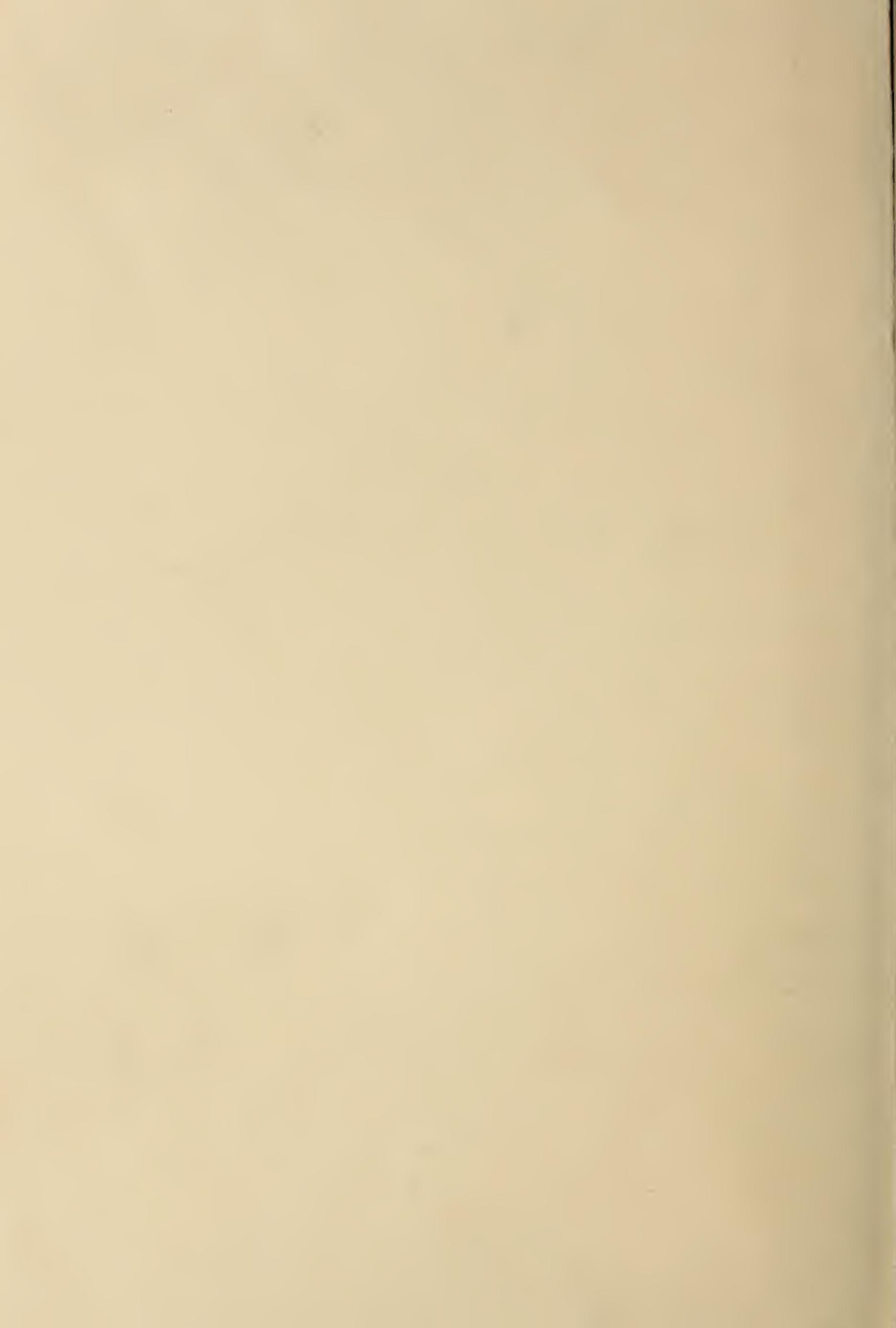


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1899



ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
of
SEEDS

THOS. W. EMERSON CO.

74 & 76 So MARKET ST.

BOSTON:

Dealers in Grass, Field and
Garden Seeds.

Also Beans and Peas for
Cooking Purposes.

OUR SEEDS

ARE

NORTHERN GROWN

And Tested. Equal to any the World Produces.

OUR AIM IS TO OBTAIN

PURE SEEDS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The prices named in this catalogue are intended as a guide to all dealers handling our goods, and we believe

OUR PRICES

are low ; but should any item appear high, send for samples and compare them with seeds offered by other leading seed houses.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can be sent safely, either by post-office order, bank draft, express, registered letter or postal note. If your order amounts to one dollar or upwards, always send by one of the above methods, at our risk and expense. If the amount is less than one dollar, send Postage Stamps, which we receive the same as cash.

WHEN YOU ORDER don't forget to sign your name; write it plainly, and give your full address, including Town, County, and State ; also your nearest express office. No Seeds sent C.O.D. unless sufficient amount accompanies order to cover express charges.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

All Vegetable or Flower Seeds ordered at catalogue rates, in packets or ounces, will be sent free by mail; safe arrival guaranteed. When Seeds are ordered in quantities of one-quarter pound and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of eight cents per pound, except Beans and Pease, to which add 15 cents per quart, and to Corn and Onion Sets 10 cents per quart, to the catalogue prices.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT means that we deliver the Seeds to any express or railroad as you may direct, and the purchaser pays all transportation charges upon receipt of goods.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by a remittance, or by satisfactory reference to us.

Cotton Bags used in Packing furnished at following rates: eighth-bushel, 8 cents; quarter-bushel, 10 cents; half-bushel, 15 cents; one-bushel, 20 cents; two-bushel, 20 cents, which may be returned at same rates if sound and in good condition. In remitting money for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

IN handing this new catalogue to our numerous customers and friends, we beg to thank them for their past favors and the confidence placed in us. It shall always be our endeavor to give every satisfaction to our friends by a prompt and careful execution of their orders. At the same time we beg to say that we have largely extended our seed department since the last year, so that we are fully prepared to meet all emergencies in this branch of our business. The most important of our business principles has been to invariably supply only the very

HIGHEST CLASS OF SEEDS,

and the fact that we have commanded the leading Wholesale and Jobbing Trade of the New England States for the past 25 years should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantages of dealing with us.

OUR PRICES.

We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices as quoted in this Catalogue; but with some varieties of Seeds the market value is often variable, and all prices herein quoted are subject to the market changes without notice.

WARRANTIES.

We are often asked, "Do you guarantee your seeds to grow?" Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frosts, etc.

We think a little consideration will convince any one that, if we know our own interests, we should not be likely to send out **poor seeds**, at the risk of sacrificing our trade.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

THOS. W. EMERSON CO.

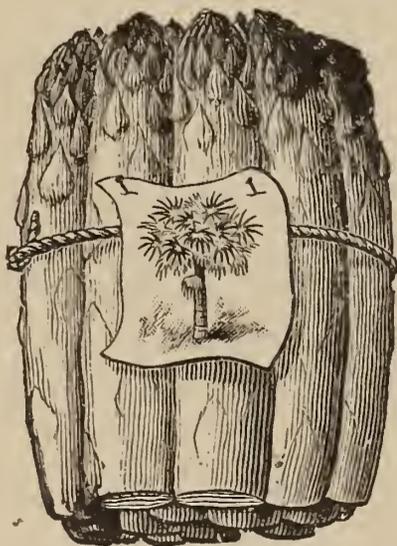
DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of Boston, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



ARTICHOKE.

	PKT.	OZ.	LBS.
Green Globe. The standard and best variety	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$3 00

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard sort	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00
Palmetto. Of Southern origin. A very desirable bright green Asparagus	05	10	1 00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

		PER HUNDRED.
{	Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots	\$1 00
	Palmetto. Two-year-old roots	1 00

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



NEW GOLDEN-EYED WAX.

	QT.	PK.	BUS.
Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$5 00
Extra Early Valentine. A selected early strain of this popular round-pod bean	25	1 25	4 00
Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	1 00	4 00
Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	1 00	4 00
Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods	25	1 00	4 00
New Stringless Green Pod. One of the earliest Green Pod Beans in cultivation, bearing tender, meaty, straight green pods; crisp, tender and stringless. Claimed to be earlier than the Valentine or Six Weeks	35	1 50	5 00
Davis White Wax. An exceedingly hardy, productive, white-seeded wax-podded sort. All of the pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. This is the most hardy and productive bush wax-podded bean in cultivation	35	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Horticultural. Productive; finest early shell beans	30	1 50	5 00
Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green flat pods	30	1 50	5 00
Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	1 00	4 00
Red Cranberry. A stringless sort; good quality	30	1 50	5 00
Emerson's E Pea. Very small, white variety; early, and very prolific; the most valuable sort for baking purposes in this market	25	1 00	3 00
Red Kidney. Very productive	25	1 00	3 50
Yellow Eye. A good sort for field culture	25	1 00	3 00
Henderson's Bush Lima. A very dwarf sort and productive	50	2 00	6 00
Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods of fine appearance	30	1 50	4 00
Black Wax. Very early and delicious; round yellow pods	25	1 25	4 00
White Wax. Flat yellow pods	30	1 50	5 00
Detroit Wax. Similar to the Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust	30	1 25	4 50
Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	30	1 25	4 50
Challenge Black Wax. A new variety of extra quality and very prolific	30	1 25	4 50
Warren Bush. Vigorous and upright in growth, producing broad flat pods that are tender and of good flavor; we recommend it highly. Seed, purplish brown	25	1 50	5 00
Curries' Rust Proof Black Wax. The best for earliness, productiveness, freedom from blight or rust, and all around good points	25	1 50	5 00
Refugee Wax. Early, prolific, round, tender, waxy; seed resembling Extra Early Refugee	25	1 50	5 00

BEANS. (CONTINUED.)

	QT.	PK.	BUS.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$5 00
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good	35	1 75	7 00
Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all wax sorts, and very productive,	40	2 00	
Burpee's Bush Lima. A genuine Dwarf or Bush Lima bean; yields an immense number of pods, and is a sure cropper	75	1 75	6 50

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES.

Frijole de Bejuco.

Stagnen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.— Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

	QT.	PK.	BUS.
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	\$0 30	\$1 50	\$5 00
Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used	30	1 50	5 00
Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 50	5 00
Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	30	1 50	5 00
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	30	1 50	5 00
Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	30	1 50	5 00
Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 50	6 50
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 50	6 50
Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	40	2 00	7 00
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 50	6 00
King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	2 00	7 00
Dreer's Lima. Thick, and of fine quality	40	2 00	7 00
Dreer's Golden Cluster. Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy pods	40	2 00	7 00
Red Cranberry. Stringless, and one of the best	40	1 50	6 00
Concord. Used as a string or shell	35	1 50	5 00
Brockton. Very productive and of excellent quality	40	1 50	5 50
King Horticultural. (New). A new variety which is in great demand by New England gardeners; both Beans and pods much larger than those of the common kind; pods bright carmine	35	2 00	7 00

BEET.

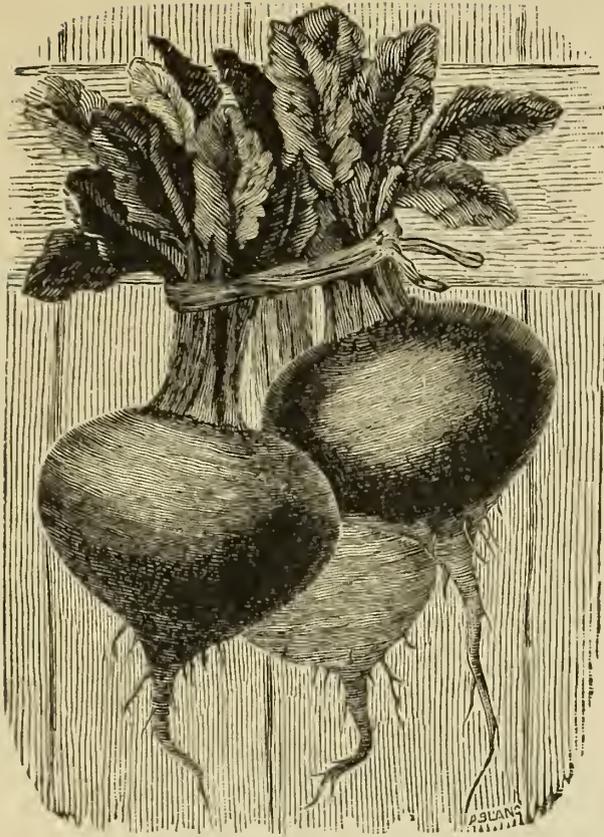
*Betterave.**Kunkel-Kubr.*

CULTURE.— The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out doors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to acre.

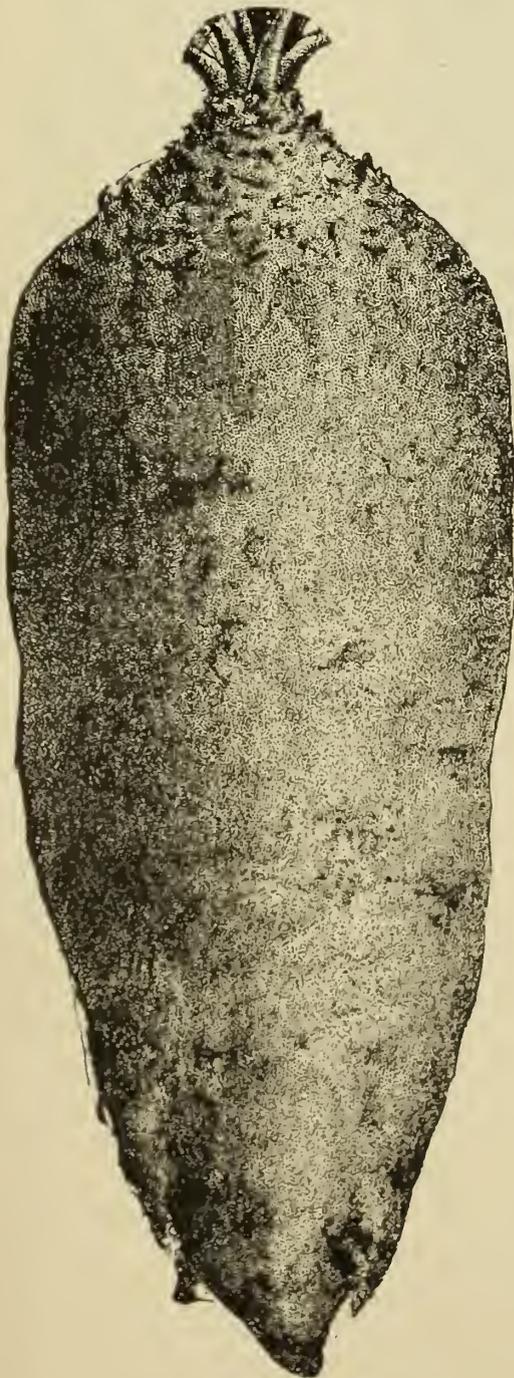
Crosby's Egyptian. The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness, the sort being larger, coarser, lighter-colored and nearer round than flat; in fact, it is more like Eclipse than Egyptian. It is one of the best sorts for early planting out of doors, as it reaches a usable size sooner than any other sort, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hot-beds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 55c.

Detroit Dark Red Blood Turnip Beet. One of the very best sorts not only for the market gardener but for the home gardener. This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip shape for table use. It has a small, upright growing top, matures early, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. It has a dark blood red root; skin, flesh bright red, toned with lighter shade and very crisp, tender and sweet. Price, per pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 50c.

