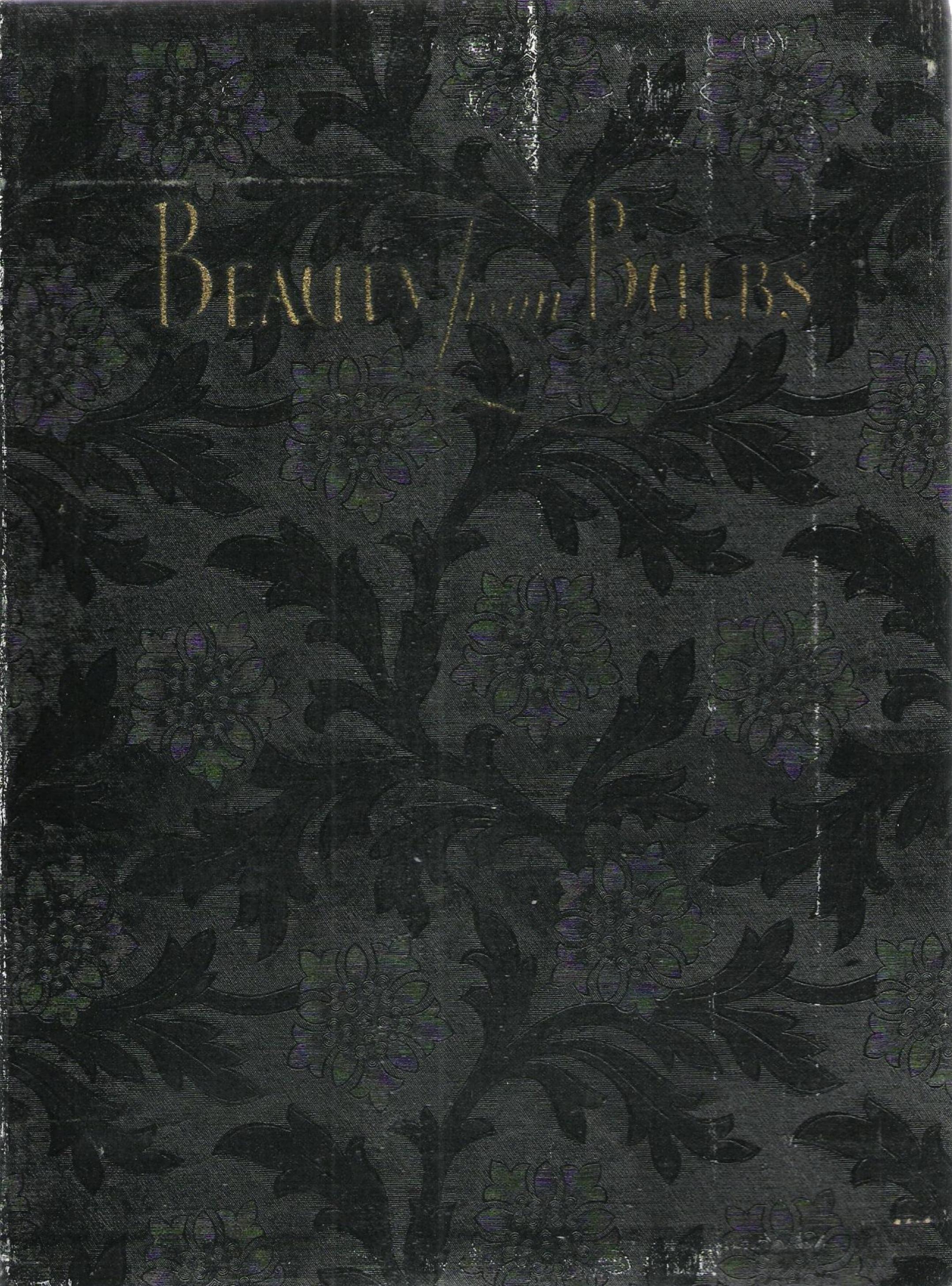


BRAIN AND NERVES



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*"The little worlds all set apart,  
So loved by many a wistful heart  
Our gardens fair and green and still,  
Where lovely flowers their sweetness spill;  
So sweet are they the soul forgets  
All fear and longing and regrets,  
For in these gardens worlds apart,  
The seeking one finds Peace O'Heart."*

—LYMAN

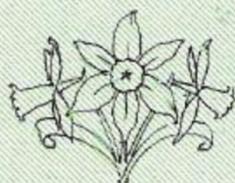
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LONG ISLAND CITY



\* \* \* together let us tread  
The morning dews, and gather in their prime  
Fresh blooming flowers.  
THOMPSON, "THE SEASONS"

# BEAUTY *from* BULBS

A TREATISE ON THE LEADING VARIETIES  
OF BULBS SUITABLE FOR OUTDOOR AND  
INDOOR CULTURE AND OF PROVEN MERIT  
FOR AMERICAN GARDENS



*"And I doe wish all Gentlemen and Gentlewomen,  
whom it may concerne, to bee as careful whom they  
trust with the planting and re-planting of these fine  
flowers, as they would be with so many jewels."*  
—PARKINSON. PARADISUS, 1629.



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Administration Buildings and Display Gardens  
at Brookville, Long Island



*“Once in a garden sweet and fair  
I rid myself one day of care;  
I tossed it from me beyond the wall.  
Afar from sight and beck and call.*

*For I could not endure the thing  
When all the close was blossoming;  
So God be thanked it came to me  
In that quick way to set me free.*

*And life is different as I go  
About the house and garden row,  
For care’s away, and I am free  
To be with things best loved by me.”*

—LYMAN

# A Man and His Garden

*And there is nothing that will so long preserve le coeur en fête as the indulgence of a pure passion for the garden, and for all that is beautiful in Nature.*

—E. V. B.

WHO ever makes a garden not only adds a breath of beauty to the world but does something for himself that he probably never dreamed he could do. Almost it is like waving a magic wand—and presto! he is a changed being. What ever may have actuated the making of the garden in the first place—a desire for orderliness, perhaps, an instinct for display, or merely to do as his friends have done—the result is nearly always unexpected. The maker, or in the beginning he is probably only the instigator, may expect to get nothing more from his garden than a negative satisfaction, yet almost invariably he finds himself in the grip of a new and absorbing interest. And with renewed and re-sensitized senses; with eyes that see for the first time clearly the pale young enchantment of the spring overcoming winter's desolation; the rich fulfillment of summer, autumn's wistful beauty; with ears that hear as they have not heard perhaps since his boyhood, the songs of birds; with a nose alert for delicious perfumes. And with what is worth all of these and more—with a heart unaccountably at peace. In short he has opened a window through which he may gaze upon the world from a wholly new vantage point.

It has been said that we get out of any enterprise or activity just about what we put into it. But how greatly does this maxim understate the returns of a garden. We invest in it a little thought, a little time, a little money and we may immediately draw upon

it for unlimited interest in beauty, in tranquility, in adventure, for the assuagement of grief, for surcease of anxiety or ennui, for the renewal of health. To what other of our investments may we look for such richly gratuitous returns? Gardening more than any other activity or interest takes us out of ourselves, relieves us of petty anxieties, renders us unconscious of the innumerable trifling annoyances that mar the days; lifts us bodily out of life's ordinary routine and brings us instant recreation. Disquietude could find no more certain antidote than work in a garden, than the thousand and one interests to which it introduces us and the grateful bodily fatigue which it brings.

For the business man whose affairs are pressing and exacting there is no hobby that will so certainly refresh and invigorate him as the possession and personal conduct of a garden. All day through the stress and irritation of business the thought of that place where he has discovered himself to be a creator lingers in his subconscious mind, animating and buoying his spirits, and when finally he is free and steps within his garden inclosure, closing the gate behind him, the cares of the day drop from him like a discarded cloak. Here he finds satisfaction for his love of beauty, his creative faculty, his scientific bent. Here boredom never finds him out and dull materialism is unknown to him. Here he is truly at home. "He is intimate with the various growths. He carries in his mind a

multitude of details touching the welfare of the garden's contents. He participates in the life of his plants, and is familiar with all their humors; like a good host he has his eye on all his company. He has fine schemes for the future of the place. The very success of the garden reflects upon its master, and advertises the perfect understanding that exists between the artist and his materials." Here he knows the pride of true ownership—for it is the work of his hand and brain, the wholesome stimulus of responsibility without anxiety, the joy of creation.

And a garden, as Dean Hole wrote, is of those few human pleasures that age cannot wither. As a man's step grows slower and his pulses beat to a less quick rhythm he does not by any means lose his keen interest in the affairs of his garden world, rather is it augmented and quickened. There the years slip by on noiseless feet and all the portents point towards hope and renewal. There until the sunset hour his days are full of vivid preoccupations, of cheerful activities, and he is

happy in the knowledge that he is needed, that his plants depend upon his ministrations, that they would languish and die should he absent himself.

A lovely garden too provides a place where youth and age may meet on equal terms and with a happy sense of natural enjoyment and companionship. Persons of all ages are at their best in a garden; it brings out their kindest traits and puts them on their gentlest behavior. Its gracious sweetness unlocks the tongue of shy and curbs the vulgarities of the over boisterous. Its orderly beauty soothes frayed nerves and shames the gossiping tongue to unaccustomed pleasantries. In a garden romance seems to draw near and gentleness and beauty to be within the reach of all.

"There be delights," says an ancient writer, "that will fetch the day around from sun to sun, and rock the tedious year as in a delightful dream." This in quaint language and in a very few words tells of the interest and pleasures of a garden and of the instincts that are satisfied in its making.



*"He who becomes impassioned of a flower, a blade of grass, a butterfly's wing, a nest, a shell, wraps his passion around a small thing that always contains a great truth."*

—MAETERLINCK



# ❁ NARCISSI ❁

*"Flowers worthy of Paradise."*  
—MILTON



*“A mist o’er the blue sky,  
With a falling of rain,  
That gleams like spun silver  
And it’s April again.*

*With Daffodil sunshine  
And Daffodil flowers,  
Then time becomes golden  
Between sudden showers.*

*With gold and the silver  
Of Sun and the rain,  
Rejoice that you’re living,  
When it’s April again.”*

—LYMAN



Mixed Daffodils (*Narcissi*) Naturalized



In foreground, *Mertensia Virginia*

In background, Daffodils (*Narcissi*)



Jonquil Hybrid  
Lady Hillington  
(See page 42)



Daffodils (*Narcissi*)  
Poetaz Variety  
(See page 35)

# The House of Spring

*The old wind stirs the hawthorn tree;  
The tree is blossoming;  
Northward the road turns from the sea  
And past the House of Spring.*  
—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

HOW eagerly in our journey along the winter ways do we watch for the turning that will take us into the road that leads to the House of Spring. And more often than not we go along much farther than we need to. Through ignorance of the topography of the year we pass with unseeing eyes the sign posts of March and April, and not until Tulips flare in our faces do we know that we have arrived at Spring. Two long months back we might have made the turning and surprised the young year at her delicious toilet, sprinkling Snowdrops over her brown gown and tucking Primroses into her button-hole.

