rising sun and close after noon, these open after sunset and remain open until after sunrise, and in dull weather and toward fall remain open until noon. These cannot be planted out in the open tank until warm weather, as directed under cultural notes.

VICTORIA REGIA, (The Royal Water Lily).

Of all the family of water lilies, the grandest and the most gorgeous is this species. It inhabits the tranquil bays and lakes of the great streams of South America. Its gigantic leaves are from five to six feet across, turned up round the edges, the upper surface of a deep brilliant green, the under side a vivid crimson; furnished with strong veins, which are cellular, filled with air, and form a regular and elegant network. The inferior surface of the leaf, as well as the footstalks of the leaves and flowers, are covered with prominent and elastic prickles. The peculiar formation of the under surface of the leaves imparts to them great buoyancy, and during the past season several children, and adults, have at different times been photographed standing or sitting on its leaves. The illustration on page 3 shows one of the plants as seen during the past season. It had at one time twenty perfect leaves in different stages, and produced a large number of very fine flowers which are not less marvelous than the leaves, being, when expanded, twelve to fifteen inches in diameter; the petals are very numerous; their color at first pure white, passing by successive shades into a rosy hue, and a lively red, and they exhale an agreeable odor not unlike a rich pineapple during the first day of blooming. After a lapse of two

days the flower fades and drops under the water to ripen its seeds. In the States north of Washington it is safer to provide artificial heat in the tank, as the season would be too short for the plants to fully develop themselves without artificial heat, although the plants will make rapid growth and their odd foliage prove a great source of pleasure, attraction, and wonderment. It has been grown and even produced flowers as far north as Central Massachusetts during the past season without artificial heat. One of the most striking features of this wonderful Aquatic is that, as grown here, it is but an annual, and that such marvelous results are accomplished in the short space of six months. Price of plants, \$5.00 to \$10.00 each, according to size. Seeds, \$3.00 per dozen.

VICTORIA RANDI, (New Crimson Victoria).

(See Illustration Page 15).

This variety is of recent introduction, and is a very desirable and showy species. It is very similar to Victoria regia, except the vertical edges of the leaves are deeper, and the flowers, though opening white, change to a deep crimson. Price \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Seeds, \$3.00 per dozen.

VICTORIA RANDI—Reduced; one-third.

EURYALE FEROX.

This was the noblest aquatic in cultivation before the introduction of *Victoria regia*. Large circular leaves, about two feet in diameter, with prominent spiny veins on the rich purple under side, the upper side being olive green, puckered and spiny. Flowers deep violet. Price \$5.00 each. Seeds, \$2.00 per dozen.

NYMPHÆA COLUMBIANA,

(New Crimson Water Lily).

This variety stands unrivalled among *Nymphæas*, its large cup-shaped flowers resembling *N. Alba Candidissima* in form of flower and petal, and seven to eight inches in diameter, but standing well out of the water. The color of *N. Devoniensis* has always been regarded as the most distinctive of the red water lilies, but *N. Columbiana* is several shades deeper; the foliage resembles *N. Devoniensis*, but is of a deeper color. \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA DEANIANA.

This is a strong and robust plant with large deep green dentated foliage, with peculiarly blotched under surface. The flower is beautifully cupped and stands well out of the water on a stout stalk; the sepals are deep rose pink, stamens red. Was awarded a medal at the World's Fair; also first-class certificate at Boston, Sept. 6, 1894. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA DELICATISSIMA.

This is entirely distinct from the preceding variety and after the style of *N. Dentata*; foliage large and handsome, of a metallic lustre; flowers large and of a pleasing delicate pink. Awarded a Medal at the World's Fair; also a First-class Certificate at Boston, Sept 6, 1894. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA DENTATA.

The largest and best white, night-blooming variety; flowers of the largest size; long, pointed buds, on strong stalks, opening horizontally; leaves deep green, with serrated edges. Native of Sierra Leone. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA DEVONIENSIS.

This is one of the very choicest water-lilies in cultivation, and indispensable in a moderate collection

The following varieties are all Day-blooming *Nymphæas*.

NYMPHÆA CŒRULEA, (Stellata).

One of the choicest of all *Nymphæas*. The flowers are a clear light blue, very delicately scented; produced in abundance through the season, until frost; are from six inches to eight inches across; leaves light green, without spots, save in early state. Egypt and other parts of Africa. Also known as the Blue Lotus. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA GRACILIS.

A Mexican variety of great merit, being the only white day-blooming tropical variety under cultivation, is worthy of special interest. The flower is white; stamens rich golden yellow. A very distinct and free flowering variety, the flowers standing well above the water, and possessing a delicate fragrance resembling Lily of the Valley. Price \$2.00 each.

DEAR SIR:

Nymphæa Columbiana is a grand acquisition, as *N. Laydekeri Rosea*, but in my estimation the best of all the *Nymphæas* is the *Gigantea*; it is a constant bloomer, beautiful shades and a well-formed flower.

A. W. BENNETT,
Supt. Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 27th, 1894.

It is very free flowering, and when planted out under liberal culture will cover a surface of 300 square feet. The flowers are a brilliant rosy red, a most pleasing color by artificial light, produced on stout stalks standing above the water, and are from ten inches to twelve inches across. The leaves are deep green with reddish shade, the under side and ribs and stalks are reddish brown; requires to be started early in spring, otherwise it will not bloom until late in the season. Garden hybrid of English origin. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA KEWENSIS.

A comparatively unknown variety, and seldom met with. It was grown at the Royal Gardens, Kew, England, where it was considered a very fine variety. It resembles *N. Lotus*. Mr. W. Watson, writing of this variety in *Garden and Forest*, No. 288, Vol. 6, describes it as a handsome rose-red hybrid. English origin. Price \$2.50.

NYMPHÆA LOTUS, (Syn. Thermalis).

This plant grows in vast quantities in the plains of lower Egypt during the time the land is under water. It was held sacred to Isis, and was engraved on their very ancient coins. The flowers are white, with sepals red at the margins; cup-shaped, with broad petals; leaves serrated as in *N. Dentata*; flowers are not so large as that variety. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA RUBRA.

Very similar to *N. Devoniensis*, save that the petals are not so pointed. The flower is a trifle cupped and a shade or two lighter, is equally as free in blooming and a strong grower. Native of East India. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA STURTEVANTII,

(See Illustration Page 17).

A superb variety of recent introduction. The flowers are of the largest size; color a bright, rosy red, but varies with the weather. The petals are broader, and the flower more cup-shaped than *N. Devoniensis*. The leaves are of a brownish metallic hue, brighter than *N. Devoniensis*, and quite distinct from any other species; requires to be started early. This is a very choice, but scarce, variety. Garden hybrid, of American origin. Price \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA ELEGANS.