BEET. (CONTINUED.)



EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP BEET.



MAMMOTH DIGNITY MANGEL.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red	5	10	50
Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	5	10	50
Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	5	10	50
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	5	10	50
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor; productive	5	10	50
Bastain's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	5	10	50
Long Smooth Blood Improved. Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort	5	10	50
Swiss Chard Used for greens	5	10	50

BEETS—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Kuntkruben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. fertilizer, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	05	10	40
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to Yellow Globe, but of a higher color	05	10	40
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	05	10	40
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	05	10	40
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	05	10	40
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain	05	10	40
Mammoth Dignity Mangel. Remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root. Single roots often attain the weight of thirty-five pounds each and will yield forty-five tons per acre with good cultivation. The roots are smooth and regular, and of blood-red color	05	10	40
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding,	05	10	35
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	05	10	35
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	05	10	35

BORECOLE OR KALE.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens. The best for early spring greens. For fall use sow in May	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 25
German Dwarf Purple. A handsome variety for spring sowing	05	10	1 50

BROCOLI.

White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head	05	50	5 00
Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good flavor	05	50	5 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use	05	20	1 50
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CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.



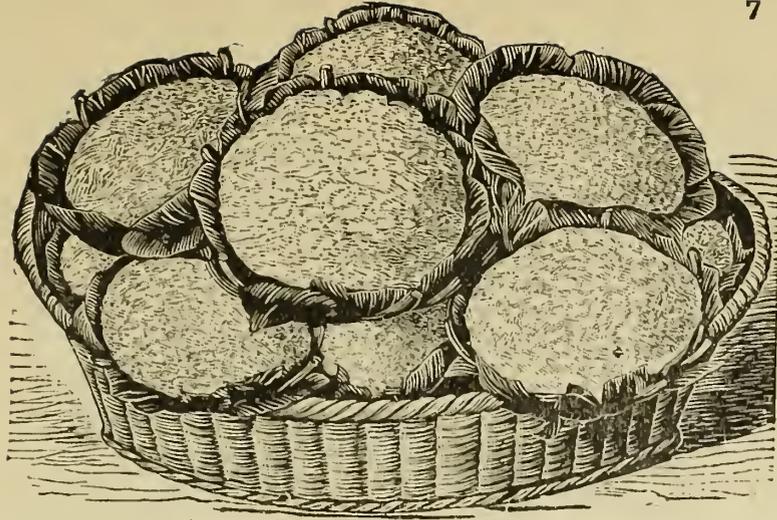
SELECTED JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Etampes. A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 00
Early York. The standard English sort	05	20	1 50
Early Large York. The standard English sort	05	20	1 50
Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	05	30	2 00
Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety	05	20	2 00
Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds	05	25	2 00
All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	05	30	2 00
Filder-Kraut	05	25	2 00
Fottler's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	05	30	2 00
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	30	2 00
Vandergaw's. A sure heading sort	05	30	2 00
American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring; of delicate flavor	05	30	2 00
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger, and more globe shaped; much used by market gardeners; stands long in head	05	30	2 00
Stone-Mason Drumhead. One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead	05	30	2 00
Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety of late drumhead; much used at the South and West	05	25	2 00
Marblehead Mammoth. The largest variety of drumhead known; needs to be set about four feet apart each way; often grows to weigh sixty pounds per head	05	25	2 00
English Curled Savoy. Used only to sow early in spring for greens	05	10	1 75
Succession. A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and is the best that can be procured	05	20	1 75

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOUFLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumen-Kohl.

CULTURE.—Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower; extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seeds may be sown in September and the plants wintered over in the same manner as described for early Cabbage. Where this is not practicable it may be had just as well by sowing the seeds in the hot-bed in January or February, and transplanting the plants at two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hot-bed until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from



the 15th of March to the 10th of April. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. For second early and late crop sow at the same date as given in the directions for Cabbage crop. 1 ounce for 1,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Dwarf and very early; large, compact heads	\$0 05	\$2 50	
Snowball (Henderson). Very largely grown for an early crop. Of dwarf habit; heads white and solid. Pure stock	05	2 00	
Early Paris. Ten days later than the above named. Finest imported seed	05	1 50	
Lenormand's Short Stemmed. Late variety, forming splendid large heads of fine quality	05	1 50	
Veitch's Autumn Giant. One of the finest fall varieties in cultivation	05	1 50	

CARDOON.

Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines \$0 05 \$0 40 \$4 00

CHERVIL.

Curled Chervil. \$0 05 \$0 20 \$2 00

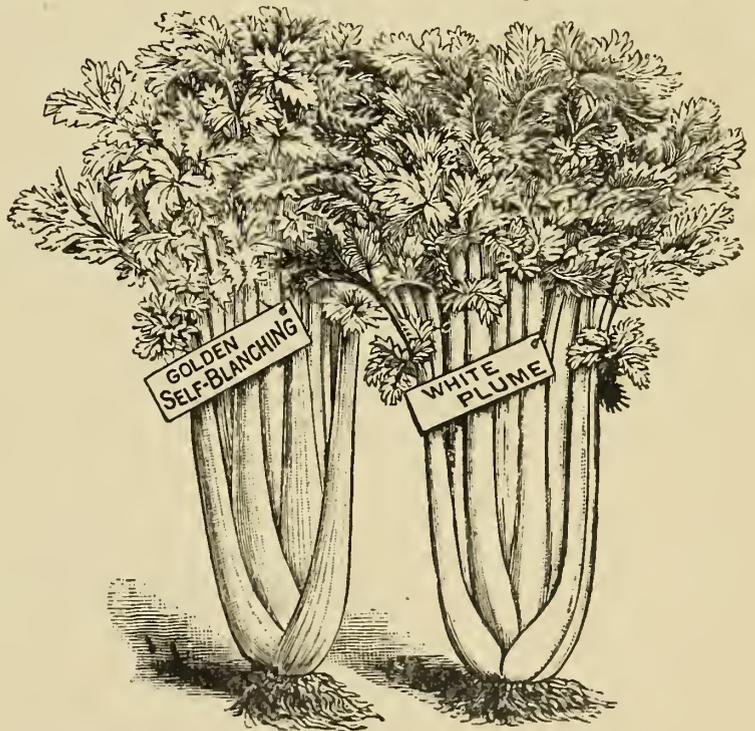
CHICORY.

Large-Rooted Chicory. \$0 05 \$0 10 \$1 00

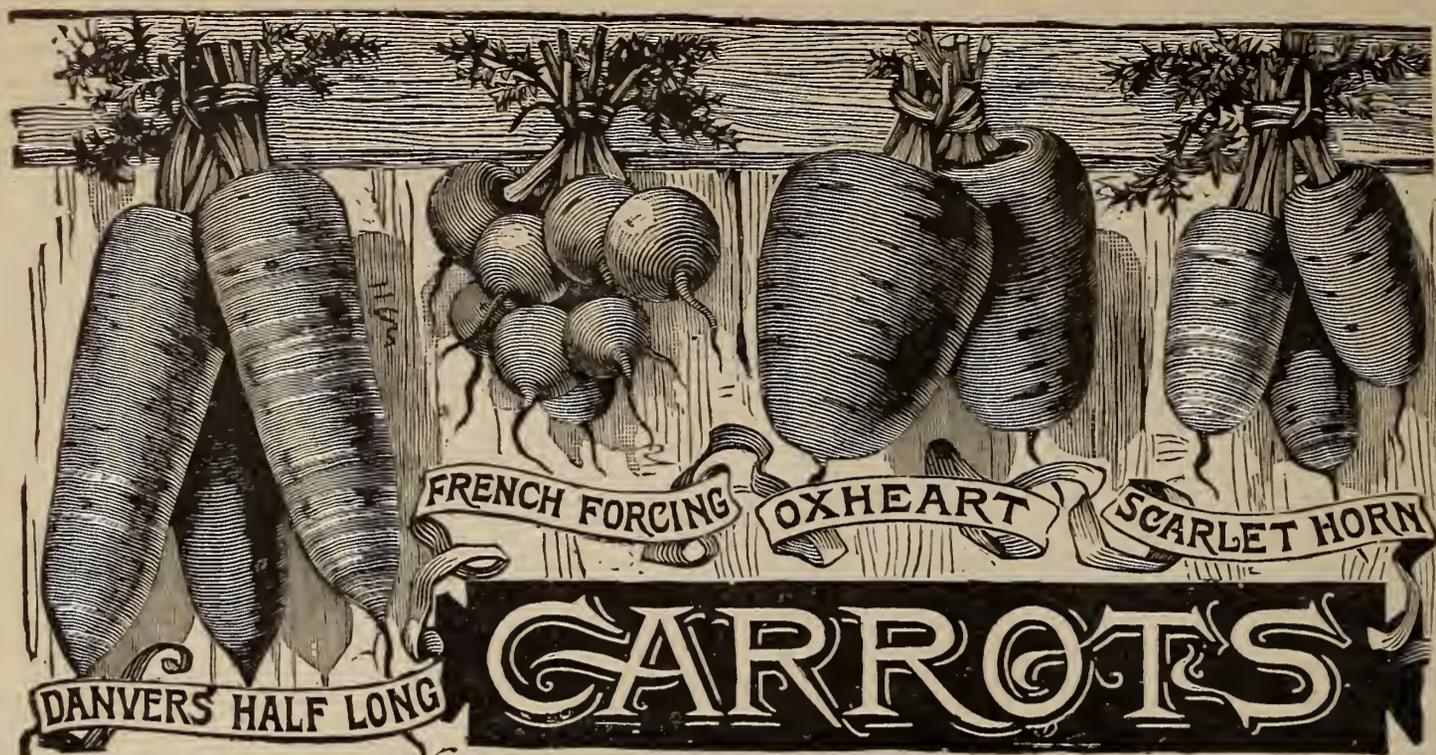
CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Gellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times. 1 ounce will produce 2000 plants.



Boston Market. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting, and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$3 00
Henderson's White Plume. The stalk and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament	05	40	3 50
Golden. Self-blanching. A new dwarf variety of great merit; of quick growth, and very early; beautiful golden yellow; solid and of excellent flavor	05	40	4 00
Half Dwarf. A good market garden sort	05	30	3 00
Giant White Solid. The best of the large-growing sorts	05	30	3 00
Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soups, etc.		10	25
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. The round solid roots of this variety are used for salads	05	20	1 50



CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* *Mohre.*

CULTURE.— Sow for early forcing, as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Early French Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00
Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	05	10	80
Guerande, or Oxheart. A most excellent sort	05	10	80
Improved Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality, and exceedingly productive,	05	10	75
Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	05	10	75
Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	05	10	75
Large White Belgian. Very productive; used largely for stock	05	10	60

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

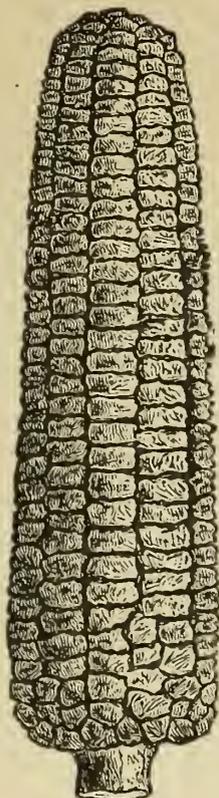
MAIS. *Maiz.* *Mais.*

CULTURE.— Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

	QT.	PK.	BUSH.
Clark's Nonesuch Sweet Corn. A new variety of medium late corn; very sweet and juicy. Ears are good size, the cob a delicate pink color; is a strong grower and big yielder. Everyone should try this	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$2 50

CORN.

SWEET CORN.



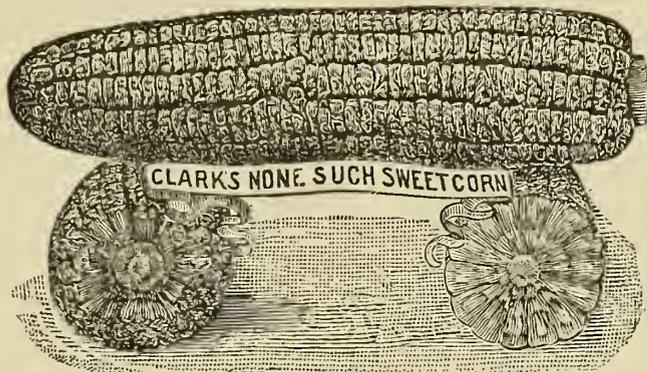
THE CORY.

Burbank's Early Maine, New. As early as the Cory, large and pure white. The shrewd market gardener will appreciate this new variety, which comes from the State whose name it bears, and whose latitude is an indication of earliness in all vegetables. It has a pure white cob with a rich cream-white kernel, rich and juicy. Shows none of the red shade like the Cory when cooked for the table. A fine ear, of good size, stalk medium, and on good soil often bears two ears. Experienced gardeners who have grown it for the past two years find it the largest white, first early sweet corn they have grown

Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market

Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf and short thick ears

QT.	PK.	BUS.
\$0 30	\$1 50	\$3 50
25	1 25	3 50
20	1 25	3 50



POTTER'S EXCELSIOR.

	QT.	PK.	BUS.
Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	\$0 20	\$1 25	\$3 50
Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	25	1 25	2 50
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	25	1 75	4 50
Squantum or Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a most excellent table sort	25	1 00	3 50
Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	25	1 00	3 50
Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	25	75	3 50
Stowell's Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized	20	75	3 50
Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	25	75	3 50
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality,	25	75	3 50
Egyptian. Large and of superior quality	25	1 00	3 50
Rhode Island Bearfoot. Good size; a very desirable variety	25	2 00	4 50
Emerson's First Crop. (New). The earliest of all sugar corn; ears good size, cob and grain pure white, quality rich and sugary. Try it.			
Extra Early White Cory. An excellent early variety; as early as the Red Cory. Grain and cob pure white			

EARS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE, - - PER EAR, 5 CENTS.

CORN.

