Common Wayside Flowers
COFFEE — *Coffea arabica*. Coffee is the fruit of an evergreen plant which grows from 10 to 20 feet high in Arabia, Brazil and other civilized tropical regions. Flowers are white and grow in clusters. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Berries are picked, sun dried on large concrete areas, packed in bags, transported by camel, burro, river boat or rail to the nearest seaport, and shipped to destination.

*WHITE HOUSE COFFEE* is selected from the world’s best coffees from which all foreign substances have been eliminated, is scientifically blended, carefully roasted and packed in moisture proof cartons which preserve its aroma and richness. It is unrivaled in flavor and surpassing in quality.

*WHITE HOUSE COFFEE* in 1 lb.—3 lb. and 5 lb. cartons—never in bulk. It pays to insist on White House Coffee.
WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS

THIS little book, with its excellent reproductions of a few of the many hundreds of common wayside flowers, is presented to you with the compliments of White House Coffee and White House Tea. We think it is the best book of its kind that has ever been published; the colors are faithful and the descriptions, though necessarily brief, are accurate.

How cheerless and barren this world would be without the fragrant, colorful wild flowers that greet us wherever we go! Do you realize that each flower has its own history and peculiarities? They will repay study not only upon the part of young people but adults as well, and if this little book will awaken a renewed interest therein, and stimulate a more careful study of these humble but cheery little earth gems, its mission will have been accomplished.

Although we have not marred the pages with advertisements of White House Coffee and White House Tea, yet we have reserved two pages for this purpose and would ask you to read them and then to give White House Coffee and White House Tea a fair trial. We know your verdict will be—"perfection itself."

DWINELL-WRIGHT COMPANY
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WESTERN DEPT.—112 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

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BLOOD ROOT—Sanguinaria canadensis. A member of the Poppy family. Found everywhere in open, leafless woods of March and April, growing in rich, leaf mould. The root and juice are blood red. Juice was used by Indians for decorating their faces and tomahawks. Is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant and emetic.

WILD COLUMBINE—Aquilegia canadensis. A most delicate but hardy plant common on rocky hillsides and the borders of wooded glens. Long flowering season from April to July. Common everywhere. One of our most prized and beautiful wild flowers.

WOOD ANEMONE—Anemone canadensis. A northern flower found in deep woods and in mountain regions. Blossoms in May and July. Greek tradition claims the Anemone sprang from the passionate tears shed by Venus over the body of the slain Adonis.
TRAILING ARBUTUS OR MAYFLOWER—*Epigaea repens*. Evergreen foliage; deliciously fragrant pink, waxy flowers; blooms as soon as snow is gone. Found in eastern half of U.S., in open, upland woods and hillsides. Bears a small, whitish, edible berry. Named by the Puritans and emblematic of them.


PARTRIDGEBERRY — *Mitchella repens*. One of the most common forest plants. Flowers April to June. Found in the moist woods of North America, Mexico and Japan. Bears a scarlet, tasteless berry, much sought after by the hungry winter birds. Is related to the Coffee plant.
COMMON BLUE VIOLET — *Viola palmata*. The best loved and the best known of the early wild flowers. Found in eastern United States fields and open, grassy woodlands. Blooms April to June. Mahomet preferred the Violet to all other flowers, and it was chosen by the Bonapartes as their emblem.

YELLOW VIOLET — *Viola pubescens*. Grows in moist thickets or woodlands from Maine to Nebraska. Blossoms April to June. Violets are pollinated by bees, flies and butterflies. They are nectar-bearing.

WOOD OR CANADA VIOLET — *Viola canadensis*. A tall Violet growing in hilly woods in northerly zones and in the mountains southward. Blooms from May until late in Summer. The Canada Violet is in truth a nursling of the forest and loves the woods. Its upright stem varies from a foot to two feet high.
DANDELION — *Taraxacum officinale*. Found in Europe, Central Asia, North America and Arctic regions. Flowers from April to July the bloom remaining open from five or six in the morning to eight or nine at night. Is eaten as a salad, or boiled and served as a pot herb. The root is not only medicinal, but is also roasted as a substitute for coffee.

BLUEBELL OR VIRGINIA COWSLIP — *Mertensia virginica*. Found in the meadows of eastern America. Blooms in April and May. No flower surpasses the Bluebell in beauty of form. Its drooping, porcelain blue bells have won praise from the naturalists of the world.