A pretty species, producing fragrant flowers. The size of our common water lily. Color white, tinged with purplish blue. The stamens are clear yellow, tipped with blue, a charming flower; leaves spotted purplish brown; a desirable variety, and should be in every collection. New Mexico. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA FLAVA.

A bright, yellow-flowering species of medium size; produces numerous runners, which should be rubbed off to induce it to bloom. Florida. Price 30 cents each.

February 8th, 1895.

The seeds of hardy *Nymphæas* purchased of you last year and sown in February produced flowering plants the same season, something I never expected. All did well, both seeds and plants we bought of you. They were a great attraction and a new feature for Bar Harbour. Our success with Aquatics has created quite an enthusiasm.

W. M., Bar Harbour, Me.

January 19th, 1895.

DEAR SIR:

I was pleased with plants received from you in '94. I intend planting largely in the Park of Aquatics this year.

J. G., Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, Mo.

NYMPHÆA STURTEVANTII.

NYMPHÆA GIGANTEA.

(See Illustration Page 19).

An Australian species, must not be confused with *N. Odorata Gigantea*, under which name a large, flowering form of our native Pond Lily is being offered. *N. Gigantea* is probably one of the handsomest of *Nymphæas*, the color being a satiny blue, shading to white, with yellow silk-like stamens. The flower is carried above the water on a stiff stalk, and is about the size of that of *N. Zanzibarensis*. The leaves are dentate, green above, and bright purple beneath. It is very impatient of root disturbance, and often a check from some unknown cause will result in the plant forming a tuber and resting for an indefinite period. A most desirable *Nymphæa*, and one of the best in cultivation. Price \$2.50 each.

NYMPHÆA MEXICANA.

This is a valuable addition to this class of *Nymphæas*, closely resembling *N. Flava* in habit of growth, size, and color of leaves. The flowers are rich golden yellow, five inches in diameter; produced freely through the season until frost. The numerous runners also flower freely during the first season. This species never becomes thoroughly deciduous, and therefore should not be dried off. New Mexico. Price 50 cents each.

NYMPHÆA SCUTIFOLIA.

A distinct variety; flowers large; bright blue; petals white at base, sweet scented, leaves sometimes of a purplish tint and spotted underneath, flower buds also spotted with reddish brown; a strong grower and free bloomer. No collection complete without this variety. From the Cape of Good Hope. Price \$1.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS.

This is indeed a Royal Lily; flowers very large; intense blue, sepals deep green on the outside and purple within; margin red. This is one of the most beautiful and free flowering of all water lilies, exquisitely fragrant. The stock offered is guaranteed to be the true dark variety. Native of Zanzibar. Price \$2.00 each.

NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS AZUREA.

This is similar to the preceding variety (being a seedling from the true *N. Zanzibarensis*) except in color, which is several shades brighter, being deep rich azure blue and of the largest size; one of the very best for general purposes. Price 75 cents each.

NYMPHÆA ZANZIBARENSIS ROSEA.

Similar in every respect to the preceding, save in color, which is a beautiful deep rose, under surface of leaves also red; should be in every collection; very choice. Price 75 cents each.

WATER LILY SEED.

<i>Nymphæa Odorata Rubra=rosea</i> (new) - Pkt.,	\$0.50
" " <i>Rosea</i> , pink - - -	20
" <i>Hybrida</i> (new) various - - -	20
" <i>Gracilis</i> - - - - -	25
" <i>Tuberosa</i> - - - - -	25
" <i>Zanzibarensis</i> , blue - - -	25
" " <i>Azurea</i> , blue - - -	20
" " <i>Rosea</i> , pink - - -	20
" <i>Cœrulea</i> , light blue - - -	20
" <i>Dentata</i> , white - - - -	20
<i>Nelumbium Speciosum</i> - - - -	20
" <i>Roseum</i> - - - - -	20
" <i>Luteum</i> - - - - -	25
<i>Papyrus Antiquorum</i> - - - -	25
<i>Victoria Regia</i> , 30c. each - - -	Doz., \$3.00
" <i>Randi</i> , 30c. each - - - -	" 3.05

Tender Aquatic and Perennial Plants.

APONOGETON DISTACHYON.

APONOGETON DISTACHYON, (Cape Pond Weed).

A very interesting, tuberous-rooted aquatic, admirably adapted for planting in ornamental water, also for greenhouse or aquarium. The curious yet pretty, fork-shaped spikes of pure white flowers, will flower in the greenhouse all winter, are freely produced, and have the fragrance of Hawthorn. Price 25 and 50 cents.

CALLA (Richardia) AFRICANA.

A most useful and well-known greenhouse plant; it succeeds admirably when treated as an aquatic. It is found on the margin of the river Nile, and if planted and treated the same as the Egyptian Lotus, will be found quite hardy. Price 25 cents each.

DEAR SIR:

June 25th, 1894.

Your shipment of water plants of the 21st inst. was received on the evening of the 23d in good order, and the plants appear very satisfactory indeed. Am greatly obliged for promptness and with the condition of the plants.

J. K. T., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

DEAR SIR:

October 8th, 1894.

The water plants received from you last spring did splendidly. I am afraid the *Nelumbium Speciosum* will take up the entire lake. Why, there are leaves 30 feet away from the box in which I set the roots. All have bloomed abundantly.

G. V. A., Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark, O.

NYMPHÆA GIGANTEA—Reduced one-third.

CALLA (Richardia) ALBA MACULATA.

SPOTTED LEAF CALLA.

The Spotted Calla, as it is commonly known, is very effective when planted out in the summer near the lily pond. Price 25 cents each.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.

Another well-known greenhouse plant, which is really an aquatic or bog grass. Planted out near the margin of the tank, or in pots submerged in the tank, it makes large growth, and is very ornamental and useful for cutting. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS—PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM, (The Egyptian Paper Plant).

A most remarkable aquatic plant; a species of reed which was employed by the Egyptians in early times for making paper. It has large, tortuous roots, a triangular stem, several feet in height, gradually tapering to the top, surrounded by a tuft of fine fibrous filaments, which sub-divide into still smaller, on which are the small seedy florets; it grows chiefly in marshy places and on the banks of rivers, in rich alluvial soil or mud, after the style of our native Cat-tail Flag. It is a very ornamental plant in the greenhouse, and does equally well planted in the sub-tropical garden as Cannas are, but is indispensable where Water-Lilies are grown. Price 25 and 50 cents each.

CYPERUS NATALENSIS.

An ornamental species, large pandanus-like foliage; an elegant specimen plant. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

CYPERUS PUNGENS.

