TULIP KEIZERKROON
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## W. E. Marshall \& Co. 146 West Twenty-third Street

 NEW YORK
## Marshall's Collections of

## Choice Bulbs

## INDOOR COLLECTION OF BULBS

50 Bulbs for 50 ets. for Pots and Winter Flowering

| 12 Jonquils, Campernelle | 3 Narcissus, Paper White |
| :--- | ---: |
| 3 Hyacinths, 3 colors | 3 Narcissus, Trumpet Major |
| 3 White Roman Hyacinths | 3 Oxalis, Buttercup |
| 4 Tulips, Single Scarlet | 12 Freesia refracta alba |
| 4 Tulips, Double White |  |

If ordered by mail, add 20 cts. extra for postage

## HARDY COLLECTION OF BULBS

| 2 Hyacinths, Red | 6 Tulips, Double Mixed |
| :--- | :---: |
| 2 Hyacinths, White | 6 Narcissus, Single |
| 2 Hyacinths, Blue | 6 Narcissus, Double |
| Io Snowdrops | Io Crocuses, Mixed colors |
| 6 Tulips, Single Mixed |  |

If ordered by mail, add 20 ets. extra for postage

## COLLECTION OF BULBS FOR HOUSE CULTURE

 Price, $\$ 2.50$

TYE SHAPE
HYACINTH CLASS

6 White Roman Hyacinths
6 Fine Named Dutch Hyacinths
6 Fine Mixed Dutch Hyacinths
12 Fine Mixed Single Tulips
12 Fine Mixed Double Tulips
30 Mixed Crocus
6 Polyanthus Narcissus

6 Trumpet Narcissus, Princeps
6 Double Narcissus, Von Sion
6 Poet's Narcissus
12 Mixed Spanish Iris
6 Campernelle Jonquils
6 Scilla Sibirica
6 Freesia refracta alba

## COLLECTION OF HARDY BULBS FOR OUTDOOR CULTURE

Price, $\$ 2$

| 6 Mixed Single Red Hyacinths | 6 Scilla Sibirica |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 6 Mixed Single Blue Hyacinths | 12 Spanish Iris |
| 6 Mixed Single White Hyacinths | 6 Double White Narcissus |
| 24 Mixed Early Tulips | 6 Butter-and-Egg Narcissus |
| 50 Mixed Crocus | 6 Snowdrops |

## HYACINTH GLASSES

Tall and Tye Shapes, various colors. 15 cts each, $\$ \mathrm{~m} .60$ per doz.

## Hyacinths

Pot Culture.-Plantings may be made at any time from September to December, though October is the best time. A light, rich soil, with a mixture of well-rotted cowor sheep-manure, is most suitable. Use a 4- or 5 -inch pot, and have the top of the bulb just above the surface. After potting, give a good watering and set away in a cool cellar or outhouse, and cover over with coalashes or some litter until thoroughly rooted; they may then be brought as wanted for a succession of flowers into a moderately warm, light room.

Culture in Glasses.- When it is desired to grow Hyacinths in water, they should be placed so that the base of the bulb merely touches the water. The glasses should then be set in a cool, dark closet, or in the cellar, until filled with roots, when they may be brought into the light. Give as much fresh air as possible without letting the plants stand in a draught, and as nearly as possible at a temperature of $60^{\circ}$ until the spikes are developed. To put them at once into a room with a temperature of, say, $70^{\circ}$, would cause them to flower prematurely.

## EXHIBITION HYACINTHS

Alba Superbissima. Pure white.
Amy. Bright dark carmine.
Baroness van Thuyll. White, primrose eye; large truss.
Czar Peter. Light porcelain-blue.
Daylight. Orange-yellow.
General Pelissier. Deep scarlet.
Gertrude. Beautiful bright pink; large, compact spike.
Gigantea. Light rose; large spike.
Grandeur a Merveille. Blush-white; large truss.
Grand Maitre. Deep porcelain-blue; very large, compact spike.
Ida. Pure yellow; extra fine.
King of the Blues. Clear, dark blue; splendid truss.
La Franchise. Creamy white.
Leonidas. Bright blue; large spike.
La Grandesse. Pure white; immense bells and truss.
L'Innocence. Pure white; extra-large bells.
Lord Balfour. Violet; very early, enormous truss.


SINGLE HYACINTH
Marie. Splendid dark purple.
Morena. Beautiful blush-pink; a popular variety.
Norma. Waxy pink; large bells; early. Queen of the Blues. Large, light blue; fine for pots.
Robert Steiger. Deep crimson; large bells
Rosea Maxima. Delicate rose; fine spike.

## ITALIAN HYACINTHS

The flowers are single, very graceful and fragrant, and produce abundantly. They are hardier than the Romans, and may be planted outside in the fall.

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single White Italian | \$0 06 | \$0 60 | \$400 |
| Single Yellow | 10 | 100 | 600 |

## ROMAN HYACINTHS

The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and each bulb will throw up from three to four spikes. For forcing, three or four bulbs are generally planted in a pot. The pots must be kept in a cool and dark place until they fill with roots, when the flower-spikes can be rapidly developed by exposure to light and moderate heat. They are very easily grown and extremely early; and, by making successive plantings, they may be had in flower all through the winter.

Each Doz. ioo Pure White Roman. Extra selected, largest size bulbs . . . . . . . . . . \$o o6 \$0 $60 \$ 400$ Selected Bulbs. First size........................................... of 50 . 30 Single Blue Roman. First size ....................................... o5 50 . 30 Double Rose Roman ............................................... of 60 or 30

## SELECTED NAMED HYACINTHS SECOND SIZE BULBS

These Hyacinths, being of distinct shades, uniform height, and blossoming at the same time, are strongly recommended where the finest effects are required for winter forcing and spring flowering.


