



- ACHILLEA**—"Milfoil Yarrow."  
*grandiflora*—Flat heads of creamy-white flowers; 1ft.
- ACONITUM**—"Monk's-hood."  
*Fischeri*—Glistening green foliage and delphinium-blue flowers; 2½ft.  
*Wilsonae*—Barker's var., taller than preceding and mauve-blue in colour.
- AGAPANTHUS**—"African Lily."  
*albiflorus*—A fine white form; 3ft.  
 ★ *plenus*—A double blue form, dwarfed growing; 2/6.  
*umbellatus*—Globose heads, blue flowers; long stalks; 3ft.  
*maximus*—Rich blue flowers; a considerable improvement on the type; 4ft.
- Ⓡ **AGATHÆA** *cœlestis*—Popularly known as the "Blue Marguerite." Useful for a border; 1½ft.  
*monstrosa*—Larger flowers than above; 2ft.
- Ⓡ **ALONSOA** *Warszewiczii*—Known as "The Scarlet Pimpernel." Scarlet flowers in profusion; cut back after flowering; 2ft.
- AMARYLLIS** *Belladonna*—"Belladonna Lily." Rose pink flowers; very hardy; 1½ft. 1/- each.  
 ,, *alba*—A pure white form; 1½ft.  
 ,, *major*—A large flowering form; 1½ft.  
 ,, *formosissima*—See *Sprekelia formosissima*.  
 ,, *purpurea*—See *Vallota purpurea*.
- ANCHUSA** *Italica*—Var. *Dropmore*, a good perennial. Gentian blue; 4ft.
- ANEMONE** *japonica*—"Japanese Windflower." In named varieties, white, pinks and deep red, single and semi-double. Flowers on tall stems useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.  
 ,, *pulsatilla*—"Pasque Flower." Ferny foliage, deep amethyst flower, cool position; 9ins. 2/-.
- ANTHEMIS** *Sancta Johannis*—Silvery fern-like foliage; glowing orange flowers on long stems; 2ft.
- AQUILEGIA** Barr's strain—Specially selected hybrids.  
 ★ ,, *longissima*—A remarkable species from California. Soft amber-yellow flowers with spurs up to 5 inches in length; fragrant. A.M., R.H.S. 2 to 3ft.
- ARISTEA** *capitata*—Tall spikes of deep blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet; 2/6 each.

**ARTHROPODIUM**—"Rock Lily" of New Zealand.

- Ⓒ **candidum**—A small plant with grass-like leaves and dainty racemes of white flowers; 1ft.
- Ⓒ **cirrhatum**—"Rengarenga Lily." A handsome plant with shining leaves and conspicuous white flowers; 1½ft.
- Ⓒ **ASCLEPIAS tuberosa**—One of the showiest border plants, vivid orange flowers, striking seed pods; 2ft.

**ASTER**—"Michaelmas Daisies." The perennial Asters form an extensive family that delights in ordinary garden conditions, but which responds freely to liberal treatment.

**Amellus**—

**Joseph Laeken**—Large violet blue flowers with a golden disc.

**Sonia**—Mauve-blue flowers in profusion.

**Novi-Belgii**—

**Barr's Pink**—Large, bright pink.

**Beechwood Challenger**—The brightest red aster to date.

**Blue Eyes**—Good bright blue.

**Blue Star**—Long sprays of tiny blue flowers.

**Climax**—Powder blue, large, golden disc.

**Grey Lady**—Silvery pink.

**Little Boy Blue**—Deep blue, double, low-growing.

**October Dawn**—Pale lilac.

**Queen Mary**—Lavender-pink.

**Red Rover**—Good deep pink, dark centre.

**Strawberries and Cream**—White tipped pink.

**Taplow Spire**—Tall cerise-pink, most attractive.

**Wakenden Pink**.

**Dwarf Hybrids**—Most valuable for edging or for rockery, forming compact bushes, 6 to 12 inches high, free flowering.

**Marjorie**—Rose pink.

**Nancy**—Flesh pink, compact.

**Ronald**—Lilac.

**Victor**—Clear lavender.

**Species**—

**bessarabicus**—Very floriferous, low growing species; pale lilac.

**Cordifolius Photograph**—A fine-flowered lavender form.

**Ericoides Hon. Edith Gibbs**—Dainty lavender pink.

**ASTER**—Continued.

**Hybridus luteus** (*Solidago missouriensis*)—The so-called "Yellow Michaelmas Daisy," flowers bright yellow, good for cutting.

**Oreophilus**—Pretty lavender flowers with yellow disc; 1ft.

**Farreri**—Large mauve flowers on single stems; 1ft.

**Frikarti**—Large single blue flowers for months on end, good for cutting; 2ft. 2/-.

**ASTILBE Arendsi**—(*Spiraea*). Particularly suited to herbaceous borders. They give best results if planted in a moist position, but thrive in any good garden soil; 2 to 3ft.; all at 2/6 each, except where otherwise priced.

**Amethyst**—New shade, striking.

**Chinensis pumilo**—Dwarf with mulberry red flowers.

★ **Fanal**—Garnet red; reddish foliage; new; 3/- each.

**Freda**—Vivid cyclamen shade.

★ **Gertrude Brix**—New, richest carmine; 3/-.

**Granat**—Dark crimson, distinct.

**Hyacinth**—Beautiful mauve-pink.

**Juno**—Lilac rose, good habit.

**Kampsepatica**—Pendulous flower heads, pale pink, unusual.

★ **Kohl**—Striking, bright pink with paler reverse; 3/- ea.

**Philadelphia**—Pale pink, feathery habit.

**Princess Mary**—Rose pink, choice.

**Queen Alexandra**—Deep cream.

**Rose Pearl**—Soft delicate rose.

**Vesta**—Lilac rose, tall.

**Wm. Reeves**—Carnation, good heads.

**AUDIBERTIA incana**—A *Salvia*-like bush producing spikes of blue flowers in late autumn; 3ft.

**BAPTISIA australis**—"False Indigo." Sea green leaves, and delicate lupin-like blue flowers; 4ft.

**BEGONIA**—See Bulb List.

**BELAMCANDA punctata** (*Chinensis*)—Orange and crimson flowers on tall branching stems; seed clusters like Blackberries; 2ft.

**BELLADONNA LILY**—See *Amaryllis Belladonna*.

**BIDENS dahlioides atropurpurea**—"Black Cosmos." Fine black flowers on long stiff stems; 2ft.

**BOLTONIA asteroides (glastifolia)**—A valuable border plant bearing dainty white flowers similar in appearance to a Michaelmas Daisy; a good cut flower; 4 to 5ft.

*latisquama*—Similar but a delicate pink; 4 to 5ft.

- ® **BRAVOA geminiflora**—A bulbous plant which produces pretty orange-red flowers in spikes; good for cutting; 2ft.

**BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium**—Bears pretty yellow daisy-like flowers; 1 to 1½ft.

**CALCEOLARIA sinclairii**—See *Jovellana Sinclairii*.

- ® **CAMPANULA**—"Bellflower." A genus of hardy plants, either blue or white, of much variety of form and size. The dwarf species are included in the list of Rock and Alpine plants.

*Carpatica Riverslea*—A selected form with large blue saucers; 9ins.

*Glomerata superba*—Rich violet flowers in large heads, very showy; 2ft.

*Grandiflora*—See *Platycodon grandiflora*.

- ® **Rotundifolia**—"Harebell." Slender branching stems covered with dainty pale blue flowers; 1ft.

**CANNA**—We offer a selection of the most noteworthy varieties of these popular bedding plants. A list will be supplied if required.

**CARNATIONS**—See *Dianthus*.

**CATANANCHE coerulea**—Cornflower-blue flowers on tall graceful stems; 2ft.

**CENTAUREA montana**—Large violet-blue flowers on 12 to 18 inch stems.

**CHELONE barbata**—See *Pentstemon barbatus*.

- ® **CHLIDANTHUS fragrans**—"Gold Flower." A bulb having very fragrant yellow flowers; 1ft. 2/-.