This is very similar to C. Alternifolius, but is a deep green color, and grows taller, and is much stiffer; requires to be planted in rich soil. Price 20 cents each.

CYPERUS STRICTUS.

A strong growing variety and quite distinct. The flowers are borne on strong triangular stalks, and appear very similar to Papyrus when in young state. Price 20 cents each.

May 9th, 1894.

DEAR SIR:

Accept thanks for the package of Water Lilies just received. I think that on the whole they arrived in as good a condition and are as thrifty as any that I ever received.

G. H. S., Elsie, Mich.

EICHHORNIA AZUREA,**(Blue Water Hyacinth).**

This is a very interesting and beautiful aquatic plant. The habit of growth is altogether different to the well-known E. Crassipes Major. The stem is as thick as the thumb, floating and rooting. The flowers are produced on large spikes, similar to those of E. Crassipes Major, but are of a lovely shade of lavender blue, with a rich, purple center, with a bright yellow spot on the blue. The petals are delicately fringed; very attractive and continuous bloomer. Brazil. Price 25 cents each.

EICHHORNIA (PONTEDERIA) CRASSIPES MAJOR, (Water Hyacinth).

This is an interesting and beautiful aquatic; naturally a floating plant, the leaves having curious, swollen stems, forming bulbs at the base, which are filled with air cells; the flowers are produced on large spikes like a Hyacinth, but much larger; each flower is two inches across, and very chaste and delicate, color of a soft rosy lilac; often mistaken for an Orchid. It flowers best in shallow water, where the roots can take hold of the soil; will also do well in a greenhouse, or as a window plant, or in a large aquarium. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

WATER HYACINTH.

LIMNANTHEMUM INDICUM,**(Water Snowflake).**

A very attractive and pleasing novelty. In growth the plant resembles a water-lily, with leaves from 3 inches to 5 inches across. The flowers are produced on the stem of the leaf and are about the size of a half-dollar piece. They are white and the upper surface of the petals covered with a delicate fringe, giving them the appearance of crystal, star-shaped snowflakes. Cultivate the same as tender water-lilies. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

May 22d, 1894.

DEAR SIR:

The new Lilies reached me in good condition; was much pleased with the size and general appearance of them.

J. B., Yarmouthport, Mass.

MADISON PARK, SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 14th, 1894.

DEAR SIR:

The Water Lilies, etc., I bought of you last May arrived in first-class condition, and did splendidly this last summer.

J. H.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.—As grown in our Water Garden.

LIMNANTHEMUM TRACHYSPERMUM,**(The Fairy Water Lily).**

In general appearance resembles a miniature water-lily. The leaves are about 3 inches in diameter, flowers pure white, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and borne close to the leaves and upon the same stem. Price 20 cents each.

LIMNOCHARIS HUMBERTII,**(The Water Poppy).**

A beautiful aquatic of easy culture; must be grown in shallow water, and if grown in tubs or boxes must be elevated near the surface; if placed in the Water-lily tank it grows very rapidly, when allowed space and not starved or confined at the roots. The plant is very free flowering, the flowers standing about 6 inches out of the water, and are a beautiful clear yellow, with black stamens. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WATER POPPY.

MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES, (Parrot's Feather).

MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSERPINACOIDES.

A graceful, half-hardy aquatic, with an extremely pretty, feathery appearance. The leaves, which are arranged in whorls, are finely cut, and are a lovely soft green color. The stems are weak but do not require support, creeping or floating on the surface of the water, the pretty points of the shoots growing out of the water to the height of about 6 inches. It is also well adapted for growing with aquatics in tubs, as its slender branches overhanging the sides, form a drapery and cover the unsightly sides; for filling vases, fountains, etc., it is unequalled. The illustration shows to what good effect it was used in the fountain at the north entrance of the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., last year. It is a very handsome and interesting plant and should be in every collection of aquatic plants; a fine thing for amateurs. Price 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

OUVIRANDRA FENESTRALIS,**(Lace-leaf or Lattice-leaf Plant).**

The chief interest of this plant lies in the remarkable singularity of the leaves, which are 6 inches to 18 inches long, and from 2 inches to 4 inches broad, oblong in shape, and spread out nearly horizontally beneath the surface of the water. They are of a dark, olive green color, merely a network of vascular tissue, resembling lace, or a skeletonized leaf. A compost of good, rich soil, as recommended for water-lilies, is suitable for this plant. The pot or pan should be placed in a tub of water and kept clean and sweet, and from direct sunlight. Native of Madagascar. Price \$5.00 each.

PISTIA STRATIOTES, (Water Lettuce).

A very ornamental tropical aquatic; the plant floats on the water, and sends down long, feathery roots. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 2 inches to 5 inches long, of a delicate pale pea green, covered with fine hairs; requires abundance of heat; must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Price 20 cents each.

SAGITTARIA LANCIFOLIA.

A strong growing and very attractive species. Unlike the more familiar varieties its leaves are lanceolate, 18 inches long, and on a long and stout petiole never sagittate. The scape rises 5 feet high and is covered with large, handsome, pure white flowers, 2 inches in diameter. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDIENSIS,**(Giant Arrowhead).**

This is the tallest of Arrowheads, with leaves 15 inches long, on tapering stalks 4 to 5 feet high and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at base. The flower scapes are also massive and longer than the leaf stalks. The flowers are 2 inches in diameter, pure white, and blotched at the base of each petal, and produced abundantly until late in the season. Price 15 cents each.

THALIA DEALBATA.

A magnificent ornamental-leaved plant, deserving of extensive cultivation. As a sub-aquatic plant it is most useful, producing a grand effect, associated with Musas, Cannas, Alocasias, etc. Leaves heart-ovate on long petioles, which attain several feet in height; flower scape of paniced spikes of small purplish flowers. Price 25 cents each.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA.

The Chinese Rice Paper Plant. From the pith of the stem of this plant the "rice paper" of China and Japan is made. Here it is of more value as an ornamental plant, and makes an imposing feature with other sub-tropical plants. It delights in a moist, half-shady spot. A native of the shady swamps of Formosa. Price 50 cents each.

SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDIENSIS.

COLOCASIA ESCULENTA, (Caladium Esculentum).

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is, without doubt, one of the most striking sub-tropical plants in cultivation; its bold foliage is unique and strikingly effective, especially when planted near water, or in a damp position in rich soil, where it can receive an abundance of moisture so essential to its full development. Leaves 3 feet long by 2 feet wide; of a clear dark green. Price, large plants, 30 cents each; good plants, 20 cents each.

FICUS ELASTICA,**(India Rubber Tree).**

One of the most useful of all decorative plants, for parlor or greenhouse unequalled, and for sub-tropical work the most desirable of ornamental foliage plants. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 each.