BED OF HYACINTHS Single Blue. Charles Dickens (light), Grand Lilas (light), Leonidas (bright), King of the Blues (dark) Single Pink. Gigantea, Norma.
Single Red. Robert Steiger, Gertrude, General Pelissier.
Single White. La Grandesse, Baroness van Thuyll, Alba Superbissima.
Price, 10 c . each, $\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 , $\$ 75$ per 1,000

## HYACINTHS FOR BEDDING AND FORCING

Outdoor Culture.-The bulbs may be planted any time from October to December-the earlier the better. They succeed in any good, well-drained garden soil. Set the bulbs so that the tops will be 3 or 4 inches below the surface and 6 to ro inches apart. Before very severe weather comes on, cover the beds with straw, leaves or manure, to protect them from the frost, but care should be taken that this cov ering is not ton thick, as the bulbs are as likely to be injured by being kept too warm as by freezing; this should be removed in March, or when danger from hard frost is past.

These bulbs have been specially selected in Holland for us and are equally suited for either bedding or forcing. They will all throw large uniform spikes of flowers, and cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

## SINGLE VARIETIES

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rose and Pink | \$0 05 | So 60 | \$ 400 |
| Red Shades. | . 05 | 60 | 400 |
| White | $\bigcirc 5$ | 60 | $+00$ |
| Blue, Light Shades | 05 | 60 | 400 |
| Blue, Dark Shades | 05 | 60 | 400 |
| Yellow. | . 05 | 60 | 400 |
| All Colors, Mixed | . 05 | 60 | 400 |

## If ordered by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage

## DOUBLE VARIETIES

|  | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rose and Pink. | \$0 05 | \$0 60 | \$4 00 |
| Red Shades. | . 05 | 60 | 400 |
| White | 05 | 60 | 400 |
| Blue, Light Shades | $\bigcirc 5$ | 60 | 400 |
| Blue, Dark Shades | - 05 | 60 | 400 |
| Yellow. | 05 | 60 | 400 |
| All Colors, Mixed | . 05 | 60 | 400 |



## Tulips

Tulips for bedding are the most popular and effective of all hardy bulbous plants. In our descriptions we give the color and average height to which they grow. For pot culture and forcing for winter cut-llowers, they are invaluable.

The cultural directions given for hyacinths on page I are equally applicable to Tulips, except that the bulbs, being smaller, must not be planted quite so deep. Four inches to the bottom of the bulb is deep enough, and a distance of 5 to 6 inches between the bulbs is sufficient. They may be planted in October and November, before the ground freezes. For pot culture, a compost of two parts loam to one part light manure, with some sand intermixed, is suitable. From three to five bulbs, according to size, in a 5 -inch pot, are very effective. The pots should be buried until the bulbs are well rooted, in the manner recommended for hyacinths.

## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

$\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C indicate season of flowering. A and B may be planted to flower about the same time in the open ground; C flowers later. The figures indicate average height in inches. Each Doz. roo Artus. Bright scarlet; fine bedder. B, 7........................ So o5 \$0 $30 \$ 200$
Belle Alliance. Brilliant, deep scarlet. A, 8....................... of of 50350
Bizard Verdict. Brilliant carmine, gold-striped..................... 05 25 I 75
Canary Bird. Rich golden yellow; fine for forcing. A, 8........ 05 30 200
Chrysolora. Pure yellow; large flower; splendid bedder. A, 8... $8.05{ }_{2} \quad$ I 75
Cottage Maid. Rose, shaded with white. B, 8................... of 30 200
Couleur Cardinal. Rich crimson; large and beautiful. C, $7 \ldots \ldots$.... o6 60400
Crimson King. Scarlet-crimson. C, \&. .......................
Duchesse de Parma. Orange-red, margined with yellow. B, 8....
Joost van Vondel. Cherry-red and white. B, \&
L'Immaculee. Pure white; very early. B, 8 .
Keizerkroon. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with clear yellow. B, 9.
La Reine. White, lightly shaded with rose. A, 7..................
Mon Tresor. Large; pure yellow; early forcer. B, S.
Pottebakker, Scarlet. Bright scarlet; large. B, $8 . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
Pottebakker, White. Pure white; large and showy. A, $8 \ldots \ldots$.....
Pottebakker, Yellow. Fine, pure yellow variety. A, 8 .
Proserpine. Salmon-pink: very fine form; good forcer. B, 8..... of 60400

## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS, continued

Rosa Mundi Huikman. Rose and white. B, 8 . 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.75$ per 100. Rose Grisdelin. Dark rose and white, C, 7. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100.
Rose Luisante. Deep rose; beautiful, large flower, C, 8.8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per 100.
Thomas Moore. Buff-orange, shaded; distinct; fine bedder. 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100.
Vermilion Brilliant. Vermilion; forcing or bedding. B, 7. 8c. each, 60 . per doz., $\$ 4$ per roo.
Yellow Prince. Bright yellow; sweet-scented. B, 8. 5c. each, 25 c . per doz., \$1. 75 per 100.
White Hawk. Large; pure white; fine for forcing. A, 7. 6c. ea., 50 c . per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100.
Superfine Mixture. Brightest colors; largest flowering. 20 cts. per doz., \$1. 25 per IOO, \$ro per 1,000 .
Separate Colors. Red, white, pink, yellow. 25 cts. per doz., \$1. 50 per roo.


SINGLE TULIP

## SINGLE DUC VAN THOL TULIPS

The Duc van Thols are the earliest of all the Tulips. They are of dwarf habit, and well adapted for forcing and for pot culture. They bloom outdoors before the early single Tulips.
Doz. 100 Doz. 100

Red. Bordered with yellow . . \$0 25 \$I 75 Yellow. Citron-yellow . .... \$0 40 \$3 00
Scarlet. Reddish scarlet. .... $30 \quad 200 \mid$ White. Clear satiny white .. $\quad 35 \quad 2 \quad 75$

## PARROT TULIPS

The petals of these have feathered edges, and, in addition to other colors, combine shades of green-a peculiarity confined to this class. The flowers are very singular and picturesque, of large size and brilliant color, and form very effective groups for the flower border. Very late in flowering.

