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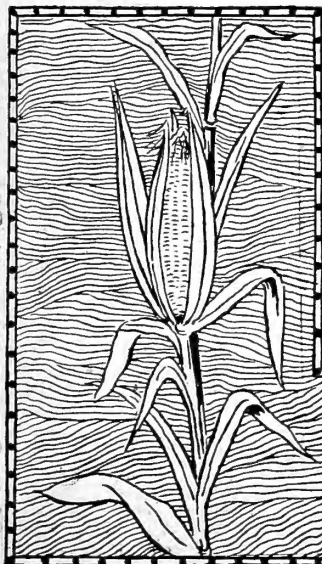
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ROBERT J HALLIDAY'S

GUIDE & CATALOGUE
OF ALL
GARDEN SUPPLIES

VEGETABLE: FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS:
PLANTS: ROOTS: VINES & C:



ESTABLISHED 1837



1888



ROBERT J.
HALLIDAY
BALTIMORE,
MD.

3635

LOW PRICED MAIL LIST FOR 1888.

OUR GREAT SPECIAL OFFER

EIGHT PLANTS for ONE DOLLAR, FREE BY MAIL.

ORDER BY NUMBER. Your own selection from 210 kinds. Every plant labelled and packed to arrive safely. Pot grown, well rooted, established plants, EIGHT ASSORTED PLANTS FOR ONE DOLLAR, or eight of any one number, free by mail, of your own selection.

PREMIUMS WITH EVERY ORDER. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

- 1 Abutilon, New Double.
- 2 Single White.
- 3 Rose-colored.
- 4 Crimson.
- 5 Yellow.
- 6 Adiantum (Maiden Hair Fern.)
- 7 Ageratum, Mayflower, light blue.
- 8 Alyssum, Foliage Variegated.
- 9 Double Flowered.
- 10 Acalypha Musaica, foliage marked.
- 11 Asparagus Tenuissimus (New Smilax.)
- 12 Anthericum Vitatum Variegatum, lovely basket plant.
- 13 Adamea Versicolor, flower blue and white.
- 14 Alternanthera Aurea, new dwarf.
- 15 Azalea Alba, single white.
- 16 Rubens, deep red.
- 17 Columbia, striped.
- 18 Frostii, light pink.
- 19 Crimeria, bright crimson.
- 20 Sigmund Rucker, salmon spotted.
- 21 B. Andre, double pink.
- 22 Flag of Truce, double white.
- 23 B. de Vrier, double white striped.
- 24 Purpurea, double purple.
- 25 Souv. de Prince Albert, double salmon spotted.
- 26 Mad. Thelman, double clear rose.
- 27 Amena, double crimson.
- 28 Bouvardia Leiantha, single scarlet.
- 29 Davisonii, single white.
- 30 Bride, single rose.
- 31 Elegans, single pink.
- 32 A. Neuner, double white.
- 33 Begonia Rex, foliage variegated.
- 34 Metallica, foliage metal-like.
- 35 Rubra, red flowered.
- 36 Schmidtii, white.
- 37 Glaucophylla, creeping habit.
- 38 Yellow Flowered.
- 39 Sanguinea, foliage red.
- 40 Camellia Japonica, Double White.
- 41 Double Crimson.
- 42 " Pink.
- 43 " Variegated.
- 44 " Striped.
- 45 " Deep Red.
- 46 " Delicate Blush.
- 47 " Rosy Crimson.
- 48 " Crimson and White.
- 49 " Bright Rosy Pink
- 50 " Fringed White
- 51 Carnation, Buff, flaked Red.
- 52 Carmine.
- 53 Scarlet.
- 54 White.
- 55 Crimson.
- 56 Calla Æthiopica (Lily of the Nile.)
- 57 Maculata, spotted foliage Lily.
- 58 Campsidium, fern-like climber.
- 59 Cape Jasmine, Double White.
- 60 Leaves Variegated.
- 61 Cissua Discolor, lovely foliage.
- 62 Cuphea (Cigar Plant.)
- 63 Crotons, assorted.
- 64 Chrysanthemums, assorted colors.
- 65 Cyclamen Persicum, free flowering.
- 66 Centradenia Rosea, rose flowered.
- 67 Floribunda.
- 68 Clerodendron Balfourii, climber.
- 69 Cobeia Scandens, summer climber.
- 70 Coleus, Golden Bedder.
- 71 Verschaffeltii.

- 72 Coleus, Spotted Gem.
- 73 Firebrand.
- 74 John Goodie.
- 75 Daphne Odorata, very fragrant.
- 76 Dahlia, assorted.
- 77 Dionæ Muscipula (Fly Trap.)
- 78 Fabiana Imbricata, flowers white.
- 79 Ficus Repens, creeping, for baskets.
- 80 Fuchsia Meteor, bronze leaves.
- 81 Single White.
- 82 " Purple.
- 83 Double White.
- 84 " Purple.
- 85 Geraniums, Rose-scented.
- 86 Apple-scented.
- 87 Nutmeg "
- 88 Lemon "
- 89 Double Scarlet.
- 90 " Pink.
- 91 " White.
- 92 " Salmon.
- 93 Single White.
- 94 " Scarlet.
- 95 " Pink.
- 96 " Striped.
- 97 Ivy-leaved, Single Pink.
- 98 " Double Pink.
- 99 Happy Thought, foliage variegated.
- 100 Mountain of Snow, foliage variegated.
- 101 Heterocentron Roseum, pink flowers.
- 102 Hoya Carnosa (Wax Plant.)
- 103 Heliotrope, Queen of Violets.
- 104 Hydrangea, White.
- 105 Pink.
- 106 Blue.
- 107 Hibiscus, Double Red.
- 108 Double Salmon.
- 109 Single Red.
- 110 " Salmon.
- 111 Impatiens Marianne, foliage variegated
- 112 Sultani (Perennial Balsam.)
- 113 Ivy, German, for baskets.
- 114 Jasmine, Single White.
- 115 Grand Duke, double.
- 116 Grandiflora.
- 117 Kenilworth Ivy, for baskets.
- 118 Lycopodium, Golden Foliage.
- 119 Green Foliage.
- 120 Variegated Foliage.
- 121 Mahernia Odorata (Honey Bell.)
- 122 Moneywort, for baskets, trailing.
- 123 Maranta, lovely foliage.
- 124 Meyenia Erecta, blue flowered.
- 125 Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not.)
- 126 Moonflower (Ipomea Grandiflora.)
- 127 Olea Fragrans (Sweet Olive.)
- 128 Oxalis, assorted.
- 129 Pansies, all shades.
- 130 Primula, Single Red.
- 131 Single White.
- 132 Plumbago Capensis, light blue.
- 133 Passion Vine, foliage variegated.
- 134 Pomegranate, James Viger.
- 135 Palm, Latania Borbonica.
- 136 Seaforthia Elegans.
- 137 Paulina Thalictrifolia, fern-like.
- 138 Russellia Juncea, red flowered.
- 139 Rhynchospermum Jasminoides, white.
- 140 Smilax, delicate foliage.
- 141 Stevia, Dwarf White.
- 142 Foliage Variegated.
- 143 Salvia Marmorata, scarlet and white.

- 144 Salvia Splendens.
- 145 Sonerilla, spotted foliage.
- 146 Thunbergia Fragrans, white.
- 147 Tradescantia, Green, for baskets.
- 148 Variegated Foliage.
- 149 Torenia Asiatica, blue flowered.
- 150 Violet, Maria Louise, double blue.
- 151 Swanley White, double.
- 152 Rose, Adam, rose bush, very fragrant.
- 153 Bon Silene, carmine.
- 154 Niphetos, white.
- 155 Marechal Neil, yellow.
- 156 Sunset, buff.
- 157 La France, satiny pink.
- 158 Camoens, bright pink.
- 256 Paul Neron, large pink.
- 160 Glorie de Dijon, buff.
- 161 Cornelia Cook, white.
- 162 Perle des Jardins, yellow.
- 163 Gen. Jacqueminot, crimson.
- 164 Catharine Mermet, light pink.
- 165 Safrano, buff.
- 166 Reine Maria Henriette, crimson.
- 167 Douglas, dark crimson.
- 168 Hermosa, pink.
- 169 Isabella Sprunt, bright yellow.
- 170 Marie Guillot, white.
- 171 Queens Scarlet, crimson.
- 172 Jean Pernet, deep yellow.
- 173 Madame Lambard, salmon rose.
- 174 Marie Van Houtte, yellow.
- 176 Baltimore Belle, white.
- 177 Queen of the Prairies, pink.
- 177 Microphylla, white
- 178 Greveille, pink.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING.

- 179 Ampelopsis Veitchii, lovely creeper.
- 180 Akebia Quinata, handsome foliage.
- 181 Clematis Crispa, lavender.
- 182 Corcinea, scarlet.
- 183 Flamula, white.
- 184 Jasmine, Yellow.
- 185 White.
- 186 Passion Vine (new,) White.
- 187 Blue.
- 188 Ivy, English.
- 189 Irish.
- 190 Bignonia Grandiflora, red flowered.
- 191 Honeysuckle, White
- 192 Yellow.
- 193 Red.
- 194 Variegated Leaves.
- 195 Evergreen Foliage.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING.

- 196 Dielytra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart.)
- 197 Phlox, White.
- 198 Red.
- 199 Hydrangea Paniculata.
- 200 Azalea Alba, white
- 201 Amoena, double purple.
- 202 Astilbe Japonica, white.
- 203 Plumbago Larpenata, blue.
- 204 Deutzia Gracilis, white.
- 205 Spirea, Single White.
- 206 Double White.
- 207 Lily of the Valley
- 208 Althea Variegata.
- 209 Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub.)
- 210 Forsythia Suspensa.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. Your own selection from 210 kinds of plants, from this page only. Purchasers can select 8 for \$1. 18 for \$2, 45 for \$4, 60 for \$5, 100 for \$7, or 200 for \$13.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Post Office Money Order, Postal Note, Bills or Stamps, or by Registered Letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent otherwise. We wish it distinctly understood by our correspondents that the above discount will be allowed ONLY upon Plants ordered from this page—our Low Priced Mail List. Address

ROBERT J. HALLIDAY, Seedsman and Florist, Baltimore, M

"Popular Gardening," the Great Horticultural Monthly, \$1 per year. See page 102 Special Premiums for Subscribers.

ROBERT J. HALLIDAY'S

Guide and Catalogue

OF

ALL GARDEN SUPPLIES

FOR 1888.



THE ENTRANCE upon the fifty-first year of our business has been attended with many flattering acknowledgements from friends and customers, which will stimulate us to renewed efforts. By thought for the needs of our customers, and care and attention in supplying them, we hope to merit their continued patronage.

THE SEED BUSINESS of to-day is very different from what it was a few years back. It is vastly changed from its conditions a generation or two ago. It is not a question of mere dollars and cents—the elements of carefulness, of thoroughness, of confidence, and of good faith, enter largely into its composition.

IT IS OUR AIM to sell you seeds not this year only, but for many succeeding years. "As seed time and harvest shall not fail," it is our determination to send out only such stock, the freshness, vigor and reliability of which has been thoroughly tested. Relying upon these conditions, we confidently ask for the continued and extended support of appreciative amateurs, gardeners, truckers and farmers.

OUR SEED AND FLORAL WAREHOUSE is at No. 10 West Baltimore Street, fourth door west of Charles Street, where is constantly kept in stock all seasonable Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Horticultural and Garden Implements, together with a full line of Floral Requisites.

THE GREENHOUSES AND GARDENS, Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street, are within twenty minutes ride of our Seed Store. Our stock of fancy and other Plants is especially fine this season, including many worthy European novelties of late introduction, together with Palms, Orchids, and various Stove and Greenhouse Plants, which we take much pleasure in showing to all interested in horticulture.

PLANTS. Our stock consists of well-known tested and tried kinds, and perhaps a greater assortment than any other establishment in the country. Our aim is to fill all orders satisfactorily, whether large or small. Everything is true to name, and without substitution; we expect to have our patrons depend on the reliability of our stock. Our long experience enables us to promptly detect any duplication in varieties, so frequently occurring, and we think every label in our stock covers a really distinct variety.

CUT FLOWERS. Our Cut Flower department is complete in every respect, and, we think, will compare favorably with any in the country. Designs of all descriptions arranged tastefully and in the best manner, and packed to carry safely in wooden boxes. New and original designs furnished at all times. Telegraph orders for cut flowers and designs, etc., receive prompt attention.

FLOWER SEEDS. We desire to call special attention to this department. Our list has been thoroughly revised, adding many tried and valued varieties to our general collection. Our stock has been carefully selected from the best growers at home and abroad, and we feel confident will give entire satisfaction. All Flower Seeds mailed free on receipt of price.

VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is with a certain degree of pride that each year we notice a steady increase in this department, and we claim that this increase is due to the care we exercise in selecting and testing our seeds. It has always been our aim to obtain and sell nothing but the very best in every instance, and so derive a mutual benefit. In ordering Vegetable Seeds by mail, add twenty-five cents per quart, or sixteen cents per pound, to cover postage.

NON-GUARANTEED. Though every possible care is taken in obtaining, growing and sending out seeds, and every precaution observed to guard against mistakes, yet failures will sometimes attend the most careful growers; the best seeds often fail to germinate, as well as the finest crops fail to mature; we, therefore, in accordance with the established custom of the seed trade, adopt the following disclaimer: *Whilst I exercise the greatest care to have all seeds fresh and reliable, it is mutually agreed between myself and the purchaser of these seeds, that I do not warrant the same, and will not in any respect be liable or responsible for seeds sold by me, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.*

PRACTICAL HINTS. On pages 3-12 we have endeavored to give our friends such directions, the result of long experience in garden work, as will best serve them in attaining a reasonable degree of success. Combined with this is a Calendar, giving in detail the proper horticultural operations for each month, both in the greenhouse, conservatory and garden, which cannot fail to be useful alike to the skilled horticulturist and the beginner in gardening and flower-growing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Be particular to write your name distinctly, with Post Office, County and State. Orders are frequently received without signature. Use the printed Order Sheet enclosed; it is much more convenient than mixing your order through a letter.

No charges for boxes, baskets or packing. Orders from unknown correspondents, unless accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory reference, will be sent by express, C. O. D. From this rule we make no deviation.

Purchasers are requested to notify us promptly of any errors which may have occurred in filling their orders, as our desire is to give entire satisfaction.

Additional plants presented to partially compensate for express and freight charges.

We begin shipping as soon as our Catalogue is issued; and by the precautions taken against frost, seldom have a case injured. We send to every State and Territory in the Union.

Remittances should be made either in the form of a Money Order, Express Order, Postal Note, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We cannot be responsible for money sent otherwise.

If there is any article you want that is not found in this Catalogue, but offered by another house, write, and it will be furnished at the prices you have seen quoted.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

When Vegetable Seeds are ordered by mail, sixteen cents per pound or twenty-five cents per quart must be added to cover postage, except when noted. Vegetable or Flower Seeds by the packet will be sent postpaid. Address

ROBERT J. HALLIDAY,

Seedsman and Florist,

No. 10 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Practical Hints for Amateurs.

The directions following, and our "Guide to Seasonable Operations," embrace such hints and notes as are the results of years of experience in all operations of the Garden, Conservatory and Greenhouse. We hope they may be serviceable to our inexperienced friends, as well as serve as reminders to those who are accustomed to garden work, and thus assist in a high measure of success in their horticultural operations.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.

By Mail. If on opening they are found dry, immerse the whole in lukewarm water for two hours; this will restore them to their usual vigor and refresh them. Then take each plant separately, remove half the foliage and a portion of the branches, place them in pots, if for house culture, or plant out in the garden, if the season admits; give them a thorough watering and shade for a few days. Encourage them to make fresh roots and they will make vigorous plants. Sprinkle them often. If plants are received in a mouldy condition, they seldom recover. We rarely have a complaint of plants arriving in this condition. Often, from detention in the mail, or when sent a long distance, they become dry. When received in this condition they are easily restored by following the above directions with care.

By Express. Plants received in this way generally arrive in good condition. Sometimes from delay, or from being shipped a long distance, they come in a dry state. When received in this way, soak the ball and top in water for a few hours and place them in a shady place. Keep them well syringed; prune all dead and decayed branches from them. Have your plants sent by express when convenient; they not only come in better shape, but the premium sent with them often covers the express charges.

On Receiving Plants by Mail, Express or Freight in Cold, Freezing Weather, allow them to remain packed for at least twenty-four hours, in a temperature of 45° to 50°; then unpack and repot, and keep shaded and well syringed, and no bad effects will be noticed. These precautions are only necessary when plants are traveling a long distance and in extreme cold weather; as a rule, plants are always packed securely against such weather.

HOW TO PREPARE SOLUTIONS FOR PLANTS.

LIME WATER. To a quarter peck of unslaked lime add twenty gallons of water—or in this proportion. It will be ready for use in ten hours, or as soon thereafter as it becomes clear; be careful and not disturb the lime at the bottom of the barrel; it is the water that is needed and not the whitewash. Water with it occasionally; also syringe with or dip plants in it often.

TOBACCO WATER. Get three pounds of tobacco stems, put them in a flour barrel of water; and it will be ready for use in ten hours. Syringe or dip your plants in this solution to kill green fly, etc., or you can secure from most seedsmen Tobacco Soap, which will answer the same purpose as stems.

WHALE OIL SOAP. This is intended for mealy bug, scale, etc., and must be used with caution. Six ounces of soap to five gallons of water; full directions are with each package.

CAMPHOR. Will kill ants and not injure your plants; take Camphor the size of a peanut, and dissolve it in one quart of hot water.

FIR TREE OIL. A safe and reliable remedy, and one which we recommend to amateurs for destroying all insects. Directions for use accompany each bottle.

SULPHUR, FLOUR OF. For mildew, distribute this with bellows made for the purpose, which can be had for \$1. When using solutions for destroying insects, let the water which is added to dilute them be heated to 100 or 120 degrees and syringe while the mixture is still warm, as it will be found more effective than when applied cold.

THE BEST OF ALL RECEIPTS. Syringe your plants often with pure water. Nothing adds so much to the health and vigor of plants which are grown in windows or in a hot, dry atmosphere as the frequent sprinkling and sponging of the foliage. In all florists' establishments a strong heat generally prevails, and oftentimes in cold weather the thermometer ranges under the glass 90° to 100°; at the same time you will find they dampen the foliage often and keep up a heavy moisture in their houses. Keep a good moisture in the house, and pick dead and sickly leaves off all plants daily. Keep your house clean and insects will not be very troublesome. Remember, these pests love dirt and dislike cleanliness.

ON PROTECTING TENDER ROSE BUSHES AND OTHER HALF-HARDY PLANTS.

Most of the Tea-Scented Roses, such as *Safrano*, *Perle des Jardins*, *Niphelos*, *The Bride*, *Sunset*, etc. need a slight protection during the winter. Amateurs generally have them well banded with rye straw. This kind of protection we find is in most cases sure death to the tender sorts. We advise, prefer and practice, to protect after winter has set in by placing pine boughs or cedar brush or any other Evergreens which are most convenient, lightly around them; these are not to preserve them from the cold, but as a shelter against the winter sun which does the injury, and to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. Roses and other half-hardy plants are not generally killed root and branch until about March, and then their destruction is due to variations of temperature, coming from the warm sun in day and freezing at night. Keep them equable by keeping them shaded, and do not trim this class until all signs of freezing weather are past.

ON PROPAGATING.

Growing Plants from Cuttings or Slips.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER are the proper months for rooting cuttings to have plants for next season's planting; also take slips and cuttings during February and March from those plants which you rooted in September previous. Spring propagating the amateur will be more successful with than fall. An interesting pastime for amateur cultivators is raising their own plants, which they will take a greater pride in than in those purchased, which have been grown by other hands. Plants are propagated from *cuttings*, *seeds* and by *division*; we shall here treat on those from

CUTTINGS. Provide yourself with a wooden box of a size to hold 25 to 50 cuttings, or larger if desired; bore a hole in each corner of the box, and cover this with oyster shells or pieces of broken pots to allow the surplus water to drain off. Flat earthenware pans or pots will answer the same purpose as a box. Fill your box or pans with good clear sand to a depth of two-and-a-half to three inches. Sand is much preferable to earth; it is cooling to the newly made wound and causes the cutting to "callous" early, from which roots form. Press the sand firmly before placing your cuttings in the box, and also water with a fine rose. Use a stick or knife to make openings in the sand to receive the cutting, after which press firmly so as to allow no air to come in contact with the wound. Insert the cutting into the sand about one inch deep, after which your box can be placed in the conservatory or a bright sunny window, not forgetting to shade with paper from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Most cuttings root in from two to four weeks; when rooted, they should be placed in small pots with earth; they will live but a short time in the sand after being rooted. In taking cuttings from the parent plants, always select good healthy shoots which are probably about two months old—very young wood is hard to strike, and old, hardened wood seldom roots. In making cuttings, always cut at the joint or eye; they form roots more quickly, and make better plants. Camellias, Azaleas and other hard-wooded plants require two to three months to form roots.

Sprinkle the foliage of your cuttings daily; this is absolutely necessary to keep down red spider and other insects.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

The sowing of Flower Seeds in the hands of the inexperienced in many cases results in complete failure, the complaint being made that the seeds were not good. The same seeds having been tested by the seedsman before offering them, proves their growing or germinating qualities. With care in planting to the required depth, and the soil suitable, failure is almost impossible with seeds that have been successfully tested. By strictly observing the following rules for sowing flower seeds, success is certain. Take a small shallow box, one inch and a half deep, with a hole in each corner, covered with an oyster shell or a piece of broken flower pot for drainage. Fill the box evenly with good soil, consisting of equal parts good loam and leaf mold, thoroughly mixed with sand and sphagnum moss broken fine. The mixing of the soil with the moss is important, as it not only prevents the soil from baking, but keeps it moist and hastens the germination of the seeds. After the soil being thus prepared, it must be all passed through a sieve to free it from lumps; it is then ready for sowing.

Seeds of Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Lobelias, etc., being fine, like dust, must be sowed very carefully. The seeds should be mixed with an equal quantity of fine sand before sowing; by this process they can be more evenly distributed. After sowing, they should be only pressed in, not covered. Seeds of Pansies and others of larger grain should be merely covered with soil; press the soil moderately firm on them after planting, and then cover them with a light covering of sphagnum moss; then give them a light watering with a fine rose, or one of Scollay's Sprinklers will be found an indispensable article for this purpose. Care must be taken not to wash the seeds from the box in watering. After sowing, place them in a shady place until the seeds make their appearance; they should then be placed near the glass and have all the light possible; shade the young seedlings from the sun by covering them with paper, to be removed again after the sun's rays leave them. After they have attained a height of one inch, or are large enough to be handled, they must be transplanted into boxes of the same dimensions they were sown in. When they have attained sufficient size, they may be transplanted into pots or borders.

ON SYRINGING, SPRAYING OR DAMPENING THE FOLIAGE OF PLANTS.

The amateur grower is often at a loss to know why her plants do not thrive in parlors, windows, etc., and often we hear the remark, "If we could only make flowers grow and have the appearance of those growing in florists' establishments. The florist tells us to keep our plants in a temperature of about 60°—when they often have their floral houses 70°, 80° and even higher, and plants look luxuriant." And so would the amateur's if she would pay the proper attention to spraying and dampening the green foliage. The florist growers often have their houses heated to the degrees named, but at the same time, they pay particular attention to having their plants well sprayed, and always keep a moist growing atmosphere. The amateur cannot have this in dwellings, but can have an atomizer for sprinkling the foliage and parched leaves of her plants; this should be done at least twice every day while plants are housed, and once or more every week sponge the leaves or in other words wash their faces often. This refreshes and raises a soft atmosphere in which they delight. This you will understand if you notice how vegetation looks after a summer shower; leaves of plants have numerous little pores, through which they inhale the moisture.

Allowing the dust to accumulate on the foliage of your plants, closing the pores, will cause the leaves to turn yellow, with a parched looking appearance, and finally die. The amateur most always attributes this to her plants not having enough water to their roots, though it is more often the case that if she put less water to the roots during the winter weather, and did much more spraying, she would be a more successful plant grower. Syringing or sponging is a very important matter in growing plants.

A FEW REMARKS ON WINDOW GARDENING.

This taste should have every encouragement; those who adorn and beautify their windows with plants during the long dreary months of winter, are surely educators of taste and leaders in refinement. The demand for winter flowering and ornamental foliage plants is fast increasing. The culture of such is very simple, but we must not expect to grow plants to perfection unless some care is exercised in looking after their wants, etc.; air and sunshine add greatly to their health and appearance. The following few simple rules should form the base of operations.

FIRST. Procure good healthy young plants, and those kinds which prove best and are recommended for window culture.

SECOND. See that they are properly potted and not over-potted. All plants for winter flowering and window decoration should have liquid manure water occasionally; in repotting, use good compost, give free drainage, and pot firmly.

THIRD. Never allow your plants to become so dry, for want of water, as to wilt or "flag;" at the same time, do not continually drench them—do not allow water to stand in the saucers, as it rots the roots, and plants become sickly. Water in separate vessels, placed in your window near the plants, is very beneficial, or wet sponges—anything to furnish moisture to the air; few plants like a hot, dry atmosphere—and, we may add, the same conditions that kill plants are not fit for human habitations.

FOURTH. Plants to thrive well during the winter months, should have all the sunlight possible, with a temperature during the day between 70° and 80°, and at night between 50° and 60°, never allowing your thermometer to get below 45°. In mild weather air your plants, always pulling the window down from the top. Avoid draughts, and during a warm rain place your plants out in it—it will greatly benefit them.

FIFTH. Turn your plants occasionally—once in two weeks will be sufficient—and they will grow round and symmetrical. At the same time pinch all straggling shoots so as to form bushy plants. House plants require the foliage sprayed with water once or twice every day; also sponge the leaves once every week, using soap, or what is more preferable, FIR TREE OIL, which may be had at any seed house and is also an excellent remedy for all insects, and pleasant to work with.

I will name twelve good window plants suitable for the amateur cultivator; for others see those described in this catalogue. *Aspidistra Lurida Variegata*, *Palm Latania Borbonica*, *Ficus Elastica*, *Cyclamen Persicum*, *Begonia Brunatii*, *Begonia Rex* type, *Pandanus Utilis*, *Impatiens Sultana*, *Daphne Odora*, Chinese Primrose, *Marantas*, *Calla Æthiopica*.

REMARKS ON POTS, POTTING, DRAINAGE, SOIL AND WATERING.

Five important Items to be Considered if You wish to have Healthy Plants.

POTS are first to be considered; let them be new if possible; they can be had at the pottery or from your nearest seed house. If old pots are used, let them be thoroughly washed, both inside and out. Never use glazed pots; plain earthenware are the best for the health of your plants. All pots in which a plant is placed should have a hole in the middle of the bottom, or your plants will live but a short time.

POTTING. In plant growing under glass in pots, nothing indicates so much the skill and knowledge of the cultivator as handsome, healthy plants in small sized pots; amateur's conservatories are often more conspicuous for red tile than for green leaves and gay flowers. There is no set time for repotting soft-wooded plants, as Geraniums, Fuchsias, Coleus, etc.—many need changing every two or three months, while hard-wooded plants, such as Camellias, Azaleas, etc., may probably need it but once every year or once every two or three years. Hard-wooded plants are greatly benefited by giving them a top dressing of fresh earth two or three times a year. Amateurs invariably over-pot their plants. In repotting, many plants you will find to have but few roots; these require a portion of the ball removed—place them in smaller pots, encourage them to make new roots, and they in a short time will have fine healthy tops. The proper way for potting your plants is, after they have been given proper drainage, put in a little soil (care being taken to have the plant a little below the surface of the pot, sufficient to allow for watering); place your plant in the centre of the pot with one hand and with the other heap up the soil loosely in the pot; give the pot a sharp rap, pressing the soil with the thumb firmly around the plant. In potting large plants, such as Camellias, Azaleas, etc., a flat stick must be used to firm the soil around the plant; otherwise it will not be packed as firmly around the edges as is essential for good results.

DRAINAGE is of the highest importance, and absolutely necessary for all plants that require six-inch pots and larger. Without perfect drainage the surplus water cannot run off; if it remain about the roots, it will cause the soil to become soured; the roots decay and the plants perish. By paying a little more attention to drainage our amateur cultivators will likely be more successful in plant growing. Our engraving here shows a seven-inch pot with proper drainage. You commence by placing one large broken crock or oyster shell over the hole in the bottom, and continue with broken crocks of smaller sizes, as A, B and C shows; after which place a little moss or peat fibre over the drainage to prevent the soil from mixing with the crocks. Four and five-inch pots will only require one large crock or oyster shell.

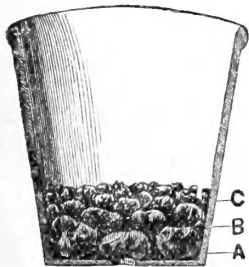
SOIL. Have this in proper condition, neither too wet nor too dry. If too wet it will bake and the roots will not penetrate it. If dry, like dust, you cannot place with that firmness which it requires.

Suitable compost for nearly all plants is composed of three-fourths turfy loam, equal parts of cow manure and leaf mould, with a little bone meal added; mix well together, and it is ready for use, and suited for Roses, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Pansies, and all free growing plants. Turfy loam is the top sod from old pastures, well rotted. Leaf mould is decayed leaves, which you can get from the woods.

SOIL FOR CAMELLIAS. Loam only, no mixture. Let it be good fibrous loam, well decayed.

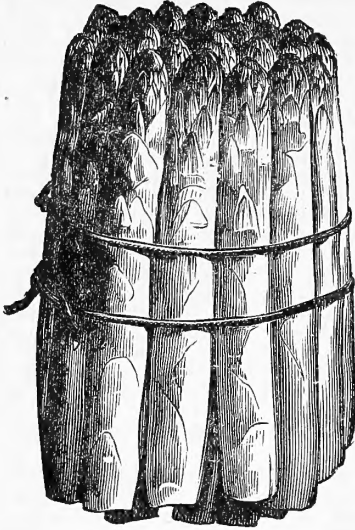
SOIL FOR AZALEAS, DAPHNES, OLEAS, PALMS, ETC. Use equal parts of loam and peat soil, well mixed; where peat soil is not to be had, use equal parts of loam, leaf mould and sand. Peat soil is black, sandy soil, and consists of decayed roots, leaves and sand, and is generally brought from New Jersey. Soil already mixed can generally be had from your nearest florist at very little cost.

WATERING is the life and main support of a plant, and one of the most important agents of culture. When to water is perhaps to the amateur one of the greatest secrets in plant growing. A question which is frequently asked is, "how often must I water my plants?" Never water unless plants require it, and experience will teach you when they need it; the ball of earth becomes whitish on top. Soft-wooded plants, such as Coleus, Heliotropes, etc., will droop; they should never be allowed to want water so badly as to show a drooping habit. A good rule is to rap the side of the pot with your knuckles; if dry it will have a ringing sound, and should have sufficient water to penetrate the entire ball; if a dull and solid sound, the plant requires no water. During winter months, water your plants in the morning, those that are dry and need it. During the summer, water in afternoon or evening, at such times that the direct rays of the sun will not fall on the plants when wet.



ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

The ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus Officinalis*) is a perennial plant, and is cultivated to a great extent for its early shoots or heads, which make their appearance in May and June. They are in great esteem, and no garden is complete without one or more beds of this delicious vegetable. There are many varieties of Asparagus, but the only one grown extensively for use is the Conover's Colossal.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

How GROWN. Asparagus is propagated only by seed, one ounce of which will produce one thousand plants. Seed, as well as one and two-year old plants, may be purchased from any seedsman, and when a new garden is formed, the latter practice is generally adopted to gain time. If sown to transplant, for a bed four and a-half feet wide by six feet in length, one quart of seed will be required. If sown to remain, for a bed four and a-half feet wide by thirty feet in length, one pint is necessary. If plants one year or two years old (the two year plants being always preferred), are used for a bed four and a-half feet wide by thirty feet in length, to contain four rows of plants nine inches distant in the rows, 160 plants will be required. Seed should be soaked, and sown in early spring, two inches deep and twelve inches from row to row.

SOIL. The soil should be a rich sandy loam, well manured and prepared. After the plants make their appearance, they should be kept as free from weeds as possible. The end of October following, the roots must be protected from frost by a top-dressing of well rotted manure; they are then transplanted the following spring to beds prepared for them in the following manner.

FORMATION OF BEDS. The site for your bed must be one that will have a full exposure to the sun. It must be dug or plowed thoroughly, at least two-and-a-half feet deep, the poor soil removed, and replaced with rich sandy loam, with at least six inches of well rotted manure. This is very important, as the bed must not be disturbed after the roots are once planted. You can hardly make the beds too rich for Asparagus, for the size, richness and tenderness of the shoots depend upon the beds being prepared in the best manner possible.

After being properly leveled, divide it off into beds four and a-half feet wide, with alleys two to three feet between them. Stretch a line lengthwise of the bed nine inches from the edge, and with a spade cut out a small trench about six inches deep, perpendicular next to the line, turning the earth displaced along by the other side of the trench, and having the plants ready; set a row along the trench nine inches apart, with the crown of the roots four to six inches below the surface, drawing the earth to fix them as placed. Having planted one row, cover them with the earth of the trench an equal depth over the crown of the plant. Proceed to open another trench one foot from the first, plant it as above, and in the same manner plant four rows in each bed.

Then lightly rake the beds neat and even. In dry weather water your beds until the plants are well rooted. Remove all weeds as they make their appearance. As soon as the tops of the plants turn yellow in the fall, cut them down close to the ground, being careful not to do this too early, or they will throw up new shoots, and weaken the plants. Remove all stalks and weeds, cover the beds with three or four inches of good stable manure, and let it remain until the following spring; then rake off all loose straw and debris; and when the ground is sufficiently dry, take a garden fork and loosen the soil about three inches deep, being careful not to injure the crown of the plants. Give your beds a top dressing of salt, two pounds to the square yard, which should be spread evenly over the beds. Give your beds a liberal supply of manure-water; this is necessary in order to obtain handsome buds of full size. The plants must be well established before cutting for use, which will require at least two seasons. In cutting Asparagus use a knife made especially for the purpose, which may be obtained from any seedsman. Scrape away an inch or two from the shoot you would cut, then slip the Asparagus knife down an inch or two, being careful not to injure the crown or adjoining shoot. Your beds should not be cut too close; Asparagus being so valuable a vegetable, your beds should be cut as sparingly as possible. Some persons make a practice of cutting it as soon as it makes its appearance; nothing is so injurious; this practice should be avoided. Under good cultivation and care in cutting, a bed of Asparagus will continue to produce plentiful crops for twelve to fifteen years and longer.

It is always best to procure two-year plants, for then in two years time you will be able to cut Asparagus shoots for table or market.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE CONDENSED. In field or garden culture of Asparagus, prepare your ground by plowing as deeply as you can; then lay off your rows three feet apart—it is best to run plow twice in row to clean it out well to enable you to get a good supply of manure down in the rows. Then put out your plants two feet apart in the rows; cover the plants about six inches deep. It is best to set out two-year old plants, for then in two years, time you will be able to cut Asparagus.

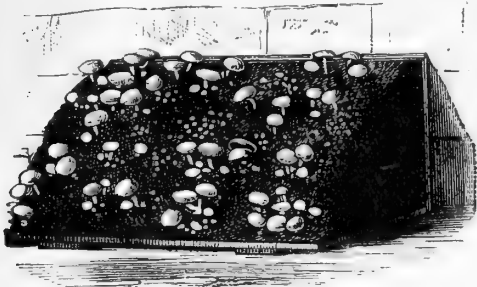
MUSHROOM CULTURE.

THE MUSHROOM (*Agaricus Campestris*), according to Loudon, is a well known vegetable, springing up in open pastures in August and September. It is most readily distinguished when of middle size, by its pink or flesh-colored gills and pleasant smell. In a more advanced stage the gills become of a chocolate color, and it is then more apt to be confounded with other kinds of dubious quality; but that species which most nearly resembles it is slimy to the touch and destitute of the fine odor, having a rather disagreeable smell. Further, the noxious kinds grow in or on the margin of woods, while the true Mushroom springs up chiefly in open pastures, and should be gathered only in such places.

CULTURE OF MUSHROOMS. Beds for Mushrooms may be made in any airy dry situation under cover; they can be made either in beds four feet wide and from ten to fifteen feet long, according to the wants of the family, or else a small shed may be erected for the purpose; but the back of a greenhouse is a very good situation, as they do not need much light. Growing Mushrooms in a cellar may be readily accomplished where the temperature does not fall below 45°, nor rise above 70°.

When you have selected your site, take a sufficient quantity of horse droppings, and the sooner you can get the quantity for making a bed of a given size the better. Throw the whole up in a heap to ferment. Keep a sharp lookout that the heap does not overheat and get white and mouldy; before this takes place have it spread out to a thickness of fifteen inches and keep it turned regularly. During those turnings mix with the quantity a sixth of fresh loam, and about the same or more of sheep or dry cow manure. When the fiery heat has gone from the mixture, throw the

whole up into a heap for twenty-four hours to get it into a nice moist fermentation. When that takes place, proceed



MUSHROOM BED.

to make up your bed; twelve to fifteen inches is quite deep enough. After placing the mixture in the beds prepared for it, beat it firmly down with a mallet. To ascertain the degree of heat, put two or three sharp pointed sticks into the bed, and when upon being drawn out the next day they feel about milk-warm, or between 80° or 90° , it is time to put in the Mushroom spawn. The heat should be rather on the decline than on the increase.

Having procured the spawn, break it into pieces about the size of a hen's egg; place the pieces about nine inches or a foot apart and two inches below the surface. Beat the whole down hard. Be careful not to let the heat increase above the degree mentioned above, otherwise the spawn will be destroyed. It is always best to repeat the spawning when the heat is on the decline. After all danger of increased heat is past, cover the bed with light soil about two inches deep; then beat it down again hard. Examine the sticks which were originally placed in the bed; if they are lukewarm, all is right. A few days after cover the bed with two or three inches of hay or straw; if the heat increases remove it for a time. If the place is dark this covering may be dispensed with. In five or six weeks the Mushrooms ought to appear. A gentle watering now and then will hasten their growth, but too much will cause the spawn to rot, and the bed to be unproductive. Mushroom spawn planted in loam and dung, and screened from the sun and rain in summer, will produce this vegetable in abundance. The same materials will produce the same effect in winter placed in boxes or baskets in a stable or warm cellar. The duration of a crop of Mushroom varies from three to six months; so it is always safe to have a couple of beds or shelves every three or four months.

THE SPAWN for planting is obtained in two forms, the English and French; the former comes in cakes or bricks, and the latter in powdered form, this being preferred.

For a bed of the dimensions given, about four pounds of the French or ten pounds of English will be required.

CONDENSED DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING MUSHROOMS. In first place, prepare a load of fresh horse manure, which lay under cover and which must be turned over every day for a week or until the rank heat is on the decline. Then get ready a dry place under the stage in greenhouse or cellar, where a temperature of 50° or 70° is maintained; spread out manure in place prepared to the depth of eighteen inches. Pack down the manure evenly all over the bed; then add two inches of light loam all over the bed; pack down tightly, plunge a thermometer into the bed, and, if not above 70° , you can spawn your bed at once by putting pieces of the spawn the size of a pecan nut, about six inches apart, and about the depth of one inch all over the bed. Then pack the bed down again, and if the temperature of from 70° to 75° is kept up, the result, if the spawn is good, will be in six weeks Mushrooms.

It must be understood that Mushrooms should be grown in a darkened place. A thin covering of hay should be put on the bed until the Mushrooms appear; then it can be taken off.

Guide to Seasonable Operations in the Greenhouse, Conservatory, Flower and Vegetable Garden, Etc.

BEING PRACTICAL HINTS TO THE AMATEUR CULTIVATOR.

This Calendar is calculated for this latitude, and due allowance should be made for more Northern or Southern localities.

JANUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN. At this period of the year little work is generally done in gardens by amateurs. We consider it a very important time to make improvements. Tie up loose branches of evergreens, to prevent the heavy snows from breaking them down. If not already done in the early part of the winter, Evergreens, Roses and all hardy Shrubs, Vines, etc., will be much benefited by a top dressing of two or three inches of well-rotted stable manure. See that your tender Roses, Shrubs, etc., are tied up and protected, as directed in December. Now is a good time, while the ground is frozen, to remove all stumps, rocks, etc.; these may be piled up in a heap on the lawn, or other part of the garden, and planted in the spring with vines, creepers, etc. Used in this way, they are handsome and attractive objects. Give your lawns and grass plats a top dressing of well-rotted stable manure; it must be spread evenly, and not left in heaps, which would cause the manure to heat and leave unsightly spots on your lawns. If well-rotted manure cannot be obtained, bone meal strewn lightly over will answer every purpose.

GREENHOUSE, CONSERVATORY and WINDOW PLANTS. These will need careful watching in regard to airing, watering and syringing. (See remarks on watering, syringing, drainage, etc., pages 4 and 5.)

Plants to bloom at this time for the window or conservatory are such as Cinerarias, Cyclamens, Chinese Primrose, Hyacinths, Tulips, Bouvardias, Calla Lilies, Camellias, Azaleas, etc. Plants such as Agaves, Cacti, Echeverias, and all succulents, should be kept dry and allowed all the sun possible. Sponge the leaves of your window plants often, to keep the dust from filling the pores of the foliage. In washing your plants, use tepid water, with a little soap or Fir Tree Oil dissolved in it. Occasionally turn your plants around to keep them from growing one-sided. In very severe weather place your plants upon the floor and cover with newspapers.

All bulbs which were placed in boxes, pots, etc., last fall, should now be brought to the light and well supplied with water. An occasional watering with liquid manure will aid greatly in causing them to produce strong flowering spikes of bloom.

All soft-wooded, free-growing plants will be benefited by giving the liquid manure water once or twice this month fumigate with tobacco. Keep all dead and decayed leaves picked clean from your plants.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Little can be done in this department, except to provide a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea sticks. Many persons who neglect to procure these in the hurry of spring work, permit their Peas and Beans to trail on the ground, in which situation they will not produce one-third as many as if they were supported by poles or sticks. Lima Beans will need strong poles from eight to nine feet high.

Manure may be carried to those places where it is needed, but not spread. See that your garden tools are in good order; repair and procure such new ones as may be necessary. A list of useful implements may be found in the latter part of this catalogue.

FEBRUARY.

FLOWER GARDEN. The renovation of gardens is generally performed any time from November until February. Every favorable opportunity will be required to forward trimming and other garden work. Prune deciduous trees, hardy shrubs and grape vines the end of this month. If the ground is dry, fork up (but do not rake,) that it may be sweetened by the frost; prepare for a general dressing next month. Tie up all vines this month, for if left until they begin to grow they are injured by having the young shoots broken off in handling.

Make and repair gravel walks; after they are formed, rake evenly and pass a heavy roller over them. Take a note of all work and supplies needed for your garden for the season. Dig and remove all unsightly trees, shrubs, etc. Your lawns and grass plots, if not done last month, would be benefited by a top dressing of well-rotted stable manure or bone meal spread evenly over them. Draining—an important matter in flat, damp situations—should be done when opportunities afford.

CONSERVATORY and WINDOW PLANTS. All plants under glass this month will begin to grow rapidly. All soft-wooded and free-growing plants will need repotting. Camellias should now be repotted. (See special remarks on potting, etc., page 5.)

Plants for flowering in the conservatory and window are the same as last month, with the addition of Violets, Pansies, etc. Bulbs of Gloxinias, Achimenes, Gesnerias, Fancy Caladiums, and all bulbs left dormant during the winter, must now be repotted and grown for the decoration of the conservatory in the summer. All plants will now be starting into active growth, and old Fuchsias, Geraniums, and cuttings of all kinds kept over winter, should now be repotted. Everything should be put in order for the coming season.

Towards the end of this month sow in shallow pans or boxes annual seeds, which are wanted for early summer flowering, viz: Pansies, Balsams, Petunias, Verbenas, Asters, Cobea Scandens, Zinnas, Cannas, Carnations, Castor Oil Beans, Alyssums, Candytuft; and for ribbon lines, Centaureas, Golden Feverfew, etc.

Tuberose for early flowering must now be repotted. Dahlias should be started; place the roots in a little heat, and strike the cuttings in the ordinary way. Admit air freely in fine weather, being careful to close early. Avoid all cold draughts of air. Tie up the shoots of all climbers. Keep the pots and surface soil very clean, and give sufficiency of water to such plants as begin to grow freely. Keep down insects by dipping or syringing with tobacco water or fumigating with tobacco stems.

Give your plants one good watering of lime water; this will keep the soil sweet and kill the worms. Violets, Pansies, etc., in cold frames will need abundance of air on fine days; cover carefully at night.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Rake together and burn all litter or whatever may remain from last year's crop. Straw mats or shutters for hot-beds should be got in readiness.

Prepare material for and form hot-beds in the following manner: A frame may be made of various sizes, according to the size of the garden, from two sashes upwards. The size of sash most generally in use is six feet in length by three feet in width. The frame or box to support the sash is made of common board, one inch thick, the back to be twenty inches and the front fourteen inches; this forms a slope to allow the water to pass off. The frame should have a southern or southeastern exposure. For the bed fresh horse manure only should be used, with about one-third of leaves mixed with it. This must be put up in a heap and left for a few days to heat; it should be turned and allowed to remain a day or two longer, and is then ready to be placed in your frame. Where the ground is well drained, dig out a space the size of the frame from one to two feet deep; into this place your manure, pack it firmly and evenly and spread ten inches of rich loamy soil over the manure; then put the sash on. After standing a few days, tilt the sash to allow the rank steam to pass off. It is then ready for planting seed of early vegetables.

By taking a shallow box about two inches deep, filled with rich loamy soil, placing it in a window facing south or east, in a warm room, and sowing it with vegetable or flower seeds, they can be grown nearly as well and with less attention than in a hot-bed.

Seeds of early Cabbage, Lettuce and Radishes may be sown in hot-beds about the middle of this month. You may now begin to force Asparagus in hot-beds. As Parsley seeds germinate slowly, sow some in hot beds this month. For garnishing purposes, etc., nothing equals Parsley.

Mint may be had early by putting a few plants in hot-beds. Give your cold frames abundance of air on fine days. If the ground or plants are frozen, do not open or expose your plants to the sun; keep them covered for a few days until they are thawed, and they will show no bad effects. Cover carefully with mats or other protection at night.

MARCH.

FLOWER GARDEN. This month is the time for all planting and trimming of trees, shrubs, vines, etc. Tie up all vines and climbers that require it. The cutting down of shrubs, trimming in of those overgrown, and removal to prevent crowding must be attended to without delay; single specimens on a well kept lawn are always objects of admiration. Roses of the hardy sorts trim and stake; the tender varieties of Teas trim later. New rose beds should now be prepared; give them a liberal allowance of well-rotted cow manure. Pot-grown Roses that have started to grow under glass, should not be planted outside until all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm; transplant only such kinds as have been grown in the open ground all winter.

Put your walks in good condition, giving those that require it fresh gravel; rake and roll. Remove by degrees covering from bulbs. All out-door work, such as trenching and grading, must be done this month; also sodding, if the ground is in good condition, but under no consideration work the ground if wet.

CONSERVATORY and WINDOW PLANTS. The propagation of plants to supply the flower garden may be continued with vigor. All plants, if proper attention was given them, will now be growing luxuriantly. Do not allow them to suffer for want of moisture, but give them plenty of water, as they need it. Keep them well syringed. On fine days air must be admitted freely to all plants under glass, carefully avoiding all cold draughts.

To all insects, as soon as they are perceived, apply tobacco smoke or other remedies; if allowed to get established they can hardly be got rid of without injury to the foliage of your plants.

Do not crowd your plants; keep them as near the glass as convenient, and turn them around frequently to prevent them from becoming one-sided. Give your plants copious waterings of manure water. Camellias which have done

flowering and are about to grow, place in a gentle heat; replot those that require it, and cut back all straggling shoots to secure compact, bushy plants. All climbers, such as Passion Vines, Bignonias, and others, planted in the borders of the conservatory or in tubs, should have a top dressing of rich compost, with a liberal allowance of well decayed manure; remove about one inch or two of the surface soil from around the plant before applying the new soil. Pot off all cuttings that were put in during the fall. Repot all plants that require it, so as to have well-established plants for planting out. Put in cuttings of all kinds of plants intended for the borders and for forming ribbon beds, such as Alternantheras, Achyranthus, Coleus, Chrysanthemums, etc. Flower seeds sown last month will be ready to prick out into shallow boxes of fresh soil. Keep them in those boxes until ready to transplant into the open border. All plants kept dormant during the winter, such as Clematis, Lemon Verbena, Richardias, tuberous-rooted Begonias, Musk Plants, etc., give fresh soil and start to grow. Oranges, Lemons, Cacti and Hydrangeas, start to grow. Repot if needed; overpotting is a great evil. Camellias starting to grow must be shaded from the sun and watered abundantly and well syringed while making their growth.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Sow seeds of Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers in hot-beds this month. Lettuce may be sown in a warm border in the open ground as soon as frost will permit. Early Peas cannot be planted too soon after the ground is thawed—the wrinkled varieties not until the ground is warm. Radishes may be sown as soon as the seed can be raked in. Cabbage for summer use may be sown on a warm border the middle of this month. Particular attention should be paid to airing of hot beds in fine weather, tilting the sash a little, and on no condition allow the cold air to blow on the young plants, as this will flag and destroy them. Cauliflower and Lettuce in cold frames will need abundance of air in fine weather; this is necessary in order to obtain fine large heads. Dress Asparagus beds and make new ones the latter part of this month or the beginning of April, if the ground is in good condition. For Asparagus culture, see page 6. Walks may be got in order and new ones made. Clip Box edgings; plant Rhubarb roots.

APRIL.

FLOWER GARDEN. All covering must be removed from bulbs and all hardy flowering plants this month. Have beds and borders in perfect order, ready to receive the spring blooming plants next month. Trim all tender Tea roses, cut out all dead wood; twice this month syringe your roses with tobacco water or whale oil soap to prevent the rose slug from attacking them next month—this insect is easily destroyed while young. Plant evergreens this month. All vines and creepers on walls or screens must be trimmed and all dead and decayed wood removed; tie and train up before they start to grow. See that gravel walks are in perfect order for the season. All hardy herbaceous plants, such as Phlox, Chrysanthemums, Delytras, etc., if the soil is dry, may be taken up, divided and reset. The latter part of this month make a planting of Gladiolus, and continue to do so at intervals of every two weeks until the middle of June. Mow your lawn as soon as the grass is of sufficient height, repeating every two weeks or oftener during the season. Grass seed to improve lawns may be sown now; make a fine level surface for the seed; when it is dusted over, a gentle rake, that followed by the roller, is all that is necessary. A mixture of bone-meal, sifted ashes and a little fine soil dusted over the seed will do much to give it a start. To keep down grass and weeds in gravel walks use salt, dissolved in water to the consistency in which an egg can float, to be applied with watering can and rose. This should be done in dry weather.

CONSERVATORY AND WINDOW PLANTS. Bedding plants of every description should now be in an advanced state for the purpose for which they have been grown. The sun will now be getting stronger, and your plants will need abundance of air on fine days and extra shading to prevent the sun from burning the foliage. (See Remarks, June, on Shading). Cuttings may still be made of Verbenas, Petunias, Coleus, and all plants intended for the decoration of the garden in the summer. Cacti and all succulents that require it, should be repotted and placed in the most sunny part of the house, and water may be given whenever they are dry. Pelargoniums will be in flower. Geraniums will now be growing rapidly and should have their shoots pinched back; this induces a shrubby habit and abundant bloom. Watch for the appearance of insects and take measures to destroy them at once. Repot Cockscombs and China Asters into larger pots as they require it—these will make a fine show when well grown for the conservatory. Repot your Fuchsias. Start Tuberose bulbs in a warm place for early flowering.

Your window plants will be much benefited if placed out-doors during a warm shower. Hanging baskets intended for the summer can now be planted. Continue to strike Dahlia cuttings. Pansies should be planted out-doors the latter part of this month—they grow better and make finer blooms than those planted later, as the excessive heat retards the growth. Cinerarias and Calceolarias will now be coming into flower; they are beautiful objects for the conservatory, arranged with Roses, Bulbs, Mignonette and Violets. See that nothing suffers for the want of water. Keep atmosphere moist by syringing freely. Give your plants room, so as to have them symmetrical—plants grown close have a weak, straggling appearance.

Repot Ferns, Palms, and all stove plants that require it; look over and clean your Palms, Oranges and other plants, of mealy bug and scale. Admit air freely to harden plants, so they will not be affected by the change to the garden next month. Repot Azaleas this month; water your plants from now until the first of September, in the afternoon or evening; Violets, Pansies, etc., in cold frames air freely. Violets which have been growing in cold frames and blooming throughout the winter are now over; prepare a good piece of soil to plant them in the open ground; dig up and divide the plants as you would strawberry plants; place them in rows, say twelve inches apart in the rows and three feet between the rows; encourage them to grow before hot weather sets in; these are the plants which will make strong clumps for next fall and winter flowering.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. If the drainage and trenching of the ground has been properly attended to in the autumn, it will now be in good condition for the reception of seeds; if the ground is at all wet it should not be worked under any circumstances, but when dry, not a moment should be lost in getting in the seed of Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Celery, Carrots, Leek, Parsley, Radishes, Spring Turnips, etc. Sow small beds of Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, Rosemary, Sweet Basil, Lavender, Fennel and Dill; no garden is complete without these. Potatoes for early use must be planted this month; use only genuine Northern stock to insure a good yield. Thin out Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers in hot-beds; do not allow them to grow too thick, as they will make weak, spindling plants. Evergreen and Osage Orange hedges should be trimmed this month; sow a few Cucumbers in pots in hot-beds to plant out for early use; look out and destroy insects; sow in succession crops of different sorts of Peas. Plenty of air must be given to hot-beds as the weather becomes warm; the sash may be taken entirely off cold frames on fine days. Give plenty of water to your frames when they are dry.

MAY.

FLOWER GARDEN. All work this month must be pushed forward. In the flower garden the vacant beds should be in order to receive the plants intended for them. The gravel walks, the grass and the edgings will

now require more attention. See that you have plenty of stock for bedding out; if not, secure at once. If the ground is in good condition and the weather mild about the 15th or 18th of this month, no time should be lost in getting your plants bedded out; if the weather should be dry when they are planted, they should be well watered until they make fresh roots in the soil. Bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., which are done flowering and foliage decayed, can be taken up, well dried, cleaned, and the offsets separated and put in a cool, airy place, ready for fall planting. Plant vines to cover walls, trees, etc., such as Wistarias, Virginia Creepers, Bignonia (Trumpet Flower), Honeysuckles, Akebia Quinata, etc.; also, plant Clematis in variety; these most beautiful flowering vines should be in every garden. Plant Japanese or Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii, the people's vine), to cover the walls of your houses—this is the most beautiful of all vines for this purpose. Plant in open ground young plants of Carnations, Bouvardias, etc.; these will make fine plants to take up and replot in the fall for the conservatory. If not done last month, cut back all dead and decayed branches from your Tea roses; also remove the mulching and work the soil around them.

New lawns, if not sown last month, must be done now without delay; none but the best selected seed should be used for this purpose. All seeds of annuals, such as Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Larkspur, Petunias, Phlox Drummondii, Alyssum, Zinnias, etc.; also Climbers, such as Maurandias, Thunbergias, and Morning Glories, if the ground is warm and in good condition, may be sown the middle of this month. All annuals sown in February may be planted out in the open border about the 18th or 20th of this month, being careful to water and shade them for a few days until they take root in the ground. Roll and mow grass weekly. Roll your gravel walks frequently—the best time to do this is after a shower, as this binds the gravel. Let everything in your garden have as neat an appearance as possible.

CONSERVATORY AND WINDOW PLANTS. Azaleas will now be in all their beauty; these lovely plants are worth all the trouble you can bestow on them; as soon as they are all done flowering, replot them and plunge them up to their rims in the open border to protect their roots, which are very fine, from the excessive heat. Choose a wet day for putting outside your plants that have done flowering for the season; they will be much benefited and will stand the weather better. Plants outside must be well syringed morning and evening to keep down red spider. Among plants for the conservatory, such as Gloxinias, Achimenes, Dracenas, Crotons, Marantas, Begonias, Fancy Caladiums, Cissus Discolor, Ferns, etc., replot such as need it, being careful to shade the glass over them. Admit air freely on fine days; towards the end of the month, as the weather becomes warm, a little air can be left on all night.

Tie up all climbers, such as Passifloras, Cissus Discolor, Allamandas, etc. Syringe your plants every day; this keeps them clean and healthy; great care must now be taken to keep all plants well watered, trained and kept clean and in good order. Roses of all kinds will now be coming into flower, and should be placed where they are to bloom. Repot Poinsettias, Catalonian Jasmine, and all plants intended for winter bloom; they should be pinched as they advance in growth; this will induce them to make fine bushy plants. Calla Lilies that have done flowering should be turned on their sides and left to dry until fall.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. This is the month all principal garden vegetables should be planted. Sow seed of late Cabbage to be planted out in July; sow seed of Celery to be planted the latter part of June or first of July; Cucumber, Kohl Rabi, Celeriac, Lettuce, Melon, Squash and Onion seeds may be sown; plant Onion Sets, plant Sugar Corn and make alternate sowing of Peas every week or two; sow a little summer Endive, weed and thin your advancing crops of vegetables. Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers, if the ground is warm, may be planted out the middle of this month. Carrots for stock may be sown this month. Attend to destroying insects. For remedies, see other pages of this Catalogue.

JUNE.

FLOWER GARDEN. The principal portion of the planting has been done, but plants tender and likely to be injured by frost, are in most cases left until the first week in June, and many keep their plants growing vigorously, and turn them out at this time, which gives effect at once. Keep all weeds down by hoeing; keep the ground loose to encourage the young plants to grow. Where water and hose are convenient, syringe the out-door plants every evening; it will greatly benefit them and repay you for the care. To keep the plants in shape, pinch the long, straggling branches; decayed blooms remove at once.

Dahlia, if not already done, must be planted as soon as possible; a little rotten manure mixed with the soil and placed to each plant is all that is required; keep them well and regularly watered; as they advance in growth they must have good strong stakes placed to them and tied up. Plant Asters, Zinnias, Marigolds; these bloom the entire season and are fine to cut from. Attend to the staking and tying up of all tall growing plants that may require it. Petunias, Verbenas, and plants of similar habit, should be pegged down to get them to cover the ground as soon as possible. Plants in vases should be well watered in dry weather; a mulching of two or three inches of sphagnum or green moss around them, after a good watering, will retain the moisture a long time. A top dressing of two or three inches of rotted manure, or mowings of the lawn, put on your flower beds, not only prevents the plants from drying, but keeps down the weeds. At this season of the year caterpillars are very destructive; they should be hand-picked and destroyed; in trees, where it is impossible to resort to hand-picking, take a long stick, to the end of which wrap a piece of cloth two or three inches thick, then saturate with coal oil and ignite it; place the flame under the white web or nest, and this will effectually destroy them. Mow your lawns frequently; keep your grass edgings cut and your walks in good order; see that everything in your garden has an air of neatness. Violets which were placed in the open ground last April should be well mulched.

CONSERVATORY AND WINDOW PLANTS. The stock of plants to supply flowers through the summer and autumn should now be in growing condition. Stunted, rusty plants are not worth their space; better grow few than a big stock to be crippled for want of room and attention. Plants in tubs or pots, such as Camellias, Orange trees, Acacias, etc., should be set in some shaded situation in the open air, being careful to avoid the drip of trees. All plants having been placed or planted outside, proceed to put your conservatory in order for the summer. Repot all plants that need it, such as Palms, Dracenas, Crotons, Fancy Caladiums, Begonias of the Rex varieties, Gloxinias, Achimenes, Gesnerias, Nepenthes (Pitcher Plants), Ferns, Selaginellas, etc. Special attention must be paid to plants intended for exhibition; select young vigorous plants—they make finer specimens and better shaped than older ones. Pay particular attention to the airing of your houses, giving plenty of air when needed but avoiding blasts of wind on your tender plants; on very warm days the air may be left on all night, but must be taken off if cool; no class of plants give more satisfaction to the amateur than these when well grown for conservatory or window decoration. Attend carefully to shading your plants; a thin canvas awning to roll over the roof of the house will be found beneficial, to be taken off when the sun leaves the house. The following makes one of the best shadings for conservatory, frames, etc.: Take white lead and naphtha or benzine, mixed to the consistency of milk, and apply to the outside of the glass with a hand syringe, spreading over evenly; one or two applications will be sufficient. Syringe your houses freely in the afternoon; sprinkle well the pathways, then shut up soon; this must be strictly attended to, as red spider soon become troublesome at this season of the year. Attend to repotting any specimens that may require it, and see that all are trained and made to grow in the desired form; also, turn the plants around frequently, so as to give all their parts an equal share of light—this will induce them to form finely shaped plants.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. All growing crops will now need looking after. Keep your crops clean by weeding and hoeing; thin out and earth up all plants requiring it, remembering that frequent hoeing is both rain and manure to your vegetables in dry weather. Attend to your Cabbage, Beans, etc., to see that they are not destroyed by the cut worm; open the earth around the stem of the plant, and you will discover the worm that destroys it. Careful attention to this will save much trouble. Celery plants may be planted the latter part of this month or the first part of July; when the plants have grown to the height of eight or ten inches, draw the earth to them, being careful not to bury the heart of the plant. Plant Okra (Gumbo), Martynias for pickles, Cucumbers and Squashes, successive crops of Beans and Sugar Corn. Plant Lima Beans, which must have good strong poles, eight or nine feet high, to support them; the poles must be placed in position before planting. Look out for and destroy the Potato Bug.

JULY.