LADY’S SLIPPER OR MOCCASIN FLOWER—*Cypripedium acaule*. Belongs to the Orchis family. A shy plant, rare in settled localities. Found in deep, shaded woods, where it blossoms in May and June. Eastern United States from Canada to North Carolina. The exquisite blossom has a charm which never wanes.


YELLOW LADY’S SLIPPER—*Cypripedium pubescens*. Usually blossoms in May or June, a few days later than its pink sister. It has the charm of fragrance. Prefers rich wooded hillsides. The long, wavy petals give the flower a startled look.
**WILD PINK — Silene caroliana.** Delights in dry, gravelly or sandy soil. Blossoms from April to June. Inhabits eastern United States. Also called Catchfly because of the sticky fluid upon the stem below the flower, a fly paper idea not invented by man.

**WHITE OR OXEYE DAISY — Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.** Of the Sunflower family. Found in dry sunny fields everywhere. Blossoms in June and July. The commonest of all common field flowers. Often called the Farmer’s Curse, although a great favorite with children and artists. Is one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, sometimes called white-weed.

**BLACK-EYED SUSAN — Rudbeckia hirta.** Also of the Sunflower family. Inhabits dry fields of eastern United States and blooms May to September. Native to America, has been adopted in European flower gardens.
BUTTERCUP—*Ranunculus acris*. The common Buttercup of fields and meadows which has become naturalized from the old country. Blooms most profusely in June and July. One of some 250 species of the Crowfoot family. Various legends cluster about the Buttercup.

RED CLOVER—*Trifolium pratense*. The commonest field Clover. Blooms June and July. Valuable as forage. Native to America. Introduced into Australia some years ago and failed to produce seed until American bumblebees were also transported upon which it is dependent for fertilization.

BUTTER AND EGGS OR TOAD FLAX—*Linaria vulgaris*. Naturalized from Europe, now very common in fields, roadsides and waste places throughout eastern United States. Blooms during June and July. The common name of butter-and-eggs is unusually appropriate for the two shades of yellow match perfectly their namesakes.
IRIS OR BLUE FLAG—*Iris versicolor*. Found on the wet margins of ponds, and in swamps, throughout all United States, east of the Rockies. Blooms from May to July. One of the most regal of our wild flowers. As Fleur-de-lis (flower of Louis) it is known as the floral emblem of France.

CARDINAL FLOWER OR RED LOBELIA—*Lobelia cardinalis*. No flower can vie with its vivid coloring. The favorite of the humming bird. Found in wet, low ground, beside streams and ditches throughout eastern United States. Blooms July to September. Is readily cultivated in any rich, damp soil.

MUSK MALLOW—*Malva moschata*. A beautiful immigrant from Europe, now common in eastern and northern United States where it grows in profusion in low, wet ground. Blooms in July and August. Is a near relative of the garden Hollyhock. Leaves have a delicate odor of musk when crushed.

YELLOW STAR GRASS—*Hypoxis hirsuta*. Found in dry, open woods and fields all over the United States. Blooms from May to October. A quiet, modest little flower that gleams out of the turf by day as the stars gleam out of the heavens by night. A species of star grass in the West Indies and Brazil is called Star-of-Bethlehem.

EVENING PRIMROSE—*E. biennis*. One of the Evening Primrose family. Found in dry fields and pastures all over North America east of the Rockies. Equally at home in Labrador and Florida. Blooms from June to September, the flower opening toward sunset and remaining open all night.

HEDGE OR GREAT BINDWEED—*Convolvulus sepium*. One of America’s most bothersome weeds. A close relative of the Morning-glory, found throughout the United States east of the Rockies in fields and open thickets. A rapid climber. Flowering season June to September, the flower closing during heat of the day and often blooming all night.

CHICORY—*Cichorium intybus*. Member of the Sunflower family. Introduced from Europe and now very common in eastern United States. Grows in any dry, open ground, and blossoms in July and August. Like the Bindweed, flowers fold up during heat of the day and sometimes bloom all night.
WILD YELLOW LILY—*Lilium canadense*. The common lily of the North. Prefers low, moist ground in woods or swamps. Blooms a little earlier than the Orange Lily. Probably the most popular wild lily, although not the most beautiful. These three lilies are near relatives to the Easter Lily.

