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## ARD.

A year ago we felt constrained to especially thank our customers for their liberal patronage which had brought us triumphantly through the years of depression our country was even then laboring under - now, while our appreciation of the increased business our friends have given us during the last twelve months and their many favors is in no wise diminished, how much brighter is the business outloole generally, and to what factor more than any other, is this improved condition of affairs due, than to the agricultural prosperity, that basis of all wealth, which accompanied the harvesting and marketing of the crop of 189\%?

Therefore let us all "Speed the Plow;" we are prepared to do our part.

We offer the seed product of over ten thousand acres grown from-our own selected stocks; cared for in the field and during preparation for market by our own skilled employees.

Our 1898 Annual has been largely rewritten and brought up to date. Many of its illustrations are photographic reproductions of prize specimens, which, through our offer, "We Double It,"(see pages xii and xiii), earned their growers double the premiums offered by the societies awarding them. New and valuable acquisitions have been included, especially in the line of plants for forage, and green manuring, (see pages 39-40.)

A Department of Landscape Gardening has been added to our already extensive business. (See page xviii.)

Our Publications, (see page 15), are well worth your consideration, especially those relating to Plants and Poultry,

We call your attention, almost with reverence, to our Golden Roll of Honor, (see pages 10-11.)

Our C̄atalogue of Agricultural Hardware, Machines, Implements and Woodenware, 300 pages, 1,000 illustrations, (see page 6), has supplied a long felt want.

Free Delivery, (see third page of cover), an exhaustive index, a Spraying Calendar, (see page 54), and our Bureau of Registry and Information, (see page 16), are boons to the horticultural and agricultural public.

We were never in a better position to serve our patrons than now, or to assure them of our best efforts in their behalf.
Entrance at the "Big Clock' 51 and 52 North Market St., also entrances at 46 Merchants Row and 21 1-2 North St.

BOSTON, MASS.


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## 

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It is with deep regret and a full sense of our loss that we have to record the deaths last summer of two whose names were written in our Golden Roll of Honor: Mr. Fearing Burr of Hingham, and Mr. E. G. Andrus, East Weymouth. Mr. Burr was a life-long and keen student in horticultural matters. He was the author of the first important, and we think to date, the best work on "The Field and Garden Vegetables of America." Mr. Andrus' interest in gardening was that of an enthusiastic and successful amateur. Both have gone, full of years and honor to that " undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns." Our own "old" Mr. Willis, for sixty-four years a salesman on our floors, also passed to his rest since the 1897 catalogue was issued. His was an upright, useful life; he was esteemed by both old and new customers as well as by his associates.

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W.H. Baldwin, Pres.Y.M.C.U.Boston 4 I
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We take pleasure in reproducing here a letter received last spring from Hon. F. L. Carney. It is self explanatory.


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## ASPARAGUS LETTUCE.

This variety, of French origin, is quite distinct in appearance from anything hitherto offered, although it is of the cos type. It can be eaten like other lettuce or the mid rib can be prepared and served the same as Asparagus. The plants do not bear the excessive heat of summer well, but are a success if sowa in early spring or after the middle of August. Pkt. Io cts. ; oz., 30 cts. ; 1b. \$3.50.

## KINSMAN QUEEN MUSK MELON.

This is the result of a cross between Emerald Gem and an
Asparagus Lettuce. earlier than any other sort, three times as large as Emerald Gem; round in shape, color yellowish green outside; flesh deep salmon, rich and juicy. It is an excessive producer and holds up well throughout the season. Pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 20 cts.

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Panicum Crus Galli.

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This is a valuable main crop variety, being a dwarf pea with the large handsome pod of Telephone. The habit is dwarf, branching and vigorous, remarkably uniform in height, growing from eighteen inches to two feet, and very productive. The pods are frequently five inches in length, broad and contain from cight to ten peas of largest size, tender and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10 cts ; pt., 20 cts . ; qt., 40 cts. ; pk., $\$ 2.50$.

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Crops.




MILLET, Japanese Barnyard Grass (Panicum Crus Galli). Distinct from other varieties, enormous cropper, grows six to eight feet high, excellent either green or cured as hay. It prefers a moderately moist soil and may be sown in an average season from the middle of May until the first of July. Broadcast, at the rate of 25 lbs . per acre, or in drills eighteen inches apart, 15 lbs. to the acre. Price, per 1b., 15 cts.; 25 lbs . for $\$ 3.00$.
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Seed

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## BRECK'S NEW LIFE PEA.