FLOWER GARDEN. The most pressing time of labor is past, but in most places, however small, there is always plenty to be attended to—mowing of grass, clipping of edgings, weeding and rolling walks, trimming irregular growth, and watering, cannot be dispensed with. The practice of allowing the whole garden to become untidy, and then giving a thorough cleaning, is slovenly, and a great waste of labor at the same time. Use every effort to have neatness in your garden; nothing adds more to the beauty of the flower garden or the pleasure ground than well kept walks and neat, closely-clipped green sward. Keep Verbenas nicely pegged until the ground is covered. In ribbon beds, or beds of several distinct colors, give attention to keep the plants regulated by pinching, etc., so that each band of color may be seen to advantage. Keep Hollyhocks and Dahlias secured to their stakes as they advance in growth, and if weather is dry do not allow them to suffer for water. Azaleas, Camellias, Orange and Lemon Trees should be syringed every evening after sundown, in order to keep them in a healthy state. Roses that have done flowering for the season should be pruned; cut out all old exhausted wood, and where it is too thick or crowded, shorten such shoots as have flowered to a good strong eye or bud; all wood that grows after this pruning will ripen perfectly and produce large flowers the ensuing year. Orange and Lemon trees and Roses may be budded at any time this month. Gladiolus and other tall flowering plants, as they advance in growth, should have their branches tied to neat stakes. All vines and creepers should be trained up, and all superfluous growth and dead leaves and branches removed. See that no plant suffers for water in this trying month.

CONSERVATORY AND WINDOW PLANTS. These will need particular attention at this season; attend to keeping the plants in the house in good health by copious watering at the roots when they require it; also syringe the foliage twice a day. Sprinkle every available surface to prevent them from becoming dry during the night. Keep your house shaded; as directed last month, give plenty of air, but do not let strong blasts of wind blow on your tender plants, as this will injure them—this can be managed by tacking laths or thin canvas over the ventilator to break the wind. With a little care, almost all stove plants can be kept in full beauty in the conservatory if the rules given in the preceding month are carried out strictly. Maintain perfect cleanliness, regulating the plants in bloom to the best possible advantage, and spare no effort to keep everything clear of aphid (or green fly) and red spider. Use every means to provide a supply of plants for blooming in the conservatory during the autumn and early winter, such as Asters, Coxcombs, Balsams, Chrysanthemums; nothing is so attractive and beautiful as these, when well-grown, for the conservatory or window; as they advance in growth repot into larger pots as they need it; do not allow them to become checked for the want of pot room.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Celery for main crops must now be planted, if not already done the latter part of last month. Sow Turnips for winter use from the middle of this month to the last of August. Plant Sugar Corn for succession, Jersey or Green Prolific Cucumbers for pickles; sow Spinach the latter part of this month for fall use; collect all kinds of seed as they come to maturity, putting them under cover. Celery will require water if the weather is dry. Pull up and remove the haulm of Peas and Beans, that your garden may have a neat appearance. Earth up Celery as it requires it, being careful not to cover the heart of the plant. Sow Endive for fall use. Sow Ruta Bagas up to the 25th of the month; after that the season is too short to form large roots. Transplant Cabbage for winter use.

AUGUST.

FLOWER GARDEN. Look carefully over every bed and pick off all dead leaves and decayed flowers. Spare no pains to make your garden as beautiful as possible. The different variegated-leaved plants, which are so extensively used in bedding, are a great acquisition; when they are properly managed they produce a highly pleasing and beautiful effect. Keep your walks and grass edgings regular and neat. Roll the grass frequently and mow as often as is necessary; if the weather is very dry, and the grass has become parched by the heat, it will be necessary to water it frequently—this must be done after sundown. Use one of the improved lawn sprinklers. Plants in vases will need liberal supplies of water. The latter part of this month put in cuttings of all bedding stuff as soon as they can be taken off without injuring the effect of the beds; cuttings put in now and established in pots before cold weather are not near so troublesome to winter as those rooted later. Carefully note any errors in the arrangement of your flower beds, so as to avoid them next season. Autumn-blooming roses will be benefited by a liberal supply of manure water. Keep all weeds down, loosen the ground often around the growing plants; carefully stake up all the tall growing ones.

CONSERVATORY AND WINDOW PLANTS. Camellias which have formed their flower buds should be either put out-doors or kept in a cool, dry house, so as to prevent them from making a second growth, which they are apt to do if they are kept in a close, damp atmosphere after forming their flower buds. See that everything in the conservatory is perfectly free from insects, and give climbers and other plants growing in the borders liberal supplies of water when dry; syringe morning and evening, and keep the borders well watered while the weather is warm. All the directions for last month stand good for this. Hanging baskets and window boxes, if they were well taken care of, will be well furnished with flowers and foliage. Fern cases should be in good condition now; they require careful attention in regard to moisture and shade. Asters, Cockscombs, etc., if they were carefully potted and attended to, will now be in full flower. Look well to the staking and watering of Chrysanthemums; give them liquid manure occasionally and keep their branches well tied up. Repot all plants which are intended for winter blooming. Attend to repairing, painting and whitewashing the shelves, etc. Boilers and flues may want overhauling this month. Get your sand boxes or pans in readiness for propagating purposes. Sow such seed as Pansies, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Primulas, and others needed for winter and early spring bloom.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. Sow Radishes for winter use; cut such herbs as are now in flower to dry for winter use, and spread them in a dry, shady place; for if dried in the sun, they will be of no value. Turnips for main crops can be sown up to the 26th of this month. Endive for winter sow early part of this month; Spinach for fall use, middle of this month. Cucumbers and Gherkins for pickles may also be sown this month.

AUTUMN and EARLY WINTER.

For seasonable operations for September, October, November and December, see our fall catalogue of Holland Bulbs, Winter Flowering Plants, etc., issued September of every year, and mailed to all on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

REMINDERS CONDENSED.

Annuals are those plants which arrive at perfection, bloom, produce seed and die the first season.

Biennials are those which live two seasons; some flower the first season and remain over winter, blooming the second year, and then perish.

Perennials flower the second season, and those which are hardy remain out from year to year.

Herbaceous Plants are those which die to the ground every fall, and renew their growth the following season.

Sow Annuals during February and March in shallow boxes or pans for garden plants.

“ “ in August and September for conservatory and window decorations, viz.: Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Pansies, Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, etc.

Take Cuttings or Slips from out-door plants during September for next season's bedding.

“ “ in February and March from those plants propagated in September previous.

For Snails and Slugs, dust with slaked lime occasionally, and they will disappear. The lime will not injure your plants.

Every Amateur should subscribe for the journal, *Popular Gardening*, which is always full of valuable information. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1 for twelve months.

During February and March, when plants are growing freely, nip the tops out of long shoots; get them low and bushy.

Use Liquid Manure-Water occasionally for your plants.

Lime-Water is excellent for killing worms and keeping soil sweet. See page 3.

Trim Tender Roses after all danger of frost is over in spring.

Trim Evergreens, Box hedges, etc., in spring just before they begin to grow.

The People's Plant, *Ampelopsis Veitchii* or Boston Ivy, is a grand hardy creeper.

Syringe or Sprinkle your house plants frequently.

Sponge Foliage once or twice a week; wash their faces often—they need it.

Never Work your garden when the soil is wet.

Sow Pansy Seed in February and March for spring flowering.

“ “ in August and September for winter flowering.

Sow Calceolaria and Cineraria Seed in August.

Cuttings Form Roots more freely in sand; it is cooling to the wound.

A Monthly Journal devoted to floriculture and fruit growing is *Popular Gardening*. Sent to any address for twelve months on receipt of \$1.

Remove all Dead Leaves and decayed shoots; plants like cleanliness. Do not allow flowers to decay and die on the bush—pluck them off.

In Severe Weather protect your plants by placing paper over them. When plants are frozen, keep them dark until thawed; then sprinkle.

Shading for Glass in your conservatory during summer: take naphtha or benzine, add white lead, until of the consistency of skim milk; apply with syringe.

Plant Bulbs—Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus—in open ground during October and November; order them in time.

Remove all Bulbs from ground about two weeks after they have flowered. See calendar.

Calla Lilies should have no water during June, July and August.

For all Insects use Fir Tree Oil, a safe and effective remedy.

Azaleas shed many leaves in the fall. This is natural; the plant is half deciduous.

A Deciduous Plant is one which loses its leaves during winter.

Camellia Leaves fall off from over watering in the fall and winter, and roots rot.

“ Buds fall off when in a hot, dry atmosphere.

To Grow Plants successfully, have a moist atmosphere; if you cannot have this, syringe, sprinkle and sponge the foliage.

Begonias are propagated from leaves, cut in pieces one inch square.

Camellias require a cool temperature.

Azaleas are an accommodating plant; plenty of warmth brings early flowers, while cool treatment will give late flowers. They need much sprinkling.

Azalea alba, the hardy single white, is an excellent plant for garden or home culture.

Daphne Odora, a grand old favorite, is richly fragrant and very beautiful.

Window Plants—always place them outside during a warm rain.

Keep your Plants in small pots, with pots full of roots. Use liquid manure to make them flower.

Amateurs Invariably have their plants in too large pots.

Plants when Growing Freely in spring require plenty of water. When dry, give an Allopathic dose, not a teaspoonful—enough to wet every root and fibre.

Every Amateur should subscribe for *Popular Gardening*. Price, \$1 per year.

Every Florist should subscribe for *The American Florist*. Price, \$1 per year. Send subscriptions here.

Every Amateur should plant *Ampelopsis Veitchii* or “Boston Ivy,” the hardy miniature creeper. Price, 25 cents, post paid.

A Good Drink is what your plants need when dry.

Watering when not dry rots the roots, and does harm instead of good.

Vegetable Novelties of Late Introduction,

AND OTHERS WORTHY OF MENTION.

Bean, Landreth's Scarlet. (Early.)

This valuable yellow-podded Bush Bean in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much larger and more meaty pods, is earlier and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. It is entirely distinct in origin from the Golden Wax, producing beans of kidney-form and different shades of scarlet. No old sort can be compared with it. Packet, 10 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$2.



LANDRETHS' SCARLET BEAN.

dull green color, and grow very rapidly. The pods are a beautiful golden yellow color, which they retain a long time after being picked. Specimens have been in our office for a week without perceptibly losing their color. The pods also retained in a remarkable degree their tenderness and plumpness. For the market gardener who caters for the best trade they will be found very valuable, as they command a high price. The flavor is all that can be desired, either as a snap or a shell bean. We call attention to its remarkable habit of bearing until frost kills the vine. Many Pole Beans bear for a short season, then wither away. On the contrary, Dreer's Early Golden begins early in July and continues steadily until frost." Per packet, 15 cents; per quart, 60 cents.

Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

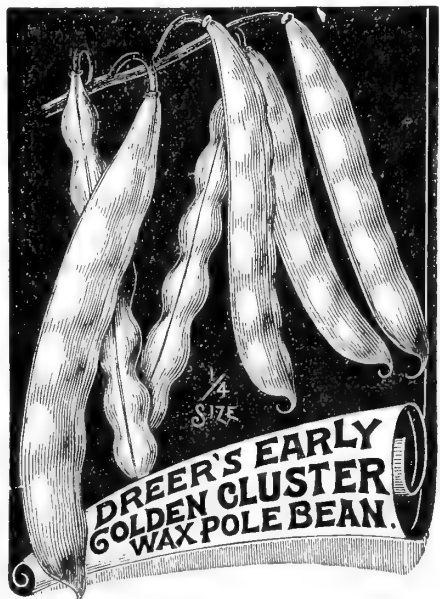
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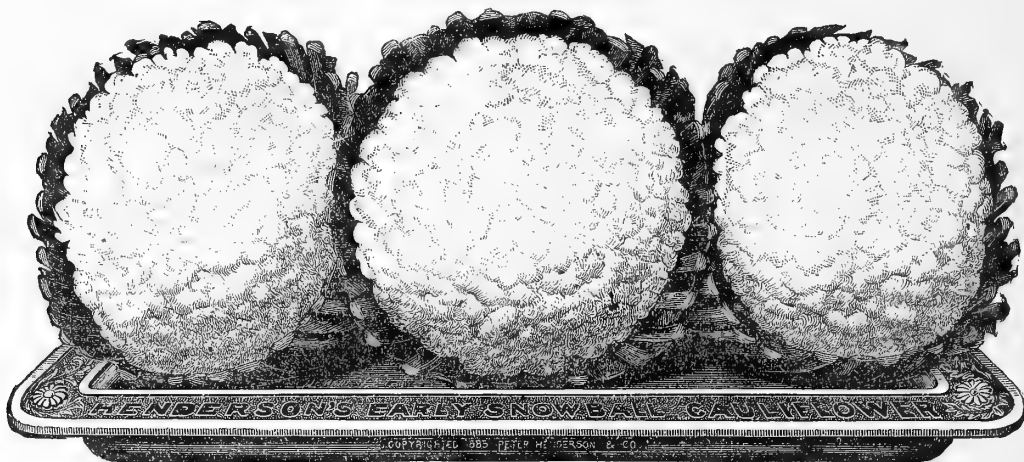
For three years we have catalogued this valuable variety, and, judging from the flattering testimonials and specimens we have received, it will always find a place among the Seeds of Special Merit. This is due altogether to the intrinsic value of the variety itself; for, not only is it the *earliest of all* Cauliflowers, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort; and since Messrs. Henderson & Co. introduced the Snowball variety, hundreds have grown Cauliflower successfully by using this sort, where before they had utterly failed. Sown March 1st, year after year, at the same time and under the same conditions with other kinds, we have had Henderson's Early Snowball measuring nine inches in diameter ready by June 10th, about one week earlier than any other sort. Besides,

Dreer's Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean.

This valuable new variety is said to be the finest Pole Bean in cultivation. We quote description from the originator:

"In earliness this surpasses all other Pole Beans, as it is only seven to ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. In private gardens and among market gardeners it will find favor. The pods are six to eight inches long, of large size, and are borne profusely in large clusters of three to six. The vines are strong, healthy, of a





HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

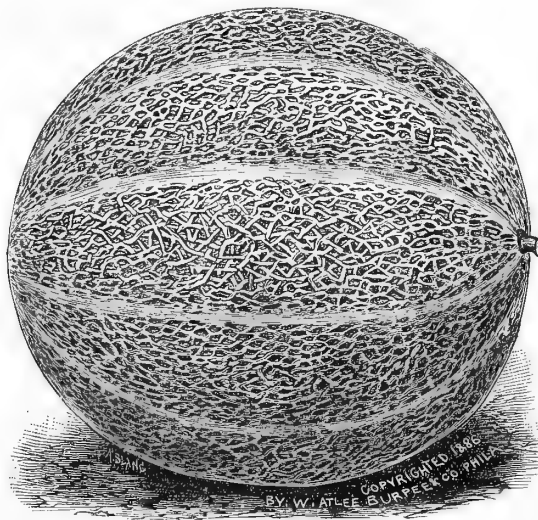
every plant formed a fine head, and in addition to all this, its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted as close as eighteen to twenty inches apart each way, so that from 12,000 to 14,000 can be set out on an acre. For forcing under glass during winter and spring this Early Snowball variety is peculiarly well adapted, from its dwarf growth and short outer leaves, and for this purpose no other Cauliflower is now so largely grown. Finally, it may be stated that it does equally well for late planting. Our stock is direct and in original sealed packets. Per packet, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1; oz., \$3.50.

New Watermelon, Mammoth Gray Monarch.

This new variety originated in the South, and is without doubt a very large melon, frequently attaining a weight of ninety pounds and over. The outside skin is a mottled gray color; shape long. Flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor. It is also a fine shipper, carrying well long distances. What few were marketed last season brought very high prices. It will prove a valuable acquisition. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents.

New Musk Melon, Burpee's Champion Market Melon.

This superb new Melon is quite distinct from all other varieties, and possesses such strong points of superiority that it is destined speedily to become very popular, both for market and family use. As shown in the illustration, the Melons are almost a perfect globe in shape, and densely netted, making "Burpee's Champion Market" one of the handsomest cantaloupes known. The individual Melon from which the illustration was engraved measured $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference from stem to blossom end, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in round circumference, making the length of the Melon only one-third of an inch greater than its thickness. In appearance it is more attractive than the nutmeg varieties, which are flattened at the ends. The flesh is thick, light green in color and of rich, sweet flavor, well maintaining the promise of quality that is indicated by the deep ribs, heavy netting and handsome outer appearance. The vines are very vigorous and remarkably healthy. It is very productive, frequently bearing seven perfect melons on a single vine, while on one vine we counted five melons set within a length of thirty-two inches, and all very close to the hill. It is an excellent shipper, and we consider it, unquestionably, the most profitable variety that can be grown for market. In order to introduce it thoroughly this season, we offer the seed at a moderate price, knowing that there will be a large demand as soon as its merits become known. Sold only in sealed packets, with the above illustration, reduced in size, and directions for culture printed on each packet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



BURPEE'S CHAMPION MARKET MUSK MELON.

One Packet Each of Above Five Fine Novelties Sent Postpaid for 60 Cents.

Halliday's General List of Vegetable Seeds.

NOTICE.—The following holds good for those who wish to purchase by the packet only. Seeds ordered in this way will be sent, postpaid by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada.

Purchasers remitting \$1	may select Vegetable Seeds in packets to the value of	\$1 15
" " \$2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 30
" " \$3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 50
" " \$4	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 75
" " \$5	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 50
" " \$10	" " " " " " " " " " " "	13 50

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At prices quoted, half-pounds furnished at pound rates.

POSTAGE must be added to Catalogue prices at the rate of 16 cents per lb., when Seeds are ordered in quantities of quarter lb. and upwards. As postage for Beans and Peas, add 30 cents per quart; and to Corn 20 cents per quart.



LARGE GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE, LARGE GLOBE.

Sow in April in rich soil; transplant the following spring to permanent beds, in rows or hills three feet apart, and about two feet between the plants. The first season will give but a light crop, but the bed will continue bearing for years. Protect during winter by a covering of litter.

Large Globe. The best for general culture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM.

Is entirely different from the True or Globe Artichoke, being grown exclusively for its tubers, which somewhat resemble Potatoes, and are cultivated in a similar manner, only that the rows should be at least four feet apart when grown in strong soils. It is enormously productive, producing 1,500 bushels per acre. It is used mostly in feeding sheep and hogs. In some parts of the southern states the tops are cut and dried as hay. Strong tubers, qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50; bus., \$5. A three lb. package, by mail, for \$1.

ASPARAGUS.

Sow in March or April, as soon as the ground can be worked, in good rich soil. Care should be taken to keep the ground hoed and clear of weeds, and the plants will be in condition to set out the following spring; the per-

manent beds should be carefully prepared, trenched or plowed to a depth of two and a half feet, and thoroughly manured. Plant in rows three feet apart, and one foot between the rows; set the crown of the plant from four to eight inches below the surface. In heavy soils do not plant as deep as in light. See full cultural directions on front pages.

Conover's Colossal. The best variety; of large size, very productive; of splendid quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Asparagus Roots, Colossal. Two year old. 100, \$1, 1,000, \$3.

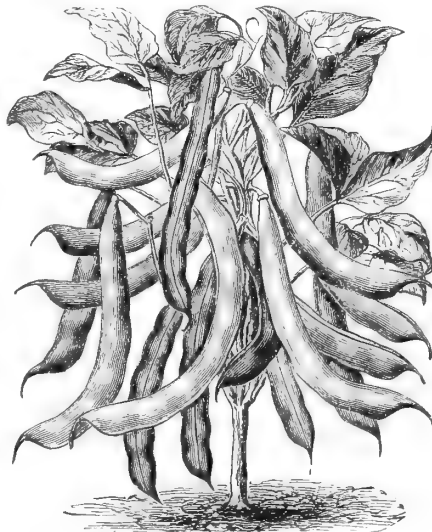
BEANS.

Dwarf, Snap or Bush.

Sow about the middle of April, if the ground is warm and season favorable, and for succession of crops at intervals throughout the season, plant in drills about three inches apart and three inches deep, from eighteen inches to two feet between the rows; keep well hoed and worked.

Special Pints furnished at quart rates. Special prices by the bushel.

Cleveland's Improved Round Pod Red Valentine. This variety is two weeks earlier than the old Red Valentine, so well known to the public, and is much more prolific. The pods are usually thick and fleshy, and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.75.



CLEVELAND'S RED VALENTINE BEAN.

BEANS—Continued.

Early Red Valentine. Early, tender and very productive; one of the leading market sorts; remains in green state longer than most varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early Feejee. The earliest and one of the most hardy varieties; of fine flavor and very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early Mohawk. A remarkably hardy variety; pods five to six inches long; good quality and flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Extra Early White Valentine. Similar to the former in habit of growth; very prolific; the seeds being white, it can be used as a snap short or shell bean. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early China Red Eye. Very early, though not quite so prolific as some of the other sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.52.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early and prolific, of good quality; excellent for general crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Improved Large Refugee. Decided improvement on the old variety; much more prolific, and the pods and beans are larger than the old sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Black Wax or Butter. One of the best varieties, very tender and delicious; the pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow color; no string. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Golden Wax. An entirely distinct variety; earlier than the Black Wax, of excellent flavor; pod large, long and very brittle, entirely stringless; one of the best shell beans for winter use. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., 1.75.

Crystal White Wax. A white seeded variety of exceeding merit, pods of fair size; very rich and tender, stringless; very productive. Pkt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Dwarf Horticultural. A bush variety of the well known Horticultural Pole Bean. Pkt., 5 c.; qt., 30 c.; pk. 1.25

White Marrowfat. Extensively grown as a dry bean. Excellent sheller, either green or dry. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Large White Kidney. Capital shell bean, either green or dry. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.25

BEANS—Pole or Running.

These are more tender than the dwarf varieties, and are two or three weeks later. Care should be taken not to sow until the ground is warm and dry. Plant in sandy loam, and enrich with short manure in the hills. Fix the poles from three to four feet apart and sow five or six seeds in each hill; plant about two inches deep.

Pints furnished at quart rates. Special figures by the bushel.

Dreer's Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean. (See Novelties.)

Large White Lima. One of the best Pole Beans. Largely grown for market and private use. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.

Dreer's Improved Lima. Of superior quality. Large yielder; thick, sweet and very nutritious. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.50.

Small Lima or Sieva. Earlier and more hardy than the Large Lima. Seed small and white, flat in shape. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$2.75.

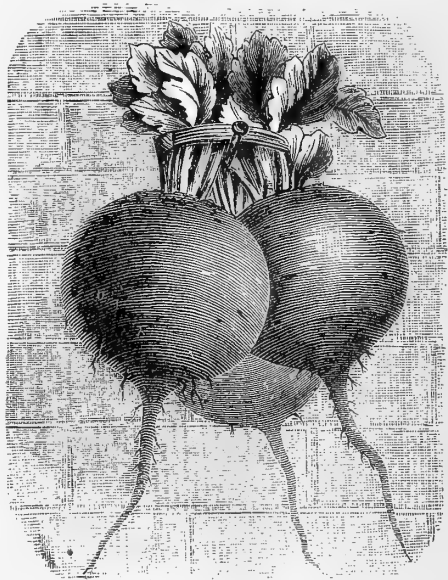
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Well known Cherry Bean. An old favorite; can be used as a snap short or shell, in the green or dry state. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.00

Giant Wax. (Red-Seeded.) Pale yellow waxy pods, from six to nine inches long. Very productive and tender when full grown. Said to have no superior as a snap short or shelled bean. Crop failure.

German Wax Pole. One of the best as a snap, or shelled bean in the green state. Pkt., 10 c.; qt., 35 c.; pk., \$3.

Dutch Case Knife. One of the earliest; very productive. Can be used as snap, but generally shelled. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.00

Scarlet Runner. A great favorite in European gardens, both as an ornamental and useful vegetable. It grows to the height of ten feet, producing dazzling scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.25.



ECLIPSE BEET.

BEETS.

Light soil is best suited for Beet culture, provided it is well enriched with manure. For early use sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are large enough, thin out so that they may stand five or six inches apart. For succession, continue as late as the middle of July for early sorts. To keep Beets during the winter, store in a dry cellar, or in pits outside, like potatoes; if outside, cover with sufficient earth to keep out the frost.

Eclipse. The Eclipse is not only earlier than the Egyptian, but much larger and finer in quality; of bright red color and almost perfect form. It makes a small top and produces smooth growing beets of the globe shape. We consider it much better in every way than the Egyptian. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. One of the earliest Beets in cultivation; universally grown for market. Medium size, of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Bastian's Blood Turnip. Not quite as early as the former, but of quick, large growth. Blood red in color when boiled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Blood Turnip. Of good quality, blood red, tender; a standard variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Flat Bassano. Very early flat variety; flesh white and pink. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Smooth Blood Red. Excellent late variety, sweet and tender. Sow about the middle of June. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Pineapple. An excellent variety of deep crimson color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Brazilian Variegated. Beautiful for flower garden or conservatory. Foliage and stems richly colored with yellow, crimson and white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

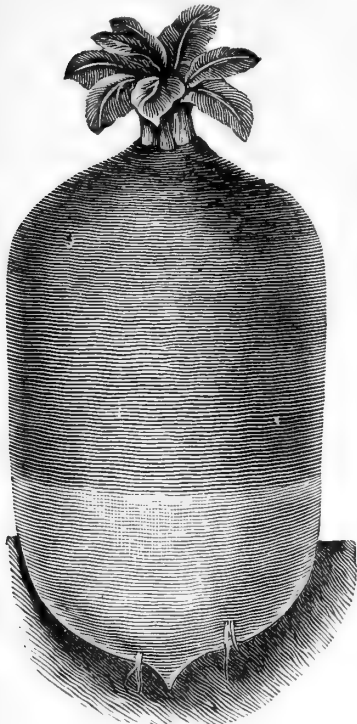


EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

If you sow Beet Seed in quantity, write us for special prices.

BEET, Mangel Wurzel.

The following varieties are grown for feeding stock.



GOLDEN TANKARD.

Golden Tankard. The best Yellow Mangel in cultivation. Skin and flesh deep rich yellow, of handsome, almost cylindrical shape. It is a heavy cropper and the flesh is rich in saccharine matter, and it takes the lead over all others in England, the greatest root-growing country in the world. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Five lbs. of any of the above Mangels or Sugar Beets for \$1.75.

Sow in April or May in drills two feet apart; thin out to stand one foot each way. Keep well cultivated. Six to eight lbs. to the acre.

Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Roots of immense size; smooth and regular in shape. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Roots very large, of globular form; excellent keeper, and well adapted for growing in shallow soils. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Same as the former, but yellow in color. Oz., 5 c.; ¼ lb., 15 c.; lb., 50 c.

Large White Sugar. Largely grown in France for manufacture of sugar; also, for feeding stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces from the stem small heads resembling cabbage, of excellent mild flavor. The sprouts are used as greens, and when touched by the frost become very tender. Sow in May and

manage as winter cabbage. **Dwarf Improved.** Producing compact sprouts of fine quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

BROCCOLI.

Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Will succeed best in moist soil and cool climate. For early crop sow in hot-bed and cultivate as



BROCCOLI.

early Cauliflower. For fall use sow early part of May and transplant in June.

White Cape. Heads medium size, of creamy color and most certain to head; good flavor. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Purple Cape. Color brownish purple; good flavor. Earlier than the former, producing compact heads. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

CARROT.

Rich, sandy soil, deeply cultivated, is best adapted for Carrots. For early crops sow in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills fifteen inches apart and one inch deep; thin out to about three or four inches between the plants. For general crop sow from the latter part of May to first of July.



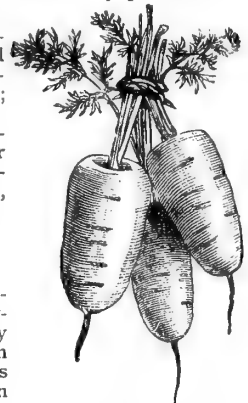
DANVERS.

Orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

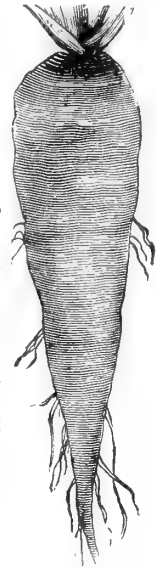
Danvers. An excellent sort; color rich shade of orange, smooth and of fine form; immense cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Long Orange Improved. Excellent late variety; valuable for either table or farm use; of large size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Altringham. Large and fine flavored; an excellent sort for either table or farm use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET.



LONG ORANGE IMPROVED.

COLLARDS.

A very popular greens, much prized in the southern states. Sow for succession from June to August, and treat as Cabbage, in rows one foot apart. Keep well cultivated.

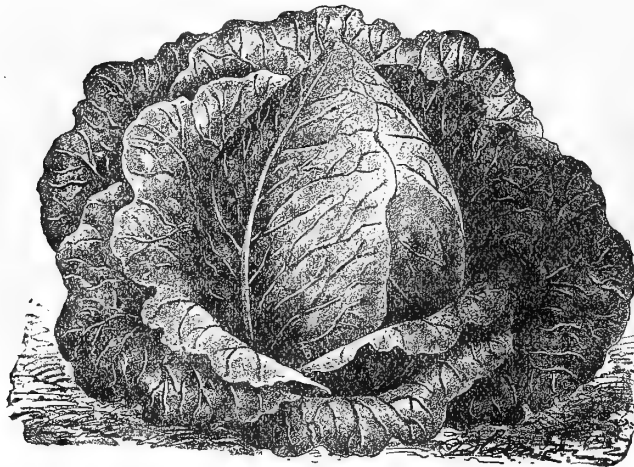


COLLARDS.

True Georgia. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.

An excellent vegetable used as a salad; largely grown for market. Sown in early spring in rows one foot apart, it is fit for use in six or seven weeks; it can also be grown in frames for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (Home grown.)

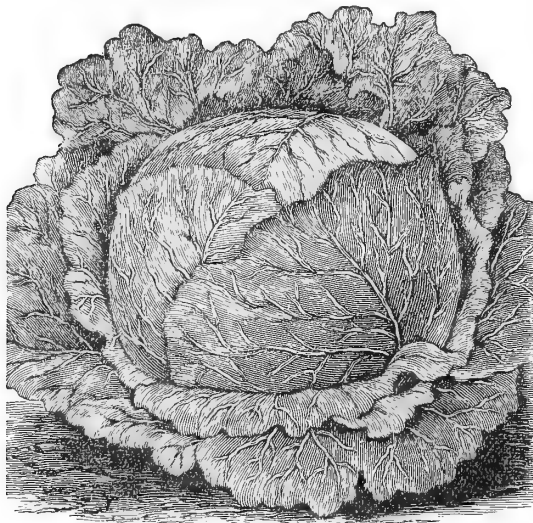
CABBAGE.

For early summer use sow in rich, well prepared ground, from the 10th to 20th of September; as soon as large enough, transplant in cold frames; in planting care should be taken to set the plants down to the first leaf, so as to cover the stem, which if exposed would be split by the frost. The plants are usually set out from the middle of March to the latter part of April in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches between the plants. Late varieties are usually sown in the early part of May; the plants are set out in July in rows about three feet apart and two feet between the plants.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This variety is without doubt the best early Cabbage in cultivation. The heads are large size, pyramidal in shape, with small outside leaves. The true Wakefield Cabbage is a very shy seeder, and in consequence the seed is always higher in price. Extra selected stock: pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.

Selected Late Flat Dutch. Heads uniform in size, large and solid; a very fine strain of this excellent variety, and without doubt will give the greatest satisfaction. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Early Flat Dutch. (True.) Valuable early variety, largely grown for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



SELECTED LATE FLAT DUTCH.

Early French Oxheart. A favorite among market gardeners; heads very early and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Early Winnigstadt. An excellent variety; heads of large size, solid and tender; one of the best for general use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Large Late Drumhead. (Extra fine stock.) Large solid heads; favorite winter variety with market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Premium Flat Dutch. A standard late variety; largely grown for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. An immense late variety; the largest of all cabbages. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Drumhead Savoy. (American.) Large size heads, round and tender; excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Red Dutch. Used exclusively for pickling. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Green Glazed. A standard late variety for the southern states, being less subject to attacks of insects; heads good size, pea green color. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.



EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES.

Extra Early Etampes. This variety is said to be one of the earliest, and forms a hard, solid head of medium size. Pkt., 5 c., oz., 15 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 c.; lb., \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. A new early variety, with large solid heads, in weight almost equal to late varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.

Filderkraut. The heads are very hard and solid; they feel nearly as hard as marble, and are of excellent quality; pointed or conical in shape, with a peculiar twist at the top. Filderkraut is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is very hardy, and thrives well even in exposed situations. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Early York. A well known early variety, tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Large Early York. Much larger, though not quite as early as the Early York. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. An excellent second early and late variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

For Cabbage Plants, see Vegetable Plants and Roots.



EARLY YORK.



LENORMAND'S SHORT STEMMED.

CAULIFLOWER.

Soil that will grow Cabbage will answer for Cauliflower. For early use, sow in September or October, transplant in frames, and treat same as early Cabbage. Seed may also be sown in the hot-bed in January and February—transplant two or three inches apart, in boxes or in the soil of another hot-bed, until they can be planted out, which is from the middle of March to the 10th of April. Keep well worked and water freely in dry weather. Late varieties are sown and managed as winter Cabbage.

Henderson's Early Snowball. (See Novelties.)

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. One of the earliest varieties; very dwarf, large, compact heads, of good quality. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$9.

Lenormand's Short-Stemmed. A large, late short-stemmed variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Great favorite with gardeners. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.

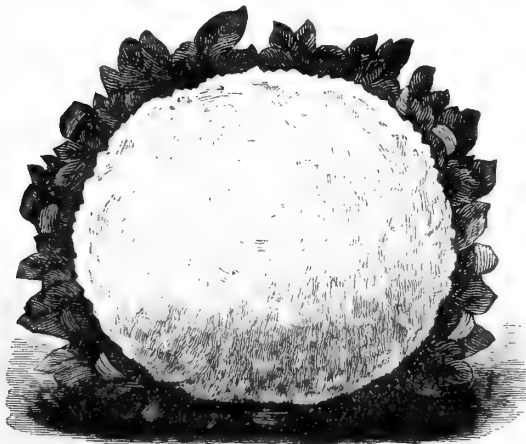
Early London. An excellent old variety, with large, white, compact heads. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts.; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.

Extra Early Paris. A well-known variety, of exceeding merit. Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., \$1; ¼ lb., \$3; lb., \$10.

Walcheren. An old favorite variety, producing large, firm white heads. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$2.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Finest of late varieties; heads large, white and very compact; one of the best. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; ¼ lb., \$2.

Cauliflower Plants in Season. See Vegetable Plants and Roots.



VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.

CELERY.

Sow in well pulverized, rich ground in the open border, about the last of March or first of April. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant in rows four feet apart and six inches between the plants. In planting, the soil should be pressed to the roots, to partly exclude the air. Keep the plants free from weeds, by running between the rows with a cultivator or hoe. From the middle of August to the first of September, the process of handling is begun; the soil is first drawn up to the plant with a hoe, then press the soil firmly around the plant with the hand, so as to keep up the leaves and prevent them from spreading; more soil should then be drawn against the row to keep the plant in this upright position. The bleaching is done with a spade by digging the soil from between the rows and banking it up clear to the top on each side of the rows of Celery. In storing for winter use, select dry ground; dig trench ten inches wide and deep enough to just cover the tops of the plants. Pack the stalks in as nearly an upright position as possible; cover with a good bed of straw or leaves.



BOSTON MARKET.

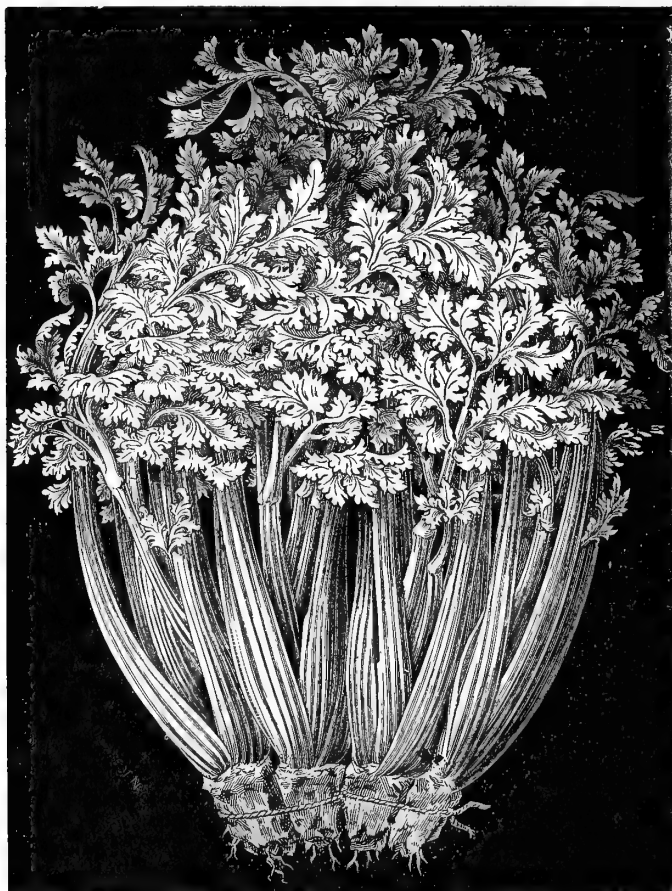
Giant White Solid. Of large size, solid and crisp; a great favorite with gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Henderson's Half Dwarf. Of excellent flavor, nutty and crisp; very extensively grown for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Boston Market. (See cut.) A dwarf growing white variety, of exceeding merit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

London Red. The superiority of the red Celery over the white is acknowledged by all who have ever grown it. Not only that, as a rule, it is better flavored and more crisp, but that it is hardier and keeps better during winter. The variety London Red is one of the best we have ever seen, having every requisite good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Soup Celery. (Old Seed.) Excellent for flavoring. Oz., 5 cts.; lb., 50 cts.



HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME.

CELERY—Continued.

Henderson's White Plume. The peculiarity of the White Plume is that its stalks and portion of its inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks by tying them up with matting, or by simply drawing the soil against the plant and pressing it together with the hands, and again drawing the soil with the hoe or plow, so as to keep the soil that has been squeezed against the Celery in its place, the work of blanching is completed. The slow and troublesome process of high banking up is dispensed with, while the culture is the same as that of other sorts. Another great merit of the White Plume is the magnificent appearance it presents



LARGE ERFURT CELERIAC.

when on the table; the leaves are delicate and feathery, much resembling an ostrich feather. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Golden Dwarf. Very solid, golden yellow in color; an excellent keeper. Very showy for either market or private use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

For Celery Plants, see Vegetable Plants and Roots.

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Sow and treat in the same manner as Celery.

Large Erfurt. A variety of Celery having turnip-shaped roots; when cooked, sliced and served with vinegar makes a most excellent salad. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

CORN.

Sow in rich, well prepared soil about the 10th of May, or sooner if the ground is warm and dry, in rows about four and five feet apart and the seeds eight inches apart in the rows, or in the hills at a distance of three or four feet each way; thin out to three plants. For succession, plant every two weeks until about the middle of July.

SWEET or SUGAR CORN.

Pints furnished at quart rates. Special prices by the bushel.

The Cory Sweet. This valuable new variety originated with Mr. Joseph Cory, of Rhode Island, who claims it to be the earliest Sugar Corn known. It will produce good ears for boiling 52 days from the time of planting. It has a larger kernel than the Marble-head, and is much earlier. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Adam's Extra Early, or Burlington. Hardest and earliest of all table corn. Short

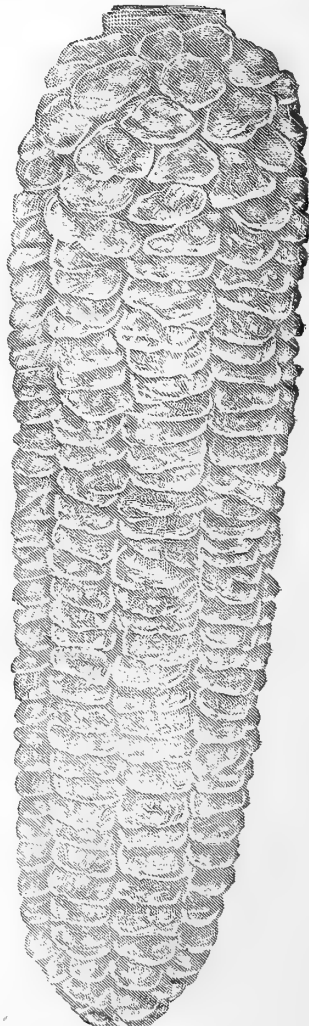
white ears; extensively grown for early market use. It is not a sweet corn, but a first-class early table variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early Narragansett. (Sugar.) Very early; ears small, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early Marblehead. (Sugar.) This is probably the earliest variety of Sugar Corn. Dwarf in stalk, very sweet and rich in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Crosby's Early Sugar. This is an extra early variety; a great favorite among market gardeners. Of a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Early Tuscarora. Early roasting corn; large ear and grain, exceedingly rich and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.



CORY SWEET.

CORN—Continued.

Early Minnesota. (Sugar.) Very early; ears of fair size, stalk dwarf. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Triumph. (Sugar.) The earliest of the late varieties; of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts., qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen. (Sugar.) This variety is well known and extensively grown by canners and market gardeners, and is the most popular late sort for private use. Medium size ear; very tender, rich and sugary, and remains in green state longer than any other variety. Our seed is especially clean and fine this season. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.

Egyptian. (Sugar.) This variety has no superior as a late sweet corn. Ears of large size, and exceedingly rich and sweet in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Squantum Sugar. One of the very best; wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

Livingston's Evergreen. This variety has been known for the past thirty years, and we assure you it would have been discarded long ago had it not contained so many good points essential in a table corn. It is very productive; has large, well filled ears, with deep, broad kernels and small cob, filled well over the tips; very sweet (even sweeter than the Mexican) selling in market from two to three cents per dozen higher than any other corn. We retail over our counters more of it for seed than all the other varieties we offer. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.

Amber Cream. A strong, vigorous grower, stalks often measuring seven feet in height; medium early; large ear, very sweet and tender; when dry, of a perfect amber color; a most valuable yielder; a most valuable market variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.50.

CORN—Field Varieties.

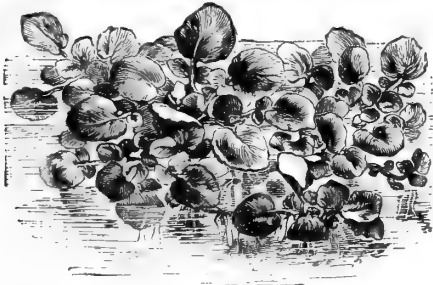
Price on application.

POP CORN.

White. For parching. 10 cents per lb.

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen. This variety is the favorite, and more cultivated than any other on account of the color and quality of its brush, which is good length, fine and straight, and always green; grows about seven feet high. Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bush., \$4.



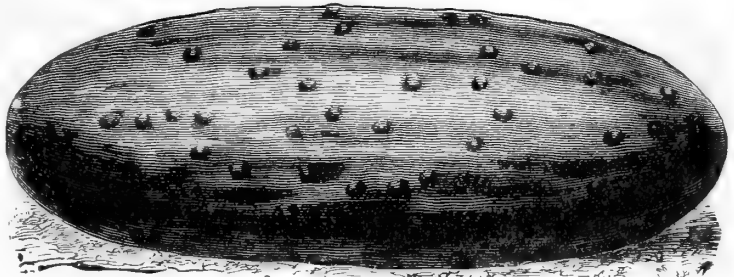
CRESS, TRUE WATER.

CRESS.

Pepper Grass is sown in early spring, and at intervals throughout the season for succession. Both Water Cress and Pepper Grass make excellent salads. Water Cress requires to be sown on the banks of a pond or ditch, or wherever there is running water.

Extra Curled, or Pepper Grass. Fine flavor, and can be cut two or three times. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

True Water. A perennial aquatic plant of low growth. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50.



NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.

CUCUMBERS.

For early use sow in rich, warm loamy soil about the first week in May, if the weather is settled and warm, in hills about four feet apart each way. A shovelfull of well decomposed manure should be thoroughly worked into each hill; when all danger of insects is past, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. The cucumbers should not be allowed to remain on the vine after they are large enough to use; if left to ripen, it destroys their productiveness.

Nichol's Medium Green. This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety. It is very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth; color dark green; flesh crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Early Cluster. Very productive early variety, bearing in clusters. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



GHERKINS.

Improved Early White Spine. A favorite market variety, deep green; flesh crisp and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Early Frame. A most popular kind, of medium size; excellent for pickles when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Jersey Pickle. Great favorite with market gardeners; small and very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

West India Gherkin or Burr. Used only for pickles. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Early Russian. Said to be the earliest variety; small and very prolific, producing fruit in pairs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Green Prolific. One of the best pickling varieties; very productive, of uniform growth and habit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Long Green. Excellent long fruit variety; firm and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

ENDIVE.

This is probably the most valuable salad for fall and winter use. For early use sow in April, for general crop sow in June or July; transplant or thin out at a distance of one foot apart. Keep clear of weeds until the plant is full grown, then the blanching process begins. This is



WHITE CURLED.

ENDIVE—Continued.

done by tying the leaves up in a conical shape with matting or bass; this excludes the light and air, and in from three to six weeks—according to the season—it will be blanched fit for use.

White Curled. Leaves pale green, tender, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Green Curled. Leaves of a dark green color; very hardy, tender and crisp. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

EGG PLANT.

Sow in hot-bed in March or April; when about two inches high put into small pots. About June 1st plant out in the open ground. The plants should be about two and a half feet apart each way. Most any good garden soil, well enriched, will grow Egg Plants.

New York Improved. Very productive. The leading market variety, and the best for general culture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$5.

Black Pekin. Fruit jet black, round and very solid; of excellent quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.

Early Long Purple. Fruit long in shape; quite hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Egg Plants ready May 15th. See Vegetable Plants and Roots.

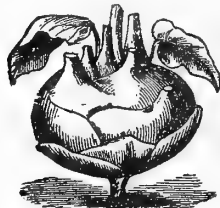


NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

KOHL RABI.

(Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.)

A vegetable between the cabbage and turnip, sometimes called Turnip-Rooted Cabbage; valuable either for table or farm use; cook and serve same as Turnips. Sow in April in rows about eighteen inches apart; thin out from eight to ten inches between the plants. For late winter use sow in June and July.



KOHL RABI.

Early White Vienna. Best market sort; flesh white and very tender; excellent table variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



DWARF CURLED KALE.

KALE or BORECOLE.

Extensively used as spring and winter greens; very hardy; best after once having been touched by the frost. Sow from the 15th of April to the beginning of May, in rich, well prepared beds, covering thinly and evenly. Transplant in June and cultivate as for cabbage.

Dwarf Curled Kale. (German Greens or Sprouts.) An excellent winter variety. Sow in September and treat as spinach. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 c.

Cottager's Kale. Leaves rich green, curled, and very uniform; of excellent flavor and an immense cropper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Green Curled Scotch. An excellent variety, about eighteen inches in height, and often spreading two or three feet under good cultivation; leaves bright green, beautifully curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

LEEK.

The Leek is very hardy and quite easily cultivated. Sow in light but rich soil in the early part of April, in drills one foot apart and about one inch deep. When about six or eight inches high transplant in rows ten inches apart each way and as deep as possible, so that the neck may be blanched and covered.

Large American Flag. A great market favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50

Musselburgh or Scotch. Very large in size, with broad spreading leaves of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



AMERICAN FLAG.

LETTUCE.

For early crop, sow in good, rich, moist soil in the open border from the 1st to the 25th of September. Soon as large enough, transplant into cold frames and winter same as early cabbage. Set the plants out early in April. The seeds may also be sown in cold frames in January or February, or in hot-beds in March, and by careful attention to covering at night, will make plants to set out in April. Plants grown in this way are not as good as those wintered over for successive plant sowing.

Salamander. Best variety for summer use, forming fair sized compact heads; will stand our dry and heated season remarkably well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50



TOMHANNOCK LETTUCE.

Tomhannock. As shown in the illustration above, the Tomhannock Lettuce forms a beautiful plant, ten to twelve inches high by nine to ten inches across; the leaves grow upright, the upper part of the outer leaves turning outward very gracefully, and being handsomely wrinkled. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glossy, reddish bronze, very ornamental and fresh in appearance; within, the leaves are almost white and wonderfully crisp and tender. It grows very quickly, is ready to cut early, and remains for weeks of the finest quality, being slow to run to seed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.



GOLDEN HEART LETTUCE.

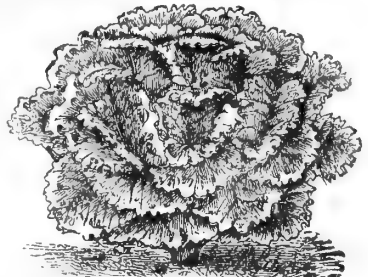
Golden Heart. This Lettuce produces heads of very large size, firm and solid, as shown in the illustration. It grows quickly, and is ready for use early. It does not wilt under severe heat, and for summer use is superior to nearly all other varieties of Cabbage Lettuce. Outer color dark green, leaves delicately curled; within, the heart is a beautiful, rich, golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.



EARLY CURLED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

Early Curled Simpson. This variety does not head, but forms a close compact mass of leaves; the earliest and most popular market sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.50

Black-Seeded Simpson. An excellent variety. Like the former, it does not, strictly speaking, form a head, but a compact mass of leaves, much larger in size than Early Curled, and stands the drouth splendidly. Leaves large and almost white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON LETTUCE.

Boston Market. A favorite forcing variety, very compact; leaves crisp and handsome. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Tennis Ball. (Black-Seeded.) Forms a close, hard head; valuable forcing variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.50

All-the-Year-Round. Excellent compact variety, with small crisp heads. Valuable either as a forcing or summer Lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Drumhead or Malta. Heads very large, crisp and tender; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.;



LARGE WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE LETTUCE.

oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 0 cts.; lb., \$1.50

Large White Summer Cabbage Lettuce. Fine summer market variety; heads of good size and well formed; first rate Lettuce.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Hardy Green Winter. One of the best winter sorts; very hardy; solid, crisp heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

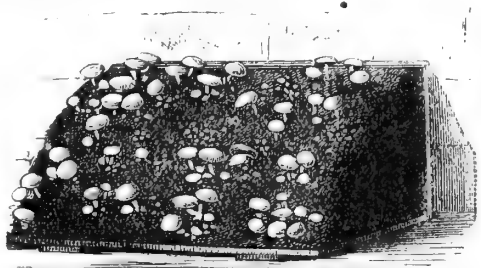
Brown Dutch. Very hardy; one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 5 c.; oz., 20 c.; ¼ lb., 50 c.; lb., \$1.50.

Paris White Cos. Although the Cos varieties of Lettuce are not so suitable for our climate as the other varieties here mentioned, yet they are often grown in the early spring and fall for private use. In shape they differ from the other varieties, the head being elongated and of conical form, eight or nine inches in height, and five or six inches in diameter. The outer coloring of this variety is yellowish green. To be had in perfection, it requires to be tied up to insure its blanching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.

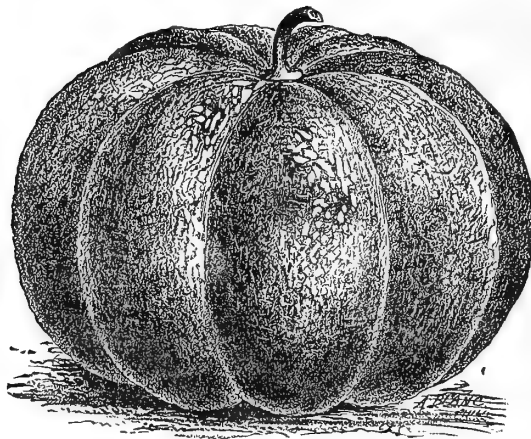
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

For full directions on the culture of Mushrooms see front pages.

Best English. In bricks. Lb., 15 cts.; eight lbs., \$1.
French. In boxes of two lbs., 75 cts.



MUSHROOM BED.



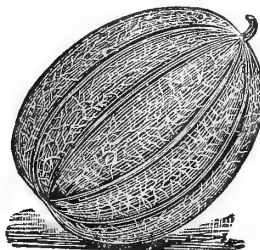
MONTREAL MARKET

MELON, MUSK.

(Cantaloupe.)

Melons thrive best in light, rich soil. Sow in early part of May, or as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry, in hills six feet apart each way; a shovelful of well-rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into each hill. Plant from twelve to fifteen seeds, and when of some size, thin out to three or four of the strongest vines. Pinch off the tips, as it makes them branch and fruit earlier.

Burpee's Champion Market. (See Novelties.)



NUTMEG.

Montreal Market. Largely grown for the markets of Montreal, where it is highly esteemed. Fruit of the largest size, specimens often weighing twenty pounds and upward. Flesh very thick and of the finest flavor; skin green and netted. It is considered one of the best late melons grown. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Nutmeg. Fruit nutmeg shape; skin deep green and

finely netted; flesh yellow, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Bay View. (New.) Large and prolific; green fleshed and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Jenny Lind. A small round melon of excellent flavor; very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Green Citron. Fruit of medium size, deeply netted; rich and delicious in flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

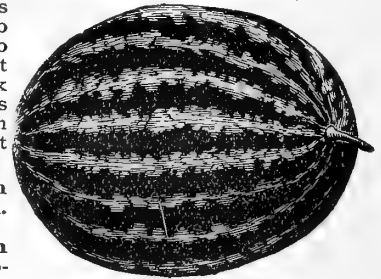
Baltimore. A great favorite among market gardeners; resembles the Bay View, but not so pointed at the ends; one of the very best. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.

Hackensack. A most popular market variety. Fruit of large size and almost round; of excellent flavor, somewhat resembling the Green Citron, on which it is a decided improvement. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe. Early and very productive; flesh reddish orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

MELON, WATER.

Watermelons delight in rich, but rather sandy soil; a warm climate is also necessary to bring the fruit to perfection. Treat same as for Musk Melon. The hills should be from eight to ten feet each way.



MOUNTAIN SWEET.

Mammoth Gray Monarch. (See Novelties.)

Mountain Sweet. Fruit oblong, dark green; very sweet and solid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

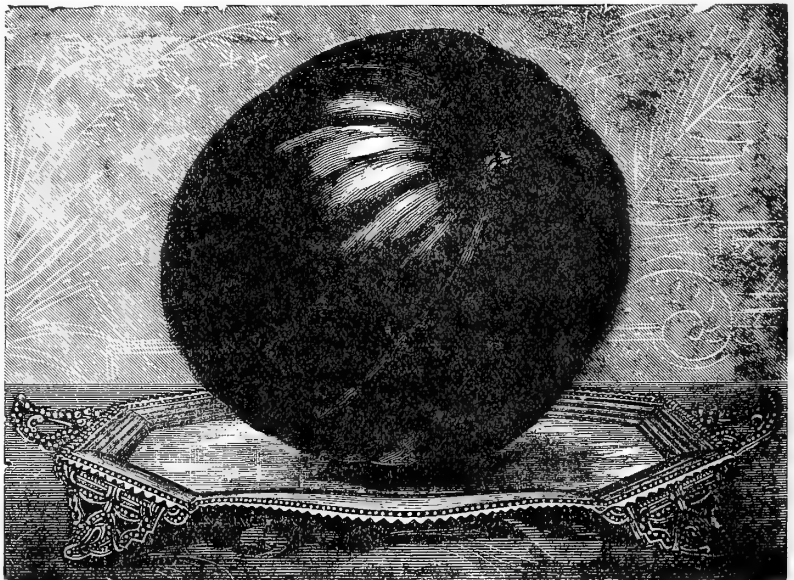
Cuban Queen. Beautifully marked variety; very solid and crisp. Flesh bright red, and very sugary; will weigh at least one-third more than melons of the same size of other varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Ice Cream. White seeded, of medium size; flesh solid, crisp and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Phinney's Early. An excellent market variety; solid and very early. Flesh deep red. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Citron. A round handsome variety of small size; used in making sweetmeats and preserves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Pride of Georgia. This melon originated in Monroe county, Georgia. We give description from originator: "We consider this Melon 'par excellence' to all melons of which we have any knowledge. It is a dark green mottled color, nearly oval, ridged like an orange; grows as represented, partly upon its end; is firm, will ship well, and when well cultivated in good soil, attains a large size." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



PRIDE OF GEORGIA.

MELON, WATER,
Continued.

Mammoth Iron-clad. (True.) This is undoubtedly the largest melon grown. Flesh beautiful red, and of the most delicious flavor, holding its fine quality very close to the skin. The skin is extremely tough and hard, thus rendering it valuable for shipping, while the keeping qualities are not surpassed by any other melon. Of very uniform growth and immense yield. Our stock direct from originator. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Rattlesnake or Gipsy. Large and of fine appearance; oblong shaped; flesh red and of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

Scaly Bark. (New.) A valuable shipping variety; the rind is very thin, though strong enough to bear any amount of handling. Flesh light crimson; solid, very tender. Average weight about thirty-five pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

MUSTARD.

A pungent salad, often used with Cress. Sow thickly in early spring in shallow drills six inches apart. Cut when about two inches high. For winter use, sow in September in boxes or frames.

White London. The best for salad. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

Brown or Black. More pungent in flavor than the White. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.

MARTYNIA.

The pods are used extensively for pickling when pulled green and tender. Sow in May and transplant two feet apart.



MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA.

Martynia Proboscidea. The best variety grown for pickling.

Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS.

The seeds are gathered when green and tender and pickled. The plants are also very ornamental; the tall variety makes an excellent covering for sheds and out-houses.

Tall Nasturtium. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

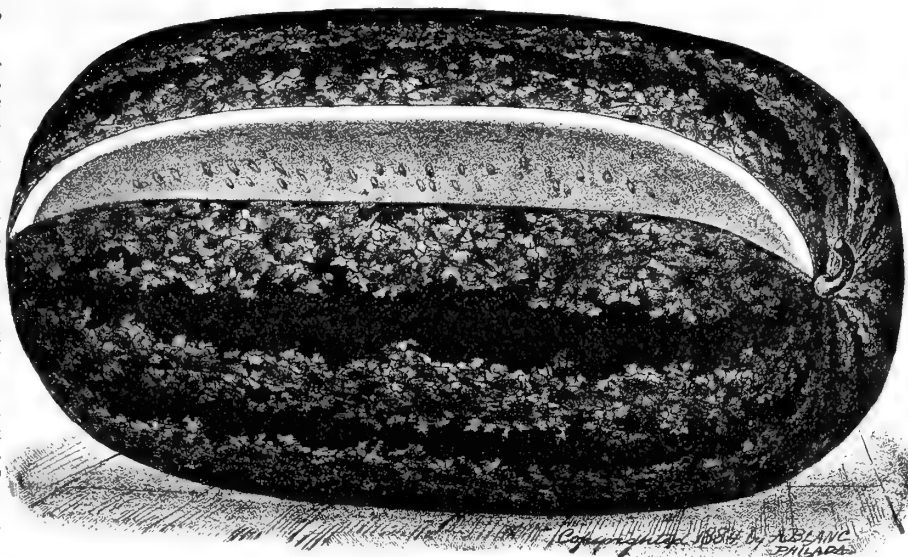
Dwarf Nasturtium. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

A vegetable grown extensively in the southern states. Pods, when young, are used in soups, stews, etc., and are very nutritious. Sow in early part of May, if the weather is warm and settled, in drills one inch deep and four feet apart; thin out to six inches.

Dwarf White. A well-known variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Improved Dwarf Green. Early and very productive. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.

ONION.

The Onion requires deep, rich, loamy soil, and strange to say, succeeds best when grown on the same land for successive years. The ground should be well manured and trenched the previous fall. Sow as soon as the soil is in good working order, in drills about quarter of an inch deep and one foot between the rows; cover lightly and press down with a light roller. When the plants are strong enough to thin out, stand three or four inches apart. Keep well hoed.

TO GROW FOR SETS, sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds or drills; as soon as the tops die down, the small bulbs or sets should be gathered and spread thinly on shallow boxes or shutters and kept in a dry, cool cellar or loft. Sow about 60 pounds to the acre.

Wethersfield Large Red. An excellent variety, very deep in color; large size; a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Early and productive; excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. This handsome Onion is universally grown for pickling; of mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.

White Queen. The earliest of all Onions; bulbs small, flat and of excellent flavor; of very rapid growth. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.

Yellow Dutch or Strasburg. One of the oldest varieties; a good keeper and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN.

ONION SETS.

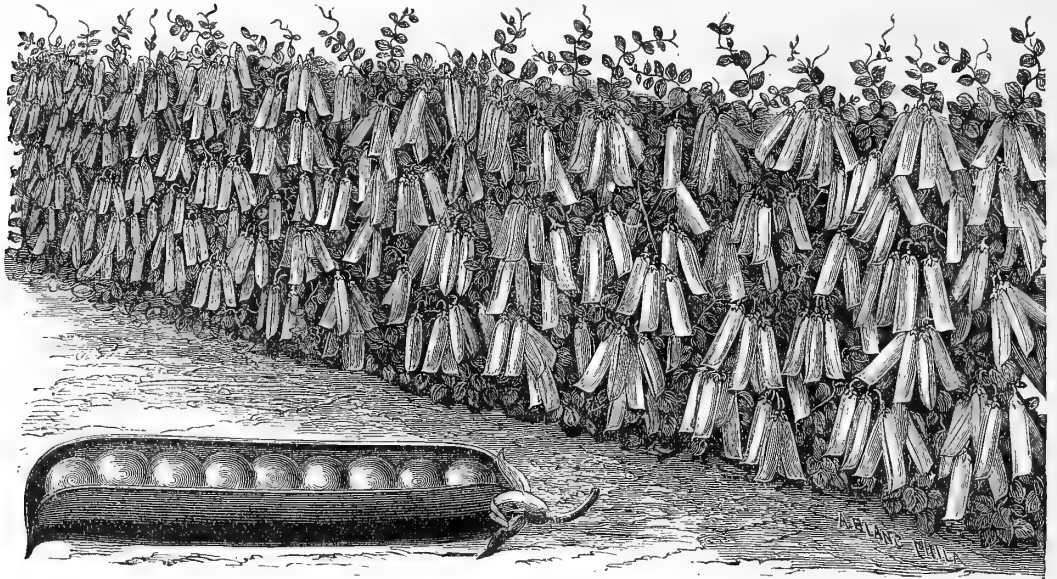
(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

Soon as the ground is dry enough to work, plant out in rows one foot apart and three to four inches between the sets.

White Onion Sets. Qt., 30 cts; pk., \$2.

