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SEEDS

Of Rare Plants

Colorado Mountain Flowers,
Hybrid Columbines, Delphiniums,
Peonies and Iris.

JANUARY, 1921



D. M. ANDREWS,
Owner of Rockmont Nursery,
Boulder, Colorado

INFORMATION AND TERMS.

Prepaid—Seeds will be mailed prepaid to any post office address, except that a service charge of 10 cents additional for postage and packing should be included with all orders amounting to less than \$1.00.

Remittances—Kindly send cash with order. I do not intend to open charge accounts for seeds, and can only undertake to do so as an accommodation. If an itemized invoice is required, add 5% to the amount for clerical work. Remit by check or money order if convenient, but 1-cent or 2-cent stamps will be accepted for small amounts.

Non-Warranty—I sell seeds in good faith, believing them to be of sound quality and otherwise as represented. The culture of our native flowers from seed may or may not be successful under your particular conditions; although they have as a rule succeeded in most of the northern and eastern states and in England. In supplying the stock offered in this catalogue I take it for granted that the buyer is a good sport and will accept occasional failure as unavoidable. Errors in filling orders will be rectified if reported promptly.

Free—I wish to become acquainted with any of your friends who are really progressive flower growers, and will thank you for an introduction. More than that, if you will send me at once five such addresses, I will mail free any 25-cent seed packet offered in this catalogue, whether you order other seeds or not. I do not buy lists of addresses; only five from one customer, please.

Address all correspondence and seed orders to

D. M. ANDREWS,
Box 493,
Boulder, Colorado.

BEFORE MARCH FIRST, NOT LATER.

A circus is not a circus without a clown, and a hobby supplies an equivalent diversion for the professional or business man that the clown does for the children. I confess to having two hobbies, and one of them is fishing. Fishing must be done in season and not out of season. When I go fishing in the summer I take a pocket full of paper bags and gather seeds of the beautiful wild flowers as I find them ripe along the mountain streams and roadsides. The Rainbow Trout and the rainbow-hued flowers appeal to me quite irresistibly.

For some time I have gathered no seeds for sale, but with the opening of our Rocky Mountain National Park, of which Boulder is a gateway, it seems more than probable that visitors to the park will be glad to grow these charming flowers at home, or present a few packets of seed to their friends. I shall be glad to undertake the distribution of the seeds which I gathered last summer, and the "open season" will be the two months of January and February.

As you will have guessed, this is not my principal business, but merely a side line or hobby, personally conducted for my pleasure and yours. Therefore, I emphasize my headline, "Before March First, Not Later." After March first, my nursery business will require my entire attention. So please do not fail to hand me your order early, while I can assure prompt attention and a complete stock.

OTHER CATALOGUES.

Besides this seed list there will be issued in February the **General Catalogue of Rockmount Nursery**. It is intended for a high class local trade, and offers superior home grown stock of shade trees, evergreens, hardy shrubs, vines and perennial plants adapted to the requirements of the Rocky Mountain region.

Late in summer will appear my autumn catalogue of **Peonies and Iris**, including a very

complete list of choice novelties as well as the standard sorts. Lilies and other stock best suited for fall planting will be included.

Rockmont Nursery makes a specialty of growing the best native shrubs of the Rocky Mountains. These include choice material for decorative planting. Most of them are rare in eastern gardens, and some have never been offered for sale. If interested, please write me. The response to this announcement will help determine when a catalogue of native shrubs will be issued.

Any of these catalogues will be mailed free when ready, but please specify which are wanted.

COLORADO MOUNTAIN FLOWERS.

The culture of perennials from seed differs from annuals mainly in the length of time required. It is important therefore, to provide for perennials a seed bed filled with soil of good mechanical texture, so that it will not pack or bake during the period of use. Lath shades or other slight protection is beneficial during the germinating period and in hot weather. Means for artificial watering should be available, as seeds during germination and young seedlings cannot endure much drought without severe loss. The seeds of some species remain dormant over one season, so ample time should be given any whose germination is delayed. Many perennials germinate quickly, and some will bloom the first season if sown early.

