Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
HUNTINGTON'S
LIST OF BEST KNOWN AND MOST USEFUL
SEEDS of PERENNIAL & BIENNIAL PLANTS

As varieties and prices of these items seldom change we will not send this to you each season. Subject to crop failure we will be able to fill any item offered as long as we are in business.

AQUILEGIA, Long Spurred—Mrs. Scott Elliott

RALPH E. HUNTINGTON
PAINESVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.

This list may not reach you at planting time so we ask you to file it for future use.
To the Buyer

In presenting this list of seeds, my whole effort has been to place before you the best and widest possible list of really good, fresh, and true seeds. By offering them in this manner, I am able to price them as low as seeds of like quality can be handled. Last season we could hardly keep up with our orders by working nights, and it is very gratifying to note that we received many complimentary letters as to the quality of our seeds.

ORDERING—IMPORTANT

The highest grade annual seeds offered by the best houses, come from very much the same sources, wherever you buy them, and comparatively near by, hence it is an easy matter to keep in touch with the crops and to avoid listing crop failures. On the other hand, very much so, the seeds in this list come from all over the world. It is absolutely impossible for us to learn of crop failures of many items until long after the printer has our catalogue finished. If the buyer, in placing an order, will name one or two second choice items it will be of great help to us, and will insure 100% delivery.

GERMINATION

I do not guarantee germination, either in frames or outside, but I do guarantee at least 90% in an approved test. So many causes may contribute to failure that a guarantee of germination is impossible. Condensed directions for growing are sent out with each order.

QUANTITIES

Except in new or very scarce items, each packet will contain from one to five hundred seeds, according to value per ounce. Trade packets will contain at least three times the quantities of the packets, and in most cases 1000 seeds. Many new and scarce items are bought by the thousand seeds instead of by weight. Some costing us as high as $8 per 100, and these are priced accordingly.

Jobbers or growers please write for ounce or pound prices on your wants.

*GOOD ROCK PLANTS
The seeds offered in this list, such as are not gathered on the Painesville nurseries, come from all over the world. Crop information on most of these is impossible, hence I do not dare offer them in quantity. It often happens that we have many items in good quantity, which are only quoted in packets. Send in your planting lists for quotations.

### Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Tr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABRONIA—Arearafia. Yellow, Showy...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ACHILLEA—The Pearl. (Dbl. White Yar-...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millefolium. Roseum. Light Rose, July...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ageratum. Yellow, July 18th...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADENOP—Communis. Coarser and heavier...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADONIS—Vernalis. Yellow, Spring...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesavflis. (Proctor) Crimson...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACONITUM—Napellus. Dk. Blue, tall Aug-...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherl. Stocky, Dark Blue, Oct...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Color. Blue and White, Sept...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycoctonum. Yellow...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADENOPHORA—Potanii. Campanula like...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AETHIONEMA—Grandiflora. Large flowered...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periculum. Lighter rose...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>AETIEOAPAPUS—Pulcher Smus. Centered-...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGROSTEMMA—Coronaria. Bright rosy...</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alba. White flowering form, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrosanguinea. Blood Red, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Color. Variegated White and Red...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrida Walkeri. Bright rose...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLUM—Neapolitanum. White flowering,...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALYSSUM—Argentum. Yellow, all summer...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanum. Yellow...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosatrum. Dwarf, free Yellow...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriphllifolium. Earliest and dwarfest...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxatile Campanum. Early spring, yellow...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxatile Citrinum...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANCHUSA—Augustifolia. Narrow leaf, light...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrelleri. Dwarf, early, dark blue...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capensis. Dwarf. Light blue. Not hardy...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarnata. Like above, flesh color, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sempervivens. Everblooming, very light...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italica Dropwort. The largest and tallest...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANDROSCACE CORONOPHOLIA—Chreper...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>With white flowers. Fine rock plant...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>*ANEMONE—Alpina. Dwarf form, suitable for...</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulsatilla. (Pasque Flower) White, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>*P. Lilac. ½ oz...</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coronaria Mixed. St. Brigid is a type of...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japonica. Mixed colors...</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEAE—White...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TINCTCRIA—AQUILEGIA—Grandiflora. Long flowering...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>*APROCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>APOLINGA—Alpha Atrocoerulea. Dwarf, deep blue...</td>
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<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpha Superba. Blue and White...</td>
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<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bi-Color FI PI. Blue and white double...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hybrida Lucida FIPI. Brown scarlet double, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olymipica. Tall deep blue, ½ oz...</td>
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<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nivea Grandiflora. Fine double white, ½ oz...</td>
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<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulgaris. Double mixed, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa FIPI. Double Rose...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellata FIPI. Star double mixed...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striata FIPI. Double Striped, ½ oz...</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The above sorts are strong growers and can be planted...</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Carnation (Continued)