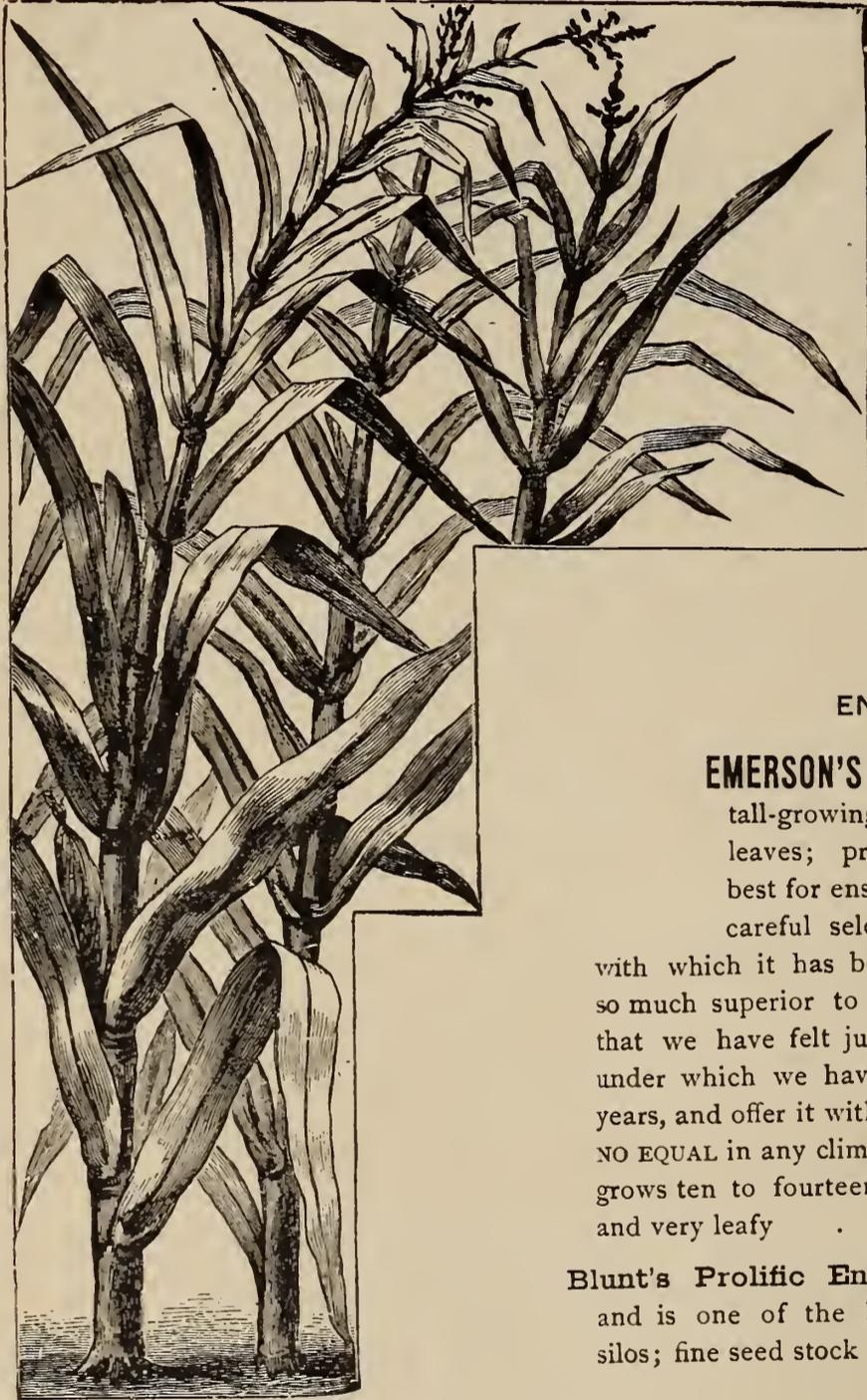
FIELD CORN.

Improved Early Canada. Twelve-rowed; early, very handsome yellow ears; never fails to ripen before frost	QT. \$0 15	PK. \$0 50	BUS. \$1 25
Angel-of-Midnight. Extra early; eight-rowed, yellow field corn; ears, ten to fourteen inches long; remarkably productive	15	50	1 50
Longfellow's Yellow. Beautiful long ears with small cob	15	50	1 50
Early Sanford. White flint, used largely for ensilage purposes, the best of its kind known,	15	50	1 50
Improved Leaming Corn (Dent). Ears of good size, cob red and small, with a deep large grain of bright yellow. It is an early variety, ripening in ninety to one hundred days from time of planting; a strong grower, and producing well on light or heavy land where other varieties of Yellow Dent would not thrive	15	50	1 25
Golden Beauty Corn (Dent). The largest grain Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation; the ears are large, of perfect shape, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be desired; has from ten to fourteen rows, and fills out well to the end of the cob; grows eight to ten feet high, matures medium early. Sample will be sent for inspection on receipt of stamps for postage	15	50	1 50
Early Huron Dent Corn. The earliest Dent corn in cultivation, as early as any Flint. Ears of perfect shape and very handsome; is a strong grower, and yields heavy	15	75	1 50
Mastodon Early Dent. Descriptive of this Corn we quote the following: "I claim that it is the largest-eared early Dent Corn ever seen in this section of the country, and the largest grain of any early Dent Corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn of them all, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. To convince your customers that it will ripen with them, just say that it was grown within eight miles of Lake Erie." Per bush., \$1.50.			

CORN.

POP CORN.

	QT.	PK.	BUS.
Queen's Golden Pop Corn. One of the best and most prolific varieties grown; its quality and handsome appearance, when popped, are very noticeable. Pops perfectly white	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$3 00
Common White	15	50	1 75
White Rice	15	50	1 75



**ENSILAGE IS
NO LONGER
AN EXPERIMENT.**

CORN.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER.

EMERSON'S MAMMOTH ENSILAGE.

A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage. It is the result of a careful selection. Owing to the care with which it has been grown and selected, it is so much superior to the stock generally offered, that we have felt justified in bestowing the name under which we have sold it for the last three years, and offer it with the full assurance that it has NO EQUAL in any climate where corn can be grown; grows ten to fourteen feet in height; small stalk and very leafy

	PK.	BUS.
	\$0 60	\$1 50

Blunt's Prolific Ensilage. Yields enormously, and is one of the best sorts for preserving in silos; fine seed stock

	50	1 50
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Sweet White Southern. Tall growing, late sort; used for fodder and ensilage	40	1 25
Red Cob Ensilage Corn. Has made a great reputation for itself, both for a fodder and ensilage corn	50	1 50
Evergreen Sweet Fodder. This variety surpasses all others for cutting green and feeding to stock. It is the variety most relished by stock, and is tender and full of nutriment	60	2 00

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

Round-Leaved	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 00

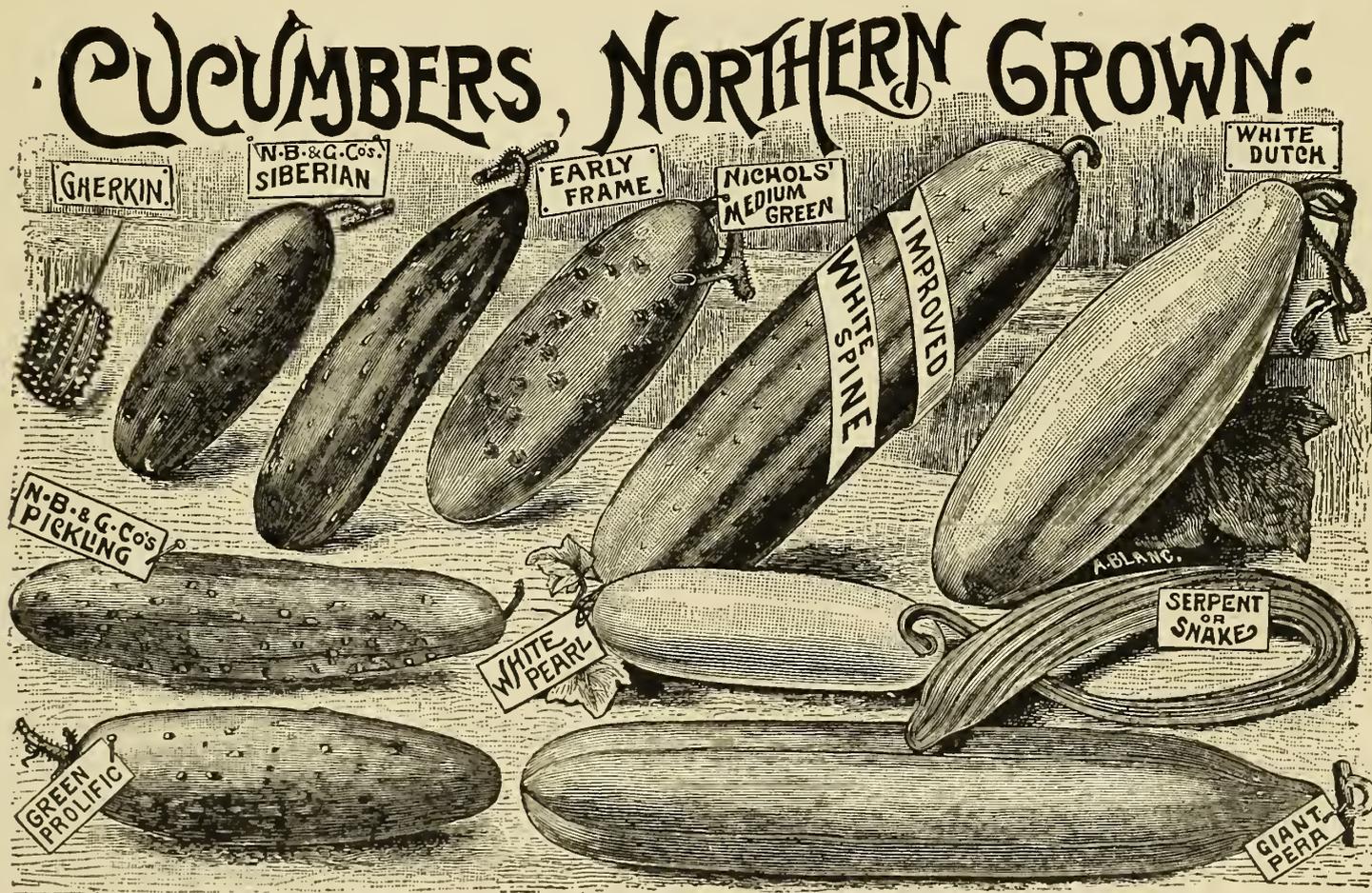
CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.

Extra Curled. Fine pungent flavor	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds,	05	40	4 00

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Cohombro.* *Curke.*

CULTURE.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather, in the vicinity of Boston about the middle of May. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well-rotted manure. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. 1 ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Russian. Very early; short; is a valuable variety for small pickles	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 65
Early Frame. Medium size; excellent for pickles when young	05	10	65
Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	05	10	65
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	05	10	65
Improved White-Spined. Well flavored and of medium size	05	10	65
Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	10	65
Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim	05	10	65
Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	05	10	65
Green Prolific. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size	05	10	65
Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	05	10	65
Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort, of fine quality	05	10	65
Small Gherkin. Very small, burr; used for pickles	05	20	1 50
Arlington White Spine. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles	05	10	65

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Hardeblum.*

CULTURE. — The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart: thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: Λ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough. 1 oz., 50 feet of drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved Thick-Leaved	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$3 00
American Improved	05	40	4 00

EGG-PLANT.

Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$3 00
Improved New York Purple. The best; large and of fine quality	05	40	4 00
Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple; dark foliage	05	40	4 00

ENDIVE.

Green Curled. Very hardy; leaves dark green, tender and crisp	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$ 2 00
White Curled. Leaves pale green; should be used when young	05	25	2 00
Broad-Leaved Batavian. Chiefly used in soups and stews; requires to be tied up for blanching	05	20	2 00

KOHLRABI.

Early White Vienna. Flesh white and tender; the best market sort; excellent for table use	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 00
Early Purple Vienna. Differs from the above in color, being of a bluish purple	05	30	2 50

LEEK.

Large American Flag. A favorite market variety	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 00
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LETTUCE.

CULTURE. — For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground in the middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early Cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering with leaves or litter late in the season, Lettuce plants may be saved over the winter without glass covering in Southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in spring are also sown in cold frames in March, and in hot-beds in February, and by careful covering up at night make fine plants by April. But for ordinary private use in the summer months, the simplest way is to sow it thinly in rows one foot apart and thin out the plants so that they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants and if sown every two or three weeks from middle of April to middle of August, Lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season. 1 oz., 100 feet of drill.

White-Seeded Tennisball. (<i>Forcing Stock.</i>) Forms fine, perfect heads, very crisp and tender	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 25
Black - Seeded Tennisball. One of the best for open-air culture; crisp and tender	05	10	1 25
Boston Fine Curled. Very early; leaves beautifully curled	05	10	1 25



PRIZE-HEAD LETTUCE.

LETTUCE. (CONTINUED.)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Hanson. Heads large and solid; tender; stands summer heat well	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 25
All-the-Year-Round. A very hardy compact cabbage-lettuce with close heads	05	10	1 25
Early Curled Simpson. Heads large; very tender; excellent for first crop	05	10	1 25
White Summer Cabbage. Large; unusually tender, and keeps well	05	10	1 25
Early Curled Silesia. Early, large leaves	05	10	1 25
Early Prize Head. Early, hardy and of fine flavor	05	10	1 25
Tomhannock. Handsome, and one of the best for the table	05	10	1 25
Defiance. Large heads; solid and crisp; endures summer heat well. We also have to offer the following: Salamander, Deacon, Brown Dutch, Silver Ball, California Cream Butter, Big Boston	05	10	1 50

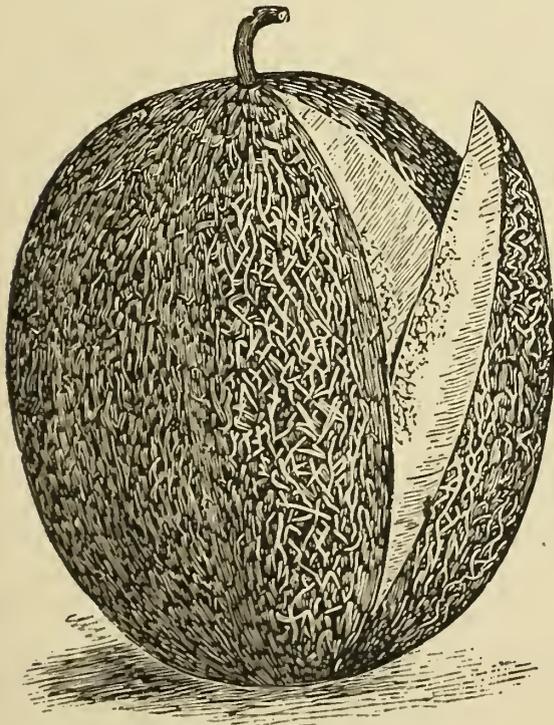
MARTYNIA.

Martynia Proboscidea. The green seed pods make excellent pickles	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$4 00
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MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* *Cantalupen.*

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor. 1 oz. to 75 hills, 2 lbs. to an acre.



MILLER'S CREAM.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 60
The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	10	60
Bird's Cantaloup. Productive and very large	05	10	60
White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	60
Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	05	10	60
Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	05	10	60
Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	05	10	60
Bay View. Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh	05	10	60
Skillman's Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious,	05	10	60
Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet	05	10	60
Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh	05	10	60
Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and good	05	10	60
Long Yellow Cantaloup. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the North	05	10	65
Banana. Cucumber shaped; highly perfumed	05	10	65
Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon. The finest flavored melon in cultivation, and the best melon grown for the market gardener. Without question the sweetest of all melons. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid; about the size of Netted Gem, but handsomer shape	05	15	65

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* ~~Water-Melone.~~

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart according to variety. 1 oz. to 25 hills.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Kentucky Wonder. Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color; crisp, rich and sugary flavor; always firm, very solid, and never mealy; average weight of forty to sixty pounds	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 60
Early Mountain Sprout. Very early, large and long; mottled skin	05	10	60
Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	05	10	60

Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	05	10	60
Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	05	10	60
Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	05	10	60
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	05	10	60
Pride of Georgia. Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh	05	10	60
The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind	05	10	60
Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well	05	10	60
Mammoth Iron-Clad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	05	10	60
Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	05	10	60
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	05	10	60
Green and Gold. Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; ripens early	05	10	60
Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed	05	10	60

MUSTARD.

Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	15

MUSHROOM.