**CHLOROGALUM pomeridianum**—"Californian Soap Plant." A bulb with white, striped purple, flowers. 3ft.

**CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum**—"Shasta Daisy."

„ *Chiffon*—Large white flowers on long stems, a distinct form; 2ft.

„ *Esther Read*—A new "Shasta Daisy"; very large; pure white; double flowers with a collar of larger petals; an ideal cut flower.

„ *Phyllis Smith*—Free flowering; pure white; frilled petals.

- CLEMATIS arborescens**—A shrub-like plant; the insignificant flowers followed by brownish seed-plumes; 2ft.
- recta* (syn. *erecta*)—A shrubby plant bearing white flowers; 4ft.
- Ⓜ **CONVALLARIA majalis maxima**—"Lily of the Valley." The large flowering variety.
- COREOPSIS grandiflora**—Large golden-yellow; flowers all summer; 3ft.
- ,, **Mayfield Giant**—Pure yellow; improved form; flowers 3½ inches across; 3ft.
- ,, **Perry's Variety**—A charming summer-flowering variety; double golden-yellow flowers on branching stems.
- verticillata*—Slender stems; covered with small bright yellow flowers; 1½ft.
- CRINUM Powellii**—Large umbels of rose funnel-shaped flowers; 2 to 3ft.
- ,, *album*—Very beautiful pure white flowers; 2ft.
- CYPELLA Herberti**—The flowers are a mixture of old gold, tan and brown. A free flowering bulb.
- ★ **DELPHINIUM "Pacific Strain."**—A new strain with a wonderful range of colours from white to lavender-pink and all shades of blue to rich purple; giant flowered and of easy culture; 6ft. Separate colours, flowering clumps.
- "Blackmore and Langdon's Strain."—Large, full-flowered, exceptionally long spikes. Mixed colours, two-year plants 7/6 per doz.; one-year, 3/6 per doz.
- DIANTHUS Caryophyllus**—"Carnation." These beautiful flowering plants, combining lovely and varied colours with hardiness, are very popular. We offer a selection of the best varieties.
- Ⓜ **DICENTRA (Dielytra) eximia**—A plant with graceful foliage and rose-coloured flowers; 1ft.
- ★ *spectabilis*—"Lyre Flower," "Bleeding Heart." A graceful plant with pendant racemes of bright rose flowers; 1 to 2ft. 2/6.

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All herbaceous perennials are 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

- DIERAMA pulcherrima** (Sparaxis)—Drooping blood-purple flowers carried on long wiry stalks; 5 to 6ft. 2/6. Choice named varieties; six shades, 18/- a dozen.
- DIETES bicolor**—See *Moraea bicolor*.
- DIORRHYZA chrysanthemifolia**—Daisy-like buttercup-yellow flowers; 2ft.
- DIPLARRHENA Moraea**—An Iris in leaf and an Orchid in beauty; pure white flowers with blue pencillings and a flush of gold; hardy; 18 inches.
- DORONICUM excelsum** Harpur Crewe—Superior to the type, flowers larger on longer stems; 3ft.
- ECHINACEA purpurea** (*Rudbeckia purpurea*)—Reddish purple daisy-like flowers; 2½ft.
- ECHINOPSIS Ritro**—"Globe Thistle." Flowers blue in globular heads; 2ft.
- Ⓜ **EPIMEDIUM perralderianum**—A hardy deciduous perennial of uncommon appearance; bearing yellow flowers; 9 to 12 inches.
- ERIGERON**—
- Ⓜ **Quakeress**—Long flower stems bearing rosy-lilac flowers; fine as cut blooms; 1½ft.
- Roushamii**—Ideal cut flower; large, light mauve; 2ft.
- speciosus superbus**—The pale lavender flowers are produced during a long period; 1½ft.
- ERYNGIUM**—
- Amethystinum**—Flowers and stems blue, large; 3ft.
- ★ **violetta**—Flower heads violet-blue, stems deep violet-purple; 3ft.
- EUPATORIUM purpureum**—Large heads; each flower like a miniature shaving-brush in smoky purple; 3ft.
- FUNKIA** (*Hosta*) **undulata**—Ideal for waterside. Soft green leaves and tubular lilac flowers; 2ft.
- " " **variegata**—Similar to the above but with foliage prettily marbled with silver.
- Ⓜ **GAZANIA**—Spreading and trailing, also tufted habit of growth; all flower profusely over a long season. The former class make ideal coverings for banks, and are useful for borders. The tufty-growing varieties make round bushy clumps. We have several varieties in various colours, white, cream, yellow, orange to red.
- ★ **Flaming Meteor**—Novelty; a robust grower of compact bushy habit. Flowers brilliant orange-scarlet borne on long stems.

## GAZANIA—Continued.

*pinnata*—Compact growing; fern-like foliage; flowers orange with black zone.

„ *variety*—As above but with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers.

*Pottsii*—Robust growing; pure yellow flowers on exceptionally long stems.

*splendens*—Brilliant orange-yellow; black zone; long stems.

*seedlings to colour*—Long stems; apricot; pure apricot; cream, black zone; yellow; yellow, black zone; orange; orange, black zone.

★ *GAZANIA*—Salmon pink, green zone, new. 2/-.

Ⓡ *GERANIUM grandiflorum*—A fine showy border plant with masses of clear blue flowers; 1½ to 2ft.

*sanguineum*—Foot high domes covered with deep rose pink flowers.

„ *lancastriense*—Similar in colour but dwarfer in habit.

Ⓡ *GERBERA flore pleno*—The new double Gerbera in various shades of pink and scarlet up to deep red, white and yellow. Plant shallow in raised beds and give a liberal dressing of lime or soot. From 3/6 each.

*Jamesoni*—“Transvaal Daisy.” The original scarlet-flowering form. Larger clumps 2/- to 2/6 each.

„ *hybrids*—Mixed colours; a good selection of distinct shades. Larger clumps 2/- to 2/6 each.

„ *perfecta*—Dazzling scarlet; the largest and finest; 2/6 each.

„ *selected hybrids*—To colour; red; crimson; scarlet; salmon and salmon-pink. Larger 2/- to 2/6 each.

*GEUM chiloense Lady Shradheden*—Buttercup-yellow; a good variety for cutting; 2ft.

„ *Mrs. Bradshaw*—Large double flowers in profusion; colour rich scarlet; 2ft.

Ⓡ *Heldreichii*—Flowers rich orange over a long season; 1ft.

*Tangerine*—Semi-double light orange to tangerine flowers, in branched wiry sprays; quite distinct; 3ft.

*Prince of Orange*—Brilliant colour, good for cutting; 2ft.

Ⓡ *Sibericum*—Neat growing with flowers or orange-red; 9 inches.