*"The snowdrops now are blossoming  
But, friend, yours are as fair  
My seeing eyes so tell me  
I note your love and care.*

*This makes appreciation  
And thus we come to know  
The others ways with gardens  
And why we love them so."*

The House of Spring is set in a little clearing; its roof is the pale blue sky, its floor the moist brown earth with inlay of bright green moss, and here and there a fabric woven of petals and leaves is thrown down upon it; its walls are the lovely undraped trees, the grey satin trunks of Beeches, the silver stems of Birches, with fans of fragile tracery held against the blue, the red and yellow and brown twigs of Dogwood and Viburnum; just without snow in wide ragged patches clings

to the brown hillside. A chill wind blows in but the sun laughs out and it creeps away. The House of Spring is a delightful domicile; anyone can build for himself such a one.

*"And the Spring arose on the garden fair,  
Like the Spirit of Love felt everywhere;  
And each flower and herb on Earth's dark  
breast  
Rose from the dreams of its wintry rest.*

*The snowdrops and then the violet,  
Arose from the ground with warm rain wet,  
And their breath was mixed with fresh  
odor, sent  
From the turf, like the voice and the in-  
strument."*

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

First of all let us have Snowdrops, hundreds of them, thousands if we may. Let them crowd a brown slope where the intense purity of their frail bells will show with an almost dazzling effect of whiteness. There will be the little *Galanthus nivalis* and the taller and altogether more corpulent *Galanthus Elwesii*, both planted with a lavish hand. If the slope be a lightly shaded one and the ground not too bone dry they will add to their numbers generously and after a few years will thrust up through last year's brown and crackling leaves in veritable explosions of frosted bells, and their ethereal fragrance will fill the winter air. One who has seen snowdrops merely dotted here and there can have no idea of the effect of solid whiteness brought about by close planting and their own seeding in places where they are happy.

Close to the sod  
 There can be seen  
 A thought of God  
 In white and green.  
 Unmarred, unsullied  
 It cleft the clay,  
 Serene, unspoiled  
 It views the day.  
 It is so holy  
 And yet so lowly.  
 Would you enjoy  
 Its grace and dower  
 And not destroy  
 The living flower?  
 Then you must please  
 Fall on your knees.

—ANNA DE BARRY

And in among the Snowdrops we should tuck away hundreds of the little black tubers of the Winter Aconite, *Eranthus hyemalis*, that quaint little flower that old writers used to dignify by the portentous name of Winter Wolfe's-bane. One day shortly after the Snowdrops have begun to blossom a multitude of round gold heads encircled by a jaunty green ruff will be thrust up among them. Some one has written: "Have you ever noticed how a Winter Aconite springs from its bed? Its ways are most original. The sturdy little stem comes up like a hoop; at one end is the root, at the other the blossom, with its green collar drooped over the yellow center. Gradually it raises itself, shakes off the loosened mould—you may help it here if you like—lays back its collar and opens its golden eye." The "eye" is like a big Buttercup and the effect of all this gold amid the frosted whiteness is very pretty indeed. If still another color note be desired a wide drift of that lovely and reckless wild Italian Crocus, *C. Imperati*, may be added, with its delicate lilac-hued flowers. Both Snowdrops and Winter Aconite should be put into the ground as early as possible. Order them early and plant them as soon as they arrive.

They both love shade—a woodsy floor where the mould is deep and rich and where they can count upon a light blanket of fallen leaves. Under these conditions they will thrive and increase. As a background for this planting of white and gold and lilac-hued flowers nothing is more interesting than a clump or two of *Cornus sibirica*, with its burning red twigs, which deepen in color after the turn of the year, and a slender bush or two of Pussy Willow, which shakes out its catkins as the Snowdrops come into bloom.

*The Snowdrops by the door  
 Lift upward sweet and pure,  
 Their delicate bells; and soon  
 In the calm blaze of noon,  
 By lowly window sills  
 Will laugh the Daffodils.*

—CELIA THAXTER

Scillas have the great advantage to us of growing cheerfully where few other flowers of such brilliant color will live. They like shade and, moreover, they will grow beneath evergreens and Beechtrees, liking the acid soil conditions there to be found. Few lovelier sights are to be imagined than the grey satin stems of Beechtrees rising from a floor enameled with the brilliant blue of *Scilla sibirica*. Plant them lavishly and let them alone. They will seed prodigally themselves and you must take care not to disturb the myriad little blades that will shoot up after the first seeding and which will look just like the green blades of young grass. Do not root them out. Give them three years and each pair will send up a curving wand hung with brilliant bells. A bush or two of Forsythia with its long yellow branches is a good foil for this picture.

A gay little scene may be materialized with the aid of *Daphne mezereum* and *Chionodoxas*. The little shrub with its stiff erect branches that at the

first hint of relenting weather wrap themselves in fragrant rosy bloom may be the center of the picture. Three or five bushes are better than one, for they are small things, and about their feet should gleam and twinkle a multitude of Snow Glories, *Chionodoxa luciliae*, each one like a perfectly executed bit of choice enamel-work. *Chionodoxas* are among the finest of spring-flowering bulbs, but seldom are they allowed to do themselves full justice. They require time to become established; not the first season, nor indeed the next do they show their full quality, but after that they make an incredibly beautiful show and fill the eyes with their dazzling blue light. Or if another color scheme be liked use the fragrant white-flowered Star Magnolia, *M. stellata*, and plant thickly about it the bulbs of *Chionodoxa sardensis*, deeper in color, than *C. luciliae*, and place among them a few clumps of that dazzling early-flowering Tulip, *T. Kaufmanniana*. This makes a garden decoration of a very high order indeed.

Blue and yellow in combination always has a smart freshness of effect. In the House of Spring it may be worked out in various materials. In one way by the use of *Scilla sibirica* and Forsythia bushes; but for a still earlier picture with another combination. We may have the little precipitant Naked Jasmine, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, whose yellow stars twinkle out one by one during February and then make a brilliant show in March, showering down over clumps and patches of the small cone-shaped Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus (Muscari) azureus*, whose hue is very well described by its specific name. The Jasmine is a lax, scrambling thing but may be taught to behave like a neat little shrub by judicious pruning directly after it has

flowered. Blue and yellow we may have again, and very brilliantly, by broadcasting *Scilla sibirica* and the burning little early Crocus, *C. susianus*, solid patches of each running into each other, in the rock garden or at the edge of the lawn, or along some secluded path.

Only a few days later than the bronze-coated, flaming *Crocus susianus* appears the yellow Crocus which we have in catalogues under the name of Grand Yellow. Of it Dr. Forbes Watson wrote: "Whilst the Snowdrop enters with so quiet a footstep that it might almost pass unobserved amidst the remnants of the melting snow, the Crocus bursts upon us in a blaze of color like the sunrise of the flowers." It is a glowing flower and increases well in sunny grassy places, forming finally thick knots of warm-hued bloom beneath the cool spring sunshine. For a truly gorgeous effect plant with it *Crocus purpurea grandiflora*—purple and gold, a robe of regal magnificance.

So much that is lovely may be done with Crocuses. It is delightful to work a breadth in the lavenders, purples and whites, using for instance, Masterpiece, perhaps the finest of the deep purple sorts, Remembrance for lavender, Caroline Chisholm for white and the striped dimity of Madame Mina. This makes lovely color, soft and appealing. Each should be used in broad irregular patches drifting into each other, the different kinds repeated several times. Maximilian is one of the most beautiful of all Crocuses. I mention it alone for it is so that it should be planted—not in competition with its more corpulent sisters. Its color is pure porcelain lavender with the orange stigmata burning like a candle within. It is smaller than the usual Dutch Crocuses, and altogether more delicately fashioned, for in its

veins runs the blood of the fragile wild Crocus of Dalmatia, *C. tomasinianus*, one of the most exquisite of the wild species and perhaps the easiest to grow in captivity.

Crocuses are delightful planted mixed—all colors—purple, amethyst, mauve, lavender, orange, yellow, white and striped. Thus scattered in a grassy place they have the ravishing effect of some of the new printed silks that are the fashion of the day, and lovely always.

Grape Hyacinths have arrived by now and lend themselves to innumerable uses. Set them out in close groups between the Peonies and as they bloom the red shoots of the Peonies will ap-

pear at the same time. Or plant them thickly beneath the white Japanese Cherry for a most lovely effect!

And here are a few more gay fabrics with which to decorate your House of Spring:

Make a little hedge or grouping of the fluffy pink-flowering Almond and plant about it patches of such a bright rose-pink early Tulip as Flamingo or Pink Beauty. Plant Narcissus Spring Glory thickly beneath the drooping branches of a Japanese weeping Cherry. Plant Grape Hyacinth Heavenly Blue and early Daffodils beneath the double flowering Peach trees, with patches of double-flowered scented Arabis between.

*"Great things are done when men and gardens meet  
That are not done by jostling in the street."*



*"What a garden of surprise  
Out beyond my window lies!  
Fancy, when the night is there  
Gentle trees with drooping hair  
Rocking, rocking cradle-wise  
Little stars with yellow eyes."*

—GEORGE CRONYN



A View in our Display Gardens at Brookville, Long Island



A view in our Dixie Garden at Brookville, L. g

# The Trail of the Daffodil

*Narcissus is of diverse sortes. There is one wyth a purple floure, whiche I neuer saw, & an other wyth a white floure, which groweth plentuously in my Lordes gardine at Syon, and it is called by diuerse Whyte Laus tibi, it may be called also whyte daffadyl. Plenie maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbacious, whiche is after my judgment our yealowe daffadyl.*  
—WILLIAM TURNER, 1548

IT was long, long ago that "Queen Daffidowndilly" first came to town. However far back we may delve into old horticultural literature we find the Daffodil blowing in gardens and filling them with radiant light. Many hundreds of years before the Christian era that great gardener, Theophrastus of Eresus, grew these flowers from seed, and that the small-cupped and cluster-flowered sorts were grown by the Egyptians before history began to be recorded we know from the fact that wreaths of them have been found in the ancient tombs. Two thousand years ago the Greek and Roman poets wove them into their songs, and the poets of all the ages since have continued so to make use of them. Lovely flowers of the spring! All mankind delights in them—they are the most important and the most beloved flowers of the young season. Nor is it to be wondered at. To look upon these gay yellow blossoms nodding between their wa er-green blades is at once to be refreshed and lightened of spirit. They seem to typify all that our winter-jaded senses crave—rejuvenescence, freshness, a new start.

They seem to have been in ancient times among the few flowers suffered in gardens for the sake of their beauty alone, for their medicinal virtues were few if any, even in that far day when practically every plant was credited a cure. It was for something more spiritual that they were valued. More

than fifteen hundred years ago Mohammed wrote: "He that hath two cakes of bread let him sell one and buy flowers of the Narcissus, for bread is but food for the body, and Narcissus is food for the soul."

William Turner, called the father of British botany, who lived in the troubled days of the early sixteenth century, was the first to describe the Daffodil and its kinds at length in the English tongue. He enumerated all the kinds then known—and they were but twenty-four. Parkinson, noted gardener of his time and apothecary to James the first, in his great "Paradisus in Sole Paradisus Terrestus," written less than a hundred years later than Turner's work, describes nearly a hundred species and their varieties. By the time John Rea wrote his "Flora" in 1665 their numbers had so increased that he made no attempt to do ought but describe the best of each type.