Doz. $\quad$ roo
Constantinople. Crimson, tipped with orange . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 30 30 \$2 100
Lutea. Large; yellow............................................................ 30 . 3000
Perfecta. Yellow, spotted red: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 30 200
Finest Mixed. All colors
25 I 50

## DOUBLE TULIPS

These flower but little later than the single early Tulips, and are very ornamental either for bedding or forcing.
Couronne d'Or. Beautiful orange-yellow; large handsome flower. A, 8. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per 100 .


DOUBLE TULIP

Gloria Solis. Deep crimson, with yellow edge. B, 7. 4c. each, 35 c . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 . Imperator Rubrorum. Bright scarlet; very double. B, 8. 6c. ea., 60 c . per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100 . La Candeur. Pure white; very large; excellent bedding sort. B, S. 4 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per roo.
Murillo. Blush-white, shaded with rose; large. B, 7. 5 cts . each, 50 C . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100. Rex Rubrorum. Brilliant scarlet; fine for bedding with La Candeur. B, 8, 5 cts. each, $35^{\circ}$ cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100.
Tournesol. Bright scarlet, edged with yellow. B, 8. 5 c . each, 35 c . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100. Tournesol, Yellow. Yellow, shaded with orange. B, 8. 7 cts. each, 50 c . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per roo. Superfine Mixed. All colors. 5 cts . for 2, 20 cts . per doz., \$1. 25 per 100.
If Tulips are ordered by mail, add 5 cts. per doz.


## LATE, or MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS

These flower in May; usually they are in full bloom about Memorial Day. They are very showy, and contain colors not found in any other class of Tulips. They are valuable for cut-flower use, both to the amateur and florist. They are also in demand for bedding and for planting in clumps in borders of hardy perennials.
Bybloems. White grounds, Each Doz, roo
striped or marked with
purple, lilac or black. .\$o $05 \$ 030 \$ 200$ Bouton d'Or (Ida). The
only late pure deep yellow;
very beautiful; fine for
cutting. ................. $0_{5} 30 \quad 200$
Gesneriana. Dazzling scar-
let, black center; effective in beds; fine for cut-
ting .....................
Golden Crown. Deep yellow, edged red; fine for cutting Golden Eagle. Deep yellow, with narrow, orange-red fringe . . . . . . Isabella (York and Lancaster). Rose and white; fine late sort....
Picotee (Maiden's Blush). White, margined rose...................
Darwin Tulips, Mixed
Darwin Tulips, Named Varieties

| 05 | 30 | 2 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 05 | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| 05 | 30 | 2 | 00 |
| 05 | 40 | 2 | 50 |
| 05 | 35 | 2 | 00 |
| 05 | 30 | 2 | 00 |
| 08 | 60 | 4 | 00 |

## CROCUS (for pots and borders)

The bulbs should be set 3 inches deep, and be planted in October or early in November to insure success. The Crocus can also be grown indoors either in pots or bulb pans in loam, or in dishes filled with wet moss, in which the bulbs are set closely, half an inch below the surface.

## HYBRID NAMED CROCUS

These are composed of all the best and most beautiful varieties and are remarkable for richness of color and the immense size of their flowers.
Albion. Fine striped.
Baron von Brunow. Dark purple.
David Rizzio. Purple.
Golden Yellow.
King of the Blues. Very large.
Mont Blanc. Finest of all the whites.
Non Plus Ultra. Blue, whitebordered.
Queen Victoria. Fine white.
Sir Walter Scott. Variegated.
Price, 15 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100 , $\$ 6$ per 1,000

## MIXED CROCUS

## Large White.

Large Blue and Purple.
Large Striped and Variegated.
Large Golden Yellow.
Superb Mixture. All colors.
Price, 10 cts . per doz., 50 cts . per 100 ,
$\$ 4$ per 1,000

mixed crocus


GOLDEN SPUR NARCISSUS

## Narcissus

The beautiful species and varieties of Narcissus are the most popular and largely grown of spring-flowering bulbs. No garden should be without them. They are all of the easiest cultivation, thriving in almost any soil and situation, and they may be left alone for several years after once being planted. They do best in a partially shaded position. They are well adapted for planting in mixed flower or shrubbery borders. With the exception of the Polyanthus section, they are all perfectly hardy. Narcissus is also very suitable for growing in pots, requiring about the same treatment as Hyacinths, with three or four bulbs in a 5 -inch pot.

## SINGLE NARCISSUS, or DAFFODILS

Ard Righ, or Irish King. A golden yellow trumpet variety. io cts. each, $\delta_{5} \mathrm{cts}$. per doz., $\$ 5$ per 100.
Barrii Conspicuus. Sulphur perianth, broad cup marked with scarlet. 5 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 17.50$ per $\mathrm{I}, 000$.
Bicolor Empress. White perianth, yellow trumpet. An Each Doz. 100 1,000 excellent forcer........................................ \$o o5 \$o 40 \$3 oo
Bicolor Victoria. Creamy white perianth, yellow trumpet $\ldots$... $05 \quad 40 \quad 300$
Emperor. Flowers of great size and substance; yellow trumpet.
$05 \quad 40 \quad 300$
Golden Spur. One of the grandest Daffodils, with extra-large, rich yellow flowers, Early and free-flowering...........
Incomparabilis, Cynosure. Bright orange cup, white perianth
$05 \quad 40 \quad 300 \$ 2500$
Incomparabilis, Sir Watkin. Golden crown, with primrose perianth
${ }^{\circ} 5 \quad 25$ I $50 \quad 1200$

Leedsii. Pure white, star-shaped, sweet-scented

$$
05
$$

Stella. White, star-shaped flowers, with bright yellow cu
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye). Pure white, with red cup; very fragrant; fine for cutting . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$03 \quad 20 \quad 80 \quad 700$
Poeticus Ornatus. Same color as Poeticus but the flowers are larger.
$\begin{array}{llllll}05 & 25 & 1 & 25 & 10\end{array}$
Princeps. Sulphur-yellow perianth and deep yellow trumpet.
Single yon Sion. Yellow

| 05 | 25 | 1 | 50 | 12 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Trumpet Major. Large, early; deep golden yellow. Fine for forcing. ............................................... $0_{5}$
Mixed Single. All sorts.