Mushroom Spawn, English. Best Milltrack. This quality can always be relied upon	\$0 15
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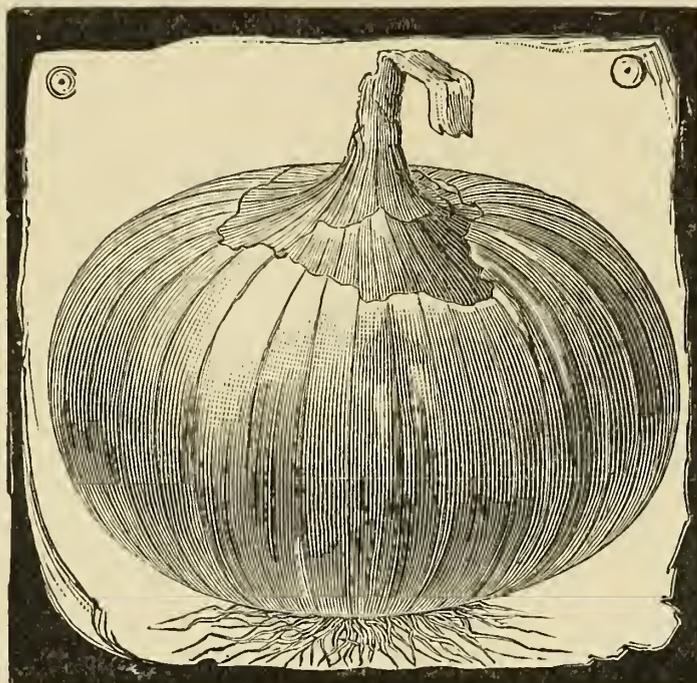
OKRA.

Dwarf Green. Productive and excellent	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00
Tall Green. Later than the dwarf	05	10	1 00

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla.* *Zwiebel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

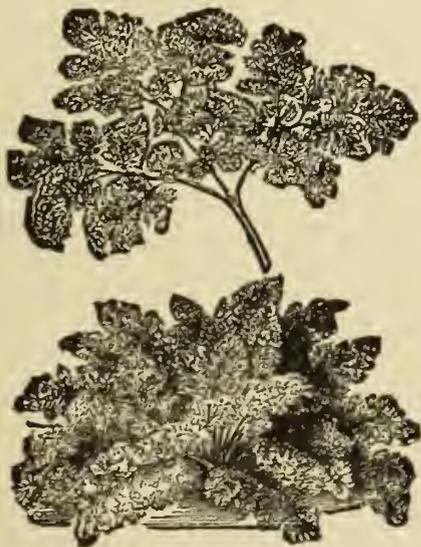
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Red Globe. Earliest of the Red Onions. Good size, mild flavor	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 50
Early Large Red Wethersfield. The best for a general crop; flat in shape	05	25	2 00
Yellow Globe Danvers. An early round variety, very small neck, large yielder, and good keeper; mild in flavor, and uniform in size	05	25	2 00
Southport White Globe. Large globe shaped; of mild flavor, and a good keeper	05	25	2 50
White Portugal, or Silver Skin. A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, very desirable for family use; highly esteemed for pickling when young	05	25	2 50
New Queen. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth; particularly valuable for pickles	05	25	2 50
Mammoth Silver King. The largest onion in cultivation. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple; the skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snow white	05	30	2 50
The Prize-taker Onion. The American grown Prize-taker Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, as shown in the illustration, with thin skin of bright straw color; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and a half pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents the handsomest possible appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor. Per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$2.50.			

ONION SETS.	{	Yellow Onion Sets	}	Market Price.
		White Onion Sets		
		Potato Onions		

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* *Petersilie.*

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Champion Moss. An English variety; very fine, mossy curled	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$1 00
Fern Leaved. Very ornamental, mossy curled sort for table decoration	05	10	1 00
Plain Leaved. Very strong flavor	05	10	1 00

SWEET PEAS.

SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*) have become one of the most popular of flowers; admired and cultivated not only in the largest but even the smallest garden. They are hardy and adapt themselves to all soils and climates, growing a constant bloom of fragrant flowers through the season. We give below a list of distinct and beautiful varieties.

CULTURE.— Plant early in warm, rich soil, covering two inches; a very good way is to dig a trench six inches deep by eight inches wide, and sow two rows about six inches apart, putting in about twenty-five seeds to the foot; cover two inches. When the plants are seven or eight inches high, fill in the trench; this insures the plant against drought.

	PER LB.
Adonis. Rose and carmine	\$0 60
America. Brightest blood red striped	60
American Belle. Large hooded form; shaded rose standard and pale pink wings, spotted freely with bright carmine spots; seed black	50
Apple Blossom. Bright rose and pink	60
Aurora. Delicate orange-salmon over white	60
Black. Regular form; standards deep bronzy maroon, wings deep blue; of good substance and medium size; black seed	50
Blanch Burpee. Eckford's large pure white	60
Blanch Ferry. Semi-expanded form; standards bright rose pink; wings white in true type and contrasting well with standard, but frequently showing a delicate lacing of pink; of good substance and medium size, dwarf in habit, a free bloomer, and about ten days earlier than other varieties. The most popular pink and white. Black seed	65
Blushing Beauty. Large hooded form; a delicate soft pink, self colored; of good substance and large size; black seed. The most popular Eckford yet introduced and worthy of first place among all Sweet Peas	60
Boreaton. Semi-expanded form; color a deep, velvety maroon; of good substance and rather above average size; black seed	60
Butterfly. Hooded form; ground color of standard is white, edged and shaded with blue; standards are notched; of medium size and good substance. Black seed. One of the best	50
Captain of the Blues. Hooded form; standard purple-mauve, wings pale blue; good substance and large size. Black seed	60
Choice Mixed Colors. Containing all the above-named varieties	75
Common Mixed Colors. Are grown mixed, but contain a wide range of colors	50
Countess of Aberdeen. Soft pink, turning lighter	75
Countess of Radnor. Hooded form; standards open a pale reddish mauve which fades into a soft lavender; wings pale lavender; of good substance and large size. As the season advances it takes largely the notched form. The seed is small, spotted brown. One of the very best Eckfords	75
Crown Princess of Prussia. Regular form; opens with salmon-buff standard which shades into a delicate blush pink; wings delicate pink; small size. Smallish brown seed	60
Daybreak. Watered crimson scarlet on white ground	75
Delight. Regular in form; standards white, but showing in the bud a crimson crest which diffuses a very faint pink flush; wings pure white. Black seed	60
Dorothy Tennant. Hooded form; color a self rosy mauve which deepens as flowers become exposed; of good substance, large size. Small spotted brown seed. One of the best	60
Duchess of Edinburgh. Regular form; standard light scarlet and edges usually marbled; wings light crimson. Black seed	60
Duke of Clarence. Hooded form; a rosy-claret, self color. Large flowers and good substance. Black seed. The best dark color	60
Eliza Eckford. Standard rose wings striped with rose	75
Emily Eckford. Hooded form; color a rosy mauve changing into an almost true blue. Of large size and good substance. Small spotted brown seed. One of the best	65
Emily Henderson. Large white flower	65
Extra Early Blanch Ferry. Standard tipped rose-pink with nearly white wings. The earliest Sweet Pea	75
Firefly. Tipped brilliant scarlet. Truly a fiery shade	75
Gaiety. Striped with purple-pink on lighter ground	75
Her Majesty. Hooded form; a bright rosy pink, self color. Very large and of good substance. Black seed. One of the best	60
Ignea. Intense scarlet crimson	75
Imperial Blue. Hooded form; standard blue shaded mauve; wings true blue. Small flower, but of good substance. Black seed	60
Indigo King. Maroon, nearly indigo	65
Invincible Scarlet. Bright scarlet	65
Isa Eckford. Creamy white and rosy pink	75
Katherine Tracy. The finest pink; soft but brilliant pink	75
Lady Beaconsfield. Regular form; standard salmon pink, wings primrose yellow. Fairly large size. Vine very vigorous. Black seed	65

SWEET PEAS. (CONTINUED.)

	PER LB.
Lady Penzance. Hooded form; color a pale but bright pink, beautifully laced with rose. Large size and good substance. Small brown seed. One of the very best	\$0 65
Lemon Queen. Delicate blush, tinted lemon	65
Lottie Eckford. Hooded form; standard pale mauve, wings white shaded and edged with pale mauve. Of large size and good substance. Black seed. One of the best	65
Miss Hunt. Regular form; standard pale carmine-salmon, wings pink laced with rose. Medium size and fairly good substance. Black seed	60
Monarch. Hooded form; standard deep bronzy crimson, wings purplish-blue. Large size and good substance. Black seed	60
Mrs. Eckford. Very large expanded and open form; color a delicate self primrose-yellow. Very large size and good substance. Small white seed. One of the best	60
Mrs. Gladstone. Semi-expanded form; flower opens buff color but changes to light pink. Medium large and fairly good substance. Black seed	60
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White striped with bright rose carmine	65
Mrs. Sankey. Hooded form; standard white with a slight flush of pink when first open, wings white. Of large size and good substance. Black seed. Most graceful and popular white	60
New Cupid. Blossoms pure white. Height eight inches	1 00
Orange Prince. Regular form; standards bright orange-pink. Of medium size. Small brown seed. Very popular	60
Ovid. Rose-pink, margined with deeper rose	65
Painted Lady. Rosy crimson and bluish white	65
Peach Blossom. Standard salmon-pink; wings soft pink	65
Pink Cupid. A new dwarf Sweet Pea. The seed of this new sort is dark colored and of much better germinating power than the white seed of the original Cupid. The plant is also stronger and a more abundant bloomer, with longer stems and larger flowers. In color they are like the well-known Blanch Ferry Sweet Pea, and the plant and flower seem to partake of the practical usefulness of that splendid sort, which was originally introduced by us in 1889. It seems to us that with these good qualities this new dwarf pea cannot fail to become one of the most popular sorts. It is desirable both for pot culture and planting in the open ground, and valuable also as an edging plant. A bed of it is sure to be one of the brightest spots in the garden. We urge all our customers to try it	1 25
Primrose. Regular form; color a primrose-yellow. Medium size and good substance. Small white seed	60
Princess Beatrice. The popular rosy pink	65
Princess of Wales. Hooded form; standards and wings striped mauve on white ground. Large size and good substance. Black seed	60
Purple Prince. Semi-hooded form; standard bronzy maroon, wings rich purple. Flower of good substance and medium size. Black seed	60
Queen of England. White, of large size	60
Queen of the Isles. Regular form; color a white stripe on crimson-scarlet ground. Fairly large size and good substance. Black seed	60
Red Riding Hood. Rosy pink, standard overlaps wings	65
Splendor. Hooded form, a bright rose self color. Very large size and good substance. Black seed	60
Stanley. Regular form, but standard well expanded; a deep maroon self color. Very large flowers and good substance. Black seed. Darkest of all and one of the best	60
The Senator. Hooded form; color a chocolate on creamy white ground. Very large size and good substance. Black seed; one of the best	60
Venus. Hooded form; standard and wings a salmon-buff. Flowers very large size and good substance. Black seed. One of the very best	60
Vesuvius. Regular form; standard shaded crimson, with a decided crimson throat, wings violet. Small size and fair substance. Black seed	60
Violet Queen. Regular form; standard pink, wings violet. Small flowers. Small spotted brown seed	60
Waverly. Hooded form; rosy claret standards, wings blue shaded and laced rose. Large size and good substance. Black seed. One of the best	60

NASTURTIUMS.

NASTURTIUM. Dwarf. All colors mixed 1 00
Tropaealum Minor. Hardy annual; one foot high. A bed of these in the yard are very brilliant and attractive, and bloom all the season.

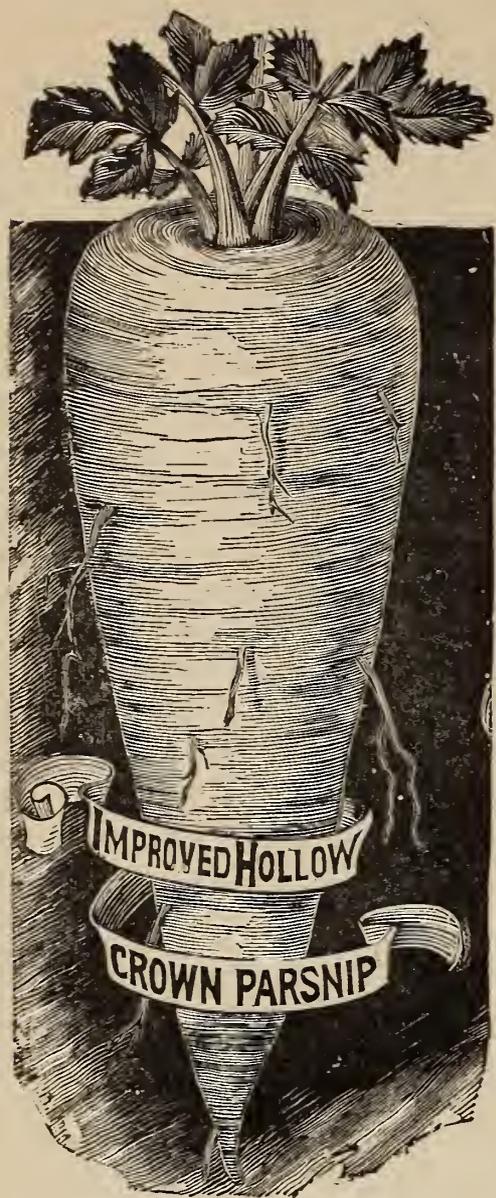
NASTURTIUM. Tall. All colors mixed 1 25
Tropaealum Major. Hardy annuals; grow five to ten feet high, producing brilliant colors and of many shades, from scarlet to black; make a very showy covering for arbors, trellises and rustic work.

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.-- Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds. 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, 5 lbs. to one acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Maltese. The finest variety; of excellent flavor; smooth, fine grained	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 40
Student. An improved English sort; suitable for shallower soils	05	10	40
Hollow Crown. One of the best grown for table or stock	05	10	40
Long Smooth White. The variety most in use; straight, smooth and handsome.	05	10	40



BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER PEAS.

PEAS.

POIS. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Grosen.

CULTURE.— A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cell., and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble. 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill, 2 or 3 bus. to the acre.

	QT.	PK.	BUSH.
American Wonder. A remarkable variety of the finest quality; wonderfully productive and of dwarf habit, scarcely exceeding 12 inches in height	\$0 30	\$1 25	\$4 50
Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; very productive. Height 2½ feet	25	1 00	3 50
Rural New Yorker. Very early; uniform in ripening, and one of the best market varieties	25	1 25	3 50
Maud S. A very early free podding variety; ripens evenly; pods well filled and of good size. The favorite market garden sort. Height 2½ feet	25	1 25	3 50
Laxton's Alpha. The earliest of all the wrinkled peas; of fine quality and very prolific; pods large and well filled. Height 3 feet	25	1 25	3 50
Improved Daniel O'Rourke. A favorite extra early variety. Height 2½ feet	20	1 25	3 50
Extra Early Premium Gem. A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem Type, on which it is a great improvement. Height 14 inches	25	1 25	3 75

PEAS. (CONTINUED.)