- GLADIOLI**—"Corn Flag, Sword Lily." One of the most decorative of summer-flowering garden flowers, too well-known to require a detailed description. Plant corms during the winter. We offer a selection of good varieties from the different types. Mixed colours 7/6 per dozen. Choice named 1/6 each.
- ★ **psittacinus**—This remarkable new species has recently been imported from South Africa, and has proved one of the finest acquisitions to our winter flowering plants. The scarlet flowers, with orange markings on the lower lip, are produced on spikes 4 to 5ft. long during the months of May and early June. Bulbs ready from September to November; 1/3 ea.; 12/- per dozen; 85/- per 100.
- GLORIOSA superba**—The climbing lily; reflexed orange flower; tender; showy; 3/-.
- GUNNERA manicata**—Large leaves 2 to 4ft. in diameter; an interesting foliage plant; prefers moisture; 4 to 6ft.; 2/6 each.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata Flamingo**—We have much pleasure in listing this fine novelty. The plant is vigorous with wide spreading panicles of double pink flowers, making a fine companion plant to Bristol Fairy. 2 to 3ft. 3/6 each.
- ★ **paniculata Bristol Fairy**—A striking plant with immense spreading panicles of double white flowers; much larger than the type. The flowers retain the whiteness when dried; 2ft. 2/- and 2/6 each.
- „ **flore pleno**—Habit same as the type, with double pure white flowers; 3ft.
- Ⓡ **Oldhamiana**—A good pink-flowering variety; useful for cutting; 1½ft.
- Ⓡ **Rosy Veil**—Perfectly double flowers of the clearest rose-pink; 6 inches.
- HELLEBORUS niger**—"English Christmas Rose." One of the most useful winter flowering plants; assorted colours; white; pink; and purple. 1½ft.
- HELENIUM autumnale**—Yellow flowers on high stalks; 4 to 6 ft.
- „ **Chipperfield Orange**—Tall; orange-yellow suffused red; 4ft.
- „ **Fire King**—Bright red, in open clusters; 3ft.

**HELENIUM**—Continued.

- „ **July Sun**—A distinct and handsome variety; large golden flowers with deep maroon central disc; 4ft.
- „ **Madame Canivet**—Golden-yellow flowers; 4ft.
- „ **Moerheim Beauty**—Crimson stained orange; 4ft.
- „ **Riverton Gem**—Large crimson; shaded old gold; a very showy variety suitable for cutting; 4 to 5ft.
- „ **rubrum**—Deep crimson shot with gold; 4 to 5ft.
- „ **Wyndley**—Spreading heads of golden-yellow; stained crimson; 3ft.

**HELIANTHUS quertifolius**—“Sunflower.” Deep yellow flowers freely produced; useful for cutting; 4 to 5ft.

**HELIOPSIS laevis Orange King**—Brilliant orange, Zinnia-like flowers; 3ft.

- ★ **incomparabilis**—Larger growing than the preceding; excellent for cutting; 3ft. 2/-.

**HEMEROCALIS Estmere**—“Day Lily.” Apricot-yellow reverse orange-brown; 1½ft.

**Flame**—Orange-yellow, bronze reverse; 2ft.

**George Yeld**—Mahogany, yellow stripe; 2½ft.

- ★ **Maggie Perry**—Double orange; 3ft. Good. 2/-.
- Ochroleuca**—Yellow; 2½ft.

**HIMALAYAN FAIRY GRASS**—See *Miscanthus nepalensis*.

**HIPPEASTRUM (Amaryllis)**—Strong-growing bulbous plants with showy trumpet-shaped flowers borne on stout erect stems. When planting one half of the bulb should be above the surface of the ground. Selected bulbs 2/- each; specially selected bulbs, 2/6 each.

**HOLLYHOCKS**—Fine double varieties in various colours; we have a good collection; 5 to 6ft.

- Ⓜ **HORMINUM pyrenaicum**—Dark green foliage in tufts flat on the ground; flowers violet-purple on stems 12 inches high.

**HYACINTHUS candicans**—See *Galtonia candicans*.

- Ⓜ **INCARVILLEA Delavayi**—Handsome foliage and beautiful rose-coloured Gloxinia-like flowers; 2ft. 2/- ea.

**IRIS**—There is probably no other genus of plants to equal the Irises for their possibilities as border plants. We offer a varied selection of each of the different classes.

## IRIS—Continued.

L. following the description signifies Louisiana section.

S. following the description signifies *Spuria* section.  
*citricristata*—Clear blue. L.

*Douglasiana*—Neat evergreen foliage; flowers are buff and rosy-lilac; 2ft.

*fourchiana*—Deep violet with gold lines down the centre of the petals. Standards dark unveined violet; 3½ft. L.

*fulva*—Small flowers; rich tangerine shaded terracotta; 2½ft. L.

„ *lutea*—Citron yellow with gold veining down centre of falls; 3ft. L.

★ *gracilipes*—Deep violet flowers, not unlike *stylosa* in growth; 9 inches. 2/-.

*germanica*—“Pogon or Bearded Iris.” This species is noted for its branching flower stalks and vivid colour contrasts. Apply a light dressing of lime during the winter. In selected varieties named.

*giganticoerulea*—One of the tallest and largest flowered. Clear porcelain-blue flowers on 4 to 5ft. stems. L.

★® *hyacinthina*—When established one of the most floriferous species in cultivation; abundance of attractive grass-like foliage and rigid stems bearing numerous soft blue flowers; deliciously Hyacinth scented; 18 inches. 2/- and 2/6.

*kämpferi*—“Japanese Iris.” They comprise many exquisite combinations of colour in which figure largely violets, blues, pinks, lavenders and whites, varying in tone. Being gross feeders it is necessary to mulch them during the rest period. Flowering season December to January. List of named varieties with colours free on application.

*laevigata*—Rose Queen, beautiful pink Iris on long stems, ideal for cutting; 3ft.

*miraculosa alba*—A lovely white form; 3ft. L.

*monspur*—A hybrid producing beautiful blue and violet effects; 4ft. S.

*ochraurea*—A pretty hybrid bearing large creamy-white flowers on stout stems; free flowering; 3ft. S.

*Pseudacorus*—“Water Flag” the “Golden Water Iris”; flowers golden-yellow; 3ft.

## IRIS—Continued.

*sibirica*—The fibrous-rooted Iris; easy to grow and hardy; they soon make good bold clumps; 1 to 4ft.

In six selected varieties; good range of colours.

*tenax*—Californian Iris, like an orchid, shades of mauve and lilac with darker markings; 18 inches. 2/-.

Ⓡ *ungicularis (stylosa)*—A winter-flowering species producing an abundance of lavender-blue flowers; 2ft.

JOVELLANA *Sinclairii (Calceolaria Sinclairii)*—Produces erect panicles of white flowers spotted purple; suitable for damp and shady banks; 1½ft.

KNIPHOFIA (*Tritoma*)—"Red-hot Poker, Torch Lily."

These form a stately group with broad grass-like foliage, and tall spikes of handsome flowers, ranging in colour from pale yellow to brilliant scarlet.

We offer twelve distinct named varieties for 24/-; 6 for 12/6; 2/- and 2/6 each.

★ *Rouge et Soufre*—Striking variety, orange and gold, good for cutting; 2/6 each; 24/- a dozen.

LAVANDULA *French*—Silvery foliage and scented blue flowers; 2 to 3ft.

Ⓡ *Munstead* variety—A dwarf form of compact habit. Small spikes of deep blue flowers.

*spica*—"Common Lavender." Blue flowers in spikes; 1 to 3ft.

Ⓡ *Stoechas*—Dwarf; compact; deep purple; 1½ft.

Ⓡ *vera*—Lilac or blue flowers; fragrant; 3ft.

LILIUM—"Lily." They can be allowed to remain in the same position for many years but should be grown in well-drained, light soil which has been previously enriched with old farmyard manure and leaf mould. Partial shade is essential for most and they should be sheltered from strong winds. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep, except where stated. Season of planting January to June.

*auratum*—"Golden Rayed Lily of Japan." 4 to 6 feet. One of the most popular and undoubtedly the best known. Flowers ivory-white with brownish-red spots and yellow bands. 3/-, 5/- and 7/6 each.

„ *platyphllum*—A vigorous growing form of *Auratum* with broad petals and gold bands. 5/- and 7/6 each.

**LILIUM**—Continued.

**auratum Wittei (Virginale)**—A large white flowered form with pale yellow band, no spots, highly perfumed. 5/- to 7/6 each.

**candidum**—"Madonna Lily." 3 to 4 feet. Sweetly perfumed, pure white flowers produced just before Christmas. This variety will grow in dry and not over-rich soil. Plant 2 inches deep, January and February. 1/3 each.