The Rural New Yorker says: -"The most productive pea, and all things considered the most valuable pea for home or for market of its season, that we have ever tried. That's saying a good deal, for we have tried nearly every pea, old and new, from year to year for twenty years."

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"Breck's Perfection Red Cabbage is, without doubt, superior to all others." AARONLOW, Hingham, Mass.
"The Best Collection of Sweet Peas exhibited at the New York State Fair was grown by C. W. ENO, Hanniba1, N. Y., from Breck's seeds."
"Best exhibit of Single Fringed Petunias, shown at the Illinois State Fair, was grown by A. MILLER, Riverton, Illinois, from Breck's seeds.

## GRADUS PEA.

This pea represents the greatest advance yet achieved in earliness, for although it ripens with such sorts as Alaska the deep green colored pods are as large and well filled as those of Telephone, with large, wrinkled peas, of fine quality. Pt., $60 \mathrm{cts} . ; q t ., \$ 1.00$.

## JOSEPM POTATO.

The New England Farmer says regarding this variety which was included in the potato test it conducted season of 1897 : - "We recommend every farmer to plant some 'Joseph,' it produced with us a larger crop of even sized marketable potatoes than any other." It is a main crop sort, of large, oblong form, very smooth and fine flavored. Pk., . 75 ; bush., 2.50 .


## WARTED MUBBARD SQUASM.

Owing to the attractive appearance and heavy cropping qualities of this variety, it is a favorite with market gardeners. It differs from the Smooth Hubbard in that it grows to a much larger size and the shell is covered with warty knobs. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., Io cts.; 1b., 75 cts.

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This differs from all other tomatoes in its peculiar habit of ripening and in the firmness of the fruit. The plants are of vigorous habit although the foliage is of a greenish yellow color. If the fruit is picked in the middie stage of ripening it is the longest keeper of any, hence very valuable for long distance shipping. The skin is crack-proof. The flesh when fully ripe tender and melting and of delicate flavor. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, but before reaching this stage it is first green, then waxy white, changing to lemon and later to red. It is adapted both for home use and marketing. Pkt., ro cts.; oz., 50 cts .

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Having many calls from Market Gardeners, owners of Greenhouses, and Beekeepers, for articles in the Bee Supply line, we have made arrangements with a reliable apiarist to furnish full Swarms of Italian Bees, on Movable frames, in Brood chamber, all ready to be hived. By this method they can be examined at any time. Price upon application. We also have in stock Bee Hives, Section Boxes Smokers, Brood and Section Foundation, Bee Veils, Rubber Gloves, and many other articles necessary to the successful Bee Keeper.

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Note. - Prices may vary as the season advances. Ours will always be as low as the lowest for goods of equal quality.

## ARTICHOKE.

German, Artischoke.-French, Avtichaut.-Spanish, Alcachofa.
Culture.- Sow seed in April in drills I in. deep. Following spring transplant the young plants in rows 2 ft . plant to plant, 3 ft . between the rows. Mulch during dry weather. They prefer rich deep loam, and should be well manured every spring. One ounce of seed sows 30 ft . of drill.
Large Green Globe, grown for the unripe flower-heads, which are produced in abundance from May to August. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1b., $\$ 3.00$. Jerusalem, a species of Sunflower (Helianthus Tuberosus). A Tuber that thrives
 well upon light dry soil and is cultivated for feeding sheep and swine. It is also used for pickles. The tops when cut and cured, make an excellent dry fodder. Quart, 20 cents; peck, $\$$.oo net.


## ASPARAGUS.

German, Sparget.-French, Asperge.-Spanish, Estarragos.
(For price on Asparagus Roots, see Vegetable Plants.)
An Asparagus bed may be made from one or two year old roots, planted in October, or during April and May. The bed should be made very rich with well-rotted manure, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly 2 ft . Plant the roots in rows 4 ft . apart, leaving about 12 in . between the plants in the row. Lay the roots flat in trenches, spreading them well, and using care to have all the crowns placed in the same direction. Cover lightly at first, gradually filling the trenches as the plants grow.

Seed may be sown in April in drills I in. deep and I ft. apart. One ounce of seed sows 60 feet of drill. Pkt. Ounce. Ih.

## BEANS - ENGLISH.

Plant as early in spring as the ground can be worked. The rows should be three feet apart; set the seed in the rows six inches deep, four inches apart. As the pods get formed, top the plants, thereby preventing too much running to vine.
Broad Windsor, the best rariety for general use. Packet., Io cents; quart, 30 cents ; peck, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ net.