Yellow Onion Sets. Qt., 20 cts; pk., \$1.50.


If you plant Onion Sets or Seed in quantity, write us for prices.



HENDERSON'S FIRST OF ALL.

PEAS.

The Extra Early varieties of Peas thrive best in light rich soil; if the ground is poor, use a good, strong manure. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, making sowings every two weeks for succession. For general crop, a rich, deep loam, somewhat inclined to clay, is best; for the dwarf varieties the ground can hardly be too rich. Sow in drills; when in single rows, plant about three inches deep and two or three feet between the rows, from six to eight inches apart, and the tall varieties stalked with brush.

 Pints furnished at quart rates. Write us for special figures by the bushel.

EXTRA EARLY.

Henderson's First of All. Fully six inches dwarfier than the Daniel O'Rourke; produces pods of good size and well filled with Peas of excellent flavor; it is a prodigious bearer, and ripens up so thoroughly as not to require more than two pickings to clear off the crop. In this last feature and in its earliness consist its great value to market gardeners or truckers. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50. Special price by the bushel.

First and Best. A very early Pea, of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

American Wonder. This variety is well named; it has proved to be the earliest and best of all wrinkled Peas yet introduced. It is a cross between the Little Gem and Champion of England; delicious flavor, and very dwarf and compact in habit, seldom exceeding twelve inches in height; very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.

McLean's Little Gem. (Wrinkled.) A first early variety of exceeding merit; very dwarf and prolific; height one foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Improved Tom Thumb. The earliest dwarf Pea grown; very hardy and prolific. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Philadelphia Extra Early. An excellent early variety, extensively grown South. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.

Improved Daniel O'Rourke. A desirable extra early variety; a standard sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.

SECOND EARLY.

Bliss's Abundance Pea. The distinguishing characteristic of this really distinct Pea is its remarkable pro-

ductiveness. It is a second early variety, attaining a height of from fifteen to eighteen inches. The pods are large, roundish, and well filled, containing six to eight large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. This branching habit makes it necessary to sow the seeds much thinner than usual. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.

GENERAL CROP.

Yorkshire Hero. (Wrinkled.) Of strong habit, very hardy and prolific; fine flavor; an old favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Champion of England. (Wrinkled.) Very sweet and sugary; ripens in about seventy days after germination. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Blue Imperial. An excellent bearer and of fine flavor; very hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

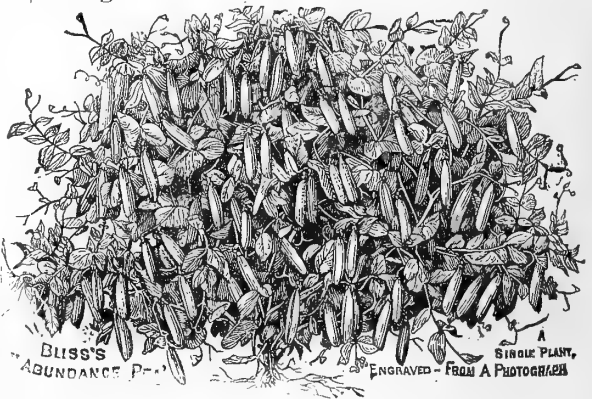
White Marrowfat. A strong and productive variety, requiring more space than most varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Hardy and productive; a good field Pea. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.

PEAS—FIELD.

Sown for plowing under as green manures.

Southern Clay, } Market prices on application.
Virginia Cow. }





DWARF DOUBLE CURLED PARSLEY.

PARSLEY.

Extensively grown and used for garnishing and seasoning roast meats, soups, etc. Sow thickly in rich, mellow soil early in April, in rows one foot apart and about a half inch deep. The seed should be soaked in warm water for a few hours. The seed is slow to germinate, often taking three to four weeks.

Plain Parsley. The leaves are plain and much more hardy than the curled variety; excellent for flavoring. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Dwarf Double Curled. Very dwarf and beautifully curled; fine for garnishing; leaves bright green and very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

Fern-Leaved. Very ornamental; beautifully curled and crested like ferns or moss; excellent for garnishing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

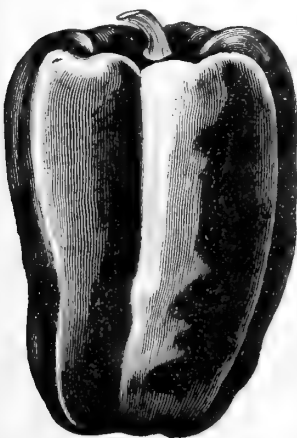
PARSNIPS.

Sow in rich, deep and well manured soil, as early as the weather will permit, in drills about fifteen inches apart and a half an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart in the rows. They are improved by the frost, and usually left in the ground until spring, after once taking up enough for immediate use.

Long Smooth or Hollow Crown. Very tender and sugary; the best garden variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

PEPPER.

Sow in open border when all danger of frost is past, in drills; thin out to stand sixteen to eighteen inches apart; or sow in hot-beds in April, and transplant as soon as the ground is warm and mellow.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

Ruby King. This variety has proved a great acquisition. Fruit from seven to eight inches long, and about four inches through; very productive, mild and pleasant in flavor, sturdy and bushy in habit. They can even be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar (like tomatoes or cucumbers), and make a very pleasant and appetizing salad. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. Of mild flavor and very early; an excellent variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

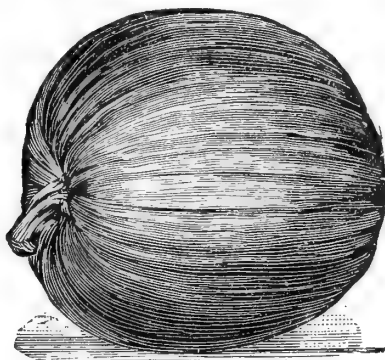
Sweet Mountain or Mammoth. Similar to the former, but larger and more mild. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Long Red Cayenne. Fruit brilliant scarlet, three or four inches in length. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Cherry Red. Fruit round and of a rich scarlet color; very ornamental. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

POTATOES.

Prices on application.



LARGE TOURS OR MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins are usually grown for agricultural purposes. Sow about the first of May in hills eight feet apart; they are also grown in corn and potato fields.

Large Cheese. The best variety for cooking. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

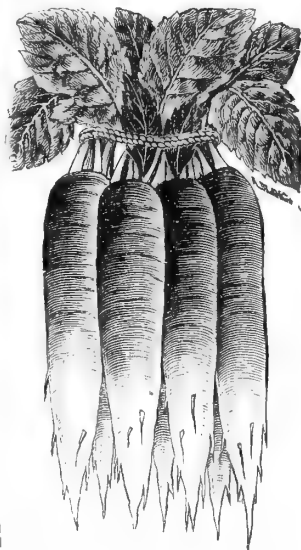
Large Tours or Mammoth. Growing often to an immense size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Connecticut Field. Very productive; largely grown for stock. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; bu., \$3.50.

RADISH.

Radishes vary greatly in color, shape and size. To get them tender and crisp the principal requisite is *quick growth*.

For very early use, sow in hot-beds on a gentle heat; give plenty of light, air and room to grow. For open sowing, select a soil that is light, rich and mellow, and sow just as early as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of ten days or two weeks for a succession, in drills six inches apart, and thin to two inches apart in the row. The winter varieties sow in August or September, lift before a severe frost and store in cellar for winter use.

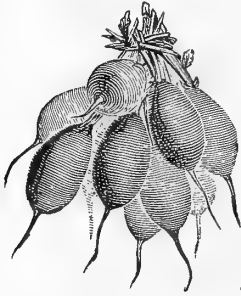


BECKERT'S CHARTIER RADISH.

Beckert's Chartier. Decidedly distinct in appearance from any Radish in cultivation. Its form is well defined by our engraving, the color at the top being crimson, running into pink about the middle, and from thence downward into a pure waxy white. It will attain a very large size

RADISH—Continued.

before it becomes unfit for the table. In fact, at nearly all stages of its growth the quality is excellent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET.

Olive-Shaped Scarlet. Flesh rose colored; oblong, good summer variety. Pkt., 5 cts., oz.; 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top. The standard family and market variety. Pkt., 5 cts., oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Early Scarlet Turnip. More delicate in flavor than the former; an excellent summer kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Long Black Spanish. One of the very best winter varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 85 cts.

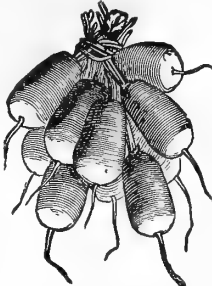
Long White Spanish. Mild flavor; fine winter kind. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Rose China Winter. Bright rose color; splendid winter variety; flesh solid and firm. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

White Summer Turnip. Mild flavor; excellent for summer use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Of large size; fine for summer use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

French Breakfast. Mild and very tender; of quick growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

RHUBARB. (Pie Plant.)

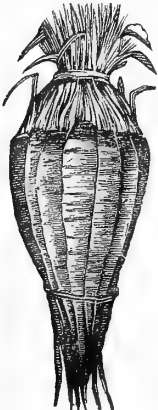
Sow in April, in drills one foot apart; thin out to stand one foot between the plants. The following spring transplant into deep rich soil, about three feet apart each way. The shoots can be cut very early in spring.

Victoria. Very large; a most excellent cooking variety. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Linnæus. Early, large and tender. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

SALSIFY. (Oyster Plant.)

Sow in light, well enriched, mellow soil, in drills about fifteen inches apart; cover with fine soil an inch and half in depth. Thin out to about six inches between the plants. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



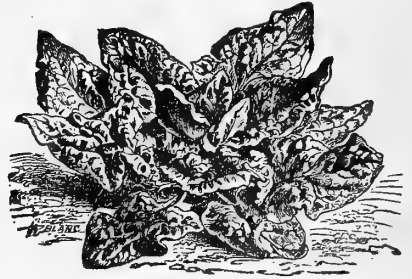
SALSIFY (OYSTER PLANT.)

SCORZONERA. (Black Oyster Plant.)

Requires almost the same treatment as Salsify; thin out to nine inches between the plants. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

SPINACH.

The ground for this crop cannot be too rich; select a loamy soil and manure well. If desired for summer use, sow early in spring; for main crop, sow in September, in drills half an inch deep a foot apart, and thin out to six inches. On approach of a severe frost, cover with a little straw or litter.



LONG STANDING SPINACH.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved. Produces nearly twice the weight of crop as the older varieties, and has a further merit in the fact that it is the hardiest of all varieties of Spinach. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy Cabbage. Hence the name. It should not, however, be sown in spring, as it is almost certain to run to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

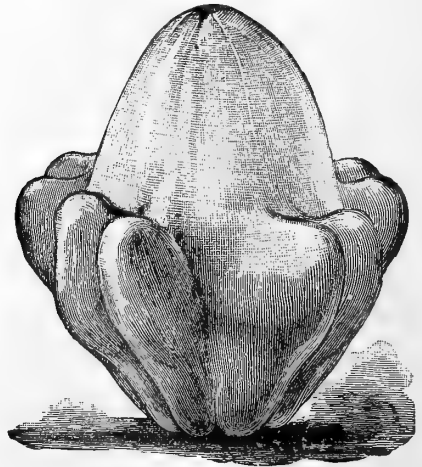
Round Leaf. An excellent market variety; good either as a fall or spring sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Long Standing. Except in the characteristic of standing a long time before running to seed, this variety in all other respects closely approaches the well known Round Leaf. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

The above varieties in five lb. lots for \$1.50.

SQUASH. (Cimbling.)

Squashes are of luxuriant and rapid growth, and very tender; they will not stand any frost or cold nights, and should be planted in a warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the middle May and June. Plant in light, well manured hills in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons—the bush varieties three or four feet apart each way, and the running kinds from six to eight feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, and danger from bugs is over, leaving three or four of the strongest plants in each hill.

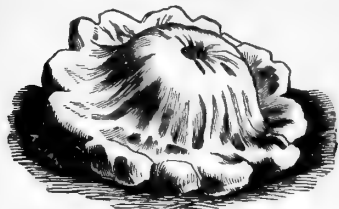


WHITE PINE-APPLE SQUASH.

White Pine-Apple. Until introduced in 1884 this distinct variety had previously been kept for a number of years in one family in South Jersey. The skin and flesh are of a creamy white color, very fine grained, and of excellent quality and flavor; strong grower, producing from six to eight perfect fruit on each vine; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH—Continued.

White Bush Scalloped. An excellent early market variety; good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.



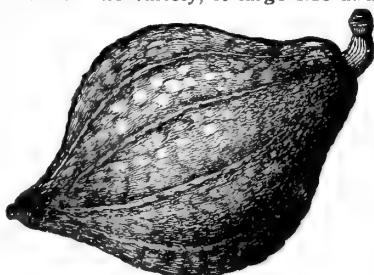
WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED SQUASH.

Boston Marrow. Excellent flavor and keeper; about ten days earlier than the bush varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Chili. Grows to an immense size, often weighing over two hundred pounds; excellent for all uses. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Hubbard. A favorite late variety, of large size and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.

American Turban. Flesh orange yellow, thick and fine grained; excellent late variety; fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.



HUBBARD SQUASH.

Butman. An excellent fine grained variety; dry, sweet and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

TOMATO.

For early use sow in February or March, in boxes or pots, and place near a window or in a hot-bed. When about eight inches high, prick them out singly in small pots, and nurse carefully in frames, and when the danger of frost is past plant out in hills about three feet apart; water freely at time of transplanting, shelter from the sun for a few days; in heavy soil plant about four feet apart. To hasten the maturity of the first fruit which sets, pinch off the extremities of the tops, and all secondary shoots which afterward appear above the flowers. When the desired number are about half grown, commence stripping off the leaves, cutting off the new shoots, so that at length the plants may be completely bared of their leaves and the fruit fully exposed to the sun.



CARDINAL TOMATO.

Livingston's Beauty. The color is quite distinct from any sort we are acquainted with, being a very glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple; the color alone will bring it into favor. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its very large size late in the season. This is an essential point in its favor, as many other good sorts decrease in size at least one-half before the season is over. It ripens with the Acme and Perfection, is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit, being perfect in shape. During the past three seasons of growth, under varied circumstances and on different classes of soil, it showed no signs of rotting. This is partially on account of its firmness, besides having a thick skin and few seeds. It seldom cracks like many of the thin skinned sorts after a rain. For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled, on account of its solidity, toughness of skin, and especially on account of its color, as it can be picked quite green, will look well and ripen up nicely. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Cardinal. This Tomato was discovered in a field of Acme, from which it can be readily distinguished, not only by the fruit, but by the foliage. In shape almost perfect, round and smooth, and entirely free from ridges. Medium size, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston's Perfection. Color blood red; of fine form and very solid; good shipper and immense cropper. An excellent variety in every respect. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Acme. A new variety of exceeding merit. Fruit medium size, very early and solid, good bearer; color of a pinkish tinge. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Trophy. (Extra Selected.) Saved only from specimens of perfect form, weighing from sixteen to twenty-four ounces. This is undoubtedly one of the best Tomatoes in cultivation; of large size, excellent flavor and very productive. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.

Paragon. Same as Acme, only different in color and more desirable as a market sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

The Queen. A great favorite among market gardeners and canners; extensively grown in this vicinity. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Canada Victor. One of the earliest, and of medium size. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

TOMATO—Continued.

Early Smooth Red. An excellent market variety, smooth and round; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.

Yellow Plum. Used for preserving and pickling. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.

TOMATO PLANTS ready May 1st. See Vegetable Plants and Roots.

TOBACCO.

Havana. (Imported.) Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Kentucky. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.

TURNIP.

Turnips thrive best in well-enriched, light, sandy soil. For the spring crop, sow the early sorts as soon as the seed can be got in the ground, in fourteen inch drills, and thin to five or six inches. For the fall and main crop sow middle of July to the last of August, in drills. In the field Turnips are more generally sown broadcast, though much the largest crops are obtained by drill culture.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. The earliest of all Turnips; a most popular variety; color white, with purple top. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Red Top Strap Leaf. The most popular for early use, either for table or stock; rapid grower and of mild flavor. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Purple Top White Globe. Excellent market variety; early and of good flavor; handsome globe-shaped bulb. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

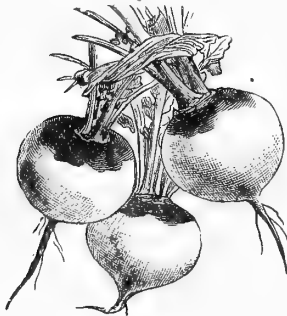
Early Flat Dutch. Fine for spring sowing; white, and fine flavor. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Yellow Stone. Excellent flavor, good keeper, of medium size; equally well adapted for either table or farm use. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

White Egg. One of the very best white market varieties. Flesh very firm, fine grained; skin thin and very smooth. Late. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Yellow Globe. Grows to a large size; excellent keeper. Flesh very firm and solid. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Above varieties in five lb. lots, \$2.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

RUTA BAGA, RUSSIAN or SWEDISH TURNIP.

Sow from June to August in drills two feet apart; thin out to stand about eight inches in the rows. The roots are extensively grown for agricultural purposes. Can be preserved in cool pits or cellars.

Improved American. (Purple Top.) Extensively grown by market gardeners; valuable either for table or farm use. Flesh yellow, solid and firm. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

Skirving's Purple Top. A most desirable variety, of large size; good keeper; solid and sweet. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SWEET, POT and MEDICINAL HERBS.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Care should be taken to harvest them properly, which should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom; then dry quickly, and pack closely, entirely excluded from the air.

Anise. Used for garnishing or flavoring. . . \$0 05 \$0 15
Balm. For balm tea or balm wine 10 50

	Pkt.	Oz.
Basil, Sweet. For soups, stews, etc.	\$0 10	\$0 50
Bene. For medicinal purposes	5	20
Caraway. For medicinal uses and flavoring	5	15
Castor Oil Plant. For medicinal and ornamental uses	5	15
Dill. For soups, sauces and pickles	5	45
Lavender. A favorite aromatic herb	10	40
Marjoram, Sweet. For seasoning	10	40
Sage. For seasoning per lb., \$3	5	30
Savory, Summer. Used for seasoning	5	25
Thyme. For seasoning ¼ lb., \$1.75	5	50
Tansy. For medicinal use	10	50
Wormwood. Used medicinally; good for poultry	10	50

FRUIT SEEDS.

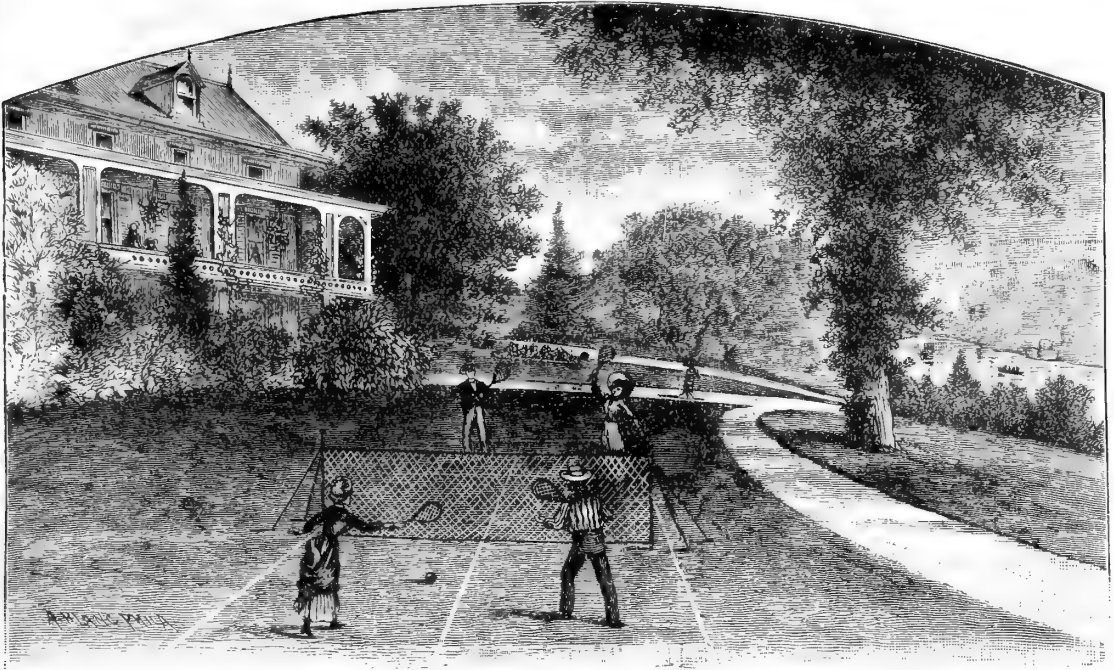
Prices for any fruit seeds desired will be furnished on application. We can supply Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Quince, Peach and all other fruit seeds.

BIRD SEEDS.

Our Bird Seed has been thoroughly re-cleaned, and must not be confounded with inferior, musty seeds sold at low prices. Prices variable.

	Qt.	Lb.	Bus.
Mixed Bird Seed. Canary		\$0 10	
4 lbs., 25 cents			
Canary		10	\$4 00
Hemp		10	3 00
Maw		30	
Millet	\$0 15		
Rape	30		
Mocking Bird Food			
40 cts. per bottle			





HALLIDAY'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

LAWN, TENNIS AND CROQUET GROUNDS.

There is Nothing More Pleasing or Refreshing to the Eye than a Rich, Velvety, Well Kept Lawn.

In the formation of a lawn, the first and most important matter is that of having good drainage. If the sub-soil be sand or gravel, the water will pass off quickly, but should the sub-soil be heavy and wet, drains should be made from eight to ten feet apart. All levels must be carefully determined in the beginning of this work, so that alterations afterwards may be avoided. After grading and getting the lot in good shape, remove about four or six inches of the old soil, replacing this by a good top dressing of rich loam; the whole should be then harrowed and rolled, and all sticks, roots and stones removed, so that a smooth surface may be obtained. For small plots, digging, trenching and raking must be done instead of plowing, sub-soiling and harrowing. The seed may be sown in this latitude any time during April or May, and will form a good lawn by August; seed can also be sown in September with good results. The principal management after this consists of rolling, mowing, weeding, etc. The newly made lawn must be kept clear of weeds, thistles, docks, etc., until the sod thickens; these should be removed with a knife. Cut the root just below the surface—having once cut out the crown they will not appear again.

Mowing should be done every week or two during the season; this will greatly add to the quick formation of a fine, soft, thick sward of grass and constant verdure throughout the year. Rolling is also an essential process to the best results; it should be done when the seed is sown, and again in early spring while the is soft. One quart of seed will sow a space of twenty feet by fifteen feet, or to cover an acre, five bushels will be required. About two bushels per acre may be sown for improving the sward.

Our mixture is of the finest grasses and White Clover.

Price, per pint, 15 cents; per quart, 25 cents; per peck, \$1.50; per bushel (18 lbs.,) \$5; prices for larger quantities on application. If by mail, add 10 cents to quart price.

OUR LAWN FOOD

Is a superior article to use in forming new or renovating old lawns. Its use is simple, and the results are quickly shown in increased beauty and vigor of the grass. It is very easily applied; full directions can be found on another page.

AGRICULTURAL AND FIELD SEEDS.

Though very difficult to keep the run of field seeds, as the prices are subject to constant change, the following will be somewhat of a guide as to the prices ruling at this date. For customers wishing to purchase in quantity, we shall be pleased to furnish special quotations with samples.

GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS.

Halliday's Lawn and Grass Seed. This is a select mixture of the best grasses to form a smooth, velvety lawn.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (Extra clean.) Well known as June Grass. A most valuable variety for lawn mixtures; excellent for dry soils. Sow about three bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$1.75.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Extra fancy clean. (18 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$2.

Red Top. Valuable for either pasture or lawn. Sow about three bushels to acre. (14 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 15 cts.; bus., \$2.

Orchard Grass. One of the most desirable of all pasture grasses. Excellent for grazing stock; stands drought better than any grass. Sow about two and one-half bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$3.

Timothy or Herd Grass. A most valuable grass to cut for hay; does best on moist, loamy soils, where it will produce a larger crop of good grass than any other sort. Sow about twelve lbs. to acre. (45 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 25 cts.; bus., price on application.

Creeping Bent Grass. A most popular variety for lawns, doing well in almost any situation; is also valuable as mixed with other grasses for pastures. Sow about two bushels to acre. (15 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. One of the finest lawn grasses. Sow about two bushels to acre. (12 lbs. to bushel.) Qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$3.50.

Sweet Vernal. (True Perennial.) One of the earliest in spring, and latest in autumn. Very useful in lawn mixtures; very fragrant when cut for hay. Sow about twenty lbs. to acre. (About 10 lbs. to bushel.) Lb., 75 cents.

German or Golden Millet. Medium early; seeds round and golden yellow; height, three to five feet. If sown on rich soil will produce an enormous crop, which is available for stock feeding. Bus., \$1.75.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet. Early; withstands drought if cut early. It makes excellent hay; height, two to three feet. Bus., \$1.75.

White Clover. Valuable in permanent pastures and lawns. Will grow on most any soil, but succeeds best on damp grounds. Lb.; 30 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Red Clover. Probably the most widely cultivated of all pasture plants; of rapid growth. Market price.

Scarlet Clover. The most beautiful of all clovers; immensely productive, and is keenly relished by all stock. Sow about twelve lbs. to acre. Lb., 30 cts.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover. Valuable for pasture or soiling. Flowers light pink; fine for bees. Resembles Red Clover somewhat, and thrives in cold, wet and stiff soils. Sow about twelve lbs. to acre. Lb., 40 cts.

Alfalfa or Lucerne. One of the most valuable of clovers; withstands drought excellently, and will stand for years. Can cut from three to four crops each season, if in deep, rich soil, and is one of the best green fodder plants grown. Sow from twelve to thirteen lbs. to acre. Lb., 30 cts.

Johnson Grass. Price on application.

SUNDRY SEEDS.

For Root Crops. See under respective heads in general Vegetable List.

Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat and All Other Farm Seeds. Prices furnished on application.

Sunflower, Large Russian. Qt., 40 cts.

Osage Orange. Lb., 50 cts.; bus., \$8.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

At the proper season the following roots and plants can be furnished. For larger quantities, price on application.

Cabbage Plants. Of Selected Early Jersey Wakefield and Henderson's Early Summer, from cold frames, \$1.50 per 100. Spring sown and transplanted, \$1 per 100.

Cauliflower Plants. Of Henderson's Early Snowball, from cold frames, \$3 per 100; spring sown and transplanted, \$1.50 per 100.

Celery Plants. (Ready June 1st.) Of Golden Dwarf, Giant White Solid, Henderson's Half Dwarf. 75 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Egg Plants. (Ready May 1st.) New York Improved. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1; per 100, \$6.

Lettuce Plants. (Cold Frame.) Early Curled Simpson, Black-Seeded Butter. Per 100, \$1.

Pepper Plants. (Ready May 1st.) Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1; per 100, \$6.

Hop Vine Roots. Per doz., 50 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; by mail, 75 cts. per doz.

Horse Radish Sets. By mail, per doz., 30 cts.; by express, per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$5.

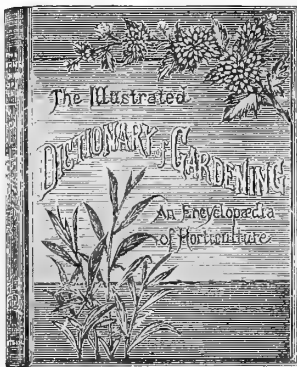
Tomato Plants. (Ready May 1st. Pot-grown and transplanted.) Early Smooth Red, Perfection, The Trophy, Acme. Per doz., 25 cts.; per 100, \$2.

Rhubarb Roots. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

THE ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF GARDENING.

A Practical Encyclopedia of Horticulture.

This unique and exhaustive work has had neither labor nor money spared upon its production, and having had the enormous advantage of being edited by such a thoroughly competent—practical as well as scientific—authority as Mr. George Nicholson, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, assisted by the most eminent botanists and cultivators, its accuracy, both scientific and cultural, can be relied on. A most important part of the work is that portion relating to insect pests and fungoid diseases; both these subjects are treated very fully, and more reliable information concerning their cause and cure will be found here than in any other book. The number and beauty of the illustrations in the Dictionary of Gardening are without a parallel in any book on gardening, and are of themselves sufficient to secure for the work the highest place in the literature of the garden. The colored plates are remarkable as much for their correctness as the beauty and delicacy of their finish. This work will be of great value alike to the amateur and the florist. It is published in seven handsome volumes. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$21.



NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ We will send postpaid one package of each of the varieties following on receipt of \$3.50.

Many of the following varieties are entirely new and are offered for the first time this season. The descriptions are from the introducers.



COMET ASTER.

ASTER, COMET.

A new and extremely beautiful class, of the same height and habit as the Dwarf Pæony Perfection Aster, forming fine, regular pyramids twelve to fifteen inches high, and covered profusely with large double flowers. The shape of the latter deviates from all classes of Asters in cultivation, and resembles very closely a large-flowered Japanese Chrysanthemum; the petals, being long and somewhat twisted or wavy-like curled, are recurved from the center of the flower to the outer petals in such a manner as to form a loose but still dense semi-globe. Well grown plants produce from twenty-five to thirty perfectly double flowers, measuring from three and one-half to four and one-half inches in diameter. The color is a lovely delicate pink, bordered with white. This new tribe differs just as conspicuously from the other classes of Asters known and cultivated up to the present day as the Japanese Chrysanthemum does from the ordinary large flowering varieties. Per pkt., 25 cents.

ASTER, MIGNON.

A pure white variety, from Benary, of Erfurt. Though bearing in habit and height a greater resemblance to the Victoria race than any other, this beautiful Aster surpasses it in floriferousness. The very numerous flowers which it produces somewhat exceed in size those of the Imbricated Pompon race; they are of a refined globular form and of the purest white. The excellence of this novelty will place it in the first rank of Asters, cause it to be utilized in a variety of ways, and obtain for it general popularity. Per pkt., 25 cents.

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA STRIATA.

(Benary.)

From the isolated striped flowers which made their first appearance some years ago among Calceolarias, by dint of patient selection, a celebrated grower has at last succeeded in so far developing this type, and rendering possible its perpetuation from seed, that about one-third will now be found having striped flowers. As will be seen by the engraving, the markings of the flowers of the new Striped Calceolarias may be best compared to those of the Bizarre Carnations. They offer a pleasing and interesting deviation from those at present grown. It is worthy of remark that in plants of the true type both the flower-buds and seed-pods are striped. Per pkt., 50 cents.



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA STRIATA.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM SANGUINEUM.

(Benary.)

The rapidity with which the handsome large-flowered Cyclamens have gained the favor of the gardening public, is an encouragement for the seed-grower to persevere in his efforts to fix different colors of this splendid and somewhat new class. This has been the aim with the present variety, whose flowers are of the deepest and richest shade of blood red imaginable. From the seed offered, very fine, and in every way satisfactory results will be obtained. Per pkt., 50 cents.



HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

denes foliage of a vivid green hue resembles that of the common hop; the stalks and leaves are rather coarse and strongly haired. The advantage of this climber is that the seeds may be sown in the open ground, where the plants attain gigantic dimensions in a very short time. The plant retains its gay feature the entire season; insects do not hurt it; therefore it will be one of the most convenient climbers for covering walls, trunks of trees, arbors, etc. Per pkt., 25 cents.

GLOXINIA, NEW FRENCH TIGERED AND SPOTTED HYBRIDS.

(Benary.)

French growers of this noble flower have had the good fortune to raise numerous beautiful spotted and tigered hybrids. The seed offered has been saved from a selection of the finest of them, and growers will be amply rewarded for their trouble by the results which they will obtain therefrom, which will show a distinct advance over all other forms of Gloxinias. Per pkt., 50 cents.

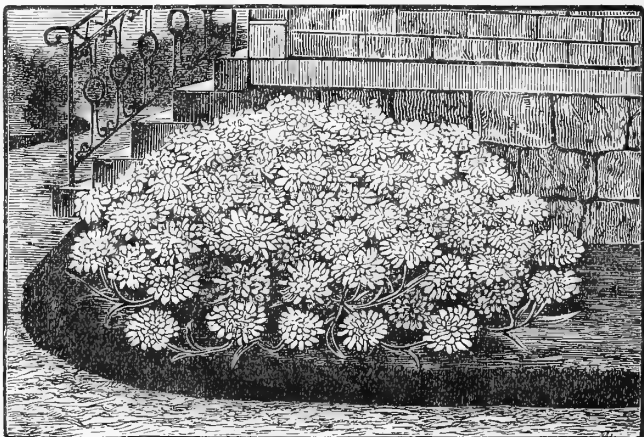
LOBELIA CAVANILLESII.

(Haage & Schmitt.)

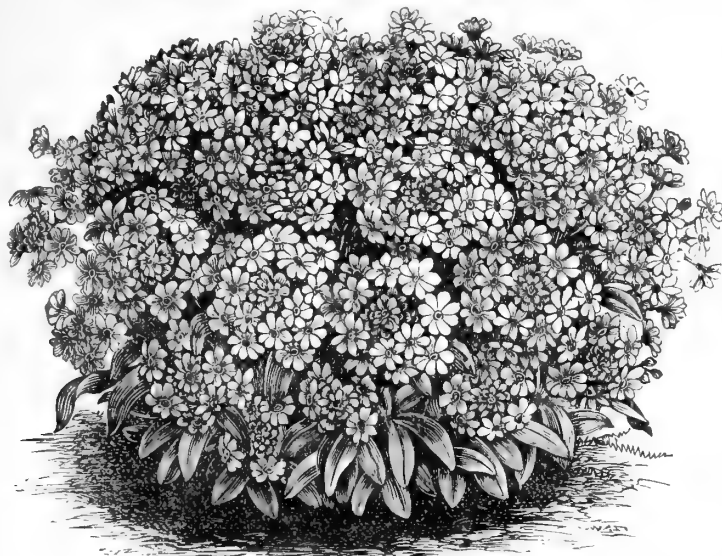
A very showy species, having been introduced from Mexico about fifty years ago, but which, most probably on account of the treatment as a stove plant, has been totally lost again. The only way to grow it with success is to cultivate it in the open air, either in pots or planted out, just in the same way as all other perennial species of Lobelia or any other herbaceous plant. It may also be treated as an annual, as our plants sown in February began to develop their flowers in great abundance at the beginning of August, and have even produced ripe seeds, a circumstance which scarcely ever happens with Lobelia Cardinalis, Fulgens, etc. If the plants are wintered in a greenhouse, they will, of course, begin to bloom much earlier in the season. One of the principal merits of this Lobelia is the beautiful, and in this tribe the unknown, coloring of its flowers, the tube being brilliant scarlet with yellow lips. By re-introducing this new and remarkable species to the numerous hybrids and varieties of Lobelia Cardinalis, Fulgens and Syphilitica, it will prove to be a welcome addition, and many new varieties may be expected by hybridizing. Being most free-blooming and easily cultivated, it is equally desirable when grown as a pot plant for market or decorative purposes, or when planted out for perpetual flowering groups or beds. Its lively green and slender foliage contrasts admirably with the beautiful bright red and yellow colored flowers, and it will be found a welcome and desirable plant for many uses. Per pkt., 25 cents.

CANDYTUFT SNOW QUEEN.

This is certainly a most beautiful novelty, and we are justified in regarding it one of the most remarkable varieties ever introduced. It is an entirely distinct species, from Spain, and is of marvelous beauty. The accompanying illustration was accurately engraved from a painting made of a single plant. It is an annual, and grows very rapidly, quickly coming into bloom and remaining in full flower for three months. The very handsome tufted, pure white flowers are produced in such great abundance that each plant resembles a ball of snow, and would seem, at a little distance, to be a single mass of white. It bears but little foliage, which is almost entirely invisible, and the stalks are most gracefully disposed. As the stalks are completely hidden by the hundreds of charming white flowers, crowded together, some idea can be formed of the unique effect produced. The Snow Queen grows very regularly, each plant being almost an exact counterpart of every other. It is invaluable for ribbon beds, borders or for massing alone in a bed, while even a single plant is a most attractive object. The stalks bend—some parallel with the ground, others at varying angles until they meet the center stalks, which are upright. Per pkt., 15 cents.



CANDYTUFT, SNOW QUEEN.



MYOSOTIS VICTORIA.

**ZINNIA ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA
PLENISSIMA.**

A particularly fine new class of Zinnias, differing from the older ones in its unusually robust habit of growth and the immense size (five to six inches across) of its perfectly-formed very double flowers of various striking colors. The plants rise to a height of three to three and a quarter feet, are clothed with luxuriant foliage, and bloom freely during a long period. Being of great consistency, the flowers are uninfluenced by heat, and remain in good condition for several weeks. The seed is larger than that of the older races. Zinnias are most valuable for decorative purposes in the late summer and autumn, and their availability in lawn decoration is becoming better recognized. This new class, a distinct advance, should be very welcome. Per pkt., 25 cents.

**PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA
FL. PL.**

(Benary.)

This, the first really Double Phlox ever offered to the trade, may be considered an introduction of great importance, inasmuch as it will be the progenitor of a new class of one of the most popular and showy annuals. In the present novelty it is not merely a tendency to become double which is apparent, but, on the contrary, sixty per cent. at least of the seedlings bear a profusion of charmingly dense double pure white flowers. That this sort cannot help but be most valuable in all respects would seem obvious. Further comment upon the decorative properties and consequent great utility of a Double White Phlox Drummondii would be superfluous. Per pkt., 25 cents.

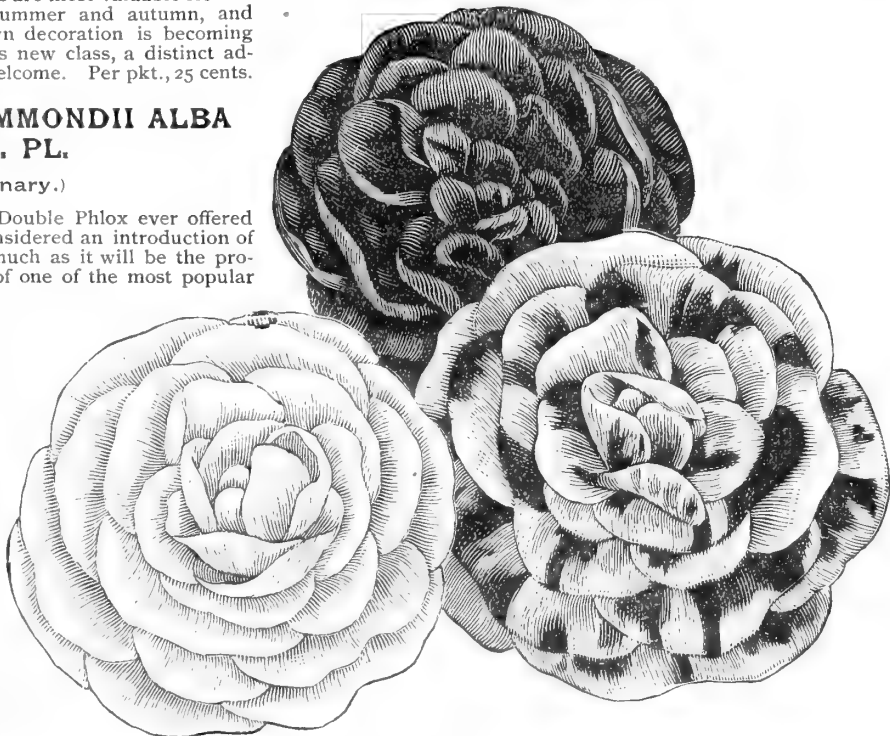
**MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS
"VICTORIA."**

(Benary.)

This new Forget-Me-Not has apparently sprung from the *Myosotis Alpestris Nana* and *M. Robusta Grandiflora* (Eliza Fonrobert). From the first it has inherited the stout and bushy habit of growth, and from the second the umbels of large bright azure blue flowers, with the characteristic central double blooms. The plant attains a height of five to seven inches, a circumference of sixteen to eighteen inches by a diameter of eight to ten inches, and when fully grown is quite globular in shape and perfectly covered with flowers. Taking furthermore into consideration the length of time which it remains in bloom, the great utility of this beautiful Forget-Me-Not becomes at once unquestionable, not alone for carpet-bedding, edgings and masses, but especially for growing in pots for market, as well as for cutting and cemetery decoration. It may be safely pronounced a novelty of the first order. Per pkt., 25 cts.

BALSAM, HALLIDAY'S PRIZE.

This special strain has been selected with unusual care, and will undoubtedly prove its superiority in every trial. The flowers are of the largest size, exceedingly double, and embrace almost every shade and color—striped, spotted and self-colored—in great variety. In order to have the best quality of Double Balsams, they must be transplanted from seed bed; if left where sown they will only be semi-double. These flowers are most useful for cutting, and when arranged in floral designs have nearly the same effect as fine roses or camellias, while some of the brighter colors present these lovely forms, combined with great brilliancy of effect. Per pkt., 25 cents.



BALSAM, HALLIDAY'S PRIZE.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII, COCCINEA FL. SEMI-PLENO.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII COCCINEA FL. SEMI-PLENO.

(Haage & Schmitt.)

Although there are almost innumerable varieties of this popular annual in cultivation, we do not doubt but that this new variety, which is one of the first introduced with semi-double and double flowers, will soon gain its admirers. The plants grow more compact than the old scarlet single-flowered variety; [the trusses and the individual flowers are equal in size to those of the dwarf compact varieties. The doubleness of the flowers is formed by an addition of three to six petals in the middle or tube of the flower, which, according to the weather, is sometimes more or less dense. It comes constant from seed. Per pkt., 25 cents.

STOCKS, FORCING TEN-WEEK, "SNOWFLAKE."

(Dwarf, Wallflower-Leaved, Large Flowered.)

The number of annuals which furnish white flowers for cutting very early in the year is so limited that the addition thereto of a first class novelty like the present one will certainly prove welcome. In habit this Stock closely resembles the Dwarf Pyramidal race; it produces a vigorous main spike of uncommonly large and very double snow-white flowers and, when fully developed, also numerous flowering side-shoots. Its glossy dark green (Wallflower) foliage renders so much the more conspicuous the dazzling whiteness of the flowers. Snowflake, the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all Ten-Week Stocks, is admirably adapted for forcing. Seed produces about sixty per cent. of plants having double flowers.

This is the only variety of Stock we grow for white cut flowers, and we consider it very superior for this purpose—the blooms are most useful in all kinds of floral work, designs, etc. The plant is of very dwarf habit, and when its pure white flowers and deep green foliage strike the eye, there is always delight expressed at its very beautiful appearance. No one will go amiss in planting this admirable variety. Per pkt., 25 cents.



STOCK, "SNOWFLAKE."



THE NEW MAMMOTH PANSIES, HALLIDAY'S "CLASS OF 88."

(Finest Mixture.)

For years we have been experimenting and testing various strains of Pansies imported from the most famous growers of Scotland, England, France and Germany, with more or less success. We were last year so fortunate as to obtain a truly beautiful and charming strain of Mammoth Pansies, and now, for the first time, we introduce it under the name of Halliday's "Class of 88." As we offer it only in mixture, we shall not attempt to describe the enormous size and perfect form of the flowers, beautifully blotched, veined, mottled and margined in almost endless variety, embracing as they do every color and shade known in the Pansy world. We claim that it has no superior, and may add that we know that those who sow this beautiful "Class" are sure to be delighted with the results. Per pkt., 25 cents; five packets for \$1.

VERBENA HYBRIDA COCCINEA FOLIIS AUREIS.

(Golden-Leaved Verbena. Benary.)

This highly interesting and effective Verbena will occupy henceforth a place amongst our finest bedding plants. Its vivid scarlet flowers contrast most strikingly with the fine golden yellow ground of the foliage. At the end of the summer, and during the autumn months in particular, beds of it are in the height of their beauty. It comes quite true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cents.

VERBENA, HENDERSON'S NEW MAMMOTH.

The characteristics of this new strain of Verbenas are, that when well grown every flower truss measures over nine inches in circumference, while the single florets are as large as a twenty-five-cent piece; the plants are most vigorous in growth. This great improvement in size is certain to increase the popularity of the Verbena. The range of color is wide. Per pkt., 25 cents.

GENERAL LIST OF

FLOWER SEEDS.

All Flower Seeds Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of Price.

PREMIUMS.

Purchasers remitting \$1.00 may select Flower Seeds in packets to value of	\$1.15
" " 2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.30
" " 3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.50
" " 4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.75
" " 5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.50

ABBREVIATIONS.

The letter **H** designates **Hardy**. Need no protection.
 " **Hh** " **Half-hardy**. Need protection.
 " **A** " **Annuals**. Grow, bloom and die the first year from seed.
 " **B** " **Biennials**. Bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year.
 " **P** " **Perennials**. Usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years. Some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

For Choice Novelties in Flower Seeds, See Pages 33 to 36.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.

A free-growing climbing gourd, with glossy green foliage and dazzling scarlet fruit. (Hh P). Pkt., 10 cts.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA.

A pretty creeping Verbena-like plant, with most exquisite fragrance. (Hh P). Pkt., 5 c.

ABUTILON.

(Chinese Bell Flower.)

Useful plants for the garden or greenhouse, blooming almost the entire season; flowers bell-shaped. (P). Choice Mixed. Pkt., 25 c.

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.

(Allegheny Vine.)

A beautiful climber; foliage light green, flowers flesh-colored. (H A). Pkt., 10 cts.

ACROCLINIUM.

Grows about twelve inches high, with beautiful everlasting flowers, much used for winter bouquets. Flowers should be gathered and dried before fully expanded.

Roseum. Bright rose. Pkt., 5 cts.

Album. White. Pkt., 5 cts.

AGERATUM.

A most free flowering brush-like plant, and one of our finest bedding plants. (Hh A).

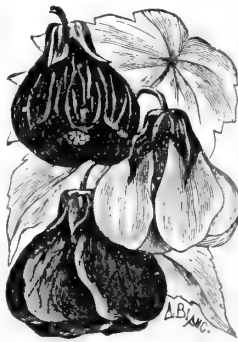
Mexicanum. Blue. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dwarf Tom Thumb. Blue. Pkt., 5 cts.

Lasseauxii. Rose. Pkt., 5 cts.



Abronia Umbellata.



Abutilon.

ALYSSUM.

A very useful little annual, and one of the most popular. It is extensively used for baskets and pot culture. It also makes a beautiful border plant; its easy culture and honey-like fragrance renders this old favorite indispensable to every lover of flowers.

Sweet. White. (H A). Pkt., 5 cts.

Wierbeckii. White and yellow. (H P). Pkt., 5 cts.

AMARANTHUS.

A most popular family of plants, grown exclusively for the beauty of their foliage. Many of the varieties are highly colored and beautifully formed. Being tender annuals, they should not be planted out too early. (A).

Salicifolius. (The Fountain Plant.) Very beautiful; one of the best. Pkt., 5 cts.

Tricolor. (Joseph's Coat.) Pkt., 5 cts.

Caudatus. (Love Lies-Bleeding.) Pkt., 5 cts.

Henderi. Drooping habit; very beautiful.

Pkt., 10 cts.

AMMOBIUM ALATUM.

An everlasting flower, much used in bouquets of dried flowers. (H A). White. Pkt., 5 cts.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

(Japanese Ivy.)

A lovely hardy climber, with small, dark green miniature foliage, which changes to crimson in autumn. For covering walls, old trees, rockeries, etc., it has no equal; perfectly hardy. Pkt., 5 cts.



Aquilegia.

AQUILEGIA.

(Columbine.)

The peculiar flowers of this class are odd and almost unlike anything else to be found in the plant kingdom. They are very showy, and are among the best of early spring blooming plants. (H P).

Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Single " Pkt., 5 cts.

ASTER.

There is probably no plant in cultivation that is more highly prized than the Aster; the great variety of colors, shapes and easy culture tend to make them the most popular of the fall flowering annuals. Great attention has been paid in Europe to the cultivation and perfection of this beautiful tribe of plants. We would call special attention to the superior varieties found under this head. (A).

China, Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Butteridge's Quilled. An imported form of quilled Asters; flowers large and very fine. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Truffaut's Paeony-Flowered Perfection. One of the very best; flowers large and very double. Finest Mixed; pkt., 10 cts.; Collection of six varieties, 50 cts.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered. A splendid dwarf variety, with large flowers. Fine Mixed; pkt., 10 cts. Collection six varieties, 50 cts.

Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet. A most excellent dwarf variety; height 10 to 12 inches. Finest Mixed; pkt., 10 cts. Collection of six varieties, 50 cts.

Victoria. One of the finest Asters grown; flowers large, showy, and perfectly double, about 20 inches in height. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pure White. Pkt., 15 cts.

Rose and White. Pkt., 15 cts.

Crimson. Pkt., 15 cts.

Light Blue and White. Pkt., 15 cts.; collection of six varieties, 50 cts.

Rose-Flowered. Flowers very large and fine, inner petals incurved like a rose. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Quilled German. Flowers quilled, large and double. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Crown or Cocardeau. A handsome variety with large flowers, the centres of which are pure white, surrounded with many bright colors. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Hedge-Hog or Needle. A very odd flowering variety. Mixed; pkt., 10 cts. Collection of six varieties, 50 cts.



Bellis Perennis fl. pl., "Longfellow."



Balsam, Camellia-Flowered.

ANTIRRHINUM.

(Snapdragon.)

A beautiful summer and fall flowering plant. This old favorite should have a place in every garden. (P). **Fine Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.

Tom Thumb. Dwarf extra choice. Pkt., 10c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

A quick growing hardy climber, with large heart-shaped foliage, often attaining a height of thirty feet. The flower is very odd and of peculiar formation, attracting much attention. (H P). Pkt., 10 cts.

BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper.)

A valuable summer plant, producing flowers in great profusion. The Balsam must be transplanted from the seed bed—if left where sown, flowers will only be semi-double.

Halliday's Prize. (See Novelties).

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Camellia-Flowered, Choice Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pure White. Flowers snow white; very fine and double; extra choice. Pkt., 25 c.

Solferino. Striped and spotted red. Pkt., 15 cts.

New Carnation-Striped. A very beautiful and distinct strain. Fine mixed; pkt., 15 cts. Collection of six varieties, 50 cts.

BALSAM APPLE.

See Momordica Balsamina.

BALLOON VINE.

(Love-in-a-Puff.)

A summer climber with large puff balls, green in color and containing seed. (Hh A). Pkt., 5 cts.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

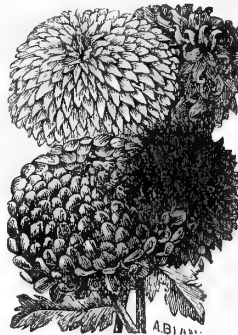
(Double Daisy.)

One of our finest spring flowers, blooming from April to June. (Hh P).

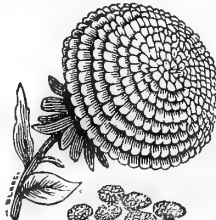
Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Alba, fl. pl. Pure white and very double. Pkt., 15 cents.

Longfellow. (Benary). The unusual size and doubleness of the dark rose flowers of this fine Daisy, and the length and stiffness of their stalks, render them of great utility for bouquets. Pkt., 25 cts.



Aster, China Mixed.



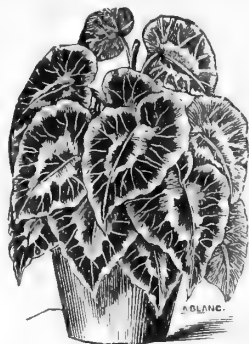
Aster, Victoria.



Aster, Hedge Hog or Needle.



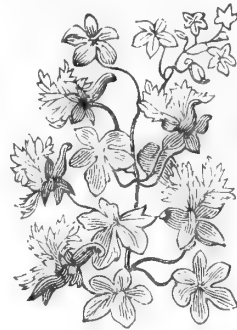
Begonia, Tuberous.



Begonia Rex.



Calliopsis or Coreopsis.



Canary-Bird Flower.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

See Globe Amaranthus.

BEGONIA.

A very desirable plant for both greenhouse and garden; the glossy waxen foliage adds greatly to the bright showy flowers.

Rex. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 25 cts.
Tuberous-Rooted. Beautiful flowering plants for pot culture. Finest single mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

BROWALLIA.

Much used for borders and massing; it is one of the most free flowering summer annuals we have. (Hh A).

Elata Cœrulea. Blue. Pkt., 5 cts.
Alba. White. Pkt., 5 cts.

CALENDULA.

Showy, free flowering hardy annuals, blooming in any good garden soil. (H A).
Meteor. (Pot Marigold.) Flowers deep orange and very double. Pkt., 5 cts.

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA.

One of the handsomest plants grown, blooming in dense masses, beautiful pocket-like flowers. The grower from whom our strains of this famous flowers are obtained has been awarded numerous first prizes in France, Germany and England. We are confident his stocks cannot be excelled.

Grandiflora, Choice Mixed. A very large flowering variety. Pkt., 50 cts.
Rugosa. Shrubby or bedding variety. Very popular in England. Pkt., 50 cts.
Striata. New, striped; very fine and distinct. Pkt., 50 cts.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

This beautiful genus is a native of this country, and is among the best of our annuals. (H A). Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 c.

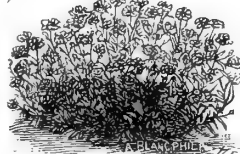
CANNA.

(Indian Shot.)

One of the finest and most effective foliage plants grown, with large leaves similar to the Banana, growing from three to five feet high, with racemes of flowers of scarlet, crimson, orange and buff color. It is exceedingly ornamental and imparts a tropical appearance to any garden where it is grown. Unsurpassed for massing on lawns. (Hh P). Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.



Campanula.



Candytuft.



Celosia, Glasgow Prize.

CASTOR OIL BEAN.

See Ricinus.

CAMPANULA.

(Canterbury Bells.)

Beautiful bell shaped flowers, with great variety of colors. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(Tropæolum Peregrinum.)

A very beautiful climbing plant, of very rapid growth, and produces an abundance of fringed flowers. (Hh A.) Pkt., 10 cts.

CARNATION.

A well-known plant; flowers very fragrant. Our seed has been selected with great care.

Monthly. Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.
Fancy or Picotee. Very finest mixture. Pkt., 50 cts.
Double Mixed. For borders. Pkt., 10 cts.

CANDYTUFT.

(Iberis.)

This little plant is among the most popular of the annuals; similar to Sweet Alyssum, but flowers much larger and stronger; of easy culture. (H A).

White Rocket. Pkt., 5 cts.
Rosea. Rose colored. Pkt., 5 cts.
Purple. Pkt. 5 cts.
Crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.
Fine Mixed. (One foot.) Pkt., 5 cts.

CELOSIA.

(Cockscomb.)

Beautiful and showy annual, and a most satisfactory garden plant. (Hh A.)

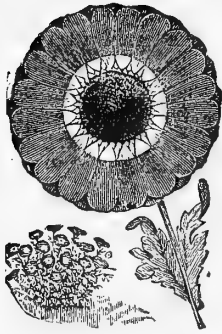
Glasgow Prize. Very dark crimson. Pkt., 15 cts.
Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

CENTAUREA.

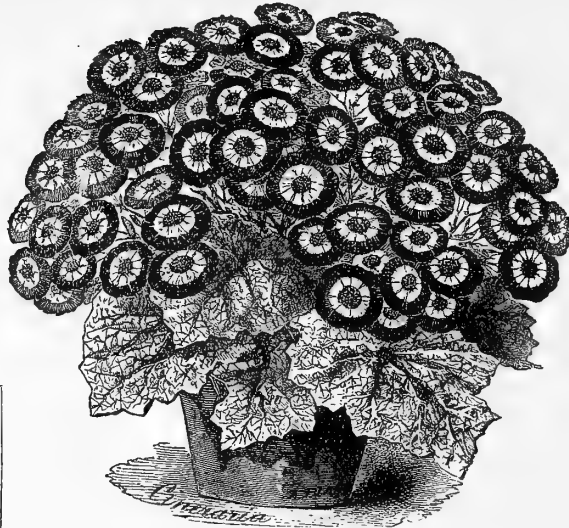
(Dusty Miller.)

Very beautiful bedding plants, with silvery foliage. Much used in ribbon borders. (P).

Candidissima. Very dwarf; silvery leaves. Pkt., 25 cts.
Gymnocarpa. A very graceful variety. Pkt., 15 cts.
Clementei. A free growing, deeply fringed variety. Pkt., 15 cts.



Chrysanthemum, Sultan.



Cineraria Hybrid Grandiflora Nana. (Show Plant.)



Coleus, Finest Mixed.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

This well-known plant has grown into great favor of late years. Many of the varieties are beautifully colored. (H A.)

Burridgeanum. Crimson, white center. Pkt., 5 cts.

The Sultan. Rich crimson and gold; very fine. Pkt., 10 cts.

Coronarum. Double white. Pkt., 5 cts.

Mixed Annual Varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.

CINERARIA.

The class known as *C. Hybrida* is a well-known and attractive greenhouse plant. *C. Maritima* is altogether different, having no beauty in its flowers, and is cultivated only for its silvery foliage, so much used in ribbon lines and borders.

Hybrida Grandiflora, Choicest Mixed. First quality. Pkt., 50 cts.

Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. Large flowering semi-dwarf variety. A very striking strain. Finest mixture. Pkt., 50 cts.

Plenissima. New double mixed. Pkt., 75 cts.

Maritima. Beautiful silvery foliage; used in ribbon lines and borders. Pkt., 10 cts.

CLEMATIS FLAMULA.

(*Virgin's Bower.*)

A well-known hardy white climber with fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI.

(*Glory Pea.*)

Very pretty plants; flowers pea-shaped, blooming in clusters; brilliant scarlet, with black spot in centre; very beautiful. Pkt., 10 cts.

COBEA SCANDENS.

A well-known climber of quick growth, producing beautiful large bell-shaped purple flowers. (Hh P). Pkt., 10 cts. (See cut, page 47.)

COCKSCOMB.

See Celosia.

COLEUS.

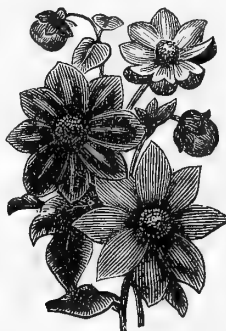
This well-known plant wants but little description. Our seed this season is saved from the hybrid class. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.



Convolvulus Minor.



Cyclamen.



Dahlia, Single.

CONVOLVULUS.

(*Morning Glory.*)

This is universally acknowledged the most popular of annuals. The Minor varieties are much used in bedding, their average height being one foot. (Hh A.)

Major, Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Minor " Pkt., 5 cts.

Mauritanicus. Flowers blue; very fine for baskets. Pkt., 10 cts. (See cut, page 47.)

COSMOS HYBRIDUS.

A magnificent race of plants which attain a height of nearly five feet, and which in the fall months are literally covered with flowers which closely resemble single Dahlias. The original Cosmos consisted of only one color, but the flowers of these new Hybrids are from one to two inches in diameter, and range through all shades of rose, purple, flesh color and pure white, and are excellent for cutting. At this time (October) we have a row of these plants in full bloom, and they present a gorgeous sight. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season. Pkt., 10 cts.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

A valuable greenhouse plant, very much used in baskets and bouquets. Flowers very brilliant and fragrant. (Hh P).

Extra Choice Mixed. A fine strain. Pkt., 25 cts.

Gigantea. Very large and fine. Pkt., 50 cts.

CYPRESS VINE.

A most popular climbing plant, with delicate fern-like foliage. (Hh A.)

Scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.

White. Pkt., 5 cts.

Rose. Pkt., 5 cts.

Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

DAHLIA.

A very popular fall flower. The single Dahlia is now one of the most fashionable flowers. (Hh P).

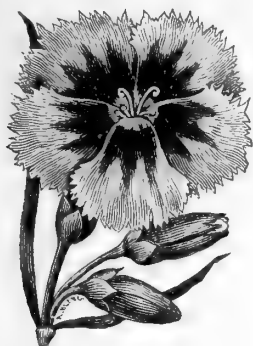
Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.

" Single " Pkt., 25 cts.

Double Dwarf, Finest Mixed. Saved from the finest dwarf kinds. Pkt., 25 cts.

DAISY.

See Bellis Perennis.



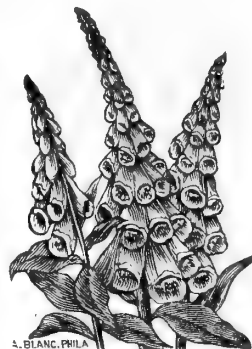
Dianthus Heddeiwii, Single.



Dianthus Laciniatus, Single.



Dianthus Laciniatus fl. pl.



Digitalis. (Fox Glove.)

DIANTHUS.

This is one of the most beautiful and most satisfactory plants that can be grown from seed. The flowers of many of the varieties measure three inches across and are of the most brilliant colors. (H A).

Chinensis fl. pl. (Chinese Pink). Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Heddeiwii fl. pl. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Heddeiwii, Single. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Laciniatus fl. pl. Flowers very large and fine; deeply fringed. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Laciniatus, Single. Finest Mixed. Very beautiful; deeply fringed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Imperialis fl. pl. Alba. Double white. Pkt., 5 cts.

DIGITALIS.

(Foxglove.)

Handsome border plants, with a great variety of colors. (H P). Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

DELPHINIUM.

(Perennial Larkspur.)

Beautiful hardy plants with deep rich colored flowers.

Formosum. This variety flowers the first year; rich blue and white. Pkt., 5 cts.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppy.)

Very profuse blooming plants and beautiful colors. (H A). Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 c.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.

(Coral Tree.)

Grows to the height of four feet, producing long spikes of deep crimson pea-shaped flowers (Hh S). Pkt., 25 cts.

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.

Foliage variegated green and white. Effective garden annual. (H A). Pkt., 5 cts.

FERN SPORES or SEEDS.

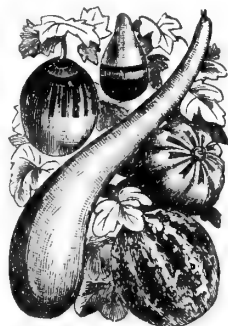
A very choice selection of greenhouse ferns. Pkt., 25 cts.

FEVERFEW.

See Pyrethrum.



Gladiolus Lemoinei.



Gourds, Fine Mixed.



Ferns from Spores.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

See Myosotis.