	QT.	PK.	BUSH.
McLean's Advancer. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together; a green wrinkled marrow. Our stock of Advancers cannot be excelled for purity. Height 2 feet	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$3 50
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late use. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Height 2 feet	30	1 50	4 50
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular; a strong grower; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods. Height 5 feet	25	1 25	4 50
Horsford's Market Garden. A grand wrinkled variety coming in between the Little Gem and the Advancer. In habit of growth quite distinct from either of these. Very even in growth; pods well filled with peas of finest quality. Height 20 inches	25	1 25	3 50
Bliss' Everbearing. A favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large, well-filled pods. Height 3 feet	25	1 25	3 50
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent. Height 2½ feet	25	1 25	3 50
Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods. Height 20 inches. Seed green, wrinkled	25	1 25	3 50
Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin. Height 2 feet	30	1 50	5 50
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet	25	1 25	3 50
White Marrowfat. A favorite marrow sort. Height 2½ feet	20	75	2 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field pea; hardy and productive. Height 2½ feet	20	75	2 00
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) A French variety; early and of good quality	30	1 50	4 50
Tall Sugar. (Edible pods.) Can be used either shelled, or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	30	1 50	4 50
William Hurst. (New.) Resembles somewhat American Wonder in habit, but more straggling and uneven in growth, more hardy and vigorous, bearing in profusion long, curved, handsome pods, well filled with peas of fine flavor. Seed light green, wrinkled. Height 12 inches	30	1 50	5 00
Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed, green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 12 inches	35	1 25	4 00
Heroine. Fine habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well-filled with large luscious peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet. Seed, green and very much wrinkled	35	1 25	4 00
Emerson's Dwarf Champion. This pea gives universal satisfaction, very productive, large peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	25	1 25	4 50
New Queen. One of the most desirable of the late varieties that have been recently introduced, coming in after the Heroine is gone. Of vigorous branching habit it needs to be sown thinly. Pods long, slightly curved, well filled with large peas of the most delicious flavor. Its beauty, productiveness, and fine quality combined are sure to make it exceedingly popular wherever used. Height 2½ feet; seed dark green, wrinkled	35	1 50	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* *Pepper.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots. 1 oz. will produce 1000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Squash. The best pickling Pepper; tomato-shaped; medium size; thick skin	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 50
Bell, or Bull Nose. Nearly four inches long and three in diameter; very fine	05	25	2 50
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the Bell, but larger	05	25	2 50
Long Red Cayenne. Long, slender and very pungent	05	30	2 50
Red Chili. The best for <i>Pepper-sauce</i> ; small narrow pods not over two inches in length	05	30	2 50
Golden Dawn. Color bright golden-yellow; entirely free from fiery flavor; productive	05	30	2 50
Red Cherry. Small, round, smooth, glossy, scarlet fruit	05	30	2 50

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* *Große Kürbis.*

CULTURE. — May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. 1 qt. for 300 hills.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Mammoth. The largest sort	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 60
Connecticut Field. The common large yellow Pumpkin; excellent for stock	05	10	25
Sugar, or Sweet. Excellent for baking and for pies	05	10	50
Cheese. Very productive; grown for both stock and cooking	05	10	60
Nantucket, or Negro. Dark, warted shell; fine flavor	05	10	50

POTATOES.

Seed Potatoes. We handle nothing but pure and true stock, grown especially for us in Aroostock Co., Maine, put up in barrels containing about 2 bushels and 3 pecks. Can supply our customers with any of the following named varieties at the lowest market prices till stocks are sold.

Extra Early Varieties. Pride of the South, Early Six Weeks, Early Ohio Junior, Bliss' Triumph, Extra Early, Success, Early Harvest.

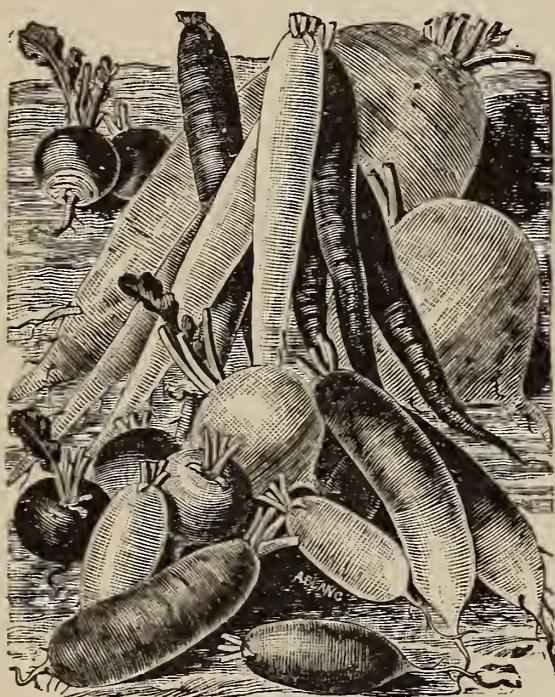
Early Varieties. Early Norther, New Queen, Pearl of Savoy, Polaris, Freeman, Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Green Mountain.

Later Varieties. Crown Jewel, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Irish Daisy, Hampden Beauty, Summit, Empire State, Carman III, Carman I, Money Maker, White Elephant, Dakota Red, Snowflake, Clark's No. 1.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* *Radies und Rettig.*

CULTURE.— Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, 8 lbs. for one acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 65
Scarlet Turnip. Very early, round, rich, scarlet, small top; one of the best; fine for forcing	05	10	65
French Breakfast. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing	05	10	65
Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	75
Olive-Shaped Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	05	10	65
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	65
Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	65
California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	05	15	75
Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	05	10	75
Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh	05	10	75
Scarlet-Turnip White Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors	05	10	75

RHUBARB.

Linnæus. The earliest and best for garden use	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 00
Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops	05	25	2 00

Roots of above varieties, each, 20 cents.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Wasserwurzel.*

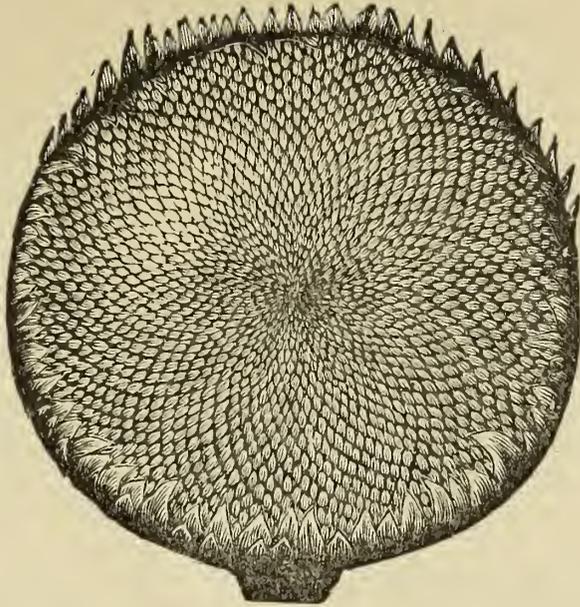
CULTURE.— Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster. 1 oz. to 60 feet Drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White French	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island	05	30	3 00

SPINACH.

Round Thick Leaf. The best for early spring or fall sowing; leaves large and thick	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30
Long Standing. Unsurpassed in quality	05	10	30
Savoy-Leaved. Thick, succulent leaves, wrinkled; very productive and hardy	05	10	30
Prickly Seeded. Very hardy; leaves arrow-shaped	05	10	30
New Zealand. Produces an abundant supply of excellent greens all summer	05	15	75
Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large tender leaves; fine	05	10	40
Victoria. A new sort which is quick to mature, and forms a very large, exceedingly thick leaf, which is somewhat savoyed in the center. It remains in condition for use much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden	05	10	40

Sunflower Seeds will make hens lay. Will keep their plumage glossy, if fed three or four times a week with other food. . . .



One pint of Sunflower Seed, if fed to your horses once a day, will keep their coats soft and sleek. . . .

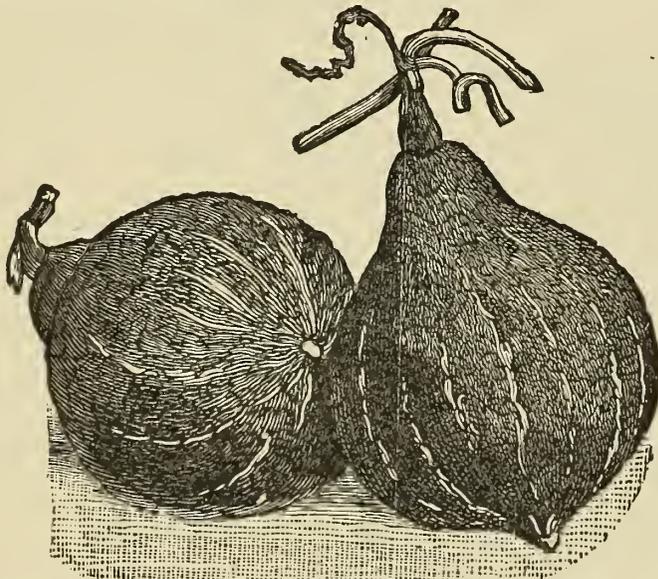
MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower. The giant among sunflowers	PKT.	QT.	BUSH.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$2 00

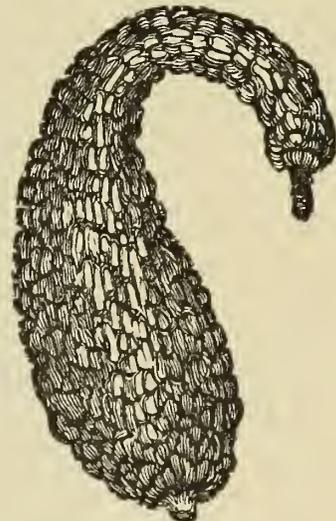
SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza.* *Spreise Kürbis.*

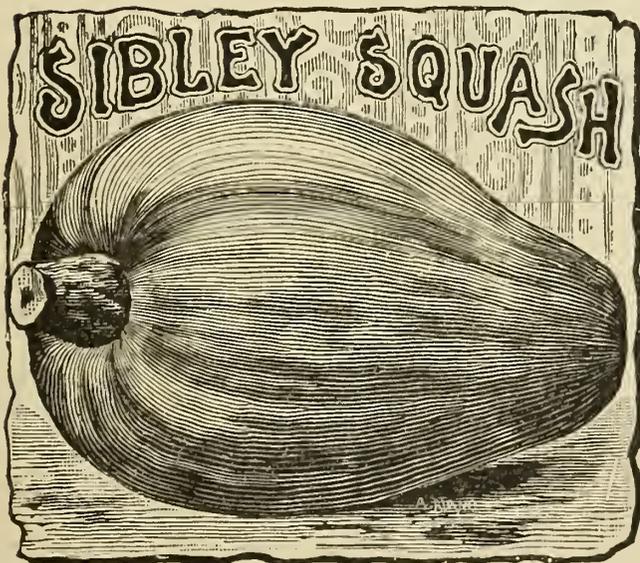
CULTURE.— Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart. Bush sorts, 1 oz. to 50 hills. Bush varieties, 5 to 6 lbs., and running varieties, 3 to 4 lbs., in hills, for an acre.



IMPROVED HUBBARD.



SUMMER CROOKNECK.



Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 75
Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	05	10	65
Early Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct and the best for summer	05	10	65
Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Very early, and of delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	05	10	65
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	05	10	65
Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	05	10	65
Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick bright orange flesh; one of the finest winter varieties	05	10	65
Warted Hubbard. A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish green, hard as wood, with warty knobs all over it; satisfies even the inexperienced observer that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick-fleshed — such as will sell at sight	05	10	1 00

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SQUASH. (CONTINUED.)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
American Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 65
Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter	05	10	65
Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	05	10	65
Essex Hybrid. A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor	05	10	65
Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	05	10	75
Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	05	10	75
Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific	05	10	75
Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	05	10	75
Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin	05	10	75
Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	05	10	75
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow skin and flesh	05	25	75

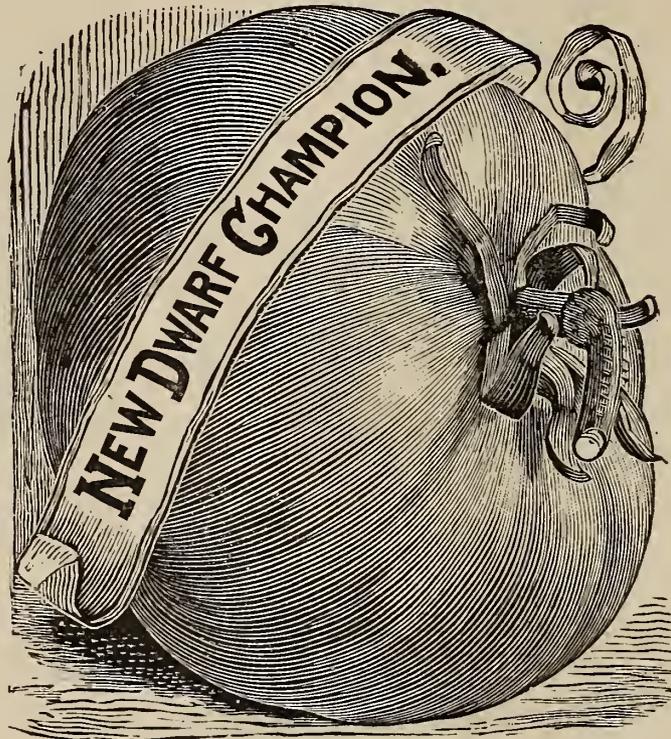
TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety generally grown in New England	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$3 00
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TOMATO.

TOMATE. *Tomate.* *Liebesapfel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in a hot-bed, greenhouse, or window in a sitting-room, where night temperature is not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. 1 oz. for 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (to transplant) for an acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
New Dwarf Champion. In form, color and size the Tomato resembles the Acme—very smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together on the branches	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$2 50
Livingston's Beauty. Ripens quite evenly; solid, fine flavored and very smooth	05	30	2 50
Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, perfect-shaped Tomato, of a dark red color; does not rot or crack, and ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid, and is very early	05	25	2 50
Livingston's Perfection. As early as Canada Victor; of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes. For canning purposes it is the best	05	25	2 50
Acme. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties ever introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid, and a great bearer	05	25	2 50
Trophy. A standard late sort	05	25	2 50
Paragon. Early and a good bearer. The color is a bright, glossy crimson	05	25	2 50
The Conquerer. A new variety, and one of the earliest; fruit of good size, very uniform in size and shape	05	25	2 50
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	40	3 50

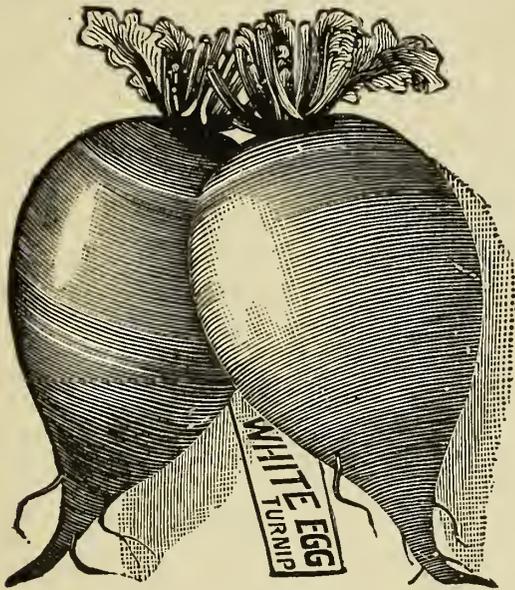
TOMATO. (CONTINUED.)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Canada Victor. A new early variety, originating in Canada; fruit heavy, full-meated, and of rich flavor	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$2 50
General Grant. Size three to four inches in diameter; form round, slightly flattened; color crimson, flesh solid, skin smooth, very productive	05	25	2 50
Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	35	3 50
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	05	30	3 00
Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	05	35	3 50
Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small fruit; used for preserves	05	35	3 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Ruben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Imp. American and Laing's Early Swede should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 60
White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	05	10	50
Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	50
Long White, or Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	05	10	50
Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	05	10	50
Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	05	10	50
Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	50
White Norfolk. Globular; late, solid	05	10	50
White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	50
White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	05	10	50
White French. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	10	50
Yellow Stone or Globe. Medium size, flesh yellow	05	10	50
German Sweet. Flesh white; excellent flavor	05	10	50
White Rock. Very productive; good keeper	05	10	50

RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Laing's Early Swede. Yellow flesh; globe shape; excellent flavor	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 50
Shamrock. Yellow flesh; solid as a rock; remarkably fine flavor when cooked; neck short and a very heavy cropper; one of the best	05	10	40
Carter's Imperial Swede. An imported variety; enormously productive and of excellent quality; yellow flesh	05	10	50
Improved American Purple Top. Yellow flesh; good flavor; suitable for table or stock	05	10	50

HERB SEEDS.