During that period when a purely artificial style of gardening held the public fancy—when colored sand and pebbles took the place of flowers in the knotted beds, or during that later period when stolid ranks of Calceolarias, Geraniums and Dusty-miller were the ideal of artistic expression, horticulturally speaking, the popularity of the Daffodil suffered partial eclipse. But happily during these seizures of strange gardening madness hundreds of bulbs found haven in the

gardens of folk who loved them and who were not merely interested in keeping up with the times, and also in botanical gardens, as well as in the fields and woods where many of them fled for safety. And so they were saved for a world once more recovered and in its right mind and able to appreciate sweet and comely things.

But the great day of the Narcissus began sometime about the middle of the last century when Dean Herbert of Manchester, England, "in order to find out which varieties he should class as natural species crossed for his own satisfaction 'a trumpet with a poet' and produced a flower intermediate between the two." This was *Incomparabilis*! And verily a torch had been lighted that was literally to cast its radiance around the world. From then forward the great Daffodil names flared out from time to time against the horticultural firmament—Backhouse, Leeds, Peter Barr, Hartland, Englehart, Williams, de Graaff, Mrs. Backhouse, van Waveren, Barr & Sons, Guy Wilson, the Brodie of Brodie. Great names, indeed, and what do we not owe them! New Daffodils came dancing and fluttering to our gardens from all directions. Every spring added to the lovely throng and they are still an ever increasing company. Exquisite new forms continually make their appearance, enchanting new colorings, new and finer textures, new stability and hardiness—types for every situation and use—for the rock garden, the borders, the meadow, the streamside, the greenhouse, the show bench, for cutting.

Once a white Daffodil was something of a world's wonder; today their name is legion, and not among the Leedsii group alone. The very peak of beauty and excellence would seem to have been reached in that great and lovely

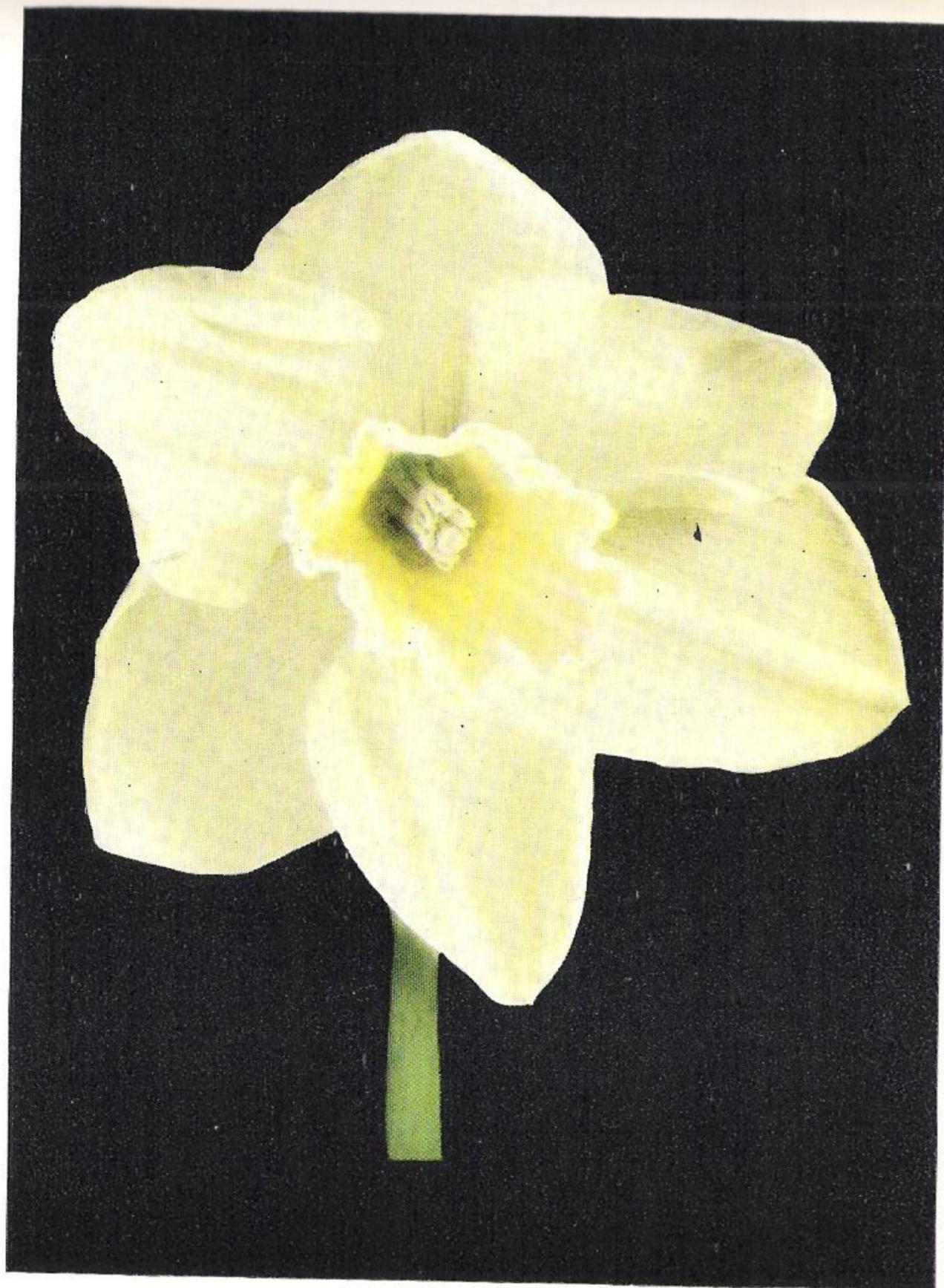
trumpet Daffodil, Beersheba, the whitest of all the trumpets up to date and splendidly vigorous, and there are many more of fine quality and beauty. And now we hear, wonder of wonders, that enchanting tones of shell pink have been introduced into the crowns of some varieties among the Barrii seedlings. And yet I think this a doubtful blessing. We do not really want a pink Daffodil. Hints of apricot, such as in Mrs. Backhouse perhaps, but let us keep that entrancing scale of color, from cream to buttercup gold, with only here and there a scarlet cup, inviolate. Upon it rests the true fame of the Daffodil; its crisp freshness and cleanness is what makes its strongest appeal to our senses.

And the season of the Narcissus is being extended at both ends. This is indeed a boon. The longer we may have them the happier shall we be. Once Golden Spur was the earliest trumpet Daffodil to bloom in the garden. Today that great *Incomparabilis* Fortune has joined it and there are yet others that brave the inclement season with their golden light. Once we waited long for the sight of the frosted flower of the Poet's; now the beautiful new varieties are creeping forward to bloom with the Leedsii types and the *Incomps*, and they have a texture and a poise and a brilliance of sheen never seen in the dear old Pheasant's Eye, but no sweeter, it must be conceded, than this old favorite.

If you are the proud possessor of a copy of Parkinson's "Paradisus," and also of that fine modern work on the Daffodil, by Albert E. Calvert, it would interest you to compare the illustrations in the two. Only thus is it possible to realize the great changes that have taken place in the world of Daffodils.



Daffodils (*Narcissi*)  
Barrii Variety  
(See page 33)



Daffodils (*Narcissi*)  
Leedsii Variety  
(See page 34)



Daffodils (*Narcissi*)  
Trumpet Variety  
(See page 29)



Daffodils (*Narcissi*)  
Incomparabilis Variety  
(See page 31)

# Narcissi

(Daffodils)

*"I had waited all the winter for a sign;  
Something wondrous, a miracle divine;  
Today it came, a very lovely thing,  
A Narciss in the close a-blossoming;  
Blue wings apleam, a song bird's sweetest strain,  
In gladness for spring's miracle again."*

—LYMAN

## Division I. Trumpet Daffodils

*Trumpet or Crown as Long as or  
Longer than the Perianth Segments*

### CLASS A. ALL YELLOW

**AEROLITE.** Here is a golden Daffodil that is sure to replace many older varieties; the large flower is beautifully proportioned, giving the impression of gracefulness, despite its size; perianth deep primrose with a pure medium-yellow trumpet which is held in bold relief by the broad pointed star formed by the flat opening outer petals, an inch and a half wide; medium early, but remaining until late, and one of the longest lasting of all Daffodils either in the garden or after being cut. Each, \$3; \$27.50 for 10.

**ALASNAM.** Wide, short, densely frilled trumpet of pure deep yellow, a shade deeper than the perianth; finely placed with good neck, the flower "looks you in the eye"; excellent for landscape groups; very early. Each, \$3; \$27.50 for 10.

**CLEOPATRA.** A splendid flower which has won many awards and is well known everywhere; very broad lemon-yellow imbricated perianth with overlapping petals; long, bold, deep golden trumpet; very late. Extra heavy bulbs, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100. SPECIAL STOCK, only limited

quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**EMPEROR.** Rich, full, yellow trumpet; deep primrose perianth. Splendid for planting in masses and for naturalizing. Extra heavy bulbs, \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

**KING ALFRED.** Remarkably handsome Daffodil; unrivaled in its particular color. Large, bold, golden yellow flower with deeply frilled mouth, elegantly recurved; of lasting quality both in the garden and when cut. Extra heavy bulbs, \$3.50 for 10, \$32.50 per 100. SPECIAL STOCK, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**OLYMPIA.** Bold, large yellow trumpet, pale yellow perianth. An enormous flower, splendid in every way. Extra heavy bulbs, \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100. SPECIAL STOCK, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**TRESSERVE.** One of the leaders among the giant trumpets; extra large flower of deep canary-yellow with a paler perianth, the segments of which reach forward about the trumpet, producing a flower of distinct individuality; the mouth of the trumpet, two inches across, is deeply lacinated. Extra heavy bulbs, \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100. SPECIAL STOCK, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

CLASS B.

ALL WHITE OR ALMOST WHITE

**ALICE KNIGHTS.** The earliest of the White Trumpet Daffodils. Flowers are of medium size; trumpet is creamy white of elegant form with prettily frilled open mouth. Extra heavy bulbs, \$2.75 for 10, \$25 per 100.

**LA VESTALE.** Giant trumpet type with pure ivory-white perianth, of informal design, with trumpet of deep cream yellow; tall, fine for small groups or naturalizing in dim shade; though of delicate appearance it is of extra good substance and lasts well; very early. Each, \$7.50

**LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN.** An outstanding flower of giant size but beautiful proportions which will appeal to the discriminating; broad overlapping perianth petals of palest primrose, orange at base on the outside; trumpet, just a shade deeper at the base, color intensifying toward the mouth; strong grower but a refined flower of delicate and harmonious coloring. Each, \$9.75.

**LOVENEST.** A rare beauty, among the daintiest of all the trumpets. Medium in height with a star-shaped perianth of informal type; nicely proportioned trumpet of saffron-yellow turning to a lovely pale suffusion of apricot; delightfully charming at all stages and very early. Thankful for a little shade which will help to bring out the soft color tones. Each, \$7.

**MADAME DE GRAAFF.** One of the largest and finest of the older type in this class; perianth pure white, trumpet very pale primrose, passing into pure white; a refined delicate flower. Splendid for mass plantings in dim shade or for permanent naturalizing. A lovely, graceful Daffo-

dil. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100, \$187.50 per 1,000.

**MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE.** This famous flower, of delicate distinction, is most unusual and charming in color. Its flaring, informal perianth of ivory-white, holds forth a beauteous, finely proportioned, slim, long trumpet of clear pale apricot, tinged slightly deeper apricot at the edges, which are deeply fringed. Delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance and long lasting. Like many of the trumpets it nods a very little, and the wonderful hue of the trumpet and the partly reflexed perianth make it a most uncommon and delicious Daffodil, one of those treasures which a collector would love to possess. One of the choicest that may be seen in our collection of nearly four hundred varieties in our display gardens at Brookville, Long Island. We offer extra heavy bulbs, naturally in limited number, for the first time at a more moderate price. Each, \$27.50, to clients of record.

CLASS C. BI-COLOR.

*(Perianth White, Trumpet Yellow)*

**GLORY OF SASSENHEIM.** A beautiful Bi-color variety, very free-flowering and early. Creamy white perianth, canary-yellow trumpet. Extra heavy bulbs, \$2.35 for 10, \$21 per 100. SPECIAL STOCK, only limited quantity available, \$4.50 for 10, \$42.50 per 100.

**ROBERT E. LEE.** A striking new giant Bi-color with frilled lemon-yellow trumpet having a wide open mouth, two inches across. The perianth is broad and overlapping of a pale citron shade. Of outstanding merit this splendid variety should be in every worthwhile collection. Each, \$35.

**SPRING GLORY.** Still a great favorite for the garden and for all purposes. Always blooming very freely, on an excellent stem stands a very large flower of beautiful form. The trumpet is long and of a chrome-yellow with a reflexed brim. The perianth is white. Fine for mass planting and for permanent naturalizing. Extra heavy bulbs, \$3 for 10, \$27.50 per 100. **SPECIAL STOCK**, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT.** One of the largest of the Trumpet Daffodils; flowers of huge dimension with deep golden trumpet, well opened; perianth is of campanulate form, of fine primrose color, with outer petals exceptionally broad and inner ones usually slightly twisted making the flower graceful. Very tall and vigorous grower. Extra heavy bulbs, \$4 for 10, \$37.50 per 100. **SPECIAL STOCK**, only limited quantity available, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**WEARDALE PERFECTION.** Exceedingly handsome Daffodil, deservedly popular. Broad, overlapping perianth with a trace of gold through the center of each creamy white petal. Graceful trumpet of good proportions, of a uniform clear, deep canary-yellow. The flowers last a long time and possess a charm seldom met with in other varieties. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

*"A perfect golden chalice'd Daffodil  
Singing in the breeze in warmth and chill,  
Symbol of all the lovely things to see  
Within your close the blooming days to be."*

—LYMAN

## *Division II. Incomparabilis*

(**LARGE CHALICE-CUPPED DAFFODILS**)  
*Cup measuring from one-third to nearly the length of the perianth segments*

**BERNARDINO.** Grand flower with very large, creamy perianth and widely expanded cup heavily stained deep orange. \$3 for 10, \$27.50 per 100.

**CROESUS.** Universally popular for the garden. The widely opened, broadly fluted, glowing rich orange cup of this Daffodil against its very slightly reflexed perfectly formed perianth of creamy white with a tinge of lemon-yellow, gives it a central glow which can never pass unnoticed. The outer petals of the perianth are nearly touching, the inner ones overlapping, opening flat. A most attractive and striking Daffodil. An almost scarlet rim enhances the rich orange of the cup, and the bold fluting of the cup is a part of its beauty. Croesus is substantial, free flowering, and a fine propagator; desirable in every way. Having accumulated strong stock of this magnificent variety, we take pleasure indeed to offer it at nearly one half its previous cost. \$9.75 for 10, \$95 per 100.

**FRANCISCUS DRAKE.** It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of this unusual flower; the pure white perianth petals are of unusual substance, an inch and a half wide, and tinted gold at the base, which shows through on the outside; the cup, wide and deep, is golden yellow at the base, changing gradually to flame-orange at the densely frilled edge; the flowers are held well above the fine foliage and give the effect of a flock of white seagulls taking flight; strong growing and very free-flowering. Each, \$12.50.

**GALOPIN.** A very large flower, with broad and well formed white perianth and a large and intense red cup. The finest of the famous red-cups raised by the late Mrs. Backhouse. Each, \$35.

**GLORIA MUNDI.** Star-shaped yellow perianth with deep cup of yellow edged red. Fine for semi shady situations. \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

**GREAT WARLEY.** One of the first of the new Giant Incomparabilis, a splendid flower even when judged by modern standards; perianth overlapping, pure white, star form, and megaphone-shaped trumpet of rich golden yellow, an even tone from base to frill. \$6.50 for 10, \$62.50 per 100.

**HELIOS.** A most refined flower. Creamy yellow perianth, star-shaped; pale orange cup; slightly frilled. The "improved" Sir Watkin. A deliciously beautiful variety a clump of which placed near an evergreen would make an unusually interesting picture. Each, \$3.75.

**HOMESPUN.** Flat star-shaped perianth of light canary-yellow, with fluted cup of deep primrose-yellow, harmonizing; the flowers are held well above the foliage. An old variety, but a fine flower, excellent for naturalizing. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$147.50 per 1,000.

**JOHN EVELYN.** Probably the finest Incomparabilis. Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis hybrids. Flat opening perianth, 4 to 6 inches across, with a flat cup nearly two inches in diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without any trace of shading, and the cup lemon yellow and fluted or shirred to the base;

good neck; strong grower; free-flowering and a good propagator; one of the greatest Daffodils of the present day and for years to come. Each, \$22.50.

**LUCIFER.** Large, handsome white perianth; cup intense glowing orange-red; splendid for the garden. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

**RED CROSS.** Famous throughout the Daffodil world; extra large strong flower, opening flat; primrose-yellow perianth, and deep yellow cup densely frilled, of deep orange. Substantial and long lasting, and fine both in the garden and for exhibition. One of the finest of the red-cupped Narcissi. Each, \$22.50.

**SIR WATKIN.** Bold, handsome flower; sulphur perianth, yellow cup tinged bright orange. Very fine for masses or for naturalizing. \$2.15 for ten, \$19.50 per 100.

**STELLA PRATT.** Not unlike Red Cross, star-shaped perianth of light primrose, deep yellow trumpet, shading to orange; white tips on perianth petals. Very fine variety. Each, \$3.75.

**WHITEWELL.** Pure white, broad-petaled starry perianth, opening flat, or slightly reflexed; cup fluted and frilled, deep primrose with orange edge; flower held well above the foliage. \$2.75 for 10, \$25 per 100.

**WILL SCARLET.** Medium sized flower of informal habit; reflexed perianth, petals often slightly curled; good cup of yellow-ochre with flaming orange-scarlet edge; fine for the rock garden or for naturalizing near a pool, along the woodland edge or in the slightly shaded border. One of the most striking Daffodils. \$3.75 for 10, \$35 per 100.

### *Division III. Barrii*

(SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS)

*Cup or crown measuring less than one-third the length of the perianth segments*

**ALBATROSS.** Large, handsome flower; perianth white; cup pale citron-yellow, prettily frilled and conspicuously edged orange-red; very beautiful. \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

**BATH'S FLAME.** Deep yellow; cup deeply edged orange-red; a giant flower and one of the finest in this section. \$6 for 10, \$57.50 per 100.

**BLOOD ORANGE.** Creamy white perianth with orange-red cup. A very lovely variety. \$1.45 for 10, \$12 per 100.

**BRILLIANCY.** A very conspicuous seedling of huge size, four inches across; informal star-shaped perianth of pale primrose, with deep, broad, yellow cup, picoteed red-orange at the very edge. Tall and graceful, extremely desirable for naturalizing in partial shade. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**DIANA KASNER.** A most sumptuous Daffodil, with a perianth of particularly strong texture, very firm to the touch; this is creamy white, and it is centered by a magnificent cup of rich chrome-yellow, a band of vivid orange on its crimped and fluted edge. This is a wonderfully strong and glowing flower, yet without a suspicion of coarseness anywhere. Each, \$2.50.

**EARLY SURPRISE.** This is not only a very early Daffodil but startling in color; a faintly greenish white perianth, segments rather pointed and apart, yet rather flat, has a deep cup, charmingly fluted and frilled, of clear yellow, with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch ribbon-like edge of most vivid orange-

scarlet. A dazzling flower. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100.

**LADY MOORE.** A startling flower, for its almost pure white perianth, and its cup of vivid stripes of orange at the rim, and clear chrome-yellow below. Very handsome and distinguished. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**MASTERPIECE.** Perfectly formed flower; creamy white perianth; flat, spreading orange crown. Very beautiful. \$2.35 for 10, \$21 per 100.

**MRS. BARCLAY.** Large flower with flat, reflexed, broad-petaled overlapping perianth of pale primrose, changing to pure white; deeply frilled flat cup of primula-yellow, with dainty orange picotee; extremely showy, and a great favorite in the garden, or for exhibition. Each, \$1.75, \$15 for 10.

**NANNIE NUNN.** Here is a Daffodil so lighted by its glowing cup of most vivid orange-scarlet as to call for a special word of praise. The fine perianth is of pure cream-white, the segments well overlapping; and in the center is this cup of deep rich color which seems to radiate warmth from it. A most beautiful and unusual Daffodil; one sure to create more than common interest when it is known. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**PANDORA.** An elegant, pendant flower with white perianth slightly shaded sulphur and a buff-orange expanded and fluted cup. Very fine. \$6.50 for 10, \$62.50 per 100.

**PEGGY.** This is one of the most perfect as to form and substance. Very large, flat opening, perfectly formed perianth, pure Poeticus-white, of exceptional texture. Medium sized cup of lemon-yellow with golden orange margin; tall, vigorous grower; very late. Very attractive. Each, \$32.50.

**RED BEACON.** A most lovely flower which immediately attracts one by

its brilliantly colored cup; the perianth is ivory-white, slightly shaded sulphur at the base; the cup is prettily fluted and of the most intense fiery orange-red. \$2.75 for 10, \$25 per 100.

**RED CHIEF.** Another lovely flower. The perianth is broad and well imbricated, of a pure white; the crown is flattish with broad margin of fiery orange-red, prettily fringed at the margin. \$3 for 10, \$27.50 per 100.

**SCARLET LANCER.** Very striking flower. Perianth very large, yellow with fiery orange-red cup. Each, \$6.

**SEAGULL.** Beautiful flower. Broad petaled perianth, slightly reflexed pure white. Cup light yellow, with red picotee edge; free flowering; extremely tall; late, and splendid for naturalizing. \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100.

**SUNRISE.** A beautiful Daffodil; perianth white with a broad primrose bar through the center of each petal; expanded and elegantly fluted crown, bright orange-yellow with fiery scarlet margin. \$6.50 for 10, \$62.50 per 100.

#### *Division IV. Leedsii*

(EUCHARIS-FLOWERED DAFFODILS)

**EVANGELINE.** Very large, beautiful flower; pure white perianth; lemon-yellow cup. \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.

**GAINSBOROUGH.** Perfectly formed, broad petaled, flat opening perianth; light canary-yellow cup with dainty orange picotee around the deeply crinkled edge; tall growing and free flowering; exceptionally fine. Each, \$1.75, \$15 for 10.

**GERTIE MILLAR.** Wonderful flower of the new Giant Leedsii type with

pure white perianth similar to and as large as Van Waveren's Giant, with a beautifully proportioned pale primrose cup deeply fluted and of translucent texture; unusually long pistils and anthers match this color perfectly. Each, \$12.50.