## BEANS - DWARF OR BUSH.

## German, Bohne.-French, Haricot.-Spanish, Frijorenano.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks, from the middle of spring to the end of summer; but not until the soil becomes warm, as they are very sensitive to cold. Plant in rows, eighteen inches apart, two inches deep; cultivate frequently, but only when dry, as the scattering of earth on the foliage or pods, when moist, will cause them to become damaged with rust. One quart will plant loo-feet drill.

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Burpee's Bush Lima, a true bush form of the large Lima, of excellent quality
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| . 10 | -. 25 | 1. 25 |
| .10 | . 25 | 1.25 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| .10 | . 25 | 1.25 |
| . 10 | . 25 | 1.25 |
| .10 | . 20 | 1.00 |
| . 10 | . 20 | 1.00 |

## WAX-PODDED VARIETIES.

Red Kidney, a standard field sort
Red Valentine Improved, desirable for private and market gardens
Refugee or Thousand to One, the best pickling bean
Round Yellow Six Weeks or Yellow Ćran $=$ berry, good either as a string or shell bean
Thorburn's Extra Early Market, round fleshy pods, produced in clusters, productive
Turtle Soup, the small black bean used for soup
Warren, excellent either as a string or shell bean
White Marrow, used generally as a winter bean
Yellow Eye Improved, a desirable winter bean
.20
1.00


Refugee Wax, suitable for early or late planting
Rust=Proof Golden Wax, none more desirable
Saddle=Back Wax, very meaty and absolutely stringless
Thorburn's Valentine Wax, very early, fine quality, very prolific
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, productive and desirable
White Wax, very tender and delicious


Yosemite Wax, the pods are nearly all solid pulp
\$1.25
I. 00
2
2.50

Prolific Tree Pea Bean, the best for bak-


Challenge Black Wax, pods waxy-yellow, thick urrie's Rust=Proof Wax, nearly rustless, very productive is Kidney Wax, the best white-seeded wax bean extant


25
Golden-Eyed Wax, almost rust-proof, quality
ones' Round Pod, a desirable white wax variety


Lima Wax, broad stringless pods, fine quality :

## BEANS - POLE OR RUNNING.

German, Stangen Bohne. - French, Haricots a Rames.--Spanish, Jidas.
It is desirable to make the planting of Pole Beans at least a week later than the first planting of the bush sorts, as they are more tender. Plant in hills 3 to four feet apart, putting four or five beans in a hill, and leaving space in the centre for the pole. A liberal quantity of well-composted manure in each hill is desirable.

## GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES.

Brockton, vigorous, productive, and fine quality
Carmin Podded Horticultural, most desirable Horticultural bean for color, quality and productiveness
Concord, or Parti-colored, excellent quality and very prolific
Dreer's Improved Lima, early, large and fine quality
Horticultural Lima, the best pole lima for New England
Horticultural, the most popular pole bean,
Kentucky Wonder, excellent green podded snap bean, very productive
Large White Lima. This is considered the best quality of all pole beans.
Lazy Wife's, entirely stringless, green pods, fine flavor.
Red Cranberry, one of the earliest, quality unsurpassed
Scarlet Runner, very ornamental flowers, early. An excellent string bean
Small Lima, or Sieva, the earliest lima, small beans
White Case Knife, early, productive, excellent flavor. Good green or dry
White Runners, large white flowers. Good as a string bean

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pkt. } \\ \text {.IO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qt. } \\ & .30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pk. } \\ & \text { \$I.50 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1. 50 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.50 |
| . 10 | . 30 | I. 75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | 1.75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | I. 75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | I. 75 |
| . 10 | . 30 | I. 75 |
| Pkt. | Qr. | Pk. |
| . 10 | . 40 | \$2.00 |
| . 10 | . 40 | 2.00 |
| . 10 | . 40 | 2.00 |
| . 10 | -35 | . 175 |
| .Io | . 35 | I. 75 |

## BEET.

German, Runkel Rube. - French, Betterave. - Spanish, Beteraga.