As most of the Mountain Flowers will thrive in a calcareous soil, and some kinds demand such, the addition of a small quantity of lime to the seed bed, well mixed with the soil is recommended. Ground lime stone at the rate of a large handful to the square yard is best, but crushed lime mortar or thoroughly air-slaked lime may be substituted.

The kinds designated as rock plants require good, free drainage; this does not mean that they require the association of rocks.

Many such plants grow naturally on slopes in ordinary soil. Vernal plants whose growth is completed by midsummer should have as little moisture as may be during their resting period. Most plants recommended for shade have naturally a soil rich in humus. An ordinary mellow loam is indicated for Colorado plants unless otherwise mentioned.

Price of Seeds.

All the Colorado Mountain Flowers are sold at 25 cents per packet, and \$1.00 per Trade Packet, containing five times the amount of a small packet. Of the small seeds like Columbine, Larkspur, etc., a packet will usually contain 200 seeds, or more, and a trade packet, 1,000 or more; but some of the rarer kinds and those having large grains must necessarily contain a smaller number. I call attention of extensive growers to the kinds offered by weight. Please order by number, or by name in black-faced type.

GOLDEN ASTER—*Chrysopsis*.

101 *Chrysopsis amplifolia* — One-foot clumps,, flowers showy and profuse, late summer.

SQUAW ASTER—*Senecio*.

102 *Senecio Douglasii*—Two feet, annual or perennial, early autumn.

VIOLET ASTER—*Machaeranthera*.

103 *Machaeranthera aspera*—Annual or perennial, 2 feet, large-flowered, showy, violet-purple asters in rich profusion; early autumn.

BEE PLANT—*Cleome*.

104 *Cleome integrifolia*—Tall, branching, annual, lilac-purple sprays. (Ounce, \$2.00.)

105 *Cleome integrifolia alba*—Pure white.

BLUE BELL—*Campanula*, *Mertensia*.

106 *Campanula rotundifolia*—Harebell; 1 foot, summer-flowering rock plant.

107 *Mertensia lanceolata*—(Syn. *papillosa*.) Neat clumps, 1 foot, for dry rockery; free bloomer in elegant drooping sprays, early spring.

108 *Mertensia pratensis*—Lungwort. Two feet, half shade, moist or dry soil, stout, erect habit, green foliage (not glaucous), a profusion of blue bells in graceful, declining sprays; new, distinct type, easily grown.

BUFFALO PEA—*Thermopsis*.

109 *Thermopsis rhombifolia* — One foot, early, bright yellow pea blossoms in showy racemes. (Ounce, \$3.00.)

110 *Thermopsis montana*—Taller, larger and later; fragrant. (Ounce, \$3.00).

GOLDEN CARAWAY—*Harbouria*.

111 *Harbouria trachypleura*—Neat rock plant, 1 foot, graceful yellow sprays, feathery foliage, dry sunny position.

CLEMATIS.

112 *Clematis coccinea*—Vine, scarlet bell-shaped blossoms all summer. (Ounce, \$1.50.)

113 *Clematis crispa*, lavender—Vine, similar to the last, but flowers lavender, with wavy or crisped margins; all summer.

114 *Clematis crispa*, purple—(Ounce, \$1.50.)

115 *Clematis Fremontii*—Bush, 1 foot, broad foliage, bell-shaped lavender or purple flowers.

116 *Clematis integrifolia*—(Not native.) Bush, 1 foot, large flat blue flowers all summer. (Ounce, \$1.50.)

117 *Clematis ligusticifolia*—Woody vine, white flowers and seed sprays.

COLUMBINE—*Aquilegia*.

118 *Aquilegia coerulea*—Two feet, half shade, humus soil. A succession of seedlings should be grown each year, as young plants produce the finest flowers. A marvel among

Columbines—4-inch blossoms contrasting the color of blue sky and summer cloud. These clear colors and magnificent size can be obtained only from my pure-bred strain direct from the Mountains of Colorado. (Ounce, \$2.00; pound, \$25.00.)