**HERA.** In this Daffodil the pure white perianth segments seem almost joined together, so perfect is their overlapping; the pale straw-colored cup is very markedly fluted and with the slightly greenish base, creates a charming whole. A flower of intense delicacy and of chaste beauty. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**LORD KITCHENER.** Flower of great size with very broad, flat, pure white perianth of firm substance; crown very large, of a delicate pale primrose, well open at the mouth and elegantly crimped at the brim. To have this beauty better known, we are offering it at a very special price. \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100.

**MERMAID.** Very large flower with well imbricated white perianth. Crown is very large and bold, elegantly flanged at mouth, opening cream and passing off almost white. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100.

**MRS. NETTIE O'MELVENY.** Sure the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight when this fairy flower was born; a dancing Daffodil with pure white perianth and a cup of clear lemon-yellow, with orange picotee. Splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem and good neck; in every way a delightful flower. Each, \$1.75, \$15 for 10.

**QUEEN OF THE NORTH.** Extremely lovely, large flower; very broad white perianth with lemon cup, prettily fluted; very pure of color. I wish you would try this lovely vari-

ety in great masses or for naturalizing. \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100, \$122.50 per 1,000.

**SIRDAR.** A grand flower with broad, imbricated, silvery white perianth and large, bold, straight crown of a delicate cream color, deeply fluted and elegantly frilled at the mouth. Very tall grower. A wonderful exhibition variety. \$3 for 10, \$27.50 per 100.

**ST. OLAF.** Of remarkable beauty, measuring 4 inches across; pure white perianth, well imbricated, and wide flattened crown, very prettily fluted, measuring 1¼ inches across. Color cream, delicately margined sulphur and with sulphur-shaded center. This is again a splendid exhibition variety that should be included in every fine collection. \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

**TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.** A very fine Leedsii. Perianth pure white with yellow imbricated cup. \$9.75 for 10, \$95 per 100.

#### *Division VIII. Poetaz* (TAZETTA HYBRIDS)

Includes the new Poetaz varieties and the old Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi. The plants are tall and vigorous growers, bearing heads of large well formed flowers, delightfully fragrant; they are much finer than the old Polyanthus Narcissi, and have the advantage of being much hardier.

**ADMIRATION.** Sulphur-yellow perianth; sulphur-yellow eye with scarlet-red border; beautiful in every way. \$3 for 10, \$27.50 per 100.

**ASPASIA.** Produces four to five large bold flowers on a stem, making a fine head; perianth pure white; cup yellow, margined orange. Very attractive. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

**ELVIRA.** Three to four large flowers of great substance, borne on long, graceful stem; broad white petals and a golden yellow cup, edged orange; delicately fragrant. Makes a splendid combination in the garden when planted among the earliest Darwin Tulips or massed on a bank with *Tulipa Clusiana*. \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

**LAURENS KOSTER.** Very handsome variety; perianth white with deep yellow cup. \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.

**ORANGE CUP.** Very handsome variety. Yellow perianth with orange cup. \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

#### *Division IX. Poeticus Varieties* (THE TRUE POET'S NARCISSI)

These "Poet's Daffodils" or Narcissi have snow-white petals, and a small flattened eye or crown, yellow or lemon, edged more or less deeply with scarlet or crimson, and sometimes almost all scarlet. All are sweetly scented. Poet's Narcissi are thirsty souls. They are thankful for a little shade.

**GLORY OF LISSE.** The improved Poeticus Ornatus, superior in shape, substance and color. Large, snow-white perianth; cup yellow, rimmed orange. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100.

**HOMER.** A beautiful large flower with broad snow-white star-shaped perianth and golden yellow eye, broadly margined deep crimson; tall, graceful, free-grower. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100.

**HORACE.** Not so tall as Homer. Most beautiful snow-white perianth; dark red cup. \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100.

**MADAME SANS GÊNE.** A novelty which we can highly recommend. Pure white star-shaped perianth, flat, brilliant orange cup, nicely frilled. Each, \$1.50, \$12.50 for 10.

**MURIEL.** Most distinct and delightful; perfect round perianth of pure white, held on slim stem well above the foliage, gives much the effect of an Anemone dancing in the breeze; cup with brilliant red edge; especially fine for naturalizing. Each, \$1.50, \$12.50 for 10.

**ORNATUS MAXIMUS.** Extremely broad overlapping petals, recurving from typical pheasant's eye cup; a larger Ornatus, unsurpassed for naturalizing. Planting drifts of these in sunny situations, others in semi shade and again other groups in shade, you will have the enjoyment of these fine Poet's Daffodils for nearly six weeks. 1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100, \$115 per 1,000.

**RECURVUS** (*The Old Pheasant's Eye*). Pure white perianth; cup deep orange-red. The best for massing and naturalizing. Much later than Ornatus. \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$97.50 per 1,000.

**SNOWKING.** This variety is indeed well named. Glistening white perianth, overlapping, with exceptionally broad petals; very flat cup with broad orange margin. Outstanding amongst the newest Poeticus varieties; tall grower with good neck. Each, \$2.50.

### *Division X. Double Varieties*

**MARY COPELAND.** One of the famous varieties of the new semi double type, this has been termed the most

striking double in cultivation; the longer petals are pure cream with a golden ray down the center, interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and brilliant orange, giving a three color effect; unsurpassed for the garden or the show bench. Very beautiful Gardenia-shaped flower. Each, \$22.50.

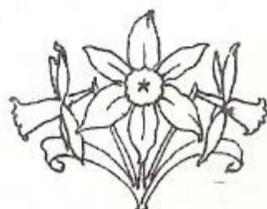
**TELAMONIUS PLENUS.** (*Double van Sion*). Golden yellow double trumpet; the large old double yellow Daffodil; permanent and showy when naturalized in the woodland or for distant effects. \$2.15 for 10, \$19 per 100.

**TWINK.** Very attractive flower carried on tall strong stem, artistically formed. This most unusual variety, always standing upright, is semi double and of a delightful combination of creamy yellow and soft orange. Very unique. Each \$1.50.

### *Double Poeticus*

(*The Gardenia-flowered, sweet-scented Narcissi*)

**ALBO PLENO ODORATO** (*Double white Poeticus*). Large, double, snowy white, sweet-scented, Gardenia-like blossoms; much prized for cutting. To obtain fine handsome flowers this Narcissus should be planted early in a good, deep, cool soil, not too dry. Only a percentage of the bulbs of this interesting variety will flower the first season after planting. \$1.85 for 10, \$16 per 100.





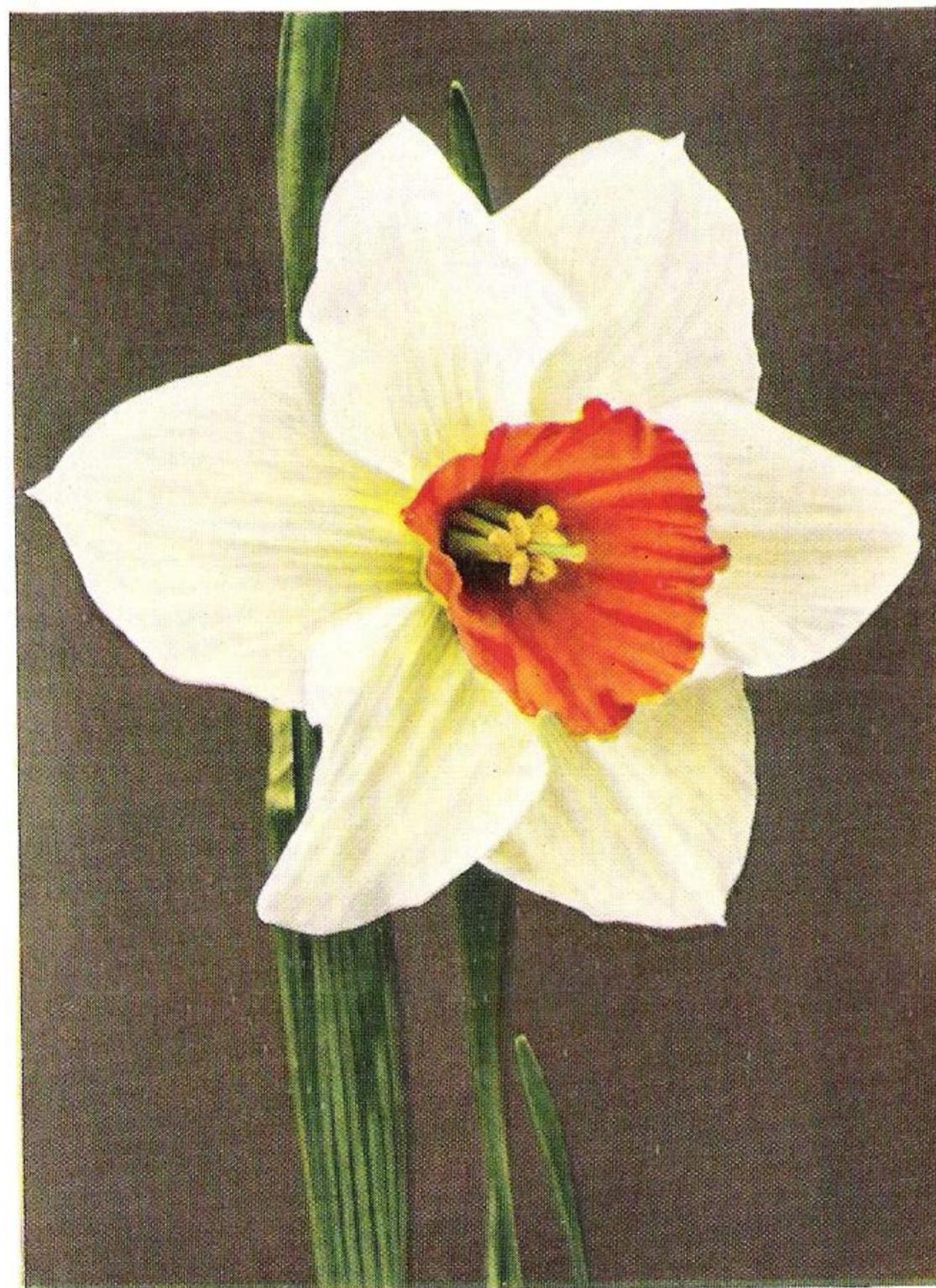
Narcissus Barrii Scarlet Lancer  
(See page 34)



Narcissus Barrii Peggy  
(See page 33)



Narcissus Poeticus Snow King  
(See page 36)



Narcissus Incomparabilis Galopin  
(See page 32)

# The Lure of the Little Daffodils

*"There flames the first gay daffodil  
Where winter-long the snows have lain."*

**I**F YOU do not know the little Daffodils make haste to repair this deficiency in your education in happiness. They are the most truly enchanting small things and most of them bloom before the taller sorts have put on their yellow bonnets, and so minister to our urgent need for a bit of living color in the cool spring days.

By "little Daffodils" are meant certain wild species of small stature that are all too seldom seen in gardens but that are, when given proper conditions, no more difficult to grow and to keep than are their prototypes of the later spring.