Sow from April to middle of June, in deep rich sandy loam, one inch deep, in drills about one foot apart. Thin the young plants to the distance of six or eight inches, and fill up any vacant places with those taken out. The turnip rooted are the
 earliest, and are of fine quality. When young, the leaves make excellent greens. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

Breck's Beats All, superior in all respects to others as an early or main crop variety.
Columbia, round and smooth, deep red flesh . Crosby's Egyptian, as early as the original type, but thicker, smoother, and of better quality
Dewing's Early Blood, a standard variety of excellent quality
Early Arlington, early deep, round form, blood red color
Early Bastian, a quick, large-growing sort, of good color :. . 5
Eclipse, very early, dark-red color, small top, smooth roots
Edmand's Early Turnip, the best in shape, color, size, and quality

| . $\mathrm{kt}$. | Oz | Lb. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| . | .05 | . IO | .60 |
| . | .05 | .10 | .60 |

## MANGEL-WURZELS ANd SUGAR BEETS.



Long Yellow Mangel

Sow in April or May, six to eight pounds per acre. The value of these for stock-feeding cannot be over-estimated; for sheep, dairystock, and fattening of cattle, experience has proved the MangelWurzel to be at once healthful, nutritious, and economical. One ounce will sow 50 feet drill, 6 pounds per acre.

Breck's Mammoth Long Red, a selection of the long red variety. It is smooth skinned, fine grained, and a heavier cropper. We consider it superior to all others
Gatepost, the characteristics of this desirable variety are small top, tap root, heavy cropper, color pale orange
Golden Tankard, a half-long variety of a bright yellow color
Long Yellow, differs from long red only in color
Pkt. Oz. Lb.

Kinver Yellow Globe, large globular formed roots. Adapted for growing in shallow soils
Norbiton Giant, Long Red, a valuable variety
Red Globe, similar to Yellow Globe, except in color
Breck's Imperial Sugar, an improved American-grown French Sugar Beet
Klein-Wanzleben Sugar Beet, unsurpassed for the production of sugar or for cattle feeding
Lane's Improved Sugar Beet, a well-known variety, valuable for feeding to cattle
.05 .10 . 40
.05 . 10

BORECOLE, OT KALE.
German, Blatterkohl. - French, Chou Vert. - Spanish, Breton.


| .05 | .10 | .40 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| .05 | .10 | .40 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .05 | .10 | .40 |
| .05 | .10 | .40 |

. $.05 \quad .10 \quad .40$

. 05 .10 . 40
.05 . 10.50
$.05 \quad .10 \quad .40$
$\qquad$
 5

Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. One ounce will sow I50 feet drill.
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, leaves of a bright green and very tender and closely curled. This variety should be sown in the spring. The quality is improved if the plants are touched by frost before being used. Pkt., . 05 ; oz.,.10; 1b., 1.00 .
Siberian or German Greens, sow in fall for spring use. Pkt., . 05 ; oz., .10; 1b., I.00.
Tall Green Curled Scotch, similar to the dwarf but of more vigorous growth. Pkt., . 05 ; oz., .IO; lb., 工.oo.

## BROCCOLI.

German, Spargelkohl. - French, Chou Brocoli.Spanish, Broculi.
This vegetable somewhat resembles the Cauliflower, but is hardier. In parts of the country where the thermometer does not fall below $20^{\circ}$ to $25^{\circ}$ Broccoli can be had from November until
 March. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cool atmosphere. The seed should be sown in May in a seed-pan and the plants afterwards set out in rows two and a half feet apart and eighteen inches hetween the plants.

One ounce of seed produces about 1,200 plants.


White Cape, heads medium size, close, compact, and of a creamy color . . . . . 30 . 30 .00

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

German, Sprossenkohl.-French, Chou de Bruxelles.-Spanish, Berza de Brusela.
Species of the Cabbage family. It produces along the whole length of the stem small sprouts resembling miniature cabbages. These heads are a great delicacy boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in a seed bed, and the plants afterwards set out in rows two feet or more apart and cultivated like cabbage. It is ready for use late in autumn after the early frost. One ounce of seed produces about 1,200 plants.
Dwarf Improved French, of sturdy compact growth. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cts; pound, $\$ 2.00$.
Improved Paris Market, a most desirable strain. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 20 cents; pound, $\$ 2.00$

## CABBAGE.

## German, Kopfkohl. - French, Chou Pomme. - Spanish, Berza. <br> (For price on Cabbage Plants, see Vegetable Plants).



Breck's Premium Drumhead Cabbage.