CRANESBILL—*Geranium*.

119 *Geranium Fremontii*—Summer-blooming, clump-forming, hardy perennial, lilac or purple.

EASTER DAISY—*Townsendia*.

120 *Townsendia grandiflora*—Low rock plant for warm, sunny position, sandy soil; very showy, early summer bloomer.

EVENING PRIMROSE—*Oenothera*.

121 *Oenothera brachycarpa*—Pretty rosette-forming rock plant for dry ground; 4-inch yellow blossoms among the foliage turn to orange-scarlet with age. Seeds germinate slowly.

EVENING STAR—*Mentzelia*.

122 *Mentzelia chrysantha*—Bushy rock plant, 1 foot, for light soil, flowers golden yellow, showy.

123 *Mentzelia decapetala*—(Syn. *ornata*.) Startlingly beautiful 5-inch flower of creamy white, formed like a cactus blossom with ten petals and thread-like stamens. Branching biennial or perennial, 2 feet tall; late summer and autumn; calcareous soil. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom.

DESERT FORGET-ME-NOT—*Oreocayra*.

124 *Oreocayra suffruticosa*—Low tufted rock plant for dry, sandy soil. Grayish foliage, small white flowers with yellow eye.

GENTIAN—*Gentiana*.

125 *Gentiana Andrewsii*—One foot, moist soil, flowers clustered, showy, pale blue.

126 *Gentiana elegans*—Western Fringed Gentian, of wet mountain meadows. Biennial, requiring same culture as eastern variety; the

most beautiful American species but not easily cultivated.

127 *Gentiana Parryi*—Stout sub-alpine species, requires moist, turfy soil; clusters of large flowers of intense blue.

GILIA.

128 *Gilia pungens*—A tufted desert perennial for dry sunny rockery in sandy soil. Resembles *Phlox subulata* in habit and flower, color straw-white.

GOLDEN ROD—Solidago.

129 *Solidago rigida*—Stout, non-spreading, 2 feet, with showy, flat-topped corymbs.

130 *Solidago spectabilis*—One to two feet, elongated panicle, non-spreading, very fragrant; dry rockery or border; best garden sort.

HEARTEASE—Polygonum.

131 *Polygonum bistortoides* — Heads of small white or tinted flowers on slender stems from a rosette of glossy foliage; neat rock plant or border perennial.

HYACINTH PEA—Oxytropis.

132 *Oxytropis hybrida*—Slender Hyacinth-like racemes of pea-shaped flowers on one-foot stems from a rosette of pinnate, silvery foliage. Established clumps often produce 20 to 30 flower stems in a single season. This hybrid strain has flowers of the character of wisteria, but the racemes and individual flowers are somewhat smaller. They vary in color from pure white, pale rose, lavender and shades of purple to crimson. Sandy loam preferred, to which lime should be added. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.00; ounce, \$3.50.)

133 *Oxytropis villosus* — (Loco plant.) Creamy-white, dwarf, very silky foliage, same culture.

IRIS.

134 *Iris Missouriensis*—Dwarf, early flowering native, large lavender blossoms; recom-

mended as a rock plant where it can be dried off after flowering. (Ounce, \$2.00.)

LARKSPUR—Delphinium.

135 *Delphinium elongatum* — Four feet, showy dark blue flowers in very long racemes; moist ground.

136 *Delphinium Geyeri*—Three feet, bright, intense blue, silver-gray foliage; dry slopes. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.00; ounce, \$3.50.)

137 *Delphinium Penardii*—Two feet, long racemes of white flowers, dry soil.

LUPINE—Lupinus.

138 *Lupinus alpestris* — Dwarf, bushy clumps, dry mountain slopes, flowers light or deep blue. Add lime to the soil for Lupines.