**chalcedonicum**—"Scarlet Turkecap Lily of Greece." 2 to 3 feet. Brilliant tomato-red, a choice variety. Plant early, likes lime. 3/6 each.

**Davidii**—4 to 5 feet. An uncommon species with grenadii-red flowers resembling those of the "Tiger Lily." 3/- each.

**Davuricum**—2 to 3 feet. Prefers full sun; very easy of cultivation. Rich orange flushed red and spotted black. 1/6 each.

**elegans**—15 to 18 inches. Blooms vary in shade. brownish-red to orange. 2/- each.

**giganteum**—6 to 9 feet. Large, tubular, sweetly perfumed flowers. Plant in well drained, moist, shady position with the top of the bulb above the ground. 3/- to 5/- each.

**Henryi**—5 to 7 feet. So-called "Yellow Speciosum." Rich orange flowers with green bands; will thrive in almost any soil. 1/6 each.

**longiflorum**—"St. Joseph's Lily." 2 to 3 feet. The popular and beautiful pure white trumpet Lily; splendid for cutting; flowering about Christmas time. 1/3 each.

**pardalinum**—"Panther Lily." 3 to 4 feet. Flowers crimson-orange, spotted dark purple at base. Does not like lime. 1/3 each.

**philippinense formosanum**—3 to 4 feet. Perhaps the easiest lily to grow. Grass-like foliage; white, tubular, sweetly scented flowers slightly coloured externally with reddish-brown. 1/- to 1/6 each.

**regale**—"Regal Lily." 3 to 5 feet. One of the most popular and easiest lilies to grow. Tubular flowers slightly coloured; beautiful perfume. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

## LILIUM—Continued.

- Sargentiae*—4 to 5 feet. A magnificent fragrant species flowering a few weeks later than *L. regale*: Long funnel-shaped flowers creamy-white internally with a golden-yellow throat and externally a deep reddish-brown. 2/6 each.
- speciosum album*—3 to 4 feet. A white form of the old favourite. 1/3 each;
- „ *rubrum*—3 to 4 feet. An old and extremely popular variety, easily grown. Flowers white, spotted and shaded crimson. 1/3 each.
- sulphureum*—4 to 5 feet. Large funnel-shaped, fragrant flowers, sulphur-yellow with deeper throat and outside tinged claret. 3/6 each.
- tenuifolium*—18 to 24 inches. A charming slender-growing variety with narrow leaves. Flowers vivid orange-scarlet. The bulb is small and scaleless and at flowering size is one of the smallest of all lilies. Ideal for the rock garden. 1/3 each.
- tigrinum*—“Tiger Lily.” 3 to 4 feet. One of the oldest and best-known Lilies. Orange-scarlet flowers, spotted brown and crimson. 1/- each.
- „ *flore pleno*—“Double Tiger Lily.” 1/- each
- umbellatum*—18 to 24 inches. Pale apricot flowers produced early. Very easy of cultivation. 1/3 each.
- Willmottiae*—3 to 4 feet. Flowers recurved, rich orange-red, borne very freely on long stems. Very hardy. 2/- each.

*LINARIA dalmatica*—Yellow flowered; 2ft.

® *LINUM perenne* (*Lewisii*)—Elegant foliage; pale blue flowers on slender stems; 1 to 1½ft.

® *LOBELIA fulgens* (*cardinalis*)—

★ „ *Purple Emperor*—Novelty, a new hardy variety with green foliage and rich luminous violet-purple flowers; 2 to 3ft. 2/- each.

*Queen Victoria*—Vivid scarlet, foliage plum-purple, damp situation ideal for bedding; 2 to 2½ feet. 1/9 each.

*LUPINUS*—“Lupin.” Rainbow Strain. A good mixture of pretty shades.

## LUPINUS—Continued.

Russell Lupins—This new strain of perennial lupins is now widely known. The long, closely furnished spikes flower in a great variety of rich colours, and unlike all other lupins, most of the spikes retain their florets throughout the whole period of development. Strong clumps.

LYCHNIS *chalcedonica*—Brilliant scarlet flowers; single; 3ft.

*viscaria*—Magenta flowers; 1½ft.

„ *alba*—White form of above.

Ⓡ „ *splendens plena*—Intense magenta double flowers; a showy border plant; 1½ft.

LYTHRUM *salicaria* Brightness—Bears showy spikes of clear pink flowers; 4ft.

*virgatum* Rose Queen—Rich rose flowers on graceful spikes; 4ft.

MARICA *coerulea*—Allied to Iris. Blue; 2ft. 2/-.

MONARDA *didyma*—“Bergamot.” Scented foliage and bright red flowers; 2 to 3ft.

„ Cambridge Scarlet—A fine plant with strongly scented foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers on stout stems; 3 to 4ft.

MORÆA *bicolor* (*Dietes bicolor*)—Yellow flowers with brownish spots; 2 to 3ft.

*Huttonii*—Clear chrome-yellow; like Spanish Iris in shape but on 3ft. stems.

*iridioides*—Flowers white with dark spots; 2ft.

*Robinsoniana*—“Wedding Veil Iris of Lord Howe Island.” A tall growing species with white flowers; 2/- and 2/6 each.

NERINE—See Rock Lists.

NIEREMBERGIA *gracilis*—Pale blue flowers; profuse in flowering.

★ *gracilis azurea*—Very deep blue flowers produced in profusion over a long season; 2ft.

Ⓡ *hippomanica*—Flowers in profusion; saucer-shaped; purest lavender-blue. Neat habit; 1ft.

NYPHAEAE—“Water Lilies.” See page 31.

ORIGANUM *Majorana*—“Sweet or Summer Majoram.” Flowers pale purple; 2ft.

**ORNITHOGALUM**—Beautiful hardy bulbs from South Africa; will stand driest conditions.

**Sandersoniae**—Large, glistening cream, black eye. 1/3 each.

**PÆONIA**—“Herbaceous Pæony, Pæony Roses.” These require the best of soil and plenty of animal manure. They are deep rooted and do not relish transplanting. A large selection of shades, while, yellow, pink, rose to crimson. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

- Ⓡ **PENTSTEMON barbatus (Chelone barbata)**—Dainty rosy-scarlet flowers on graceful spikes; 1½ to 2ft.  
 ,, **coccineus**—A brilliant scarlet form; very showy; 1½ to 2ft.

**glaucus stenosepalus**—Lilac flowers; low growing; 1ft.

**conferta atro-coerulea**—Low-growing, deep blue.

**Vanshan**—Maroon-scarlet; showy; 2½ft.

**PHLOX (Perennial)**—The new varieties are a wonderful improvement on the type, and have a wide range of colours through pinks, magenta, violets, mauves, reds to scarlets. They are quite hardy and easily grown; varying in height from 2 to 3ft. A list will be supplied if required.

**PHYSALIS Francheti**—Producing bright orange-red berries encased in scarlet calyxes; 2½ft.

- Ⓡ **PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana Vivid**—A striking plant for autumn. Rigidly erect habit, with fine rosy flower spikes of curious and distinct appearance. 1½ to 2ft.

- Ⓡ **PLATYCODON grandiflorum Mariesii**—Rich intense blue; a pretty attractive flower; 1ft.

**POLIA pratensis**—A bulbous plant with Iris-like flowers of a beautiful pale blue shade borne on stems up to 3ft. high; 9d each.

**POLIANTHES tuberosa The Pearl**—“Tuberose.” Double white flowers in spikes, opening gradually, with a powerful and deliciously sweet perfume; 2 to 3ft.

- Ⓡ **POLYANTHUS**—An old favourite flowering plant. We have a good selection, comprising various shades of colours. Clumps 9d to 1/6 each.

★ **POLYANTHUS**—Double flowered, purple; 2/- each.