Note. Carnations Vienna Market and Chabaud’s are perennial, but give best results treated as Biennials. The Marguerites bloom in four months from seeds, and are best treated as annuals.

CARNATION—Carnation Malmaison. Large-ly used in Europe for forcing, making im-

mense size under glass. This is not scented. May be used annual or biennial. Colors: white, rose, yellow, pink, red, purple, etc.

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mense size under glass. This is not scented. May be used annual or biennial. Colors: white, rose, yellow, pink, red, purple, etc.
**CHRYSANTHEMUM—Indicum.** Hardy Chinese varieties in mixture.

**Japonicum.** Hardy Japanese varieties, mixed.

**Japonicum** (Elegant Japanese sorts, blooms first season from early sowings.)

**CIRSIUM—Venetian (Ornamental Thistle)** White, changing to violet.

**CONVOLVULUS—Morning Glory.** Delicate pink, purple, rose, etc., single, double, oz. 75c.

**COREOPSIS—** Yellow. Oz. 45c.

**California Sunbeams.** Form of above with brown center. 3/4 oz. 35c.

*verticalis.* A fine hardy plant, persistent bloomer, with Nilagila like foliage.

**DELPHINIUM** (Hardy Larkspur)

**Belladonna.** Pale, sky blue, everblooming. Oz. $3.00. 1/4 lb. $8.00.

**Bellamour.** Dark blue form of above. Oz. $2.75. 1/4 lb. $10.00.

**Excelsior Mixed.** A Holland grown mixture containing a selection of the finest single and double. Oz. $2.00. 1/4 lb. $7.00.

**English Hybrids.** Best American grown, second reproduction from Kelway’s best Single and double. All colors. A fine strain for the professional grower. 3/4 oz. 75c., 1 oz. $1.25.

**Gold Medal Hybrids.** Strong growers, suitable for outside sowing in quantity plantings. 3/4 oz. 75c., 1 oz. $1.50, 1 lb. $18.00.

The very highest grade delphiniums, largest singles and best doubles, give a very light seed, of weak germination and comparatively short keeping quality. Flowers from the strains offered below will be wonderful, and plants will be large and strong. I do not recommend planting the seeds outside except in a most sheltered situation. Also do not attempt them after 1st. July. After that time we will hold orders for fresh stock, which should be harvested soon. The named sorts will not come true, but colors and types will predominate.

I have tried, and seen on other places, about every sort of delphinium on earth, and have seen none better than these offered below, but I have seen many not nearly as good, though held at higher prices.

**Admiral Jellicoe.** Pale blue, inner petals rose. Large eye striped black and rose. Semi-double. 3/4 oz. $1.25.

**Britain’s Pride.** Sky blue and Lavender, with white center. Semi-double. 3/4 oz. $1.75.

**His Excellency.** Single, blue, red. Semi-double. 3/4 oz. $1.25.

**Jessie Harrison.** Light blue, Light rose inner petals. Small white eye. Double. 3/4 oz. $1.25.

**Lovely.** Milky lavender and sky blue. Large white eye. Double. 3/4 oz. $1.50.

**Macaulay.** Sky blue, touched with pink. White eye.

**Amos Perry.** Rosy mauve, touched sky blue, outer petals touched sky blue, double. 3/4 oz. $2.00, 1/4 oz. $3.75.

**Queen Mary.** Lavender and blue. White eye. Semi-double. 3/4 oz. $1.25, 1/4 oz. $2.25.

King of Delphiniums. Gentian blue and plum. Large white eye. Double. 1 oz. $2.75.