FOXGLOVE.

See Digitalis.

FUCHSIA.

Seed saved from the best named varieties.

Single. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA.

A free flowering and attractive plant of neat habit and many colors. (Hh A).

Picta Nana. Crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

GERANIUMS.

Popular garden and greenhouse plants.

Apple Scented. Pkt., 25 cts.

Double. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

Zonale. Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

GLADIOLUS.

Showy fall flowering bulbs; will flower the second year from seed.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Lemoinei. (New). Half hardy; very fine. Pkt., 25 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(Bachelor's Button.)

A well-known everlasting flower, much used in bouquets of dried grasses, etc. (Hh A). Fine Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5 cts.

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA GRAND-IFLORA.

A very beautiful greenhouse plant; flowers tubular and of many exquisite shades. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 50 cts.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL.

Rapid climbers, producing fruits of various shapes and colors. (A.)

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Dipper. Pkt., 5 cts.

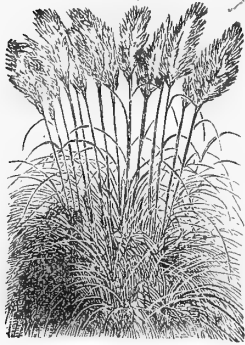
Sugar Trough. Pkt., 5 cts.

Egg. Pkt., 5 cts.

Hercules Club. Pkt., 10 cts.

Argyrosperma. (Dish-Rag or Bonnet Gourd). Pkt., 5 cts.

'The Dish-Rag Gourd is One of the Most Useful and Curious of the Family'



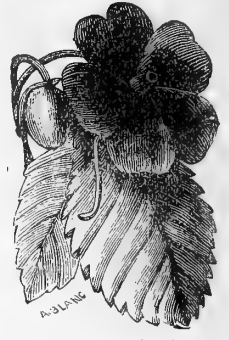
Gynerium Argenteum.



Helianthus, "Oscar Wilde."



Ipomoea Coccinea.



Impatiens Sultani.

GILIA.

Free flowering dwarf annuals, well adapted for massing. (H A). Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.

(Pampas Grass.)

One of the finest ornamental grasses in cultivation. The plumes when dry are pure white and very feathery. Pkt., 10 cts.

HELIOTROPE.

This well-known plant can be used alike for the greenhouse or garden. (Hh P). Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

HELIANTHUS.

(Sunflower.)

Very showy plants; very desirable for planting in groups. (H A).

Oscar Wilde. Dwarf. A small single flowering variety with black center. Pkt., 5 cts.

Californicus, fl. pl. Very large and double. Pkt., 5 cts.

Large Russian. For chicken food. Qt., 40 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

HIBISCUS.

Showy and attractive garden plants. (H A).

Californicus. White. Pkt., 5 cts.

Africanus. Cream color, brown center. Pkt., 5 cts.

HELICHRYSUM.

(Everlastings.)

Flowers mostly used for winter bouquets. They should be cut and dried before they are in full bloom. (H A).

Monstrosum. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

HOLLYHOCKS.

An old favorite flower, blooming on long spikes and of almost every color. The seeds should be sown in July and August, and they will flower the following season.

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Chater's "Superb" Mixture. First quality. Pkt., 25 cts.

Chater's "Superb" Pure White. Pkt., 25 cts.

Double Yellow. Pkt., 25 cts.

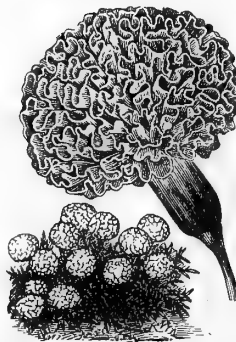
"Red." Pkt., 25 cts.; collection of six finest varieties, 50 cts.



Lantana.



Lophospermum.



Marigold, "El Dorado."

IMPATIENS SULTANI.

The new perennial Balsam; distinct and beautiful, producing almost incessantly bright rose-colored flowers; of easy culture, and fine for greenhouse in winter or garden in summer. Pkt., 25 cts.

IPOMOEA.

Similar to the Morning Glory, to which it is closely allied; it is most useful in covering arbors, trellises, etc., and very rapid in growth. (A).

Coccinea. (Star.) Scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

Bona Nox. (Evening Glory). Flowers very large and fragrant; white. Pkt., 10c. **Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.

ICE PLANT.

Very singular dwarf trailing plants; the stems and leaves are covered with crystalline globules, and have the appearance of being covered with ice. (H A.) Pkt., 5 c.

INDIAN SHOT.

See Cannas.

LANTANA.

Beautiful garden plants, blooming almost the entire season. (Hh P). Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

LARKSPUR.

(Annual Delphinium.)

A beautiful and very desirable tribe of plants. (H A).

Dwarf Rocket. Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Emperor Pure White. A very fine pure white variety. Pkt., 15 cts.

LOASA HERBERTII.

An excellent climbing plant, flowering very profusely all summer. Scarlet. (Hh P). Pkt., 10 cts.

LOBELIA.

A low growing bedding plant; excellent for hanging baskets and vases. (Hh A).

Erinus Alba. Pure white; very pretty. Pkt., 10 cts.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Blue. Or of the best for bedding. Pkt., 10 cts.

Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

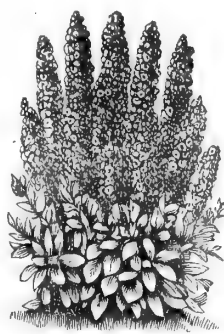
Cardinalis. One of our finest nat^l plants; perfectly hardy and growing to the height of four feet; vermilion scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.



Marvel of Peru.



Maurandia.



Mignonette, Machtet.



Mimulus Tigrinus.

LOPHOSPERMUM HENDERSONII.

Handsome ornamental climber for the garden or conservatory; rosy purple flowers. (Hh A). Pkt., 10 cts.

MARIGOLD.

Very beautiful and striking plant with a great variety of colors. (Hh A).

French Dwarf. Orange, brown and yellow mixed; one foot high. Pkt., 5 cts.

African. Tall mixed; two feet. Pkt., 5 c.

"El Dorado" Selection. A very large and beautiful variety, flowers often measuring three to four inches in diameter, and of various shades of yellow. Pkt., 10 cts.

MARVEL OF PERU.

(Four O'Clocks.)

A very popular dwarf growing plant. The flowers are red, white, yellow and variegated, and bloom in clusters; they are very fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering next morning. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful summer climbers, blooming the first year from seed; of very free flowering habit. (Hh P).

Alba. White. Pkt., 10 cts.

Rosea. Pink. Pkt., 10 cts.

Barclayana. Violet. Pkt., 10 cts.

Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

MIGNONETTE.

(Reseda Odorata.)

The delightful fragrance and easy culture of this old plant tend to make it one of the most popular of the annuals. Seed can be sown at almost any season. When sown in the garden early, will give flowers through the summer. (H A).

Large Flowering. Oz., 25 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

Large Flowering Pyramidal. Flowers and leaves much larger than the old variety. Pkt., 10 cts.

Giant. A very large and distinct variety. Pkt., 10 cts.

Machtet. One of the newer sorts; very fine for pot culture. Pkt., 15 cts.

Golden Queen. A very beautiful new variety; flowers bright golden in color and very effective. Pkt., 10 cts.

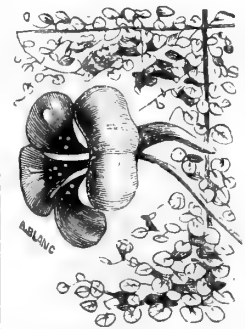
Parson's New White. Very large; nearly white. Pkt., 10 cts.



Mimosa (Sensitive Plant.)



Momordica Balsamina.



Nasturtium Majus. (Tall.)

MORNING GLORY.

See Convolvulus.

MIMULUS.

This handsome tribe of plants thrive best in damp, shady situations, and bloom freely in the early summer months. (Hh P).

Tigrinus. A very beautiful new blotched and spotted hybrid. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Moschatus. (Musk Plant). Pkt., 10 cts.

MIMOSA PUDICA.

(Sensitive Plant.)

A very curious and interesting plant; its leaves fall or close to the touch. (Hh A). Pkt., 5 cts.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA.

(Balsam Apple.)

Very curious climbing or trailing plant, with ornamental foliage and remarkable fruit. (Hh A). From East Indies; 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

MUSK PLANT.

See Mimulus.

MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES.

(Smilax.)

A beautiful climbing plant, with delicate, graceful foliage; extensively used in bouquets, baskets and for interior decoration. Pkt., 15 cts.

MYOSOTIS.

(Forget-Me-Not.)

This well-known plant grows best in moist, shady situations; of very easy culture. (H P).

Palustris. Blue. Pkt., 5 cts.

Alpestris. White. Pkt., 10 cts.

Disitiflora. Dark blue; large blossoms and very early; ½ foot. Pkt., 15 cts.

Rupicola. New; quite dwarf and compact flowers of porcelain blue; very handsome for pots. Pkt., 25 cts.

Alpestris Elegantissima. Of pyramidal growth; very handsome. Pkt., 15 cts.

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.

Neat little bedding plants, flowering from June to October; bluish white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.

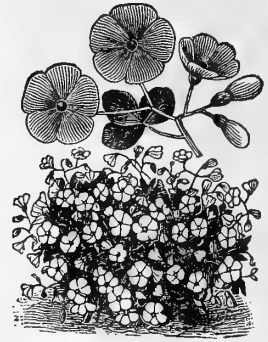
Mignonette Machtet is the Best for Pot Culture and Out-Doors.



Nasturtium, Empress of India.



Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora Fimbriata fl. pl.



Oxalis Rosea.

NIGELLA.

Of easy culture—will grow in almost any soil. A curious and interesting tribe of plants of free flowering habit. (H A).

Hispanica. (Love-in-a-Mist.) Pkt., 5 cts.

Damascena Nana. (Devil-in-a-Bush.) Double blue and white. Pkt., 5 cts.

NASTURTIIUM.

(Tropæolum.)

The Nasturtium is one of the brightest and prettiest of our garden plants. They require but little care—not even rich soil, which has a tendency to produce leaves rather than flowers. The "Dwarf" or "Tom Thumb" varieties are excellent for bedding. (H A).

Majus (Tall). Mixed. Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

" **Dunnett's Orange.** Dark orange, very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.

" **Scarlet.** Pkt., 5 cts.

" **Schenerianum Coccineum.** Straw color, with scarlet stripes. Pkt., 5 cts.

Tom Thumb (Dwarf) Scarlet. Pkt., 5 c.

" **Yellow.** Creamy. Pkt., 5 cts.

" **Pearl White.** Pkt., 5 cts.

" **King Theodore.** Foliage dark green, flowers very dark crimson. Pkt., 5 cts.

" **Mixed.** Oz., 20 cts.; pkt., 5 cts.

" **"Empress of India."** New. This variety is of very dwarf habit, with dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color, so freely produced that no other annual in cultivation can approach it in effectiveness. Pkt., 10 cts.

OXALIS.

Neat dwarf growing plants for rockeries, baskets or pots; flowers rich and beautiful. (Hh P).

Rosea. Rose colored. Pkt., 10 cts.

Valdiviana. Flowers bright yellow and sweet-scented. Pkt., 10 cts.

GENOTHERA.

(Evening Primrose; Snowdrop.)

Attractive free flowering plants of easy culture. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

PANSY.

(Viola Tricolor Maxima.)

The Pansy is one of our finest flowers for early spring bloom. The seed should be sown early, so as to have good strong plants

when it is time to set out. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cool showery weather of spring, will give only the smallest possible flowers during the dry weather of summer. Do not allow the faded flowers to remain on the plants, or bloom will be checked.

Halliday's Class of 88. Finest mixture. Pkt., 25 cts. See Novelties, page 36.

Trimardeau. The true Trimardeau Pansies, of French origin, seed much less freely than any other class; that now offered was saved exclusively from finely formed flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Pkt., 25 cts.

English. Very fine mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.

Pure Yellow. Very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.

Violet. White edge. Pkt., 15 cts.

Lord Beaconsfield. Violet and white; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.

Odiar or Blotched. Extra fine, very large. Pkt., 50 cts.

Pure White. Pkt., 15 cts.

King of the Blacks (Faust.) Almost coal black; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.

Purple and Gold. Pkt., 15 cts.

Mahogany Colored. Very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.

Good Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA.

Few plants will make a more showy bed than Petunias, giving flowers from early summer until after frost. They will flower the first season even if sown in the open ground; but usually not before August. If grown in hot-beds in April, they will bloom in June, and be much larger and finer plants.

Single, Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

" **Striped and Blotched.** Pkt., 10 c.

" **Fringed.** Finest mixed, very beautiful. Pkt., 25 cts.

Intus Aurea. Yellow-throated Petunia. (Benary.) As we conjectured, the new class of Petunias with large and beautiful veined flowers, is very nearly constant from seed. This may also be said of the class with medium sized flowers. These Petunias are of a striking effect whether planted out or grown in pots. Pkt., 50 c.

Grandiflora Fimbriata Flora Pleno.

Double fringed, finest mixed. Pkt., 50 c.

Grandiflora Flora Pleno. Double mixed. Pkt., 50 cts.



Petunia, Hybrida.



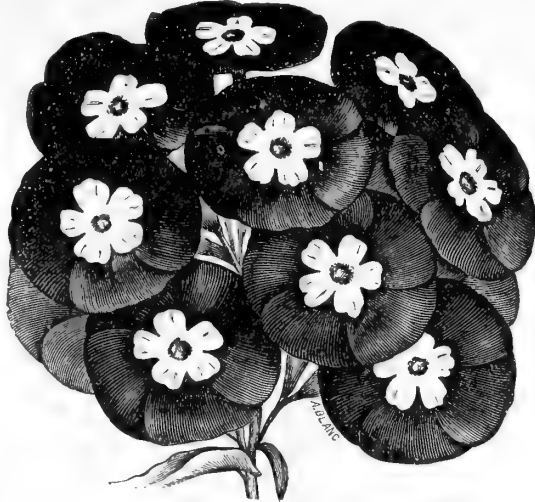
Pansy Trimardeau.



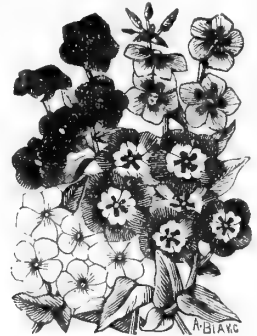
Pansy, Good Mixed.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.



Phlox Drummondii.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

This magnificent tribe of plants are among the most widely grown of the annuals. For a splendid mass of color and a constant display they cannot be equalled, the colors ranging from the purest white to the deepest crimson. The "Grandiflora" or larger flowering varieties are specially recommended.

- Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.
- Leopoldii.** Rose, white eye. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Coccinea.** Deep scarlet. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Black Warrior.** Very dark purple. Pkt., 10 cts.

Grandiflora, Finest Mixed. Very large flowering. Pkt., 10 cts.

" **Nana Compacta "Fireball."** Very dwarf, bright dazzling scarlet; large flowering. Pkt., 15 cts.

" **Nana Compacta "Snowball."** Pure white, very dwarf; large flowers. Pkt., 15 cts.

" **Stellata Splendens.** (Binary). The "Grandiflora Splendens" is generally admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. An exact idea of the present novelty can be formed by picturing to one's self the variety, but with the addition of a clearly defined pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers. Pkt., 15 cts.

PAMPAS GRASS.

See Gynyerium.

PHASEOLUS MULTIFLORUS.

(Scarlet Runners.)

A beautiful ornamental climber, producing dazzling scarlet flowers and beans. It grows to a height of ten feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

POPPY.

One of the most showy garden plants; flowers large and very brilliant. (H A).

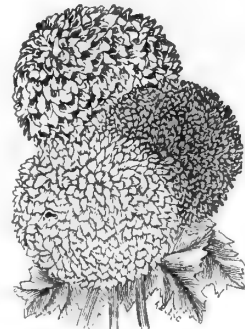
French. Fine double mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Umbrosium. Flowers rich vermilion, with shining black spot on each petal. Pkt., 10 cts.

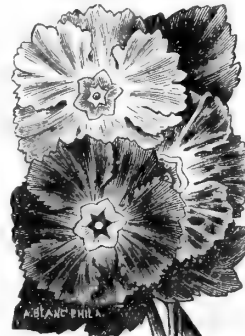
English Scarlet. A very beautiful single scarlet variety. Pkt., 5 cts.



Portulaca Grandiflora fl. pl.



Poppy, Mixed.



Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

PORTULACA.

(Mexican Rose.)

Low growing plants of easy culture, flowering throughout the summer; they delight in a sunny situation. Fine for massing in beds rock work or edging. (H A).

- Single Finest Mixed.** Pkt., 5 cts.
- " **Alba.** White. Pkt., 5 cts.
- " **Rosea.** Rose flowered. Pkt., 5 cts.
- " **Golden Striped.** Flowers light straw color, with orange stripes. Pkt., 5 cts.
- Grandiflora fl. pl., Finest Double Mixed.** Will produce a good per cent. of double flowers. Pkt., 5 cts.

PINKS.

See Dianthus.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(Chinese Primrose.)

The Primula is one of the most satisfactory greenhouse plants that can be grown from seed. The Fimbriata sorts are beautifully fringed and colored. We call special attention to our selected strains of Primula seed.

- Fimbriata.** Ex. splendid Mixed. Pkt., 50 cts.
- " **Alba.** Pure white. Pkt., 50 cts.
- " **Rubra.** Red; very fine. Pkt., 50 cts.
- " **Striata.** Striped. Pkt., 50 cts.
- " **Filicifolia.** Extra splendid Mixed. This beautiful variety has fern-like foliage. Pkt., 50 cts.
- " **Alba Pleno.** Double white. Pkt., 75 cts.
- " **Rubra Pleno.** Double red. Pkt., 75 cts.
- " **Double Mixed.** Fine. Pkt., 75 cts.

PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

- Low growing plants of easy culture.
- Parthenifolium Aureum.** Golden Feather. One of the best bedding plants. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Roseum.** From the flowers of this variety the Persian Insect Powder is made. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Golden Gem.** A very beautiful golden variety with double white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Double White Feverfew.** Pkt., 15 cts.



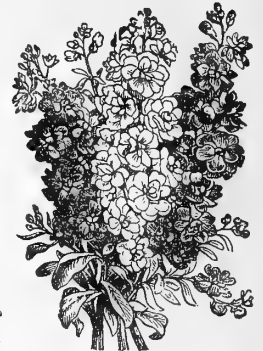
Ricinus. (Castor Oil Plant.)



Solanum.



Sweet Peas.



(Stocks, Dw'f Ger. Ten Weeks.)

RHODANTHE.

(Everlasting.)

A very valuable Everlasting flower; beautiful for winter bouquets of dried grasses and flowers.

Maculata. Bright rosy crimson, with yellow disc. Pkt., 10 cts.

“ **Alba.** Pure silvery white. Pkt., 10 cts.

“ **Fl. Pl.** A double form of the well-known and highly esteemed Rhodanthe Maculata. The seed produces about 35 to 40 per cent. of double flowering plants, far surpassing the well known Rhodanthe Manglesi fl. pl., which produces scarcely 20 per cent. of double flowering plants. Pkt., 25 cts.

RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Bean).

Tall growing plants of tropical origin, with ornamental foliage; excellent for center of beds or massing. (Hh A.)

Gibsoni. Dark red foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.

Borboniensis Arboreus. A very large and handsome variety; 15 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

A very gorgeous and brilliant garden plant, of very easy culture; beautiful plant for massing. (Hh P.)

Splendens (Scarlet Sage.) Vivid scarlet; fine for massing. Pkt., 10 cts.

Patens. Deep blue. Pkt., 25 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

See Mimosa.

SMILAX.

See Myrsiphyllum.

SOLANUM.

An ornamental fruit-bearing greenhouse shrub.

Capsicastrum. The well known “Jerusalem Cherry.” A very pretty shaped plant, covered with small scarlet fruit during the winter. Pkt., 10 ct.

Warscewiczii. A grand foliage plant, with immense leaves of dark green color; height often six feet and more. Pkt., 10 c.



Sweet William, Double.



Thunbergia.



Torenia.

SNAPDRAGON.

See Antirrhinum.

SWEET PEAS.

(Lathyrus Odoratus.)

Beautiful free flowering climbing plants, producing vast numbers of fragrant flowers; valuable for covering unsightly places, rough fences and trellis work. If the flowers are picked freely, they will be produced long in profusion, and of good size, but if allowed to form seeds, the plants will soon cease blooming. (H A.)

Painted Lady. Pkt., 5 cts.

White. Pkt., 5 cts.

Striped. Pkt., 5 cts.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 15 c.; per lb., \$1.

STOCKS.

(Gillflower.)

Ten Weeks Stocks comprise those varieties which being sown in the spring, flower during the summer and fall. Brompton and Emperor Stocks are valuable on account of their flowering late in the fall; also, as pot plants for early spring. The Brompton is a biennial of branching habit, making a grand display when in flower. (Hh A.)

Dwarf German Ten Weeks—

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Large Flowering. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Pure White. Pkt., 15 cts.

Wallflowered-leaved. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.

Emperor or Perpetual. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.

Brompton or Winter. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.

COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

(As Imported.)

Emperor. In six separate colors. Pkt., 50 c.

Brompton or Winter. In six separate colors. Pkt., 50 cts.

Large Flowering Dwarf German Ten Weeks. In six separate colors. Pkt., 50 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM.

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

A beautiful class of hardy perennials, with flowers of rich and varied colors.

Fine Single Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.



Tritoma Uvaria.



Verbena Hybrida.



Verbena, Choice Mixed.



Violet, Blue.

THUNBERGIA.

A very free blooming climber, well adapted for greenhouse or warm situations out of doors.

Alba. White, with black eye. Pkt., 5 cts.

Alata. Buff, with white eye. Pkt., 5 cts.

Aurantiaea. (Black-Eyed Susan). Bright orange, dark eye. Pkt., 5 cts.

Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA.

(Red-Hot-Poker Plant.)

Splendid late flowering plants, producing flowers one foot in length, with rich orange-tinted flower tubes; fine for massing, or grown as single specimens. Pkt., 15 cts.

TORENIA.

Beautiful summer blooming plants for vases and hanging baskets; very free flowering.

Fournierii. Flowers sky blue, with dark blue spots and yellow throat. Pkt., 15 cts.

Bailionii. A very free flowering variety, bearing golden flowers, with brown throat. Pkt., 25 cts.

VERBENA HYBRIDA.

This well known plant can be found in almost every garden, flowering freely the first year from seed. (Hh P).

Extra Choice Mixed. First quality. Pkt., 25 cts.

Good Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

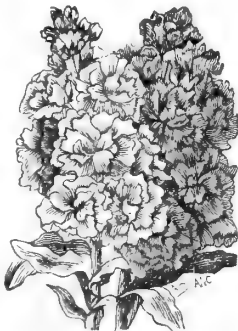
Defiance. Scarlet. Pkt., 25 cts.

Candissima. White. Pkt., 25 cts.

Auricula-Flowered Mixed. Pkt., 25 c.



Vinca Rosea.



Wallflower, Double.

VINCA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants requiring high temperature.

Rosea. Rose; dark eye. Pkt., 10 cts.

Alba. White, crimson eye. Pkt., 10 cts.

VIOLA ODORATA.

(Violet.)

An old favorite, much prized for its delightful perfume. Blue flowers. (H P). Pkt., 10 c.

WALLFLOWER.

Well known and popular plants; very fragrant. (Hh A).

Double. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.

Single. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.

WISTARIA SINENSIS.

One of our best and the most perfect of hardy climbers. Purple flowers. Pkt., 10 c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

(Youth and Old Age.)

Great strides have been made in late years in Zinnias; nearly all colors and shades are among the varieties, many with the symmetry of the Dahlia. (Hh A).

Fl. pl., Mixed. Choice double. Pkt., 5 c.

Dwarf Mixed. Large flowering; very fine. Pkt., 10 cts.

Coccinea fl. pl. Double scarlet. Pkt., 10 c.

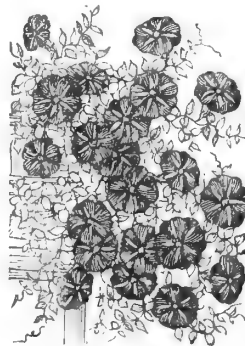
Alba fl. pl. Double white; very fine. Pkt., 10 cts.



Wallflower, Single.



Cobæa Scandens.
(See page 40.)



Convolvulus Mauritanicus.
(See page 40.)



Zinnia Elegans fl. pl.

New, Rare and Beautiful Plants for 1888.

Many choice plants which have been omitted in our General Collection will be found among the Novelties.

Abutilons, New of 1887.

There has been a very decided improvement in this everblooming family. They produce innumerable quantities of bell-shaped flowers during the entire summer, and placed in pots in early fall, they continue to flower all winter. We name five new kinds; for others, see General Collection.



ABUTILON, ECLIPSE.

Eclipse. A new variegated variety with beautiful yellow and green markings. A cross between *A. Thompsonii* and *A. Vexillarium* var. Of partly trailing habit and robust growth; foliage four times as large as *A. Vexillarium*; admirably adapted for large vases, window boxes, etc.; does well under full exposure to the sun. As an edging for sub-tropical beds of Cannas, etc., it is unsurpassed; very distinct and a decided acquisition.

Martha Washington. Flowers medium; deep orange, richly shaded with red, thickly veined with deep red.

Lady Powell. Beautiful bright lemon yellow; of fine form and a free bloomer; dwarf in habit.

Splendens. Flowers large, but well shaped; deep orange, richly shaded red; free bloomer.

Golden Fleece. Rich golden yellow; a free bloomer, of good habit.

30 cents each; the five for \$1.25.

New Ageratum of 1888.

A. Folia Variegata. This new variegated-leaved plant we offer this season for the first time. Foliage beautifully variegated white and green; plant of very dwarf habit of growth, seldom exceeding over four inches in height. For carpet bedding or edging it has no equal; flowers dark blue. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.



AGERATUM FOLIA VARIEGATA.

Anthericum Undulatum Striatum.

(New of 1888.)

Another new plant, now for the first time offered, and the most beautiful of all Anthericums. Will form an excellent decorative window or conservatory plant. Leaves long, tapering, deep green in color, beautifully marked with broad bands of silvery white; the foliage is undulated or wavy, and very attractive; entirely distinct from all other Anthericums, and will undoubtedly be found as much of an advance over *Picturatum* as that fine variety has over its predecessors. Flowers small, white, star-shaped. Strong plants, \$1 each; mailing size, 50 cents each.

Agave Ixtlioides.

The species of Agave described by Dr. Engelmann as that which furnishes the fine fibre called "Pita." The *A. Kearwinskii* of European catalogues is probably the same. It is a medium-sized plant, and well suited to house culture. Flowers early, in spikes ten feet high. The Agaves are valuable for house decoration. 50 cents each.



AGAVE IXTLIOIDES.

Aspidistra Lurida Variegata.

(For Greenhouse, Window and Door-Step Decoration.)

The best and most easily grown decorative window or house plant in cultivation. It has large, broad leathery foliage, and is graceful in habit; leaves deep dark green, striped white. One great advantage this plant has above all others for house decoration is that it grows continually, always throwing up new leaves from the crown. It is an excellent plant for placing on door-steps in summer. 50 cents to \$5 each, according to size.

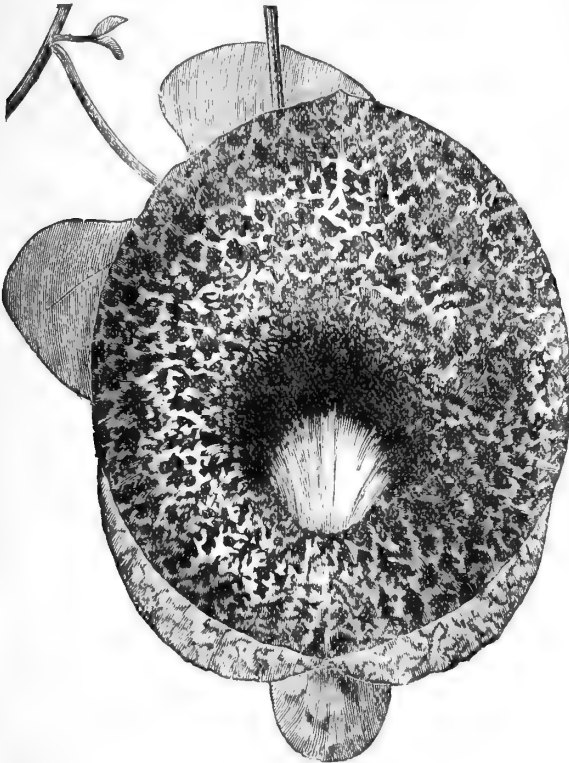


ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA

Aristolochia Elegans.

(From Brazil.)

This new introduction will undoubtedly take a foremost place amongst summer climbers, as it is so beautiful and so easily grown. It has the pleasing characteristic of not possessing a disgusting odor, so general in plants of this genus. It is a small growing species, with handsome green foliage. Its blossoms are produced in the richest profusion, even on small plants, during the summer and fall months. They are beautiful and uncommon looking, of deep velvety purple, nearly black, mottled with creamy white, the throat being golden color. The shell-like form, cup-shaped, is shown in our illustration. The name proposed for this plant by its discoverer was *Melastoma*, or black-mouthed. It is a plant which can be grown by everyone. Strong plants, 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen. Mailed to any address on receipt of price.



ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

Azalea Indica Alba.

(Native of China.)

This is an excellent plant for the garden, lawn or park, and very appropriate for cemetery decoration. It has been planted extensively the past few years, and old flowering plants can be seen during May and June in Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. When in bloom, they present a perfect sheet of white. The plant is hardy, neat in appearance, stocky, with evergreen foliage; flowers single, pure white. Price, for stock plants, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen; first size, 75 cents each, \$6 per dozen; second size, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Size suitable to be sent by mail, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Two Sun-Loving Vines.

STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM or "Brazil Butterfly Vine." One of the most beautiful and graceful summer twiners or climbers we have to offer. It has long trailing, slender shoots, and heart-shaped leaves, beset with hairs at the edges and purplish beneath. The flowers are golden yellow, about two inches in diameter, and arranged in axillary racemes all along the string-like branches; they resemble the well known Orchids of the *Oncidium* family, and might easily be mistaken for these. Blooming continually through the entire summer, this should

find a place in every garden. It is suitable for either greenhouse or outside summer planting. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

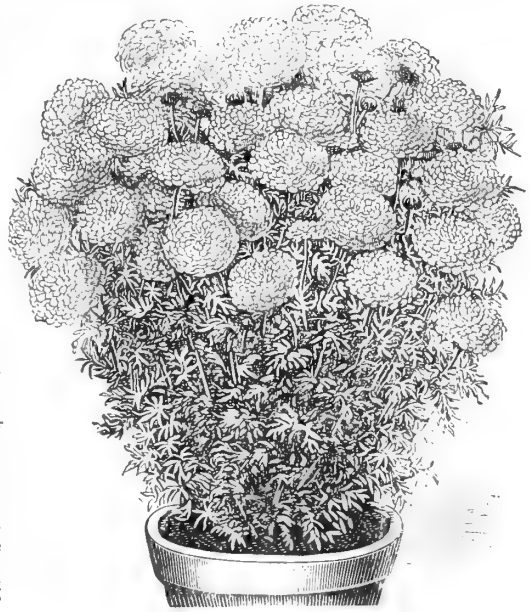
ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS or "Mountain Rose." (From Central Mexico.) Another lovely climber, with beautiful rose colored flowers in long racemes, often measuring twelve to fifteen inches in length. This should be planted with *Stigmaphyllon Ciliatum* and the two allowed to twine together. They have been thus seen by thousands who visited the Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C., the past season. Both equally adapted for greenhouse or outside planting. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen, by mail.

Anthemis Corona-fl. pl.

The Double Golden Marguerite. This is one of those plants which occasionally come to the front, and at once, by sheer force of real merit, leap into popular favor and extensive use. The "Double Golden Marguerite" is a plant of symmetrical habit, growing about twelve to fifteen inches in height, and is continually covered with rich double yellow flowers, forming a perfect "shower of gold." 20 cents each.



ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.



THE DOUBLE GOLDEN MARGUERITE.

Begonias of Especial Merit.

We have pleasure in calling attention to the following superb collection of rare and beautiful Begonias. This grand genus is one of the most available and useful in all the floral kingdom, affording, as it does, varieties with beautiful flowers and foliage at all seasons of the year.



BEGONIA PEARCEI.

distinct from the majority of existing kinds. Small plants, 50 cents each; for larger plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

Manicata Aurea. (New; from Italy.) A very beautiful and distinct ornamental Begonia, with clear and glossy green foliage, elegantly marked and blotched with cream color, deepening to bright canary, as the engraving shows; flowers pink, lace-like, in long spreading panicles. An elegant decorative plant for the conservatory or window; to the lovers of fine foliage plants this lovely Begonia will be a most welcome acquisition. It is entirely distinct, and worthy extended culture by the horticultural public, being remarkable for the coloring of its leaves, which is quite unusual in this class. Strong plants, \$1 each; mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Roi Leopold. (Fire King.) Handsome foliage, distinct and beautiful. The stems, when young, are of a brilliant fire red, and covered with a growth of fine hairs, which add to the curious effect; flowers rose pink, on long stems; a very attractive variety, and sure to please the purchaser. 50 cts. each.

Sanguinea. (Native of Brazil.) A neat and attractive kind; foliage deeply rose tinted, with metallic lustre; under side blood red, flowers white. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Superflorens Gigantea Rosea. (New; M. Victor Lemoine.) This is one of the finest Begonias of recent introduction, and is destined to become popular as a pot plant and for cut flowers. Plant is a strong grower, round and bushy in form; flowers are borne in large open panicles, well above the foliage, on strong foot stalks, of a bright carmine color; blooms from October to June. This will be found a distinct advance in the Begonia family. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.



BEGONIA MANICATA AUREA.

Pearcei. (Tuberous-Rooted.) Foliage deep velvety green; flowers yellow, freely produced; a splendid variety for pot culture; free bloomer. 30 cents each.

Bruanti. (The House Begonia.) A grand novelty of French origin which we have grown for the past two seasons, and consider the finest flowering Begonia in cultivation; foliage glossy deep green, of dwarf, branching habit; flowers white, with faintest tint of pink; everblooming—never without flowers. 30 cents each.

Socotrana. (New.) The best winter blooming Pink Begonia in cultivation. The flowers do not drop and fall off as most other kinds, but wither away without losing their color. Foliage light green, round and attractive. 50 cents each.

Atrosanguinea. (Blood red.) A very attractive kind; foliage and stem bright reddish crimson; flowers white; a good house plant. 30 cents each, mailed to any address.

Gogoensis. A distinct and beautiful Begonia, having the general appearance of an Anthurium, and often taken for a plant of that family. The plant is of dwarf habit of growth, retaining its foliage throughout the year; leaves of a dark velvety green, with ribs of silvery white. A most striking novelty, and one of the finest varieties yet raised; quite

BEGONIAS—Continued.

Glorie de Sceaux. (New of 1887.) A beautiful free blooming variety, with pale rose colored flowers; of stout erect habit of growth, with handsome dark green foliage, marbled with white, red veins above and deep red underneath. 75 cents each.



BEGONIA GLORIE DE SCEAUX.

entire set of seven new Rex Begonias for \$3.50; single plants as priced.

New Begonias of the Rex Type.

Cultivated chiefly for their most beautiful foliage. The leaves are large and variegated, with peculiar markings; they are easily grown and form excellent decorative window plants; can be placed outside in summer in shady corners.

Inimitable. Foliage silver gray; a very showy and attractive variety. 50 cents each.

Wade Hampton. Foliage dark velvety green, margined silver. 50 cents each.

Queen of Hanover. Center velvety green, banded silver; outer edge green; a very distinct and handsome variety. 50 cents each.

Grace Fahnestock. Foliage very silvery; dark edge, center very dark; metallic lustre. 50 cents each.

Bogara. Foliage dark, velvety, spotted greyish silver. 50 cents each.

Edward Picerart. Foliage dark green, with a beautiful metallic lustre, spotted and banded silver, tinged with bronze red; a distinct and pleasing kind; upright grower. 75 cents each.

Washingtonia Nigrescens. (New.) This is the name which suits the description of the new seedling. Entirely distinct from all existing kinds; both flower and foliage handsome; blooms in winter in great profusion; white, stained rose; leaves medium size, purplish black, with a metallic lustre; green mid-rib; underside red. \$1 each. The

Bouvardias, New of 1887.

President Cleveland. Single flowers of scarlet, much brighter than Elegans, from which it is a sport.

Bockii. Single; light pink, with white tube; quite different from any other Bouvardia. 50 cents each.

Carnations—Set of Seven Selected Kinds.

No garden or greenhouse is complete without a set of the everblooming Carnations. They are always in bloom, and any one can grow them. Plant in open ground as early as weather permits; take up in fall, plant in pots and they will continue to flower all winter.

Columbia. (New.) Delicate flesh, with lemon tint, dashed with bright scarlet; very double, a free bloomer; petals beautifully fringed and crimped; calyx never bursts. The lower flower on left side of cut is Columbia.

E. G. Hill. (New.) Deep scarlet; very large and double; crimped and fringed; free bloomer. The two upper flowers of cut are this variety.

Andalusia. Light straw color, with clove fragrance; a strong grower and free bloomer.

Anna Webb. Lovely crimson; large, full and very fragrant.

Charles Henderson. Clear rich pink; flowers of fine form and elegantly fringed; a most beautiful and attractive sort.

Mrs. Carnegie. White, delicately penciled with rosy carmine; has fringed petals; a robust grower.

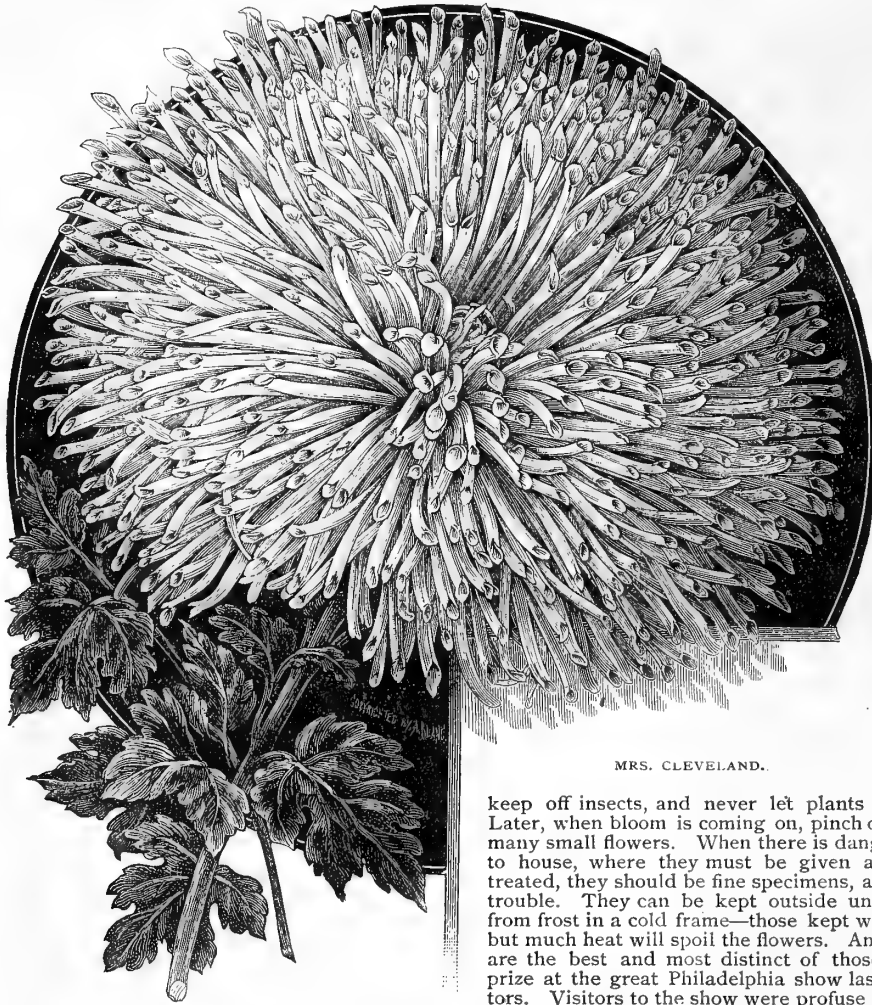
Silver Spray. The new everblooming white. The introducer claims that it is the best white in cultivation; of very dwarf, robust growth, attaining a height of only twelve to fourteen inches, and forming neat bushy plants; flowers large, perfectly formed; petals finely fringed; very fragrant and pure white in color. Strong stock plants, 50 cents, each the set of seven for \$3; first size, 30 cents each, set of seven for \$2.



CARNATIONS, E. G. HILL AND COLUMBIA.

Chrysanthemums—The Prize Varieties.

It is hardly necessary to say anything as to this grand "Queen of Autumn," so popular has it become in recent



MRS. CLEVELAND.

years. The range of form and color has been so increased by the efforts of cultivators that the varieties are now almost innumerable, many of them of the most exquisite beauty—it would seem that the Chrysanthemum is to possess all desirable features except rich fragrance, and even this was claimed for a variety at Philadelphia last fall. The fine specimen Chrysanthemums seen at shows require some care and trouble, but can yet be readily produced by amateurs. Get the plants early, and keep them growing right along, re-potting from time to time until June, when they should go into the ten or twelve inch pots in which they are to bloom. Keep the plants pinched back to make them bushy, if a round specimen is wanted, such as *Cullingfordi* will make (see cut, on next page); keep them well watered, freely exposed to the sun, and give manure water once a week. In August stop pinching, and tie out some branches to light stakes to open up the plant to air and light;

keep off insects, and never let plants droop for want of water. Later, when bloom is coming on, pinch out some buds to avoid too many small flowers. When there is danger of frost, remove plants to house, where they must be given all the air possible. Thus treated, they should be fine specimens, and reward you for all your trouble. They can be kept outside until very late by protecting from frost in a cold frame—those kept warmest will flower earliest, but much heat will spoil the flowers. Among the following varieties are the best and most distinct of those which received the \$200 prize at the great Philadelphia show last fall, over seven competitors. Visitors to the show were profuse in admiration of this magnificent set, and we are glad to give our friends a chance to enjoy

them at home. The price is very low for such varieties, and should cause their extensive planting.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson.

This has earned a place as first and foremost on the list of white Japanese sorts. Beautiful ivory white; of immense size, fully seven inches in diameter, and of unusual substance. Petals long and broad, giving the flower a very bold and lasting impression. Remains a long time in flower. If taken from the ground in autumn and placed in a cool sheltered place, can be kept in bloom until Christmas. 30 cents each.

The \$200 Prize Varieties.

Mrs. Geo. Bullock. A magnificent large double white. A plant of this variety was the finest single specimen at the great Philadelphia show. 30 cents each.

Mrs. Frank Thompson. Very large incurved flower of bluish white; finely chased with pink; of peculiar and elegant form.

Robert Bottomly. A large white flower of great substance and fine form.

Tokio. Bright red, with narrow petals; an extremely showy variety, attracting much attention by its vivid color.

M. Corbay. Rich red, finely incurved.

Grandiflorum. Undoubtedly the finest yellow Chrysanthemum in cultivation; very large, and of perfect form.

Golden Prince. Clear bright yellow; very free and fine.



MRS. J. B. WILSON.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued.

Fantasia. Blush white, somewhat changeable; very showy and free in bloom, making very handsome specimens.

Fulton. Chrome yellow; a good grower, and distinct.

Frank Wilcox. Bright bronze; very distinct and fine.

Georgious. Clear pale yellow; free bloomer, forming fine specimens, contrasting well with other varieties of deeper hue.

Souvenir de Harlem. Pink, beautifully shaded; very fine.

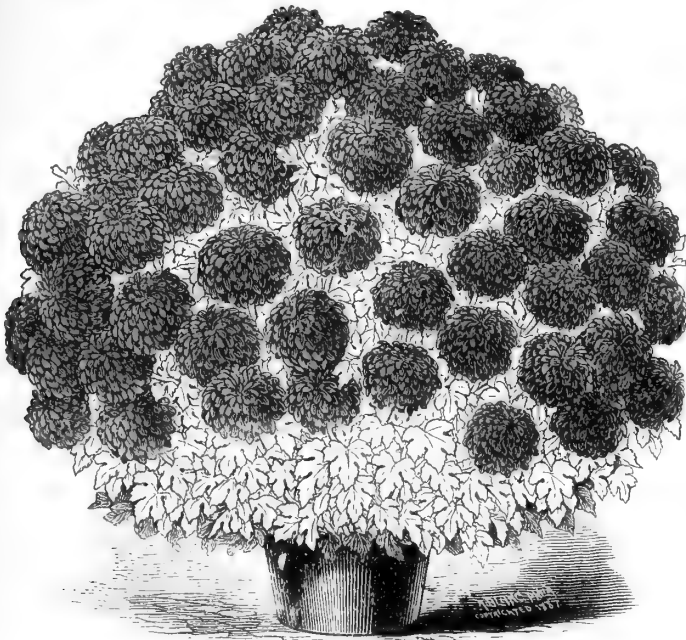
M. Freeman. Light pink; large and double.

M. Boyer. An exquisite shade of pink; extremely attractive; the writer thinks the specimen of this plant at Philadelphia was the handsomest single plant he ever saw; the delicacy and purity of the color can only be likened to that of the fine Bouvardia "Bride."

Cullingfordi. It is hard to particularize in this set, but no flower lover can do without this variety. Our cut is only a fair representation of a well-grown plant. Bright crimson; of perfect shape, large and double; forms a most brilliant specimen.

Mrs. Cleveland. White, tubular petals, most gracefully disposed; as charming as our "first lady of the land," and excited universal admiration when exhibited. It is entirely distinct from all other white varieties, as our engraving on page 52 shows.

Thorpe, Jr. An anemone-flowered variety; bright yellow, with distinct cushion-like center of same color; the best of the class, and very attractive in its peculiar and most distinct form. Our cut is barely one-fourth the size of a well-grown flower.



CULLINGFORDI.

Source d'Or. Rich bronze; one of the finest, in its rich and attractive coloring; an indispensable sort.

Pietro Diaz. A fine crimson incurved sort; distinct, and darker than Cullingfordi.

Guernsey Pride. Clear lemon yellow; when fully expanded forms almost a perfect globe.

James Y. Murkland. The finest single white in cultivation; very large and most refreshing in its purity and beauty; forms a fine contrast to the double varieties.

Mrs. Mary Morgan. Pink, finely shaded; double and of perfect form. The improvement in pink Chrysanthemums has been very marked in late years, and there are now many exquisite shades.

Mrs. Chas. H. Wheeler. Very large flowers of deep maroon; the under side of the petals shaded pale yellow; of exceedingly elegant appearance, and extra fine. The petals incurve most beautifully, throwing into strong contrast the deeper maroon of the inner surface and the delicate creamy yellow of the other side.



THORPE, JR.

20 cents each, except where noted, \$2.25 per dozen; for the set of twenty-four kinds, \$4. These can be safely sent by mail.

Cestrum Parqui.

(The Night-Blooming Jessamine.)

This well known and highly prized plant, blooming nearly all the year round, is a native of Chili. An excellent garden plant, growing rapidly; foliage long and of deep green color; producing its richly fragrant flowers at every joint; sweet only at night. It is also well adapted to house and window culture. 30 cents each.

'Twas midnight—through the lattice wreathed

With woodbine, many a perfume breathed

From plants that wake when others sleep;

From timid Jasmine buds, that keep

Their odor to themselves all day,

But, when sunlight dies away,

Lets the delicious secret out

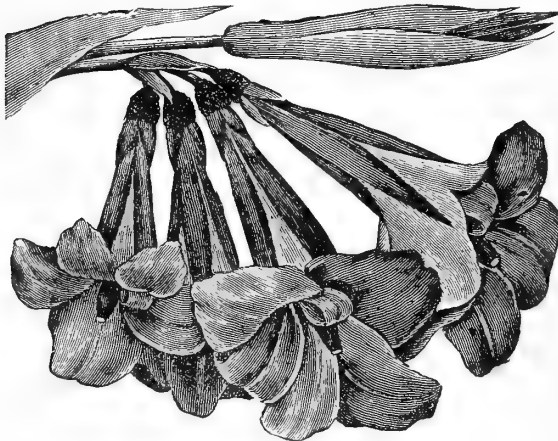
To every breeze that roams about.—Lalla Rookh.



CESTRUM PARQUI.

Two Fine Cannas.

Ehemanni. Foliage large and rich, similar to that of the Banana plant; grows from three to five feet high. In this kind, the most striking feature is the carmine-red flowers, produced on flower stems of great length, which unfold about twelve flowers to each of the smaller branches. These flowers are as large as Gladiolus, and are used to advantage in bouquet making. 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.



CANNA EHEMANNI.

Harry Harold. A very attractive kind; foliage green; colors, maroon, yellow and brown.

Tokio. A distinct color; center of leaf lemon white, edged green and gold; serrated.

Kressi. One of the most showy varieties; foliage yellow, green and pink; distinct kind.

Yellow Jacket. Large foliage of deep yellow; very strong grower, and an excellent summer bedder; will undoubtedly take the foremost place for yellow ribbon-lines.

Nonesuch. Blotched and spotted maroon, green and yellow; attractive, and excellent for pot culture.

25 cents each; the set of seven for \$1.50.

New Coleus for 1888.

The following new kinds are from the great Southern Nurseries of New Orleans, La. We give the introducer's description: "In offering these Coleus I do it with confidence that no purchaser will be disappointed, and that a majority of these Coleus will become extremely popular and doubtless supersede many kinds now largely used for bedding. Apart from this, each variety will make a beautiful specimen plant, salable at sight."



CROTON, QUEEN VICTORIA.

Robusta Perfecta. This is the finest dark foliaged Canna in cultivation, and is a grand contrast to the other sorts. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Coleus.

(New of Fall of 1887.)

The following embrace the best set of Coleus which has been offered for many years. They are all excellent summer bedders, and distinct kinds.

John Goode. (*The Yellow Verschaffelti.*) The great Chicago bedder. A strong grower, with deeply toothed and crimped bright yellow foliage, spotted light green, yellow predominating. This is the coming Coleus.

Mikado. Quite distinct from all others; a coming novelty for 1888; foliage mottled and speckled brown, pink and yellow on a green ground; serrated leaves, of strong growth, deeply serrated, and margined



COLEUS.

make a beautiful specimen plant, salable at sight."

Robert Craig. Yellow, with pink veins and stem; good grower; showy.

J. C. Vaughan. Bright pink center, with zone of shaded purple; outer edge of bright green, edges of leaves deeply serrated.

M. A. Hunt. A combination of pink and brown, marbled.

E. G. Hill. Golden green, with brilliant shades of red; compact grower.

W. H. Williams. Crimson, edged with bronze.

Peter Henderson. White center, green margin, serrated leaf; bushy, fine for ribbon lines.

Robert J. Halliday. Light pink center, shading to narrow border of green; compact grower.

John Saul. Mottled green, with strongly marked veins of crimson; distinct.

John Thorpe. Handsome green, with spotted tan colored center; under side of leaves crimson.

Wm. F. Dreer. Velvet maroon; rich.

William C. Wilson. Bright pink, some leaves strongly marked with green; fine specimen plant.

J. N. May. Deep pink, edged with brown; leaf deeply cut and twisted.

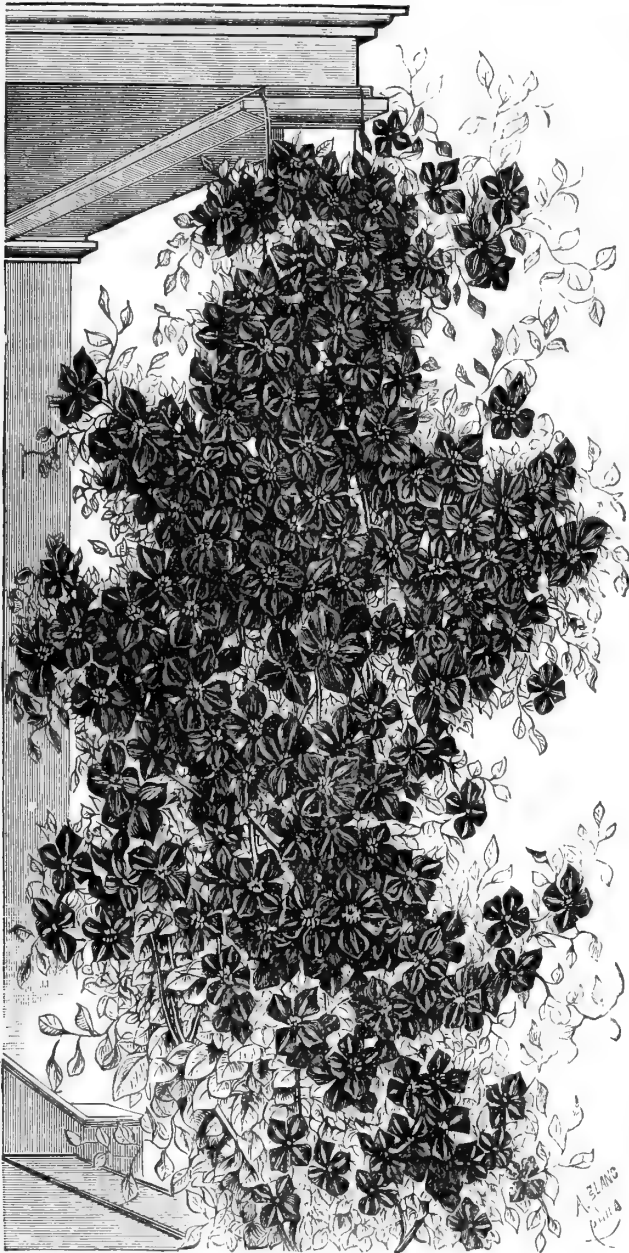
25 cents each; the set of twelve for \$2. The two sets, comprising nineteen plants, for \$3. Single plants sent by mail at price named.

Croton, Queen Victoria.

The most desirable of all Crotons. Unrivalled in the gorgeous coloring of its foliage. The mid-rib and veins are of the richest crimson. It is of medium growth and free branching habit; the leaves are from nine to twelve inches long, and about two inches broad. A magnificent plant for table decoration. Small plants, 50 cents each; larger, \$1 to \$5 each.

Clematis Jackmanni.

The most popular of all the Clematis is Jackmanni. It is perfectly hardy, a free bloomer and strong grower. For



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

covering trellises, training on old trees, stumps, etc., it has no equal. The flowers are large, rich violet purple. The most attractive hardy climber known when in blossom, and admired by all. As it is hardy and permanent, and not at all difficult to start, Clematis Jackmanni is a thoroughly meritorious vine, deserving fully the popularity it is having. Our engraving was made from a photograph of a vine which had been planted only four years. It had only ordinary culture, and there is no difficulty in growing the plant to be finer than this. A little loose manure over the ground in winter, and attention to watering during the dry days of summer, will bring you good results. One year old plants, 50 cents each; strong two year old plants, \$1 each. For other varieties see index, third page of cover.

Camphor Officinarum.

(Camphor Tree, from Singapore, India.)

This is the tree that furnishes the camphor of commerce, which is produced from the wood by boiling the chopped branches in water, when, after some time, the camphor becomes deposited, and is purified. It is then brought into a state of vapor by heat and again condensed as a solid. The leaves are bright, shining green, and resemble the Laurus. It is an excellent plant for the conservatory; hardy in New Orleans, La., and a very pretty and interesting plant. \$1 each, via mail or express.

Camellia Japonica Alba Plena.

This standard variety, a native of Japan, is hardy south of Virginia, and is acknowledged by all as the best double white in cultivation. It is of easy growth, strong robust habit, and flowers every season from November until March. The flowers are snow white, large and double, and exceedingly handsome. Strong plants by mail, 50 cents each. For other sorts see General List.

Daphne Indica Alba, or Daphne Odora.

The white Indian Daphne is a very popular greenhouse plant. Among the sweet-scented flowers there are few, if any, that have a more agreeable perfume than this, with its deliciously spicy fragrance and its pure white flowers; its season of flowering is from November to March; and it is appreciated at other times of the year for its stout, glossy, dark green foliage. It is a plant which amateur growers always succeed with. It requires a cool temperature. Every lover of flowers should have this grand old plant in his or her collection; few things give as much pleasure as a well-grown Daphne, which has the combination of both beauty and fra-

Dahlia Camelliæflora.

Having thoroughly tested the past two seasons, this new white Mexican Dahlia, we now have the pleasure of presenting it to your especial notice. It is the most lovely pure snow-white, and a decided improvement on all others of its color. Plants very uniform in height, growing about two feet high. The flowers vary in size, from a large pompon to a very large flower, being perfectly full in the center, and, as the name designates, are of a beautiful Camellia form; more desirable than the white Hollyhock, being much larger and a much purer white, and equally well adapted for the amateur grower. It is a perfect gem for the garden. 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

Clematis Jackmanni, the Most Valuable of All, Mailed to Any Address on Receipt of Price.

Select Fuchsias.

Of these grand flowering plants we have to present some splendid varieties, including the best new sorts of French and German origin. They are all most worthy varieties.

Mons. Thibaut. The largest single in cultivation; a strong grower and very free bloomer; sepals dark red, corolla rose vermilion, tinted violet. The best of its class, and should be in every collection. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Single plants mailed at price quoted.

Phenomenal. A variety highly prized by all who have seen it. It is without doubt the largest double that has yet been introduced. Tube and sepals rich reddish crimson; corolla very full, of a beautiful azure violet, flaked with rose. 30 cents each.

Frau Emma Topfer. (Erroneously called "Storm King" by some florists.) This famous variety, of German origin, we have fully tested, and there can be no question of its great merit. It is of a dwarf, branching, weeping habit, of vigorous growth, and a wonderfully free flowering variety. Corolla very double, of a delicate waxy white, penciled with deep carmine; sepals crimson. When in bloom it is a perfect gem, and plants can be grown, with care, to resemble our illustration. 25 cents each.

Le Corsaire. Sepals bright red; corolla semi-double, center petals long and drooping down, resembling a second corolla of a very beautiful shade of carmine violet; plant of finest habit. A grand variety and well worthy of cultivation. 30 cents each.

Perle Von Brunn. Sepals recurved, very clear red in color; of immense size, and has a very double corolla of the purest white. 30 cents each.

Admiral Courbet. Corolla deep violet, tube and sepals bright red; flowers very large and double. 30 cents each. The above set of six for \$1.50; a splendid collection.



FUCHSIA, FRAU EMMA TOPFER.

Select Collection of New Ficus.

Two varieties of this splendid genus—the Fig family—are well known—*Elastica* and *Repens*. We have pleasure in offering a set of sorts, including these, which are of exceptional value and interest for decorative use, in the greenhouse and conservatory as well as for sub-tropical gardening, in summer outside.

Imperialis. (Syn., *Roxburghii*.) A handsome round-leaved species of erect growth; foliage large, deep green; an excellent decorative plant. Most Scotch botanists think this the species of fig which grew in the garden of Eden. \$1.50 each.

Comosa. Foliage dark shining green; a grand decorative greenhouse plant; very ornamental. \$1.50 each.

Chauvieri. Next to *Ficus Elastica*, one of the best in cultivation for outside culture in summer. Foliage dark shining green, with pale yellow veins. \$1.50 each.

Macrophylla. The Australian Banyan, or Moreton Bay Fig, another most excellent species for decoration. Leaves large, pale green; a much admired kind, and more inclined to bush than *Elastica*. \$1.50 each.

Barbata. (Bearded.) A handsome plant for covering unsightly walls in the greenhouse; it has a creeping and rooting habit, clinging like Ivy. The foliage is dark green; leaves three inches in length, heart-shaped. \$1 each.

Lucida. Small shining foliage; an upright grower and a good house plant. 75 cents each.

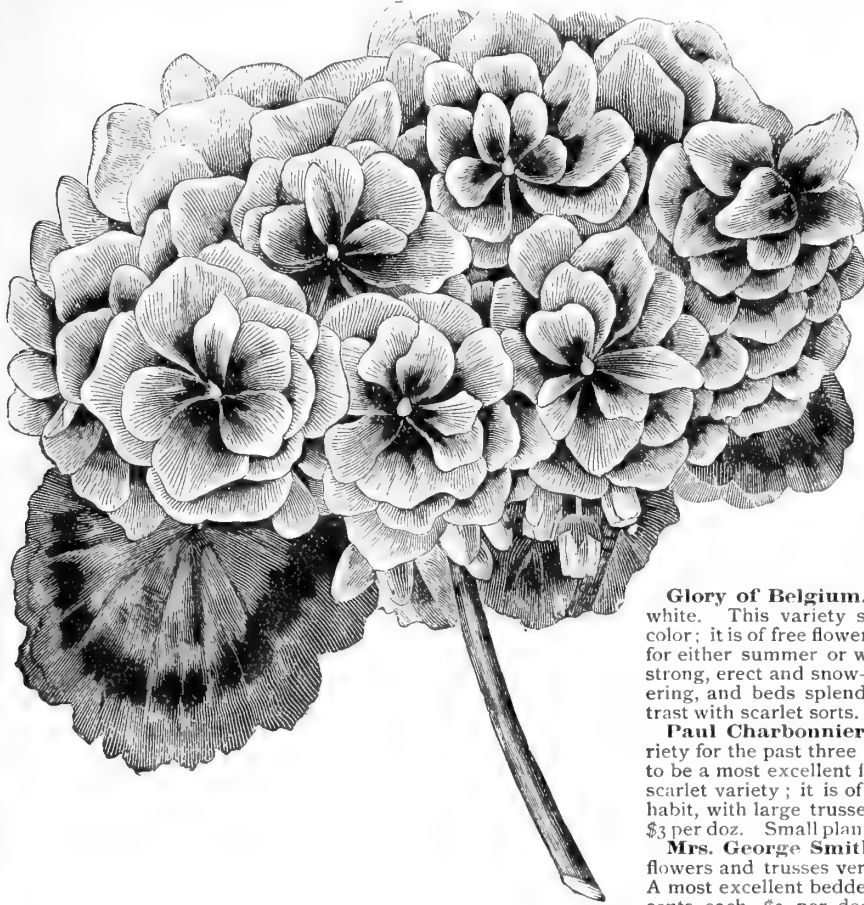
The set of six for \$6.