**POLYGONATUM multiflorum (Solomon's Seal)**—The well-know shade loving plant. 2 to 3ft.



## POTENTILLA—

- ★ Farreri—Fine leaved, yellow, a showy shrub; 2ft. 2/-.
- Nepalense—Rose pink, very free flowering; 1ft.
- Panorama—Orange and scarlet; double; 2ft.
- Wm. Rollison—Double; glowing with yellowish centre; 1½ft.
- Vulcan—Dark mahogany-red; 1ft.

POTERIUM obtusum—A pretty border plant with bright rose-pink feathery flowers; 2 to 3ft.

- Ⓜ PRIMROSES (*Primula vulgaris*)—Double-flowered; white; cream; mauve; 1/6 each.

PRIMULA—This genus comprises some of the most beautiful and useful of garden plants. Our collection includes the best-known of the various species, and some of the finest of varieties.

- Ⓜ Bulleyana—Orange-buff to reddish-orange, in whorls; 1½ to 3ft.
- Ⓜ Burmanica Seedlings—A beautiful mixture comprising all colours; yellow, orange up to red and petunia shades.
- Ⓜ capitata—Tight heads of violet flowers. The whole plant is heavily powdered; 1ft.
- Ⓜ★ Florindae—A superb Chinese species. Its 4ft. mealy stems bear umbels of drooping, brilliant sulphur-yellow blossoms with the scent of Cowslips.
- Ⓜ japonica—Tall stems of crimson flowers in whorls; 2ft.
- Ⓜ Juliana Wanda—An amazing free flowering and vigorous growing Primrose. Flowers vivid reddish-violet; 3 inches.
- pulverulenta—Deep crimson or claret on mealy stems. 2 to 3ft.

PYRETHRUM E. M. ROBINSON—Rose pink, free flowering.

James Kelway—Well formed crimson-scarlet flowers; a very showy variety; 1½ft.

Scarlet Glow—Large crimson-scarlet flowers on long stems; splendid for cutting; 2ft.

RICHARDIA albomaculata—"Arum Lily." Flowers greenish-white; leaves mottled blotched white; 2ft.

chromatella—Flowers lemon-yellow; free flowering; 1½ to 2ft.

Elliottiana—Rich deep buttery-yellow; one of the best; 1½ to 2ft.

## RICHARDIA—Continued.

- ® *Rehmanni*—Flowers palest blush through pure pink to rich rose; 1½ to 2ft. 1/- each.
- RUDBECKIA *Ballards Pink*—New, mauve-pink flowers on stiff stems with bronze cone; excellent for cutting; 2½ft. 2/- each.
- laevigata Herbstonne*—Rich golden-yellow with large green conical eye; 6ft.
- speciosa*—Orange-yellow with black-purple disc; showy. 2 to 3 ft.
- SALVIA *Africana*—White and blue; 3ft.
- azurea*—Pale blue flowers on long spikes; 2½ft.
- farinacea*—Light bright lavender flowers, in long spikes; fine; 3ft.
- Grahamii*—Another scarlet flowering form; flowers during the winter; 4ft.
- involutrata Bethelli*—A rosy-crimson form; 2ft.
- Leucanthe*—Velvety purple, grey foliage; very showy; 3ft.
- nutans*—Pretty drooping violet coloured flowers; hardy; 2ft.
- ® *patens*—Gentian-blue flowers on fine spikes; flowers summer to late autumn; 2ft.
- Patens var. Cambridge Blue*—Like the type but a vivid sky blue.
- ® *pratensis*—“Meadowsage.” Bright blue flowers in elegant spikes; 2ft.
- ® SANTOLINA *chamaecyparissus incana*—Silvery-grey fragrant foliage and yellow flowers in profusion; 1½ to 2ft.
- SCABIOSA *caucasica*—Soft lilac-blue flowers; excellent for cutting; 2ft.
- „ *Goldingensis*—Large pale blue flowers; 3ft.
- Columbaria*—Lovely lilac-blue flowers; 2ft.
- Fischeri*—Deep lilac-blue flowers; 1½ft.
- ® SEDUM—See list of Rock and Alpine plants.
- SENECIO *clivorum*—A plant with good foliage and heads of rich-orange flowers; prefers moisture; 2 to 3ft.
- „ *Othello*—Foliage purplish, otherwise similar to the type; 2ft.
- SHASTA DAISY—See *Chrysanthemum maximum*.
- SIDALCEA *Mr. Lindberg*—Dark ruby-red flowers; 1½ft.
- Ryder's hybrids*—Shades of rose and pink, mixed; 1½ft.

- ® **SOLIDAGO brachystachys**—"Golden Rod." Pretty golden-yellow flowers in autumn; 1ft.  
 Gold Else—A new cross of elegant habit, rich yellow; 4ft.  
 Juncea—Lovely bright yellow, late flowering; 4ft.  
 Shortii—Orange-yellow; 4ft.  
 Spot Gold—Bright yellow; dwarf; 2ft.
- SPARAXIS pulcherrima (pendula)**—See *Dierama pulcherrima*.
- SPIRÆA**—See also *Astilbe*.  
*Filipendula*—Fine fern-like foliage and pure white flowers; useful for cutting; 3ft.
- ® **SPREKELIA formosissima (Amaryllis formosissima)**—"Jacobean Lily." Rich dark crimson flowers of interesting form; very showy; 1ft. 1/- each.
- STATICE Dicksonii**—"Sea Lavender." Dwarf grower with masses of purplish-pink flowers. 2/- to 2/6 each.
- ® **STOKESIA cyanea**—"Perennial Aster." Bears numerous aster-like heads of blue flowers; 1½ to 2ft.  
*lilacina*—Large lavender flowers; a distinct variety; 10 to 15 inches.
- THALICTRUM aquilegifolium**—Loose panicles of rich rosy-purple flowers, useful for cutting; 3ft.  
*dipterocarpum*—Elegant fern-like foliage and loose panicles of deep lavender coloured flowers with golden anthers; 4 to 6ft.
- TIGRIDIA**—"Mexican Peacock Iris." The "Tiger flowers" are hardy under dry conditions. The quaint structure and markings of the flowers always attract attention. Each day sees a fresh supply of blooms taking the place of those that have faded. 9d each.  
*Pavonia*—The well-known, fiery red shaded orange, variety.  
 „ *canariensis*—Light yellow, spotted scarlet.  
 „ *alba*—White, spotted ruby.  
 „ *lilacea*—Rosy carmine, flecked white.  
 „ *lutea immaculata*—Pure self-yellow.  
 „ *rosea*—Clear self-pink.  
 „ *mixed*—Beautiful mixed shades; 6d each.
- TRADESCANTIA azurea**—Bears azure blue flowers partly enclosed in a prominent green calyx; 2ft.

- TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)**—Charming plants for moist ground. Sun or partial shade.
- europaeus**—Soft yellow globular flowers on long stems. Useful for cut blooms. 1½ft.
- „ **giganteus**—Large form of the preceding. 2ft.
- Fire Ball**—Bright orange flowers on tall stems. 2ft.
- TUBEROSE**—See *Polygonatum tuberosum*.
- ®★ **TULBAGIA violacea**—A bulbous perennial from the Cape of Good Hope, beautiful lavender flowers on stiff stems; ideal for cutting. Flowers over a long season; 15 inches.
- VALLOTA purpurea**—“Scarborough Lily.” Flowers bright red with light throat. Suitable for garden plot or pot culture; 2ft. 1/- each.
- ® **VELTHEIMIA glauca**—This choice and rare bulb resembles a giant *Lachenalia*. Large flesh coloured flowers on a 2ft. stem. 2/- each.
- VERBASCUM pyramidatum**—Tall spikes of yellow flowers; 3ft.
- VIGUIERA trinerva**—A new perennial from Mexico. Golden-yellow flowers 2½ inches across borne in large loose heads; 2ft. 2/- each.
- VIOLA odorata King of the Blues**—“Violet.” Double pale blue; free flowering. 9d each.
- „ **Kitchener**—The most satisfactory variety; very large dark blue flowers. Plant in good soil in a sunny position. 3/- per dozen.
- „ **Mrs. D. Lloyd George**—Large violet coloured flowers with a small central rosette of white petals. 5/- per dozen.
- „ **Pink Gem**—Dwarf growing; free flowering; scented. 3/6 per dozen.
- Admiral Avellan**—Rich reddish-purple. 6d each; 5/- per dozen.
- ★ **Winstone**—Bright blue with a double centre; new. 1/- each.
- WATSONIA**—“Bugle Lily.” The following new varieties were imported from Australia and are much superior to the old types. 1/- each.
- Adelaide**—Distinct orange-scarlet.
- Fanny Lyon**—Apricot-salmon.