**Finest English doubles in light blue shades.** 3/4 oz. $2.00, 1/4 oz. $3.75. Worth the price.

**Finest English doubles in dark blue shades.** 3/4 oz. $2.00, 1/4 oz. $3.75. Same strain as above.

**Finest English.** Various shades. 1/4 oz. $1.75, 1/2 oz. $3.00.

**Nudicaule.** Dwarf scarlet, very slow to germinate. 1/2 oz. $1.75.

**Zalli.** (Sulphureum) A weak growing yellow sort. Hard to germinate.

**Chrysanthemum—** (Grandiflorum) Fine for cutting. Still single plants, with about 10% from seeds. Separate, white, light blue, dark blue. 3/4 oz. 35c.

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**DODECATHEON—Media.** American Cowslip. (Shooting Star). Lilac to Purple. 1 oz. $1.50.

**DORONICUM—** (Caucasian Sunflower like yellow flowers on terminal stems in early spring. Very hard to handle. 25 seeds 15c., 75 seeds 25c., 100 seeds 34c.

**DICTAMNUS—** (Gas Plant) Red, white or mixed. Oz. $3.00.

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**Dianthus**

Note, Dianthus Scotch type, Dbl. Dwf. Erfurt, Single Rock Sempervirens, Caesaris, very hard and come under the head of what is known as "hardy" or "grass" plants. Dendous and Deltoideus are distinct, with finer cut foliage of dark green and smaller flowers. All flower the second season, a few the first.

**Single Scotch.** Shades of light and dark pink.

**Early Larkspur.** Scotch type, Light pink. 3/4 oz. 35c.

**Liberty.** Scotch type, pink rose. 3/4 oz. 35c.

**Dentosus Hybrida.** (Amoor Pink) Lilac and red. Double.

**Dwarf Dv or Erf.** Dv. Lilac and single, double.

**Rosy Alba.** Indetical with above except color.

**Caesius.** The true cushion pink, little solid balls of spiky glaucous foliage. Pink flowers. 100 seeds 25c.

**Superbus.** Like Caesius. Heavier grower, small single flowers of white. Very useful for cutting and pretty rock plants. 25c.

**Crusenta.** Deep blood red, small, 1/4 oz. 50c.

**Superbus.** Lilac, 3/4 oz. 40c.

**Cyclope Hybrids.** Rose and red single and double.

**Neglectus.** Old fashioned hardy red. 100 seeds 15c., 500 seeds 25c.

**DIANTHUS BARBATUS—** (Sweet William)

Johnson’s Giant (true). The finest of the Sweet William mixtures. Giant flowers in marvellous colors. Brilliant crimsons, white margined reds, pinks, etc. 3/4 oz. 40c, 1 oz. $1.25.

Johnson’s Giant. Cut flowered, crushed, and fashioned “calico” patterns light shades. For the old fashioned garden this is ideal. Single best light color mixture. Johnson’s Giant (Stock Seeds) Saved for our own sowing. Taken from best individuals only. The finest mixture of Sweet Williams. 1/4 oz. $1.00.

**Diadem.** Bright crimson centers with white margin. A fine border, 1/4 oz. 50c.

**Pink Beauty.** Rose pink. 3/4 oz. 40c.

**Scarlet Beauty.** Bright scarlet. Not as well established as the other named sorts. 3/4 oz. 50c.

**Double White.** 1/4 oz. 50c.

**Nigrescens.** Double dark velvet Maroon. 3/4 oz. 50c.

Liatris Alfacocinchen. Pink-like, dark green foliage, with double velvety crimson flowers. In bloom from June till snow fall. The everblooming Finest mixture. Finest for cutting. 1/4 oz. 75c.

**DIGITALIS—** (Foxglove) Gloxiniaeform. Fine spotted. White, rose, purple or mixed. 1/4 oz. 40c.

**The Shirley.** A new and improved form of above. 1/4 oz. 75c.

**Buxbaumli.** Buxbaum’s Foxglove. 3/4 oz. 35c.

**Grandiflora.** (Dwarf) Yellow. 3/4 oz. 40c.

**Purpurea.** Rose purple. 1/4 oz. 35c.

Hybrid Lutz. New hybrids in salmon shades.