Stipulata. (Syn., *Repens*.) A charming house plant. Foliage small, shining; of a creeping habit, and excellent for covering back walls of conservatory or edges of windows. It clings like the Ivy, is of very easy growth, and stands the dry atmosphere of dwellings well. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. One plant mailed on receipt of 30 cents.

New and Fine Geraniums.

It would seem as though there were enough Geraniums, yet the improvement in varieties still continues and we

have richer colors, finer flowers, and better habit of growth offered in the varieties of this collection.



GLOIRE DE FRANCE.

White Swan. (*La Cygne.*) The "Everblooming Snow White." This is undoubtedly the finest double snow-white Geranium in cultivation. The plant is dwarf in habit, and flowers are produced in large trusses well up above the foliage; the individual flowers are perfect in shape, and of pure snowy whiteness. This sort cannot fail to become of the greatest value for summer bedding and an excellent winter bloomer. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

☞ The two white Geraniums, double and single, mailed to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

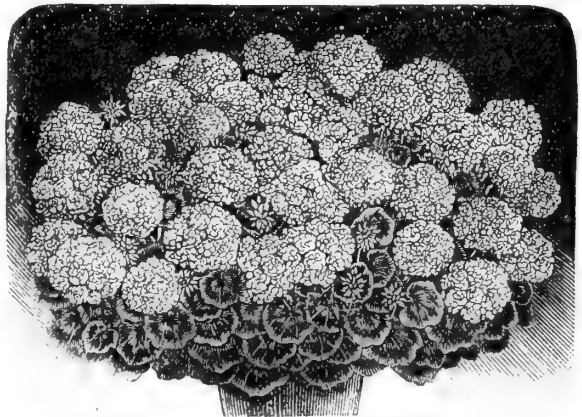
New Geraniums for 1887.

The following new varieties were selected for us, and come very highly recommended as the best new sorts, and as far as they have bloomed bear out that reputation. We give the originator's description.

Double.

- Abricot.** Flowers semi-double, clear apricot.
- Mad. Montigny-Faye.** Vivid salmon, bordered with white; plant dwarf and free blooming.
- M. Adrian Corret.** Very large trusses of clear orange, shaded cherry.
- M. Francais.** Plant bushy, with large spherical umbels; flowers very full, cinnabar red.
- M. Georges Pradines.** Flowers open flat and slightly double; currant, marked violet, center capucine.
- Centaure.** Enormous spherical trusses, flowers very brilliant rose; plant of vigorous growth.
- Elysee.** Flowers very double, crimson red color; immense trusses.
- Mad. Dieulafoy.** Plant free flowering; flowers full, tender rosy flesh color; trusses of enormous size.
- Miss Dobbie.** Very large trusses; full flowers of dark rose; extra fine.

☞ 35 cents each, \$3.60 per dozen.



WHITE SWAN.

Gloire de France. The grandest Geranium of the day. Habit dwarf and very free flowering, with enormous trusses of large and well formed florets, of almost perfect form. It belong to what is known as the parti-colored section, and its flowers are creamy white, with deep salmon red center, the outer margin being bright blush. A most distinct and excellent sort for either bedding or house culture, and of very attractive appearance—it will make friends wherever known. We place it at the head of our list because we think it is a superior variety in all respects. It cannot fail to please. Also see Collection No. 2.

Glory of Belgium. The everblooming single white. This variety surpasses all others of its color; it is of free flowering habit, and well adapted for either summer or winter culture; flowers very strong, erect and snow-white in color; free in flowering, and beds splendidly, forming a grand contrast with scarlet sorts. 25 cents each.

Paul Charbonnier. We have grown this variety for the past three seasons, and it has proved to be a most excellent free flowering double bright scarlet variety; it is of vigorous growth and good habit, with large trusses; attractive. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Small plants mailed on receipt of price.

Mrs. George Smith. Double, salmon pink; flowers and trusses very large and of good shape. A most excellent bedder and a prize pot plant. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. The two last named mailed on receipt of 50 cents, to any address.

NEW GERANIUMS—Continued.

Single.

Mad. de Gentz. Carmine lake, spotted with clear rose and shaded carmine; a plant of the first order.

M. Ed. Chartron. Very large flowers of rosy mauve; upper petals slightly stained with white.

Protee. Flowers and trusses very large; flesh color, tinted lilac, changing to white and tender rose; plant good grower.

Mlle Joset-Lang. Plant short jointed and very free; good sized trusses of well formed florets, pure white.

Sceptre Rose. Bright salmon rose, marked with white on upper petals; very free.

Adrien de Mortillet. Large flowers of magenta rose; upper petals marked with orange salmon, with a white eye; very distinct.

Alphonse Daudet. Trusses very large; salmon, very bright at the center; a beautiful variety.

35 cents each, \$3.60 per dozen. The set of twenty-two, double and single, for \$5.

Palais de l'Industrie. Enormous trusses of beautifully formed flowers; dark flesh color, with white center, surrounded with currant, the coloring being very distinct on the upper petals; a new color.

Baron du Puynode. Flowers very large; orange vermillion, with white eye. We believe this will be a grand bedding sort.

Ed. Pynaert. Brilliant solferino, marked with capucine at base of petals.

Germinal. Enormous trusses, with round, perfectly formed florets; amaranth, upper petals shining red; very pretty.

John Benary. Garnet red, tinted with rosy brick color new.

Jules Binet. Brilliant fiery red with white eye; upper petals spotted with flesh color.

New Ivy-Leaved Geraniums.

The first eight varieties of this list were originated by Mons. V. Lemoine, who has been the originator of nearly all the best varieties now in cultivation, and the set now offered comes very highly recommended. The following varieties are all double, and free bloomers. This interesting class of Geraniums is presenting yearly many novelties; they are especially adapted for pot culture, or training on trellises, or as trailing plants in hanging baskets. For others see General Collection.



IVY-LEAVED GERANIUM.

Lavoisier. Very large, full and perfect formed flowers of salmon rose; trusses large.

Newton. Very large semi-double flowers of a beautiful vermillion color; plant vigorous.

Michelet. Large, full flowers of beautiful carmine and mauve.

Berthelot. Plant vigorous and very free flowering, trusses large; large full flowers of beautiful form; violet solferino.

Cuvier. Flowers very double, dark violet; habit creeping; suitable for a bed of one color.

Flourens. Flowers irregular, very large and double; petals large, salmon, heavily shaded with rose.

Galilee. Large trusses; flowers very large and double, lovely rose, somewhat streaked toward the base of the upper petals. This variety belongs to the creeping class and is said to be the most beautiful rose-colored variety.

Gay-Lussac. Plant dwarf and vigorous; flowers very double and of a cup form; clear currant color.

Laplace. A vigorous semi-creeping sort, very free blooming; flowers cup-shaped, clear lake color. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Three Special Sorts.

New Life. Although introduced some years ago, this variety has never yet been supplanted, and is becoming increasingly popular. The flowers of the most brilliant scarlet, every floret being striped with white, after the style of a Carnation. The plant is dwarf in habit, very free blooming; a grand plant for the garden. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Happy Thought. Not new, but a meritorious and very attractive kind. Foliage dark green, with light creamy, almost white center; flowers magenta rose. The plant is of dwarf habit, a free grower and bloomer, and an excellent summer bedder; it also makes a good decorative window plant. 25 cents each; mailed on receipt of price.

Silver Cord. The finest silver-leaf in cultivation, being of much stronger growth than the old variety, "Mt. of Snow," while it stands the sun better and has foliage larger and of a purer white. We have grown this variety for several years and can strongly recommend it. 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

Gardenia Fortunei.

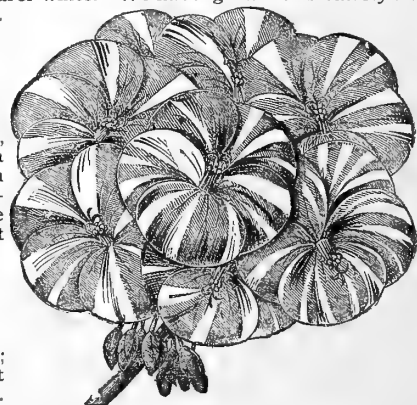
(Cape Jasmine.)

Native of China. The Camellia-flowered Cape Jasmine. Foliage large, beautiful shining dark green in color; flowers pure white, double, and of a most delicious fragrance. Greatly resembles the double white Japonica in size, and blooms during June and July. An excellent plant for house culture, as it is of hardy constitution. It is now an extremely fashionable flowers. Strong plants, 50 cents each; mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Helianthus Multiflorus Plenus.

(The Dwarf Perennial Double Sunflower.)

The new double perennial sunflower. Both fashionable and beautiful; flowers bright golden yellow in color, on long, graceful stalks; plant perfectly hardy, coming up every season in the garden, without protection. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

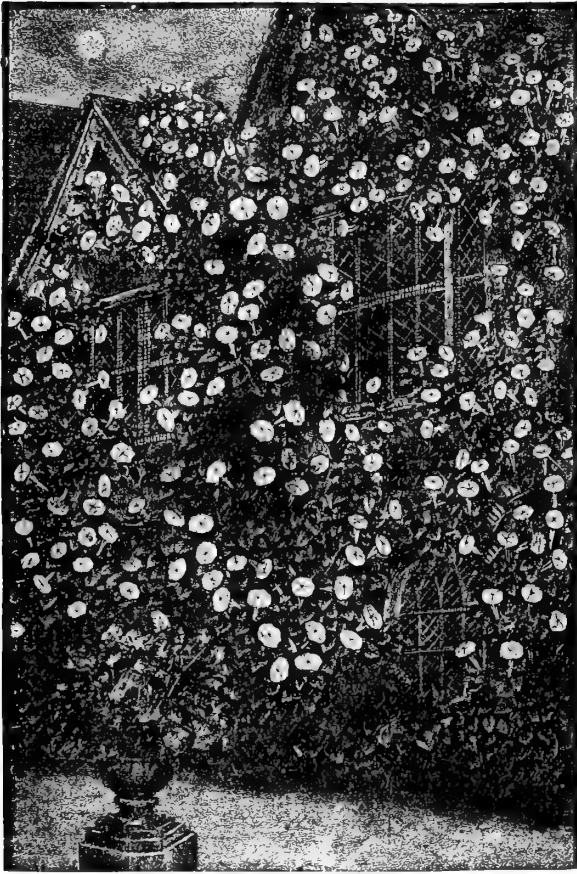


STRIPED SINGLE GERANIUM, "NEW LIFE."

Ipomeas—All the Glories for One Dollar.

Red, White and Blue Morning and Evening Glories.

The vigorous advertising given to the "Moon Flower" has directed much attention to the Ipomeas. While *Grandiflora* (the proper name of the Moon Flower) is a very attractive and meritorious plant, it is by no means the only gem of the family. We offer here four splendid Ipomeas, including both day and night flowering, red, white and blue varieties. All are very beautiful, free in growth and flower, and planted together or in close proximity will make a charming effect. Nothing prettier for covering a veranda, porch or trellis can be had, and not the least merit is that you have flowers opening both day and night. We expect to please many friends with our collection of "Glories."



IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.

The three last named Ipomeas must be propagated from cuttings early every fall to have strong plants for the next season. The Four Glories mailed to any address on receipt of One Dollar.

Ipomea Thomsoniani.

A new Ipomea, suitable for greenhouse planting. The leaves are thick and fleshy. The flowers are double and the size of *I. Horsfallii*, and are produced in clusters, being about three inches in diameter, pure white. This will make a welcome addition to our greenhouse climbers, is wonderfully effective when grown upon the rafters, etc., and does well out-doors all summer in the South. \$1 each.

Hydrangea Rosea.

(The Satin Rose-Pink Hydrangea.)

A new hardy Japanese shrub of great merit. It is undoubtedly one of the best novelties we have had for many years in the plant way. The flowers resemble in size the common Hydrangea; plants more slender in growth, with smaller foliage, deeply serrated; dense heads of flowers, of a rich, lovely satin rose pink. A coming plant. Spring blooming plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; second size, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. Single plants mailed on receipt of price.

Heliotrope, Mrs. David Wood.

The new semi-double Heliotrope. We give the grower's description: "Flowers in large heads; a fragrant, early and constant bloomer; light blue." 30 cts. each, by mail or express.

Ficifolia. (*Mexicanum* of some.) (Fig-Leaved.) From Buenos Ayres. A red Morning Glory, with a large tuberous root, bearing rich violet crimson flowers; a beauty. To be treated like a Dahlia. 25 cents each.

Grandiflora. (The Moon Flower.) *Calonyction* of some. The White Evening Glory; very different from *Ipomea Bona-Nox* of Linnaeus, which is the kind of which seed is offered as Moon Flower seed by some dealers, although it is a very inferior species. The true *Grandiflora* which we offer will grow thirty to forty feet in one season when under liberal treatment. The foliage is large, varying sometimes in form; flowers six inches in diameter, with a tube of five inches. The stems generally produce about five flowers each, pure white and sweet-scented. The plant blooms throughout the summer and fall months, opening its lovely flowers at night and on cloudy days. 25 cents.

"The Moon Flower
That in the gardens of Malay
Is called the mistress of the night;
So like a bride, scented and bright,
She comes out when the sun's away."

—Lalla Rookh.

Learii. A handsome quick growing perennial climber, a native of Ceylon. Often flowers in bunches of a half dozen; the individual blooms are trumpet-shaped, about four inches across, of a rich violet blue, with five purple rays. Grows about twenty-five feet in one season, and is a most attractive climber. 25 cents each.

Mortonii. A rapid growing perennial, with all the colors combined—to describe this we must go to the evening sky itself, or to the sea, to find anything to equal the tints of this Ipomea. Truly a grand variety. 25 cents each.



HYDRANGEA ROSEA.

Hibiscus Schizopetalus.

A beautiful and distinct kind, with drooping, pendulous, reflected, orange red and lacinated petals; not only a curiosity, but highly valuable for training to the pillars of the greenhouse; of climbing habit, and most distinct in appearance. 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

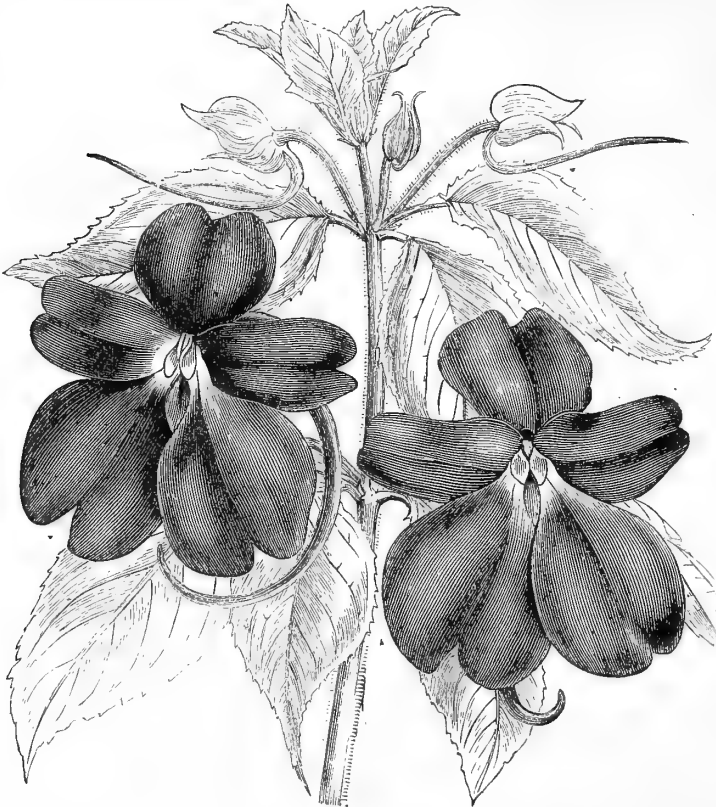


HIBISCUS SCHIZOPETALUS.

shining green foliage, which is always fresh and attractive. In summer it should have partial shade—it will do best under conditions suitable for Heliotrope. This plant may well be termed a perpetual bloomer, and all lovers of flowers should have it in their collections. Strong stock plants, 50 cents each; first size, 30 cents each; second size, 15 cents each.

Hawkerii. A new variety from the South Sea Islands. In habit of growth it greatly resembles *I. Sultanii* as also in the form and appearance of its flowers, but it is a much finer plant. The ground color of the flower is brilliant, rich deep carmine, with a white eye, around which is a peculiar shade of bluish violet. The flowers spring from the axils of the leaves, and are produced in great profusion, from February to October. The plant is of easy growth, and suitable for the garden or conservatory, or will form a useful decorative plant. 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen.

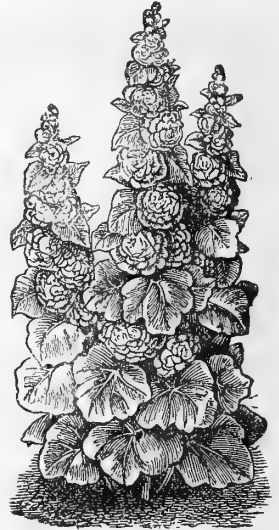
Marianne. A neat dwarf-growing plant, excellent for baskets, vases, etc. Foliage small, marked silvery white and green. 25 cents each, \$2.40 per doz. The three *Impatiens* mailed to any address on receipt of price.



IMPATIENS HAWKERII.

Hollyhocks.

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities. Give them good rich deep soil, and they will produce flowers in shape like the Camellias, of perfect form, and of many lovely shades of crimson, yellow, white, rose, pink, orange, etc. Separate colors, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.



HOLLYHOCK.

Impatiens.

Sultanii. A native of Zanzibar, and one of the most useful plants of recent introduction. It is valuable for the garden or greenhouse, and a grand winter flowering plant. The flowers are of a beautiful carmine color, and gracefully set on the

Jasminum Gracilimum.

Native of Borneo. A beautiful *Jasminum*. One of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, sweet-scented flowers. It is exceedingly floriferous; a flowering shoot is produced from every joint, which terminates in a dense cluster of pure white fragrant flowers. The plant is in bloom from October to January. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Mailed on receipt of price.

Justicia Magnifica.

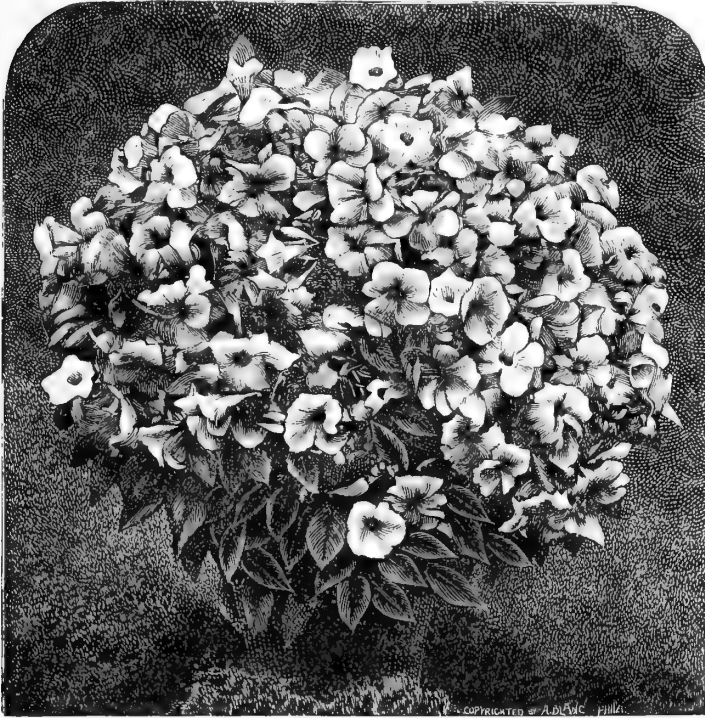
Plants of easy culture and quick growth, for garden or greenhouse, blooming in long thick spikes, very attractive; free flowering. 50 cents each.

Lantana Californie.

A strikingly beautiful dwarf-growing *Lantana*. We have grown it for the past twelve months, and find it excels all others of its class we have ever cultivated. In habit of growth it is exceedingly dwarf, never attaining a height of more than six to eight inches, and it is always covered with beautiful golden yellow flowers. An ornament to the garden or greenhouse, and splendid for bedding; it is especially fine for the outside line of flowering beds, where its symmetry of habit and profusion of bloom make it invaluable. 25 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.

Linum Trigynum.

A Native of East Indies. This beautiful showy old plant is well deserving of a place in every collection. It is often called a greenhouse plant, but under such conditions its beauties are never developed; it should be grown during summer in open border, taken up in the fall and reotted. It is of dwarf, free growth, and the flowers are large, bright golden yellow, and disposed in large racemes. When well treated, they will produce their gay blossoms the entire winter. 25 cents to \$1 each.



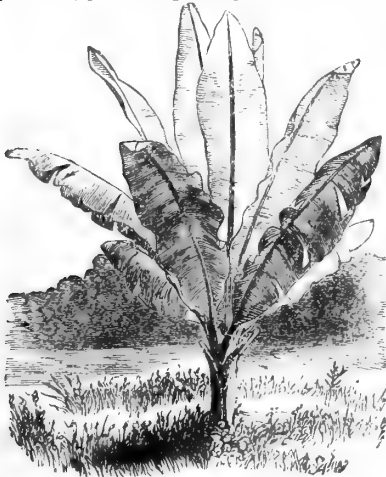
LINUM TRIGYNUM.

new, and now, when again brought to the front, is much admired by these who care for beautiful things, whether new or old. The Lion's Tail is of easy culture and rapid growth; the plants are grown in early spring from cuttings, and flower finely the same season. Being a perennial, it can be kept over the winter. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Single plants mailed on receipt of price.

Musa Ensete.

(The Abyssinian Banana.)

The fruit of this variety is not edible, but the leaves are magnificent, long, broad and massive, of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib; the plant grows luxuriantly from eight to twelve feet high. During the hot summer, when planted out, it grows rapidly, and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect on the lawn, terrace, or flower garden.



MUSA ENSETE.

It can be stored in a light cellar or cool greenhouse during the winter, with a covering of soil, or planted in a tub, watered sparingly; grand for conservatory decoration. Plants eight inches, 50 cents; one foot, \$1; two to three feet, \$2.50; five feet, \$5 each.

Mahernia Odo-rata.

A well known plant of quick and easy growth, with delightful honeyed fragrance. The flowers are golden yellow, bell-shaped, and produced in profusion. The foliage is ornamental and cut-leaved.



LEONOTIS LEONORUS.

25 cts. each. Mailed on receipt of price.

Medinella Curtisii.

A new plant from Veitch & Son, the great English growers. The flowers are produced in great numbers in terminal and lateral paniced cymes, on flower stalks of a beautiful coral-red; flowers have ivory white calyx, with creamy corolla and purple stamens. \$1 each.

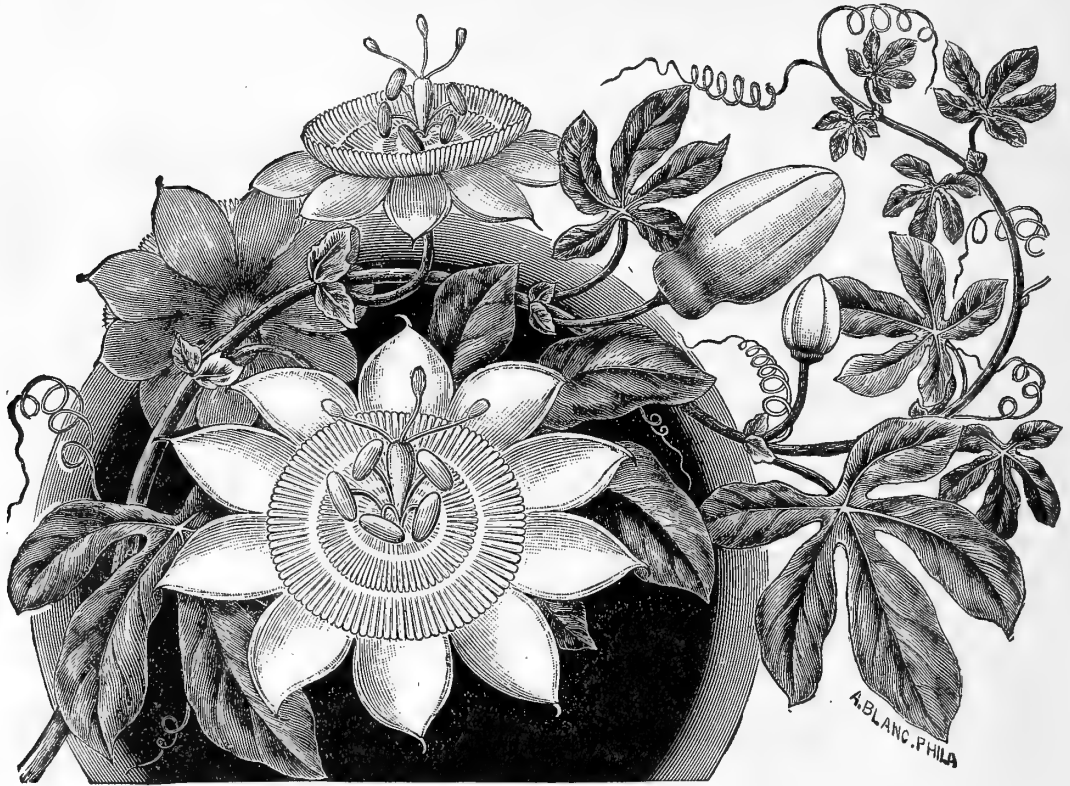
Leea Coccinea.

Native of tropical Asia. A superb new plant for use in sub-tropical and other methods of summer gardening, growing to the height of six feet in one season; has fine large glossy green foliage. It is also a grand conservatory decorative plant; flowers scarlet, in dense cymes; a coming plant. \$1 each.

Leonotis Leonorus.

(Lion's Tail.)

An old plant (a native of the Cape of Good Hope) recently re-introduced, producing long terminal spikes of beautiful orange colored flowers, of a peculiar feathery form, as represented in our engraving. A fine window or conservatory plant. Treated in the same manner as Chrysanthemums, they will flower continually from the early part of September until mid-winter, and are most distinct and attractive ornaments. This, like many other good old plants, was dropped in the mad rush for something



HARDY WHITE PASSIFLORA, "CONSTANCE ELLIOTT."

Passion Flowers.

(Passiflora.)

The New Hardy White Passion Flower, Constance Elliott. A new and desirable white climber, and one which will prove a valuable addition to our hardy species for out-door planting. The flowers are white and in great profusion, blooming from June until frost. Although it dies to the ground every winter and remains dormant until the next spring, it then again puts forth in all its beauty and splendor, and will attain the height of from twenty to thirty feet in one season. As this grand plant is entirely hardy with a little protection, it will become very popular. In the past two years it has been extensively advertised, largely planted and fully tested, and no adverse criticism has been heard. Its delicate beauty, combined with its robust habit, commend it to all. Strong plants, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen; second size, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Quadrangularis Folia Variiegata. The New Passion Vine, with variegated leaves. This magnificent variety is one of the most ornamental climbers of recent introduction. Its flowers are large, often measuring from four to five inches across, and very handsome; they are also richly sweet-scented. The outer petals overlap each other and curve slightly inward, forming a saucer-like whorl, which is purple inside and green outside. The center, or crown, is the chief attraction of the flower, which is of many colors. The foliage of this new kind is very ornamental, as the engraving shows; leaves of a deep olive green, blotched and dotted with rich golden yellow. It is highly prized as an ornamental out-door summer climber, and blooms from June to September; is also a valuable plant for the conservatory or greenhouse, for trailing on pillars, walls, etc. A charming plant. Strong plants from five-inch pots, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Also see Mail Collection No. 1.

Alphelandra Punctata.

(New; from South America.)

A handsome plant for the conservatory; flowers bright yellow, in dense spikes, tipped green; foliage green, mid-rib white, which extends beside the green veins, with numerous small white dots, producing a distinct form of variegation; a beautiful and desirable plant. 50 cents to \$1 each.



PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS FOLIA VARIIEGATA.

Physianthus Albens.

(The Cruel Plant or White Bladder Flower.)

This most beautiful Brazilian climber may be best compared with *Stephanotis Floribunda*, the foliage being somewhat similar, though smaller; and the blossoms, which are borne in clusters, equally pure white and deliciously scented. It derives the peculiar name of "Cruel Plant" or "Cruel Flower" because insects are attracted by its highly odoriferous perfume, and thus entrapped in the open flower, struggling, as imprisoned by the sticky nectar contained in the flower, until dead. As an out-door summer climber it is a most excellent plant, and one which gives great satisfaction. Plant in the open border and train as you would *Cobæa Scandens*, on strings or vines; during the months of July, August and September they are literally covered with white sweet-scented flowers, blooming from every eye or joint. The plant can be taken up in the fall and placed in the conservatory or window, where it will continue to bloom and flourish. This plant is one we are sure will please our friends, not only because of its intrinsic beauty, but for its peculiar habit—it might almost be called a carnivorous plant! Order in time—there will be a large demand for this. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. One plant mailed to any address on receipt of 30 cents, in stamps or money order.

Double Fringed Petunias.

We offer twelve of the best Double Petunias, including the most distinct kinds. They are free summer bloomers, and all of the fringed type. If you have not seen any of these, you will be surprised at the richness and brilliancy of their colors, and the fine form and substance of the flowers; the later Double Petunias are very different from the dull colors and poor form of the flowers of a few years ago.

Cleopatra. Crimson and white; very large.

Exquisite. Delicate rose, edged white; very pretty.

Galatea. Purplish crimson, edged white.

Irene. Mottled purple, white and crimson fringed.

Lucinda. Mottled white and purple carmine.

Miss Lucy Longstreet. Deep purplish carmine, edged white and deeply fringed.

Mayflower. White, mottled rosy crimson.

Norma. Rosy carmine, finely fringed; a clear and distinct color; this is a beautiful flower.

Parsifal. Rosy purple, edged and blotched with white; fringed.

Rev. J. G. Drayton. Rich crimson purple, with deep fringe; the finest self-colored variety in cultivation. 30 cts.

Snowdrift Improved. Pure white; a first class fringed variety.

Silver Queen. Beautiful clear white, with soft silvery rose shading; very beautiful.

Volunteer. White, with crimson blotches; finely fringed. Named for the yacht defending the *America's* cup.

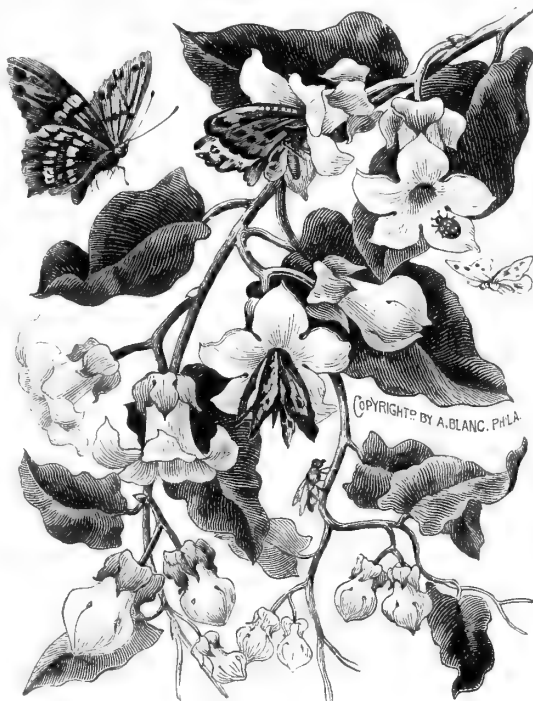
20 cents each, except where noted; the set of fourteen, including Mrs. G. D. Coleman, \$2.50.

New Double White Petunia, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman.

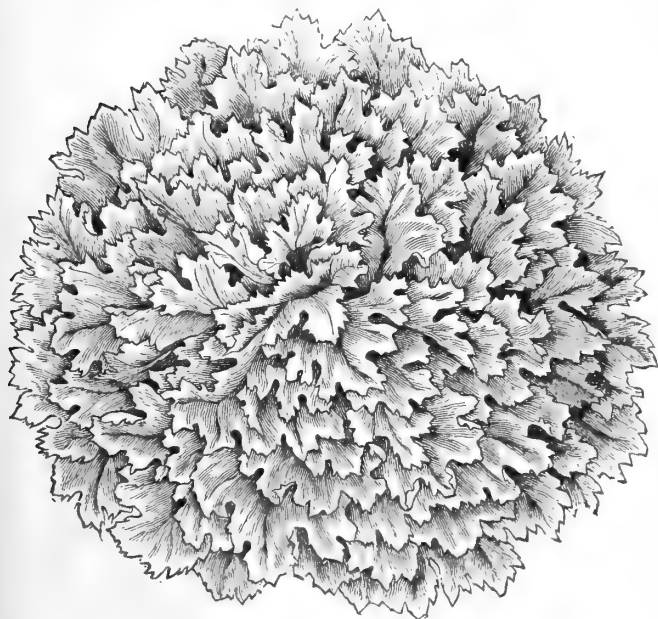
An entirely new and distinct shape, and without exaggeration the finest double white Petunia ever sent out. The flowers are large, very double, deeply fringed and of a pure white color. The habit of the plant is all that can be desired. It is a novelty that should be found in every collection. As a florist's flower it will be found very valuable; it is very free blooming, and the plants are constantly covered with the snowy blossoms. 25 cents each, \$2.40 per doz. Strong plants by mail, postpaid, 30 cents each.

Azalea Deutsche Perle.

Though the varieties of Azaleas are very numerous, there is still room for a new variety, if an advance on older kinds. Such is *Deutsche Perle*, being the finest perfectly double white which has come under my notice; flowers three inches across, perfect in form, of snowy whiteness; very free flowering and superior to others of similar color, and will undoubtedly have a great future. Most excellent forcing variety; can be had in bloom December 1st. Stock plants, \$2 each; small grafted plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.



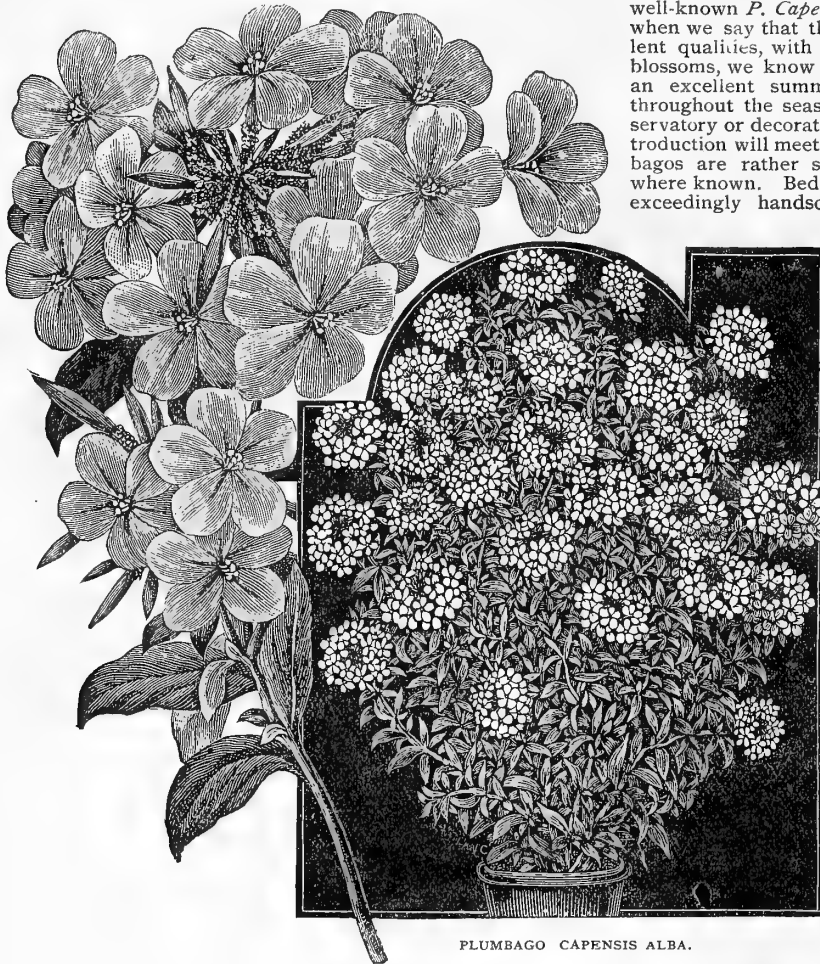
PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS



PETUNIA, MRS. G. DAWSON COLEMAN.

Plumbago—Three Fine Sorts.

Capensis Alba. A new white flowering Plumbago, and certainly a valuable introduction. The merits of the well-known *P. Capensis* have long been known, and when we say that the new variety has all its excellent qualities, with the added merit of pure white blossoms, we know it will be appreciated. It forms an excellent summer bedding plant, blooming throughout the season, and is also useful as a conservatory or decorative plant. We are sure this introduction will meet with universal favor. The Plumbagos are rather scarce plants, although favorites where known. Bedded out in the summer, they are exceedingly handsome, and stand clipping into



PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS ALBA.

shape most admirably, and the contrast between the exquisite pale blue of the older *Capensis* (a native of the Cape of Good Hope) and the pure beauty of this new white variety will certainly be charming. By judicious trimming, plants of either variety may be formed into a beautiful globular shape, making unique and very handsome ornaments for indoors. They may be kept over winter readily by cutting back somewhat and resting (with but little water) in a moderate temperature. 50 cents each.

Capensis. The fine old pale blue sort. (See General Collection.) 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

Coccinea Rosea Superba. Flowers in long racemes, from twelve to fifteen inches in length; the color is bright, satiny carmine; a grand house plant, and worthy extended culture. 50 cents each. The three Plumbagos mailed to any address for \$1.

Pandanus Utilis.

A splendid decorative plant from Madagascar. It is commonly called "Screw Pine" from the peculiar spiral ar-

Panax Victoria.

New; from South Pacific Islands. A distinct and gracefully variegated-leaved greenhouse plant, the leaves forming a dense, plummy, gracefully recurving mass of foliage; a grand plant for the conservatory, and should be added to all collections which are kept up to the times. 50 cents to \$1 each, according to size.

Stevia Serrata Variegata.

An old plant, but most desirable for the garden. It is unsurpassed for ribbon lines in summer bedding; its foliage is variegated white and light green, but viewed from a little distance the effect is practically white. It may be grown to a considerable height, or trimmed low enough to form the outside line on beds of the most dwarf sorts of Coleus—it is alike attractive and efficient in either form, standing exposure to the hottest sun easily. Owing to its bushy habit and small foliage, it is not ragged when trimmed, as are many bedding plants. The flowers are small, pretty and white, though inconspicuous because of the white effect of the foliage. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Senecio Scandens Variegata.

A variegated foliage variety of the well-known German or Parlor Ivy; leaves beautifully marked green and white; excellent basket or vase plant. 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

Sanchezia Nobilis Variegata.

(Native of Ecuador.)

Really well named—a noble plant. length, disposed regularly about the straight upright stem. The ground color of the leaves is bright green, with margins and veinings of rich orange yellow. This plant is a most effectual one for all decorative uses, and of very attractive appearance. Possessing quite as much beauty as many of the Crotons, it is vastly more rapid in growth, and not at all exacting as to conditions. We know of no plant more useful for house decoration—it is worthy to be classed with the lovely *Ficus Elastica*. 50 cents each.

It is free growing and handsome, with oblong leaves about twelve inches in



NEW MAMMOTH VERBENA.

Verbenas—Mammoth Type.

These popular and useful bedding plants are grown perhaps more extensively than any other member of the floral kingdom, even excelling the rose and the geranium. The following comprise the best and most distinct colors of the new Mammoth strain, the distinguishing peculiarity of which is that the flowers are very much larger than the ordinary type, each individual floret being of the size of a silver quarter-dollar, and the truss fully nine inches in circumference; they are of all the shades known to Verbenas.

Bijou. Rich dazzling scarlet, small white eye.

Incognito. Rosy crimson, deeper centre.

Raccoon. Velvety maroon, white eye.

Blue Bird. Bluish purple, large white eye.

Candidissima. Finest white.

Century. Rich dazzling scarlet; immense size.

Oracle. White, striped and splashed with crimson; very pretty.

Inimitable. Bright scarlet, white eye.

Purple King. Rich purple, white eye.

Blue Peter. Large; solid blue.

Mrs. Woodruff. Fine crimson; a standard variety.

Linda. Cherry crimson.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Double Verbena.

This is certainly a surprise, and a welcome one. The flowers are clearly of double form, and a rich deep scarlet in color; they are not very large, but exceedingly attractive in appearance, and produced in abundance on the stocky plants, which are of equally good habit as the best single varieties. We look for valuable developments from this interesting break in the Verbena. 25 cents each.

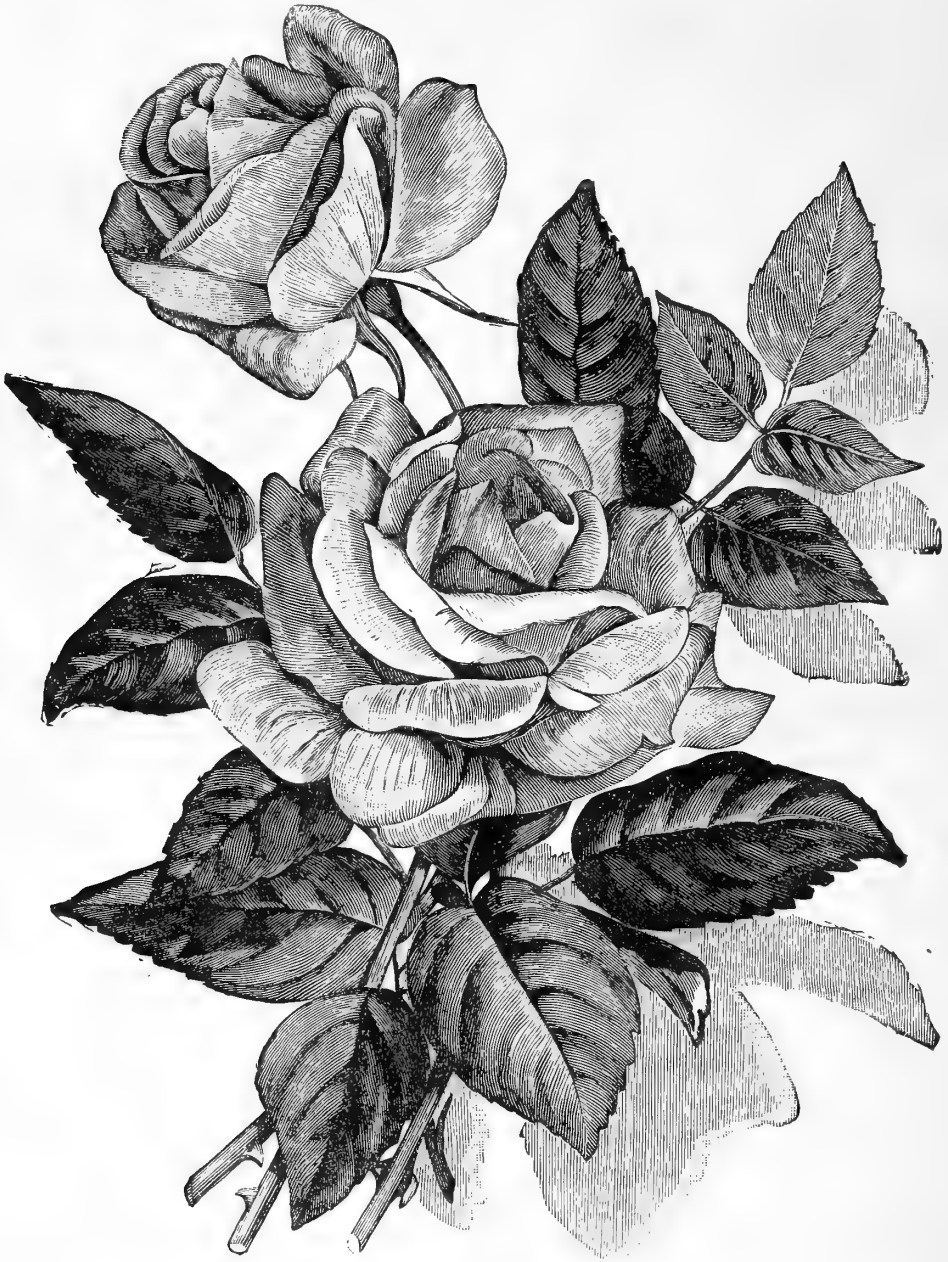
Violet, Madam Millet.

(The New Rose-Colored Violet.)

A grand novelty for 1888. The flowers are of a beautiful rose color, thus adding another element of attractiveness to this popular flower. As with the other standard varieties, this is deliciously fragrant and a very abundant bloomer and strong grower; it may be called the coming Violet. Together with the well known varieties *Marie Louise* and *Swanley White*, this gives us rose, rich purple and pure snow-white in sweet Violets. Imagine the combinations which can be made of these splendid varieties! 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

“Popular Gardening.”

Not a plant novelty, surely, but still appropriately classed here, as it is an article of rare merit—a thoroughly practical and reliable Horticultural Monthly Magazine, full of the information and instruction on flowers and fruit which every amateur wants. It is freely illustrated, splendidly printed, and is in every sense right up to the times. Mr. Halliday will contribute to its pages during the year, and many other practical men will tell how best to succeed in gardening work. You *can't afford* to do without it—send us \$1 and it will be mailed to you for a year.



PRINCESS BEATRICE. (TEA.)

Roses—New and Popular Kinds for 1888.

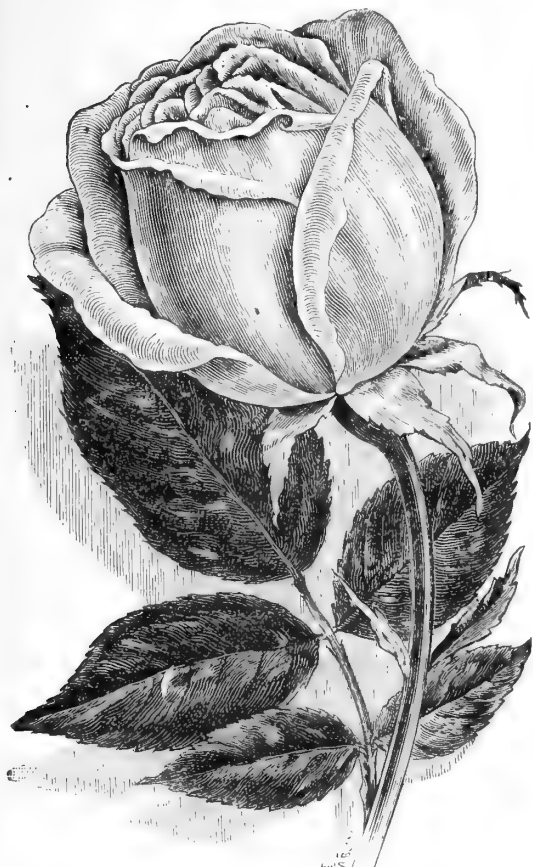
We have this season an unusual list of roses to offer—less in number than some years, but of especial merit. We believe these roses have come to stay.

Princess Beatrice. (Tea.)

A new rose, and probably the best of the Bennett seedlings, taking all qualities combined. It is of very free growth, and an excellent bloomer. The color is cream white, with deep apricot center, shaded with rich gold; sometimes it has a pinkish hue; possesses delightful tea fragrance. 50 cents to \$1.50 each, according to size.

Mrs. John Laing. (Hybrid Perpetual.)

A new free blooming Hybrid. The color is a delicate shade of pink, and the flowers are large, full, and very fragrant; the plant is very hardy and vigorous. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.



SUNSET.



PAPA GONTIER. (TEA.)

Meteor. (Hybrid.)

Another new free blooming variety, of a much desired color—rich, dark velvety red; the flower is unusually double, and very handsome. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

Countess de Frigneuse. (Tea.)

A lovely rose for the garden and a desirable one for winter forcing. A free bloomer, with good foliage: bud long and very sweet-scented, not unlike *Niphelos* in shape, but of a rich canary yellow. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Sunset. (Tea.)

A sport from that grand old variety *Perle des Jardins*, which it strongly resembles, except in color. The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper; intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid "after-glow." *Sunset* is a constant and profuse bloomer, and one of the finest roses. 30 cents each.

The Bride. (Tea.)

This new Tea, offered for the first time last season, is a most valuable rose for the amateur, and a profitable one for the florist. Its qualities have now been fully tested, and it proves to be of robust growth and a free bloomer; flowers snow white, full and very double, and on strong erect stems; one which every amateur should possess. 30 cents.

American Beauty. (Hybrid.)

A valuable new rose, perfectly hardy and free flowering. Indispensable for the garden, and also an excellent rose for forcing in winter. Deep crimson or pinkish red, of a shade difficult to describe but most attractive. The flowers are exquisitely fragrant, combining the true June rose odor with the sweetness of the *Marechal Niel*. Stock plants, \$1.50 each; first size, \$1 each; second size, 50 cents each; third size, 30 cents each.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.)

This new rose has attracted much attention the past season, and bids fair to become one of our most popular winter blooming roses. Very free flowering; the flowers are large and long, with broad petals of a dark carmine crimson; a bunch of flowers when fully open are almost equal in effect to a bunch of hybrids. Is a superb rose in every respect, and securing a place in the front rank. First size, \$1 each; second size, 75 cts. each; third size, 50 cts. each.

Puritan. (Hybrid.)

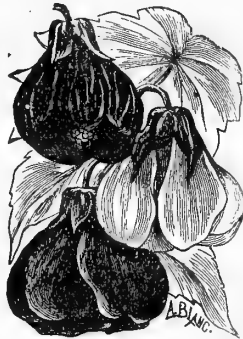
A new variety which has lovely white flowers that will measure four to five inches across, produced in the greatest profusion, throughout the year. As the rose is quite hardy, it is equally valuable for out-door culture and the greenhouse. The fragrance of the *Puritan* is deliciously fresh and sweet. Cut blooms have been sent to London, arriving there in good condition. For strong plants from 4-inch pots, \$1 each; from 3-inch pots, 50 cents each.

General Collection of Spring, Summer and Fall Flowering Plants.

Plants under this heading are those which have been thoroughly tested, and should not be overlooked; they form the essential features of our gardens.



DOUBLE ABUTILON.



SINGLE ABUTILON.

ABUTILONS.

Plants suitable for the garden or greenhouse, blooming all the year—summer, fall and winter.

Thompsonii Plena. (Double.) The only double variety of its class. Flowers rich, deep orange, shaded and streaked crimson; foliage variegated; free flowering; good border plant.

Boule de Neige. Best white single.

Darwinii. Deep orange, scarlet veined.

King of Roses. Bright rose color.

Lustrous. Brilliant fiery red.

Crusader. Crimson, very effective.

Mesopotamicum Variegata. Foliage variegated.

Red Gauntlet. Vermilion red.

Rosæflorum. Rosy pink, dwarf habit.

Rosalete. Light rose, veined crimson.

Yellow Prince. Flower yellow.

Royal Scarlet. Scarlet.

Price, 15 cents each; the set of twelve for \$1.

ACALYPHA.

Free growing handsome foliage plants, for the garden or conservatory.



ACALYPHA.

Macafeana. Foliage bright red, blotched with deep bronze crimson.

Musaica. Foliage bronze and green.

Marginata. Foliage green, margin red.

Price, 20 cents each; the set of three for 50 cents.

ACHYRANTHUS.

These will be found one of our best bedding plants—splendid to mix with light-colored foliage. They are much hardier than the Coleus, and can be kept in an ordinary sitting-room during the winter; they retain their highly ornamental character throughout the country.

Aurea Reticulata. Foliage beautifully reticulated with gold.

Emersonii. The best of its class. Foliage much lighter in color than the other kinds.

Verschaffeltii. Foliage brilliant carmine, shaded in crimson and dark maroon.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

One of the most useful white summer flowering plants grown; sweet scented and indispensable for bouquets. Also known by the name of French Mignonette.

Variegatum. Foliage beautifully variegated. Flower single.

Double White. Each flower in the truss semi-double, and of the purest white; habit strong, compact and short jointed. This is a popular plant, and is easily grown from cuttings.

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf and free flowering; fine for vases or making ribbon lines.

The Gem. The best double flowering variety; has beautiful variegated foliage.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

AGERATUM.

Very useful dwarf-growing plants, with an excellent habit for bedding; afford the only blue effects attainable in ribbon planting.

White Cap. A pretty dwarf-growing plant, profusely covered with bluish-white flowers during the entire season.

Cope's Little Pet. Well known variety, blooming all summer; flowers light blue; indispensable garden favorite.

Cannell's Dwarf. Habit very dwarf, never exceeding six to eight inches in height; indispensable plant for making ribbon borders; bright lavender blue.

Mayflower. Very dwarf; dark blue.

Price, 15 cents each; the set of four for 50 cents.

ASTERS, CHINA.

This splendid class of plants is now not only one of the most popular, but one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers in profusion, in which richness and variety of color are combined, rendering it indispensable in any garden where an autumnal display is desired. For flower-beds or borders it stands unrivaled.

Price, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

ANTHERICUM PICTURATUM.

A beautiful greenhouse and conservatory plant. The leaves are dark green, beautifully marked with broad bands of a creamy white color. It produces long spikes of pretty, small, white, star-shaped flowers, which are quite effective. It is also very ornamental as a specimen basket plant, or for decorative purposes.

Price, 1st size, 50 cents each; 2d size, 30 cents each.



ANTHERICUM PICTURATUM.



ANEMONE JAPONICA.

One of the most beautiful of the hardy herbaceous plants. It is of a strong upright habit, growing from two to three and a half feet high. Its flowers are produced in the greatest profusion from August until cut down by severe frost. Flowers are of exquisite shape and invaluable for cut flower work. They thrive best in a light, rich soil; a covering of leaves, straw or long manure in the autumn is sufficient for our most severe winters.

Alba. Pure white, yellow center, dark eye.

Elegans. Carmine, yellow center, with dark eye.

Rosea. Dark rose, shaded pink; yellow center, dark eye. Price, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.

(Blue African Lily.)

A grand old plant, (native of Cape of Good Hope,) perhaps better known to the amateur under the name of the Blue African Lily. It is one of the most ornamental plants for pots or vases; excellent for out-door decoration during the summer and equally valuable as a conservatory plant. Leaves dark green, long, strap-shaped; flowers rich deep blue, borne in many flowered umbels, and continues a long time in bloom. Price, for extra strong flowering plants, \$3 each; 1st size, \$2 each; 2d, \$1 each.

ALTERNANTHERA.

Plants with beautiful variegated foliage, growing about twelve inches in diameter and six inches in height; used principally for ribbon lines, borders, etc.; the leaves are tinted, bordered, blotched, margined and variegated in almost every conceivable form with the brightest colors, bright crimson and crimson tints prevailing.

Latifolia Major. Leaves tinted red and crimson.

Magnifica. Leaves broad; yellow, scarlet and green.

Paronychoides Major. Bright shade of carmine rose.

Versicolor. Leaves tinted light rose to deep crimson.

Aurea Nana. Foliage bright golden yellow; excellent for ribbon lines, massing, etc.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per hundred.

AMARYLLIS.

A class of blooming bulbs of great beauty and easy culture.

Formosissimus. (Red Jacobean Lily.) A bulbous plant of great beauty, with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers; rich crimson; of easy culture. Plant in May, in flower garden, in any good soil; cover the bulb so that the neck will be even with the surface of the soil. After the frost destroys the tops they should be lifted and placed in a dry cellar. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per doz.



AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.

Johnsonii. (Red Lily.) A lovely class of plants, bearing from six to eight lily-like blossoms; they are of easy culture. Color of flowers bright crimson, with a broad band of white down the center of each petal; very large and showy. Blooming bulbs, \$1; extra large, \$2.

BALSAMS.

(Camellia-Flowered.)

Strong seedlings from carefully selected seed of our own saving, embracing many colors; of great beauty and perfectly double. Price, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

BASKETS, HANGING.

Neatly filled with foliage and flowering plants for the windows during winter, or for hanging out-doors during summer.

Wire Baskets. From \$1 to \$2.50 each, filled with plants; empty, 25 cents each.

Rustic Baskets. From \$2 to \$6 each, filled with plants; empty, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

Baskets Resembling a Log. From \$1.50 to \$3 each, filled with growing plants.

Baskets, Clay, Painted. The shape of flower pots, with saucers attached. From \$1.50 to \$3 each, filled with growing plants.

Rustic Stands. Filled with growing plants; from \$3 to \$10 each.

BEGONIAS.

No class of plants is more useful than this, embracing as it does both gorgeous foliage and exquisite flowers.

FLOWERING BEGONIAS.

Rubra. A grand plant for either garden or conservatory; foliage dark green; flowers beautiful scarlet rose and wax-like; profuse bloomer.



BEGONIA RUBRA.

BEGONIA—Continued.

Argyrostigma Veitchii. Foliage dark green, spotted white; flowers waxy white.

Glaucophylla Scandens. An exceedingly attractive and ornamental flowering Begonia, producing its flowers in clusters from the axil of each leaf. Rich salmon, in clusters; of a lovely drooping habit of growth; very free flowering, and an excellent window plant.

Schmidtii. Very dwarf in habit; flowers white; good bloomer. Fine for cut flower uses.

Weltoniensis. An excellent summer, autumn and winter blooming variety, of dwarf, dense habit, with crimson stems and leaf stalks; bright green leaves and pretty wavy pink flowers. It is exceedingly free flowering and attractive, and is most useful for planting in shady positions in summer.

Rosea. Light rose, with all the qualities of Rubra.

Sandersonii. Flowers cone-like; very free bloomer.

Metallica. Although not new, it will probably give more satisfaction than any other Begonia, and its beautiful bronze leaf makes it a desirable plant. Flowers light rose; very suitable plant for dinner-table decoration.

Metallica Incarnata. Foliage similar to Metallica; of upright growth; very free flowering; flowers bluish pink. Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

FOLIAGE BEGONIAS.

Listerii. (Diadema.) A fine cut-leaved foliage Begonia; leaves deep olive green, covered with silvery lustre and spotted grey; a distinct kind. Price, 50 cents each.

Rex. In variety. Price, 25 cents each.

Louis Chretien. The handsomest of all variegated foliage Begonias. Of very easy growth, and an excellent plant for window decoration, requiring occasional watering with liquid manure. Foliage large; ground color dark green, with silver band, tinted violet crimson, with a beautiful metallic lustre over the whole. Can be grown in any ordinary sitting-room to perfection. Price for stock plants, \$1 each; 1st size, 50 cts. each; 2d size, 25 cts. each.



BOUARDIA, ALFRED NEUNER.

BOUARDIAS.

The Bouvardias make splendid bedding plants, flowering throughout the summer, fall and winter. They are of the easiest culture, giving their rich colored flowers in great profusion.

Leiantha. Rich, dazzling scarlet.

Sanguinea. Flowers crimson vermillion.

Davisonii. Single white; very free.

Alfred Neuner. Double white; like little clusters of tuberoses.

President Garfield. Double pink; very beautiful.

Elegans. Carmine; an especially fine sort.

Bride. Satiny pink; exquisite color.

Price, 15 cents to \$1 each, according to size.

CANNA INDI-
CA.

(In Variety.)

One of the finest and most effective foliage plants grown, with large leaves similar to the Banana trees; flowers of scarlet crimson, orange and buff color. It is exceedingly ornamental and imparts a tropical appearance to any garden where it is grown. Unsurpassed for massing on lawns. Ten named sorts. Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CAPE JAS-
MINE.

(Gardenia.)

These should be kept in pots, and are desirable for their pure white and delightfully fragrant flowers, blooming May, June and July. Good substitute for Camellias.

Gardenia Florida. Flowers of medium size, pure white.

Fortunii. Flowers white, large.

Radicans. Flowers small, profuse bloomer. Plant of dwarf habit.

Radicans Variegata. Flowers white and foliage beautifully variegated.

Price, 25 cents to \$1 each.



BEGONIA LOUIS CHRETIEN.

CARNATIONS.

The following are the most desirable kinds in every respect:

The Century. Of remarkably strong, healthy growth, medium height, and early constant bloomer; of a rich glowing carmine color; full and double; rich clove fragrance.

Buttercup. Rich golden yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; of vigorous habit and very floriferous. The florets are large, full and very double, from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. The best of its color. Price, 50 cents each.

Sunrise. A vigorous grower; habit good; light buff, flaked with bright red; flowers large and of good shape; fragrant and free; does not burst, and can be cut with long stems.

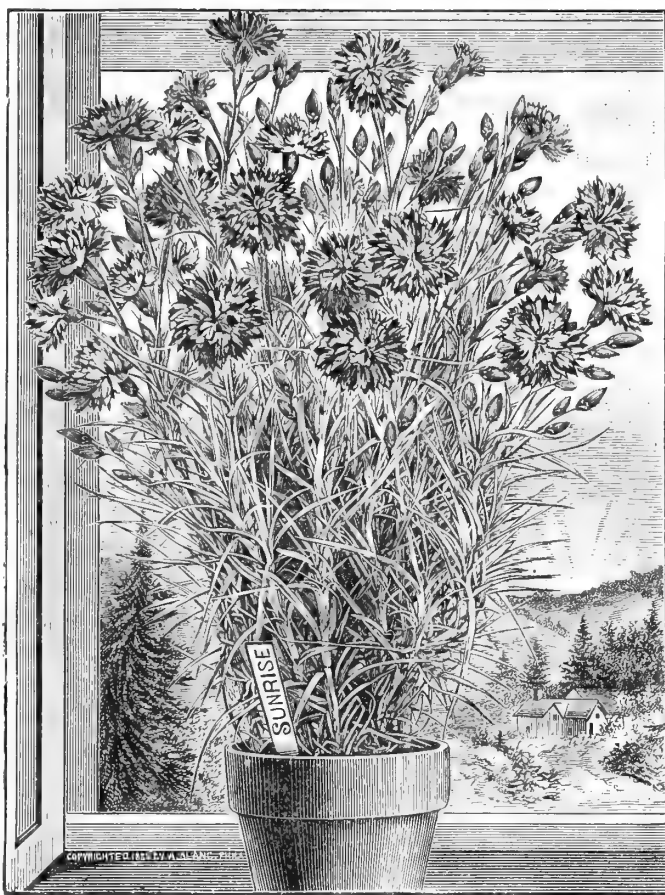
Quaker City. Very dwarf and compact growing variety; large, perfectly pure white flowers; an extraordinary bloomer. It is especially valuable during Easter, as it comes into bloom in February, and is a complete mass of flowers until July. If wintered in a cold frame will bloom all summer.