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All herbaceous perennials are 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

## WATSONIA—Continued.

G. Pershing—Salmon-pink.

Hobart—Pale pink.

J. Dean—Old rose colour.

Lady Fawkes—Rich salmon-red shade.

Netta—Lovely shade of pale salmon-pink.

Perth—Magenta.

Sydney—Large rose-pink.

Watsonia—Late varieties flowering over two months later than above. Apricot, deep pink,★ orange. 2/6 each.

All herbaceous perennials are 1/9 each, except where otherwise priced.

Collections made to order.

## ALPINE AND ROCK PLANTS.

Few features in a comprehensive garden provide such a variety of interest in so little space as a well-planned and carefully-planted rock garden. True alpine plants are quite distinct from herbaceous plants, although the two are often erroneously considered as being similar in habit. It is true that many alpine plants are successful and produce beautiful effects when treated as subjects for the border, and conversely, many herbaceous plants seem to be indispensable in large rockeries; still the fact remains that in general the former require special treatment to obtain the best results.

Alpines grow naturally in regions where extremes of temperatures prevail, and in which the conditions are very different from those in the average garden, consequently the enthusiast must of necessity make his own conditions conform as nearly as possible to those in which the plants are at home. This is done by building an artificial rockery with stone, mortar, bricks or other suitable material, thus providing a maximum of drainage and other necessary conditions.

An inexperienced person contemplating such an undertaking is advised to consult a book on this subject, thus obtaining essential information about the differing requirements of many of the species to be grown, particularly in connection with the use of lime, which is essential to some

and inimical to others. Plants which do not like lime should not be planted where mortar or cement has been used in making the rockery.

In the Herbaceous Perennial Section will be found plants marked ® which are also suitable for rockeries.

Prices: Alpine and Rock Plants are 1/6 each, except where priced otherwise.

**ACHILLEA**—"Milfoil, Yarrow."

*grandiflora*—Handsome heads of creamy-white flowers; a valuable cut-flower; 12ins.

★**AETHIONEMA** Warley Rose—One of the best alpines. Flowers of the deepest rose-pink. The edges of the grey-blue leaves are also pink tinted; 6in.

**AJUGA** *metallica crispa*—"Bugle." Dense metallic-coloured wrinkled foliage; light blue flowers; 3 to 6ins.

„ *metallica crispa* Rainbow—Dense foliage variegated in shades of bronze, cream, purple and crimson; 6ins.

**ANDROSACE** *lanuginosa*—A charming plant; flowers pink with yellow eye; 6ins.

**ANTENNARIA**—"Cat's Ear." An attractive close mat of silvery-grey leaves; small pink flowers on 3in. stems.

**ARABIS** *alpina nana*—A dwarf form which produces white flowers more consistently than the type, in which yellow usually predominates; 4 to 6ins.

**ARENARIA** *balearica*—Forms carpets or tufts of compact green foliage, bearing tiny star-shaped white flowers; 3 to 6ins.

★**ARISTEA** Ecklonis—Novelty, effective sprays of sky-blue flowers packed closely together; 2ft. 2/- each.

**ARMERIA** Bee's Ruby—"Thrift." Large velvety-crimson flower heads; dwarf; 6 inches.

*Cephalotes*—Dwarf and tufted foliage from which tall stems spring, bearing dense heads of closely packed bright rose flowers; 15ins.

*plantaginea*—Olive-green tufts of foliage, and pink flowers; 1½ft.

**ARTHROPODIUM** *candidum*—A small plant with grass-like leaves and dainty racemes of white flowers; 12ins.

- ASTER acris nanus (ramosus)**—Soft lavender blue. Forms a cushion of flowers; 6ins.
- CALOCEPHALUS Brownii**—Silver foliage and clusters of white flowers; 12 to 18ins.
- CAMPANULA carpatica Riverslea**—Large open rich blue flowers; 12ins.
- chlyiana**—A pretty blue-flowered form; 3 to 6ins.
- garganica**—A neat habited species, becoming covered with light blue starry flowers; 4ins.
- ,, **erinus**—A lighter blue-flowered form; 4ins.
- kewensis**—Choice moraine plant. Swathes of lilac-blue stars on 3in. stems.
- muralis (Syn. portenschlagiana)**—Violet-blue flowers produced with great freedom; 4 to 6ins.
- pusilla**—Small pale violet-blue flowers freely produced; 4ins.
- ,, **Miss Willmott**—Large flowers of celestial blue; 3ins.
- rhomboidalis**—Makes wide-spreading tufts with stems of deep blue flowers; 12ins.
- CISTUS lusitanicus**—Prostrate shrub; dark green foliage and large white flowers with maroon blotch; 18ins. 2/6 each.
- CONVOLVULUS mauritanicus (Ipomoea mauritanica)**—A dwarf trailing species with violet-blue flowers; a fine rock plant, which does not sucker.
- CRASSULA coccinea**—See *Rochea coccinea*.
- ericoides**—An upright species with fleshy leaves and umbels of white flowers; 6ins.
- perfossa alba**—A compact little species with distinct greyish foliage. The small flowers are in prominent umbels; 8ins.
- quadrifida**—A close compact-growing plant with small creamy-white tubular flowers; scented; 6ins.
- CYCLAMEN neapolitanum**—A dwarf species with ivy-shaped dark green mottled foliage. Dainty pink flowers with a crimson base.
- DIANTHUS deltoides**—Neat tufts of pretty green foliage and pink flowers; 6ins.
- Gladys Cranfield**—The single rosy-purple flowers are fringed; 3ins.
- Highland Queen**—Beautiful deep rose, single; 1ft.
- DRABA aizoon**—Small tufted alpine with yellow flowers; 4ins.

- DRYAS octopetala**—Trailing masses of green foliage with white flowers; 6ins.
- DYCKIA rariflora remotiflora**—Like a pine-apple plant in miniature. Flowers bright orange on a tall stem; 2ft.
- ERIGERON glaucus roseus**—Neat tufted habit; large rose-pink flowers; 3ins.
- ECHEVERIA aggregata**—A succulent plant suitable for rock crevices; 3ins.  
,, **major**—Similar to type but considerably larger.
- ERINUS alpinus**—Forms pretty dark green carpets with rosy-purple flowers on short stems; prefers dry conditions; 6 to 8ins.
- ERYSIMUM linifolium**—"Fairy Wallflower." A good plant for walls or crevices, where it assumes a creeping habit; lilac flowers on wiry stems; 6 to 9ins.  
,, **pumilo**—A dwarfer type forming a real cushion of yellow flowers in spring; 4ins.
- GAZANIA** (See perennials)—These make ideal trailing subjects for growing over rock falls and concrete walls. There are also a few varieties with the tufted habit of growth suitable as rock plants. All flower over a long season and range in colours from white, yellow, orange to red.
- ★ **GENTIANA acaulis**—The "Blue Trumpet Gentian." Large trumpet-shaped flowers 2ins. long, of beautiful rich blue, the whole plant under 6ins. in height. Will grow most successfully in cool moist conditions. 1/6 each.
- ★ **sino-ornata**—Brilliant blue trumpets; autumn flowering; an exceptionally fine novelty; 4ins.
- GERANIUM chameroides**—Very neat with bright pink flowers; dainty; 6ins.
- GEUM montanum**—Yellow flowers, compact growing; 1ft.  
**sibiricum**—Large coppery-scarlet flowers and good foliage; 9ins.
- GNAPHALIUM keriense**—A pretty trailing moisture-loving plant bearing white flowers; 9ins.
- GYPSOPHILA repens rosea**—A pretty prostrate species with dainty rose-coloured flowers; 3ins.
- HEERIA**—See *Schizocentron elegans*.