Lanata. Densely flowered racemes. 1/4 oz. 60c.

**Maculata.** Finely spotted dwarf, mixed. 1/4 oz. 50c.

**Monstrosc.** Like a dwarf, with about 12% from seeds. The addition of one very large flower, well opened at top of spike. 1/4 oz. 60c.

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**Footings**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Tr. Pt.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>GLAUCIUM—Burbank's Hybrids. Poppy-like perennial with various colored cup-shaped flowers. Easy and free.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>Phoenicium. Crimson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>GLOBULA—Flower Trialosantha Dark blue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>*Cordyline. Fine and easy dwarf border. Neat rosettes of dark green (light green) leaves, round flowers of dark blue on 8&quot; stems. Easy and free.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>GNAPHALIUM—Decurrens. White everlasting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>GUNNERA—Scabra. (Giant Rhubarb). 25 seeds, 25c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>GYPSOPHILA—(Baby's Breath) Paniculata. The common white, growing cutting. 1/4 oz. 25c., 1 oz. 50c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>G. Fl. P. Double form of above, 100 seeds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>C. Asteroides. Very white, dwarf, XX 10 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>*Acutiloba. Rose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>*Repens. Very dwarf, white.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HEDYSARUM—Coronarium. (French Honeysuckle) Red.</td>
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<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>Hybrids. All colors mixed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HELIANTHUS—Mixed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>*Helinium—(Mixed). All colors from yellow to deep rose. Fine border. 1/4 oz. 40c.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HELICHRYSUM—Lanarum. Perennial everlasting.</td>
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<td>.15</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>*Augustifolium. Dwarf, foliage white, flowers yellow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HELIANTHUS—Beau. Mixed only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>Echinacea. Red perennial Sun Flower. Much like the annual form of this, but about 24&quot; F. 1/4 oz. 60c.</td>
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<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HELIOPSIS—(Orange Sunflower) Puchersiana.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>Euphila. (Fine Fennel). Not 100 per cent true from seeds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HEREMOCALLIS—(Yellow Day Lily) Dr. Kepp. Deepest orange, early.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>Thumbergii. Later.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HERACLEUM—(Tree Parsnip) Wilhelmsii Mantegazzanum. Largest of the tree parsnips.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HESPERIS—Rosa. Mixed. 1/4 oz. 30c.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>*HEUCHERA—(Alum Root) Sanguinea. Red. 1/4 oz. 1.00.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>Brizoides. (Coral Bells). 1/2 oz. 2.00.</td>
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<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>Alba. (White Coral Bells). White. 1/4 oz. 1.00.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>Cavalieria. Ov. 2 oz. 2.50.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>Valley Heuchera. New.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>*Gracillima. Rose, heavier grower than Brizoides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HIBISCUS—Giant Meehan's Mallow. Mixed. Oz. 60c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>Meehan's Mallow. From selected reds. Oz. 50.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>Crimson Eye. White, with red eye. 1/4 oz. 40c.</td>
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<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>HOLLYHOCK—Double. Chatier's Superb, in the following separate colors rose, crimson, maroon, salmon. Newport pink, yellow or mixed. 1/4 oz. 50c, oz. 1.00.</td>
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<tr>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>Chatier's Double. In variety shades: Carmine, purple, cream, salmon red, rose overlaid yellow, lilac, apricot, light yellow, wallflower shades, chamois, white with purple, or novelty mixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>Double Esquisite. Large flowers, closely set on long spikes, with edge and center, is curbed and fringed. Flower extremely double, and as high built as a double petunia. The white petal is spotted with a large dark orange-blotch, giving this new item a very distinct appearance. There are no strong reds, making the mixture rather light colored.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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LUPINUS

LOBELIA

ISATIS

Footings

Arkwrightii.