	PKT.	OZ.
Anise	\$0 05	\$0 15
Borage	05	15
Basil	05	20
Caraway	05	10
Catnip	05	50
Dill	05	15
Horehound	05	40

HERB SEEDS. (CONTINUED.)

PKT. OZ.

Lavender	\$0 05	\$0 20
Rue	05	30
Saffron	05	20
Sage	05	20
Sweet Fennel	05	10
Sweet Marjoram	05	25
Summer Savory	05	20
Thyme	05	30
Sorrel (French)	05	20



EMERSON'S LAWN SEED.

A Superior Mixture for Lawns, Tennis Courts, Croquet Grounds, Etc.

Weighs sixteen pounds per measured bushel. Other Lawn Mixtures do not average over fourteen pounds to the bushel. That the "Emerson" is the finest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed ever offered, the immense quantity we annually sell is the best proof we can offer. It is the best Lawn Seed for our American climate, and is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich deep green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. It is the result of several years' careful experimenting, and as we now offer it the mixture is unequalled. The quantity required for making new lawns is four bushels per acre. For a plot 15 x 20, or 300 square feet, one quart is required.

PRICE.

Per Quart \$0.25 Per Peck \$1.25 Per Bushel \$4.00
 (If by mail add 5 cents to quart price for postage.)

STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN POISON.

DIRECTIONS — For Potato Bugs, Cotton Worms, etc., IF APPLIED AS A SPRAY, use one pound of our Pure Paris Green to fifty gallons of water; one pound to one hundred gallons is frequently strong enough. If dusted on, one pound to the acre is sufficient, mixed with not more than one bushel of Land Plaster. For Spraying fruit trees use one pound to from 100 to 300 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree.

¼ Pound Boxes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	@ \$c	10
½ " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	@	15
1 " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	@	30

STRICTLY PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE.

With attractive label.

1 Pound Boxes	\$o	30
½ " "		15
¼ " "		10

STRICTLY PURE DALMATION POWDER.

Per Pound	\$o	40
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WHALE-OIL SOAP.

Directions for use on each package.

5 Pound Boxes	\$o	50
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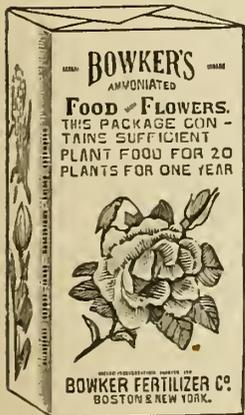
Special prices on larger quantities.

GRAFTING WAX.

A superior article, made by a nurseryman of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is put up in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages. Per pound, 30 cents.

BOWKER'S AMMONIATED FOOD FOR FLOWERS.

A Fertilizer Largely Soluble in Water, Free from Odor, and Clean to Handle.

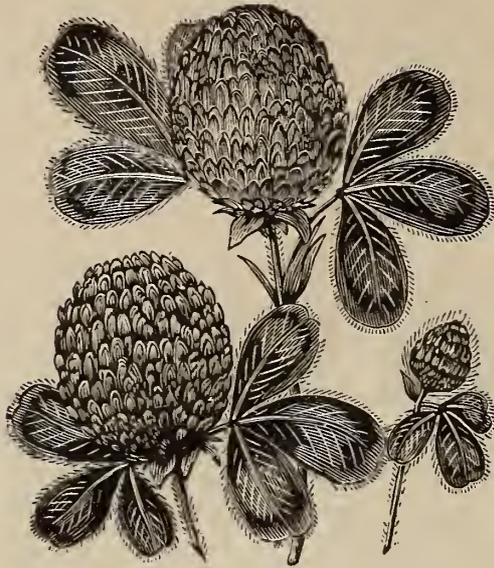


It is made expressly for flowers grown in the house or garden. It contains the same plant food as stable dressing, and produces the same results, without giving off in the room that offensive and unhealthy odor which arises from the application of stable manure. It produces a healthy, luxuriant growth, and induces early and generous flowering, and cannot in any way harm the plants if applied according to directions, which are very simple, and accompany each package. Per box, 15 and 25 cents.

GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, ETC.



TIMOTHY.



RED CLOVER.



RED TOP.

The prices here given are those holding at first of March, and are subject to variation during the season. We therefore do not bind ourselves to fill orders at these prices should the market vary; but customers can depend on receiving **lowest market rates** at all times.

Timothy. Forty-five pounds per bushel; three grades; \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 per bushel.

Red Top. Ten pounds per bushel; \$1.00 per bushel.

Fancy Re-Cleaned Red Top. Entirely free from chaff. Per pound, 20 cents.

Rhode Island Bent. Ten pounds per bushel; \$2.50 per bushel.

Kentucky Blue. Fourteen pounds per bushel; \$2.50 per bushel.

Orchard Grass. Fourteen pounds per bushel; \$2.50 per bushel.

Fowl Meadow. Eleven pounds per bushel; \$2.00 per bushel.

Ryegrass English. Twenty-four pounds per bushel; \$2.50 per bushel.

Ryegrass Italian. Eighteen pounds per bushel; \$2.50 per bushel.

Tall Oat Grass. Twelve pounds per bushel; \$3.00 per bushel.

Meadow Fescue. Fifteen pounds per bushel; \$3.00 per bushel.

Tall Fescue. Fifteen pounds per bushel; \$6.00 per bushel.

Hard Fescue. Fourteen pounds per bushel; \$4.00 per bushel.

Spring Vetches, extensively fed in England to milch cows. Sow broadcast at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. \$3.00 per bushel.

Meadow Foxtail. Eight pounds per bushel; \$4.00 per bushel.

Rough Stalked Meadow. Fourteen pounds per bushel; \$5.50 per bushel.

Wood Meadow. Fourteen pounds per bushel; \$5.50 per bushel.

Crested Dog's-tail. Twenty-eight pounds per bushel; \$10.00 per bushel.

Sweet Vernal (True). Eleven pounds per bushel; \$4.50 per bushel.

Sweet Vernal (Annual). Eleven pounds per bushel; \$3.00 per bushel.

CLOVERS.

Choice Red Clover. Three grades, 12½, 14, 15 cents per pound.

Mammoth Red Clover. 15½ cents per pound.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. 15 cents per pound.

Lucerne or Alfalfa. 20 cents per pound.

White Clover. 25 to 30 cents per pound.

GRASS SEED, SEED GRAINS, ETC. (CONTINUED.)

PER BUSH

Flax for Sowing. (*Linum usitatissimum.*) Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather.

Spring Rye. Distinct from the winter rye, grain of finer quality and more productive; can be successfully grown in any latitude \$1 50

White Winter Rye. An excellent variety to sow for green fodder for horses or cattle 1 25

White Russian Wheat (Beardless). Spring 2 00

Saskatchewan Wheat (Beardless). Spring 2 00

White Clawson Wheat. Winter 2 00

Barley. Two rowed 1 25

Barley. Four rowed 1 25

Welcome Oats. Very productive and weighs from forty-eight to fifty lbs. per measured bushel. The grain is very large, handsome, plump and full, with thin, white, close fitting husk. They stool heavily. Extra strong, straight straw, five to six feet in height 90

Golden Vine Field Peas 1 50

Canada Field Peas 1 50

Prussian Blue Field Peas 1 50

Scotch Green Field Peas 1 50

BIRD SEEDS.

QT. BUSH.

Canary Seed, Sicily. Carefully selected; the best quality, re-cleaned \$0 15 \$2 50

Hemp, Russian. Heavy seed; first quality, re-cleaned 10 2 00

Rape, German. Small-seeded variety, imported seed; extra quality 15 2 50

Rough Rice, or Paddy 15 2 50

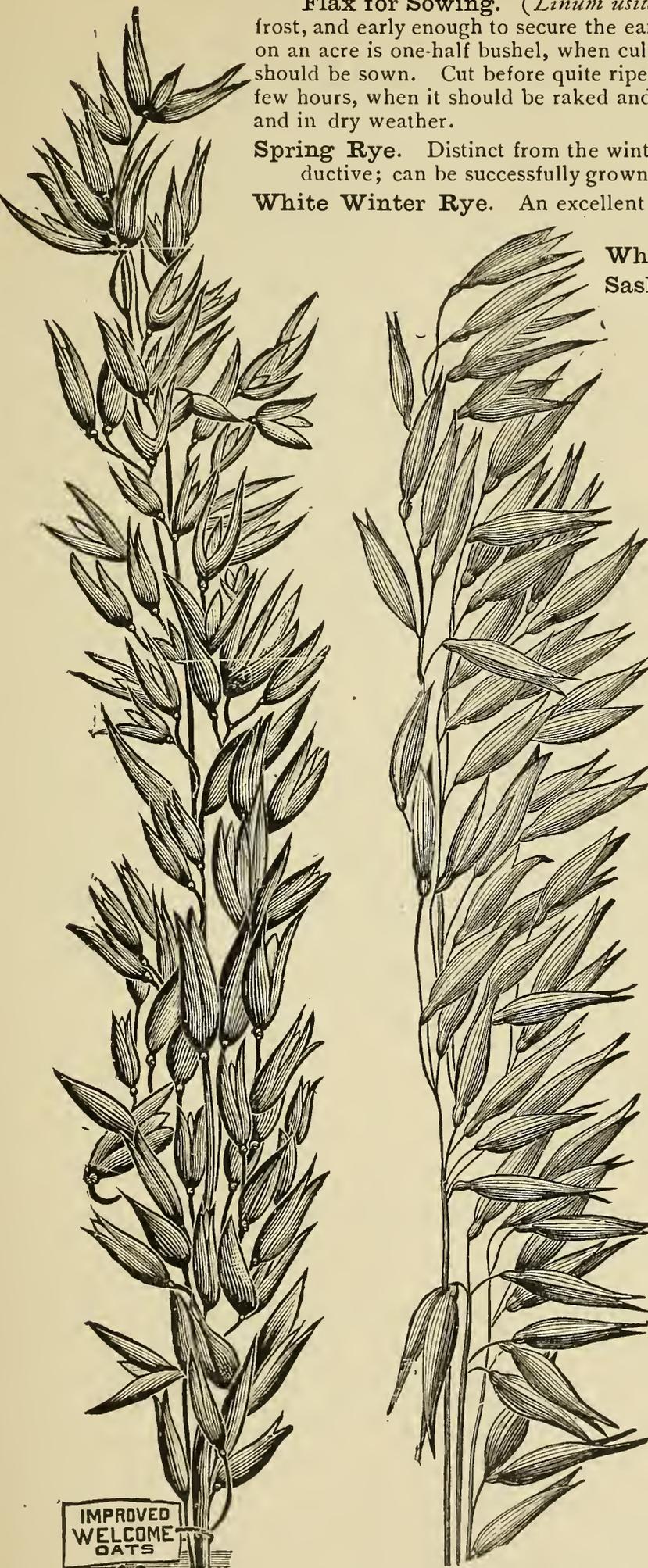
Mixed Bird Seed 15 2 75

Bird Gravel 10

Cuttle-Fish Bone per lb. 35

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

The Japanese Buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties; the kernels are at least double the size of those of any other variety, and of a shape peculiar and distinct from all others. The straw is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. The flour made from it is equal in quality to



WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.

that of any other buckwheat. It is enormously productive, having yielded forty bushels of good seed from half a bushel sown. On account of its earliness it can be grown farther north than any other per bush. \$1 50

MILLETS.

Japanese Millet. (*Crus Galli*.) This grand, new Millet was imported from Japan by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This grass has greatly surpassed Hungarian and German Millet in size and vigor of stock and yield of grain. It has enormous cropping qualities, surpassing Field Corn. The fodder is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The seed itself is equal in value to Corn meal for milk production and is excellent for poultry. The reports which we get from farmers who have used this the past season point to a large use of this seed for fodder purposes. We highly recommend it to all. At market price.

AMERICAN MILLET.

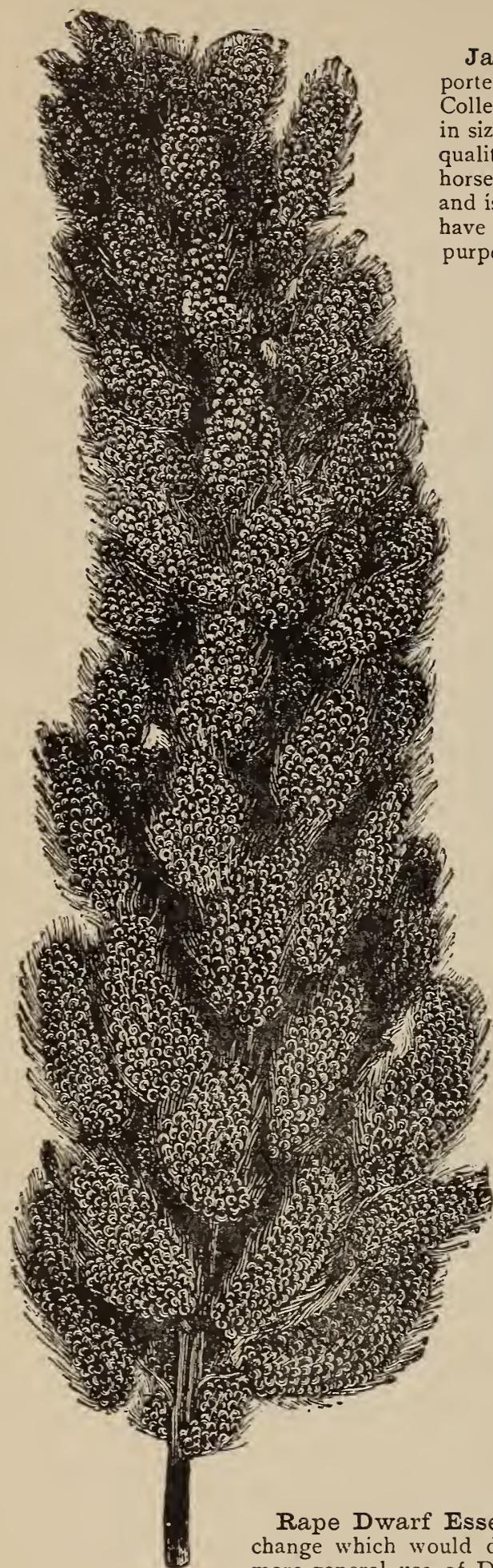
Common Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*).— Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two-and-a-half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre and not later than June 20th. Fifty pounds per bushel.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET.

German or Golden Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance.