| 30 | 2 | 00 | 17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 50 |  |  |  |

If ordered by mail, add 5 cts . per doz. for postage

## JONQUILS

A class related to the Narcissus, and suitable alike for pot culture or planting out. The culture required is the same as for hyacinths.
Large Single Campernelle. Yellow, large flowers . Doz. 100
Odorus realo.................... 20 \$1 00
Singl
Single Sweet-scented. Rich, yellow, fragrant............................... 20 . 85
Doub'e, Sweet-scented. Rich yellow; fine ...................................... 30 200

## CHINESE SACRED NARCISSUS

(Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods)
These may be grown in pots of earth, and very satisfactorily in bowls, partially filled with pebbles and water. As the roots develop, they form a network about the pebbles, thus supporting the plant when in bloom. They should be started in the dark for ten to fourteen days, and then grown in bright light, but carefully protected from draughts. The flowers are mostly white, with yellow cups and are very fragrant.

Extra large selected bulbs, 10 cts. each, 25 cts . for 3, $\$ 1$ per doz. If ordered by mail, add 5 cts . per bulb for postage.
One Bulb, Bowl and Pebbles complete, 25 cts .
Three Bulbs, Bowl and Pebbles, 40 cts .
Pebbles, for filling Lily bowls, Io cts.


ORANGE PHGENIX NARCISSUS per quart.

## DOUBLE NARCISSUS, or DAFFODILS

Albus plenus odoratus. Snow-white, gardenia-flowered Daf- Each Doz. 100 1,000 fodil
Incom...................................... 25 \$1 50
Orange Phœnix (Eggs-and-Bacon). White, with orange center; excellent for pot culture.
Von Sion. The popular double yellow Daffodil; golden yellow
Von Sion. Large, selected "double-nosed" bulbs

| 05 | 35 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 05 | 40 | 3 | 00 | 25 | 00 |

## POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

Beautiful, free-flowering, deliciously sweet-scented flowers, of the easiest culture; suitable for forcing or for growing in water in the same way as the Chinese Sacred Narcissus. They bear tall spikes of


PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS bloom, with from six to twenty flowers each. Bulbs planted in the open border in October and November stand the winter with protection.
Double Roman. White, with orangecolored cup; very fragrant. 5 c. each, 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100. Grand Monarque. White, with pale yellow cup; very large flower. 8 c. each, 60 c . per doz., $\$_{4}$ per 100. Grand Soleil d'Or. Yellow, with orange cup; very free-flowering. 5c. each, 40 . per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100. Paper White Grandiflora. The best Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are large, attractive in color, and intensely fragrant. Place them in a shallow dish of water, with gravel or small stones at the bottom. Fine for pot culture, and largely grown by florists for cut-flowers. 5 cts . each, 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100. Mixed Polyanthus Narcissus. 5 cts. each, 40 c . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .

## If Polyanthus Narcissus are ordered by

 mail, add 10 cts . per doz. for postage

ANEMONE JAPONICA

## ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM

Fine for pot culture or garden decoration. They are of the easiest culture. Pure white, with green stamens, borne in large, loose umbels; height, is to is inches. Io cts, for 3,25 cts. per doz., $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ per 100 .

## AMARYLLIS

(Ready in October)
A magnificent and interesting plant for pot culture, producing showy flowers that are very attractive and handsome. They should be grown in rich, sandy loam, with good drainage, and require abundant moisture when growing, but at their season of rest water should be given sparingly.

Each Doz.
Belladonna Major. Large violet and white \$0 25 \$2 50
Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily). Brilliant scarlet ......................... 15 I 5 I 50
Johnsonii (Spice Lily). Crimson, striped with white....................... 50.50
Longifolia rosea. Rose. Hardy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $25{ }_{2} 50$
Longifolia alba. White. Hardy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25.2520
Vittata. Hybrids mixed
60600

## ANEMONES

These are perfectly hardy roots, producing flowers of various hues and much beauty. They are highly deserving of cultivation.
The Bride. Pure white; large-flowered .................................... . . . \$0 30 \$1 50
Fulgens. Brilliant crimson. Known as "Wind Flower".................. 50 . 350
Japonica alba and rosea. Blooms in Sept. and Oct.; fine strong roots..... 250
Whirlwind. Semi-double, pure white ....................................... 250
Choice Mixed, Single
20 I 00
Choice Mixed, Double.................................................................................... 30 I 50

## CALLA LILIES

Well-known plant, of easy culture; the only particular attention it requires is constant watering, and as warm a room as can be conveniently given it.
Black. The plant produces a large, dark purple flower and green underneath. The leaves are a rich green color. Large bulbs, 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.
Little Gem. Very neat, dwarf habit; makes an excellent pot plant. io cts. each, \$r per doz.
Spotted Leaf. (Richardia alba maculata). Dark green foliage, beautifully spotted with white. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.
White (Richardia Athiopica). The White Calla, or Lily of the Nile, is a well-known plant of casy culture, and in winter is one of our best window plants. Good roots, io cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.; extra-large roots, 15 c . each, $\$$ r. 50 per doz.; mammoth roots, 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

white calla lily

CALLA LILIES, continued
Yellow, Elliottiana. The finest yellow Calla; large, rich, deep golden flowers, often 4 to 5 inches across at the mouth; habit of growth and foliage like the old favorite White Calla, excepting the leaves of Elliottiana are spotted with white. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.

## CROWN IMPERIAL

Stately-growing plants for outdoor culture, with dark green foliage and flowers of various shades of yellow and crimsorf. Mixed colors, I5 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## CYCLAMEN (Ready in November)

Among the many charming plants which grace the greenhouse and sitting-room during the spring and winter months, few, if any, are so pretty and accommodating as the Cyclamen. The simplicity


CYCLAMEN PERSYCUM GIGANTEUM of its culture brings it within the reach of even those who can command no better accommodation than a sitting-r,oom window.
Persicum giganteum. Mixed colors. I5 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz.