139 *Lupinus argenteus*—Two feet, bushy, with silvery palmate foliage. Showy pea-shaped blue flowers, abundantly produced; dry soil.

140 *Lupinus decumbens*—Broad clumps, flowers light blue or lilac. (Ounce, \$1.50.)

141 *Lupinus decumbens albus*—Pure white.

142 *Lupinus glabratus*—Distinct dwarf species with large, showy flowers; very rare.

INDIAN MALLOW—Sidalcea.

143 *Sidalcea candida*—Long racemes of 1-inch white flowers on tall stems from bold clump of geranium-like foliage. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.00.)

MONKEY FLOWER—Mimulus.

144 *Mimulus Langsdorfii*—A low sub-alpine for wet ground or water edge, bearing all summer a profusion of showy, golden yellow, ringent flowers; blooms a few months from seed.

PENTSTEMON.

145 *Pentstemon accuminatus*—Showy lilac flowers, 1-foot stems, glaucous foliage; dry sunny rockery.

146 *Pentstemon albidus*—Dwarf, for dry rockery; rare species, flowers white.

147 *Pentstemon alpinus*—Deep azure-blue flowers in a low, crowded raceme; an exceedingly showy rock plant, or will grow in any light soil.

148 *Pentstemon coeruleus*—Dwarf, flowers sky-blue, or rose-tinted, in dense racemes; dry sandy soil.

149 *Pentstemon gracilis*—Low herb of moist meadows; showy lilac or lavender flowers.

150 *Pentstemon unilateralis*—Two feet, large purple flowers in long one-sided racemes. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.00.)

POLEMONIUM.

151 *Polemonium mellitum*—A neat, tufted rock plant, best in partial shade. Flowers very pretty, in showy clusters, straw-white, honey-scented. Easily grown in any well drained loam. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$2.50.)

SILVER POPPY—Argemone.

152 *Argemone hispida*—One foot, branched clumps, blue-green spiny foliage, magnificent white poppy blooms. Perennial in dry, sandy, calcareous soil, full sun. Sow seed where plants will bloom. (Ounce, \$1.00.)

153 *Argemone platyceras*—Two feet, glaucous silvery foliage, large satiny-white blooms, all summer. Will grow in almost any sunny place, not too moist. (Ounce, \$1.00.)

PUCCOON—Lithospermum.

154 *Lithospermum albicans*—One foot, pale green foliage, dry soil; long-tubular flowers, bright yellow. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.00.)

155 *Lithospermum multiflorum*—B u s h y clumps a foot tall with tubular flowers like *Mertensia* in terminal sprays, but bright golden yellow. Very profuse bloomer most of the summer; a valuable and easily grown plant for rockery or border.

SALVIA.

156 *Salvia azurea grandiflora*—Azure-blue, 3 to 4 feet, late summer; blooms first season.

One correspondent says, "You do not praise it half enough." (Ounce, \$2.00.)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—Euphorbia.

157 *Euphorbia marginata*—Stout annual, the floral leaves prominently margined white. Calcareous soil. (Ounce, \$2.00.)

SUNFLOWER—Helianthus, Helianthella.

158 *Helianthus pumilus*—Summer-blooming perennial, only two feet tall. (Ounce, \$2.00.)

159 *Helianthella quinquenervis*—Early summer, large flowering, pale yellow, star-like, 3-foot stems; very attractive perennial and easily grown.

UMBRELLA FLOWER—Eriogonum.

160 *Eriogonum umbellatum*—Mat-forming cover plant for dry soils, from which spring up many 6-12-inch stems bearing umbrella-like umbels of sulfur-yellow flowers which deepen with age to golden bronze; may be dried as an everlasting; foliage nearly evergreen. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.25.)

VERBENA.

161 *Verbena bipinnatifida*—Low clump-forming rock plant, with the habit of the garden verbena; showy lilac-purple flowers all summer.

FLOWERING VETCH—Astragalus.