All the cabbage tribe requires is the soil to be rich, deep, well-drained, and abundantly manured. For the early kinds, plant thirty inches between the rows and sixteen inches between the plants. For late kinds, three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. For very early use, sow in January or February, in hotbeds. Set out when the plants are strong enough into other hot-beds, or set in cold-frames in March. Transplant when danger from frost is past to the open ground. For a succession, sow in the open ground last of March or early in April. Late plants are sometimes subject to attacks of the cabbage fly, which destroys them as fast as they appear above ground. To prevent this destruction, sprinkle the plants with wood ashes, air-slacked lime, plaster, slug-shot, or tobacco dust, when the plants are wet with dew. One ounce of seed produces 3,000 plants.
All Seasons, an early Drumhead Pkt. Oz. Lb. variety, $.05 \quad .25 \quad \$ 2.50$
American Improved Savoy, the best
of all winter cabbages
Breck's Strain Early Jersey Wake=
field, a favorite with market-gar-
deners. Very early, medium size,
of pyramidal shape . . . . 05
Breck's Premium Drumhead, recommended for its immense size and sure heading qualities
Breck's Premium Flat Dutch. This we consider superior to any late cabbage
Drumhead Savoy, the largest of this class . $.05 \quad .30$ 3.00

Drumhead Savoy, the lar
Early Etampes, one of the earliest ${ }^{\cdot}$ the
Early Express, of the
Etampes type, but Etampes
$\begin{array}{lll}.05 & .25 & 2.50\end{array}$


Henderson's Early Sum= mer, a little later than Wakefield; larger and more globular in shape . . . . . . . . . . . 05
Henderson's Succession Cabbage. Valuable second and late crop variety 5
Hollander or Danish Ball Head, an unsurpassed winter variety, heads round, large, very hard, tender, and fine flavored
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead, the largest variety of Drumbead. Heads often weigh fifty pounds
$0 x=H e a r t$, an early conical shaped variety
Prrfection Red, superior in size and quality to all other red varieties . . . . .io
Red Dutch, or Pickling, an old out desirable sort for pickling.
Warren=Stone=Mason, an improved strain of Stone Mason, nearly as early as Fottler's Brunswick, rounder in shape and extremely solid

See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## CARRO'T.

 Carrot


Danvers HalfLong Carrot

## German, Mohre. - French, Carotte. - Spanish, Zanahovia.

Carrots are grown largely both for feeding to stock and culinary purposes ; the long varieties used for the former, the "Horn" and medium sorts for the latter. The "Horn" sorts can be grown on thin soil and are mostly for early use. The others prefer deep, sandy loam that was well-manured the previous year for some other crop, such as potatoes or onions. Sow in April or May about one inch deep in drills fifteen inches apart for garden sorts. The rows in field cultivation should be two feet apart. Thin out the plants from three to eight inches apart, according to variety. One ounce of seed is sufficient for one hundred feet drill, four pounds to an acre.

Chantenay, a type of Danvers, half-long but earlier and smaller,
Danvers Half Long, the most desirable main crop variety ; an excellent keeper
Early Scarlet Forcing, very early and valuable for forcing
Early Scarlet Horn, a medium-sized, half-long variety of fine color
Guerande or Oxheart, intermediate between half-iong and Horn sorts.
Large Yellow Belgian, a desirable variety for feeding to stock,

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .05 | .10 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| .05 | .15 | 1.00 |
| .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| .05 | .10 | 1.00 | feeding to stock

Long Orange Improved, a large, long-rooted variety, suitable for table or stock

## CARDOON.

German, Kardon. - Firench, Cardon. - Spanish, Cardo Hortense. Cardoon is grown for the midrib of the leaf, which requires to be blanched in the same manner as celery. Sow early in spring, where the plants are to remain, in drills three feet apart and an inch and a half deep, and thin out the young plants to a foot apart in the drills.

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| .IO | .30 | $\$ 3.00$ |

## Large Spanish .

## CAULIFLOWER.

German, Blumenkohl.-French, Chou-flour. - Spanish, Coliflor. (For price on Cauliflower Plants, see Vegetable Plants.) Cauliflower is the most delicate and delicious of the cabbage family. For the production of the Cauliflower a rich, deep loam is required, a low moist situation being preferable. A liberal supply of water when possible produces very marked results. Seed of the very early variety should be sown in a hot-bed in February or March. For later supply, sow seed in May, choosing a cool, moist place. When large enough, transplant, making the rows about $21 / 2$ feet apart, and 18 inches between the plants. Transplanting should be done in damp weather. One ounce of seed produces about 2,500 plants. Breck's White Bouquet. This we be- Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$. lieve the earliest and most reliable Cauliflower for New England. Since its introduction it has become an especial favorite with the market gardeners
Early Dwarf Danish, a variety of the Erfurt from Denmark. It matures evenly and is a reliable header
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt, a very choice strain of the well-known Erfurt Caulifower
Early Paris, an old but still popular sort
Early Snowball, a reliable early variety, grown largely for market
Half Early Paris, a well-known variety . . .
Lenormand's Short Stemmed, a large dwarf sort, desirable for main crop
Veitch's Autumn Giant, a desitable large, late variety