## CHIONODOXA (Glory-of-the-Snow)

Most charming spring-flowering bulbs. They produce flower-spikes bearing ten to fifteen scilla-like flowers. They are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any good garden soil. Fine for pot culture for winter-blooming.

Each Doz. 100 Luciliæ. Bright blue, clear white center. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$o o2 \$0 25 \$1 25 Sardensis. Very deep bluc. ............................................. 03 . 25 1 25

## COLCHICUM (Autumn-flowering Crocus)

Very effective and handsome, hardy plants, the flowers of which come through the ground without leaves in the fall, the leaves appearing the following spring.


## DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)

A well-known hardy plant, bearing in spring long racemes of deep rose-pink, pendent flowers. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.

## ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet)

Perfectly hardy; variegated foliage; flowers are large, varying in color from white to deep purple.

Doz. 100
Mixed Colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 50 $\$ 3$ oo

## FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS

Bear bell-shaped flowers' of various colors-yellow, white, black, purple, striped and splashed. Hardy.

Doz. 100 Mixed Colors. \$0 40 \$2 00


FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

## FREESIA

This is one of the most beautiful of all Cape bulbs, possessing a peculiar grace of form, and its fragrance is most delightful, one pot of five or six bulbs being sufficient to perfume a whole house. As cut-flowers, they are extremely valuable; the unexpanded blooms, opening in water, fll the air with the most delicate perfume, and their endurance is really remarkable.
Refracta alba. Pure white. One of the most popular and charming bulbs for pot culture, flowering in the winter in the conservatory or window-garden. They force very casily, and can be had in bloom by Christmas if started in pots in the month of September. Plant half a dozen bulbs in a 4 -inch pot, in good rich soil, water well, and keep them at a temperature of 60 degrees.
Mammoth Bulbs. Pure white. 5 cts. each, 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100 , \$1 5 per $1,000$.
First Size Bulbs. 3 cts , each, 20 cts . per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100, \$io per 1,000 .
Purity. A magnificent, snowy white of very large size and great length of stem. A truss bearing from eight to ten buds, of which six are often open at one time. 5 cts, each, 50 cts . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100.
Snow-White. A distinct type, producing large sprays of purest snow-white flowers of immense size and deliciously fragrant; it is very free-blooming and of great value for forcing for cut-flowers. 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per $100, \$ 17.50$ per 1,000 .

## GLADIOLUS COLVILLEI

## (Ready In November)

Early-flowering and finc for pot culture. They will last in water for weeks after being cut, and, as the flowers are smaller than autumn-flowering sorts, they make up well for bouquets. They are hardier than most of the Gladioli, but will not stand severe winters without covering.
Alba (The Bride). Whitc; very beautiful.

Doz. $\quad 100$ Olll........................ \$o

25 \$I 50
Colvillei. Purple-striped ....... 30200
Rosea. Pink . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Peach Blossom. Lovely new variety; good winter forcer; delicate pink
$30 \quad 200$

Blushing Bride. Rosy white, with
carmine blotch.
$40 \quad 300$
$40 \quad 250$

## GRAPE HYACINTHS

Adapted for permanent beds and edgings and partly shaded situations; they should be massed together to produce effect. Perfectly hardy. Flower-spikes about 6 inches high, with small, round bells, resembling a bunch of grapes.

Doz. 100
Blue ............... 5 cts. for 2. . \$0 $20 \$ 100$
White ............ 5 cts. each.. 30150
Hyacinthus candicans. A snow-
white, summer-flowering giant
Hyacinth . . . . . . 5 cts. each. .
50300

gladiolus, colvillei alba

## IRIS

The flowers of this family are the richest and most varied in color of any hardy garden plants, and for cut-flowers are invaluable. They have been aptly named the "Orchid of the flower-garden."
ENGLISH (Anglica). Large, handsome flowers, with rich purple, blue and lilac colors predominating. Perfectly hardy.

Blanche Fleur. White, blush tinted.
Bleu Celeste. Palc blue.
Daylight. Pale blue, red-striped.
Electric. Very pale bluc.
King of Blues. Dark bluc.

La Grandesse. White, spotted violet.
L'Unique. Purplish red.
Mont Blanc. Pure white.
Queen Regent. Purple and violet.
Prince Albert. Violet and red.

The above named varieties, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100
Mixed Varieties. 5 cts . cach, 30 cts. per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per 100.
German (Germanica). This variety is the true "Fleur-dc-Lis," the national flower of France. They are perfectly hardy, thrive anywhere. Mixed varieties, 5 cts . each, 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100 .
Kæmpferi, or Japan Iris. The Japan Iris is perfectly hardy, and flowers in great profusion in July and August. Mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
SPANISH (Hispanica). This variety is well adapted for pot culture or outside planting.
Belle Chinoise. Golden yellow. Blanche Superbe. Pure white.
Bronze King. Very dark bronze.


SPANISH IRIS
Chrysolora. Canary-yellow.
Gold Cup (Thunderbolt). Large, bronze.
Louise. Very delicate light blue.

## The above named varieties, 25 cts . per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100

Superfine Mixed. Io cts. per doz., 75 cts. per $100, \$ 5$ per 1,000 .


LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

## IXIAS

Very desirable for pots or for the open ground. If planted out, they require covering during the winter.
Extra Choice Mixture. 5 cts. for 2, 20 cts. per doz., \$r per 100.
Named Varieties. 40 cts . per doz. $\$ 2.50$ per 100.

## LILY - OF - THE - VALLEY (Ready in November)

For open-ground planting we offer large clumps, each containing many flowering crowns. These may be set from 6 inches to a foot apart and covered 3 inches. They succeed best in ground which is rather moist and partially shaded.