**HELIANTHEMUM**—"Sun Rose." Beautiful hardy sub-shrubby plants of prostrate growth, producing continuously an abundance of flowers over a long season. They prefer full sun, the flowers being most prominent during the morning hours. Cut back after flowering. The garden varieties are hybrids from *H. vulgare*, and we offer a selection of the best in colours as follows: amber, apricot, light and deep rose, lemon, yellow, salmon, orange, rose, tangerine, pink, crimson, many of them being double flowered.

**HEUCHERA sanguinea**—Scarlet or crimson flowers; very ornamental; 12 to 18ins.

Silver Queen—Pale pink flowers; silvery foliage; 1ft.

★**HIBBERTIA procumbens**—A trailing plant with bright yellow flowers; quite prostrate. 2/-.

**HYPERICUM fragile**—Heath-like foliage and dainty yellow flowers; 4ins.

**polyphyllum**—Dense little tufts with golden star-shaped flowers; 6ins.

**rhodopaeum**—Distinctive hairy foliage and yellow flowers; 6 to 8ins.

**INULA ensifolia**—Low growing, tufty, with large yellow flowers.

**IBERIS tenoreana**—Shrubby plants about 6ins. high with pale purple flowers.

**IPOMŒA mauritanica**—See *Convolvulus mauritanicus*.

**IRIS pumila lutea**—A dainty little bearded Iris with yellow flowers; 12ins.

**JOVELLANA repens**—A beautiful prostrate species with white *Calceolaria*-like flowers; requires a moist shady position; 6ins. 2/- each.

**Sinclairii**—Suitable for moist shaded positions in rockeries; 18ins. 2/- each.

**KLEINIA denticulata**—A low succulent plant with white flowers; 6ins.

**LIBERTIA grandiflora**—Loose panicles of snow-white flowers; grass-like foliage; suitable for large rockeries; 2 to 3ft. 2/- each.

**ixioides**—Rather large flowers on stiff stems; foliage stiff and rush-like; 12ins. 2/- each.

- LITHOSPERMUM prostratum**—Fine gentian-blue flowers; suitable for filling large bays in a rockery; also an ideal plant for covering banks; dislikes lime; 1/3 each.
- purpureo-coeruleum**—Flowers purple passing to blue; strong and of a trailing habit; 12ins.
- LOTUS Bertholetti** (syn. *peliorhyncus*)—A fine trailing species with large deep crimson flowers.
- LYCHNIS Alpina**—Neat green tufts and heads of rosy stars; 3 to 4ins.
- MAZUS rugosus**—A creeping plant suitable for shade.
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM**—These are interesting and often beautiful rather fleshy plants, shrubby, and trailing. All of those we offer produce prominent flowers in varying colours from white to scarlet. They are perfectly hardy, withstand dry conditions and form mats of brilliant flowers during late spring and summer. We offer strong well rooted plants in six distinct colours—red, tangerine, bright yellow, white, purple and rosy-heliotrope.
- NEPETA Mussini**—“Catmint.” Forms a dense prostrate tuft of fragrant greyish leaves, with lavender-blue flowers; 18ins.
- Six Hill's var.—Similar to type but much larger.
- NERINE**—“Spider or Guernsey Lily.” One of the most beautiful bulbs grown. Flowers from pure white to deepest scarlet, spangled with gold dust. Plant in raised borders in a very warm position with the neck of the bulb showing above the surface. Lift each year. Height, 12 to 18ins.
- Bowdeni**—The giant of the Nerines. Large open pale pink flowers. Often 12 to 15 on a stem. 1/6 each.
- Filifolia**—Dwarf-growing species; bright red flowers; splendid for rockery. 2/6 per dozen; clumps 1/6.
- Flexuosa alba**—Frilled white; excellent florists' flower. 1/- each.
- ★ **Fothergillii Major**—Dazzling scarlet, spangled with gold dust. 2/- each.
- Sariensis**—The old pink variety. 1/- each.
- NIEREMBERGIA rivularis**—Inch-high carpets of dark green leaves; white flowers on 2 to 3-inch stems.

- OMPHALODES cappadocica**—Neat and compact; dainty sprays of blue flowers; 6ins.
- „ **verna**—“Creeping Forget-me-not.” A strong growing species with brilliant sky-blue flowers; 6ins.
- OURISIA macrophylla**—“New Zealand Mountain Primula.” Rosettes of dark green leaves and white flowers in whorls; 9 to 12ins.
- ★ **PHLOX divaricata (canadensis)**—Novelty, one of the prettiest species; slender stems; terminating with corymbose heads of lovely lavender-blue flowers; unique for rockery or border; 1ft.
- ★ **subulata Camla**—Bears large clear salmon-pink flowers very freely; a very fine novelty; 6ins.
- ★ „ **G. F. Wilson**—Hundreds of cool moonlight-blue starry flowers produced on a single plant; 6ins.
- lilacina**—White with mauve eye.  
Vivid—Warm clear rose, very showy.
- PHYTEUMA humile**—Allied to Campanula; blue; 3ins.
- PIMELEA prostrata**—A prostrate plant forming mats, with small white flowers on short stems; 4ins.
- PODOCARPUS nivalis (prostrata)**—A prostrate alpine shrub, the branches forming roots, which serve to retain loose soil and gravel around it; 12 to 18ins. 3/6 each.
- POTENTILLA**, in variety—Several good flowering varieties; 9 to 12ins.
- PRATIA angulata**—A pretty creeping mat-plant with white Lobelia-like flowers and purplish-red berries. A New Zealand alpine.
- PRUNELLA laciniata**—Excellent carpeting plant; spikes of rich purple flowers.
- ROCHEA coccinea (Crassula coccinea)**—A remarkable plant adapted to hot dry positions. Bears lovely heads of brilliant scarlet flowers; 18ins.
- ROSMARINUS prostratus**—Of dwarf bushy habit; producing lilac flowers; 6ins. 2/- and 2/6.
- SAXIFRAGA Aizoon Baldensis**—Tiny silvery rosettes; flowers white spotted red; 6ins.
- „ **miniata**—Small rosettes; white flowers; 3ins.
- altissimum**—A splendid Tyrolese species with huge plumes of white flowers; 12ins.
- „ **rosea**—Rosettes of blue-grey margined silver; flowers white on 12-inch stems.

**SAXIFRAGA**—Continued.

**Bathoniensis**—A handsome variety; bright rosy-scarlet flowers; 6ins.

**cotyledon**—Large silvery rosettes and long arching sprays of white flowers; 18ins.

**hypnoides**—Forms dense mats of soft bright green, studded with pure white flowers in summer; 4ins.

**Italica**—Silvery-grey cushions and large white flowers on red 2-inch stems.

**Obristii**—A tiny compact growing species; 1in.

**SCHIZOCENTRON elegans**—Forms close mats over soil and rocks, bearing a profusion of purplish-rose flowers. It will not withstand heavy frosts; 3ins.