HUNGARIAN.

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*).— This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay, per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.



Rape Dwarf Essex. A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop; and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate. Oz., 10c.; lb., 30c. post-paid. Per 100 lbs., \$8.00, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS.

ABRONIA.			
Umbellata. Rosy lilac, fragrant		PKT.	
Arenaria. Yellow, very fragrant		\$0 05	
ABUTILON.			
Extra Choice Mixed. Very choice sorts			25
ACACIA.			
Mixed Varieties. Choice varieties mixed			10
ACROCLINIUM.			
Album. Pure white			05
Roseum. Light rose			05
ADLUMIA (<i>Mountain Fringe</i>).			
Cirrhosa. Pink			05
ADONIS.			
Æstivalis. Scarlet			05
Vernalis. Yellow			05
AGERATUM.			
Mexicanum. Lavender blue			05
Mexicanum Album. White			05
ALYSSUM.			
Sweet Alyssum (<i>Maritimum</i>). White and fragrant			05
Saxatile Compactum (<i>Golden Alyssum</i>). Golden yellow			05
Benthani Compactum. White, of compact, dwarf growth			05
AMARANTHUS.			
Caudatus (<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i>). Red; flowers drooping			05
Tricolor (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>). Variegated foliage			05
Cruentus (<i>Prince's Feather</i>). Scarlet, very ornamental			05
Choice Mixed Sorts. All sorts in splendid mixture			05
ANAGALLIS.			
Fine Mixed. Good for edgings or rock work			05
ANTIRRHINUM (<i>Snap-dragon</i>).			
Tall Mixed. Very choice varieties			05
Dwarf Mixed. Finest strains mixed			05
AQUILEGIA (<i>Columbine</i>).			
Finest Mixed Single. Very fine mixed			05
Finest Mixed Double. Best mixed sorts			05
ASTER.			
Truffaut's Pæony-Flowered Perfection. Splendid mixed			25
—Collection of twelve distinct colors		1 00	
Victoria. Splendid mixed			25
—Collection of twelve distinct colors		1 00	
Imbricated Pompon. Splendid mixed			25
—Collection of twelve distinct colors		1 00	
Finest Mixed			15
Florist's Double White. Flowers pure white			15
Boltz's Dwarf Bouquet. Finest mixed			10
Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet. Finest mixed			10
Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Finest mixed			10
Large Rose-Flowered. Finest mixed			10
Victoria Needle. Finest mixed			10
Cocardeau or Crown. Finest mixed			10
Washington. Finest mixed			15
BALSAM.			
Double Camellia-Flowered. Finest mixed, extra			10
Double Rose-Flowered. Finest mixed			10
Boston Florists'. Pure white			10
Fine Mixed.			05
BALLOON VINE.			
Pure White. Very pretty climber		PKT.	
		\$0 05	
BARTONIA.			
Aurea. Golden yellow			05
BEGONIA.			
Double Mixed. Tuberous rooted			50
Single Mixed. Tuberous rooted			25
BELLIS PERENNIS (<i>Daisy</i>).			
Double White. Purest white			15
Longfellow. Dark rose, flowers large			25
Extra Choice Mixed. Finest mixed sorts			10
BROWALLIA.			
Cerviakowskii. Blue, white centre, beautiful			05
Extra Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed varieties			05
CACALIA (<i>Tassel flower</i>).			
Aurea. Golden Yellow			05
Coccinea. Scarlet, very pretty			05
CALCEOLARIA.			
Finest Mixed Varieties. Finest varieties in cultivation			50
CALENDULA (<i>Pot Marigold</i>).			
Prince of Orange. Deep orange, beautiful			05
Meteor. Light golden yellow, very desirable			05
CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.			
Bicolor. Yellow and brown			05
Coronata. Yellow, with crimson spots			05
Drummondii. Dwarf Yellow			05
Finest Mixed. Mixture of all sorts			05
CAMPANULA (<i>Canterbury Bells</i>).			
Double Mixed. Fine Mixed			10
Single Mixed. Choicest Mixed			05
CANDYTUFT.			
Flesh Color. Very delicate color			05
Dark Crimson. Rich dark crimson			05
White Rocket. Large white heads			05
Fragrant White. Sweet scented, pure white			05
Purple. Fine for Bedding			05
Finest Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture			05
CANNA (<i>Indian Shot</i>).			
Finest Mixed. A fine mixture			10
CELOSIA (<i>Cockscomb</i>).			
Tall Mixed. Finest mixed sorts			05
Dwarf Mixed. Finest mixed sorts			05
Tall Crimson. Fine variety			10
Dwarf Crimson. Very desirable sort			10
CENTAUREA.			
Cyanus (<i>Bachelor's Button</i>). Mixed colors, also called Blue Bottle			05
Moschata (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>). Mixed colors, good for bouquets			05
Candidissima. Silver leaved foliage			10
Gymnocarpa. Very graceful silvery foliage			10
CHRYSANTHEMUM.			
Frutescens (<i>White Marguerite</i>). Very popular, of early culture			10
Chinese. Finest mixed, large flowered sorts			25
Pompon. Finest mixed, flowers small, very pretty			25
Japanese. Finest mixed, long, loose petals			25
Double Mixed. Annual varieties of all colors			05
Single Mixed. Annual varieties in splendid mixture			05

CINERARIA.

Extra Choice Mixed. Best sorts in cultivation . . .	PKT. \$0 50
Fine Mixed. Very fine mixed	25

CLARKIA.

Finest Mixed. Double and single varieties	05
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CLIANTHUS (*Glory Pea*).

Dampieri. Flowers scarlet	25
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COBÆA.

Scandens. A rapid growing climber, purple flowers . . .	10
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COLEUS.

Extra Choice Mixed. Saved from choicest varieties . . .	25
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CONVOLVULUS (*Morning Glory*).

Tall Mixed. Beautiful climbers, all colors	05
Dwarf Mixed. Fine for beds or borders	05

COSMOS.

Choice Mixed. Best sorts in mixture	10
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CYCLAMEN.

Extra Choice Mixed. Very best varieties in mixture . . .	50
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CYPRESS VINE.

Scarlet. Very brilliant scarlet	05
Rose. Very delicate color	05
White. Pure white, a great favorite	05
Finest Mixed. All colors in splendid mixture	05

DAHLIA.

Choicest Mixed Doubles. All varieties	15
Extra Fine Single Mixed. Saved from splendid sorts . . .	25

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*).

Formosum. Dark blue, white centre (<i>Perennial</i>)	05
Nudicaule. Scarlet (<i>Perennial</i>)	10
Double Dwarf Rocket. Fine mixed (<i>Annual</i>)	05
Double Tall Rocket. Fine mixed (<i>Annual</i>)	05

DIANTHUS (*Pink*).

Caryophyllus (<i>Carnation Pink</i>). Saved from choicest double mixed	50
Caryophyllus (<i>Carnation Pink</i>). Very fine mixed	25
Double China Pink. Extra mixed	05
Double Diadem Pink. Finest mixed	10
Heddewigi. Fine double mixed	05
Heddewigi. Fine single mixed	05
Plumarius. Double mixed (<i>Hardy Garden Pink</i>)	10
Barbatus (<i>Sweet William</i>). Double mixed	10
Barbatus (<i>Sweet William</i>). Single mixed	05

DOLICHOS (*Hyacinth Bean*).

Lablab. Purple and white	05
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ELICHRYSUM (*Everlasting Flowers*).

Double and Single. Finest mixed	10
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ESCHSCHOLTZIA (*California Poppy*).

Californica. Yellow, orange centre	05
Carminea. Beautiful carmine	05
Crocea. Orange	05
Mandarin. Deep orange, splendid	05
Extra Fine Mixed. Tall varieties, mixed	05

GAILLARDIA.

Picta Lorenziana (<i>New Double Gaillardia</i>). Mixed	05
Picta Single Mixed. Very rich colors	05

GLOBE AMARANTHUS (*Gomphrena*).

White, Purple, Orange and Variegated. Each	05
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GERANIUM.

Finest Show Varieties. Saved from prize flowers	50
Apple Scented. Very fragrant	25

GLOXINIA.

Extra Choice Mixed. Choicest mixed	50
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GODETIA.

Finest Mixed. Very choice mixture	05
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GOURDS.

Fine Mixed Varieties. Including all desirable sorts	PKT. \$0 10
Named Sorts. Bottle, Orange, Dipper-Shaped, etc.	
Each	05

GYPSOPHILA.

Elegans. White (<i>Annual</i>)	05
Paniculata. White, for bouquets (<i>Perennial</i>)	05

HELIANTHUS (*Sunflower*).

Russian Mammoth. Single, very large	05
Globosus. Large double yellow, fine	05
Oscar Wilde. Single, small flowers	05

HELIOTROPE.

Finest Mixed. Profuse flowering, and very fragrant	10
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HOLLYHOCK.

Chater's Prize. Finest varieties in cultivation	25
Choice Mixed. Choice mixed sorts	10

IPOMŒA (*Convolvulus*).

Bonna Nox (<i>Evening Glory</i>). Large, blue flowers	05
Coccinea (<i>Star Ipomœa</i>). Scarlet, very free bloomer	05

LATHYRUS ODORATUS (*Sweet Pea*).

Adonis. Bright rosy carmine pink	05
Black Purple. Beautiful, dark purple	05
Butterfly. White ground, tinted lavender	05
Cardinal. Shining crimson-scarlet	10
Crown Princess of Prussia. Delicate pale flesh color	05
Dark Red. Fine dark red	05
Imperial Blue. Blue and purplish crimson	25
Invincible Scarlet Striped. Scarlet, with white stripes	05
Invincible Carmine. Brightest carmine, very fragrant	10
Princess Beatrice. Beautiful flesh color, perfectly charming variety	10
Red Striped. Should be in every collection	10
Painted Lady. Pink and white	05
White. Purest white	05
Vesuvius. Rose, spotted crimson and violet	10
Queen Victoria. New	25
Violet Queen. Light violet	15
Collection. Ten distinct sorts	50
Extra Fine Mixture. Finest named sorts, mixed	05

LANTANA.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Free flowering, bedding plants	10
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LOBELIA.

Erinus Crystal Palace Compacta. Blue, much used for bedding	10
Gracilis. Blue. (<i>For hanging baskets</i>)	10
Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed sorts	10

MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*).

African, Lemon. Double, lemon color	05
African, Orange. Double, orange color	05
African, Finest Mixed. All colors in mixture	05
African, El Dorado. Large flowers, orange to lemon, desirable	10
French Dwarf. Finest mixed	05
French Tall. Finest mixed	05

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*).

Double Pure White. Pure white, fine for bedding	10
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MAURANDYA.

Purple, Scarlet, White and Finest Mixed. Each	10
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MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*).

Miles' Spiral. Long spikes, a good sort	10
Machet. Best for pot culture	10
Parson's White. Large and very fragrant	10
Sweet Mignonette. The old favorite . per lb., \$1.50	05

MIRABILIS (*Four o'clocks*).

Choicest Mixed (<i>Marvel of Peru</i>)	05
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MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*).

Fine Mixed. A very choice mixture	10
Palustris (<i>True Forget-me-not</i>). Blue	10

NASTURTIUM. (*See Tropæolum.*)

NEMOPHILA.

Fine Mixed. Dwarf, compact, glowing annuals, all colors	05
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PANSY.

	PKT.
Fancy Varieties. Choicest mixed, very fine	\$0 25
Show Varieties. A very choice mixture	25
Extra Choice Mixed. Very fine strain, beautiful colors	25
Fine Mixed. Fine mixed varieties	10
Good Mixed. A good mixture	05

PAPAVER (*Poppy*).

Oriental. Scarlet (<i>Perennial</i>)	05
Umbrosum. Rich vermilion (<i>Annual</i>)	05
Mixed Annual Varieties. Good mixture of all sorts . .	05

PETUNIA.

Striped and Blotched. Large flowered, mixed	25
Finest Mixed. From a collection of fine flowers . . .	10
Double Striped and Blotched. Very choice strain . .	50
Double Fringed. Various colors, superb mixed . . .	50
Mixed. Very good varieties	05

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Grandiflora Mixed. Large flowered varieties	10
Choice Mixed. Mixed from the finest varieties . . .	05

PORTULACA.

Extra Double Mixed. All colors in splendid mixture .	10
Extra Single Mixed. Very finest mixed varieties . . .	05

PRIMULA.

Extra Choice Mixed. Saved from exhibition flowers . .	50
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PYRETHRUM.

Parthenifolium Aureum (<i>Golden Feather</i>). Golden foliage, a splendid bedding plant	10
Hybridum. Finest mixed. (<i>Perennial</i>)	25

RICINUS (*Castor-Oil Bean*).

Barboniensis. Dark green foliage	05
Sanguineus. Blood-red foliage and fruit	05

SALVIA.

Coccinea Hybrida. Scarlet (<i>Annual</i>)	05
Patens. Blue	25
Splendens. Brightest scarlet	10

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Large Flowering Mixed. Very beautiful, of all colors .	10
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SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride*).

Finest Double Mixed. All colors in mixture	05
Dwarf Double Mixed. Very choice mixed	05

POULTRY AND PIGEON SUPPLIES.

Prices subject to change in market.

Ground Oyster Shells. 100 lb. bags, 65 cents per 100 lbs.; in bbls. of, 250 lbs., 65 cts. per 100 lbs.

Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bbl. of about 200 lbs., \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 50 lb. bag, \$1.50; 100 lb. bag, \$2.50; per bbl. of about 200 lbs., \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Ground Beef Scraps. 50 lb. bags, \$1.50; 100 lb. bags, \$2.50.

Wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per 100 lbs., according to quality.

Wheat Screenings. \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 lb. bag, according to quality.

Kaffir Corn. The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is five and one-half to six feet. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and the product of grain on good land reaches easily fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The whole stalk as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder. The seed, which is a small, round, white grain is one of the most perfect pigeon foods known. As a food for poultry it is equal in nutriment to the common yellow corn. Pigeon and poultry farmers should use this in place of the whole or broken corn. Price, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

STOCKS.

	PKT.
German Ten-Weeks, White, Crimson, Canary Yellow, Rose, Violet, Carmine, and Dark Red. Each	\$0 10
Finest Mixed. Above sorts in mixture	05

SWEET PEA. (*See Lathyrus Odoratus*.)

THUNBERGIA.

Finest Mixed. A very free blooming climber	05
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TROPÆOLUM (*Nasturtium*).

Lobbianum (<i>Climbing Nasturtium</i>). Finest mixed . . .	10
Majus (<i>Tall Nasturtium</i>). Finest mixed, per lb., \$1.50	05
Tom Thumb (<i>Dwarf Nasturtium</i>). Finest mixed, per lb., \$2.50	05

VERBENA.

Extra Choice Mixed. Finest kinds in cultivation . . .	10
Fine Mixed. A good mixture	05

VIOLA (*Violet*).

The Czar. Light violet, large and fragrant	10
Semperflorens. Sweet scented, blue	10

WALLFLOWER.

Finest Mixed Branching. Double and single in variety	10
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ZINNIA.

Elegans, Double Mixed. Very finest mixed	05
Elegans, White, Yellow, Scarlet, and Purple. Each	05
Dwarf Double Mixed. Dwarf variety, very desirable .	05

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Animated Oats (<i>Avena Sterilis</i>)	05
Quaking Grass (<i>Briza maxima</i>)	05
Job's Tears (<i>Coix Lacryma</i>)	05
Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>)	05
Feather Grass (<i>Stipa pennata</i>)	05

WILD GARDEN SEEDS.