Most of them are native of the "Pyrenées, the Austrian and Cantabrian ranges of the Spanish mountains and the uplands of Portugal." And though some of these small species were figured by John Parkinson more than three hundred years ago, we owe their introduction to modern gardens, and the ability to procure them to the late Mr. Peter Barr, who spent so many springs wandering in the high hills of Spain and Portugal in quest of these diminutive forms.

That they are not more grown is perhaps due to the entirely unfounded belief that prevails in many quarters that these little Daffodils are not hardy. This is not at all the case. They are quite hardy in the face of many degrees of extreme cold, but they do require certain conditions of soil and drainage if they are to be permanent and increase their kind as we would have them do. Moreover the bulbs are so small that they are frequently injured or dug out of the soil

through thoughtless use of the hoe or spade in the part of the garden where they live—and this I believe to be the most frequent cause of failure with them. The rock garden offers them the most ideal home; here the soil may easily be mixed to their liking, and they may be assured immunity from interference by the mangling hoe. They may also be grown however in half shaded borders or on little shaded woodsy slopes under the eye of a loving and understanding caretaker, and where they are happy they increase and multiply with gratifying freedom. There sometimes seems to be an idea among gardeners that beauty is dependent upon size. This notion is doubtless based upon the belief that it is impossible to have too much of a good thing. But make acquaintance with the little Daffodils and size will seem a negligible quality indeed.

Earliest to bloom is *Narcissus minimus*, an enchanting three-inch replica of the great Trumpet Daffodils. It is the smallest of all the Trumpets, the smallest indeed of any tribe save the little Rush-leaved Daffodil, *N. juncifolius*. These gay little blossoms, a uniform bright buttercup yellow in color, make their appearance in the neighborhood of New York sometimes as early as the middle of March. They like a soil in which some peat has been incorporated and a little grit, and a sheltered situation not in full sun. The rock garden is ideal for them but they increase happily also in narrow woodsy borders where they are protected from the invasion of strong-growing plants. Almost as hardy in

braving the inclemencies of the early spring weather is another small Spanish species, *N. cyclamineus*, one of the quaintest and most amusing of the family. The Cyclamen-flowered Daffodil has an unusually long trumpet or tube, delicately fluted at the end, and the segments of the perianth turn sharply back over the ovary, giving the little flower a curiously startled expression. Its height is no more than three inches and its color is the richest yellow with a sort of sheen that is very lovely. This little species often gives trouble to its would-be possessor because its natural affinities are not understood. It is found growing wild in Spain and in Portugal "on the margins of mountain streams or in flooded meadows adjoining, showing its semi-aquatic nature. When we plant it on the dry slopes of the rock garden in the full sun, as we are apt to do, it gradually loses vitality and finally disappears. Give it a cool peaty soil with plenty of humus and a situation where a rock shuts off the too searching attentions of the sun and it will be a permanent member of the garden colony and will increase happily. February Gold is a delightful new form of it.

Another lovely small trumpet Daffodil, is *N. Johnstoni* Queen of Spain. This is thought to be a natural hybrid between the white-flowered *N. Triandrus*, or Angel's Tears, and a yellow-flowered wild species. It grows about six inches tall, the flower of a most lovely soft sulphur yellow with a rather longish trumpet, delicately fluted, and the perianth lightly reflexed. This little Daffodil is a most satisfactory doer and makes gay patches of bright color in the spring garden. If you have a colony of blue-flowered *Hepaticas* distribute the small bulbs among them and prepare for a

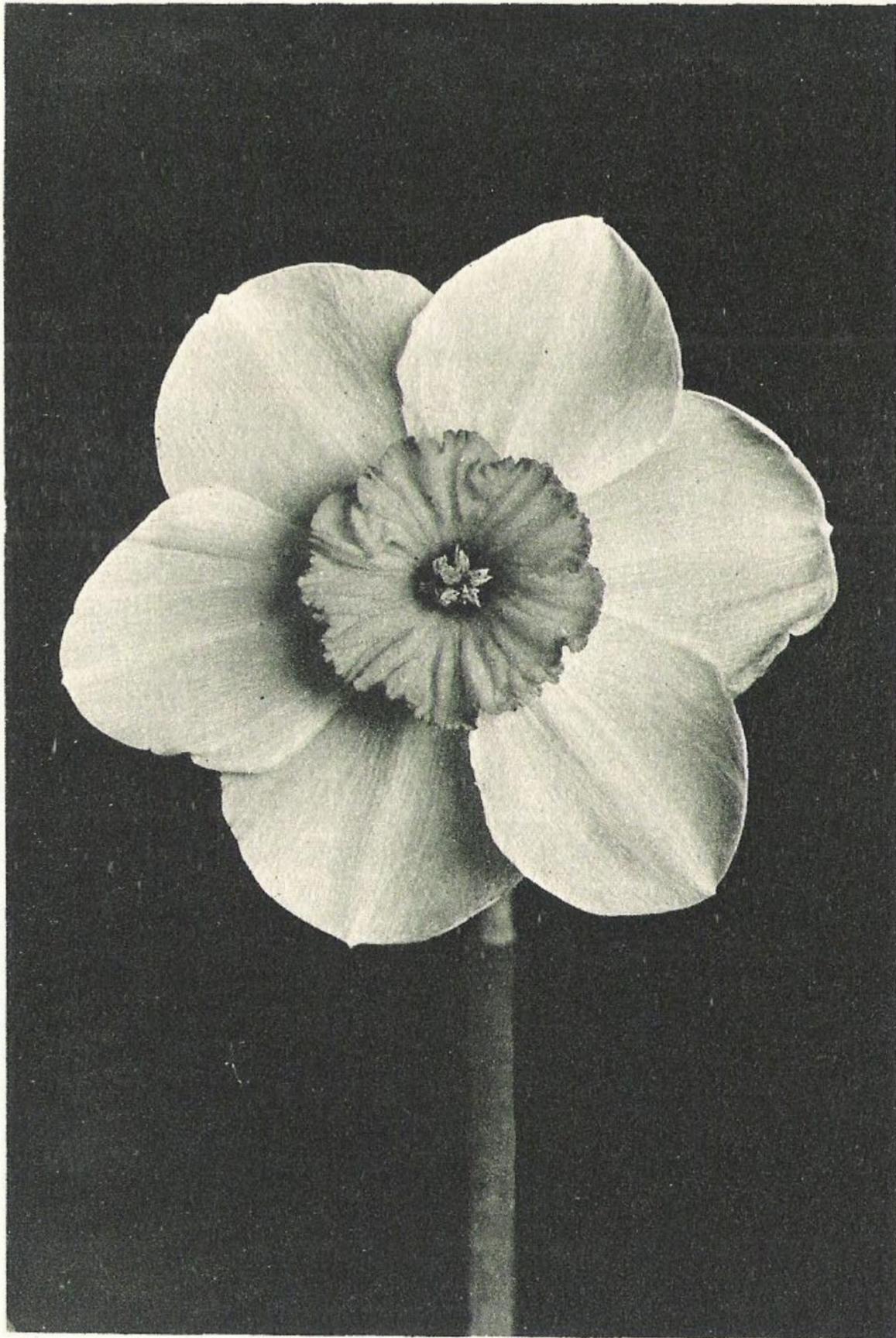
delightful small picture. It is not capricious but appreciates a situation where the soil is deep and alluvial and it loves a position in partial shade.

*Narcissus minor* is a hearty small thing with fluttery bright yellow blossoms on four or five inch stems. Its trumpet flares charmingly and the edges are nattily ruffled. It is one of the very best of the small Daffodils, increasing well in any deep loamy soil, not too dry, and in a partially shaded situation. *N. nanus* is a bit taller and the flower lacks the pretty fluttery appearance due to the twisted and ruffled trumpet of the former, but it is a good little Daffodil, coming into bloom with the *Scillas* and their contemporaries and thriving under the same sort of conditions.

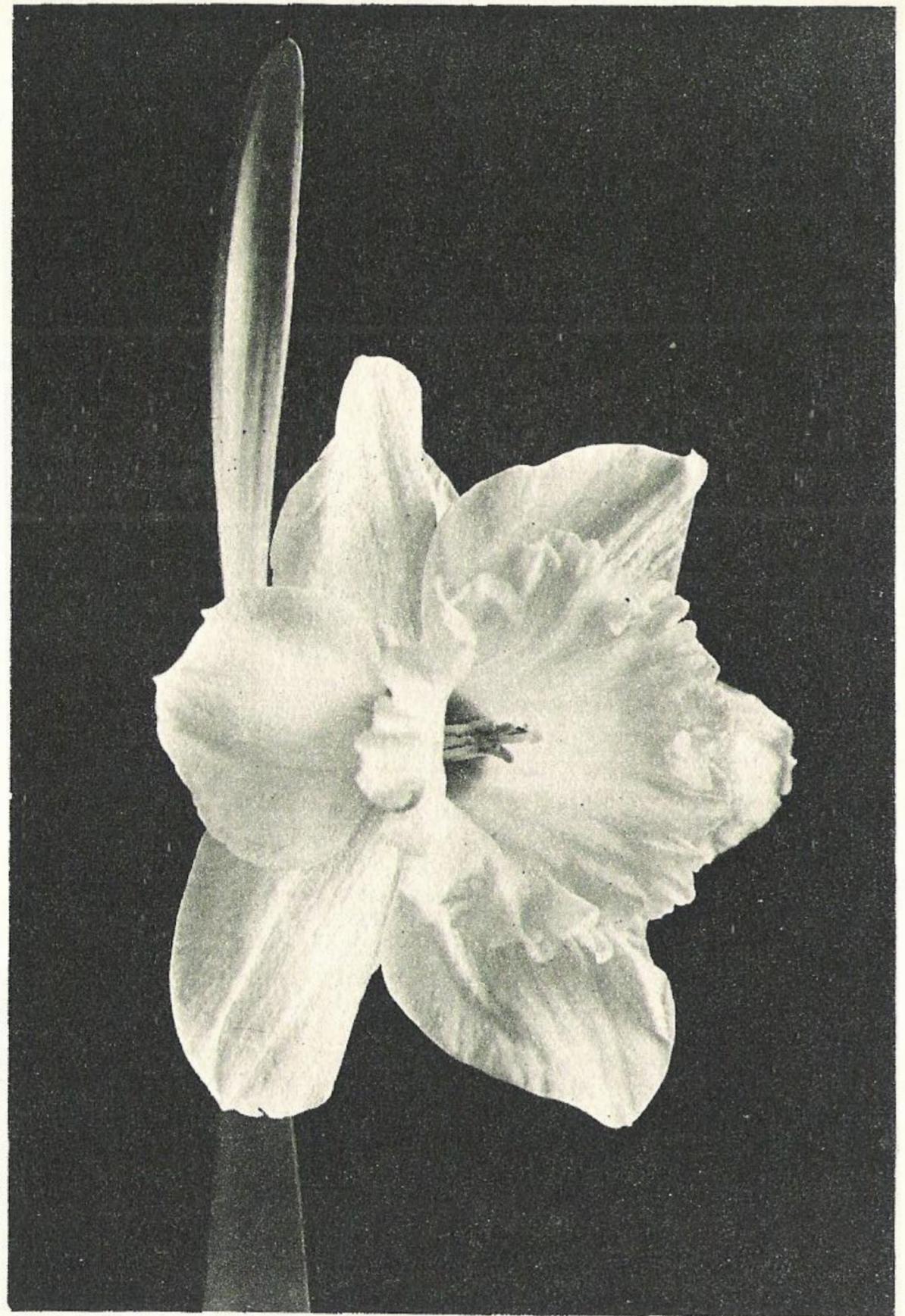
Still another small Daffodil of this class of great charm and grace is *W. P. Milner*, growing some six or seven inches tall with a pale trumpet and flaring sulphur-colored perianth. This is delightful planted in drifts in the rock garden or in narrow borders between drifts of *Arabis* and *Aubretia*.