**SCHIZOSTYLIS coccinea**—"Kaffir Lily." Brilliant scarlet flowers in autumn; 12 to 18ins.

„ **Mrs. Hegarty**—"Pink Kaffir Lily." Similar to *coccinea* in habit but with beautiful rose-pink flowers. Suited to moist shady positions; 18ins.

**SCUTELLARIA indica japonica**—A charming little plant with violet-purple flowers; 4 to 6ins.

**SEDUM**—"Stonecrop." These charming plants are indispensable in the rock garden, making masses of bright colouring wherever grown. Suitable for dry banks as well as normal positions in the rockery. They require very little soil, and their foliage turns to beautiful autumn tints. They all require lime.

**acre**—A neat close-growing species, the flowers forming golden-yellow mats; 3ins.

**alamosanum**—Silvery-grey fleshy foliage, compact growth; 6ins.

**compressum**—Strong green foliage; resembles a miniature conifer; flowers yellow.

**Ewersii (turkestanicum)**—Ruby-crimson flowers and silvery-blue foliage; 4ins.

**lydium**—Mats of bright green foliage which turns bright red in exposed conditions; flowers pink.

**microphyllum**—Small very compact foliage; most suitable for edging; 3ins.

**Palmeri**—Sub-shrubby, glaucous foliage, bright golden flowers.

**Sieboldii**—Flat leaves on trailing stems which end in heads of purple flowers; 3 to 4ins.

**spathulifolium**—Glaucous rosettes sometimes tinged red; flowers bright yellow; 2 to 3ins.

**SEDUM**—Continued.

„ *purpureum*—Rosettes larger than the type, and deep coloured leaves.

*stenopetalum*—Tufted, evergreen, bright yellow flowers; 6ins.

*stoloniferum coccineum*—Producing masses of prostrate crimson foliage; flowers reddish-crimson; 3ins.

**SEMPERVIVUM** *arachnoideum*—Small cobwebby rosettes; one of the smallest; flowers pink; 4ins.

*Schottii*—Monochrome green with red flowers.

*triste*—Deep metallic-brown foliage and purplish flowers; 6ins.

**SILENE** *alpestris*—Shining green leaves and prettily fringed white flowers.

*saxifraga*—Shrubby; foliage bright green; flowers white; 6ins.

**SISYRINCHIUM** *striatum*—Pretty leafy species with crowded stems of yellow flowers; 12 to 15ins.

**STERNBERGIA** *lutea*—“Autumn Crocus.” A pretty bulbous plant with bright golden-yellow flowers; 12ins. 9d each.

**SUCCULENTS**—Plants producing soft fleshy leaves or stems. Specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths. Full descriptions on application. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

**TEUCRIUM** *Chamaedrys*—Tiny oak-like leaves of scarlet and deep green with rosy-purple flowers; 1ft.

**THYMUS** *Bellardii*—Foliage thick and a light green; 2 to 3ins.

*Herba-barona*—Having a strong caraway perfume; flowers lilac; 6ins.

*lanuginosa*—Bluish-green with a downy covering; 3ins.

*serpyllum albus*—A white form of the above; very compact and attractive; 2 to 3ins.

„ *citriodorus*—“Lemon-scented Thyme.” Useful for clumps or edging; foliage scented; 9ins.

„ *coccineus*—Similar to the type, with flowers a shade of Amethyst; 2 to 3ins.

**VERBENA chamaedrifolia**—Growth trailing and spreading; dazzling scarlet flowers continuously; 3ins.

**corymbosa**—Handsome heads of lilac flowers; 18ins.

**VERONICA**—This remarkable genus of nearly two hundred species and varieties, the major portion of which is found in New Zealand, is one of the most useful included in our Native flora. They are very hardy and a number of them are very suitable for rockeries; see Native Tree Catalogue; 2/- to 2/6 each.

**incana**—Silver-grey foliage; flowers tyrian-purple on 6 to 8-inch stalks.

**pectinata**—Prostrate mats of greyish-green foliage and short spikes of blue flowers; 12ins.

**prostrata**—A neat dwarf species with bright blue flowers; 4ins.

**pulchella**—Blue flowers; very dwarf and close. 6ins.

**saxatilis**—A most attractive species bearing rich blue flowers; 4 to 6ins.

**Teucrium Royal Blue**—Flowers a lovely amethyst shade; 12ins.

#### **VIOLA**—

**cornuta**—From the Pyrenees, mauve-blue.

**gracilis**—The Grecian Viola, innumerable purple flowers; 4ins.

**septentrionale**—North American violet. White delicately pencilled mauve; 4ins.

### **NYMPHAEA (Water Lilies).**

To get best results plant in wire baskets in good mould and place in one or two and a half feet of water in a sunny position; small varieties in shallow water and larger in deeper water. Plants available from June to October.

**alba**—The familiar and pleasing white species which, if necessary, may be planted at greater depths than other varieties. 1/6 each.

**Comanche**—Deep pink. 7/6 each.

**Conqueror**—Large open flowers; cerise shading to white. 7/6 each.

**Fire Crest**—Medium sized flowers, rose pink, orange stamens, new. 7/6 each.

- James Brydon**—Soft rosy-crimson; a great favourite. 5/- each.
- Marliacea carnea**—Large vanilla-scented flowers of a soft white, shading to very pale pink; golden-yellow stamens. 3/6 each.
- „ **chromatella**—Fine large soft yellow. Spotted foliage. 3/6 each.
- Meteor**—Large brilliant dark crimson. 7/6 each.
- odorata sulphurea**—Clear sulphur-yellow; highly perfumed. 5/- each.
- Paul Hariot**—Soft copper-rose passing to brilliant reddish-copper; variable. 7/6 each.
- pygmaea Helvola**—A Chinese miniature Water Lily. One of the most remarkable on account of the profusion of its diminutive soft sulphur-yellow flowers. Admirably adapted for tubs and shallow pools. 5/- each.
- Rose Arey**—Large star-shaped flowers. Beautiful rose-pink, new. 12/6 each.
- Sioux**—Beautiful stellate flowers, copper-rose shading to copper-red. 7/6 each.
- stellata**—An attractive blue flowered species; sweetly scented. Only recommended for warm positions. 7/6 each.
- Tetragona**—Small white, very freely flowering and continuous; can be grown in quite shallow water. 3/6 each.

We also stock an assortment of aquatic and bog plants suitable for either planting in the water itself or for grouping round ponds.

**Aquatics—**

- Anacharis canadensis**—A good oxygenator.
- Azolla**—A floating aquatic, edible for fish.
- Eichornia crassipes**—The Water Hyacinth; the roots of this are the finest possible medium for egg deposition and are used extensively for gold fish breeding. Large clumps, 3/6 to 5/-.
- Limnocharis Humboldtii**—The Water Poppy, yellow flowers.
- Miriophyllum**—A very fine underwater weed.

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If you do not require anything in this catalogue yourself, please hand it to someone who may be interested in it.

*Pontederia cordata*—A good blue flowered water plant for the edge of a pond.

*Sagittaria* in var.

Plants suitable for planting round the edge of a pond or actually in a few inches of water.

*Astilbe* in var.

*Aconites* in var.

*Funkia*.

*Hemerocallis*.

*Iris Kaempferi*.

„ *pseudacorus*.

*Lobelias*—Tall varieties.

*Monarda*.

*Primula* in var.

*Trollius*.

*Senecio clivorum*.

### CATALOGUES.

We issue the following Catalogues which will be available in May and we would appreciate the opportunity of sending copies to anyone interested in Gardening.

- (A) General Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs revised to date.
- (B) Descriptive List of Rhododendrons including novelties together with some of the most outstanding species.
- (C) Comprehensive Catalogue of New Zealand Native Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Ferns.
- (D) Descriptive List of Fruit Trees with cultural directions.
- (E) Hedge, Shelter and Timber Trees with full planting directions.



**DUNCAN & DAVIES LTD.**

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**NEW PLYMOUTH**

NEW ZEALAND