HEDYCHUM CORONARIUM.

This magnificent plant flourishes best on low moist ground, where it will form a dense clump three or four feet high. In August and September a mass of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking almost like large, white butterflies, borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk; a most desirable plant; can be wintered in the same way as Cannas. Price 25 cents each.

MUSA ENSETE.

MUSA ENSETE, (The Abyssinian Banana).

One of the most magnificent plants in cultivation, as easy of culture as Cannas, they make bold decorative plants, but are particularly valuable for open ground culture in the center of beds of foliage plants, or with other sub-tropical plants; leaves are of a bright green, with a broad bright crimson, stout midrib. Small plants, 50 cents each.

MUSA MARTINI.

A distinct variety, with large, thick, glaucous leaves, stalk reddish, hardier than M. Ensete; grows from 10 to 15 feet high, with leaves 8 feet long; withstands strong winds and rain better than M. Ensete, and develops the lower leaves as well as the upper. Price \$1.00 each.

PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM.

This Abyssinian grass makes a striking feature with its fluffy heads of bloom, and is one of the most valuable of ornamental grasses of moderate height. It is most desirable as an edging for large ornamental grass beds or borders. Price \$1.50 per dozen.

PHORMIUM TENAX VARIEGATUM.

A beautiful variegated leaved plant. The long sword-like leaves are creamy white and green; exquisite plant for sub-tropical planting. Price 75 cents each.

RICINUS, (Castor Oil Bean).

Majestic plants for the sub-tropical garden, with large handsome palmate leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, of rapid growth in rich moist soil. Price 15 cents and 25 cents each.

MUSA ENSETE.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

Suitable for margins of ponds and moist ground.

ACHILLEA FILIPENDULINA.

A vigorous showy species, with golden yellow flowers in dense flat corymbs; foliage very handsome; flowers from July to October. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

AMSONIA TABERNÆMONTANA.

Pale lavender-blue flowers in May and June in broad clusters. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**ARISÆMA TRIPHYLLUM,
(Jack-in-the-Pulpit).**

An aroid, 12 to 18 inches high, with a turnip-shaped corm. Spathe green, or often variegated with dark purple and whitish stripes or spots, and much hooded at the summit. An interesting and showy plant. Price 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

ARMERIA MARATIMA, (Sea Pink).

A pretty species, producing from a crowded tuft of leaves heads of bright colored flowers. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

VAR. "PINK BEAUTY."

A pretty pink variety. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA,
(Butterfly Weed).**

Compact umbels of brilliant orange colored flowers on stems 2 feet high; very showy and effective in masses. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ASTER OBLONGIFOLIUS.

Forms a compact bushy plant with numerous violet-purple flowers with yellow centers. Good for the wild garden. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

**CALTHA PALUSTRIS,
(The Marsh Marigold).**

Leaves large, heart shaped; flowers bright yellow early in spring; very attractive. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**CASSIA MARILANDICA,
(American Senna).**

A plant growing from 3 to 4 feet high, bushy, with large panicles of bright yellow, curiously shaped flowers in abundant auxiliary clusters. The beautiful pinnate light green foliage is very pleasing. A very desirable plant. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.

A fine species, bearing large auxiliary clusters of fragrant blue Hyacinth-like flowers; grows 3 feet high, and is erect in habit. Price 50 cents each.

August 5th, 1894.

DEAR SIR:

Goods came to hand in good condition. Your goods have been all you represent, which is unusual.

F. F. N., Salem, Mass.

CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA.

An erect species, 1 to 2 feet high, with blue, very fragrant, solitary nodding flowers, 1 to 2 inches across. Price 25 cents each.

CLEMATIS ERECTA,

(Upright Virgin's Bower).

An erect species, 2 to 4 feet, with dense panicles of small white flowers in early summer. Price 25 cents.

CLEMATIS TUBEROSA.

A showy erect species, similar to Clematis Davidiana, but with dark purple flowers in summer. Price 30 cents each.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.

This beautiful plant blooms in late summer, producing large clusters of reddish-purple, pea-like flowers.

DICENTRA EXIMA,

(Plumy Bleeding Heart).

Leaves as graceful as those of a fern; flowers rose-color; in graceful racemes; appearing all summer. For beauty of foliage and its constant blooming qualities, one of the choicest of perennials. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

One of the best known perennials, with graceful, drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers, of rosy crimson and silvery white. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM

EXCELSUM.

A beautiful, spring-flowering, hardy perennial, having large golden yellow flowers, 4 inches in diameter; needs a rich soil. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Flowers rosy purple in summer and fall; 18 to 24 inches high. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM.

Neat foliage and airy clusters of purplish and yellow flowers, of quaint shape. Price 25 cents each.

EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM.

A very beautiful species from Japan; pure white flowers in spring. The handsomest of the genus. Price 25 cents each.

ERYNGIUM ALPINUM.

A very pretty plant, with blue flower heads in July and August; 2 feet. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

ERYNGIUM YUCCÆFOLIUM.

A distinct native species, with Yucca-like spiny foliage and white flowers in summer; 2 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES.

A fine species, with corymbs of pure white flowers in midsummer; 2 to 3 feet. Price 20 cents each.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA,

(Flowering Spurge).

A tall branching plant, with pure white flowers or properly involucre. Fine for cutting from July to October; 2 to 3 feet. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA,

(White Plantain Lily).

Large, lily-like flowers; pure white in August. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FUNKIA "THOS. HOGG."

One of the very best; foliage beautifully banded with pure white and large purplish-lilac flowers in September. Price 50 cents each.

GENTIANA ANDREWSII,

(Closed Gentian).

Flowers of a fine blue, an inch long, appearing in late autumn. In any good garden soil, especially sandy and moist, this attractive and native species improves greatly under cultivation. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GRATIOLA AUREA, (Hedge Hyssop).

A pretty, hardy North American plant with bright yellow flowers. It thrives in rich moist soil, but treated as an aquatic it does still better. Price 20 cents each.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA,

(Bowman's Root).

The reddish stems bear handsomely cut foliage and slender panicles of white flowers, sometimes tinged with rose. The branches of the panicles are so slender that at a little distance the long petaled flowers appear to be floating in the air; 2 to 3 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.

Two to three feet. A most beautiful hardy perennial and forms a mass as broad as tall of thread-like stems, with abundant small white flowers. Very graceful. Midsummer to early autumn. Price 25 cents each.

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI.

Six to eight feet. A large growing free-flowering species which remains in bloom until late in autumn, and is not injured by ordinary frosts. Should be placed where it can have abundant room. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HELIANTHUS MOLLI,

(Downy Sunflower).