NOTICE

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Jucunda.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pkt.</th>
<th>Tr. Pkt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSALIS—Franchetti.</td>
<td>Chinese lantern plant</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHLOX—Decussata.</td>
<td>Hardy phlox taken from our named sorts. Will not come true.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPPY—Oriental.</td>
<td>Orange scarlet</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Perry.</td>
<td>Giant salmon pink</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauty of Livermore.</td>
<td>Scarlet, we have brought this to perfection. More scarlet than the Scotch.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giana.</td>
<td>Immense orange scarlet</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry's White.</td>
<td>The best white poppy</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebrandt.</td>
<td>Orange scarlet, deeply fringed.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Louise.</td>
<td>70c.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauve.</td>
<td>Not as large as other shades. Dull shade of mauve or light blue</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid poppies will not come true from seeds, though carefully segregated. They will, however, show more than 50 per cent of the parent shades. Our plants as offered are grown from root cuttings and are 100 per cent true.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPPY—Nudicaule.</strong></td>
<td>Iceland Poppy, White, orange or mixed</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet.</td>
<td>New.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nudicaule.</td>
<td>Double Mixed. All colors double flowers</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sunflowers.</em></td>
<td>Large flowered form of above, brighter and better color assortment.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpine.</strong></td>
<td>Pretty, everblooming.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucous little rosettes.</td>
<td>Flowers in wonderful color assortment. Must be kept cool.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLATYCodon—(Blow-flower) Grandiflorum.</strong></td>
<td>Tall form, mixed white or mixed.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maresil.</em>*</td>
<td>Dwarf form, blue, white or mixed</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grandiflorum.</strong></td>
<td>Double mixed</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYCOM—Sieboldi.</td>
<td>White flowers, with ornamental foliage</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POTENTILLA—Cinquefoila.</strong></td>
<td>Atrosanguineum. Crimson</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formosa.</td>
<td>Light red</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepalensis.</td>
<td>Magenta rose</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRYMAL—(Rose rose).</strong></td>
<td>Large flowered mixed</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cortusoides.</em></td>
<td>Slender stem, purplish rose.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleen Aroo.</td>
<td>A long stemmner, containing many new shades. Must be kept cool.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moerheimi Hybrids.</td>
<td>Heavy grower, large flowers on stiff stems. Stems and cymes covered with fine front-like dust. Shades of orange, yellow, pink and red. Very distinct.</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulverulenta.</td>
<td>Resemble common Japonica in plant and form. Flower larger. Stem shows same characteristic as Moerheimi. Fine color range.</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veitchii.</td>
<td>Mostly purple. A fine primula</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veris Gigantea.</td>
<td>A fine strain of the best known primula.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veris.</td>
<td>in separate colors, crimson, orange and mixed</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veris.</td>
<td>Blue shades.</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYRETHRUM—(Feverfew) Roseum Hybrid.</td>
<td>Crimson, very large. Carefully selected on our own grounds. Not 80 per cent whites as usually offered.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrosanguineum.</td>
<td>Red shades in mixture.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneum.</td>
<td>Pink shades in mixture.</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kelway Hybrids.</td>
<td>Scarlet, varying from crimson to white.</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Doubles.</td>
<td>In mixed flowered unequaled. Round as a ball, fine color range. Should show 80 per cent double.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PYREHANDRoseum will not come true from seeds, but type and color will greatly predominate. Single mixtures as we have had them from the best sources have shown large whites of colors offered above is from our own plants, from which most of the whites were removed. Note, the doubles will not show over 60% double. Do not make selection until the second season of bloom. First bloom is not typical, and will show upward of 95% single.</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footings**

**NOTICE**—Instead of writing out long lists, items may be checked and footed and the catalog returned to us with a new one will be sent with the seeds.
Annuals for Fall Sowing

It is not generally known that many of our best and prettiest annuals may be sown in the fall, and that some of them are even better fall sown than sown in the spring. As in the case of Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Campanula, Centaureas, Cyanea and Imperials, Clarkia, Cosmos, Dianthus, Escholtzia, Euphorbia, Godecia, Gypsophila, Hunnemania, Kochia, Larkspur, Lithospermum, Lupinus, Nemophila, Nicotiana, Nigella, Petunia, (bedding vases), Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Schizanthus, Verbena. Sweet Peas may also be sown in fall, but personal experience here has shown that our frigid Ohio springs are rather hard on the seedlings. All the above will be found in splendid variety in our list of annuals.