TURK’S CAP LILY—*Lilium superbum*. A less common but very handsome species. Blooms in July and August and found in about the same range as Orange Lily. Is the tallest of the wild lilies. When cultivated sometimes grows as high as nine feet.

WILD ORANGE LILY—*Lilium philadelphicum*. The most beautifully colored wild lily of all. Found in eastern states south to North Carolina. Grows in dry, open woods, and in fields where soil is sandy. Blossoms in July and August. There are about forty-five species of *Lilium*, some of which are edible.
WHITE POND OR SCENTED WATER LILY—*Castalia odorata*. Found in northern and eastern United States. Grows in shallow, still water. Both leaves and blossoms float upon the surface. Blooms in July and August. Flowers open in morning and close at noon or later.

BROAD-LEAVED ARROWHEAD—*Sagittaria latifolia*. Of the Water Plantain family. A very common plant from the Rio Grande to Hudson Bay, growing in shallow water and boggy soil. Flowers from July to September. The Arrowhead is a great favorite among artists.

YELLOW POND OR FROG LILY—*Nymphaea advena*. More common than the White Water Lily and blooms earlier. Favors slimy ponds and sluggish streams. The leaves float but the blossoms, upon a stiffer stem, rise above the surface. It is odorless. Often found in the same water with White Water Lily.
THISTLE—*Carduus lanceolatus*. Naturalized from Europe. Generally found on roadsides and in pastures. Flowers in Midsummer. It is said when Danes invaded Scotland, one of the night attacking force stepped on thistles and cried out with pain which aroused Scotch who defeated foe. Thistle was then adopted as the emblem of Scotland.

GREAT MULLEIN—*Verbascum thapsus*. Common over entire United States. Thrives in open, arid land, great ability to resist drought. Blooms from June to November. Romans dipped long, dried stalk in suet and used it for funeral torch. Mullein tea is esteemed by country people for pulmonary complaints.

COMMON MILKWEED—*Asclepias cornuti*. Native to North America. Grows in meadows and pastures; flowers in early Summer. Stems contain a sticky, milk-white juice. Silky down of seed-pods can be used for stuffing pillows, can also be mixed with flax or wool and woven.
WILD CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN’S BOWER—Clematis virginiana. A most beautiful trailing vine found draped over the bushes in copses and by moist roadsides. Found in eastern and northern United States. Blossoms July and August. Known also as Traveler’s Joy; Old Man’s Beard; Devil’s Yarn.


BITTERSWEET OR NIGHTSHADE—Solanum dulcamara. An immigrant from Europe. Common as far west as Kansas. Found in moist thickets and by waysides. Blooms May to September. Its cherry colored berries are reputed to be poisonous. Is a relative of the Potato and Tomato.
PURPLE ASTER—*Aster puniceus*. Member of the Sunflower family. Found all over the United States in moist fields and meadows. Blooms from August until frost. There are about one hundred and twenty different species of Aster native to the United States.

GOLDEN-ROD—*Solidago canadensis*. The floral emblem of America. There are eighty or more species. They cover the fields and hills with a mantle of yellow, light up the dark swamps with spots of gold; fringe the roadside, and dot the open woods. Bloom from early summer until frost. Found all over the United States.

FRINGED GENTIAN—*Gentiana crinita*. Called “the most precious of the late flowers.” About forty species found in eastern United States to Rockies and south to Georgia. Its name is said to have been derived from that of a King of Illyria, Gentius.
TEA—*Thea viridis*. Tea is the leaves of a bush that grows in China, Japan, Ceylon, Formosa and India. The green leaves are picked, sorted and dried at the plantation and exported according to grade in chests and boxes. Tea became known in Europe during seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest tea consumers are Great Britain, Russia and United States.

**WHITE HOUSE TEA** is the result of careful growing on ideal soil under best climatic conditions. On receipt the grades are tested for quality, cleansed of all dirt, dust and impurities, blended and packed. It is the best and purest Tea one can purchase.

Packed in 1 lb., 8 oz., 4 oz. and 2 oz. canisters, in all flavors or varieties. **WHITE HOUSE TEA** is a worthy companion to White House Coffee—the best tea that Nature and the skill of man can produce.
Compliments of
Dwinell-Wright Co.
White House Coffee & Tea
Boston-Chicago