Robert Craig. Rich carmine; free flowering.

Scarlet Gem. This is by far the finest scarlet Carnation yet introduced. Its color is a rich dazzling scarlet, of dwarf vigorous habit, and remarkably free flowering. It will undoubtedly supersede all other scarlets.

Pride of Peshurst. Rich golden yellow, tinged crimson.

Price, 30 cents each; the set of seven, \$1.



CARNATION SUNRISE.

CAMPSIDIUM FILICIFOLIUM.

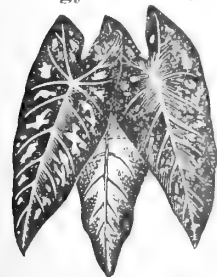
A free-growing, slender, woody climber. The growth and general character of the plant are so elegant that whether cultivated as a small pot plant, trained on globular, or other trellises, or planted as a climber, it has a most charming and engaging appearance. Graceful, fern-like climber. Price, 25 cents.

CALADIUMS.

This is a most magnificent class of plants, the wonderful beauty of which it would be almost impossible to describe. Margined and delicately traced with a network of shaded green on a snow-white ground. Bronze, carmine, golden green, crimson—almost all colors, shaded, tipped with lake, showing a metallic lustre, and marked as can be seen on no other leaves; they have a rare beauty alone or intermingled with other plants. Of easy culture; they will grow in almost any soil or situation, but better in a rich loam.

Auguste Reviere. Green, white center, marked crimson.

Argyrites. Green, spotted and blotched white.



VARIEGATED CALADIUM.

Bicolor Splendens. Red center.

Belleynei. Green, profusely mottled white.

Baron de Rothschild. Red center and spots.

Clio. Green, crimson veined; white spots.

Dr. Lindley. Green, crimson center, spotted rose.

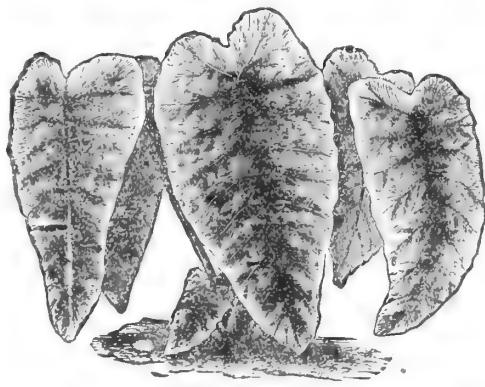
Excellent. Large foliage, brilliant crimson center, spotted white—beautiful.

Herold. Light crimson center, pink and white spots.

- Jacob Weiss.** Green, pinkish white center.
- Major Benson.** Dark crimson, spotted red.
- La Perle du Bresil.** White and green; transparent.
- Mad. de la Davensaye.** Green, red and white.
- Meyerbeer.** White; veins green; midribs red.
- Mad. Barral.** Green leaves; spots of rose; red center.
- Prince Albert Edward.** Green; crimson midribs.
- Reine Victoria.** Green, spotted and blotched white and crimson.

Wightii. Green, spotted red and white.

Esculentum. One of the most beautiful and striking of the ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, either for



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

CALADIUM—Continued.

culture in large pots or for planting out on the lawn; it will grow in any good garden soil, and is of the easiest culture; when of full size it stands about five feet high, with immense leaves, often measuring four feet in length by two and a half in breadth; very smooth, of light green color, beautifully veined and variegated with dark green. The roots should be preserved in dry sand, in the cellar, during winter. Price, 25 to 50 cts. each, according to size. Price, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.25 per doz.

CENTAUREA.

Beautiful bedding plants with white foliage; indispensable in contrasting beds.

Candida. A broad, silvery, thick-leaved plant; fine for the edging of ribbons; should be in every collection.

Candidissima. A beautiful plant with white downy foliage, growing about two feet in height and forming a magnificent contrast with Coleus or other dark foliaged plants. Indispensable for ribbon bedding.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

COLEUS.

The utility of the Coleus is well known for ornamental purposes, whether for bedding or decorations where colored plants are desired; they are grown so easily and make such fine specimens in so short a time. The following list contains only the best and most distinct sorts: (For Novelties, see page 54.)

Dolphin. Yellow, green, rich crimson.

Golden Bedder. Bright yellow.

Firebrand. Bright yellow.

Gov. Garland. Foliage crimson, gold and green.

President Garfield. Foliage maroon and crimson.

Royal Purple. Foliage bronze crimson, shaded purple.

Spotted Gem. Foliage yellow, ground blotched.

Glory of Autumn. Crimson bronze, margined gold.

Red Cloud. Dark claret.

Challenger. Maroon and yellow, striped and blotched.

Royal Velvet. Deep maroon.

James Barnshaw. Yellow crimson; streaked.

Verschaffelti. Rich velvety crimson; a fine sort.

Verschaffelti Major. Rich crimson.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; mixed sorts, not named, good assortment, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per hundred.



COLEUS.



TYPE OF JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

"Queen of Autumn."

These popular favorites are easily grown. Get young plants in the spring, keep them growing right on, either in pots or the ground; pinch off ends of shoots up to August 1st, to make bushy plants, and give liquid manure at intervals and plenty of water at all times. Protect from frost while in flower, either by covering or taking inside.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Christmas Eve. Snow white; good shape.

Jessica. Salmon yellow.

J. Collins. Copper bronze.

Hon. J. Welsh. Velvety crimson.

Gloriosum. Delicate lemon yellow; superb variety.

Grandiflorum. Fine large yellow.

M. Garnier. Orange, shaded deep maroon.

Moonlight. Creamy white flowers; very large.

Tubiflorum. Pale rosy mauve, changing to white.

President Arthur. Large rose colored flowers.

Fair Maid of Guernsey. Large; pure white.

Jessica. Very large size; pure white; extra fine.

Fantasia. Blush white; good size and slightly twisted.

Annie Atkins. Lilac.

Duchess. Maroon; very large.

POMPON VARIETIES. (Small Flowering.)

Amaranthina. Rich velvety amaranth; early.

Bob. Dark brown crimson.

Calliope. Brassy red, center orange.

Eleonore. Brownish crimson, tipped gold.

La Fiance. Fringed white; a popular variety.

Model of Perfection. Rich lilac.

Mongolfa. Maroon and gold.

Orange Beauty. Orange yellow; fringed.

Princess Meletia. White, fringed; extra fine.

Souv. de Jersey. Fine yellow; extra.

Ragosa. White, shaded pink.

Mrs. Arnsten. Violet pink.



TYPE OF CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued.

CHINESE VARIETIES. (Large Flowering.)

- George Glenny.** Straw color; flowers very perfect.
- Lady Slade.** Soft lilac; pink center; incurved
- Fingal.** Violet purple; globular incurved.
- Lord Wolsely.** Rich deep bronze.
- Golden Queen of England.** Rich lemon yellow; very large; one of the best.
- Mabel Ward.** Lemon yellow; shaded silvery pink.
- Mrs. George Rundle.** White, incurved extra fine.
- Mrs. Mary Morgan.** Light rose.
- Mad. Graeme.** Large pure white.
- G. W. Childs.** White and dark rose.
- Source d' Or.** Golden yellow.
- Diana.** White; extra fine.
- Eleonore.** Fine yellow.

Price, small plants, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; large blooming plants in September, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen; the three sets of 40 kinds for \$2.50. For others, including the splendid set which took the \$200 prize at Philadelphia last fall over many competitors, see Novelties, pages 52 and 53.

CUPHEA.

Platycentra. (Cigar Plant.) A bedding plant; profuse flowering; tube of flower is scarlet, with the end white and crimson. Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Hyssopifolia. A neat dwarf flowering plant; flowers bright lilac, and produced in great profusion all the year round; leaves dark glossy green. Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

DAHLIAS.

Nothing can be finer for summer and fall than these plants. The single varieties are much used for floral work and personal wear.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

- Amazement.** Buff, striped with crimson.
- Adelaide.** Clear bright yellow.
- Chang.** Yellow, with crimson tips.
- Defiance.** Lemon, striped white.
- Donald Beaton.** Dark maroon.
- Emily.** White, with delicate lavender blush.
- Firefly.** Bright velvety crimson.
- Fire King.** Bright scarlet; dwarf.
- Juarezii, or Cactus Dahlia.** Bright scarlet.
- Mantes Le Ville.** Fine lilac purple; very large flower.

- Mrs. Wytham.** Yellow.
 - Mrs. Piggott.** Pure white.
 - Variiegata.** White, tipped purple.
 - Woman in White.** Fine, clear white.
 - W. C. Bryant.** Yellow, edged with buff.
- Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

BOUQUET or POMPON DAHLIAS.

This class has elegant flowers, of the same true shape as the very largest double ones; very useful for cutting.

- Berto de Bauman.** Scarlet and white.
 - Canary.** Yellow, buff and white.
 - Daisy.** Pink.
 - Dr. Schwells.** Scarlet.
 - Goldperle.** Crimson, tipped with gold.
 - Little Philippi.** White and carmine.
 - Lady Blanche.** Purple; very small flower.
 - Little Nymph.** Bluish, nearly white
 - Little Fred.** White and carmine.
 - Little Model.** Purple, tipped white.
 - Little Rifleman.** Dark maroon and pink.
 - Sappho.** Maroon; very small flower.
 - Una.** Pure white.
- Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

These are two of the choicest single Dahlias and resemble very much the fine flowered Clematis.

- Cloth of Gold.** Single yellow; fine large flowers.
 - White Queen.** Single white; splendid flowers.
- Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.
The set of 30 Dahlias for \$3.

ECHEVERIAS.

This interesting class of plants is now attracting unusual attention, being much used for bedding out in summer in the fanciful "carpet" and "mosaic" beds.

Metallica. An elegant and showy plant with broad shell-like leaves of a beautiful metallic lilac hue, producing flower stems about two feet high, covered with bell-shaped yellow and scarlet flowers.

Secunda Glauca. Leaves green; flowers yellow and scarlet; fine for ribbon bedding.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8 per hundred.



GROUP OF DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

EULALIA.

Japonica Zebrina. A remarkable ornamental grass. Unlike everything else, the striping or marking is across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from five to six feet in height, forming a most graceful and striking plant. The flower spikes, which are borne in the fall, have the form of ostrich plumes. It is valuable for massing in groups on lawns, as it is quite hardy. Price, 30 cents to \$1 each.

Japonica Variegata. Ornamental grass of easy culture and perfectly hardy; leaves striped white and green, lengthwise; differs only from above in the striping. Price, 30 cents to \$1 each.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.

A beautiful shrubby plant, bearing blossoms of a rich velvety color, and of a curious shape; flowers during summer and autumn months, in spikes from one to two feet long. The roots can be taken up in the fall and kept in a perfect state of preservation in a dry cellar.

Price, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

FUCHSIAS.

These lovely flowering plants are most popular now, and our selection of varieties is a very fine one. For Novelties, see page 56.

Purple Prince. Double purple corolla; fine.

Mignonne. Double white corolla.

Snow Fairy. Double white corolla.

Esmeralda. Double lilac corolla.

Elm City. Double purple corolla; one of the best; early flowering.

Lustre. Improved single; brilliant scarlet corolla.

Meteor. Foliage red and bronze; very ornamental.

Col. Dominie. Corolla double white, striped rose.

President F. Gunther. Corolla double, lilac and violet.

Nelly Borden. Double white corolla; early bloomer.

Bulgaria. Single; corolla violet.

Lady Heytesbury Improved. Single corolla, pink; early bloomer.

Sapaly Freres. Double corolla; red.

GLADIOLUS.

There are no finer or more satisfactory summer flowering bulbs than Gladiolus. Plant in spring in rich land three inches deep, but do not have any fresh manure about them. In autumn, when the leaves are ripe, dig the bulbs, clean off the roots and bulblets, and store in a cool cellar, where they cannot freeze, until planting time. We name here twenty select and distinct varieties.

Apollon. Rosy lilac, striped white.

Brenchleyensis. Velvety crimson, one of the best.

Calypso. Flesh color, streaked with carmine.

Ceres. White, with carmine spots.

Elizabeth. Carmine and rose.

Edith. Flesh color.

Felicien David. Cherry red, with white throat.

Favorite. Rose, flaked with carmine.

Ida. White, tinted with rose and carmine.

Jenny Lind. Delicate rose, flowered with cherry.

Laura. Orange red, flowered with carmine.

Lord Byron. Deep scarlet, with white throat.

MacMahon. Bright cherry red.

Madame Leseble. White, with purple blotch.

Margarite. Carmine and white.

Meteor. Deep crimson, with white throat.

Nestor. Yellow and buff, striped red.

Ophir. Yellow, with purple markings.

Sylphide. White, flowered with carmine.

Van Dyck. Crimson, striped with white.

Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; set of 20 for \$3.

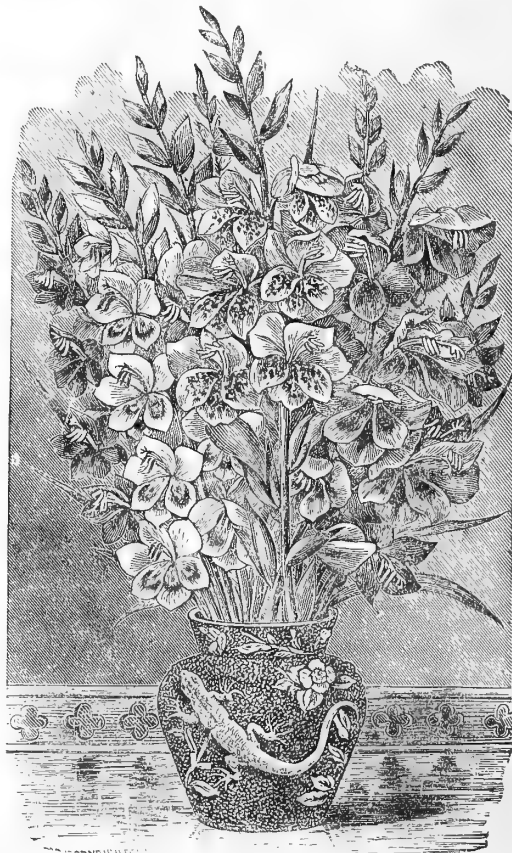
Gladiolus, our own selection, best named kinds, in collection of 12, all named, for \$1.25.

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

Various Shades of Red. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Various Shades of White and Pink. Including some of the finest varieties, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

All Colors Mixed. 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100



GROUP OF GLADIOLUS.

GERANIUMS.

Of this universally grown and most useful flower we offer a selected list. For Novelties, see pages 57-58.

SELECT SINGLE GERANIUMS.

- Arc-en-Ciel.** Orange scarlet; extra fine.
 - Bridesmaid.** Light salmon rose; very fine.
 - Cyclops.** White, shaded salmon.
 - Cosmos.** Salmon, with orange shading.
 - John M. Clay.** Dazzling scarlet; base of petals white.
 - Mrs. Massey.** Lovely pink; excellent bedder.
 - Snowball.** Pure white, large truss.
 - Gen. Grant.** Bright scarlet; a standard bedder.
 - Queen of the West.** Orange scarlet.
 - Virgin Queen.** White; large truss.
 - Mad. Cornell.** Light rose.
 - Master Christine.** Beautiful pink.
 - The Bedder.** Bright scarlet; large truss.
 - Henry Martin.** Clear orange scarlet.
- Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.



GROUP OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

SELECT DOUBLE GERANIUMS.

- Belle Nancienne.** Center crimson, outer petals creamy white; large truss.
 - Robt. Buist.** Deep scarlet; fine truss.
 - Asa Gray.** Salmon pink; fine truss.
 - Ernest Lauth.** Violet crimson; fine truss.
 - Candidissima Plena.** Fine pure white sort.
 - Grand Chancellor.** Deep crimson, shaded purple.
 - Mrs. Hayes.** Lovely pink.
 - Mad. Thibaut.** Rich rose, shaded deeper.
 - Banquise.** Pure white.
 - Gen. Millot.** Rich crimson.
 - Gustave Wideman.** Salmon pink.
 - Mons. J. Chretien.** Velvety crimson.
 - La Traviata.** Fiery red.
 - Mad. Amelia Baltet.** Clear white; extra fine.
 - Negro.** Deep velvety red.
 - Orange Perfection.** Extra fine; light orange.
 - Richard Brett, or Double Gen. Grant.** Bright scarlet; free bloomer.
- Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

IVY-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

- These varieties are free in bloom, and admirable for garden, pot or vase culture.
- Josephine.** Double; rich soiferino red.
 - Mad. Thibaut.** Flowers large, light pink.
 - President Joly.** Flower deep rose; large and double.
 - M. Pasteur.** Double red; large.
 - Dolly Varden.** Double salmon.
 - King Albert.** Double rose.
 - Comtesse H. de Choiseul.** Bright salmon.
 - Congo.** Deep rose; large and double.
 - Eden Maiche.** Salmon rose, shaded violet.
 - Le Printemps.** Brilliant salmon rose.

- De Baizac.** Clear brick red; distinct.
 - L' Elegante.** Flower single white; foliage variegated; a splendid basket plant, of distinct habit and appearance.
- Price, 20 cents each, \$1.80 per dozen.

GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

- These are especially useful for baskets, vases, or for house culture. They are chiefly valuable for their foliage.
- Aima.** Dark green, margined silver.
 - Bijou.** Flowers dazzling scarlet; leaves bordered white.
 - Brilliant.** Silver margined.
 - Exquisite.** Large chocolate zone, with large yellow centre, edges variegated; flowers salmon, tipped white.
 - Flowers of the Spring.** Leaves margined creamy white.
 - Happy Thought.** Foliage green, yellow centre; good bedder.
 - Marshal McMahon.** Golden yellow, marked with deep chocolate.
 - Mrs. Pollock.** Bronzy-scarlet zone, gold edge; a well-known tricolor, and the best of the class.
 - Meteor.** Dark zone; yellow, edged with crimson.
 - Mountain of Snow.** Centre of leaf dark green, outer margin broadly marked with silvery white; very fine.

GERANIUMS—Continued.

Riverside Beauty. A splendid bedder; foliage golden yellow, marked with deep chocolate; stands the sun well and is very useful.



BRONZE-LEAVED GERANIUM.

Prince Bismarck. Foliage yellowish green, with a narrow zone of very deep chocolate; flowers salmon, tipped with white; this is one of the most effective varieties.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per doz.

PELARGONIUMS, OR LADY WASHINGTON GERANIUMS.

Pelargoniums are remarkable for their large and showy flowers, and for brilliancy of color and markings are unsurpassed as plants for pot culture.

Fred. Hienl and Fred. Dornier. Monthly. These two varieties will flower eight or ten months of the year, and be termed perpetual blooming Pelargoniums. Flowers medium size, highly colored.

Beauty of Oxtou. Flowers have the appearance of being semi-double; rich maroon, darkly blotched; centre tinted rose.

Captain Rakes. Flowers large and full; deep fiery crimson, flaked with purplish black.

Queen Victoria. The most beautiful variety ever offered. The flowers have the appearance of being semi-double, with crispy petals; color rich vermilion, margined with pure white.

Hebe the Beautiful. Cinnabar scarlet, with dark blotches.

Duke of Albany. Soft purple violet, shaded crimson.

Miss Tell. Rosy salmon, white throat.

Robt. Green. Bright purplish crimson, spotted maroon.

Emperor of Russia. Dark crimson maroon, marked with a white belt.

Kingston Beauty. Ground white, blotched purple.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; second size, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

Little Pet. A dwarf cut-leaved variety, delightfully fragrant, having the valuable quality of blooming as profusely as the scarlet; flowers bright carmine, with black spots. Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Mrs. Taylor. A scarlet flowered Geranium with a strong rose fragrance; free flowering, and as a pot plant for winter cannot be surpassed. Price, 20 cents.

Rose, Apple, Lemon and Nutmeg Geraniums. Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HELIOTROPE.

Much esteemed for its delightful fragrance, and an indispensable plant for either bedding out for summer or growing for cut flowers in winter.

Blue Violet. Deep dark blue; very fragrant.

Juliette. Lavender blue.

The Queen. Royal purple; a very profuse bloomer.

Lizzie Jones. Rich deep blue.

Swanley Giant. Large, light blue; very fragrant.

Snow Wreath. Nearly white.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.



HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS FULGIDUS.

HIBISCUS.

These are grand plants for garden decoration, and are most brilliant when in bloom.

Aurantica Flora Pleno. Double orange; free bloomer, and extra fine.

Brilliantissima. Large single flowers of the richest and the most brilliant crimson, flushed with orange, the base of petals stained deep crimson.

Cooperii Tricolor. A striking ornamental foliage plant; leaves white, mottled, edged and veined with rose color.

Grandiflora. Large rose.

Lutea Plena. Double yellow.

Rubra Pleno. Double red; fine.

Rosa Sinensis Fulgidus. Flowers single, very large, of an intense carmine scarlet color; very handsome.

Senator Evans. Bright lemon; distinct.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA.

A fine class of hardy shrubs, blooming very freely; the flowers are very ornamental, and remain long in perfection.

Hortensis. Flowers pink, changing to bluish purple.

Japonica Variegata. Foliage variegated.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decorations or as a pot plant.

Paniculata Grandiflora. Flowers white, in large and long trusses; grows to the height of six feet, and is one of the most popular hardy shrubs.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Flowers white, tinged blue and pale rose.

Otaksa. Large flowers of rosy carmine.

Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

LANTANA, or TREE VERBENA.

As a bedding out plant this is not surpassed, and is becoming a universal favorite. Grows to the height of three feet, and is continually in bloom during the entire season. Flowers of varied colors; equally fine in dry or wet weather, sun or shade.

Price, assorted kinds, \$1.50 per dozen.

LILIES.

These varieties of hardy Lilies are without doubt among the finest of all plants; they are so brilliant in purity and delicacy of coloring and perfume, so gorgeous in appearance, that few other plants can compare with them. Their period of blooming extends through the months of July and August, and being perfectly hardy, they require no attention after being planted. Their cultivation is easy; plant them rather deep—from five to twelve inches, according to size of bulbs—in good garden soil, and protect in winter with a few inches of leaves, straw or evergreen boughs.

Lilium Auratum. (*Golden-rayed Queen of Lilies*). This magnificent variety has become one of the standard favorites of the flower garden, and is considered by many the finest of all Lilies. The immense blooms—measuring nearly a foot in width when fully expanded—are produced in great profusion and are deliciously fragrant. Choice home-grown bulbs, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; extra large bulbs, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Candidum. Pure white. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Lancifolium Album. White Japan. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Lancifolium Rosea. Red spotted. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen.

Longiflorum. White, trumpet shaped. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Trigrinum. Yellow, spotted. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Harrisii. Bermuda Lily. 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

For other Lilies see Fall Catalogue.



LILIUM AURATUM.

MADEIRA VINE.

(Mignonette Vine.)

Plants of very rapid growth, suitable for shading walks and covering trellis work; flowers white, feathery, very sweet scented. Plants started in pots. 15 cts each, \$1.50 per dozen. Dry roots, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CORDIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM.

(Variegated Ice Plant.)

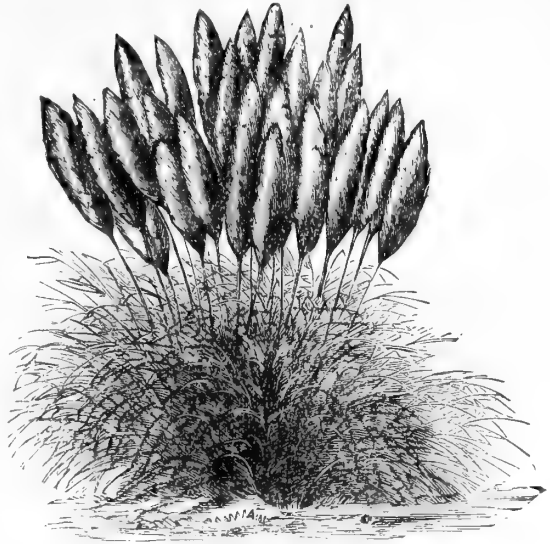
One of the handsomest and most useful bedding plants ever introduced; of easy growth, and stands our hot and dry weather admirably. The variegation of the leaves—white and green—is very distinct. Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

MYRSIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES.

Known best in cultivation as Smilax. A most beautiful climbing plant, from the Cape of Good Hope, surpassing every other in the glossy, wavy, deep green and delicate grace of its foliage; one of the most valuable of all plants for vases or hanging baskets. For cut-flowers, especially for wreaths, considered indispensable by all florists. Price, 15 cents to \$1 each.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

A splendid class of dwarf compact growing plants, unrivalled for their richness of color and profusion of bloom during the entire season. 10 cents each, 75 cents per doz.



PAMPAS GRASS.

PHLOX, HARDY HERBACEOUS.

Our collection embraces every color from purest white to the darkest crimson. They are entirely hardy in all sections of the country, and bloom in immense trusses.

- Major Stewart.** White, crimson eye.
 - White Lady.** Large, pure white; extra.
 - Flora McNab.** White; very free.
 - Cross of Honor.** Large spike, margined white.
 - Maid of Kent.** Light lilac, broad white stripe.
 - Washington.** White, rosy purple center.
 - James Vick.** Rosy crimson.
 - Argosy.** Light lilac.
 - Lothair.** Brilliant salmon rose.
- Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

PAMPAS GRASS.

(*Gynerium Argenteum*.)

A highly ornamental reed-like grass, from South America, attaining a height of six or seven feet, with magnificent plumes of white flowers, measuring from one to two feet in length; excellent for massing on lawns, where it presents a noble appearance. Its roots can be preserved through the winter by keeping in a cellar or cold frame. Price, 30 cents to \$1 each, according to size.

PANSY or HEARTSEASE.

Grown from seed imported from the prize growers in Edinburgh, Scotland. Flowers of immense size, of all shades and markings. They should be planted in a half shaded situation. Thus favored, they will retain their size and color throughout the season.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

PENTSTEMONS.

Beautiful late summer and autumn flowers, with Gloxinia-like blooms, of most brilliant and effective coloring. We grow six distinct kinds.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

PLUMBAGO.

Capensis. Flowers pale blue, in large clusters, blooming through the summer months; a good garden plant.

Alba. Flower yellow.

Larpentæ. Flowers dark blue; hardy herbaceous plant.

Rosea. Flowers pink.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each, according to size.

Premiums Sent to Partly Cover Express Charges.

PETUNIAS.

Single. The single Petunias cannot be surpassed for vases, rockwork, or bedding, where a continuity of bloom is desired. They represent a great variety of blotchings and markings, and for solidity of flower almost equal the double varieties. Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

Double. A fine assortment. Price, 20 cents each, \$1.80 per dozen.

RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.

This very old but very elegant plant is a native of Mexico; foliage small, of a graceful appearance. The shoots are terminated by spikes of numerous trumpet-shaped flowers, of a fine scarlet color, very much resembling the scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. The plant is nearly destitute of leaves; the twiggy shoots become pendant at their ends and produce a profusion of flowers throughout the year; it is an excellent window plant, and I have yet to see its equal for vase, basket or urn use. The engraving was taken from a photograph of a plant which was grown at the Botanical Gardens, Washington, D.C. It was universally admired by thousands who visited the grounds. 25 c. to \$1 each.



RUSSELLIA JUNCEA.

RICHARDIA ALBA MACULATA.

A plant of the same order as the Calla Ethiopica, but having beautifully spotted leaves. It flowers abundantly during the summer months, planted out in the open border. The flowers are shaped like those of the Calla, and are pure white, shaded with violet inside. It is a deciduous plant, kept dry in winter, and started in spring like a Dahlia. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

SALVIAS.

A most elegant bedding plant, of easy culture, attaining the height of two or three feet; flowers very brilliant and attractive at a distance; generally planted in clumps, on lawn borders and centres of small beds. Plants can be taken up in fall while in bloom and kept so until January.

Patens. A variety well suited to contrast with the scarlet; flowers of the richest shade of blue.

Rosea. Rich rose colored flowers; fine for winter blooming.

Splendens. Superb scarlet; very showy flower spikes, produced throughout the summer and until frost; the best.

Officinalis Variegata. A beautiful tri-colored variety of the common Sage; leaves white, green and pink blotched; fine for ribbon lines.

Marmorata Nana. Flowers variegated scarlet and white.

Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA.

These are splendid late flowering hardy herbaceous plants, forming from the centre tall flower-scapes from three to five feet in height, in the late summer and autumn months, with large terminal, densely flowering racemes from one to two feet in length. They are admirably adapted for forming large effective groups and beds, in which the numerous terminal flame-colored blossoms have a fine effect. Commonly known as the Red-hot Poker. Price, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

TUBEROSES.

The tuberose is one of the most fragrant and beautiful of summer-blooming bulbs, throwing up stems of double wax-like white flowers from two to three feet high, and continuing in bloom for a long period. To insure blooming and thereby give better satisfaction, we have started a number in pots that will flower in July and August, thereby running no risk of being injured by the frost.

Double Tall Growing. First quality, started in pots, \$3 per dozen; first quality, dry roots, Florida bulbs, \$1.50 per dozen; home grow bulbs, \$1 per dozen.

New Double Pearl. Flowers nearly double the size of the old variety, and flower stems only eighteen inches to two feet in height. Price, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

VERBENAS.

One of the most useful and popular plants for bedding out. They afford constant bloom and an almost endless variety of color and markings, and are of the simplest culture and management. Price, fine assortment, 75 cents per dozen.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA.

This beautiful trailing plant, so much in request for planting in cemeteries and covering rock-work, etc., is commonly called the Variegated Trailing Myrtle. We have a good stock and can supply strong plants. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

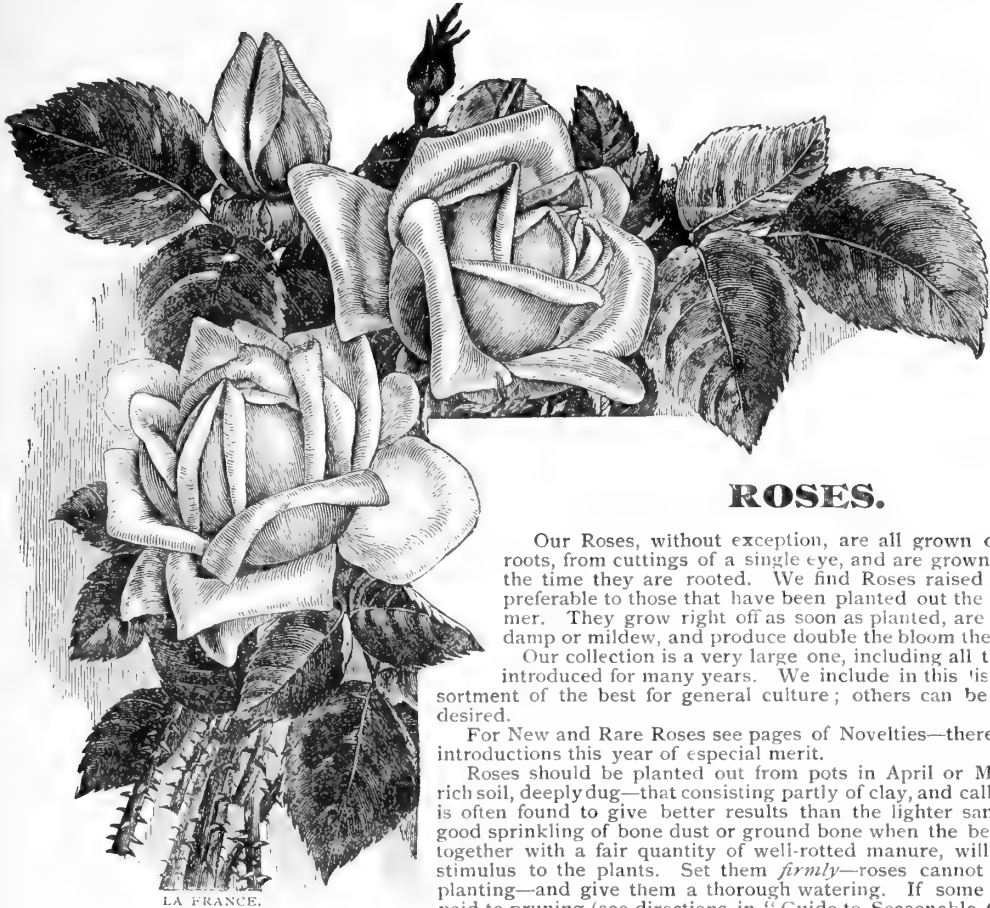
VIOLETS.

Swanley White. Too much cannot be said in favor of this new and popular double white Violet. We have grown it extensively for the past two seasons, and consider it by far the best of all white kinds. Flowers exceptionally large and of the purest white, produced in great abundance; exquisitely fragrant. Price, first size, blooming plants, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Maria Louise. Rich deep bluish violet; very fragrant and double; an excellent, free blooming, winter forcing variety. Price, for strong blooming clumps, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; first size blooming plants, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. The two sorts for 50 cents; five for \$1.



DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE.



LA FRANCE.

ROSES.

Our Roses, without exception, are all grown on their own roots, from cuttings of a single eye, and are grown in pots from the time they are rooted. We find Roses raised in this way preferable to those that have been planted out the former summer. They grow right off as soon as planted, are not liable to damp or mildew, and produce double the bloom the first season.

Our collection is a very large one, including all the best sorts introduced for many years. We include in this list a select assortment of the best for general culture; others can be furnished if desired.

For New and Rare Roses see pages of Novelties—there are several introductions this year of especial merit.

Roses should be planted out from pots in April or May, in good, rich soil, deeply dug—that consisting partly of clay, and called “heavy.” is often found to give better results than the lighter sandy soils. A good sprinkling of bone dust or ground bone when the bed is dug up, together with a fair quantity of well-rotted manure, will give proper stimulus to the plants. Set them *firmly*—roses cannot stand loose planting—and give them a thorough watering. If some attention is paid to pruning (see directions in “Guide to Seasonable Operations,”

pages 7-12 of this Catalogue), more bloom can be had through the summer and fall; especially is this the case with the Hardy roses, of which the fall bloom depends almost entirely on proper summer pruning.

Insects do not often attack plants in vigorous growth; if any are discovered on your roses, use prompt measures to destroy them—delays after they get a start are often disastrous. Complete directions for fighting the pests are to be found on pages 3 and 4, as also for protecting the tender varieties in winter.

BOURBON ROSES.

The Bourbon Roses are quite hardy, constant bloomers, of vigorous growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage. The flowers are generally large and well-formed. This class of roses cannot fail to give general satisfaction to cultivators.

Appoline. Delicate pink; free blooming and a strong grower; superb rose.

Climbing Hermosa. Color of Hermosa, but of a running habit.

Edward Desfosses. Deep rosy pink; large, full and fine.

Hermosa. Large, pale rose; very double, and blooms profusely; is perfectly hardy, and should be in every collection.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Deep rose, large and full; of rapid growth and free blooming. One of the best.

Leveson Gower. Salmon rose; large and double.

Mad. Dezprez. Lilac rose; flowers in clusters.

Mad. Bosanquet. Large, waxy blush; constant bloomer, fine form, beautiful.

Peerless. Beautiful crimson, with satiny edges; free bloomer, in clusters; strong grower.

Prince Napoleon. Bright rose, very large and double; vigorous.

Queen of Bourbons. Rose, tinged darker; a beautiful and profuse bloomer.

Souvenir d' Anselm. Brilliant crimson.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Pale flesh; large and double. One of the best of roses in any class, and has been a favorite for many years.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

NOISETTE ROSES.

The Noisettes are of rapid growth. Many of them are climbers, and will answer for covering walls, arbors, etc. They flower generally in large clusters, and are fragrant.

Amie Viebert. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; beautiful, and one of the hardiest of the class.

America. Creamy yellow.

Beauty of Greenmount. Dark, rosy red; large clusters.

Cloth of Gold. Large, bright yellow, very double; a superb rose; growth vigorous.

Isabella Gray. Clear golden yellow; very sweet.

James Sprunt. Large and full, rich dark crimson; free blooming.

Lamarque. Yellowish white, large and full; rapid grower.

Mad. Masson. Pale flesh color; beautiful flower.

Ophire. Orange yellow, tinged lighter; distinct, and a constant bloomer.

Phalce. Buff, shaded rose; fine.

Reve d'Or. (Climbing Safrano.) Fawn, shaded rose.

Solfaterre. Sulphur yellow; large and fine.

Woodland Margaret. Pure white; very fragrant.

Washington. White; in clusters.

ROSES—Continued.

TEA-SCENTED ROSES.

The roses belonging to this class are constant bloomers and are noted for their peculiar odor; they are the sweetest of all roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in their colors. They are not so hardy as the other classes, and need a little protection during winter. A branch of cedar will answer better than wrapping it—it will allow a free circulation of air.

Adam. Rosy blush; very fragrant, large and full.

Bon Silene. Carmine, shaded pink. The "Boston Pink Tea Bud," valuable for its free flowering qualities and great beauty; very fragrant. Stock plants, \$1 each; second size, 50 cents each, \$4.50 per dozen; third size, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

Catharine Mermet. Clear rosy pink; very large and of finest form.

Bougere. Rosy blush or lilac; large and full.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Flowers medium size, double, globular; beautiful rose color on copper ground; richly fragrant, and very free and vigorous. 50 cents.

Cornelia Cook. Creamy white; large and full, and of superior elegance of form.

Devoniensis. Large; creamy white, pink centre; fine form. The "Magnolia rose;" long bud. 50 cents each.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Bright crimson; large and full. 50 cents each.

Duchess de Brabant. Rosy blush; very fine.

Duke of Connaught. Velvety crimson; very bright.

Etoile de Lyon. Sulphur yellow.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon buff, rose centre; very vigorous; one of the very best, and has a climbing tendency.

Isabella Sprunt. Canary yellow; of vigorous growth, and a splendid rose for forcing in winter; very free blooming. The "Boston Canary Bud." 25 cents to \$1.50 each.

La Pactole. Lemon yellow; beautiful and free blooming.

Mad. Rachel. White, very free blooming. 50 cents.

Marie Guillot. White, tinted with a delicate shade of lemon; large and full; one of the best white roses. 50 cents to \$1 each.



NIPHETOS.



WM. FRANCIS BENNETT.

Marie Van Houtte. White, slightly tinted with yellow; free bloomer.

Mad. Welche. Pale yellow, shaded orange red.

Mad. Falcot. Nankeen yellow; very fine.

Mad. Margottin. Dark yellow, with rose centre; extra fine.

Marechal Niel. Deep yellow; large, full and of richest fragrance; a magnificent rose.

Pierre Guillot. Fine deep crimson; good form.

Reine Marie Henriette. Rich carmine.

The Bride. Flowers snow white; large and double.

White Bon Silene. Creamy white; otherwise like Bon Silene.

Niphotos. Large elongated buds of snowy white; profitable for summer or winter flowering.

Perle des Jardins. Flowers large, double, straw yellow; best of its color, and of splendid habit.

Safrano. Rich apricot buff; beautiful dark foliage; strong grower and a free bloomer; when you plant this, you can be sure of buds. 25 cents to \$2 each.

Sunset. Much like *Safrano*, but buds quite double; very fine.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, with a rose tint; large and full; strong grower and a superb rose.

Triomphe de Luxembourg. Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.

Wm. Francis Bennett. Velvety crimson; very fragrant and free blooming; an excellent winter bloomer.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each, \$2 to \$5 per dozen, except, where noted.

HYBRID PERPETUAL or REMONTANT ROSES.

These roses are vigorous growers, with flowers of large size and brilliant colors; they are double and very fragrant. The colors are of all shades save yellow, from pure white to the deepest fiery crimson; they bloom at intervals from June to November. They are very hardy, and need no protection during the severest weather.

Auguste Mie. Clear rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous and fine.

Baroness Rothschild. Beautiful pink; of superior elegance of form.

Anna de Diesbach. Clear rose; beautifully cupped and very large; free bloomer; one of the best.

ROSES—Continued.

American Beauty. Deep crimson; large, full and especially fragrant.

Baron Prevost. Deep rose, very large and full; of vigorous growth; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Cardinal Patrizzi. Rich dark velvet crimson; good bloomer. Should be in every collection.

Comte Brobinski. Crimson scarlet; one of the most brilliant roses; of dwarf growth.

Charles Wood. Deep rose, shaded with blackish crimson; large and full; vigorous.

Coquette des Alps. White centre, shaded carmine.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white; good form.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet; the favorite rose everywhere, and deservedly popular.

General Washington. Brilliant red, of fine form; free blooming; a superb rose.

Geant des Batailles. Brilliant fiery crimson; one of the most popular roses.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Pure white.

Jules Margotten. Bright cherry crimson; large and full.

La Reine. Deep rosy lilac; very large, full and double; sweet; superb.

La France. Satin pink, outer petals pale flesh; flowers large and globular; has the free blooming qualities and the fragrance of a Tea Rose, and is perfectly hardy; the most desirable rose grown.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Satiny pink; very fine.

Mad. Alfred de Rougemont. Pure, white, shaded with rose.

Mabel Morrison. Flesh white; of splendid form.

Merveille de Lyon. White; free bloomer, very fine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rosy pink; large.

Queen of Bedders. Deep crimson.

Monte Cristo. Blackish purple, painted or flushed with scarlet; superb rose.

Pæonia. Large, crimson red; fine form.

Pompone de St. Redegonde. Small, rosy violet; a splendid rose.

Princess Clotilde. Pure white; flowers in cluster; free bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson maroon; very rich and velvety; large and full.

Souv. de la Reine des Belges. Bright carmine; free blooming.

Victor Verdier. Rose, shaded with bright carmine; large and full; one of the very best.

Price, 25 to 75 cents each, \$3 to \$6 per dozen, except where noted.

CHINA or BENGAL ROSES.

Of dwarf habit, and well adapted for beds on a lawn or pot culture. This class of roses are continually in flower. They are of bright and varied colors.

Agrippina. Brilliant crimson; fine form.

Archduke Charles. Rose, changing to crimson; very beautiful and distinct.

Cramoise Superieur. See Agrippina.

Douglas. Dark rich red; fine color and a free bloomer; one of the best Chinas.

Eugene Beauharnais. Very dark rich crimson; distinct and beautiful.

Indica Alba. White daily rose; beautiful.

Indica Pink. Light pink; a most profuse and constant bloomer.

Lucullus. Dark crimson purple; distinct and beautiful.

Louis Philippe. Dark crimson, light center.

Reine de Lombardy. Bright rosy red; superb.

Viridiflora. Green flowered; a curiosity only.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen.

PRAIRIE AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES.

This class is generally used for covering trellises, walls, old trees, etc. They are of very rapid growth, and very hardy; they have beautiful foliage, and produce immense clusters of flowers.

Baltimore Belle. Very large; blush white.

Greville or Seven Sisters. Crimson, changing to light rose.

King of Prairies. Deep crimson; very fragrant.

Musk Cluster. White; very fragrant.

Queen of Prairies. Bright pink, often with a white stripe; very vigorous; the best of this class.

White Macrophylla. Creamy white, large and full; handsome rose, and very fragrant; the foliage is very bright and shining.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each, \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

BRIAR ROSES.

Celestial Briar. Double blush pink; foliage very fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Double; deep golden yellow; very pretty, and the only satisfactory hardy yellow rose.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each.



CLIMBING ROSE, BALTIMORE BELLE.

Premiums with Every Order—Name what You would Like to Have.



MOSS ROSE.

MOSS ROSES.

Thoroughly hardy and permanent plants; most beautiful in all respects.

Alfred de Dalmas. Blush, rosy pink center; perpetual.

Cristata. Crested moss; bright rosy pink.

Glorie de Mosseuse. Pale rose; large and full.

James Veitch. Free blooming; violet crimson.

Perpetual White. White; blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide, or Bourbon Moss. Light pink, in large clusters; very rapid grower.

Salet. Bright pink; rapid grower; perpetual.

William Lobb. Dark velvety crimson.

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

BANKSIA ROSES.

Banksia White. Hardy and vigorous; used mostly for budding other sorts upon.

Banksia Yellow.

Price, 25 to 30 cents each.

BEDDING ROSES.

These are grown in three inch pots. The varieties named in preceding lists are included in this selection, but the kinds must be of our own choice.

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.80 per dozen, \$12 per hundred.

TREE ROSES.

Extra fine French standard roses, imported direct from France. Bourbons, Teas, Hybrid and Moss roses, ranging from four to six feet high, which are budded and grafted, embracing all the leading varieties.

Price, \$1.50 to \$2 each; not potted, \$1 each.

THE BEST TWELVE EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

These we select as the twelve best roses for the amateur's garden; they bloom continually throughout the season.

Adam. Blush rose; tea scented, long bud.

Hermosa. True pink; good shape.

Bon Silene. Carmine red; exquisite tea fragrance.

Marie Guillott. Pure white; of splendid form.

Safrano. Beautiful buff; a grand rose in bud; rich tea fragrance.

Sunset. Rich deep apricot buff, very double; a gem.

Cornelia Cook. Flowers of immense size; very large and double; pure white.

Niphetos. Snow white, long handsome bud.

Catharine Mermet. Clear rosy pink; large and full.

Agrippina. Dark crimson; very free bloomer.

La France. Satiny pink, large and fine; a free bloomer and very sweet.

American Beauty. Deep crimson; large, full and sweet.

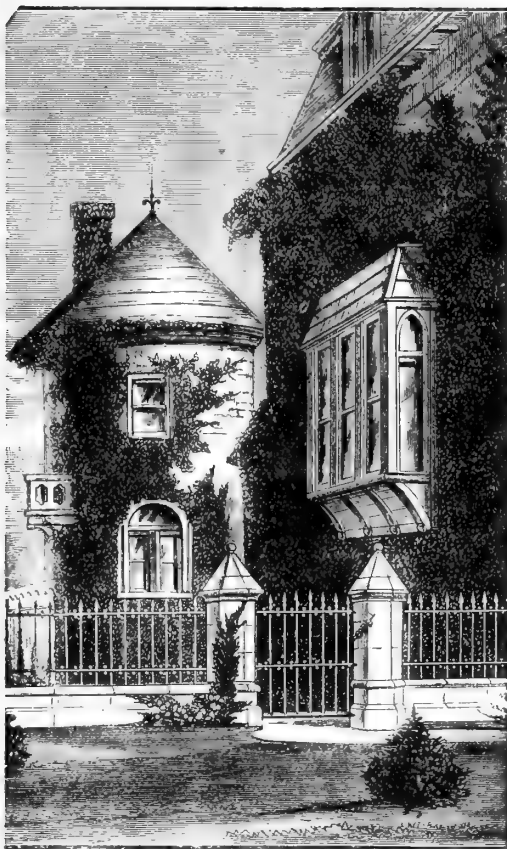
Set of twelve strong plants, blooming size, \$5; second size, \$3; third size, \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.

	Each	Dozen
ALOYSIA Citriodora. The well known "Lemon Verbena," with fragrant foliage. First size	\$0 25	\$2 40
" " " " " Second size	10	1 00
AUCUBA Japonica. Half hardy decorative plant; foliage dark green, mottled yellow. As to size	25 to 75	
BELLIS Perennis. The well known Daisy; Double White, Double Red and Double Mixed	15	1 50
CENTRADENA Rosea, Floribunda and Grandiflora. Pretty dwarf plants, covered with pale rose-colored flowers during early spring; fine for baskets	15	1 50
CINERARIA Maritima. Foliage white, deeply cut; fine for ribbon borders Per 100, \$10 .	15	1 50
ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. An ornamental grass; very showy	25	2 25
FEVERFEW or Bridal Daisy. Useful bedding plant, with double white flowers	15	1 50
GERMAN or PARLOR IVY. (<i>Senecio Scandens.</i>) A rapid growing climber	10	1 00
LINARIA Cymbalaria. (Kenilworth Ivy.) Beautiful trailing plant, with tiny lilac flowers	10	1 00
LILY OF THE VALLEY. (<i>Convallaria Majalis.</i>) A lovely and well known flowering bulb; perfectly hardy	50	
LOBELIA. In various sorts. Useful for borders, hanging baskets and vases	15	1 50
LYCHNIS Flos Cuculi Pleno. (Double White Lychnis.) Flowers pure white, resembling a double Carnation; blooms from June to October; entirely hardy here	20	1 00
LYSIMACHIA Nummularia Aurea. The well known "Moneywort;" used for drooping around the edges of vases; yellow flowers	10	1 00
MAURANDIAS. Elegant climbers, flowering very freely	15	1 50
MIGNONETTE. (<i>Reseda Odorata.</i>) Very fragrant	15	1 50
MIMULUS Moschatus. The well-known "Musk Plant;" foliage very fragrant	15	1 00
MYOSOTIS Dissitiflora. (Forget-me-not.) Large blue flower, white center	15	1 00
" Palustris. Light blue	15	1 50
NIEREMBERGIA Gracilis. Flowers profusely from June to October	15	1 50
PUNICA Nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate.) Magnificent plants, with flowers of brilliant orange scarlet	25	2 40
PILEA Muscosa. (Artillery Plant.) A pretty plant for baskets, vases, etc.	15	1 50
POLYGONUM Scandens. A trailing plant, with small, bright green leaves	15	1 50
PYRETHRUM. (Golden Feather.) Useful for ribbon work; leaves golden yellow . . . Per 100, \$6 .	10	1 00
RICINUS. (Castor Oil Plant.) Ornamental plants, with brilliant colored fruit and handsome foliage; fine for lawns	20	1 80
TORENIA Asiatica. A beautiful plant for hanging baskets, with bright blue flowers	15	1 50
THUNBERGIIAS. Free blooming climbers, of rapid growth. Two sorts	15	
TRICYRTIS Grandiflora. Beautiful late flowering hardy herbaceous plant; fragrant lilac flowers, produced in spikes	50	4 50

Desirable Hardy Garden Plants and Creepers.

These are desirable for arbors, trellises, etc., and add much to the beauty of the garden or veranda. We supply strong, well established pot-grown plants.



RESIDENCE COVERED WITH AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

(The Lovely Miniature Creeper.)

This famous creeper has been offered for many years, but is comparatively new and but little known in view of its great value. It clings to any kind of building—bricks, stone, wood or iron, plain, painted or whitewashed—which is one of its great recommendations; it is of exceedingly rapid growth. All who delight to see richly colored leaves in autumn should plant this valuable creeper.

It is also known by the name of Boston Ivy; it has perhaps been planted more extensively at the "Hub" than anywhere else, and is seen in that city in all its splendor.

This plant holds its leaves during the summer, keeping the walls neatly covered with dense green foliage, every leaf lapping (imbricated style). In winter it is deciduous, casting its leaves, leaving the walls dry and airy until the following season. Undoubtedly the most valuable plant we have to offer for covering unsightly walls, old trees, rockeries, etc. In its young state it is not very

rapid as regards growth, but when once established it grows freely. To cover quickly they should be planted 18 inches apart and secured by a few nails, which will be necessary until they produce new shoots, when they will attach themselves with the tenacity of the strongest Ivy. While young the foliage is quite small, but as the plant gains age and vigor the foliage becomes larger and more regular, and of the richest deep green until autumn, when glowing tints succeed.

Plant in open ground during April. It will probably not make a growth of over three to four feet this season, but will become fairly rooted in the soil for next season, and a growth of fourteen to fifteen feet may be expected from it the first year, after which it grows and covers rapidly. We cannot say too much in favor of this splendid creeper.

Price for plants two years old, three to four feet long, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; one year old, two feet long, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. For small plants, see Mailing Plants, front inside cover page.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A climbing plant from Japan, with beautiful cut foliage, having large clusters of chocolate colored flowers, which are very fragrant. Attains a height of twenty feet. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

(Spiræa Japonica.)

A grand plant either for outside flowering or forcing. It produces beautiful sprays of silvery-white flowers during February and March, when forced, or outside in May and June; its dark green leaves, resembling some of the well known Ferns, when covered with bloom make it an attractive object. Perfectly hardy, and should be in every garden. Price, strong clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Always Get the Best. Inferior Plants and Seeds are Dear at any Price.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

(Dutchman's Pipe.)

Very large leaves and brownish flowers, of a very singular shape, resembling a pipe. It is a vigorous and rapid growing climber, attaining a height of 20 feet; perfectly hardy. Price, \$1 each, \$9 per dozen.

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.

One of the most stately of silvery variegated reed-like plants, and one that can be used either as a single specimen or in the form of a mass, if not planted too closely together. It is perfectly hardy, but needs protection in winter from damp. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

CLEMATIS IN VARIETY.

There is no hardy climbing plant attracting more attention and admiration at the present time than the beautiful varieties of this plant. They are in continuous flower from June until November, and of varied colors. They are all perfectly hardy, and can remain in the ground without protection; excellent for covering walls, trellises, verandas, porches, etc.; also make a gorgeous effect when allowed to creep on the ground or cover old stumps. They require good, rich soil, deeply dug; in very dry weather, water occasionally. Plant during September and October, that they may become well established in the ground before winter sets in, and they will make fine plants for the following season.

Albert Victor. Deep lavender; thick velvety texture.

Coccinea. Bright coral scarlet; of quick growth. 25 cents each.

Crispa. Lavender blue, bell-shaped flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents each.

Flamula. Small white, star-shaped flowers in profusion; fragrant. 25 cents each.

Helena. White, flowers large.

Hybrida Patens Sieboldii. Light lavender.

Jas. Gould Veitch. Double; lavender blue. \$1 each.

Jackmanni. Rich deep velvety purple flowers; extra fine. (See cut, page 55.) \$1 each

Lawsoniana. Rosy purple, dark veins.

Lanuginosa Candida. White, tinted lilac.

Lanuginosa. Pale lavender.

Mrs. Baker. Light lavender.

Splendida. Violet purple, rich velvety texture.

Sieboldii Hybrida. Beautiful lavender.

The Queen. Light lavender.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, except where noted; large two year old plants, \$1 each.

PASSIFLORAS.

(Passion Flowers.)

Constance Elliott. See novelties, page 62. Strong plants, 25 cents each; second size, 15 cents each.

Incarnata. This variety is perfectly hardy in this latitude. In very severe winters it is killed to the ground, but on the return of spring it puts out with great vigor, growing luxuriantly and flowering profusely during the summer months; flowers blue. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.

(From China.)

One of the most popular of our tuberous-rooted plants. It is perfectly hardy, and equally adapted to out-door planting or forcing for early spring blooming. It will produce its showy racemes of delicate pink and white heart-shaped flowers from February to April in the greenhouse, flowering in the open ground in May and June.

Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE.

White Flowering Jasmine. Hardy white climber, very fragrant. Price, 25 cents each.

Yellow Flowering Jasmine. Hardy yellow climber, very fragrant. Price, 25 cents each.

IVY.

(Hedera.)

Helix. (English Ivy). Small leaved; fine for baskets or vases, and sometimes flourishes out-doors as a hardy climber.

Rogneriana. Giant-leaved; strong grower.

Japonica Argentea. Small leaves, beautifully variegated with white. Price, 50 cents each.

Price, except where noted, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per doz.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

(Native of Japan.)

The most beautiful and useful of all Hydrangeas. It is perfectly hardy and grows freely—one of the best hardy garden shrubs. The flowers are produced at the end of each shoot in large panicles, often a foot in length. They first open creamy white, changing to pure white. As the season advances, it becomes a light tinge of pink. On strong shoots the flowers stand erect; on others they have a drooping habit. Upon the whole, one of the grandest plants we have to offer for the lawn, garden or border, blooming in July, August and September.

Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; second size, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

The finest of all Magnolias. A native of North Carolina, where the trees attain a height of from 60 to 100 feet. Flowers cup shape, of large size; color of flower white or pale lemon yellow, of exquisite fragrance; foliage very handsome—the leaves are evergreen, and measure from eight to twelve inches long.

Price, from \$1 to \$10 each, according to size.

HONEYSUCKLES.

(Lonicera.)

Belgian or Monthly. Very fragrant; flowers pink and yellow.

Brachypoda Alba. Flowers white, very fragrant; evergreen.

Brachypoda Anrea Reticulata. Foliage beautifully variegated; flowers white and yellow.

Chinese Evergreen. Best for covering walls, trellises, etc., very fragrant; commonly called Woodbine.

Red Coral. Flowers of brightest scarlet, trumpet-shaped; very profuse bloomer.

Yellow Coral. Bright yellow flowers, trumpet-shaped; very profuse bloomer.

Yellow Trumpet. Yellow blooms.

Reticulata. One of the recent introductions from Japan; the foliage is beautifully variegated.

Halleiana. A new white monthly; a superior kind.

Price, good strong plants, 25 cents each; for extra sized plants, 50 cents each.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis. One of the most hardy climbing plants, and when once established, of rapid growth; magnificent when in full bloom, with its pendulous racemes of delicate violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. Price, 50 cts each.

Sinensis Alba. A white variety of the above, but not so strong a grower. Price, \$1.

PINK CRAPE MYRTLE.

A handsome shrub, hardy in Maryland and in the south, and can be wintered in a cool, dry cellar in the north. They have peculiar flowers, having the appearance of fine crape. They bloom profusely, almost concealing the plant under a canopy of pink blossoms. Price, 25 cts. each.

SYRINGA PHILADELPHUS.

White flowers, with the delightful fragrance of the orange blossom. Price, 30 cents each.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

(For Spring and Fall Planting.)

APPLES.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Smith's Cider. | Nansemond Beauty. |
| Fall Rambo. | York Imperial. |
| Carolina Red June. | Striped June. |
| Baldwin. | English Red Streak. |
| Rhode Island Greening. | Vandever. |
| Michael Henry Pippin. | Hubbardston Nonsuch. |
| Seek-no-Further. | White Catlin. |
- And all other well-known and tested varieties.
30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Transcendant. | Montreal Beauty. |
| Red Siberian. | Yellow Siberian. |
| Hyslop. | Hewes' Virginia. |
- 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

STANDARD PEARS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bartlett. | Seckel, |
| Buerre d' Anjou. | Doyenne Bossock. |
| Summer Belle. | Manning's Elizabeth. |
| French Jargonelle. | Madeleine. |
| Louise Bonne de Jersey. | Keiffer, 2 years, \$1.25 each. |
| Lawson or Comet, 2 years, | \$1.50 each. |
- And many other varieties.
75 cents each, \$6 per dozen, except where noted.

DWARF PEARS.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Manning's Elizabeth. | Glout Morceau. |
| Duchesse. | Seckel. |
| Ott. | Lawson or Comet, 2 yrs., \$1 ea. |
- And many other varieties.
50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, except where noted.

CHERRIES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Black Tartarian. | Gov. Wood. |
| Knight's Early Black. | May Duke. |
| Early Richmond. | Napoleon Bigarreau. |
| Florence. | Yellow Spanish. |
| Elton. | Bismarck, (new), \$1 each. |
- 50 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, except where noted.

PEACHES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Amsden's June. | Alexander. |
| Crawford's Early. | Reeves' Favorite. |
| Crawford's Late. | Mountain Rose. [\$3 per doz. |
| Susquehanna. | Chair's Choice, (new) 35c. ea. |
| Yellow St. John, (new) 35c. ea. | Globe, (new) 35 cents each. |
- And many other varieties.
25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PLUMS.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Shropshire Damson. | Yellow Gage. |
| Blue Prune. | General Hand. |
| Bradshaw. | Imperial Gage. |
- 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

GRAPE VINES—HARDY VARIETIES.

- The kinds described are those which have been thoroughly tested. Plant in this latitude during February, March, October and November. Our vines are strong and vigorous; two and three years old.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agawam. | Concord. |
| Delaware. | Diana. |
| Duchess. | Iona. |
| Martha. 50 cents each. | Merrimac. |
| Moore's Early. 75 cts. each. | Prentiss. 75 cents each. |
| Telegraph. | Wilder. |
| Niagara. \$1 each. | Empire State. \$1 each. |
- 50 cents to \$1 each, \$5 to \$10 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Kittatinny. | Wilson's Early. |
|-------------|-----------------|
- \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

RASPBERRIES.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Brandywine—Red. | Gregg—Black. |
| Marlboro—Red. | Queen—Red. |
- \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

CURRENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Cherry. | Red Dutch. |
| Versailles. | White Grape. |
| Fay's Prolific, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. | |
| | 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$8 per 100. |

GOOSEBERRIES.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Houghton's Seedling. | Downing. |
|----------------------|----------|
- \$1.50 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Triumph of Cumberland. | Sharpless. |
| Charles Downing. | Kentucky. |
| Wilson's Albany. | |
- \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

RHUBARB, LINNÆUS.

\$1.50 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

- Colossal.** One year old roots, by express, 60. cents per 100, \$5 per 1,000; two year, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.
Add \$1.50 per 100 for postage.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

- Apricots.** 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
Nectarines. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
Quinces. Orange. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
" Meech's Prolific. \$1 each.
Mulberries. Downing's Everbearing. 75 cents each.
" Russian, 1½ feet. 75 cents each.

EVERGREENS.