Plants from fall sowings are harder, with better root system, and can be transplanted in the cool, wet weather of the latter part of fall, while the tenderer ones are sown from the spring sowings. They will bloom earlier, and blooming season can be greatly lengthened if both fall and spring sowings are made.

Note—Care must be taken not to sow to early, else the seeds will germinate and seedlings will winter kill. Early November is the best time in this section.

*FOOTNOTES*

1. We do not carry seeds of Ornamentals, Trees or Evergreens in stock, but will be glad to procure any varieties wanted on request.

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CONCERNING PERENNIAL SEEDS
AND A FEW OTHERS

Poor germination of seeds makes a fine chance to lay something up against the long suffering seedsmen. I think, from years of experience with him, that the average seedsmen is doing his level best to get you something that will produce results, and to give you a dollar for the dollar you spend with him. Barring a few scarce perennial seeds, I doubt if there are any seeds held over for one year. Failure may result from so many causes that even our expert growers are not likely to lay failure to old seeds on a first trial. Many items either must be fall planted, or are better planted at that time. These are, and have been for many years, a source of complaint, and of dark suspicion that the seedman is sending out antiques. Among these are Adonis, Aetheopap-us, Anthericum, Apocynum, Asperula, Cassia, Colchicum, Convallaria, Cirsium, Dicentra, Dictamnus, Ferula, Echinops, Gunnera, Hedysarium, Hel-leborus, Heracleum, Hypericum, Liatris, Morina, Oenothera (Missouriensis), Pardanthus, Peony, Phlox, Sidalcea, Spirea, Trollius, about all vine and shrub seeds. Above items, if planted in frames in fall, or if planted outside, and given some light covering to prevent heaving, will at once remove all suspicion as to any advanced age.

Then there’s the really fine seeds, many of which should not be covered at all. Heuchera, Lobelia, Leontopodium, Gnaphalium, Erinus, Androsace and Giant Petunia, and other fine annuals, either should be covered very lightly, or else not covered at all.

Each spring we plant about two acres of perennial seeds, as time and weather will allow, from about April first to May fifteenth. Such large items as Hollyhock, Mallow, Centaurea, Gaillardia, Coreopsis, and like, invariably, barring accidents, give us a good stand, but the finer and more uncertain Campanula, Digitalis, Aquilegia (note that I offer these in two sections), Agrostemma, Double and finer Hybrid Delphiniums (Belledonna and Bell-amosa are sure fire outside) Lychnis, and other medium fine seeds often fail, or after germinating meet up with weather conditions that put them out of the running. We expect little from these, however, and make all preparations to handle them in frames. When we do get a stand of them outside it saves much labor and time, so we always try them outside first.

When the grower is not able to be constantly with the seedlings, the ideal summer cover for the frames is common cotton cloth, next best is lath frames, spacing lath about ½ inch apart. We also use glass, covered well with a paint made from white lead thinned with gasoline. This shades during hot weather and is mostly washed off by fall.

Prepare all seed beds, either frames or outside, by thorough plowing or spading, and raking, then for fine seeds level the soil and firm it lightly, scatter the seeds thinly, first seeing that the planting space is level, so that the seeds will not wash to one corner of the little block when watering. Then screen soil over the seeds to the depth of the size of the seeds, or so that they are just covered from sight. Water lightly with a fine sprinkler and await results. Do not allow the soil to bake.

DON’T—Plant seeds deeper than the size of the seeds, Plant fine seeds in full sun in hot weather (Coarse seeds will do for you about as would lettuce, carrot, beet, or like items). Plant seedlings out in the fall. Let them stand in seed rows or frame till spring, with light mulch.

Water too much, or with too heavy force. This breaks the tender little plants, and causes damping.

Use too much fertilizer on the little seedlings. Let them get large enough to “eat.”

You will never get germination from poor seeds, but you will often get poor germination from perfectly good seeds, at least we do. The trouble lies almost invariably with something done wrong, too heavy, too light, covering; too much, too little water; wrong soil; too much, too little air. Use your plan or seed sense, study your conditions and you will be richly rewarded for a little time and less money spent in the most fascinating branch of gardening.

I will gladly help solve your planting problems, but please remember that you are one of many, and that I’m busy. Don’t write until you know you cannot get results yourself.

Respectfully, R. E. Huntington.