A downy white-leaved sort from Tenn., with large heads of deep yellow flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Price 25 cents each.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS,

(Graceful Sunflower).

Six to 10 feet. Flowers 3 to 4 inches diameter, produced in great abundance. Leaves long and narrow and very smooth. The habit of this species is erect and very graceful. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

June 18th, 1894.

DEAR SIRS:

Enclosed please find \$— for the Victoria plant you sent me, which I received all safe and in fine condition; it is growing splendidly, and surpasses all our expectations.

O. B., Twin Oaks, W. Washington, D. C.

May 15th, 1894.

DEAR SIRS:

Many thanks for sending my order so promptly; the box arrived and contents very satisfactory; planted at once and doing finely.

C. T., Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.

HEMEROCALLIS DUMORTIERI,**(Day Lily).**

A most beautiful and useful plant, with long, broad, radical leaves, and clusters of Lily-like flowers of a soft, rich yellow, exterior bronzy orange; of great substance and deliciously fragrant. Price 25 cents each.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA.

One of the very best hardy perennials, and should be found in every garden. Golden yellow, very fragrant flowers on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HEMEROCALLIS KWANSO**VARIEGATA.**

Has broad, beautifully variegated foliage, very ornamental even when not in bloom. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HIBISCUS CALIFORNICUS,**(Cal. Rose Mallow).**

Flowers white with a purple center, 4 to 6 inches across. A new and desirable plant for the water garden, for mixed borders amongst tall growing plants in any rich garden soil and along borders of water; 5 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS,**(Swamp Rose Mallow).**

A most desirable plant for the water garden. The large rose-colored flowers are very showy. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS ALBA.

A white form of the preceding, with a crimson eye. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HYPERCUM PYRAMIDALIS,**(Great St. John's Wort).**

Three to five feet. A robust species, with flowers 2 to 3 inches across, which appear in summer; very showy and fine for borders.

IRIS KÆMPFERI. (Japan Iris.)

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

This class of Iris is a grand addition to our list of sub-aquatic plants, and being perfectly hardy, they command a prominent place in all gardens. They are readily grown in almost any situation, in full exposure to sun or in partial shade; but nothing is finer on the border of the lily pond. The plants are perfectly hardy and very free flowering; they grow from 3 to 4 feet high, flowering during June and July, after other varieties are over, presenting a gorgeous appearance. There are single and double varieties; the flowers are very large, from 6 to 8 inches diameter, and present the greatest variety of color, from pure white to the darkest shades of royal purple, and many with various colors marbled with white and gold mixed. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

IRIS OXYPETALA.

A very distinct and beautiful Siberian plant, with showy, lilac-blue flowers in May; long, grass-like leaves; 2 feet. Price 25 cents each.

IRIS HÆMATOPHYLLA.

A very dark-leaved, Siberian Iris; very early flowering, often flowering the second and third time during the season. Price 30 cents each.

IRIS PSEUDO ACORUS.

The yellow Iris of European marshes, with long linear leaves and bright yellow, beardless flowers. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

IRIS ORIENTALIS.

Fine, ornamental foliage and rich, violet-blue flowers. Price 25 cents each.

IRIS VERSICOLOR,**(Blue Flag).**

A strong growing species; 2 feet high, with violet-blue flowers, with white and purple veins. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS,
(Cardinal Flower).

One of the finest scarlet hardy plants, of easy culture in any moist soil. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA,
(Great Blue Lobelia).

Grows in similar situations with the above, and, like that, is well worth cultivating. It has larger flowers than *Cardinalis* of a clear blue color of different shades. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

LILIUM SUPERBUM.

Flowers bright orange, with dark purple spots; fine for naturalizing in moist spots or planting among low growing shrubs. Price 15 and 20 cents each.

LYSIMACHIA CLETHROIDES.

A fine hardy plant from Japan, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers in summer; 1 to 2 feet. Price 25 cents each.

LYTHRUM sp. JAPAN, (Western U. S.)

Three to four feet; flowers small, of a beautiful purple, produced in summer. Price 25 cents each.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPER-FLORENS.

Perpetual-flowering Water Forget-Me-Not. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS,
(Blackberry Lily).

China, 3 to 4 feet; Iris-like foliage; orange colored flowers, spotted with crimson. The cluster of seeds when the capsule opens is exposed, and appears like a large ripe blackberry. The resemblance is so perfect that birds and insects are deceived by it. Price 25 cents each.

PHLOMIS TUBEROSA, (Jerusalem Sage).

Three to five feet; a tall and vigorous plant, with dense whorls of purple flowers. Price 25 cents each.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA,
(Va. Dragonhead).

Three to four feet; numerous one-sided spikes of purplish-red flowers all summer. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM,
(Giant Daisy).

A grand fall blooming plant, growing 5 feet high, and covered with large white flowers with yellow centers; need a moist, rich soil. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA, (Meadow Beauty).

Eight to twelve inches; neat foliage with broad, rosy purple petals, against which the very large, bright yellow stamens show in strong contrast. A beautiful and remarkable plant. Price 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

SAGITTARIA JAPONICA, fl. pl.,
(Double Flowered Arrowhead).

Very similar to our native species, but producing tall spikes of large, pure white double flowers, as full as a Carnation. Very beautiful and desirable. Price 25 cents each.

SALVIA PITCHERI.

A very large showy species; 4 to 5 feet, with large deep blue flowers. Price 25 cents each.

SCIRPUS HOLOSCHÆNUS
VARIEGATUS.

A peculiarly variegated rush, with stems 12 to 18 inches high, alternately banded with green and white; new and very interesting. Siberia. Price 25 cents each.

SCIRPUS TABERNÆMONTANA

ZEBRINA,

(Japanese Porcupine Plant).

A very ornamental rush, growing 3 to 4 feet high. The leaves are transversely banded with white and green, generally in nearly equal zones of about an inch deep. The appearance suggested by a group of the stems is that of a cluster of porcupine quills. Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SILPHIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM,
(Entire Leaved Compass Plant).

These plants are all tall and coarse growing, with yellow Sunflower-like blossoms. Fine for naturalizing in semi-wild places. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SILPHIUM LACINATUM,
(Compass Plant).

Has very large foliage, prettily cut. The largest flowered of all. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SILPHIUM PERFOLIATUM,
(Cup Plant).

Western U. S.; 5 to 7 feet. The large opposite leaves united around the square stem, forming a cavity or cup; large yellow flowers. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SPIRÆA ARUNCUS,
(Goat's Beard).

Three to five feet, producing in summer long feathery panicles of innumerable white flowers, forming a graceful gigantic plume. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SPIRÆA PALMATA.