The introduction of these has proved a great success. Any one who has cultivated flowers in beds is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, for cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. "Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of varieties of hardy flower seeds. No one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Half-ounce packets, 25 cents.

Barley. 90 cts. per bu., net.

Buckwheat. 90 cts. per bu., net.

Peas. Small white Canada, \$1.25 per bu.

Sunflower. Large Russian, \$2.75 per bu.

Millet. Golden, for chickens, \$1.50 per bu. of 50 lbs., net.

Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, \$2.00 per bu. of 40 lbs.

Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, \$2.50 per bu. of 60 lbs.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

For several years we have been urgently recommending Crimson Clover as one of the best crops which agriculturists could grow. Our efforts have been crowned with success to the extent that for five years we doubled our sales each year, adding to the wealth of thousands of agriculturists, and enriching both the land and the pockets of customers. The last two years have witnessed a regular boom in this seed all over the country, and it is now recognized, both by experimental stations and cultivators of the soil, as a money-making crop in several ways.

SOWING.—Clover should be sown broadcast at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in the North from July 15th to October 15th; in the Northern tier of Southern States until 15th of October, and in the extreme South until the end of November. It is extremely hardy, and will stand any amount of cold when well established. It grows during the Fall and Spring months, and can be seeded amongst growing corn after the last working, or on clean stubble, in tomato fields, amongst grapes, tobacco, etc., and will take root without being raked in or covered over with soil.

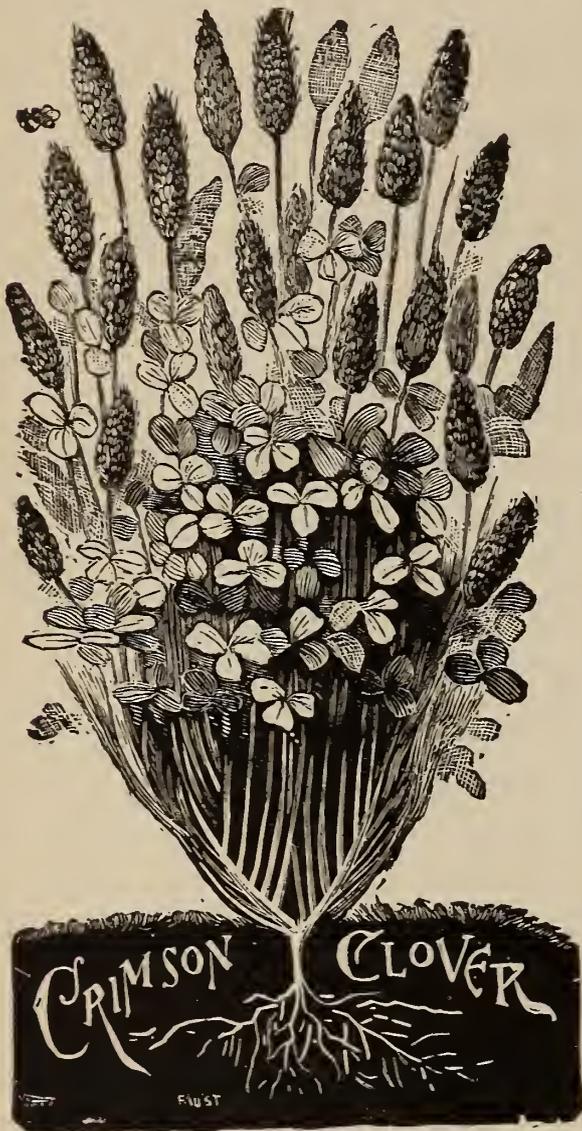
If the ground is moist it spreads very rapidly. Probably the best way of seeding is to prepare the ground as for any other crop, and lightly harrow in and roll the soil.

SOIL.—Any kind of soil will suit this clover. It succeeds admirably on sandy soil; on those too light for ordinary clover this will succeed and make a good crop, likewise on the heavier soils. All situations seem to suit it except wet land.

SOILING.—There is no better crop for cutting green in the spring than this. It makes elegant food for horses, cows and all kinds of stock. For cows and other cattle we do not know of its equal as a spring green food.

HAY.—We have to speak as highly of it for hay as in its other conditions. Its composition and digestibility are higher than red clover, and makes a superior hay. If seeded upon early sown oats, they, if cut together, will make much richer hay than timothy, though it is usually grown by itself, and to secure the best quality hay should be cut before the seed forms. It cures very rapidly and should be carefully handled to retain as much leaf as possible, yet the stalks are very nutritious. It will be ready to cut about two to three weeks earlier than red clover.

GREEN MANURING.—This is one of the best uses for which Crimson Clover is adapted. It is a very rank grower—some stools counting as many as 120 to 140 blossoms from one seed. It grows to the height of twenty to twenty-four inches; roots deep, even in poor soil, from four to five feet. It will grow and make a heavy crop of hay or seed on land so poor that the common clover would do but little.



ANNUAL. (TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.)

It grows late in the Fall, early in Spring.

It, like other leguminous plants, gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plant and roots, which become available food for succeeding crops. The nitrogen alone from one acre could not be bought for \$30.00, and it is fully equal to that found in 20 tons of stable manure, and at such a small comparative cost. Our experience is, that if the whole of the crop is grazed or mown and removed, the land which produced the crop of Crimson Clover will be greatly improved by the action of the decomposing roots, and a succeeding crop of corn will be vastly better than a crop on adjoining soil, which laid idle.

In conclusion we say that not only can worn-out soil be more cheaply reclaimed by Crimson Clover, but highly improved soils be kept up to their fertility with much less cost than by any other means; therefore we say to agriculturists, sow Crimson Clover every year. We are headquarters for this seed, and shall be pleased to send prices upon application.

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY,

74 and 76 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

POULTRYMEN, ATTENTION!

BUG DEATH KILLS HEN LICE.

These Testimonials speak for themselves.—READ THEM.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897.

Bug Death

is a non-poisonous Powder that effectually takes the place of Paris Green and other dangerous insect powders when used as directed.

It is sure death to the Potato, Squash, and Cucumber Bugs, Currant and Tomato Worms, also other plant-eating pests.

It is a plant food of great merit, a benefit instead of injury to all plants, and prevention of blight or rust to the potato tops, keeping the tops healthy until the potato fully matures, which means a more starchy and perfect potato, less liable to rot.

It is applied dry, which saves the trouble and expense of carrying water. It will not blow or wash off, saving the expense of applying after every shower. It can be applied early in the morning when plant is wet, or during damp, drizzly weather. The advantage of applying it while the vine is damp is that it will adhere to the vine under all conditions, and can be done while the farmer is waiting for good weather and is there ready for the grub as soon as hatched.

If farmers use nothing but Bug Death on their potato vines they may plant peas or beans in connection with potatoes, even in same row (as a great many did before they were obliged to use paris green and other dangerous poisons, and rest assured no harm can come from Bug Death, as it will greatly benefit the plant and make it grow better).

Use Bug Death liberally on rose bushes, house plants, shrubs, etc.; the results will be marvellous. It is the best powder on the market for hen lice.

It is perfectly safe to handle. Will not injure stock or animals in the least. Must be kept perfectly dry, so it will not clog in shaker. The more freely used the better the plant will thrive.

I have used your Bug Death on my fowls for hen lice and find it to be the best and most convenient to use of all kinds on the market.—W. B. CLAFLIN, JR., Hopkinton, Mass., March 18, 1897.

I take great pleasure in recommending Bug Death to the poultrymen. Three months ago my fowls and coops were covered with lice. I thoroughly dusted Bug Death on the fowls and roosts and into the nests and corners of the building, and since that time have had no trouble with them. Hen Lice cannot live where Bug Death is used, and I consider it superior to anything on the market.—C. A. FROST, Reading, Mass., March 24, 1897.

PRICE-LIST.

Sample package Free

Apply to us or your local dealer.

1 pound package	\$0 15
3 " "	35
5 " "	50
12½ " "	1 00

Perfection Shaker, for applying Bug Death to potato vines 50

Rubber Atomizer, for applying Bug Death to currant bushes, cucumber, squash and other small vines and bushes, house plants and poultry 75

Packed for dealers as follows:

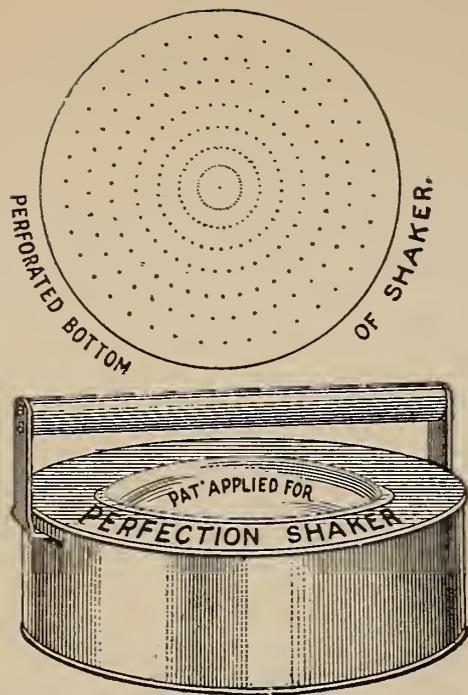
1 pound package in cases of 24	
3 " " " " " 12	
5 " " " " " 6	
12½ " " " " " 4	

Perfection Shaker, 6 in a crate.

For sale by all local dealers.

Correspondence solicited.

Orders promptly filled.



OUR PERFECTION SHAKER.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Especially for applying Bug Death to Potato Vines.



RUBBER ATOMIZER.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

For applying Bug Death to squash and cucumber vines, currant bushes and other small vines and bushes, house plants, etc.; also for applying to poultry.



WE shall be pleased to make special prices on round lots of seeds if requested.

THOS. W. EMERSON CO.

WEIGHTS OF GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS AND QUANTITIES SOWN PER ACRE.

		QUANTITY SOWN PER ACRE.			QUANTITY SOWN PER ACRE.		
		WEIGHTS.			WEIGHTS.		
Timothy	per bush.,	45 lbs.	1/2 bush.	Sweet Vernal	per bush.,	11 lbs.	3 bush.
Clover, Red	"	60 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.	Sheep Fescue	"	12 lbs.	2 bush.
Clover, White	"	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	Tall Fescue	"	15 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.
Clover, Alsike	"	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	Tall Oat Grass	"	12 lbs.	4 bush.
Clover, Alfalfa	"	60 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.	Wood Meadow	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.
Red Top	per sack,	50 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.	Yellow Oat Grass	"	8 lbs.	4 bush.
Red Top	per bush.,	10 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.	Buckwheat	"	48 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.
Red Top, Fancy	"	10 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	Barley	"	48 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.
Bent, R. I.	per bush.,	10 lbs.	3 bush.	Oats	"	32 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.
Bent, Fancy	"	10 lbs.	10 to 25 lbs.	Rye	"	56 lbs.	1 1/2 bush.
Blue Grass	per bush.,	14 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.	Wheat	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 bush.
Fowl Meadow	"	11 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.	Flax	"	56 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.
Hungarian	"	48 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.	Canary	"	60 lbs.	
Lawn Seed	"	16 lbs.	3 to 4 bush.	Hemp	"	40 lbs.	
Millet, American	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.	Rape	"	50 lbs.	
Millet, German	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.	Beans, White	"	60 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bush.
Millet, Golden	"	50 lbs.	1/2 to 1 bush.	Beans, Red Kidney	"	58 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bush.
Orchard Grass	"	14 lbs.	2 to 3 bush.	Beans, Fancy Seed, measured bushel			1 to 1 1/2 bush.
Crested Dog's Tail	"	28 lbs.	1 bush.	Corn, Sweet, measured bushel			8 to 10 quarts.
Hard Fescue	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.	Corn, Ensilage, measured bushel			3 bush.
Italian Rye Grass	"	18 lbs.	3 bush.	Corn, Field	per bush.,	56 lbs.	8 to 12 quarts.
Meadow Fescue	"	15 lbs.	2 1/2 to 3 bush.	Peas, Canada Field	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 3 bush.
Meadow Foxtail	"	8 lbs.	3 bush.	Peas, Green Field	"	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 3 bush.
Perennial Rye Grass	"	24 lbs.	2 bush.	Peas, Fancy Seed, measured bushel			1 1/2 to 3 bush.
Rough Stalked Meadow	"	14 lbs.	2 bush.				

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND.

		QUANTITY PER ACRE.			QUANTITY PER ACRE.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants		1/2 lb.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants		5 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills		1 3/4 "
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill		1 1/4 bush.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills		1 1/2 "
Beans, pole, 2 quart to 200 hills		1/2 "	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill		10 lbs.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 "
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		6 "	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill		4 to 5 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.	Onion Seed, for Sets		30 to 50 "
Broom Corn		10 lbs.	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill		8 bush.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		5 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 "	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		8 "
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		2 1/2 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill		1 1/2 bush
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants		4 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants		4 "	Potatoes		8 bush.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants		6 oz.	Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills		4 qts.
Corn, sweet, 1 qt. to 500 hills		8 qts.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		8 lbs.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		8 lbs.	Rye		1 1/2 bush
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills		1 1/4 "	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill		8 lbs.
Egg-Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants		8 oz.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		10 "
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill		3 lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill		2 "
Flax, broadcast		1/2 bush.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills		2 "
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		4 oz.	Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills		3 "
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill		1 1/2 lbs.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		3 oz.
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		4 "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 500 plants		2 "
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		3 "	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		1 1/2 lbs.

NUMBER OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE.

DISTANCE.	NUMBER.	DISTANCE.	NUMBER.
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
1 1/2 " 1 1/2 "	19,360	8 " 8 "	680
2 " 2 "	21,780	10 " 10 "	434
2 1/2 " 2 1/2 "	10,890	12 " 12 "	302
3 " 3 "	6,970	15 " 15 "	194
3 " 2 "	14,520	18 " 18 "	134
3 " 1 "	7,260	20 " 20 "	103
4 " 4 "	4,840	25 " 25 "	70
4 " 3 "	2,722	30 " 30 "	40
5 " 5 "	1,742	40 " 40 "	27

WEIGHT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Apples,	Per bush., 48 lbs.	Sweet Potatoes	Per bush., 56 lbs.
" Dried	22 "	Turnips	58 "
Barley	48 "	Beef and Pork, per bbl., net	200 "
Broom Corn	46 "	Flour, per bbl., net	196 "
Bran	20 "	White Fish and Trout, per bbl., net	200 "
Corn on ear	70 "	Salt, per bbl.	280 "
Corn Meal	50 "	Lime, per bbl.	220 "
Charcoal	22 "	Hay, well settled, per cubic foot	4 1/2 "
Coal, Mineral	80 "	Corn, on Cob, in bin, "	22 "
Cranberries	47 "	" Shelled, "	45 "
Dried Peaches	28 "	Wheat "	48 "
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	60 "	Oats "	25 1/2 "
Malt	38 "	Potatoes "	38 1/2 "
Osage Orange	33 "	Sand, Dry "	95 "
Onions	54 "	Clay, Compact "	135 "
Plastering Hair	8 "	Marble "	109 "
Salt, Coarse "	50 "	Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord	5,616 "
" Michigan	56 "	Seasoned Hickory, "	6,960 "

Northern
Grown

SEEDS



ARE THE BEST