162 *Astragalus bisulcatus*—One-foot clumps, pinnata foliage, pea-shaped flowers in close racemes; dry, calcareous soil.

163 *Astragalus Drummondii*—Same habit, but larger flowers, silky gray foliage.

VIOLET-Viola.

164 *Viola Nuttallii*—A tufted, free-blooming, yellow violet for dry, sunny rockery. ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce, \$1.25.)

YUCCA.

165 *Yucca glauca*—Extremely hardy species for rockery or dry ground. (Ounce, 50 cents.)

CROSS-FERTILIZED SEEDS

Of Columbine, Delphinium, Iris, Peony.

Plant breeding has received a new impetus since the methods have been simplified and made more certain through the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of inheritance.

It is quite possible, with the seeds here offered, for the amateur to enjoy the wizardry of horticulture and produce floral creations in his own garden. The great problem has been heretofore to secure seed which could be depended upon for superior results.

Colorado has the climate which excels in the development of fertile pollen and of sound, plump seeds. Consequently, cross-fertilization is readily accomplished with maximum results. On my own grounds the excellent soil together with modern facilities and conveniences afford laboratory conditions. My collections at Rockmont Nursery are ample in quantity and represent the highest types of new and old varieties in the groups offered. By special methods I am securing cross-fertilized seeds which have given exceptional results in my own cultures. I have never before offered any of these seeds for sale, having had no surplus. The quantity I can now spare is limited, and to prevent waste let me urge that orders be received only from those who have fairly good facilities for growing to maturity.

HYBRID COLUMBINES.

The best of the hybrid Columbines are derived from crossing and recrossing of four original species of *Aquilegia*. All of these are native of the western United States and Mexico. *Coerulea*, blue with white center, is the Northern Rocky Mountain type. Its dominant character, transmitted to its hybrids, is large size of flower. *Chrysantha*, yellow, is from the Southern Rocky Mountain region, and its vigor, longevity and persistent flowering habit invariably characterize its hybrids. *Truncata*, scarlet and yellow, from the Pacific coast, is early

and its chief contribution is color. In repeated crossing with other species and hybrids the color combinations become exceedingly complicated; rare shades of pink and rose show the influence of this species. Skinneri, scarlet and yellow with green calyx tips, is a native of Mexico. It is later than Truncata, taller and the most robust of all. From its complex crosses with Coerulea hybrids are derived the very rich cardinal, crimson and purple shades with yellow centers. These with their sturdy, erect habit, large size of flower and freedom of bloom exemplify the superlative attainment in hybrid Columbines.

Ordinary Columbine hybrids show a tendency to run too much to yellow and pale tints of indefinite character. While this cannot be avoided entirely, I have succeeded in reducing it to a minimum. The hybrids I offer are the result of much repeated crossing. They are all several generations removed from the original species and their genealogy is therefore complex. The seeds saved from certain color types cannot come uniformly true, but all variations from type will reflect their superior ancestry and will be sure to please.

The following hybrid selections are offered this season. As just stated, only part of the hybrid seedlings can be expected to come true to color. Price, all varieties: packet 200 seeds, 25 cents; trade packet 1,000 seeds, \$1.00.

Coerulea Hybrids—These include bicolored types with white or yellow centers, and some will quite closely resemble the Coerulea parent, but with improved vigor.

Pink, Salmon and Rose—Perhaps the most admired of all our hybrids; bicolor types with white or yellow centers.

Scarlet, Cardinal and Purple—With white or yellow centers. A superb blend of rare colors which perhaps has never been equaled.

Yellow, Cream and White—Saved from extra choice types in these colors.

Rainbow Mixture—Nothing finer in long-spurred hybrid Columbines has been produced. Not an ordinary mixture, but a blend carefully proportioned from distinct types saved separately; to which is added the seeds from various unclassified hybrids marked when in bloom.

Ordinary Mixture—Equal to the best commercial grades and desirable for naturalizing, or where low cost is the consideration. (Ounce, \$2.50.)