Japan; one of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation. The deep purple red of the stems and branches, passing into the crimson purple of the broad corymbs of flower, contrast most exquisitely with the foliage, which assumes beautiful tints of brown and gold. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA, fl. pl.

Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty Fern like foliage. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SPIRÆA KAMTSCHATICA, OR
GIGANTEA.

A gigantic species, with large panicles of white flowers and vine-like foliage a foot across; succeeds well in moist soil and partial shade; 6 to 9 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SPIRÆA LOBATA.

A showy red flowering species; very fragrant, growing 4 to 5 feet. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

THALICTRUM GLAUCUM.

A species from South Europe, with elegantly cut grayish foliage and large panicles of bright yellow flowers in June and July; 3 to 4 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

THALICTRUM PURPUREUM.

A tall, purplish, or whitish flowered species for the wild garden; 4 to 8 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

THALICTRUM SPECIOSUM.

A fine, large, yellow flowered sort, with handsome leaves; 3 to 5 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

THALICTRUM.

Species from Japan; 1½ to 2 feet, with handsome foliage and large clusters of pure white flowers. Price 30 cents each.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA.

A showy native plant, with long spikes of Lupin-like, yellow flowers in summer; grows 5 feet high. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**TROLLIUS EUROPÆUS,
(European Globe Flower).**

A pretty plant, with large, lemon-colored, Buttercup-like flowers; 1 to 1½ inches across; on long stems. Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

**TROLLIUS JAPONICUS,
(Japan Globe Flower).**

Similar to the above, but with large orange flowers appearing in early spring. Price 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA.

The well-known cat-tail; grows in wet, swampy places. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**VERNONIA NOVEBORACENSIS,
(New York Iron Weed).**

Two to six feet. Flowers of a dark purple, in large cymes in autumn; makes a fine plant for semi-wild garden or isolated positions in rich soil. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

VERONICA SUBSESSILIS.

This is, without doubt, the finest of all the hardy, herbaceous Speedwells in cultivation. The flower spike is large, as are also the individual flowers, the color of which is a brilliant, deep amethystine blue, a color which contrasts strikingly with the rich green foliage. It is a Japanese plant, and perfectly hardy; 1 to 2 feet. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses.

These are among the most useful as well as most ornamental of our hardy decorative plants. used as a specimen clumps on lawns, or massed in large beds, or as forming a charming feature in the landscape associated with aquatic plants or the water gardens, they are indispensable.

ARUNDO DONAX.

Invaluable in the sub-tropical garden; a grand plant for a marshy situation forming noble clumps in one season; 12 to 15 feet in height; an imposing object near water. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

A variegated form of the above; a magnificent variety; beautiful creamy variegation, 6 feet high, useful for bedding or single clumps. Price 25 cents each.

BAMBUSA METAKE.

A handsome species, perfectly hardy in this neighborhood. Its large deep green foliage makes it deservedly popular, the more so as it remains on the plant all winter; a fine plant for margins of water, shrubbery or lawn; 4 to 6 feet. Price 50 cents each.

EULALIA JAPONICA TYPE.

Very vigorous grower, and with larger plumes than in either its varieties. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

A hardy ornamental grass, of very graceful appearance, the foliage distinctly striped with white; spikes 4 to 6 feet high, with fine curly plumes. Very striking and distinct; one of the most effective of our hardy ornamental grasses. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA.

A very ornamental grass, not so tall growing as the well-known E. Japonica, with narrow leaves and a distinct white band down the center of the leaves. A most graceful plant; an isolated clump; has a most elegant appearance. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

The plumes of Eulalia are most useful for drying and using in vases for decoration. They last in good condition for years.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

This is quite a novel form of variegation, the long graceful leaves having bars of yellow running cross-wise, not longitudinally, as in the foregoing variety. It grows from 6 to 9 feet high. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

ELYMUS GLAUCUS.

A beautiful perennial grass, with glaucous blue foliage, 4 feet high; very desirable. Price 25 cents each.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

A large growing ornamental grass, resembling the Pampas-grass, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes 9 to 12 feet high; perfectly hardy. Price 15 and 25 cents each.

PANICUM VIRGATUM.

A fine stately grass, 4 to 6 feet high, forming large tufts with airy panicles of small flowers, useful for decoration in winter. Price 20 cents each.

STIPA PENNATA.

One of the most feathery and graceful of all grasses. Immense quantities are used for making everlasting bouquets, and it is offered for sale in every shade of color under the name of "Feather Grass." Price 25 cents each.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA.

A reed-like grass, with a very distinctly white striped leaf, about 2 feet high; quite hardy. Very useful for cutting, also a fine plant for shrubbery borders. Price 20 cents each.

UNIOLA LATIFOLIA.

One of the finest native perennial grasses, 2 to 4 feet high, with large, flat, handsome flower heads (spikelets) in most gracefully drooping panicles. Fine for grass bouquets and decorative work. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

**GYNERIUM ARGENTUM,
(Pampas-grass).**

On rich, moist land, this soon forms magnificent clumps of graceful foliage. Fine for the center of beds, clumps, on the lawns, etc.; the large silvery-white plumes are much in demand for winter decoration. Established plants can remain in open ground if protected. Smaller plants need the protection of a cold frame. 25 and 50 cents each.

NEW LARGE-FLOWERING FRENCH CANNAS.

These are now indispensable amongst general decorative plants and are to be seen in all gardens; our public parks and gardens are brightened up with the masses of gorgeous coloring not supplied by any other class of

plants. Amongst sub-tropical plants the older varieties, tall and stately, with bold massive foliage of green and bronze, are still very serviceable, but the dwarf, as well as the tall varieties, with large flowers abundantly produced, are far ahead and command special attention.

While Cannas have proved to be of such sterling merit in the flower garden and greenhouse, a season like the past was most trying to their existence. During the long continued drought they were unrecognizable by the side of others planted in the water garden. A large clump of Alphonse Bouverier was the center of attraction. Planted on a small island where the roots could penetrate below water mark, it made luxuriant growth, attaining a height of from 7 to 8 feet; the brilliant clusters of flowers were superb, and the tendency of the flower spike to droop was not perceptible. To grow Cannas to perfection plant in the water garden, or in moist ground; where such conditions do not exist give copious supplies of water and occasionally liquid manure, and see that a mulching is supplied before hot weather sets in.

The following collection com-

prises choice and select varieties that have been thoroughly tested and can be well recommended.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE CANNA.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, (New).

The finest novelty in the line of Cannas ever introduced. The center of the petal is of the "A. Bouvier" type, velvety grenade blood-red, broadly banded with bright canary yellow. The plant attains a height of about three feet, and is furnished with heavy bluish-green foliage; the enormous flower spikes towering grandly above the foliage, bear a beautiful bouquet of large flowers of perfect form. Price 75 cents each.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.