- Arborvitæ.** American, Compacta, Pyramidalis, Siberian, Hovey's Golden.
Retinispora.
Spruce. Norway, White, Hemlock.
Pines. White, Austrian, Scotch.
Balsam Fir.
Juniper. Irish and Swedish.
Euonymus Japonica. 50 cents each.
Extra size, \$1; 3 feet, 75 cents; 2 feet, 50 cents.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sugar Maple. | Horse Chestnut. |
| Silver Maple. | Carolina Poplar. |
| English Linden. | Weeping Willow. |
| | Extra size, \$1, 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cents. |
| Magnolias. Macrophylla, Acuminata, Tripetala, Purpurea. \$1 each. | Each. |
| Kentucky Coffee Tree | \$1 00 |
| English Larch | 75 |
| Mountain Ash | 75 |
| Turkey and English Oaks | 1 00 |
| American Beech, 4 feet | 75 |
| English " " | 75 |
| Purple-leaved Beech | \$1 00 to 2 00 |

SHRUBBERY.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Altheas, (assorted colors.) | Calycanthus, (Sweet Shrub.) |
| Cornus or Dogwood Shrub. | Deutzias, (assorted.) |
| Euonymus, (Burning Bush.) | Forsythia. |
| Honeysuckle, Tree. | Lilac, (White and Purple.) |
| Purple Fringe. | Pyrus Japonica. |
| Spiræas, (six varieties.) | Snowball. |
| Syringa, (Orange Blossom.) | Weigelia Rosea. |
| Privet. | Prunus Pissardi. 75 cts. ea. |
- 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Per 100. |
| Osage Orange | \$ 1 00 |
| Am. Arborvitæ, 2 feet | 5 00 |
| Norway Spruce, 1½ feet | 20 00 |
| Altheas | 20 00 |
| Privet | 20 00 |

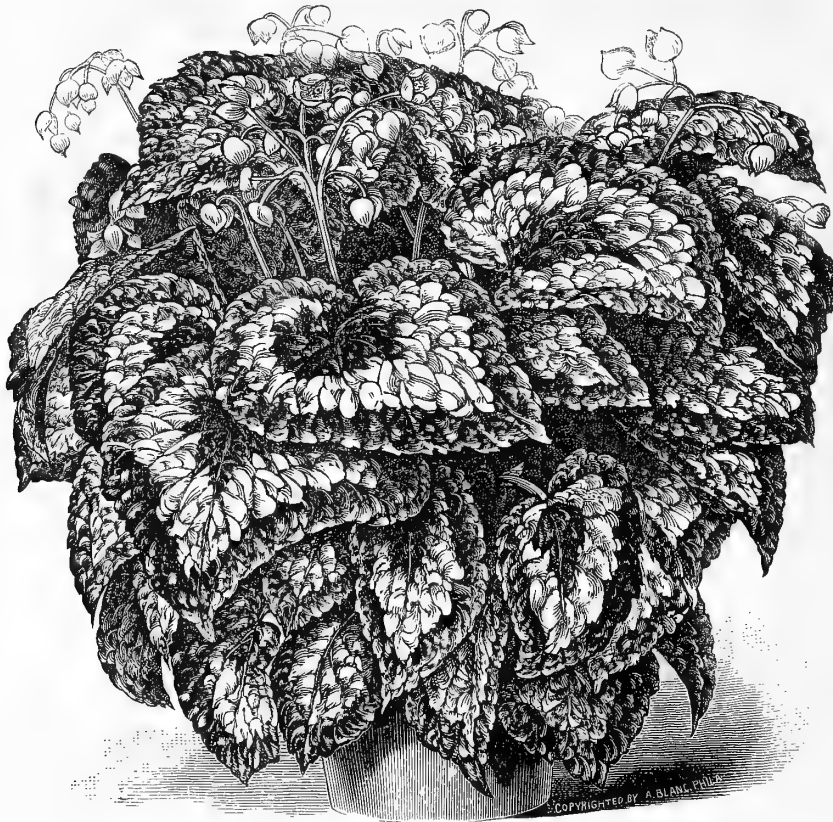
CLIMBING PLANTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Each |
| Wistaria, Blue | \$0 50 |
| " White | 1 00 |
| Honeysuckles, Assorted | 50 |

HALLIDAY'S PLANT, BULB AND LAWN FOOD,

THE RICHEST NATURAL MANURE,

And most nutritious food for plants, is commended to your attention. Its effects are immediate, and more



HOW PLANTS GROW AFTER USING HALLIDAY'S PLANT FOOD.

lasting and healthy than Guano or any other manure, and it can be used with perfect safety for beds and borders, grass plots, lawns, house plants, bulbs, etc., in liquid form or as a top dressing. See directions for using. None better when used as a liquid for stimulating the growth of the plants, while in its dry form, it is excellent as a top dressing for bulbs and plants. Unsurpassed for top dressing beds, borders, etc., and excellent as a liquid application for grass plots. Unequaled for lawns, strewn over or dug in. Free from all seeds and noxious weeds.

OUR PLANT INVIGORATOR

**Gives New Life to Plants,
Kills all Worms, Keeps
Soil Sweet and
Healthy.**

By using as directed, results can be seen in ten days. Your plants will be more vigorous, foliage will be of deeper green, and free from decayed and yellow leaves. Flowers

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

In Liquid Form, For Applying to Pot Plants.

One pound to six gallons of water. Use once a week during the fall and winter months; for spring and summer months, use in same quantity twice a week.

For Out-Door Plants, Grass Plots, Beds, Borders, Etc.

In liquid form, use in same proportion as for pot plants, except water twice a week.

When made in liquid form, allow it to remain for ten hours or longer before using.

As a Top Dressing for House Plants.

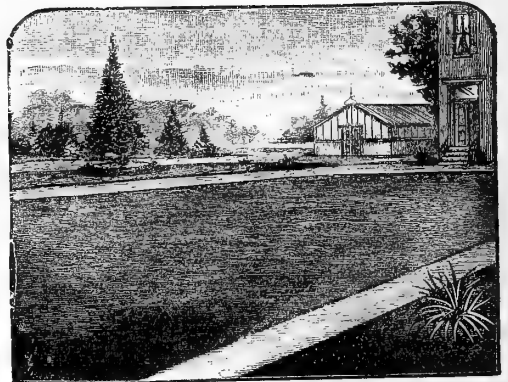
To 1 lb., add 5 lbs. of soil, mix well together; move about half inch of old soil from the top of every pot plant, and replace with new mixture.

For Lawns, Grass Plots, Beds, Borders, and Cemetery Lots,

Which are partially worn out, use in pure state, strewn thickly over at any time during the year. It gives a rapid green growth and velvety appearance.

Price, per lb. package, 25 cents; 3 lb. package, 50 cents; 8 lb. package, \$1. If by mail, add 16 cents to pound price for postage.

☞ Price for large quantities on application.



LAWN ENRICHED WITH HALLIDAY'S PLANT FOOD.

1 lb. Sample Package of Our Plant Food, to any address, free by mail on receipt of 40 cents.

General Collection of Greenhouse Plants.



ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA.

ASPIDISTRA.

Excellent plants for conservatory or parlor, with broad leathery foliage; of easy growth, and stand house atmosphere admirably.

Lurida. Foliage dark green; broad leaves. Price, 50 cents to \$3 each.

Lurida Variegata. Handsome decorative plants; foliage variegated. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

ACACIA.

This is one of the most ornamental greenhouse plants; highly esteemed for its variety of foliage and profusion of yellow flowers during winter and early spring; grows freely in loam, peat and sand; should be well drained.

Price, 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

Cultiformis. Flowers of deep yellow; erect grower.

Floribunda. Flowers bright yellow; one of the best for flowering.

Myrtifolia. Myrtle-leaved.

Pubescens. Foliage beautiful; flowers of light golden yellow; weeping habit. Some fine specimens of this famous variety; price, \$1 to \$10 each.

AGAVE.

The well known Century Plant; a fine decorative plant.

Americana. Green-leaved.

Variegata. Foliage striped.

Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

ABUTILON.

Selowianum Marmoratum. The handsomest of all variegated foliage Abutilons; leaves from six to seven inches in diameter, beautifully marbled with green and yellow, and of a velvety texture; handsome decorative conservatory plants. Price, 50 cents each.

AZALEA.

This indispensable plant for the greenhouse has flowers of all colors; commences blooming early part of December and continues until May. Grows freely in peat soil, leaf mold and loam. Where peat is not to be had, use leaf mold and sand; pots well drained. Our stock comprise over seventy-five kinds. We name here a few of the best and most distinct kinds.

Price, for small plants, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

“ “ flowering “ 50 “ \$5 “

“ “ plants with good heads, from \$1 to \$3 each.

Alba. Old white; still one of the best for early flowering.

Alba Fimbriata Plena. Double white fringed.

Amœneæ. Flowers small, rosy purple; double; early blooming.

Alba Bluthœna. Flowers white; very early.

Azalea Alba and Phœnicia. Suitable for inarching; price, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Bernhard Andrea. Double violet crimson.

Bernhard Andrea Alba. Double white; extra fine, large and showy.

Blanchard. Small, white; early and free flowering.

Bouquet de Roses. Bright clear rose, with magnificent double flowers; fine foliage and habit; superb.

Borsig. Fine double white; excellent for forcing.

Criterion. Bright salmon, distinctly spotted.

Daphne. White, striped pink; crisped edges.

Duc de Nassau. Rich crimson, dark spots.

Emperor de Bresil. Deep orange, bordered with white; flowers double.

Etoile de Gand. Light shaded salmon, broad white margin; fine form.

Eulalie Van Gherst. Pink and blush spotted, large flowers; extra.

Flag of Truce. White, very large and double; a splendid variety.

Frau Cassian. White, spotted and striped with crimson.

Francois de Vos. Double scarlet; very fine.

Franklin. Pure white, very sparingly striped with crimson; perfect form.

Frederick Der Grosse. (New.) Flowers very double, of fine form; deep crimson, blotched maroon.

Fielder's White. Pure white.

Frostii. Violet pink.

Glory of Sunning Hill. Double salmon; distinct.

Grosfurstin Helena. Very large fringed flowers, of shaded salmon; large and rich spot, nearly black; splendid variety.

Helen Thelman. Double, bright clear rose; fine flower.

Jean Vervane. A beautiful variety with large flowers of fine form and substance. The ground color of the petals is a brilliant light rose, which is margined with white, striped rose; the upper petal has a blotch of deep crimson spots. In many of the flowers one or more of the petals are striped or blotched with red.

John Gould Veitch. Lilac rose, beautifully veined; a most beautiful variety.

Leuco Majestica. Pure white.

Louis Margottin. Large; greenish white, striped with crimson.

Mad. Ambr. Verschaffelt. Magnificent variegated variety, produced from Alexander II, but more constant in its stripes.

Mad. Alexander Van Laengenhove. White ground, flaked and speckled with rose and red, like a carnation; light green blotch.

Marquis of Lorne. Beautiful orange, with large lobes and saffron yellow blotch; splendid form.



AZALEA.

AZALEA—Continued.

Mlle Marie Van Houtte. Immense semi-double flowers; white, striped, flaked and blotched with rosy salmon, like a carnation; lobes broad, finely rounded; extra.

Murrayana. Violet pink; extra fine.

Narcissiflora. Double white; extra fine.

Pauline Mardner. (New.) Light rose, semi-double.

Punctulata. Creamy white flowers, thickly covered with spots, stripes and flakes of cherry red; finest variegated flower in cultivation.

Rachel Von Varnhagen. (Double.) Very well formed flower of bright rose; upper petals nearly covered with a large saffron spot; excellent habit.

Raphael. Double white; sweet-scented.

Reine des Beauties. Large and semi-double flowers of rosy salmon, margined with white and blotched with crimson.

Sigismund Rucker. A distinct and fine variety; flowers large, good form; rosy lake, with a broad margin of pure white, large distinct blotch of crimson maroon on the petals. Price, 75 cents each.

Souvenir de Prince Albert. Very large double flower, with broad petals, white and rose; edges of pure white; without exception the best we have seen, and distinct from all others.

Theodore Preussur. Deep red, shaded with dark violet and richly spotted.

Variiegata. Rose, margined with white; dwarf.

Vesta. Pure white.

Vesuvius. Large; of pale rose orange, with shaded amaranth spot.

BEUCARNIA RECURVATA.

Handsome decorative plant. Good specimens, \$5 to \$10 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

Handsome greenhouse climber; flowers purplish pink, of curious form. Price, 50 cents each.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

One of the most popular greenhouse plants; hardy south of Virginia, requiring a half-shaded situation, and frequent watering overhead throughout the year. For compost, use loam and leaf mold. Our stock comprises over one hundred varieties. We name a few of the best and most distinct kinds.

Alba Pleno. Old double white.

Adrain Le Brune. Beautiful rose.

A. J. Downing. Satiny rose, marked with white.

Baltimorea. Crimson and white.

Bonomiana. White, striped crimson.

Camellia Stocks. Single, for grafting, \$2.40 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

Candidissima. Late blooming; white.

Carswelliana. Dark crimson.

Chadmerii Perfecta. Bright pink.

Cup of Beauty. White; pink stripes.

Conspicua. Large red.

Dunlop's Imbricata. Rose, marked with white.

Dunlop's New White.

Donkelaari. Half double; scarlet, marked with white.

Ellen Mackenzie. Rosy red, marked with white.

Fimbriata. Fringed white.

Fordii. Beautiful rose.

Feast's Perfection. Imbricated satiny rose, marked with white.

Gelesii. Crimson and white, half double.

Henri Favre. Dark rose; superb.

Imbricata. Crimson and white.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA.



CALLA ÆTHIOPICA.

Incarnata Lady Hume's Blush. Delicate blush.

Jenny Lind. White, striped with rose.

Lowii. Dark crimson.

Lizzie Jones. Pale rose, striped with rose.

Landrethii. Pale rose.

Mrs. Lurman. Crimson, spotted with pink.

Mrs. Abbe Wilder. White, striped with pink.

Mrs. Cope. Striped and spotted.

Mary Kurtz. White, striped with pink.

Mrs. Fetters. Crimson.

Mary Edmondson. Small white.

Princess Bacciochi. Crimson and white.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia. Deep crimson, marked with white.

Reine des Fleurs. Red; fine flower.

Sherwoodii. Crimson; large.

Sacco. Beautiful rose.

Sarah Frost. Rosy crimson.

Sasanque Variegata. Foliage small; variegation very distinct.

Serratifolia. Crimson and white.

Wilderii. Bright rosy pink.

William Penn. Crimson.

Price, blooming plants, from 75 cents to \$3 each; for large plants, price on application.

CALLA ÆTHIOPICA.

Give rich soil and plenty of water.

Lily of the Nile. The well known lily; indispensable.

Nana. A dwarf form.

Price, 25 cents to \$1 each.

CITRUS.

The orange and lemon. Use rich soil to grow them well.

Bouquet Orange.

Chinese. Small-fruited dwarf.

Common Orange.

Common Lemon.

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

CURCULIGO.

Recurvata. A remarkably graceful palm-like plant, suitable for decorative purposes. 40 cents to \$1 each.

Recurvata Variegata. Palm-like, of easy growth; foliage green, striped white. 50 cents to \$2 each.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS.

The Night Blooming Cereus; a grand plant, and of easy growth. Price, 50 cents to \$2 each.

CHOROZEMA VARIA.

An old greenhouse shrub, flowering in winter and spring; flowers purple and orange, in spikes from four to six inches in length. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

CYPERUS.

These are beautiful semi-aquatic plants of a very distinct and effective habit.

Alternifolius.

Greenhouse plant,

with handsome foliage, forming a mass of reedy stems with tufted heads; highly ornamental and very effective for the greenhouse; will grow in water. Price, 25 cents each.

Alternifolius Variegatus. Similar in habit and growth to *Alternifolius*, but the stems and leaves are beautifully variegated with white. Price, 50 cents each.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

As an ornamental greenhouse plant this is excelled by few, and its flowers for use in the formation of bouquets and baskets of cut flowers in winter are invaluable.

Price, large stock plants, 75 cents each; second size, 25 cents each.

DAPHNE.

Flowers very sweet-scented, requiring same treatment as Camellias.

Odora. Light pink; very fragrant. Price, 30 cents.

Rubra. Deep red; very fragrant. Price, 75 cents.

Rubra Variegata. Foliage variegated, flowers deep red. Price, \$1 each.

EPIPHYLLUM. (Cactus.)

These plants require very little water after flowering; when growing, water regularly. Use rich sandy soil.

Truncata. Light red; winter blooming.

Violacea. Flowers violet; winter blooming. Price, 50 cents to \$2 each.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

A beautiful ornamental foliage plant; leaves nearly round, of dark glossy green, with numerous cream colored spots and blotches; flowers light purple. Price, 50 cents each.

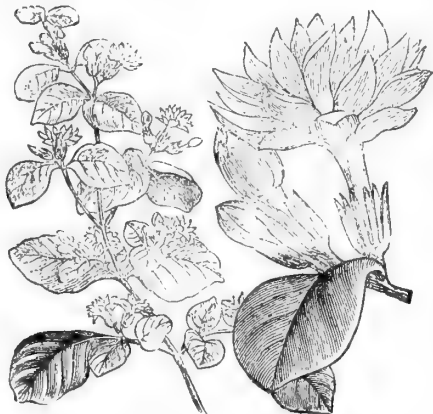


FARFUGIUM GRANDE.

HABROTHAMNUS.

Elegans. A very handsome plant, with bright crimson flowers produced all winter, in profusion, in drooping panicles. Price, 25 cents each.

Newellii. A robust growing plant, with neat, smooth foliage; very free flowering even in its young state, bearing dense terminal clusters of bright crimson flowers, larger and more brilliant than those of the well-known *H. Elegans*, whose habit it much resembles. Price, 50 cts. each.



JASMINUM SAMBAC FLORE PLENO.

JASMINUM. (Jasmine.)

These plants are universal favorites for their beauty, but especially admired for their fragrance.

Hirsutum. Flowers white, in clusters; blooms from every joint. Price, 25 cents each.

Grandiflorum. (*Catalonian Jasmine.*) White; very fragrant. Price, 25 cents to \$1.50 each.

Multiflorum. White, in clusters. Price, 20 cts. each.

Sambac Flore Pleno. Double white. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

JUSTICIA.

Carnea. Flesh colored; flowers of much beauty; a fine plant.

Calytrice. Bright yellow; very attractive.

Vervosa. Light purple.

Price, 25 cents each.

LIBONIA.

Floribunda. A neat growing greenhouse shrub, attaining a height and breadth of twelve or fifteen inches. The flowers, which are about an inch in length, are scarlet-orange. It blooms in the greatest profusion from December to May. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.40 per dozen.

Penrhosiensis. Shrubby, elegant; flowers brighter, deeper colored than those of *L. Floribunda*, its parent. Flowers bright crimson, becoming fiery red.



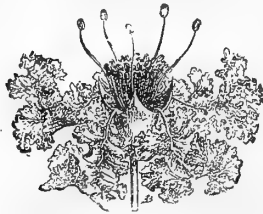
CHOROZEMA VARIA.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

LAGERSTRÆMIA.

Grand flowering plants, attaining special luxuriance at the South, where they are entirely hardy. In the north they can be grown in large pots or tubs, and treated substantially as are Oleanders.



LAGERSTRÆMIA.

and symmetrical growth. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA FLORIBUNDA.

A very free growing plant introduced from Brazil, giving, when two or three feet high, a profusion of fine saucer-shaped flowers, of a rich violet-blue color. Price, 25 cents each.

NERIUM. (Oleander.)

Double White. The double white Oleander is quite a scarce plant. The flowers are pure white, double, full, and the same in all respects as the double pink one, but on small plants are not well developed, and purchasers must, therefore, not be disappointed if the flowers at first are not perfect. Price, 75 cents each.

Splendens. Double pink. Price, 30 cents each.

Madonna Grandiflorum. An Oleander with pure white semi-double flowers of great size. Price, 50 cents each.

PRIMULAS.

Double White Chinese Primrose. The most profitable plant we cultivate for winter flowers; commences blooming in October and continues until April. Price, 75 cents to \$3 each, according to size.

Single Chinese Primrose. Beautiful plant for winter and spring flowering; the colors are white, bluish pink and spotted. Price, from 25 to 50 cents each.



DOUBLE PRIMULAS.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES.

A beautiful twining plant, with clusters of pure white and highly fragrant flowers, something like the Jessamine; flowers abundant and greatly prized for bouquets. Price, 25 cents to \$1 each.

TRADESCANTIA. (Wandering Jew.)

Fine for baskets or for growing in water vases.

Vulgaris. Leaves green.

Zebrina. Leaves dark striped.

Repens Vittata. Green, striped with white.

Multicolor. Foliage marked with rose and pink, on a bronzy green ground. Beautiful basket plant of drooping habit; very pretty and attractive.



TRADESCANTIA MULTICOLOR.

Price, 15 cents each.

STEVIA.

Plants of easy growth, blooming from November to February; used for bouquets.

Serrata. White.

Serrata Grandiflora. Large flowered.

Price, 25 cents each.

VIBURNUM. (Laurestinus.)

Winter Blooming. Large heads of white flowers; of easy culture. Price, 30 cents to \$1 each.

Tinus Laurestinus. Price, 30 cents each.



VERONICA.

VERONICA.

The Veronicas are a very distinct class of plants, blooming during the fall and winter months, the predominant colors being white, blue and lilac. Price, assorted kinds, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

YUCCA.

Distinct plants of tropical effect.

Aloifolia Variegata. Leaves stiff and handsome. Price, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

Quadricolor. Price, \$3 each.

SELECT STOVE-HOUSE PLANTS.



ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA VARIEGATA.

ALOCASIAS.

Macrorrhiza Variegata. Leaves nearly as large as *Caladium Esculentum*, broadly splashed with white; some leaves nearly all white. Its easy growth, combined with rich variegation, makes it a very telling subject for exhibition. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each, according to size.

Metallica. A plant possessed of great beauty. Large thick shell leaves of a bronzy copper color, with metallic lustre. It is distinct and admirable in every respect. Price, \$1 to \$3 each.

Veitchii. Foliage light green, salmon veined. Price, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

Alba Violacea. Stem blue and white; large foliage; good bedder. Price, 50 cents each.

Zebrina. Foliage pale green; stems mottled and striped with zigzag bands of dark green. Attractive and ornamental. Price, \$1 each.

Lowii. Under side of leaf deep purple, upper rich deep green; veins of waxy white. A very ornamental foliage plant. Price, \$1 each.

ALLAMANDA SCHOTTHI or HENDERSONII.

(Native of Brazil.)

One of the grandest greenhouse climbers we have to offer; of easy growth, and can be trained to cover the back walls of the conservatory, pillars, etc., or can be grown as dwarf plants, self-supporting, by pruning. Desirable plants when grown on wire trellises, balloon-shape, producing flowers from July to January. The flowers are golden yellow, and often in clusters of four to six; of tubular shape, measuring from two to three inches across. A fashionable flower, and should be in every collection; try it by all means if you have not grown it yet. Price, 50 cents each.

ANTHURIUM.

A class of stove plants embracing many varied forms of exceeding beauty.

Andreanum. A magnificent plant of medium growth; flowers bright shining scarlet; of easy growth and a grand exhibition plant. Price, \$3 each.

Dechardi. This splendid plant is a native of New Grenada; it is of robust growth, with deep green foliage and beautiful large snow-white flowers, which are slightly fragrant. It is a remarkable useful and attractive plant. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Crystallinum. An ornamental leaved plant of great beauty, and calculated to form a conspicuous object, either in the greenhouse or on the exhibition table; leaves large, heart-shaped and bright emerald green in color, the primary veins being ornamented with broad bands of silvery whiteness. A beautiful plant of great merit; should be in every collection. From New Grenada. Price, young plants, \$1 each.



ANTHURIUM CRYSTALLINUM.

Ornatum. Has leaves three feet long, of light green, spotted white, from nine to twelve inches broad and six to eight inches in length; a very desirable kind. Price, \$2 each.

Scherzerianum. (Flamingo Plant.) One of the most beautiful dwarf flowering stove plants, producing beautiful, brilliant scarlet flowers, each of which remains from two to three months in bloom. This charming and novel plant is of easy culture, and a most abundant bloomer. Price, \$1 to \$10 each.

Warocqueanum. Leaves greatly elongated, attaining lengths of from twenty-four to thirty inches, with a breadth of not more than seven or eight inches. The ground color is deep green of a very rich hue, with a velvety lustre and appearance, to which the light color of the mid-rib and veins form a pleasing contrast. To the lovers of fine foliage plants, this Anthurium is a most welcome acquisition. Price, good young plants, \$3 each; specimen plants, \$5 to \$10 each.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS.

The stems are tufted, slender and gracefully arching. From the upper portion the branches, which are finer than the fronds of the most delicate Ferns, spread in all directions. The whole plant is of a bright cheerful green, and is one of the most effective of decorative plants for the stove and warm conservatory. As a plant for contrast it is unrivalled, and for bouquets its cut sprays have the advantage of much greater persistency than the Fern, retaining their freshness in water from three to four weeks. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.

ARALIA.

Filicifolia. An ornamental-leaved plant, graceful in habit and well furnished with foliage; a most valuable plant of its family. Price, \$1 each.

Elegantissima. Leaves produced on long foot-stalks of a dark green color. Price, \$1 each.

Veitchii. A most elegant slender growing Aralia, producing handsome digitate leaves, dark green on the upper surface, and dark red beneath. Price, \$1 to \$5 each.

Guilfoylei. Beautiful greenhouse or conservatory plant. Leaves dark green, beautifully marked with broad bands of snowy white; a splendid ornamental foliage plant. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each, according to size.



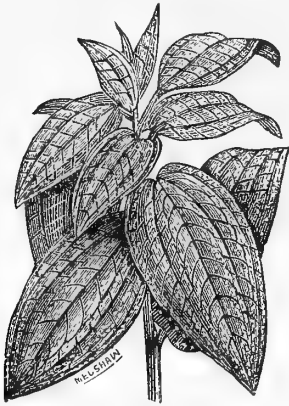
ARALIA GUILFOYLEI.

BERTOLONIA.

Dwarf plants of great beauty and merit; rich foliage.

Pubescens. Light green leaves, dark band through the center. Price, 50 cents each.

Van Houtteii. Foliage lovely. Price, \$1 each.



BERTOLONIA VAN HOUTTEII.

Gheisbreghtii Variegata. (New.) Price, \$1 each.

Discolor. Price, 50 cents each.

BIGNONIA.

Climbing plants; flowers in large bunches; grow in light, rich soil.

Venusta. Deep orange colored flowers.

Picta. Striped lilac. Price, 50 cents each.

**CAMPYLOBO-
TRY.**

All handsome foliage.

Gheisbreghtii. Price, 50 cents each.

Discolor. Price, 50 cents each.

CISSUS.

Discolor. A handsome climbing plant; foliage beautiful, of varied colors; use rich, sandy soil, with leaf mold. Price, 25 cents each.

Lindenii. Bright green foliage, profusely marbled with silver; of rapid growth. Price, 25 cents.

CROTONS.

Plants of great beauty and of easy growth; natives of the South Sea Islands; valuable for the garden in summer, also for the conservatory in winter. They are among our most beautiful and attractive variegated plants.

Andreanum. A fine variety of neat habit; the foliage is large, and colors in a most exquisite manner; one of the most beautiful of all Crotons. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Aurea Maculata. A small leaved variety, of very neat and compact habit.

Cooperi. One of the finest of all Crotons. The leaves are golden yellow, spotted and blotched; a very distinct and handsome variety. Price, \$1 each.

Challenger. One of the best and most distinct of the long-leaved varieties. The variegation is very striking.

Evansianus. A handsome Croton, well distinguished by the peculiar form of its trilobate leaves and the depth of coloring pervading the whole plant.



CROTON NOBILIS.

Falcatus. The leaves, both in color and shape, are very variable; some are straight, others recurved, falcate, or often distorted, their surface being either smooth or undulated.

Hanburyanus. A handsome Croton. The coloring of the plant is very effective, being irregularly blotched with creamy white and yellow, afterwards changing to crimson. Price, \$1 each.

Interruptum. This is one of the finest and most elegant Crotons; it is a finely marked variety, with dark red variegation, and as its name implies, is remarkable for the many forms its foliage assumes. Price, 25 cents each.

Irregularis. Leaves about nine inches long and most diversified in shape, scarcely two leaves resembling each other; ground dark green; mid-rib orange yellow. Price, 50 cents each.

Maculatus Katonii. Foliage oak-leaved, like *C. Disraelii*; deep green and profusely spotted yellow. Price, \$1 each.

Multicolor. Foliage dark green, marked yellow and crimson. Price, \$1 each.

Nobilis. The colors are crimson, yellow and green in many shades, bordered by bands of deep golden yellow.

Queen Victoria. The most desirable of all Crotons. Unrivalled in the gorgeous coloring of its foliage. The mid-rib and vein are of the richest crimson. It is of medium growth and free branching habit, the leaves from nine to twelve inches long, and about two inches broad. A magnificent plant for table decoration.

Tortolis. A remarkably interesting variety, with twisted foliage. Price, \$1 each.

Recurvifolia. A very fine and distinct broad-leaved variety, of dense habit, and with recurved foliage; far superior to the well-known *C. Volutus*. The mid-ribs and veins, which are crimson, bordered with yellow, are much sunk, giving the upper surface of the ribs a ridged appearance. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

Variegatum. Leaves dark green, striped and spotted golden yellow. Price, 25 cents each.

Volutum. A very distinct and beautiful form, the great peculiarity of which consists in the leaves being rolled up from the end in a volute, after the manner of the curving of a ram's horn. Price, 50 cents each.

Youngii. Leaves eighteen inches long; very distinct and of noble and graceful habit; surface dark green, marked with creamy yellow and bright rosy red.

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each, except where noted. Specimens, from \$3 to \$10 each; young plants, my selection, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

CLERODENDRON.

Balfourii. Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of hot-house climbers. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, produced in large panicles five or six inches broad, and generally drooping. It blooms continuously, and particularly during winter.

Fragrans Fl. Pl. Not climbing; a dwarf plant, producing close compact heads of pinkish white double flowers, so highly yet agreeably scented as to be preferred by many to those of *Daphne*, *Tuberose* or the old *Clove Pink*. Price, 30 cents each.

COFFEA ARABICA.

The Coffee Plant. A very pretty and interesting plant. Price, \$1 each.

CYTODERIA

Lovely foliage; plants of dwarf habit and easy growth.

Fulgida. Foliage bronzy green, golden center; drooping habit; flowers pink, shaded yellow. Price, 25 cts. each.

Metallica. Green metal-like foliage, covered with fuzz; bright pink around centre of leaf; flowers white and lilac. Price, 50 cts. each.



COFFEA ARABICA.

DIEFFENBACHIA.

Foliage plants of great value and attractiveness.

Bausei. Leaves mottled white, green and black. Price, \$1 each.

Bowmani. Superb foliage. Price \$1 each.,

Braziliensis. A handsome variety, of intermediate growth, the leaves averaging eighteen inches in length by eight or nine inches in width; the ground color of the leaf is deep green, and the whole surface is mottled with small blotches of greenish yellow and white. Price, \$1.50 each.

DRACÆNAS.

Handsome foliage plants. No conservatory is complete without them, and few plants are more largely grown for vases and stove-house decoration.

Amabilis. Ground color glossy green, marked and suffused with pink and creamy white; superb variety. Price, 75 cents each.

Baptistii. A fine form, having both stems and leaves variegated; color bright green, margined and striped with yellow and pink. Price, good young plants, \$1 each; large, \$3 to \$5 each.

Braziliensis. A robust growing species, with large, broad, green foliage. Price, 50 cents each.

Cooperii. Foliage gracefully recurved; rich crimson. Price, 75 cents each.

Duffii. A very handsome plant. The foot-stalks are reddish purple, and the leaves rich bronzy brown, suffused with pink, becoming darker with age. Price, \$1 each.

Ensifolia. (*Dianella Ensifolia.*) Foliage green. Price, 50 cents each.

Fragrans. Foliage dark green, long and broad, with graceful drooping habit; makes a noble decorative plant.

Goldieana. Foliage deep green, banded as engraving shows; a very attractive kind. Price, \$2 each.

Hybrida. Of medium growth, with leaves averaging from ten to twelve inches in length by three in breadth. They are of deep green color, which, as the plant attains age, becomes entirely suffused with deep rose and creamy white, the older leaves being margined white rose. Price, from 50 cents to \$5 each.



DRACÆNA GOLDIEANA.

Indivisa. Long narrow graceful foliage, dark red, pink and white; excellent for vases or centers.

Imperialis. A very distinct plant; deep green, breaking out freely in the young leaves into white, combined with rose, which is most prominent near the base of the leaf. Price, \$1 each.

Nigro Rubra. Leaves upwards of eighteen inches in length; ground color rich brown, the center crimson, shaded with rose; most desirable. Price, \$1 each.

Splendens. Of dwarf and compact, but free growing habit, densely furnished with short, recurving leaves; the color is a deep bronzy green. Price, \$1 each.

Shepherdii. A robust, free growing kind; leaves large and broad; young leaves deep green, streaked with paler green and bronze orange. Price, 75 cents each.

Terminalis. Leaves of graceful form, deep maroon, with dashes and stripes of rose, white and green; of robust habit, and the best of all the genus. Price, 50 cts. to \$5 each.

Youngii. A beautiful spreading plant; the young leaves are light green, tinged with rose and dark red. Price, \$1 each; fine specimens from \$5 to \$25 each.

ERANTHEMUM.

Handsome dwarf growing plants for the garden in summer or conservatory in winter.

Pulchellum. A splendid winter-blooming plant; flowers of a deep rich blue color. Price, 30 cents each.

Luxiflorum. Foliage green; flowers purplish violet, very profuse. Price, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

Sanguinea. Foliage deep crimson maroon, thick and leathery, metal-like; a desirable and attractive plant for the garden or conservatory. Price, 20 cents each.

Tricolor. Foliage olive green, blotched with greyish purple and salmon pink; the tints are varied like a Dracæna. Price, 20 cents each.

ERICENEMA MARMOREUM.

Plant dwarf, with habit of some of the Begonias; leaves green, striped with broad bands of white. Price, 50 cents each.

EUCHARIS GRADIFLORA.

A native of New Grenada; has large, pure white, fragrant flowers, full four inches in diameter, produced in abundance on strong plants; a splendid plant. Price, \$1 to \$10 each.

EUPHORBIA.

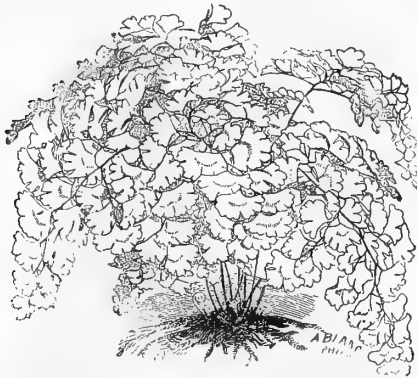
Jacquiniiflora. Hothouse plant of great beauty, producing long wreaths of scarlet flowers in mid-winter. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

Splendens. Well known plant of great beauty and much value for winter flowering. Price, 50 cents each.



DRACÆNA TERMINALIS.

Send Your Orders in Early, Before the Busy Time, and get the Best Stock.



FERN, ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE.

FERNS.

Of these beautiful plants we grow a very large assortment, covering the finest varieties. Their graceful and delicate beauty is well known, and many sorts are now being largely used in floral work.

VARIETIES OF ADIANTUM.

(Maiden-Hair Fern.)

These, the "Maiden-Hair" ferns, are especially beautiful and fine in every way.

Adiantum Farleyense. This is one of the most beautiful and distinct, and may be well termed the Queen of the Maiden-Hair ferns. It grows from two to three feet, with fronds of great size, bright green in color, deeply fringed and crisped. No description can do this plant justice. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each; specimens, \$3 to \$10.

A. gracillimum. A most elegant and distinct Fern, with very light and graceful fronds, which are about a foot long and eight or nine inches across; thin and fragile; the color is a pale yellow, tinted olive green. Should be in every plant collection. The fronds are greatly used in arranging cut flowers. Price, 25 cents to \$2 each, according to size.

A. assimile. Light graceful fronds. Price, 50 cts. each.

A. cuneatum. Light graceful fronds, of moderate size, varying beautifully in color; this sort is largely grown by florists for cutting, and is one of the best for general culture. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

A. rubellum. (New. Native of Peru.) A neat-growing dwarf Fern, of recent introduction; fronds bright green in color; crimped edges; very desirable and useful for bouquets; excellent for low decorations. Price, for stock plants, \$1 each; 1st size, 50 cents each.

A. Weigandii. Of a neat branching style of growth; of dwarf habit; distinct, and will, I have no doubt, take the foremost place for low decorative purposes. Price, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

A. rhodophyllum. The fronds grow up together and form bushy tufts. The great beauty of the Fern, however, is found in the beautiful coloring of the young fronds, which are of a bright rosy purple tint, passing to various shades of soft coppery hue, until it acquires, firstly, a pale green, then a full green color, which marks the mature fronds. Price, \$1 each.

A. trapeziforme. A strong, bold, fine growing species; fronds of rich green, from eight inches to two feet in length; of easy growth; fine for decoration; from the West Indies. Price, 50 cents each.

A. Sanctæ Catherine. A scarce Fern which we have just received from Mexico. The fronds are from one to two feet in height, of soft green; a grand Adiantum; succeeds well in a cool house or Fern case. Price, 50 cents each.

OTHER CHOICE FERNS.

Alsophilla Australis. Tree Fern. Price, 75 cents to \$15 each.

Asplenium longissimum. Price, 75 cents.

Asplenium Berlangieri. Fronds erect. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

Blechnum Braziliensis.

Cibotium regale. Tree Fern. Price, \$1 to \$5.

" **spectabile.** Tree Fern. Price, \$1 to \$5.

" **glaucum.** Price, \$2 to \$5.

Cyathea arborea. Tree Fern. Price, \$2 to \$5.

Davallia dissecta. Fronds two feet long. 50 cents.

" **Mooreana.** Fronds two to three feet long. Price, 50 cents.

Davallia Fijiensis Major. An elegant fern, native, as its name implies, of the Fiji Archipelago. Its graceful habit and cheerful color render it a valuable addition to our list of ferns; it is one of the most useful of its class either as a basket or pot plant, and will always be valuable for cutting from and decorative purposes generally. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Davallia Tyermanni. One of the most beautiful of all the Hare's-foot ferns; of dwarf, compact habit, having rich dark green fronds. The rhizomes are slender and densely clothed with large silvery white chaffy scales. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Dennstaedtia Davalioides Youngii. Price, 50 cts.

Doryopteris palmata. Price, 50 cents each.

Dicksonia Antarctica. (Native of Australia.) One of the finest Tree Ferns we have to offer, with magnificent fronds of rich, shining dark green color, beautifully arched, becoming pendulous with age; universally admired, of easy growth, and admirably adapted for house culture. A noble fern for all purposes of decoration, and should be in every collection. Price, for specimens, from \$5 to \$20 each; 1st size, \$1 to \$3 each; smaller, 50 cents each.

Gymnogramma chrysophyllum. Golden Fern. Price, 50 cents each.

Gymnogramma Tatarium. Silver Fern. 75 c. each.

Lastræa patens.

" **hirteps.**

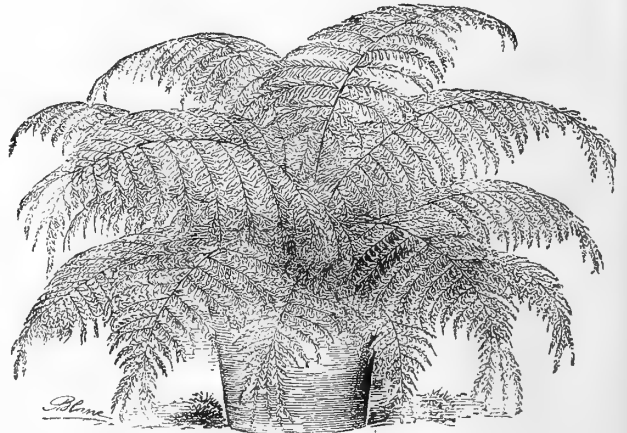
" **recedens.**

" **Richardii multifida.** Foliage fringed.

" **quadrangularis.** Price, \$1 each.

Microlepia hirta cristata. This fine crested Fern is an introduction from the South Sea Islands, and will be welcomed by all lovers of ornamental ferns on account of its graceful character and free habit of growth. The fronds have a charmingly drooping manner of growth, so that the plants form exceedingly beautiful objects for basket culture, besides being well suited for pot culture and for conservatory or window decoration. Price, 30 cents to \$3 each, according to size.

Microlepia hispida.



FERN, MICROLEPIA HIRTA CRISTATA.

FERNS—Continued.

Lomaria Gibba. (Tree Fern.) This is one of the most beautiful and useful ferns in cultivation, and admirably adapted for exhibition or decorative purposes. Price, 50 cents each.

Lygodium palmatum. Price, 50 cents each.

Lygodium scandens. (Hartford Fern.) A climbing fern from the East Indies, of most graceful habit, growing from one to fifty feet, as desired. Quite as easy of culture as the Smilax, and will no doubt be used extensively for decorating. Price, 30 cents each.

Neopteris Australasica. (Bird's Nest Fern.) \$1.

Nephrodium molle corymbiferum. 75 cents each.

Nephrolepis Davallioides furcans. A beautiful and distinct crested fern, of robust growth, sending forth numerous arching fronds from three to four feet long; the furcation of the plume is very distinct. 50 cents each.

Nepholobolus lingua corymbifera. Price, \$1 each.

Onychium Japonicum.

Polypodium aureum.

Polystichum lepidocaulon. Price, \$1 each.

Platyserium alaicorne. (Elk's Horn Fern.) 50 cts.

" **alaicorne majus.** Price, \$5 each.

" **grande.** Price, \$5 each.

" **Willinckii.** Price, \$5 each.

Pteris argyreia. Price, 25 cents each.

" **cretica albo-lineata.**

" **geraniæfolia.**

" **hastata.**

" **longifolia.**

" **semipinnata.**

" **serrulata.** A fine hardy fern.

" **cristata.**

" **major.** A great im-

provement on the well known *Pteris serrulata*, itself is one of the best ferns. 50 cents each.

Pteris tremula.

Woodwardia Orientalis.

FITTONIA.

Low growing plants of creeping habit; grown for the beauty of their leaves, which are veined in the most curious manner with lines of white, carmine and crimson. Valuable plants for Wardian cases or ferneries, where they flourish admirably.

Argyroneura. Leaves bright green, netted with white. Price, 25 cents each.

Pearcei. Dark foliage with crimson veins. Price, 25 cents each.

Gigantea. Surface of leaves dark green with a bright netting; veining rose. Price, 25 cents each.

FICUS.

Elastica. (India Rubber Tree.) It is difficult to find in nature anything more magnificent than the foliage of this plant when well grown. The leaves, the upper surface of which are the deepest and richest shade of green, are about four inches in width and ten or twelve inches in length, of a tough, leathery texture, and perfectly bright and glossy; the plant is of free, vigorous growth, and is one of the finest decorative plants in cultivation. Price, 75 cents to \$5 each.

Parcellii. One of the finest white variegated plants; of free growth, and a handsome decorative plant. Price, 50 cts. to \$5.

Australis. A very neat and beautiful plant; not so robust as the *F. Elastica*, but of dwarf and compact habit, and medium size; thick, deep green, glossy foliage. Plants, 50 cents to \$5 each.



FICUS ELASTICA.



GLOXINIA.

GLOXINIAS.

One of the handsomest of our summer blooming stove plants. The bulbs should be started in spring; after blooming, they require a season of rest. Price, 30 to 50 cents each.

IXORA.

These plants are exceedingly beautiful; they require warm stove heat, and whoever has facilities for growing tropical plants should not overlook *Ixoras*.

Blanda. Very conspicuous scarlet flowers.

Coccinea Superba. Large heads of orange scarlet flowers.

Frazeri. Light orange scarlet; very elegant.

Princeps. Bright scarlet; brilliant.

Regina. Dwarf; deep orange scarlet.

Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

MARANTA.

A class of magnificent stove plants, with most attractive foliage, graceful in habit and rich in varied coloring. They are readily grown and very desirable.

Veitchii. This is undoubtedly not only the finest and most beautiful *Maranta* ever introduced, but one of the most distinct and striking ornamental foliage plants yet discovered. The plant, when full grown, attains a height of more than two feet, the leaves exceeding eighteen inches in length; the upper surface very glossy and rich dark green, marked on one side by midrib, with crescent shaped blotches of yellow and different shades of green, etc.; under side of leaf purple. Price, small plants, \$1 each; large, from \$2 to \$5 each.

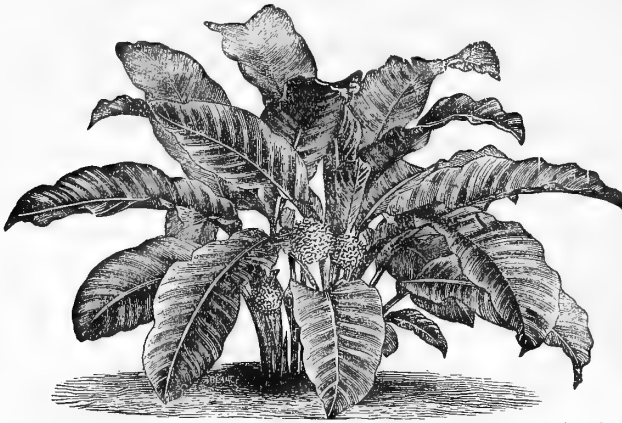
Ornata. Dark metallic green, with creamy green markings; fine. Price, 25 cents.

Tubispatha. An elegant and very attractive species, of good habit of growth; leaves some nine or ten inches long, light green, ornamented on each side of the midrib with oblong blotches of cinnamon brown. Price, 75 cents.

Van Den Hecke. Foliage pale green, distinctly stamped with white. Price, 50 cents.

Rosea Picta. Foliage rich lustrous green, with a silver band faintly traversed with pink. A grand ornamental plant for the greenhouse. Price, \$1 each.

When Requesting Information, Send Stamp for Return Postage.



MARANTA ZEBRINA.

MARANTA—Continued.

Princess. Foliage dark metallic green, marked pale straw color. Price, 75 cents each.

Bicolor. Price, 50 cents each.

Pulchella. Price, 50 cents each.

Zebrina. The most robust and showy sort, with black, green and purple leaves; forms a magnificent object at all times. Price, 25 cents to \$3 each.

Eximea. Price, 50 cents each.

Virginale Major. Price, 50 cents each.

Undulatum. Price, 50 cents each.

Argyrea. Price, 50 cents each.

Illustris. A new variety from the River Amazon. The leaves are of a large size, the upper surface being dark green, and the traverse bands changing from pink to pure waxy white as the leaves attain age; the under surface is dark purple. Price, 75 cents each.

Amabilis. Foliage bright green, with silver band. Price, 50 cents each.

Makoyana. A very ornamental dwarf-growing species; leaf-stalks slender, reddish purple; blade of the leaf ovate, ground color olive green, beautifully and regularly blotched with creamy yellow of a transparent character; on each side the mid-rib are oblong dark green blotches, whilst the under side is rosy-red. Price, 75 cents each.

Massangeana. A very ornamental dwarf-growing species; beautiful shaded foliage of silvery white, bluish green, banded with black—the handsomest of the dwarf-growing kinds. Price, 50 cents each.

Wallissi Discolor. A handsome and distinct variety, with light green leaves marked with a well defined ray of rich dark green. Price, 75 cents each.

MUSA.

(Banana.)

A grand genus of tropical fruit plants, and most valuable in this country for magnificent foliage. They grow rapidly out doors in summer in tubs or boxes, and can easily be kept over in winter in the hot house.

Ensete. The Abyssinian Banana; has long, broad massive foliage, very erect; a noble plant for the conservatory in winter or the lawn in summer, presenting a fine tropical appearance. Price, \$1.50 to \$10 each.

Cavendishii. A magnificent species of the Banana, with leaves six feet long and two broad; of rapid growth, making several of its large leaves during the season; presents a noble aspect. This is the fruiting Banana of commerce, and will readily produce fruit in a warm greenhouse. Price, \$1 to \$5 each.

Zebrina. The stem of this Banana is slender, and the leaves a fine dark green, striped with bronzy red and purple. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

MEYENIA.

Erecta. Purple flowers. Price, 25 cents each.

Alba. White. Price, 25 cents each.

MEDINILLA MAGNIFICA.

Truly a magnificent plant for the greenhouse, with large green foliage and beautiful, rose-colored flowers in long spikes; a good plant. \$1 each.

NEPENTHES.

(Pitcher Plants.)

A remarkable and exceedingly interesting class of hot-house plants. The peculiar habit and appearance is best shown by our illustration.

Rafflesiana. One of the oldest and best known. The pitchers are flask-shaped, with crested wings, five to six inches long and three to four in diameter. The greenish yellow color of the pitchers spotted with purple distinguishes the species from others, and from the hybrids, of which it is one of the parents. Prices, without pitchers, \$2 each; with pitchers, \$5 to \$30 each.

Patersonii. Of free growth, but dwarf in habit. The pitchers, which are produced abundantly, are marked with numerous reddish brown spots; a distinct and valuable variety. Plants with pitchers, \$2 to \$10 each; without pitchers, \$1 to \$2 each.

Hamiltonii. The Coccinea of some European gardens and the Splendida of others. The pitchers are nicely colored and produced in great abundance; light green, beautifully mottled with deep rose. Price, with pitchers, \$5 each.

Dominiana. Price, \$5 to \$10 each.

Hybrida Maculata. Free grower, producing its pitchers in great abundance; spotted purplish red. Price, \$3 to \$5 each.



NEPENTHES HAMILTONII.

Jessamine, Night-Blooming, Mailed on Receipt of 30 Cents.



ORCHID, CATTLEYA TRIANAÆ.

NEPENTHES—Continued.

Phyllamphora. Strong grower, producing bright green pitchers in profusion. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.

Hookeriana. The pitchers are from three to four inches in length, and nearly the same in diameter; in color a light green, thickly studded with reddish brown spots and with broad spreading wings. Price, without pitchers, \$2 each; with pitchers, \$3; of specimens, \$10 to \$20 each.

ORCHIDS.

Readers of floral notes in the newspapers frequently encounter the name "Orchid" as referring to flowers just attaining great popularity. But little is known about them by the average plant-lover. They are mostly plants which grow without earth to their roots, attaching themselves to pieces of wood, trunks of trees, etc. Many of the family grow easily, and without special attention; others are very exacting in their demands. Old and well-established plants are very valuable, especially when of rare species—a plant of *Vanda Sanderiana* brought over \$900 at a recent sale in New York. The beautiful markings of many of the flowers, the curious habit of growth and the length of time they remain in full flower, have caused them to be admired by every lover of flowers.

The following are good, well-established plants:

	Each.
Bletia Tankervilleæ. Strong	\$1 00 to \$ 3 00
Cattleya Mossiæ	1 00 to 5 00
" Speciosissima	3 00 to 5 00
" Trianae. Fine pieces	3 00 to 6 00
" Gigas	2 00 to 5 00
Coelogyne Cristata	3 00 to 5 00
Cymbidium Lowi	2 00 to 3 00
Cypripedium Barbatum	1 00
" Insigne	1 00 to 10 00
" Lawrencianum	3 00 to 5 00
" Sedeni	1 00 to 3 00

	Each
Cypripedium Venustum	\$0 50 to \$3 00
Dendrobium Crassinode	1 50 to 3 00
" Nobile	50 to 5 00
" Thyrsoflorum	2 00 to 5 00
" Wardianum	1 50 to 3 00
Lælia Albida	1 50 to 3 00
" Anceps	1 00 to 3 00
" Autumnalis	2 00
Lycaste Skinneri	1 50
Odontoglossum Alexandrae	1 50 to 3 00
" Grande	1 00 to 3 00
Oncidium Forbesii	3 00
" Kramerii	3 00
Peristeria Elata. (Dove Plant)	1 00 to 3 00
Phalænopsis Schilleriana	5 00

PALMS.

This extensive family of tropical plants includes some species of exceptional value for greenhouse and conservatory decoration; many of them, also, can be used for house adornment, enduring well the dry atmosphere and dust of the modern dwelling. Our collection includes all the best varieties in general cultivation.

PALMS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Areca Lutescens. A most elegant Palm. One of the best for general decorative purposes; easily grown; useful in every stage of its growth; when one and two feet high, valuable for table decoration; afterwards a handsome conservatory Palm. Fine color and graceful habit, stems golden yellow. Price, for young plants, \$1 to \$5 each; specimen plants, \$10 to \$20 each.

Cycas Revoluta. This magnificent plant is more familiarly known under the name of Sago Palm. It is a well known, grand old plant, always in demand as a decorative object for the lawn in summer and the conservatory in winter; it is surpassed by none and equalled by few. The leaves are from two to six feet long, according to age of the plant, of dark green color. It is a plant that every amateur should possess, and one of easy culture. Price, for small plants, \$1 each; for specimen plants, \$5 to \$50 each, according to size and age.

Cocos Weddeliana. This is undoubtedly the most graceful Palm yet introduced to our collection. The stem is slender; the leaves long and beautifully arched; the leaflets or pinnæ are very fine, deep green above, white below. Native of South America. Price, for good young plants, \$1 to \$5 each; specimen plants, \$10 to \$20 each.



PALM, CYCAS REVOLUTA

Send 30 Cents for our Chrysanthemum, Mrs. J. B. Wilson; Flowers at Christmas.



PALM, COCOS WEDDELIANA.

PALMS—Continued.

Geonoma Gracilis. A dwarf-growing Palm, resembling Cocos Weddeliana; excellent decorative Palm. Price \$3 to \$10 each.



PALM, GEONOMA GRACILIS

PALMS—Continued.

Seaforthia Elegans. A most useful conservatory or lawn plant; leaves from two to ten feet long. It is largely grown on account of its hardy constitution and graceful character; they soon develop into noble specimens. Price, for young plants, 50 cents to \$3 each; specimen plants, from \$10 to \$20 each.

Phoenix Reclinata. A fine greenhouse Palm; large growing species, with fine spreading foliage. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.

Latania Borbonica. (Fan Palm.) The most valuable of the Fan Palms, being very beautiful in all stages of growth. Adapted to all decorative purposes, either within or without doors. Fine for window or house culture. Should be in every collection. Small plants, 50 cents each; larger, from \$1 to \$30 each.

PALMS, GENERAL COLLECTION.

- Areca Alba. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.
- “ Baueri. \$1 to \$5 each.
- “ Lutescens. \$1 to \$5 each.
- “ Verschaffelti. Price, \$3 to \$15 each.
- “ Sapida. Price, \$1 to \$3 each.
- “ Rubra. Price, \$2 to \$10 each.

Brahea Filimentosa. (*Pritchardia Filifera*.) A new Palm from Lower California. It is a Fan Palm, the novelty as well as the beauty of which consists in the thread-like filaments which hang from the edges of the leaves. Price, \$3 to \$10 each.

Carludovica Palmata. (Panama Hat Palm.) Leaves light green. Price, \$1 to \$5 each.

Caryota Urens. Price, \$1 to \$10 each.
Chamærops Excelsa. Hand fan-leaf variety; dark green; succeeds best in cool houses. Price, \$1 to \$5 each.

Chamærops Fortunei. Price, \$2 each.
 “ **Humilis.** \$1 to \$3 each.

Chamædoræ Elegans. \$5 to \$10 each.

Chamædoræ Elegantissima. Price, \$5 to \$10 each.

Chamædoræ Desmoncoides. Price, \$3 to \$10 each.

Cocos Nucifera. Cocoanut Palm, and a grand species for decorative uses. Price, \$3 to \$10 each.

Cocos Romanzoffiana. \$5 to \$15 each.

Corypha Australis. One of the most useful palms for decoration; bright green leaves. \$1 to \$5 each.

Cycas Circinalis. \$5 to \$10.

Dæmonorops Lewisianus. \$3 to \$10 each.



PALM, ARECA LUTESCENS.

Our Selection of Kinds, 12 Roses for One Dollar, Postpaid.



PALM, SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS (See page 98.)

PALMS—Continued.

- Dæmonorops Periacanthus.** \$10 each.
- Kentia Belmoreana.** This, the "Curly Palm" of Lord Howe's Island, is a handsome plant. \$1 to \$5 each.
- Kentia Fosteriana.** Much like above. \$1 to \$5 each.
- Martinezia Disticha.** (Lawyer's Palm.) Price, \$10 to \$20 each.
- Oreodoxa Regia.** Royal Palm. Price, \$1 to \$10 each.
- Phoenix Rupicola.** Very handsome palm; a gem among all. \$3 to \$25 each.
- " **Dactylifera.** (Date Palm.) \$2 to \$10 each.
- " **Canariensis.** \$5 to \$10 each.
- Pinanga Kuhlei.**
- Rhapis Flabelliformis.** \$1 to \$10.
- Sabal Adansoni.** 50 cents to \$5 each.
- " **Blackburneana.** A noble decorative species; a fine palm. \$1 to \$5 each.

POINSETTIA.

Splendid stove plants, producing bracts of brilliant leaves, called erroneously flowers, at the ends of branches in the winter. Magnificent at Christmas; largely grown by florists.



PANDANUS VEITCHII.



POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA PLENISSIMA.

Pulcherrima. Bracts brilliant scarlet, of most effective appearance. Price, 50 cents to \$3 each.

Pulcherrima Plenissima. This new double Poinsettia is remarkable for the distinct character of its floral bracts, the size of the heads in which they are produced, and their marvelous brilliancy of color. Instead of the bracts being borne in a single head and spreading out, as in the old form, in this new double kind they are gathered into clusters, which fill up the center, so that the whole inflorescence is full and rosette-like, and of a most vivid scarlet color. It is strikingly effective and a gorgeously beautiful plant. Price, 50 cents to \$3 each, according to size.

Pulcherrima Alba. Flowers or bracts white; single. Price, 50 cents each.

PANDANUS.

A genus of splendid decorative plants on the order of Palms. They are of robust growth in a warm situation, and make magnificent specimens.

Veitchii. One of the best plants ever offered to the public either as an exhibition plant or for decoration. The leaves are of a light green color, beautifully striped with broad bands and lines of pure white. They average three feet in length by three inches in width, growing erect from stem, but towards the end gracefully curving, thus giving the plant a most elegant appearance, and showing itself to be perfectly distinct in habit as well as in coloring. A grand house decorative plant. Price, 50 cents to \$2 each; specimens, from \$5 to \$25 each.

Javanicus Variegatus. A most beautiful and effective variety, with splendid variegated foliage. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

Utilis. (Screw Pine.) See Novelties, page 63.

Gracilis. Very graceful; foliage green. Price, 50 cents to \$5 each.

PHYLLANTHUS.

Rosea-Pictum. A shrubby plant of free growth and habit, with beautifully variegated foliage, and of such easy culture as to be especially valuable for decorative purposes. 50 cents to \$5.

Nervosum. Veined green and white; habit of Rosea-Pictum. 50 cents each.

PASSIFLORA.

(Passion Vine.)

Very desirable climbing plants of quick growth; flowers beautiful.

Decaisneana. Flowers large; red, blue and purple.

Princeps. Scarlet flower.

Trifasciata. Foliage ornamental. 50 cts. each.

For other varieties of Passiflora see pages 62 and 84.



STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONII.

RONDELETIA.

Winter blooming plants; grow best in rich sandy peat.

Anomale. Scarlet; very distinct.

Speciosa. Orange red.

Price, 25 cents each.

STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONII.

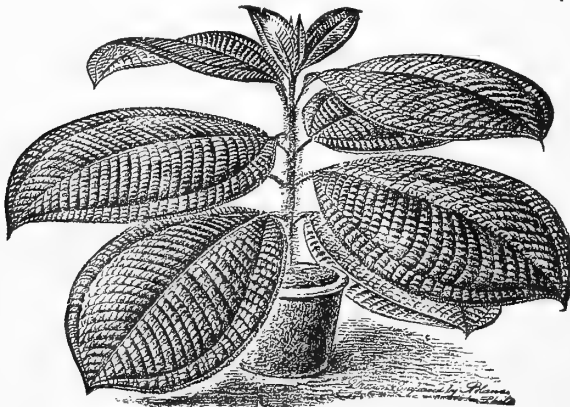
A plant from Central America, similar in growth to the *Browallias*, the leaves being a deep green; of compact bushy habit, flowering very profusely in numerous trusses. The flowers are of bright orange, changing to deep cinnamon red. It commences to flower early in March and continues quite full through June and July. It is very distinct, and forms a beautiful specimen with its profusion of showy flowers. Price, 15 to 50 cents each.

SONERILA.

Hendersonii Argentea. Though generally grown for its ornamental foliage, this should also be cultivated for the sake of its beautiful flowers, which, when seen in groups or masses, in pans or wire baskets, have a fine effect. They bloom freely, and their abundance of small, rosy pink blossoms is enhanced by bright golden anthers borne well up above the beautifully marked leaves; in appearance very attractive. Price, 50 cents each.

Hendersonii Marmorata. Habit same as *S. Argentea*; foliage dark olive-green, richly studded with silvery white or tiger-like spots; flowers rosy lilac. Price, 25 cents each.

Margaritacea Alba. Deep green foliage, densely spotted white. Price, 50 cents each.



SPHÆROGYNE LATIFOLIA.

SPHÆROGYNE LATIFOLIA.

A plant with the grandest possible foliage; large, broad and flat; deep green on top, under side cinnamon brown; very hardy leaves and stems; a grand specimen plant. One of the most attractive for exhibition.

Price, for young plants, \$2 each; larger, \$5 to \$10.

SCINDAPSUS PICTUS.

A half-climbing air plant, with sea-green foliage, striped with silver. Price, 50 cents each.

STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

An old, popular and scarce plant. Among all hot-house climbers we have to offer, this is undoubtedly the finest and most desirable; foliage deep green and glossy; flowers in clusters, as the engraving shows; pure white, of wax-like texture and deliciously fragrant. The flowers are extensively used for bridal bouquets and other decorations, and the plants are much forced for winter bloom.

Price, large stock plants, \$2; 1st size, 5-inch pots, \$1; 2d size, 4-inch pots, 50 cents; 3d size, 3-inch pots, 30 cts.



STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA.

SELAGINELLA. (Mosses.)

(Lycopodium.)

These pretty plants are used extensively for ferneries and Wardian cases, and are admirably adapted for half-shady situations in the greenhouse, flourishing best in a moist atmosphere.

Cæsia. Blue shaded foliage; neat grower.

" **Arborea.** Tree growing; foliage handsome.

Cordifolia. Small foliage; compact grower.

Cuspidata.

Denticulata.

" **Variegata.**

Densa. Very compact, fine.

Flabulata.

Lepidophylla. Price, 50 cents each.

Martensii. Robust grower.

" **Variegata.**

Plumosa.

Rubicans.

Scottii.

Serpens. Small low grower, with a silvery hue.

Triangularis.

Price, 15 to 50 cents each.



TABERN-EMONTANA.

STRELITZIA REGINA.
(Queen Plant.)

A splendid leaf-plant, with striking, erect foliage, and flowers of the most remarkable form and size—orange and blue, resembling a bird with folded wings. A standard plant in floriculture. Price, \$2 each.