For forcing, the pips are to be


LILIUM HARRISII

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY, continued preferred, being grown under conditions tending to promote vigorous and early blooming. Twelve to eighteen pips may be planted in a 6 -inch pot, with all the fibrous roots carefully preserved, and keeping the crowns above the soil. Place them in a temperature of about 80 degrees, cover the crowns with loose moss, and keep them constantly moist with tepid water.
Best Berlin Pips. Finest selected pips for forcing, 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per roo, \$i8 per 1,000 .
Hamburg. Strongest pips for late winter and spring forcing, 25 cts . per doz., \$r. 75 per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000.
Large Dutch Clumps. Each contains many flowering pips; best for planting in the open ground. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 25$ per 100.
Cold-Storage Berlin Pips. \$2.25 per 100, $\$ 20$ per 1,000.

## Lilies

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere. Lilium candidum does best when planted in August or September. This variety is valuable for forcing, and is used extensively for this purpose. The method is to plant the bulbs in 6 -inch pots, barely covering them with soil, then plunge them in the garden in a warm, sheltered place, and let them remain there until the pots are well filled with roots, after which they may be removed to the house or conservatory, where they will flower in eight or ten weeks. In forcing $L$. Harrisii or $L$. longiflorum, plant them in 6 -inch pots half-filled with rich soil, sink the bulbs, leaving just the tips exposed. After the bulb has thrown its stem above the top of the pot, fill the pot with rich soil, composed mostly of well-rotted cow-manure, as these bulbs throw out rootlets from the stem of the bulb.
LILIUM HARRISII. The Bermuda Easter Lily is perhaps the finest and most popular of winter-blooming plants. The large, handsome, pure white trumpet-shaped flowers are very sweet-scented and of great substance, and last a long time after cutting. Its stately and graceful habit renders it a perfect pot-plant for table or winter decoration. Each Doz. 100 First-size bulbs, 5 to 7 inches in circumference .................. \$0 12 \$1 25 \$8 00 Large-size bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference................ $25 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad 1500$ Extra-large bulbs, 9 to 11 inches in circumference. ............ $50 \quad 400 \quad 3000$
LILIUM LONGIFLORUM MULTIFLORUM. The well-known, beautiful, snow-white, fragrant Lily; fine for forcing and handsome in the garden Each Doz. 100 Large-size bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference................ \$o $15 \$ 150$ \$9 $\$_{1} 0$ Extra-large-size bulbs, 9 to 10 inches in circumference ....... $20 \quad 200$ I3 00
LILIUM LONGIFLORUM GIGANTEUM. This dark-stemmed variety flowers somewhat later than Multiflorum, but the flowers are of larger size, of great substance and perfect form. In great demand.

Each Doz. 100
First-size bulbs, 6 to 8 inches in circumference............... \$o ro \$1 oo \$700
Large-size bulbs, 7 to 9 inches in circumference............... 15 I 50 11 00
Extra-large-size bulbs, 9 to 10 inches in circumference $\ldots \ldots$....... 20 2 200 16 00

## LILIES, continued

LILIUM CANDIDUM (St. Joseph, or Annunciation Lily). This is the old-fashioned garden Lily. It is perfectly hardy, blooming in the open ground in June. The many snow-white flowers borne on a stem 3 to 4 feet high make this Lily most effective. Very large bulbs, ready for delivery in September. I5 cts. each, \$r.50 per doz., $\$ 9$ per 100.

## HARDY LILIES

## For Outdoor Planting, or Growing in Pots (Ready in November)

When grown in the border or open ground, they should remain undisturbed for years, frequent removals being injurious. In the autumn, give the bulbs a heavy mulching of leaves; coarse manure or boughs will prove highly beneficial. Plant all Lilies at least 6 inches deep.
Auratum (Golden-rayed Japanese Lily). Flowers 6 to 8 inches in Each Doz. roo width, pure white, with a wide band of gold running through the center of each petal and numerous crimson spots.
 Mammoth size bulbs, II to 13 inches. $30300 \quad 2200$
Henryi. A new Japanese Lily. It is similar to the Speciosum varieties, but the flowers are bright orange-yellow.

$$
75 \quad 750
$$

Speciosum album. Beautiful pure white flowers of large size; 2 to 4 feet high. One of the handsomest and easiest grown lilies.
8 - to 9 -inch bulbs.
$\begin{array}{llll}20 & 200 & 1200\end{array}$
9 - to rr -inch bulbs
$30 \quad 300 \quad 2000$
Speciosum rubrum or roseum. White and spotted rose; 2 to 4 feet high.
8- to 9 -inch bulbs
$\begin{array}{llll}12 & 1 & 25 & 800\end{array}$
9- to 11 -inch bulbs
$20 \quad 200 \quad 1200$
Speciosum melpomene. Very dark crimson-spotted flowers.
8 - to 9 -inch bulbs.
15 I $50 \quad 1000$

Superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). Deep orange-red, thickly spotted; 4 ft .
$20 \quad 200 \quad 1500$

Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Nodding, rich scarlet flowers; $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$..
10 I 00600

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon, spotted black...........

| 20 | 2 | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| 10 | 1 | 00 | 6 | 00 |

Tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-red, black spots


STAR OF BETHLEIIEM
Washingtonianum. Very
fragrant fowers,
changing from pure
white to various shades
of purple or lilac..... $30 \quad 300 \quad 2000$

| MONTBRETIAS <br> (Ready in November) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crocosmæflora | ( Doz. | \$150 |
| Etoile de Feu. | 30 | 150 |
| Germania | 75 | 500 |
| Pottsii | 30 | 150 |

## ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM (Star of Bethlehem)

Very desirable for pot culture in the window garden. The flowers are large, pure white, with black center, borne on a tall spike. In pots they should be treated in the same manner as the hyacinth. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100 .