This is, all points considered, probably the grandest Canna introduced up to date; has intensely brilliant crimson flowers of the largest size and very free flowering, producing vigorous shoots with luxurious foliage, 5 to 7 feet high, terminated by immense clusters of its magnificent flowers. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CAPTAIN P. de SUZZONI.

The best yellow Canna so far introduced. It is almost as large a flower and petals about as broad as Mme. Crozy, handsome light green musa-like foliage with a large spike of bloom; flowers slightly mottled with scarlet. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CHARLES HENDERSON.

A magnificent variety, and one of the finest crimsons yet introduced; the flowers are borne in compact, symmetrical heads, above a rich green foliage. The habit of the plant is dwarf, rarely exceeding 3½ feet in height, but the foliage is broad and massive. The finest of recent importations. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN.

Undoubtedly one of the finest yellow spotted varieties yet sent out; in color it is of a bright rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; the flowers, which are of the largest size, of great substance and of perfect form, are borne in large heads and in the greatest profusion; the foliage is massive, and of a rich green color; the plants rarely exceed 3 feet in height. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

J. D. CABOS.

Another grand variety; a strong grower, producing numerous flower stalks with dark foliage and large round flowers of a rich apricot, with deeper shadings; a superb variety; the largest and best flowering, with dark foliage. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MME. CROZY.

Undoubtedly the grandest and most distinct Canna. In size of flower and brilliancy of color it is most remarkable. It is of dwarf yet vigorous growth; its massive broad green leaves resemble those of the well known C. Ehemanni; the flowers are freely produced on branching stems, often numbering between fifty and sixty individual flowers to one stem. The color is a dazzling vermilion, with a clear and distinct border of golden yellow; a grand addition to our summer flowering plants, and equally useful as a winter flower. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PAUL MARQUANT.

One of the most distinct and beautiful of all Cannas. The flower is of the largest size and as fine as the finest orchid. The color might be described as a bright salmon with a carmine tint. The flower has a silvery lustre, which glistens and lightens it up with a silvery sheen, making the salmon of the flower very brilliant; for greenhouse culture it is about the finest of all, and about the same height as Mme. Crozy. Price 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PAUL BRUANT.

One of the freest flowering varieties, throwing its large heads of bloom well above the foliage; in color it is the most intense shade of orange scarlet, with a peculiar satiny surface; foliage dark green, with purple edge. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

PROFESSOR GERARD.

Flowers of a rich crimson scarlet, borne in very large spherical heads thrown well above the foliage, which is broad and massive, of a dark green color, with purple edges and stems. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SENATOR MILLAUD.

Extra strong grower with handsome wide foliage of beautiful purple shade. Grand for back ground or centers of large clumps. Price 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

CANNA SEED,

(Madame Crozy).

Some of our best novelties and new varieties of Canna are seedlings from Mme. Crozy. The seed here offered is saved from the true variety, and may be depended on to produce a large percentage of excellent varieties. Price 20 cents per packet; 50 cents per oz.

August 22d, 1894.

DEAR SIRs;

My lily pond is a thing of beauty and attracts lots of attention. N. Chromatella blooms profusely; N. Caroliniana is now in bloom and is a beauty.

C. L. D., Lockport, N. Y.

September 5th, 1894.

DEAR SIRs:

The plants came safely and looked well. I was much pleased with the selection and quantity received.

J. D. E., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aquarium Plants.

APONOGETON DISTACHYON.

(See page 18).

AZOLLA CAROLINIANA, (Floating Mass).

A most pleasing and interesting plant. The leaves are a deep green, reddish on edges and underneath, resembling a Selaginella or moss; it spreads rapidly, except where large fish are plentiful, as they are particularly fond of eating it. Price 20 cents each.

CABOMBA VIRIDIFOLIA.

A most delicate and interesting aquatic, most valuable for an aquarium; where seen growing it is the most pleasing of all the submerged plants. The leaves are fan-shape, regularly cut and more beautiful than the most delicate fern, and of a brilliant glossy green. Price 25 cents each.

CABOMBA ROSÆFOLIA, (Rosy Fanwort).

This water plant is of the highest order, is of easy culture and rapid growth. The leaves, which are of a brownish green, soon develop into different tints of carmine, very desirable for the aquarium. Price 25 cents each.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.

(See page 20).

HYDROCHARIS MORSUS RANÆ, (Frog-Bit).

An elegant aquarium plant with small heart-shaped leaves which float on the surface of the water, sending its silky roots deep in the water. Price 20 cents each.

LIMNOBIUM SPONGIA, (American Frog-Bit).

Somewhat similar to Hydrocharis but a stronger grower with dark green leaves, which are also heart-shaped, spongy-reticulated and purplish underneath, the slender hairy roots being also tinged purple. Price 15 cents.

LUDWIGIA MULERTII.

A submerged plant with creeping or floating stems; the leaves are small, ovate, of a bright bronzy green; small yellow flowers produced on the tips above water. Price 25 cents each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM HETEROPHYLLUM.

A most graceful aquarium plant; the leaves, which are of a beautiful bright green, are produced in whorls and crowded, are sharply serrate, the lowest pinnatifid. A very interesting plant. Price 20 cents each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM PROSER- PINACOIDES.

(See Page 22.)

NYMPHÆA PYGMÆA.

(See Page 13).

SAGITTARIA NATANS.

Unlike the well known Arrowhead, the leaves are strap-shaped and submerged; sometimes in shallow water producing floating leaves somewhat like Aponogeton, but shorter, and with occasional brown spots; flowers white, but sparsely produced. Price 15 cents each.

SALVINIA BRAZILIENSIS.

This pretty little floating aquatic is suitable for all aquaria; simply requires to be let alone, or have the water changed, if necessary. The leaves are a beautiful, soft green color, covered with a delicate hairy surface. Price, 20 cents each.

STRATIOTES ALOIDES,**(Water aloe).**

This plant much resembles a Pandanus, but grows under the water instead of above; it has long spiny recurving leaves, and spikes of white flowers, which are produced above the water. Easily grown and a great curiosity. 25 cents each.

VALLISNERIA SPIRALIS,**(Tape Grass).**

Ribbon-like. A submerged plant with leaves about 6 inches long; a pretty and free growing plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

UTRICULARIA VULGARIS,**(Bladderwort).**

Immersed stems crowded with finely cut foliage bearing many bladders which float the plant at the time of flowering. 20 cents each.

WATER LETTUCE.—See page 22.**WATER HYACINTH.**—See page 20.**GLOXINIA.****(Erect Flowering Type.)**

GLOXINIA.