On the Spanish side of the *Pyrenées* is found the exquisite little pure white Daffodil, called the Snowy Daffodil of Spain, *Narcissus moschatus* (of *Haworth*). This grows no more than six inches in height, the beautifully modeled flower dropping on the stem and emitting a delicate fragrance. It is one of the loveliest of its kind and perfectly hardy and reliable where it is given a deep peaty soil and shelter from the direct rays of the sun.

White also are the flowers of the Angel's Tears Daffodil, *N. triandrus albus*, which grows in the mountains of Spain and Portugal, and is nearly always, according to Mr. Peter B. Barr, "found facing north" and "growing in shallow gritty soil or in fissures of granite, and in rocks of a slaty struc-



Narcissus Barii Mrs. Barclay  
(See page 33)



Narcissus Leedsii Gertie Millar  
(See page 34)



Detail in One of Our Exhibits at the  
International Flower Show  
Received Grand Sweepstakes Award and Gold Medal

ture." Its height is no more than five or six inches. Some of the stems will bear as many as four or five blossoms hung one below the other, appearing more like a wand of fantastic little lanterns than like the tears of Angels. There are several forms of *N. triandrus*, among them, *N. t. concolor*, which is pale cream-color and has a delicate fragrance, and the strikingly beautiful *N. t. calathinus*, the drooping flowers of which are pure white and rather thicker in texture as well as almost twice the size of the ordinary Angel's Tears. The foliage is distinctly reflexing. This form is especially interesting because of the fact that it was "found only on the Ile Drenec, one of the wild wind and sea swept small islands off Finisterre, and now is found there no more, as a complete inundation by the sea destroyed the bulbs." Luckily it seeds freely so there is small danger of its disappearing from commerce and so out of our gardens. This delightful species thrives best in a genial mixture of leafmold, peat and sharp sand.

The *Triandrus* Daffodils require a little time to establish themselves in the garden. They do not settle down at once and give of their best. A season or two may pass when only one little lantern may hang from the curving stem, but after that a more gracious display may be expected.

Numerous hybrids of *N. triandrus* and *N. triandrus calathinus* have been developed of late years—lovely graceful things taller than the natural species but with the same drooping habit and pale blossoms, sometimes flushed with sulphur or apricot. Among the finest are *Agnes Harvey*, *Madonna* and *Silver Chimes*. They are rarely fine ornaments for the rock garden, or for narrow exclusive borders in partial shade.

And then we come to the Hoop-petticoats, *Narcissus bulbocodium*, perhaps the quaintest and most amusing of all Daffodils. They have a wide range as to habitat, being found in the Pyrénées, in Portugal, in the south of France and in Algiers and in Morocco. They are very small in stature, only five or six inches high; the perianth segments of the flower are reduced to very narrow proportions and stand out stiffly behind the flaring corona—or petticoat with an effect that is altogether airy and delightful. There is a pale citron-colored form known as *N. b. citrinus* and there is a bright yellow-flowered form known as *N. b. conspicuus*. This last is somewhat more robust than the citron-colored kind. And then there is the lovely African species, *N. b. monophyllus*, one of the most exquisite of miniature Daffodils, but because of its tenderness suitable only for use in mild climates—Washington and southwards. The blossoms are nearly pure white and the smartly flared corona is delicately fluted. It flowers very early in the spring. A peaty, sandy soil, in a situation partly protected from the sun suits all the Hoop-petticoats. They are delightful in the rock garden on a little level plain with a background of rock overlaid with thyme, or some other little creeper. Shortly after the small bulbs are tucked into the ground the narrow foliage springs up to its full height—a most reassuring sight—and where the conditions are congenial the bulbs multiply freely.

The tiny Rush-leaved Daffodil, *N. juncifolius*, found in the high mountains of Spain, is certain to bring a distinct thrill to its possessor. Its leaves are like narrow blades of grass, three to four inches tall, and the bright yellow blossom, with its expanded corona, is not unlike a Buttercup in

appearance, but gives forth a delightful fragrance. It is the smallest of all the Daffodils. The taller Rush-leaved Daffodils and Jonquils with their fine hybrids, are all delightful in the garden planted in little close colonies in the lee of the shrubbery or in the rock garden. Jonquilla, *N. odorus campernelle* and *N. odorus rugulosus* are noted for their gay and highly fragrant flowers. *N. gracilis* and *N. gracilis tenuior*, the Silver Jonquil, belong to this section and are valuable among the smaller Daffodils.

*N. gracilis* is the latest of all the tribe to bloom.

If you have not tried forcing any of these little Daffodils you have a unique experience before you. A few pots or pans of such enchanting small things as the Hoop-petticoats, *N. cyclamineus*, or the drooping Angel's Tears Daffodils, or indeed any that have been mentioned, are distinctly novel and provoke much admiration. They require exactly the same treatment as that given to the larger members of the family.

*I met the herald jonquils  
Amid the grass today,  
They trooped, the little trumpeters,  
In glad and green array;  
Each held a golden bugle,  
And each a spear of green,  
They said they were the messengers  
From April's misty Queen.*

—MARGARET PRESCOTT MONTAGUE

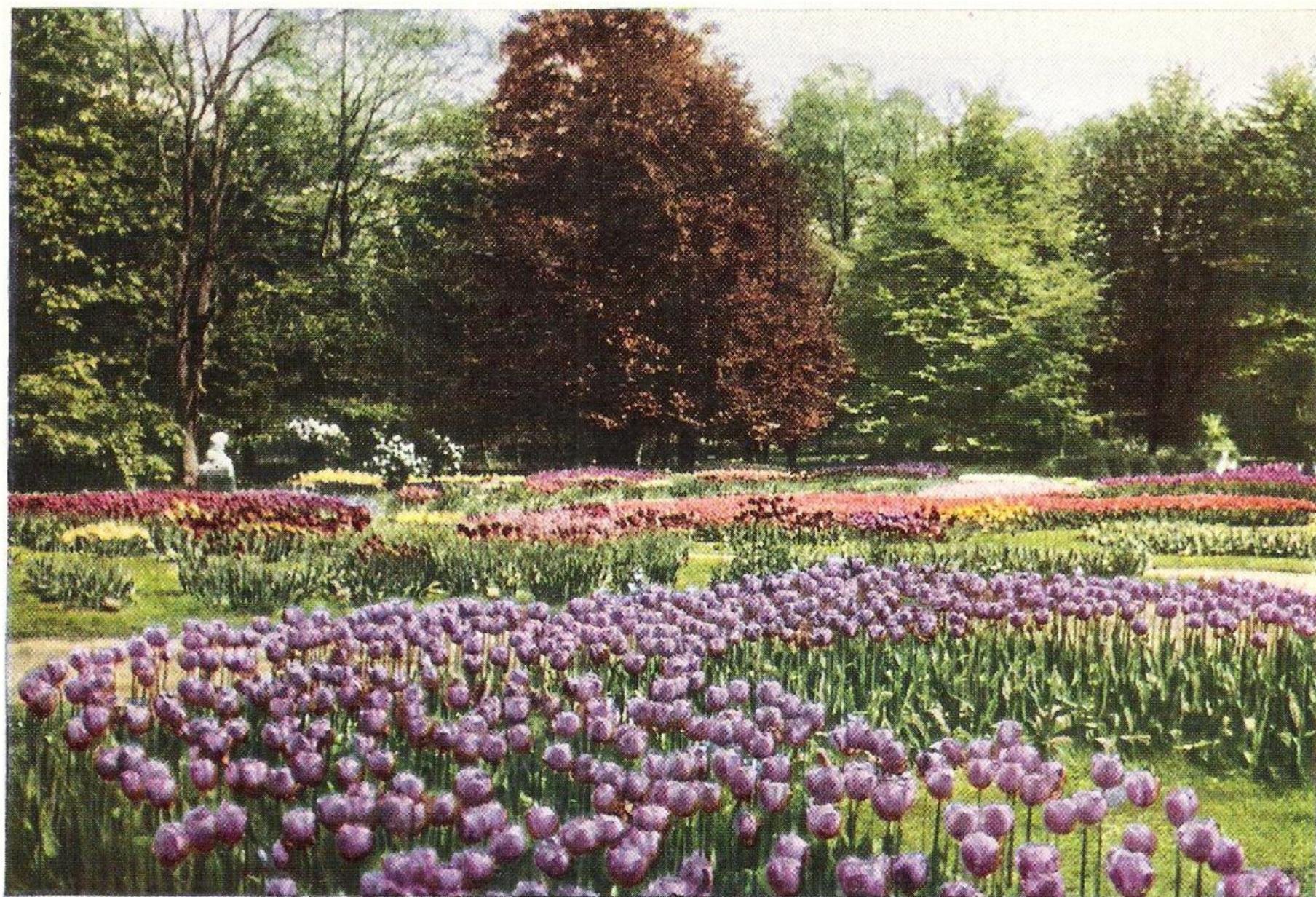




Trumpet Hybrid Mrs. R. O. Backhouse  
(See page 30)



Narcissus Bi-color Trumpet  
Robert E. Lee  
(See page 30)



Tulip Time in Holland



# The Little Daffodils

*"And I beseech you, forget not to inform yourself diligently as may be, in things that belong to gardening."*

—JOHN EVELYN

## *Triandrus and Triandrus Hybrids* (CYCLAMEN-FLOWERED DAFFODILS)

For grace and beauty they are unsurpassed. We recommend a situation partly shaded by trees, and if a little very fine dwarf grass seed is sown amongst them, the beauty of their flowers is enhanced. Once planted, they may remain undisturbed for years.

**AGNES HARVEY.** A beautiful chalice-cupped hybrid; perianth snow-white, cup pure white sometimes flushed soft apricot; bears one to three blooms on a stem. \$3.25 for 10, \$30 per 100.

**MADONNA.** A remarkably beautiful chalice-cupped hybrid; solid white with large open fluted crown and slightly reflexed perianth; very chaste. Each, \$2, \$17.50 for 10.

**MOONSHINE.** Very attractive. This variety caused considerable attention at one of our recent exhibits. Perianth and cup creamy white, star-shaped. Each, \$2, \$17.50 for 10.