## OXALIS

A class of small bulbs, producing vast quantities of flowers during the autumn and winter months; they are very desirable for planting in hanging baskets. They are easily grown in sandy soil, seven or eight bulbs in a 4 - or 5 -inch pot. Keep in moderate temperature.
Buttercup. A splendid winter-blooming plant for pot culture. The Each Doz. roo flowers are pure bright yellow, and produced in great abundance. It is very easily cultivated, and, being a strong grower, only one or two bulbs should be planted in a 5 -or 6 -inch pot.. \$o of $\$ 035 \$ 175$
Grand Duchess. Flowers are large, often measuring 3 inches in diameter, and are borne well above the foliage, the leaves being large, clover-shaped, handsome. Pink, white and lavender
Bowiei. Crimson
$05 \quad 35 \quad 200$

Lutea. Yellow ........................................ 5 cts. for $2 .$.
$05 \quad 35 \quad 200$
Rubella. Purple.
$05 \quad 40 \quad 200$
Versicolor. Crimson and white...................... 5 cts. for 2 ..
25
Mixed. . .............................................. 5 cts. for 2 ..
15 I 00


DOUBLE PEONY

## PEONIES

(Ready in October)
The old-fashioned double Peonies are too well known to require description. Their popularity is due to their great merits -their easy culture, the handsome appearance of the plant, and the brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed, richly colored flowers. Among hardy herbaccous perennials, the Chinese Pconies rank about first for lawn or flowerborder or shrubbery decoration.

Each Doz.
Double Mixed White\$0 25 \$2 50 Double Mixed Crim-

|  | 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Double Mixed Pink | 25 |
| ouble Mixed All | - 5 |
|  |  |

## SCILLAS

Extremely hardy, early-flowering bulbs, thriving in any situation and worthy of more general cultivation. The buibs of Scilla Sibirica should be planted 3 inches deep.

Sibirica. Flowers bright blue, of compact growth, 5 to 6 inches high; beau- Doz. 100 tiful in combination with snowdrops or crocuses; also excellent for forcing in pans. Extra-large bulbs..................... \$15 per 1,000 . \$0 30 \$I 75
Bifolia. Most beautiful bright blue flowers borne on short spikes; fine for forcing.

25 I 50
Campanulata (Wood Ityacinth). Flowers borne on tall spikes, I to 2 feet
high. Each flower measures nearly 1 inch across and droops gracefully; high. Each flower measures nearly i inch
perfectly hardy; also fine for pot culture.
Campanulata, Major, Blue.................................................. 25 I 50
Campanulata, White
35200
Campanulata, Rose
35 200

## RANUNCULUS

Gorgeous dwarf flowers, easily grown in pots for winter blooming, or in coldframes for spring. Eight roots may be potted in a 6 -inch bulb-pan; they should be covered one inch. The colors include shades of white,


SINGLE GIANT SNOWDROPS yellow, crimson and purple, some being almost black. They are very effective for decoration, either as pot-plants or cut.

Doz. $\quad$ OO
Giant Double French. Mixed
colors. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$0 20 \$ 00
Double Persian. Mixed colors .. 20 I 00
Double Turban. Mixed colors .. 20 I 00

## SNOWDROPS

The charming Snowdrop is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of spring. It can frequently be seen in bloom when the ground is white with snow, as it takes every advantage and hastens to display its graceful snow-white bells before the winter has disappeared. As the bulbs are small, they should be planted liberally in order to obtain immediate results. Elwes' Giant Snowdrops. An exceedingly large and beautiful single variety; flowers snowwhite, with emerald-green tube. 15 cts . per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r}$ per $100, \$ 8$ per 1,000 .
Single. Pure white, graceful bells; early flowering. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100 , $\$ 8$ per $\mathrm{r}, 000$.
Double. Flowers perfectly double, pure white. 25 cts . per doz., $\mathrm{S}_{1}: 75$ per 100, $\mathrm{S}_{15}$ per 1,000 .

## SPIRAEA

## (Ready in November)

Splendid plants for forcing in the greenhouse or the conservatory, where they produce beautiful sprays of flowers during February and March; they are perfectly hardy, and, when planted outside, flower in June. The dark green foliage resembles some of our well-known ferns.
Astilboides floribunda. Very large, pure white plumes, bronzed foliage. 15 cts. each, $\$_{1} .50$ per doz.
Compacta multiflora. Flowers larger than the above, plants more compact in growth. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
Gladstone. A new and much improved variety, producing enormous spikes of pure white flowers in great profusion; the best Spirea grown, 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Japonica. Elegant and graceful; large, feathery, pure white, sweetscented flowers. I5 cts. each, $\$_{1.50}$ per doz.
Palmata. Rosy crimson; strong clumps. 15 cts. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 7$ per 100.
Queen Alexandra. The color is a delightful soft pink; very frecflowering; growing as freely as the white types. You cannot afford to without it. 35 c . ea., $\$ 350$ per doz.
Washington. Pure white, $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high; sturdy habit, strong clumps. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.


SPIREA JAFONICA

## Strawberry Plants

Those marked (P.) have pistillate, or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual, or perfect-flowering, and can be planted alone.


Auto. New. Immensely productive; large berries.
August Luther. Good size and very productive. Extra early.
Bismarck. Exceptionally strong pollenizer. Late.
Brandywine. Large, conical, glossy, crimson, firm and solid. Succeeds in any soil. Midseason to late.
Bubach. (P.) Large berry of dark color. Midseason.
Climax. Very large and productive, round and uniform; good shipper. Early.
Commonwealth. New. Very large, fine flavored, juicy. Very late.
Excelsior. Very fine, stands frost well. Extra early.
Gandy. Large, bright glossy crimson fruit; finest flavor. Late.
Glen Mary. Strong and healthy grower, bright crimson. Early.
Gladstone. Large as Sharpless; better quality; strong grower.
Hunn. (P.) Largest variety grown. Dark crimson, fine flavor. Late.
Johnson's Early. Highly colored, medium size. Extra early.
Marshall. Large, dark crimson, good. Midseason.
Mead. New. Firm, globular-shaped berries; glossy red; mild flavor.
New York. Very large, color dark red; first-class quality. Midseason.
Nick Ohmer. Fruit mammoth size; very productive. Midseason.
Nimrod. New. Most beautiful berry ever grown, delicious quality, never rusts or diseases
Oom Paul. One of the largest berries; firm and productive.
Parson's Beauty. Good, bright red berries; productive; midseason.
President. (P.) Round, very productive, rich crimson. Midseason.
Pan American. Autumn everbearing variety, the best of its class.
Scofield. Large, bright red. Rich, aromatic flavor. Early to late.
Silver Coin. Exquisite color, luscious flavor; very productive; plant vigorous. Midseason.
Success. Sweet, mild flavor; large, very early and bearing till fall.
Twentieth Century. (P.) NEw. Immense size, dark crimson, smooth surface. Midseason.
We can also furnish other varieties not named above, at regular prices.
Pot-grown plants, if planted in the fall, will furnish a good crop of large, fine berries of the following season.
Pot-Grown Plants (ready about July 15 th), $\$ 1.25$ for $25, \$ 2$ for $50, \$ 3.50$ per 100 .
New Varieties, $\$_{1.25}$ for ${ }_{25}, \$_{2,25}$ for $50, \$ 4$ per 100 .
Layer Plants (ready about Augușt 15 th), 30 cts. per doz., $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ per 100.