These are among the most beautiful of flowering exotic plants for general decoration of the greenhouse and dwelling house. The flowers are borne on stout stems, and are enormous trumpet or funnel-shaped flowers three to four inches long, and three across, of various shades of color. Some are deep purple, rosy crimson, crimson scarlet, self colors; others with light color throat; others dark, some spotted; others bordered with light color, thus giving a great diversity of color, which makes a gorgeous display. They are equally good as a cut bloom, lasting a long time when cut. Plants can be had in bloom several months in the year, with successive batches, where they can be grown in a greenhouse early and late. As a summer flowering plant they will be most satisfactorily grown in a frame; some in pots that can be used as a table or other plant, but the greater part planted out. These will give an enormous quantity of flowers for cutting till late in the season, when the plants can be dried off and the bulbs wintered in a cellar or under a stage in a greenhouse. Any ordinary soil will do to grow them in, provided it is not heavy.

They must be protected from cutting winds and direct sunshine, and not allowed to suffer for want of water. When growing freely, an occasional watering with liquid manure will benefit them. Price, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen.

PITCHER PLANTS, OR SIDE-SADDLE FLOWERS.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA.

A fine bog plant, found in cool springy places in California, with peculiar shaped pitchers and nodding purple flowers. 50 cents each.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA, (Venus' Fly Trap).

A curious plant, allied to Drosera, having a number of prostrate leaves furnished at the edge with a thick row of bristle-like hairs; while in the center of each, are three short hairs, which, when touched, cause the leaves to fold up, entrapping the insect which soon dies, when this takes place the leaf again assumes its normal position. 25 cents each.

SARRACENIA DRUMMONDI.

Large erect pitchers or leaves, 2 feet high, light green in color, with the apex or hood, beautifully variegated white, red and green; flowers white and purple. 50 cents each.

SARRACENIA FLAVA.

Yellowish green leaves, 2 to 3 feet high, having at the apex a large open throat, with a broad lid and large nodding yellow flowers. 25 cents each.

SARRACENIA PSITTACINA,

(Parrot-beaked Pitcher Plants).

A very pretty and distinct species, its small pitchers having a curiously curved lid, or apex, of a rich purple and crimson, handsomely mottled with white. 50 cents each.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

A prostrate species, having broad winged pitchers 3 to 8 inches long, the throat and lid very hairy, and beautifully veined and striped crimson, large purple flowers, nodding on a stalk a foot high; perfectly hardy, plant in full sunshine or shade, on the margin of the pond or stream. 15 cents each.

SARRACENIA RUBRA.

Leaves 10 to 18 inches long, slender, with purple veins; reddish purple flowers. Price 25 cents each.

SARRACENIA VARIOLARIS.

Leaves trumpet shaped; 6 to 12 inches high, spotted with white near the yellowish apex, reticulated with purple veins within; yellow flowers. Price 25 cents each.

With exception of *S. purpurea*, all are tender north of Carolina States, and need protection of leaves in winter, or may be grown in a greenhouse. They delight in boggy soil and live sphagnum moss. If grown in pots these should be set in saucers of water.

❖ AQUATICS ❖

In Tubs and Small Tanks.

The following list of Plants will be found most suitable for this purpose :

Nymphaea pygmæa alba, white.

“ “ **helveola**, yellow.

“ **Laydekeri rosea**, pink.

“ **elegans**, mauve.

“ **rosacea**, pink.

“ **Mexicana**, yellow,

“ **odorata minor**, white.

Limnocharis Humboldtii (Water-poppy),
yellow.

Limnanthemum nymphaeoides, yellow.

“ **indicum**, white.

“ **trachyspermum**, white.

Eichhornia crassipes major (water hyacinth),
rosy lilac.

“ **azure**, blue.

Sagittaria japonica fl. pl., white.

“ **Montevidiensis** (giant arrowhead),
white.

Aponogeton distachyon, white.

Myriophyllum proserpinacoides (parrot's
feather.)

Cyperus papyrus (Egyptian paper plant,)

“ **alternifolius** and varieties.

Pistia stratiotes (water-lettuce.)

Brasenia peltata (water shield.)

Azolla Caroliniana (floating moss.)

Salvinia Braziliensis.

Cabomba, varieties.

Thalia dealbata.

Callas, varieties.

Acorus japonica variegata.

Scirpus Holoschoenus variegatus.

“ **Tabernæmontana zebrina**.

Menyanthes trifoliata.

Peltandra virginica.

VIEWS IN A "WATER GARDEN."

Showing, among many other interesting things, a magnificent specimen of the *Victoria regia*, the Queen of the Water Lilies (from the Amazon River in South America), with twenty huge leaves many of them over six feet in diameter, with six inch rims, floating on the water like monster trays, and supporting children and adults as securely as though in a boat. Also the Egyptian Lotus, many varieties of Water Lilies, and other aquatic plants.

These views, accurately reproduced from photographs, in the highest grade of the Photogravure Art, form a grand object lesson for parties who now own or who intend to establish "Water Gardens." To lovers of this kind of gardening they cannot fail to repay many times their cost, as a careful study of them will suggest useful ideas, especially in the very important matter of how to treat the margins of ponds.

The following extracts from recent letters, selected from many of similar tone, show what others think of these views:

"Some of the views are particularly pleasing, there being so little trace of anything artificial in the scenes. This, in my opinion, gives the real charm to the whole thing. One would think you were living—judging from these views—down in Jamaica, or some other tropical climate."

"The photogravures are very beautiful and show what a pleasurable garden you must have."

"That is a series of delightful views. Your printer has done justice to your negatives, and the pictures are artistic, as well as suggestive, and I shall find great pleasure in dreaming over the Clifton Water Garden."

"They are, indeed, fine. I must compliment you on the execution of the work as well as the originality of the designs; both are of the highest order."

"The charming set of photogravures have come safely to hand and I am delighted with them. They are much more beautiful than I had any idea of."

"The views are exceedingly fine. I expected something nice, but they are far ahead of what I had an idea."

"The pictures are beautiful indeed. It is a pleasure to see such views and a great encouragement to others to improve their own feeble efforts."

"They are exquisite and have afforded me much pleasure. I congratulate you upon the success of your Water Garden."

"The set of pictures ordered came this morning. I am vastly pleased with them. You have every reason to be proud of your great success."

"The set of photogravures ordered from you are just received, and I hardly know how to express the pleasure they have given me. I have certainly never seen anything more beautiful. I had intended sending the pictures to a friend, also an enthusiastic lover of aquatic gardening, but am loath to part with them. May I ask if you could spare me a second set?"

No Card nor advertisement appears on any of the views, consequently, when neatly framed, they make nice wall pictures, for either office or dwelling.

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