HYBRID DELPHINIUM OR LARKSPUR.

Before the Federal Quarantine No. 37 became effective, I had acquired from abroad a collection of the choicest named varieties of Delphinium, from which I have grown many seedlings of surpassing excellence. From the first I have avoided the exceedingly tall forms characteristic of the so-called Gold Medal or elatum strains, and have retained only those of medium height with rather condensed inflorescence; of which the variety Queen Wilhelmina may be taken as a type. My seedlings now maintain quite uniformly this medium and stocky habit and exhibit a maximum range of color, including white, light, bright and deep blue and rare rose and plum tints. A large percentage come double, among which, bicolored flowers are frequent. I believe this strain to be distinct from any other offered, and I confidently recommend it to every lover of Delphiniums. Care should be taken to preserve all the smaller seedlings if double flowers are desired. Packet, 200 seeds, 25 cents; trade packet, 1,000 seeds, \$1.00.

IRIS HYBRIDS.

Iris seedlings are easily grown and bloom the second or third year. The ease and certainty with which charming new varieties can be obtained has attracted many to the growing of seedlings. My rows of seedlings at Rockmont Nursery made a more brilliant display

and attracted more attention last summer than a large field of named varieties. I will offer this season a blend of Tall Bearded or German Iris, saved from my collection of named varieties and from my own choice seedlings. Packet, 25 cents; one ounce, \$1.00.

HYBRID PEONY SEEDS.

No branch of floriculture is more fascinating than the creation of new varieties of peonies from seed. The length of time required should not deter anyone, because successive plantings each season will soon bring an annual procession of prospective prize-winners.

It is of course unnecessary to suggest that a few seeds of the right parentage are worth more than a quantity of ordinary stock, with the added advantage that better care and more space can be given to those that are really worth while.

Hybrid peony seedlings are sometimes characterized by exceptional vigor, but quite as often they appear weak and develop normal strength slowly. The more diminutive baby peony is not necessarily a weakling. Its annual advancement may be slow and it may come into bloom several seasons later than more precocious individuals. But when its character is fully determined it is quite likely to manifest a general superiority. My own records indicate that my choicest full double seedlings have come from those which made haste slowly. To obtain the best results from hybrid peony seed, great care should be taken to secure complete germination of all seeds planted, and to make sure that none of the weaker plants are destroyed by over-crowding, or neglect.

Peony seeds usually remain dormant over one season. Plant an inch deep, an inch apart, and transplant when one year old. The seed bed should not become very dry at any time. A mulch of evergreen boughs or excelsior is

recommended, but this should be removed before the seedlings appear.

Superb Double Peonies—The seeds from twenty-four double named varieties constitute this mixture, among which are Felix Crousse, Floral Treasure, Giganthea, Jeanne d'Arc, Mons. Boucharletaine, Meissonier, Richard Carvel, Umbellata Rosea, and others equally good. No single nor half-double are included. None of these produce seed very freely. Nearly all are without stamens. Bees carried the pollen from other flowers, among which Marie Jacquin contributed largely. From this same strain of other years I have grown new seedling varieties which are in no respect inferior to the world's best when cultivated under identical conditions. Some of these are sufficiently distinct from existing varieties to warrant high commercial rank as soon as they can be introduced. I recommend this stock both to amateur and professional growers. Price, per packet, of 100 seeds, \$1.00; 1,000 seeds for \$7.50..

Single and Japanese Peonies—From the best single types and the best named Japanese, carefully blended to give the greatest possible variety. Includes Snow Wheel, King of England, Mikado, etc. Price, per packet of 100 seeds, 50 cents; 1,000 seeds for \$3.50.

Mixed Peonies—From kinds which produce seed freely and which are not included above. As peony seedlings derive their inheritance equally from pollen parent and from seed parent, this stock offers high possibilities, but will doubtless carry a larger percentage of single and half-double flowers. Price, per packet of 100 seeds, 25 cents; 1,000 seeds for \$1.75.