## CATALOGUE OF TREES, PERENNIALS FOR FALL PLANTING, MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION

## CELERY PLANTS

We can supply the following varieties: Golden Self-blanching, Fin de Siecle, White P ume, Perfection Heartwell, Giant Pascal and Golden Dwari. 50 cts. per 100, $\$ 4.50$ per 1,000 .

## THE LENOX SPRAYER

For spraying plants indoors and out, the Lenox Sprayer is one of the most serviceable devices. It substitutes a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, which is necessary to real success with house plants. As a sprayer for using insecticides it is invaluable, ejecting a misty spray and
 reaching under the leaves where insects thrive. Price, 50 cts . each, By mail, with a cake of tobacco soap, 60 cts . postpaid.

## INSECTICIDES

Aphis Punk. 60 cts. per box of one dozen rolls.
Bordeaux Mixture. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$1.25. Cedarine. Destroys ants. 10 cts. per box.
Fir-Tree Oil. $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{pt} .40 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{pt} .75 \mathrm{cts}$, qt. \$1.40.
Fir-Tree Oil Soap. ${\underset{2}{2}}_{1} 1 \mathrm{~b}$, tins, $25 \mathrm{cts}, 2 \mathrm{lbs}$. 75 cts.
Gishurst Compound. 50 cts. per box.
Hammond's Grape Dust. 5 lbs. 35 cts .
Hammond's Slug Shot. Lb. ro cts., 5 lbs. 30 cts ., 10 lbs .50 cts ., $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 4.50$.
Kerosene Emulsion. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$r. 25 .
Lemon Oil. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{pt} .25 \mathrm{cts}$., pt. 40 cts ., qt. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. $\$_{1.25}$, gal. $\$ 2.25$.
"Nico-Fume" Tobacco Paper. Can of 24 sheets, 75 cts.; can of 144 sheets, \$3.50.
Nicoticide. Pt. \$2.50.
Fumigators, for above, 75 cts , each.
Nico-Fume Liquid. Pt. \$r.50.

Nikoteen. Pt. $\$ 1.50$.
Paris Green. Lb. 40 cts .
Rose Leaf Insecticide. Pt. can, 35 cts ; qt. can, 60 cts.; gal. can, \$r. 75 .
Sulphur. Lb. ro cts., ro-lb. lots, 60 cts .
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. $3-\mathrm{oz}$. box, io cts.; S-oz. box, 20 cts .
Tobacco Dust. Lb. io cts., 10 lbs. 65 cts , roo lbs. $\$ 3$.
Tobacco Dust for Fumigating. Io lbs . $65 \mathrm{cts} ., 50 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2,100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 3.50$.
Tobacco Stems. $100-\mathrm{lb}$. bale $\$ \mathrm{r} .75,200$ lbs. $\$_{3}$.
Whale Oil Soap. Lb. $\mathrm{r}_{5} \mathrm{cts} ., 3$ lbs. 40 cts.
White Hellebore Powder. $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$, to cts., $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb} .15 \mathrm{cts} ., \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{cts}$.
Wilson's Plant Oil. Pt. 40 cts , qt .75 cts ., gal. \$2.
X-L-All Liquid Insecticide. Pt. 65 cts., qt. $\$ 1, \frac{1}{2}$ gal. $\$ 1.75$, gal. $\$ 3.50$.

## FERTILIZERS

Bone Meal. 5 lbs. 30 cts ., 10 lbs .50 cts ., $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$_{2.75}, 200 \mathrm{lbs} . \$_{5}$.
Bone, Crushed. 100 lbs . $\$ 3.50$.
Bonora. Good for flowering plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ b. pkg. 25 cts., 1b. plg. 50 cts., $5-\mathrm{lb}$. pkg. $\$ 2.50$.
Blood and Bone. roo lbs. $\$ 2.50$.
Clay's Fertilizer. $5^{6} \mathrm{lbs} . \mathrm{S}_{4}, 112 \mathrm{lbs} . \mathrm{S}_{7}$. Moss, Live Sphagnum for Orchids. Bbl. $\$_{3}$.
Moss, Sphagnum for Packing, etc. Bale $\$ 3$.
Nitrate of Soda. 5 lhs. 35 cts ., to lbs. 60 c ., roo lbs. $\mathrm{S}_{5}$.

Peat, Orchid. Bag, $\$_{1.50}$.
Peat, Jersey. Bag, $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$.
Peruvian Guano. 5 libs. 30 cts ., 10 lbs. $50 \mathrm{cts} ., 100 \mathrm{lbs} . \mathrm{S}_{3}$.
Plant Blood. The hygienic food for plants. Pkg. 15 cts.
Plant Food. Pkg, 15 cts ,
Sheep Manure. 5 lbs .25 cts ., 25 lbs .75 c , $50 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ \mathrm{t} 25,100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2$, ton $\$ 35$.
Soot, Scotch. 100 lbs. $\mathrm{S}_{5}$.
Thompson's Manure. $5^{6}$ lbs. S4, 112 libs. ${ }^{7} 7$.

# Bulb Catalogue 

FALL, 1909



# W. E. Marshall \& Co. 146 West Twenty-third Street 