**QUEEN OF SPAIN.** One of the most beautiful, distinct and graceful Daffodils in cultivation and recommended for bedding, pot culture, naturalizing in woodlands, rock gardens, etc. The flowers vary slightly in size and sometimes in form and trumpet, but all are of uniform delicate canary-yellow with a gracefully reflexing perianth. Naturalized in the grass, under tress, this Daffodil forms a delightful feature in the garden. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100

**TRIANDRUS ALBUS.** An exquisitely beautiful little species, appropriately

called the "Angel's Tears" Daffodil; it is of slender growth, and produces a cluster of elegant little creamy white flowers with globular cup and perianth reflexing as in the Cyclamen; height 7 inches. The bulbs should be left undisturbed to establish themselves. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

## *Cyclamineus and Cyclamineus Hybrids*

**CYCLAMINEUS NANUS.** The Yellow Cyclamen-flowered Daffodil. This beautiful little Daffodil is the earliest of all and is a charming, elegant little flower of very distinct form; the trumpet is rich yellow, straight and tube-like, elegantly serrated at the mouth, while the perianth is reflexed as in a Cyclamen. A valuable little species for pot culture, edgings, rockwork, and to naturalize in grass and shady nooks, or at the water's edge; it delights in a dampish sandy peat soil and should be left undisturbed for years. Height, 6 inches. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

**FEBRUARY GOLD.** Beautiful golden yellow, exquisite novelty, which, like the foregoing, aroused much interest during our exhibition. Very floriferous. \$9 for 10, \$87.50 per 100.

## *Miniature Trumpets*

**MINIMUS (true).** The smallest and dwarfiest of all Daffodils, producing outdoors in early spring dainty little trumpet flowers of a rich full yellow; height about 3 inches. It likes

a peaty soil and may be naturalized on rockeries or in grass, or grown in pots or pans. \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

W. P. MILNER. A miniature with white trumpet and perianth. Splendid for planting in the rock garden or for small pans. Extra heavy bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

### *Jonquilla and Jonquil Hybrids*

BUTTERCUP. Flower of very distinct handsome form borne on a long stem; color rich Buttercup-yellow, almost a self, with broad, stiff perianth very slightly reflexing and of the same length as the trumpet, which is straight and of great substance; has a delicate perfume; height, 21 inches. \$4 for 10, \$37.50 per 100.

GOLDEN SCEPTRE. Standard bearer of the new type of hybrid which has become so popular because it is so much more gracefully proportioned than the Giant Trumpet. A medium sized perfectly built flower of deep Jonquil yellow, three inches or so in diameter, the perianth star-shaped, just a shade lighter in coloring than the trumpet, which is slightly rolled and flaring at the mouth like a miniature trumpet. The entire flower is of the greatest substance, keeping in perfect condition exceptionally long, both in the garden and when cut. The foliage is attractive and the flowers are produced on tall tapering stems; very vigorous in growth and a strong propagator. Golden Sceptre should merit a place in every garden. Late flowering. \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 per 100.

LADY HILLINGDON. A fine companion for Golden Sceptre, blooming somewhat earlier; cluster-flowering type, but well worth growing even if all

the flowers came singly; perianth a clear butter-yellow with broad outer petals opening flat like those of a Trillium, with the narrow inner petals curving forward around the moderate sized shapely trumpet of deep Jonquil-yellow, with anthers to match. A lovely flower in every way borne gracefully on a very tall stem above clean attractive foliage; ideal for cutting as well as for garden display and a strong propagator. Every beholder falls in love with Lady Hillingdon. \$7.75 for 10, \$75 per 100.

ODORUS RUGULOSUS. Bearing rich yellow fragrant flowers (two to four on a stem) with broad imbricated perianth and straight wrinkled cup, foliage erect and rush-like; a fine showy variety, very effective when massed in beds and borders, and valuable for cutting. A tiny golden Daffodil. \$1.50 for 10, \$12.50 per 100.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS. Of the Jonquil-yellow trumpet type; strong growing but less than a foot high; the flower is of remarkable substance, lasting exceptionally long in the garden or when cut; an ideal Daffodil for informal use. Extra heavy bulbs, \$5 for 10, \$47.50 per 100.

### *Other Species and Hybrids of The Lovely Miniature Daffodils*

For rockwork, edgings and small beds, these beautiful little Daffodils are most charming.

BULBOCODIUM CITRINUS (*Large Sulphur Hoop Petticoat*). A very beautiful pale citron-yellow, 6 to 8 inches high; delights in a dampish, sandy, peat soil. They should be left undisturbed to establish themselves. \$4.50 for 10, \$42.50 per 100.

BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUS. Flowers  
rich golden yellow, of hoop petticoat  
form and rush-like foliage; height, 6

inches. Prefers a dampish, sandy  
peat soil. \$4.50 for 10, \$42.50 per  
100.

*"Then all is still: earth is a wintry clod;  
But spring wind, like a dancing psaltress, passes  
Over its breast to waken it; rare verdure  
Buds tenderly on rough banks, between  
The withered tree roots and the crack of frost,  
Like a smile striving with a wrinkled face;  
Savage creatures seek  
Their loves in wood and plain—and God renews  
His ancient rapture."*

—PARACELSUS



# Daffodils for Naturalizing

*"A mist o'er the blue sky,  
With a falling of rain,  
That gleams like spun silver  
And it's April again.*

*With Daffodil sunshine  
And Daffodil flowers,  
Then time becomes golden  
Between sudden showers.*

*With gold and the silver  
Of sun and the rain,  
Rejoice that you're living,  
When it's April again."*

—LYMAN

THE greatest and most effective use of Daffodils is to naturalize them in quantity in meadows and orchards, in woodlands and along the driveway, on the bank of the brook or along the shrubbery. Here indeed do the stars come down and the Milky Way spreads its infinite glory. Here we can have those hosts of golden Daffodils that the poet speaks about,

*"A host of golden Daffodils,  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."*

the great seas of them spilling down the slopes and jostling one another in their abundant beauty. A slope on which rheumatically old Apple trees lean against the wind, or white Birches stand like unsheathed swords, is an ideal place for naturalizing them. And here, unless we are very meticulous, the varieties need not be kept separate. Mixed Daffodils are sold at sufficiently reasonable rates to justify our putting them in by the thousands. On the other hand, the best effects are obtained when the general types are grouped together—the large Trumpets in their

own shoals and the Star-Cupped in theirs.

In naturalizing Narcissi the broader shoals should be planted as follows: first turn back the turf, mix bonemeal or shredded manure generously in with the soil, set the bulbs about a foot apart, and then, having covered them with soil, replace the turf and stamp it into place. This spacing gives room for increase. The occasional sprays that branch off from these shoals can be put in with a trowel.

*"The descent of the Stars  
. . . daffodils,  
That come before the swallow dares,  
and take  
The winds of March with beauty; . . ."*

There comes a time of year when the heavens are reversed, when the firmament lies like a carpet beneath our feet, and for the mere trouble of picking them, any man can have his handful of stars. That is Daffodil-Time.

*"When Daffodils begin to peer,  
With heigh! the doxy o'r the dale  
Why, then comes in the sweet o'  
the year."*

And like stars piercing a gray dusk, they come out gradually, a few at a time. The dun earth, the frost-crisped grass, the sequestered corners of the garden where the winter winds have heaped leaves—these give little promise of spring. But brush aside the leaves, part the grass—and already the green rays of the Daffies have begun to puncture the darkness. The earth tosses in its sleep. Awakening is at hand. These valiant first spears of the Daffodils begin that swift up-urging which we have looked for. When they appear, then we may know that spring is on the way, and almost while you watch them, one of the seeming leafy blades will swell into a bud and urge itself on, up and above the others, until it stands confessed a Daffodil-bud all yellowed in the sun, and ready to open its flower in the night, when no one can see the mystery of its birth.

Daffodils—the very poise of the flower-head is the perfection of grace, and to watch an early cluster stand swaying upon their individual stems is to fancy they are like a group of nymphs, each one more graceful than the others.

While the first season's flowering may be scattered and thin, in another year there will be an abundance of blossoms. Daffodils naturalized thus in grass may stay indefinitely, although for larger blooms they should be dug up every three or four years, separated, the soil re-fed and the bulbs planted again. This also applies to any Narcissus planting. However, they should not be touched until the leaves have turned yellow in June. Where

they are naturalized in grass, the grass should not be cut until this time, as the leaves are necessary for the ripening of the bulbs.

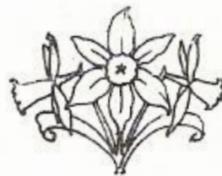
A sandy loam is the best type of soil for Narcissi, since this affords drainage. In a clay soil, sand and leafmold should be incorporated.

The best season for planting is from the second week in September on into October, as the Narcissus makes a root growth before it settles down for its winter rest. The depth to plant bulbs depends on their size. Big bulbs such as Emperor can go down six inches and the lesser four. In light soils deeper planting is advisable, and in heavy, a shallower. The degree of light and shade to which they are exposed should also be taken into account. All of them thrive in sunshine, but the lighter kinds, Leedsii especially, seem grateful for a bit of shade.

By planting the earliest varieties on the southside and the latest varieties facing north a long period of flowering, lasting well over a month, may be enjoyed.

Daffodils are the most prolific of flowers. If you plant a single bulb, it will not be long in gathering a family, and in the course of two or three years the spot in which it grows will have become as populous as the tents of the patriarchs.

As with most flowers that are cut for indoor decoration, the Narcissus should be gathered when the bud is just beginning to unfold. Set in a cool place over night, the perianth will uncurl and the flower be released in all its native freshness of color.



# Mixed Daffodils for Naturalizing

**A**N investment that pays large dividends.

The mixtures presented by us are made up from named varieties and should therefore not be confused with other mixtures frequently offered. This mixture is not grown as such but varieties are selected that are especially adaptable for naturalizing and will give an abundant and prolonged flowering period, increasing from year to year.

## MIXTURE NO. ONE

A mixture of all types ideal for the cutting garden, or for extensive mass effects. \$20 for case of 250; \$39 for case of 500; \$75 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

## MIXTURE NO. TWO

A mixture of seedlings of Yellow Trumpets. All golden yellow such as King Alfred and its seedlings. \$25 for case of 250; \$49 for case of 500; \$95 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

## MIXTURE NO. THREE

A mixture of seedlings of White Trumpets. Consisting of hybrids of varieties like Madame de Graaff and others. \$25 for case of 250; \$49 for case of 500; \$95 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

## MIXTURE NO. FOUR

A mixture of Bi-color Trumpets. Made up of choice seedlings of varieties like Spring Glory and others. \$25

for case of 250; \$49 for case of 500; \$95 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

## MIXTURE NO. FIVE

A mixture of seedlings of Red-Cupped varieties. In this are represented the Barrii, Incomparabilis and other groups of this type. A most attractive mixture. \$25 for case of 250; \$49 for case of 500; \$95 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

## MIXTURE NO. SIX

A mixture of seedlings of the Poetaz and other so-called "Bunch Flowered" groups for naturalizing in situations where a slight winter protection may be afforded. \$20 for case of 250; \$39 for case of 500; \$75 for case of 1,000 extra heavy bulbs.

We feel that it is our pleasurable obligation as well as our responsibility to guide you to the best of our ability and knowledge in the selection of collections of bulbs that will best meet your particular requirements; upon request we shall therefore be very glad to make up suggestions for extensive plantings.

All bulbs are guaranteed to be free from diseases and pests and are officially inspected and certified before shipping.

Our Narcissi have been repeatedly awarded Gold Medals at Important Flower Shows.

## Broadcasting Daffodils

*"On meadow green, by leafy hedge  
In woodland shade and rushy sedge  
By little lowly rills;  
While yet the north wind blows his blast  
Before the storm and sleet are past  
Laugh out the Daffodils."*

—SHAKESPEARE