**TABERÆMONTANA CORON-
ARIA FL. PL.**

A stove shrub, bearing in profusion snow white flowers of delightful fragrance. This is a highly valuable plant where cut flowers are a requisite and should be cultivated in every collection. In the south is grown to a large size in boxes or tubs, and kept from year to year as are Oleanders. The flowers are very beautiful and the plant is worthy of more extended culture. Price, 50 cents to \$1 each.

VANILLA AROMATICA.

The Vanillas are climbing orchids or air plant, with thick, fleshy leaves, produced on a round stem that climbs to the height of twenty or thirty feet. Flowers are white and produced in great abundance; the fruit is the most beautifully aromatic known. It requires a great deal of heat and moisture to bring it to perfection. Its native habitat is the damp and warm valleys of Peru and Ecuador. A most interesting plant. Price, \$1 each.

SOIL FOR PLANTS.

- Camellia Soil. Specially prepared. \$2.50 per barrel.
- Azalea Soil. Price, \$2.50 per barrel.
- Peat Soil. Price, \$2 per barrel.

**COLLECTION OF HOTHOUSE
PLANTS.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 Camellias, assorted colors. | 1 Pandanus Veitchii. |
| 4 Azaleas. | 2 Smilax. |
| 1 Daphne Odora. | 1 Palm Latania Borbonica. |
| 2 Crotons. | 1 Poinsettia Plenissima double. |
| 5 Dracænas. | 1 Cape Jasmine. |
| 1 Passiflora. | 2 Begonias. |
| 2 Abutilons. | 2 Bouvardias. |
| 1 Calla Lily. | 2 Carnations, winter blooming. |
| 4 Roses, winter blooming. | 1 Violet, double white. |
| 1 Double Primrose. | 1 " " blue. |
| 1 Cyclamen. | |

Price for the collection of forty plants, \$10.
Half the above collection, \$7.
Double the above collection, \$18.

**MISCELLANEOUS GREENHOUSE AND STOVE
PLANTS.**

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| ADAMEA Versicolor. Flowers blue and white, in large heads; blooms nearly all season, when well grown . . . | Each. | \$0 25 |
| BEAUMERIA Argentea. Handsome decorative plant, with bright green foliage, marked with silver . . . | | 50 |
| CLIDEMIA Vittata Handsome foliage; white band through center of each leaf . . . | | 1 00 |
| CYANOPHYLLUM Assamicum. Handsome plant, with large veined green leaves . . . | | 1 00 |
| " Magnificum. Veins very prominent in the large, velvety leaves; a noble plant . . . | | 2 00 |
| " Spectandum. Handsome foliage; very distinct . . . | | 1 00 |
| DIOSMA Alba. White flowers; foliage sweet scented; grows in peat soil . . . | | 50 |
| ECHITES Nutans. Stove climber; foliage beautifully marked . . . | | 50 |
| FABIANA Imbricata. White tubular flowers . . . | Per dozen, | \$1.80 . . . 20 |
| HETEROCENTRON Album. White winter flowering plant . . . | | 25 |
| " Roseum. Pink flowers . . . | | 25 |
| HOYA Carnosa. Known as the "Wax Plant;" grows rapidly, and remains in bloom a long time . . . | | 50 |
| " Variiegata. Foliage beautifully marked . . . | | 50 |
| INGA Pulcherrima. A beautiful greenhouse shrub, with scarlet flowers . . . | 50 to | 1 00 |
| MAGNOLIA Fuscata. (Banana Shrub.) Very fragrant . . . | | 50 |
| MANETTIA Bicolor. Flowers red, tipped yellow; blooms in winter . . . | 25 to | 50 |
| " Cordifolia. Scarlet; blooms in summer . . . | 25 to | 50 |
| METROSIDEROS Semperflorens. (Bottle Brush.) Scarlet flowers . . . | | 50 |
| MIKANEA Violacea. A climbing plant with very beautiful foliage . . . | | 15 |
| MYRTUS Multiplex. (Myrtle.) Double white . . . | | 40 |
| OLEA Fragrans. (Sweet Olive.) A favorite greenhouse shrub; delightfully fragrant . . . | 30 to | 1 50 |
| OXALIS. A dwarf plant for pot culture, baskets, or rock-work, producing a profusion of flowers; twelve varieties . . . | Per dozen, | \$1.80 . . . 20 |
| PHORMIUM Colensoi Variiegata . . . | \$2.00 to | 5 00 |
| " Tenax. (New Zealand Flax.) . . . | 50 to | 3 00 |
| " Variiegata. Long, lance-like foliage; variegated . . . | \$1 00 to | 3 00 |
| PITTIOSPORUM Tobira. A greenhouse evergreen, bearing fragrant white flowers . . . | 30 to | 1 00 |
| " Variiegata. Same as above, with variegated leaves . . . | 50 to | 2 00 |
| SOLANUM Capsicastrum. Suitable for hanging baskets; produces a quantity of scarlet berries . . . | | 30 |

Special Premiums for Subscribers to "Popular Gardening."

We are so much interested in this splendid horticultural monthly, alike valuable to the amateur or the practical florist, to the fruit grower or vegetable gardener, that we want to have as many of our friends and customers as possible benefit themselves by subscribing for it. To this end we offer the following selected plants as

Special Premiums

For subscriptions sent in through us, at \$1 each. POPULAR GARDENING, is live, up to the times, and chock-full of information valuable to every one interested in any horticultural pursuit either as a business or a pastime, whether it be the growing of one single plant in a window or the cultivation of acres of fruit, flowers or vegetables. It contains the practical ideas of the men who have attained success in commercial gardening pursuits; the experience of wealthy amateurs with every appliance for experiment and trial; the theories and deductions of our agricultural educational institutions and government stations; the "cream" of the discussions at all society meetings; and it does not exclude the humble plant lover's queries or experience. POPULAR GARDENING is elegantly printed, freely illustrated, and its monthly visits cannot fail to be of practical value to every one of our friends. Now for our offer:

FOR ONE DOLLAR WE WILL SEND YOU "POPULAR GARDENING" FOR A YEAR, AND MAIL YOU ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (The People's Vine.) A lovely hardy creeper. See page 83.

Asparagus Tenuissimus. The new Smilax; beautiful. See page 68.

Abutilon Thompsonii Plena. The new double flowering Abutilon; variegated foliage.

Cape Jasmine. Spring flowering; white and very fragrant. See page 70.

Campsidium Filicifolium. A fine climber, with fern-like foliage. See page 71.

Hydrangea Rosea. New; flowers lovely satin pink. See page 59.

Honeysuckles. Red, White, or Yellow; splendid hardy climbers. See page 83.

Jasmine Officinalis. Hardy, white, sweet-scented.

Leonotis Leonorus. (The Lion's Tail.) Orange colored flowers in whorls. See page 61.

Moon Flower. (*Ipomea Grandiflora*.) The new improved. See page 59.

Passiflora, Constance Elliott. The new hardy white flowering Passion Vine. See page 62.

Passiflora Quadrangularis Variegata. Flowers of many colors; foliage beautifully variegated. See page 62.

Rose, Marechal Niel. Large, golden yellow, very sweet. See page 80.

Rose, Baltimore Belle. Hardy white climber, blooming in clusters. See page 81.

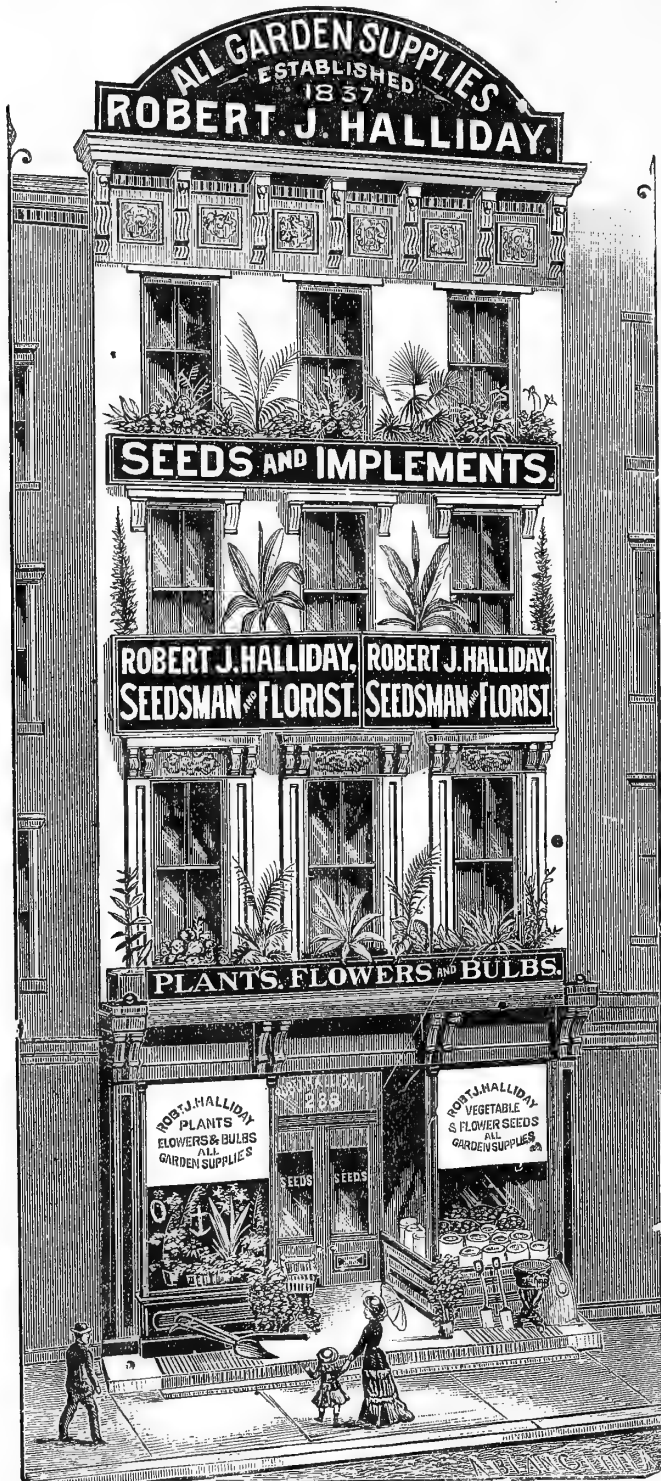
Rose, Bon Silene. Carmine, free flowering; very fragrant. See page 80.

Greville or Seven Sisters. Hardy climber; crimson and rose; various shades. See page 81.

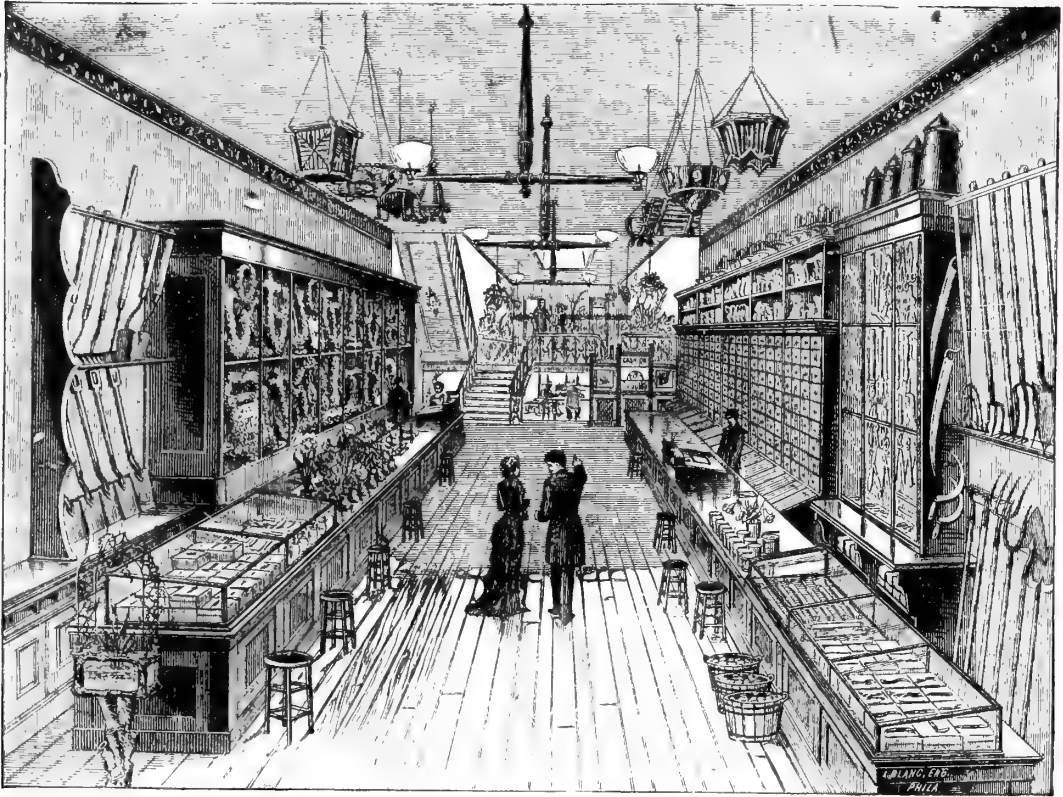
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE FORMING CLUBS.

For Three Subscribers, with \$3, each subscriber will receive the paper for one year, and the getter-up of club is entitled to choose from the above list, six plants.

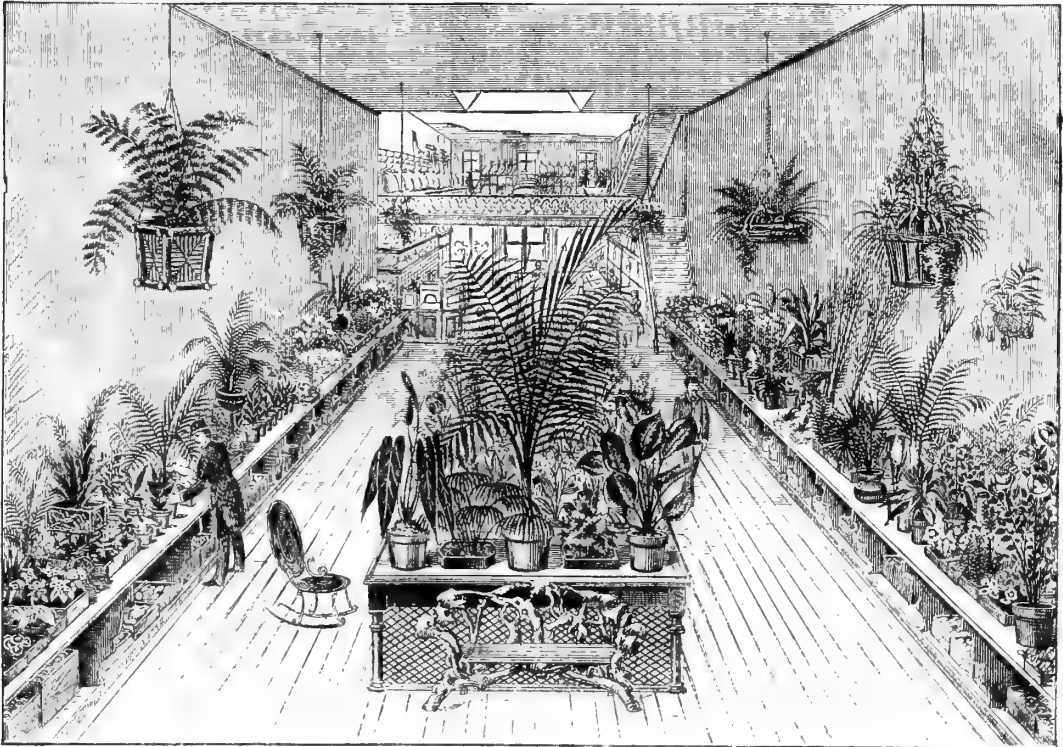
For Five Subscribers, with \$5, the paper to each, and to club-maker a choice of twelve plants from above list.



OUR SEED STORE, 10 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.



Salesroom of our Seed Store, No. 10 West Baltimore Street.



Room for Exhibition and Sale of Plants, etc.

Bouquets, Baskets, Designs and Flowers for Decoration, Etc.

Floral work is a specialty with us, and we can assure satisfaction on orders of any size. Flowers carefully packed to carry for three days. All orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt and careful attention.

Always give full directions for forwarding, naming train to be shipped on, if convenient.

Prices for cut flowers, designs, etc., vary according to size, quality and season of year when ordered, always being higher about the holidays, when the demand is very heavy and the weather often so dark as to prevent the free opening of buds and blossoms.

When you order by letter, name the article you want and the price you wish to pay for same. The name of price includes everything except express charges. If time does not allow to order by mail, telegraph us, naming time when articles must reach destination. Please be particular to make your order plainly understood, both as to the articles wanted and the latest time they can be received at your place to be in season.



BASKETS AND BOUQUETS.

(For Presents, Balls, Receptions, Etc.)

	Each	10
Baskets, Handle	\$5 00 to	\$10 00
Plateaus or Flat Baskets	3 00 to	10 00
Bouquets, Hand. For parties, recep- tions, etc.	3 00 to	10 00
Lunch Favors. For each plate	1 00 to	5 00
Boxes of Loose Cut Flowers. Suitable for presents; assorted Rose buds, Violets, Heliotropes, etc.	2 00 to	10 00

ROSE BUDS.

	Per doz.
Bon Silene. Pink	\$1 00 to \$1 50
Safrano. Saffron	1 00 to 1 50
Isabella Sprunt. Yellow	1 00 to 1 50
Etoile de Lyon. Canary yellow	2 00 to 3 00
Marchal Neil. Large yellow	2 00 to 3 00
Perle des Jardins. Golden yellow	1 50 to 3 00
Niphetos. White	1 50 to 2 00
Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson	3 00 to 9 00
Duke of Connaught. Bright crimson	2 00 to 3 00
Catherine Mermet. Rosy pink	2 00 to 5 00
Wm. Francis Bennett. New crimson	1 50 to 3 00
American Beauty. Deep pink, of im- mense size	3 00 to 9 00
The Bride. Pure white, extra fine	2 00 to 3 00
La France. Satiny pink	2 00 to 6 00

PARLOR DECORATIONS.

Monograms. For center of mirror	\$15 00 to \$20 00
Marriage Bells	10 00 to 25 00
Balls or Globes of Flowers	5 00 to 25 00
Canopies. For weddings	25 00 to 50 00
Mantle Banks	15 00 to 25 00
Stars, Shields, Horse Shoes, Lovers' Knots, Yoke, etc.	5 00 to 10 00
Smilax. For decorating chandeliers, etc. Per yard, light, 25 cents; per string, extra fine. heavy, 50 cents; per dozen strings, \$5.	
Decorative Plants. For house. Palms, Crotons, etc., hired for one day only, \$5 to \$25 per dozen, according to size and character of plants.	
Green Wreathing. For festooning, etc. Per yard, 15 cents; per 100 yards, \$12.	

WEDDING FLOWERS.

	Each
Bride's Bouquet. Composed of white rose buds	\$3 00 to \$10 00
Bride's Bouquet. Of Lily of Valley	8 00 to 20 00
Bridesmaid's Bouquet. Of colored buds	3 00 to 8 00
Bridesmaid's Bouquet. Assorted flowers	2 00 to 5 00
Corsage Bouquets. For ladies, in suit- able colors	1 00 to 5 00
Boutonnieres for Groomsmen, Ushers, etc. Choice buds	15 to 50

FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS.

Any size or style can be furnished at short notice. The following are the kinds mostly used, standing, reclining or flat, but any special designs will be promptly made in the best manner.

Price of designs filled with natural flowers:

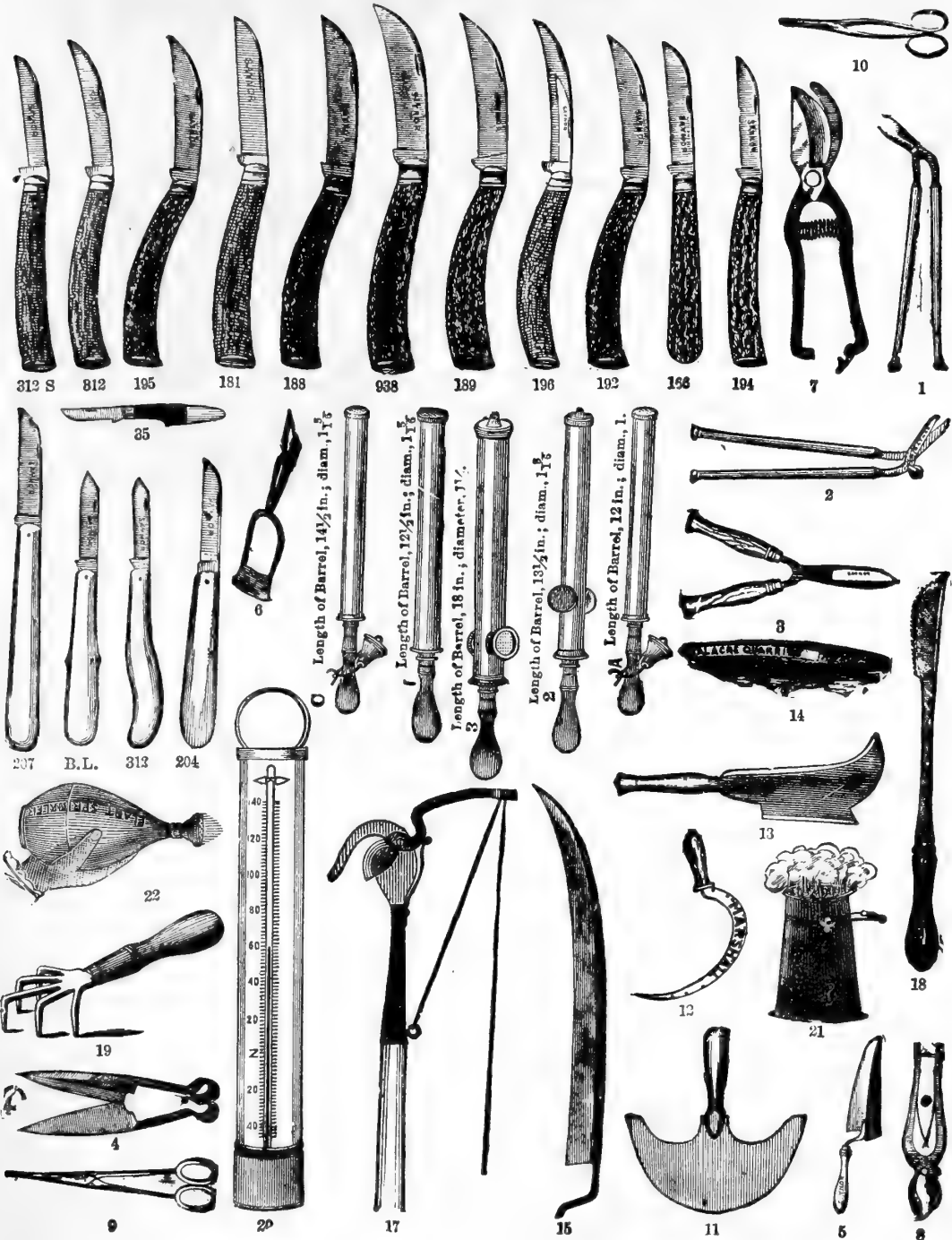
Anchors. 15 to 24 inches long	\$ 5 00 to \$15 00
Broken Columns or Monuments. 15 to 30 inches	10 00 to 30 00
Book, Open	10 00 to 20 00
" Closed	30 00 to 50 00
Crosses, Roman Flat. 10 to 24 inches	2 00 to 10 00
" Maltese. 12 to 20 inches	5 00 to 15 00
Crowns. 10 to 15 inches	10 00 to 20 00
Cushions	5 00 to 20 00
Wreaths, Flat or Upright	2 00 to 10 00
Harps	3 00 to 10 00
Stars	2 00 to 5 00
Hearts	2 00 to 5 00
Sheaves. Of all wheat	3 00 to 5 00
" Wheat with flowers	3 00 to 10 00
Square and Compass	5 00 to 10 00
Pillows	5 00 to 25 00
"Gates Ajar"	10 00 to 50 00
Pure White Doves. Often used with Pil- lows, Columns, etc.	2 50
Palm Leaves. With buds, per pair	5 00 to 10 00
Bunches of White Buds, tied with white ribbon, loosely arranged	5 00 to 10 00
Callas. (Lily of Purity). With their leaves per dozen	3 00 to 5 00

Any other designs, price on application.

Our Cheap Collections—Send \$1 after May 1st, and You will Receive by Mail 12 Plants of Our Selection; Offer Only Good for May and June.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS and GARDEN CUTLERY.

(For Prices, See Next Page.)



Florists' and Amateurs' Requisites of All Kinds.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS AND GARDEN CUTLERY.

For Illustrations of Tools, Garden Cutlery, Etc., See Preceding Page.

Asparagus Buncher	Each.	Scythe, Grass, American and Bush or Briar . . .	Each
Bill Hook (Saynor's)	\$3 50	" Snaths	\$1 00
Dock Lifter, with Foot Rest	1 50	" Stones, Darby	1 00
Dibble, for transplanting	2 00	" Talacre (English) (Fig 14)	10
Floral Sets in Boxes, Garden Tools	75	Saws, Pruning	25
" " Long Handles	50 to 75	Scollay's Plant Sprinkler (Fig 22)	from \$1 to 1 50
Forks, Ladies' Hand and Weed (Saynor)	\$1 to 1 25	Shears, Border (Saynor) Fig. 1, 8 inch	1 00
" Gents' " " "	75	" " With wheel (Fig. 2) 9 inch	2 50
" Digging, 4 prong	1 00	" Hedge, (Fig. 3) 8 inch, \$2; 9 inch, \$2.25; 10 inch, \$2.50; with pruning notch, 25 cents extra	3 50
" " 5 "	1 00	" Branch or Lopping, Medium	2 50
" Manure, 4 tine	1 00	" " Large	3 00
" " extra strong	1 25	" Slide Pruning, Long Handle, No. 1	2 75
" Hay, 2 tine	50	" " " 3	4 00
" " 3 "	75	" Ladies' Pruning " " 3	1 75
Fumigator, Greenhouse (Fig 21)	\$2, \$3, \$4	" Pruning (Secatures) (Fig. 8) new O. G. cut, 6 inch, \$2; 8 inch	2 25
Garden Line, Linen, 75 feet	50	" Wiss Pruning (Am'n) (Fig. 7), \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 to 2 25	
" " Braided, 75 feet	75	" American Pruning	1 00
" Reels, to carry line	75 to 1 00	" Grass Trimmer (Saynor)	1 50
" Rollers	\$1 to 18 00	" " (Marshall), (Fig. 4)	1 35
Grass Hook (Sickle) Marshall's best Riveted—		Spuds, for thistles, docks, etc. (English) 75 and 1 00	
No. 0	50	Scissors, Vine, with spring	75
" 1	60	" Vine, (Fig. 9)	\$1, \$1.25 and 1 50
" 2	75	" Flower Gatherers, (Fig. 10) \$1.30 \$1.75, 2 00	
" 3	90	" Rose Gatherer; Small, 75 cents; Large	1 25
Grass Hook, American	50	Shovels, Long or Short Handles—Ames' First Qual. 1 25	
Hand Weeder, Excelsior	20	" Square or Round Pointed	1 00
Hoe, Draw, 5 inch (Fig 19)	50	Spades, Ames' Cast Steel, First quality	1 25
" " 6 "	60	" " long handle	1 25
" Dutch Scuffle, 5 inch, 55 c.; 6 inch, 60 c.; 7 inch, 70 c.; 8 inch, 75 c.; 9 inch, 85 cents.		" Boys'	75
Hose, Rubber, best 3/4 inch, 3 ply, per foot	18	Sulphur Bellows	\$1.50 to 3 00
Knives, Asparagus (Fig 18)	1 75	Syringes, Brass Greenhouse— (Fig. C, \$3.50; Fig. A, \$2.25; Fig. 1, \$3; Fig. 2, \$4.75; Fig. 3, \$7; No. 6, \$8.50; No. 7	9 50
" Edging (Fig 11) \$1.50, \$1.75	2 00	" Zinc	1 25
" Pruning, No. 312 S., \$1.25; 312, \$1.50; 195, \$1.50; 181, \$1.50; 180, \$1.50; 938, \$2; 189, \$1.75; 196, \$1.75; 192, \$1.50; 166, \$1 Budding, No. 207, \$1.50; B. L., \$1.25; 312, \$1.25; 204, \$1.50; 35, \$1.		Thermometer, Greenhouse	50, 75 and 1 00
Picks, Best Railroad	1 00	Tree Scrapers	75
Rake, Steel Garden, 6 teeth	35	" Pruner, with pole	\$2 to 3 00
" " 8 "	40	" " Waters' Improved, 6, 8, and 10 foot poles	\$2.25 \$2.50 and 2 75
" " 10 "	50	Trowels, American, 6 inch	15
" " 13 "	60	" " 7 "	20
" Davis Lawn	85	" English Cast Steel (Saynor) (Fig. 5), 5 in. 7 inch, 90 c.; 8 inch	1 00
" Wooden Lawn	50	" " Welded blue; bright edge, 6 in. 7 "	1 25
" Hay, 3 bow	30		
Scythe, Lawn, Riveted (Fig 15), Narrow 36 inch 1 50			
" " " Wide, 40 inch	1 75		

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Forwarded by Mail, Postpaid, to any Address in the U. S. or Territories.

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Guenon on Milch Cows	1 00				

All Books on Horticulture and Agriculture not Named, furnished at Advertised Prices.

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IMMORTElLES.

French Immortelles, or Everlasting Flowers.
IN ORIGINAL BUNCHES, AS IMPORTED.

	Per bunch
Yellow	\$0 50
Green	60
Spotted	60
Deep Orange	60
Crimson and Cherry	50
Red	50
Black	50
White	50
Rose	50
Purple	60
Blue	50
Violet	50
Brick Red	50

Wreaths of White or Colored Immortelles.

9 inch wreath	\$1 00
10 "	1 50
12 "	2 00
14 "	2 50
15 "	3 00

Crosses and Anchors of White or Colored Immortelles.

10 inch Cross or Anchor	\$1 00
12 " "	1 50
15 " "	2 00
18 " "	2 50

Pillows of White Immortelles.

12 inch Pillow	\$3 00
15 " "	5 00
20 " "	8 00

Letters of Immortelles.

Purple, for funeral work, etc. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
Other designs of Everlasting or Immortelle flowers to order. Prices on application.

BASKETS.

Fancy Straw, Braid, Willow, Gold and Silver. Price according to size and quality. Price, from 50 cents to \$5 each.

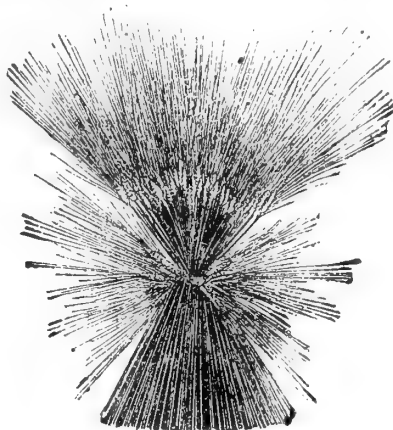
FRENCH MOSS, DYED GREEN.

For Immortelle Designs, Etc.

Per bunch, 15 cents; per dozen bunches, \$1.50 each.

SHEAVES OF WHEAT.

Open Sheaf of Wheat. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.
Closed Sheaf of Wheat. Price, \$2 to \$5 each.



SHEAF OF WHEAT, CLOSED.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES.

LANG'S WEEDER.

A very useful little implement where hand-weeding is required. Price, 50 cents each.

WATERS' IMPROVED TREE PRUNER.

This pruner is too well known to need much explanation. It is the best pruning tool in the market and the only one for certain work, such as heading in and shaping trees. In removing the dense and useless growth of neglected orchards it is better than any other. It covers a greater range of work. It cuts the slightest twig on the extreme end of the limb, also the larger limbs. It does not crush the wood. It is well made of the best steel, and warranted. It requires no skill in sharpening. A new blade can be put in in a moment, making it practically a new tool, as the blade is the only part that ever wears. It is invaluable among berry or rose bushes, the hook enabling the operator to pull out the cut branches without trouble from thorns. For thinning out fruits, removing worms, nests, etc., and can be used as a fruit picker.

Price, length of pole	4 feet,	weight	2½ lbs.	..	\$2 00
"	6 "	"	2¾ "	..	2 25
"	8 "	"	3¼ "	..	2 50
"	10 "	"	4½ "	..	2 75

Extra blades, 30 cents each.

"TELEGRAPH" TREE PRUNER.

This implement was originally designed for the use of telegraph men, in keeping the wires free from overhanging branches of trees. Our regular Waters' Pruners have long been a favorite with them, but the long pole has been somewhat unhandy.

It has many features which should commend it to the favor of the fruit grower or nurseryman; it is, in fact, a modified form of the Waters' Pruner. It works well; is strong and durable.

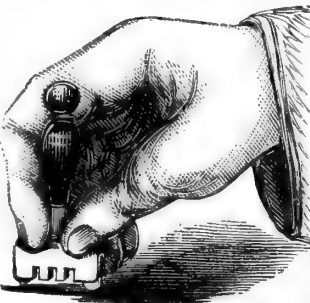
The blade can be taken out to be sharpened; there is a steel coiled spring for throwing out the blade; the socket has a thread on the inside and can thus be easily screwed on to a pole of any length.

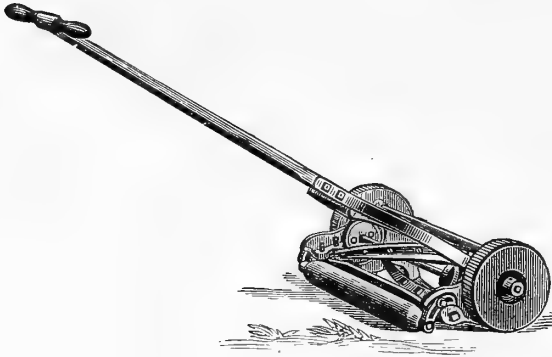
Price, \$2 each; extra blades, 30 cts.; extra springs, 25 c.

FLORISTS' GLASS CUTTER.

The best I have ever used; any boy can cut glass; will never lose the point. It works entirely different from all others, having a diamond in one corner and a steel wheel in the other, thus giving it a double cut. This is really a most useful implement, and better than any other cutter.

Price, Ivory Handle, 1st quality, \$5; Bone Handle, 1st quality \$3.50.





Style M—Rear View.

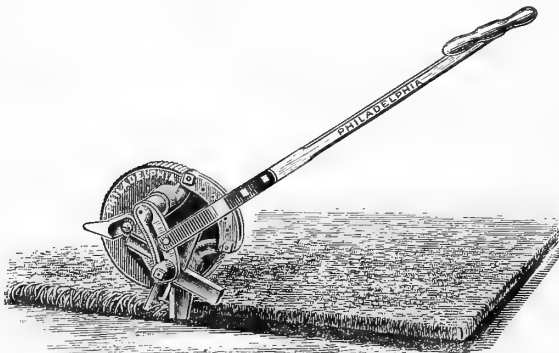
PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

We are frequently asked the question "Which is the best Lawn Mower." Our answer is, Philadelphia; of the many new mowers introduced from time to time, there are none that stand the test and give the satisfaction of the "Philadelphia." This machine is undoubtedly the standard. The mere fact of there being over a quarter of a million in use in the United States and Europe is, we think, a sufficient guarantee of the popularity of this splendid mower. "There is plenty of room at the top," is true in manufacturing lawn mowers as in all other pursuits of men, and we are glad to see that other lawn mower makers are making a great advance over their old machines by building an imitation of the Philadelphia, though we think it is not quite fair for them to paint them exactly the same color and cast the word "Philada" on them; but you who know what a good lawn mower should be can depend on getting it by seeing that the words "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" are cast on one wheel, and the makers' name on the other.

Style D. Width of cut, 10 inches, weight 26 lbs., \$7.50; 12 inches, weight 28 lbs., \$8.50.

Diameter of drive wheels, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

These are intended for grass plots and lawns of less than one-eighth an acre, and for this amount of work are just about perfect, being by far the most easily worked, and the lightest Lawn Mower made. They have the single gearing, noiseless ratchets, rear cut, floating cutting apparatus, self-sharpening knives, loose handle, and the compact, strong and simple construction characteristic of the Philadelphia. They are furnished with our self-locking pawl that cannot slip, no matter how much it is worn and battered, and the revolving knives are arranged so that they throw all the cut grass backwards, instead of part of it forwards, as was the case with those made previous to 1881. We ask the special attention of those using the Philadelphia Lawn Mowers, to the printed directions sent with each machine, and to the fact that if kept properly adjusted, they are self-sharpening, and are so simple and compact that it is almost impossible to get them out of order unless unreasonably abused.



PHILADELPHIA GRASS EDGER.

Style M. 14 inch, Silent Ratchets, weight 36 lbs.; \$9.50; 16 inch, Silent Ratchets, weight 38 lbs., \$10.50; 18 inch, Spring Ratchets, weight 44 lbs., \$11.75; 20 inch, Spring Ratchets, weight 46 lbs., \$12.50.

Diameter of driving wheels, 7 inches.

The style M machines, with silent ratchets, are designed for general use on private lawns of one-eighth of an acre and over.

The journals and bearings are all much longer than in style D. They have the single gearing—noiseless ratchet, rear cut, floating cutting apparatus, self-sharpening knives, loose handle, and the compact, strong and simple construction peculiar to the Philadelphia Lawn Mower. They are furnished with our new self-locking pawl that cannot slip, no matter how much it is worn and battered, and the revolving knives are arranged so that they throw the cut grass backwards instead of part of it forwards, as was the case in those made previous to 1881. The adjusting screws are exposed, and very convenient and effective.

Philadelphia Grass Edger. Weight about 20 lbs.; For trimming the projecting grass over walks or roads. A great labor saver on a well kept lawn. It will pay for itself in one season. Price, \$6.

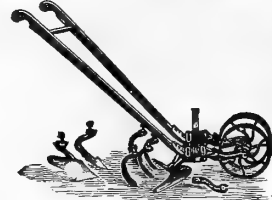
Horse Mowers, Lawn Sweepers. Prices on application.



Cultivating Two Rows.



Earthing Up.



The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



Hoing Between Rows.



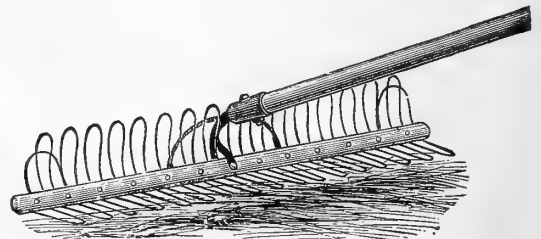
Hoing Both Sides.

THE "PLANET JR." IMPLEMENTS.

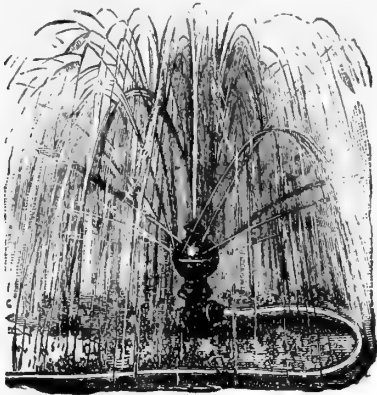
The "Planet Jr." and "Fire Fly" Garden Drills, Wheel Hoes, Wheel Cultivators, Horse Hoes and Garden Plows. Send for our descriptive catalogue of "Planet Jr." tools, mailed free on application.

DAVIS' PATENT LAWN RAKE.

The best implement made for raking and cleaning lawns of grass, leaves, rubbish, etc. The teeth cannot tear the grass or stick in the ground, and the work can be done much more quickly than with an ordinary rake; made of the best material—spring steel wire. Price, 85 cents.



DAVIS' LAWN RAKE.



IMPROVED GLOBE LAWN SPRINKLER.

LAWN SPRINKLERS.

We would call especial attention to the durability and finish of our lawn sprinklers. They are in extensive use on all lawns and pleasure grounds where attention is paid to keep the grass in order, and their graceful operation is a familiar sight to all visitors to our better seaside resorts. Any lawn is vastly improved in dry weather by the use of one of these indispensable implements, and but little time or attention is required to moisten the grass in a short time.

Revolving Arm Lawn Sprinkler and Fountain. One of the best and most reliable Sprinklers made. Very useful for sprinkling lawns, grass plots and gardens. It is a beautiful ornament when in operation. Can be moved from place to place. By changing the jet, it makes a beautiful fountain.

Price, 4-arm, \$4.50; 8-arm, \$7.00; Ball and Basket attachment, extra, \$4.00.

Improved Globe Lawn Sprinkler. With nickel-plated revolving jet. Price, \$1.25 each. Sent by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

No. 0 Gem Lawn Sprinkler. With nickel-plated arm and jet. The No. 0 Gem Lawn Sprinkler has four nickel-plated curved arms with spray jet, and is fitted for 1/2 or 3/4 inch hose.

Price, each, with standard 27 inches high, \$3.50.

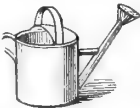
SCOLLAY'S ELASTIC PLANT SPRINKLER.

This article is made of rubber, with a flat bottom, and brass, perforated, detachable top. An indispensable article for window and house gardening, sprinkling bouquets, cut flowers, dampening clothes, etc. Every lover of flowers should have one, and it will be found useful for many purposes. Price, \$1 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.



AMERICAN WATERING POT.

1 Quart	.....	\$o 30
2 "	.....	40
4 "	.....	50
10 "	.....	1 00
12 "	.....	1 25
16 "	.....	1 75



FRENCH WATERING POT.

4 Quarts	.....	\$2 00
6 "	.....	2 50
8 "	.....	3 00
12 "	.....	3 50
16 "	.....	4 00



A very convenient watering pot.

PLANT STAKES FOR FLOWER POTS AND GARDEN.

		Per doz. Per 100.	
Tapering Plant Stakes. Painted green—			
1 1/2 feet, tapering	.....	\$o 25	\$2 00
2 "	.....	40	3 00
2 1/2 "	.....	60	5 00
3 "	.....	75	6 00
4 "	.....	1 00	8 00
5 "	.....	1 25	9 00

Each Per doz. Per 100

Reed Stakes. From 6 to 8 feet long				
		\$o 03	\$o 20	\$1 25
Red Cedar or Pine—				
12 inches long	.....	02	20	1 00
18 "	.....	05	25	2 00
24 "	.....	04	40	3 00
36 "	.....	05	50	4 00
48 "	.....	07	75	5 00

Dahlia Stakes, Red Cedar—				
3 feet long	.....	05	50	4 00
4 "	.....	10	1 00	8 00
5 "	.....	15	1 50	10 00

WOODEN TREE AND PLANT LABELS.

		(Painted White.)		Per 100 Per 1,000	
Plant Labels. 4 inches long					
"	5 "	.....	\$o 15	\$1 00	
"	6 "	.....	25	1 50	
Garden Labels. 12 inches long					
		.....	1 00	8 00	
Notched Labels. 4 "					
		.....	15	1 00	

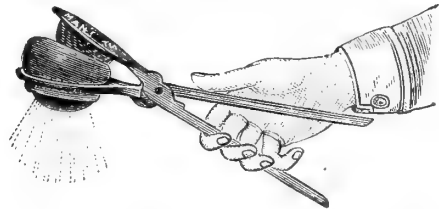
EXCELSIOR HAND WEEDER.



This implement is an indispensable article in floral or vegetable gardening. It loosens the earth so that the weeds can be removed, root and branch. It is also useful for transplanting. 20 c. each.

GOLDMAN'S ATOMIZER.

For Flowers, Clothes, Floors, Houses, Plants, and Various Fine Sprinkling.

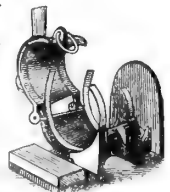


Throws a uniform spray. Practical and useful. Excellent for sprinkling clothes, and unequalled for house plants and flowers. As an Atomizer for sprinkling your carpets to settle the dust previous to sweeping, use a few drops of ammonia in the water, thus leaving the carpet nice and bright. For destroying insects on house plants, use the same liquid. It will keep your plants nice and green, and can be used to deodorize sick rooms, clothing, bedding, mattresses, walls, floors, etc. It is a sprinkler for a thousand uses.

Price, 35 cents each; by mail, 45 cents; extra balls, by mail, 10 cents.

FLOWER POT COVERS.

Expanding Adjustable. Made of wood, painted and ornamental, for covering common pots; made to fit pots of several sizes. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



ASPARAGUS BUNCHER.

A very useful article for market gardeners who wish to obtain the highest prices for their product by getting it to market in the best shape. Price, \$3.50. ASPARAGUS BUNCHER

WHITE CEDAR TREE TUB.

No. 1.	25 inches in diameter	.. . . .	\$6 00
" 2.	23 "	" "	5 00
" 3.	21 "	" "	4 25
" 4.	18 "	" "	3 50
" 5.	16 "	" "	3 00
" 6.	14 "	" "	2 50



HALE'S PERFECT MOLE TRAP.



The annoyance of seeing your well-kept lawns, flower beds and borders disfigured and often ruined for the season by the little ground mole, is very great, and many efforts have been made to get rid of the pest. The trap here presented has been thoroughly tested by gardeners and amateurs throughout the country, and is unqualifiedly endorsed as the best article known to destroy moles. At the first sign of their appearance, prompt attention should be given to taking means for their destruction, or they will fairly honeycomb your lawn with their "runs."

This trap is acknowledged by all who have given it a trial as the best device ever invented for the purpose. When properly set, it never allows the mole to escape, and no skill is required in setting it. Never fails to catch and kill the mole. Full directions for operation are sent with each trap.

Price, \$2 each.

LEE'S NEW HAND SHEAR.

We call special attention to the new split spiral steel spring of this shear. It is very reliable and will obviate the annoyance so long experienced from breaking springs. The shear is forged throughout. The blade is of the best English cast steel.

Price, No. 8	.. . . .	Each	\$1 75
" No. 8½	.. . . .		2 00
" No. 9	.. . . .		2 25

WATER BARREL AND TRUCK.

This barrel can be instantly detached from the truck, so that the truck can be used for conveying barrels for various purposes. The barrel is exactly balanced over the axle, and therefore no lifting or down pressure on the handles is needed in transportation. The tires are 2½ inches broad, to prevent cutting into soft ground. We can also supply a box to be attached after the barrel has been removed, making a very convenient hand-cart. Price, Truck and Barrel, \$12; Box, \$3 extra.



GARDEN BARROW.

No. 1, Small for boys' use	.. . . .	\$5 00
2, Medium, for market or garden	.. . . .	6 00
3, Large,	" "	8 00

INSECTICIDES AND APPLIANCES.

INSECTICIDES.

French J. L. Sulphur. A new French remedy for mildew on grape vines, fruit trees, roses, small fruits, etc. Apply with sulphur bellows, on a calm day, about noon. Generally three applications are sufficient. Price, per lb., 30 cents; per 5 lb. package, \$1.

Paris Green. Used largely for destroying potato bugs and other pests. As it is an arsenical poison, care must be exercised in its use. In boxes of 2 lbs. and 5 lbs., at 25 cents per lb.



Hammond's Slug Shot. An insecticide and fertilizer. Has been used for many years with the best results in exterminating potato bugs, cabbage, tobacco and currant worms, rose bugs, and slugs, striped bugs and cut worms on melons, cucumbers, squash, and such like vines; also, the worm on apple and other fruit and ornamental trees. When used upon potatoes and garden plants it is also a fertilizer of no mean order.

SLUG SHOT is an impalpable powder to be dusted upon the plants, and is harmless to man or animals. It is put up in canisters, with perforated screw top, for use among flowers, at 25 cents each; in 5 and 10 lb. packages, at 6 cents per lb.; also, in barrels of 225 to 265 lbs., in bulk, at 4½ cents per lb.

Flour of Sulphur. For mildew on roses, grape vines, and other plants. Dust the leaves of those effected with mildew, in or out-of-doors.

Price, 15 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants, etc. If used once a week will destroy the insects and greatly promote the health and vigor of plants. Price, per lb., 10 cents.

Cole's Insect Exterminator. Apply with Atomizer, such as is used by barbers, to plants effected with mealy bug, red spider, etc. It will not injure the most delicate plant.

Price, half pint bottles, 75 c. Price of Atomizer, 75 c.

Gishurst's Compound. A highly valuable English preparation of many years' standing, for destroying scale, thrip, mealy bug and all other insects; also as a winter dressing for vines, fruit trees, and for walls, frames, sashes of greenhouses, etc. With full directions for use.

Price, per box, \$1; by mail, \$1.20.

Fir Tree Oil. The best English insecticide. For destroying all kinds of insects on plants, green and black fly, mealy bug, thrip, red spider, brown and white scale; American blight, woolly aphids, ants, grubs, worms, lice, etc.; also, for mildew on fruit and foliage, and for lice and fleas on animals. Directions for use with each bottle.

Price, for small bottles, 30 cents; ½ pint, 75 cents; 1 pint, \$1.25; quart, \$2.

INSECTICIDE SOAPS.

Whale Oil. For washing the bark of trees, destroying the aphid or plant louse, slugs on roses, thrips on grape vines, mildew, slugs on pear trees; with directions for using. Price, 1 lb. packages, 20 cents; in 5 lb. packages, 80 cents.

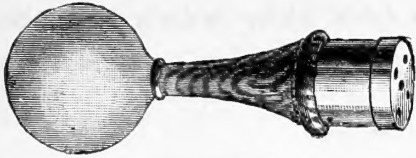
Carbolic. For plants, animals, etc.; with directions. 10 cents per cake.

Tobacco. For plants, etc.; with directions. Per lb., 50 cents.

APPLIANCES FOR INSECTICIDES.

Excelsior Fumigator. Safe and quite simple in construction. No danger from blaze, and requires no attention after once being filled with tobacco stems and ignited. Used for greenhouses, conservatories, frames, pits, hospitals, etc.

Price, for size No. 2, holds ½ peck stems	.. . . .	\$2 00
" " " 3, " 1 "	.. . . .	3 00
" " " 4, " 1¼ "	.. . . .	4 00
" " " 5, " ½ bushel "	.. . . .	5 00



PLANT FUMIGATOR.

Plant Fumigator. Twist up one or more papers into cones, resembling the cornucopia in form. Place one gently over each plant; fill fumigator with a small quantity of tobacco, replace the cover and ignite. By pressing in and out the rubber ball, puff the smoke under each paper arranged; the smoke, having a tendency to rise, will remain about the plant. Every insect will receive equal effect by inhaling the smoke. After ten minutes or so, remove paper from the plants. The smoke by this time so gradually disappears as to be hardly noticeable, and the insects have been all destroyed without the least injury to the plants. A five cent paper of chewing tobacco will last a long time.

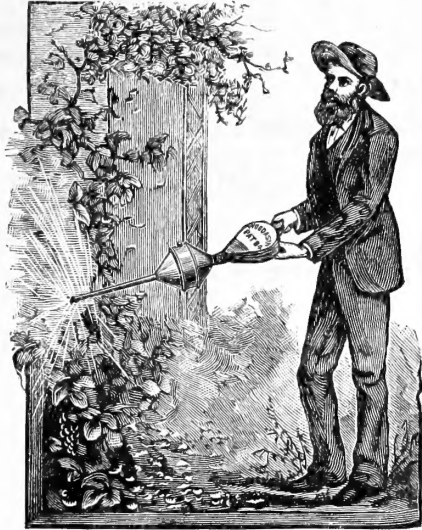
Price, 30 cents each.

Woodason's Insect Powder Bellows. For house and small conservatories. We use Woodason's Double Cone Bellows and Atomizer in our greenhouses, and find them superior to all others.

Woodason's Atomizer, for liquids of all descriptions, \$2.

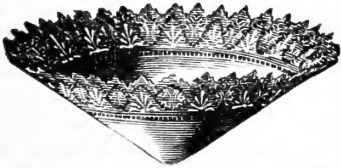
Philadelphia Bellows. \$2.

**Woodason's Single Cone Bellows, \$1,
Woodason's Double Cone Bellows, \$4.**



WOODASON'S DOUBLE CONE BELLOWS.

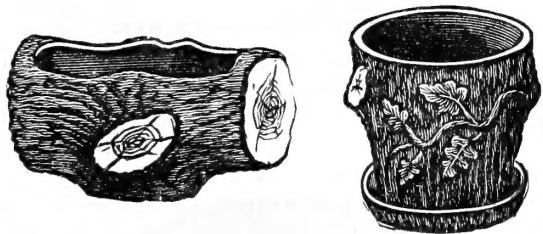
TERRA COTTA WARE, POTS, BASKETS, PAPERS, GLASSES, ETC.



CARTON.

BOUQUET PAPERS.

	Each	Doz.
Pasted Cartons. Heavy paste board, best make.		
Pasted Cartons. 4½ inches diameter	\$0 05	\$0 25
" " " " 5 " " " "		50
Italiens. 4 inches diameter	15	1 20
" " " " 5 " " " "	15	1 50
" " " " 5½ " " " "	20	1 80
Bouquet Papers, with silk fringe three inches deep, for Bridal Bouquets . . .	1 25	
Glass Tubes (For Button-Hole Bouquets) . .	15	



FANCY RUSTIC POTS AND LOGS.

Of different patterns. Price, from 50 cents to \$5.

BELL OR PROPAGATING GLASS.

	Each	Doz.
4 inches in diameter	\$0 25	\$2 00
5 " " " " " " " "	35	3 00
6 " " " " " " " "	45	4 00
7 " " " " " " " "	50	5 00



ITALIEN BOUQUET PAPER.

ROUND HANGING BASKETS.

Diameter,	Each
8 inch	\$0 80
" 10 " " " " " " " "	1 00
" 12 " " " " " " " "	1 25
" 13 " " " " " " " "	1 50
" 15 " " " " " " " "	1 75

We make these hanging baskets with three handles if preferred.

GOLD FISH.

15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GLOBES.



HANGING GLOBE.

	Each
Standing. 1 quart capacity	\$0 75
" " " ½ gallon capacity	1 00
Hanging. 6 inches in diameter	30
" " 7 inches in diameter	40
" " 8 inches in diameter	50

JAPANNED AQUARIUM.

6 inches wide, 6 inches deep, 10 inches long	Each	\$2 00
8 " " 9 " 13½ "	Each	3 25
10 " " 10 " 16 "	Each	5 00



FLOWER POT BRACKET.

German Bronze.

No. 12.	Size of tray, 5 inches,	one tray	Each	\$0 50
9.	" " 5 "	two trays	Each	85
10.	" " 5 "	three trays	Each	1 00
11.	" " 5 "	four trays	Each	1 25

FLOWER POTS.

Size	Each	Doz.	100	Size	Each	Doz.	100
2 in.	\$0 02	\$0 20	\$1 25	8 in.	\$0 15	\$1.50	\$10 00
3 " "	03	30	1 50	9 " "	25	2 40	
4 " "	04	40	2 50	10 " "	35	3 60	
5 " "	05	50	4 00	11 " "	50	5 00	
6 " "	08	80	5 00	12 " "	60	7 00	
7 " "	10	1 00	7 00				

FLOWER POT SAUCERS.

Size	Each	Doz.	Size	Each	Doz.
4 inches	\$0 03	\$0 30	7 inches	\$0 06	\$0 70
5 " "	04	40	8 " "	10	1 00
6 " "	05	50	9 " "	12	1 25



Patented February 25, 1875.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

For all varieties of poultry, laying fowls, young chicks, ducks, geese and turkeys. Will make your hens lay. It keeps fowls in best condition, and makes poultry the most profitable stock on the farm.

When the Imperial Egg Food is fed according to directions, sick and drooping chicks will never be seen. It supplies all the needed material for forming bone, muscle and feathers, and by its gentle tonic effect strengthens the digestive organs and lays the foundation for vigorous, healthy, and therefore profitable fowls. They will also be fitted for market a month earlier than by common treatment.

1 lb. package, with directions, 50 cents each; by mail, 65 cents each. 2½ lb. package, \$1 each; by mail, \$1.40. Porcelain Nest Eggs, for hens, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; by mail, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

A stimulant for plants, etc., which is well known. For pot plants, should always be used as a liquid—take half ounce of Guano to eight or ten gallons of water; water plants once a week.

Price, 1 lb., package, 25 cents; 3 lbs., 50 cents.

PURE BONE MEAL.

One of the most valuable fertilizers for pot plants such as roses, geraniums, fuchsias, etc. Mix with the soil in the proportion of one part meal to fifty of soil. Also excellent for top dressing lawns, grass plots, cemetery lots and house plants, and for garden purposes.

Price, per lb., 15 cents, or 5 lb. package for 50 cents.

HALLIDAY'S PLANT, BULB AND LAWN FOOD.

The Richest Natural Manure, and Most Nutritious Food for Plants.

Its effects are immediate and more lasting and healthy than Guano or any other manure. Can be used with perfect safety for beds and borders, grass plots, lawns, house plants, bulbs, etc., in liquid form or as a top dressing. See directions for using.

Price, per 1 lb. package, 25 cents; 3 lbs., 50 cents; 8 lb. package \$1.

If by mail, add 16 cents to pound price.

Price for larger quantities on application.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Lycopodium Green. For making bouquets, etc. Per lb., 25 cents; per barrel, \$4.

Twine, (Brown B.) For tying bouquets or plants. Per ball, 10 cents.

Twine, Green. For training Smilax. Per ball, 15 cents.

Twine, Tar, in Balls. For making straw mats. Per lb., 15 cents; per 10 lbs., \$1.

Wire. Soft Iron, for stemming flowers. Per lb., 30 cts. Copper. Per lb., 75 cents.

Tin Foil. (Silver Surface.) Per lb., 50 cents. (Plain Surface.) Per lb., 25 cents.

White Doves, or Pigeons. \$2.50 each.

Wooden Tooth Picks. For stemming flowers. Per box of 2,500, 15 cents.

Wax Tissue Paper. For protecting cut flowers. In sheets 24x36. Per sheet, 5 cents; per 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Oiled Paper. Used for mailing plants. Per sheet, 5 cents; per 12 sheets, 50 cents.

Potting Soil. Suitable for roses, geraniums, fuchsias, etc. Per peck, 25 cents; per bushel, 75 cents.

Leaf Mould. Per peck, 50 cents; per barrel, \$3.

Peat Soil. The best Jersey; for azaleas, orchids, etc. Per peck, 50 cents; per barrel, \$3.

Propagating Sand. For rooting cuttings or slips. Per peck, 50 cents; per barrel, \$3.

Sphagnum (White Moss.) Used for packing plants and growing of orchids. Per bushel, \$1; per barrel, \$2.

Green Moss. In sheets, for filling baskets, designs, etc. Per peck, 50 cents; per bushel, \$1.

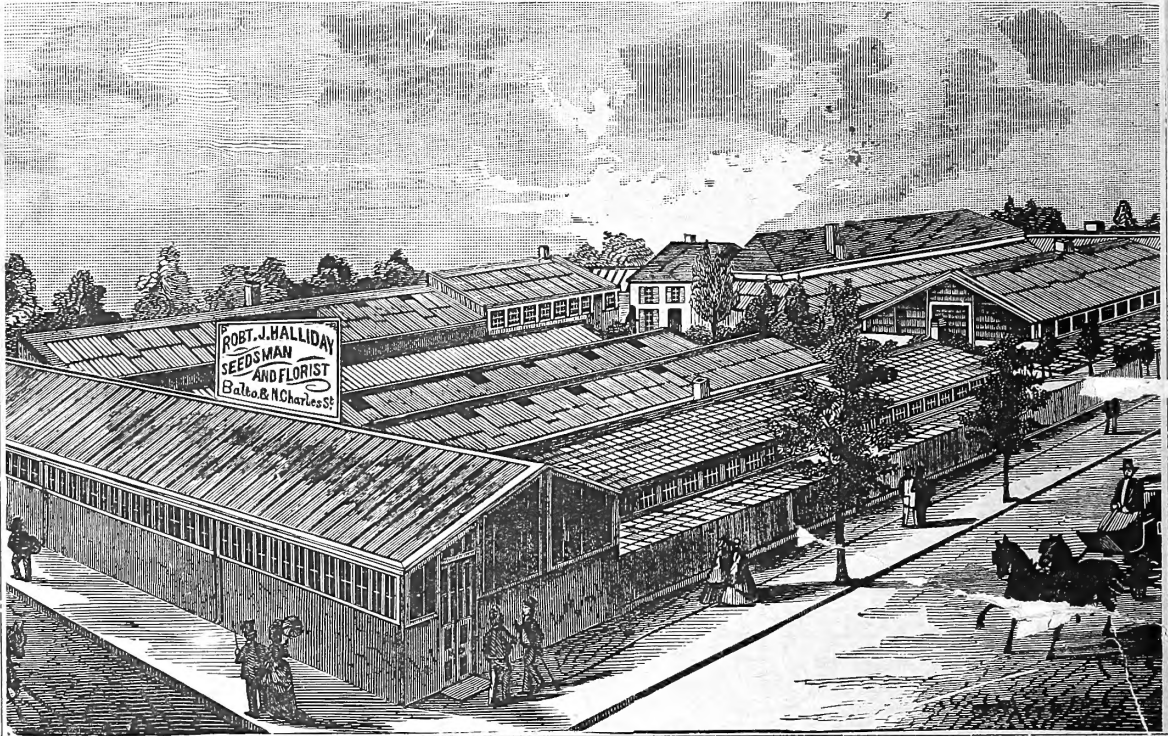
Grafting Wax. For grafting; also for cuts and bruises on trees. Per lb., 40 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; ¼ lb., 15 cents.

Raphia (Bass.) Used for tying plants, grape vines, budding, etc.; the best and strongest material for tying. Per lb., 50 cents.

Wire Sieves, Round. For sifting soil and cleaning seeds, etc.—

18 inches in diameter, heavy	Each	\$0 90
18 " " light	Each	75
20 " " heavy	Each	1 00
20 " " light	Each	75

ALL
GARDEN SUPPLIES.



Partial View of Greenhouses, Pennsylvania Ave. and Dolphin St. ; Seed Store, 10 West Baltimore St.

ROBERT J. HALLIDAY,
BALTIMORE, MD.