| .25 | 3.50 | $\$ 12.00$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .25 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| .25 | 3.00 | 12.00 |
| .10 | .60 | 2.00 |
| .20 | 2.50 | 10.00 |
| .10 | .60 | 2.00 |
|  |  |  |
| .10 | .60 | 2.00 |
| .10 | .60 | 2.00 |



## CHERVIH..

## German, Gartenkerbel. - French, Corfeuil. - Spanish, Cerafolio de Cafe.

Chervil, Curled, an aromatic sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow evenly, in May, in drills half inch deep, one foot apart. 5 cts. per pkt.; 20 cts. per oz. ; $\$ 2.00$ per lb.
Chervil, Tuberous Rooted, sow in April after treatment same as for carrots. 10 cts. per pkt.; 30 cts. per oz.; \$3.00 per 1b.

## CELERY.

German, Sellevie, French, Celeri, Spanish, Apio.
(For price on Celery Plants, see Vegetable Plats.)
Sow seed the first or second week in April in hot-bed or cold-frame. As soon as the plants have attained a height of three inches, transplant in prepared border, setting them four inches apart. In order to secure "stocky" plants, cut off the tops once or twice before again transplanting into richly manured soil, in rows four feet apart, and from seven to nine inches plant to plant. Keep down all the weeds, and as fall approaches draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. When well blanched it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in frames and covered with litter, or stored in pits or cold cellars. Some of the varieties, such as Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume, may be blanched by simply placing a board twelve to fifteen inches wide on edge on each side of the row, and to hold them in place tack bits of laths across the rows at the top. One ounce of seed produces about 3 ,000 plants.

Boston Market, the best and most popular sort in cultivation
Carter's Dwarf Crimson, solid, crisp, and fine-flavored
Celeriac, or Turnip=Rooted. The turnipshaped roots of this variety are cooked and sliced and used with vinegar, making a most excellent salad
Dilk's Many=Hearted, a favorite with gardeners around Philadelphia


Giant Pascal, a sport from Golden SelfBlanching. A strong grower and wonderful keeper .

| .05 | .20 | 2.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .05 | .30 | 3.00 |

. $10 \quad .30 \quad 3.00$
Golden Self=Blanching, a self-blanching early golden-colored variety that is very popular. The seed we offer is from the introducer.
New Rose, possessed of fine keeping qualities, a desirable sort
Pink Plume, color bright pink, quality first-class, an excellent keeper
Rose Ribbed Self=Blanching, a sport from Paris Golden, of pleasing appearance and good quality
Sandringham, a dwarf white variety, solid, crisp and fine-flavored
Triumph, a large growing variety, fine quality and flavor, unsurpassed as a keeper
$10 \quad .40 \quad 4.00$
$.05 \quad .20 \quad 2.50$
$.05 \quad .25 \quad 2.50$
$.10 \quad .40 \quad 4.00$
$\begin{array}{lll}.05 & .25 & 2.50\end{array}$
. $10 \quad .40 \quad 4.00$
$\begin{array}{lll}10 & .25 & 2.50 \\ .05 & 10 & .50\end{array}$ ing nutty flavor
Celery Seed for Flavoring

## CMICORV.

German, Cichorie. - French, Chicoree.-Spanish, Achivoria de Cafe.
It may be sown and treated in the same manner as carrots, used to mix with or as a substitute for coffee. The root is taken up, washed, cut in small pieces and carefully dried.
Large Rooted. 5 cts. per pkt. ; io cts. per oz. ; \$1.oo per 1 lb .

## COLILARDS OR COLEWORTZ

A class of plants closely allied to the Cabbage family, used as greens and grown quite largely in sandy sections, particularly of the south. Transplanted when four inches high into rows three feet apart and one and a half feet apart in the rows. Thin out to three feet apart during the summer. 5 cts . per pkt.; io cts. per oz.; $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ per 1 b .

## CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

German, Lammersalat. - French, Mache. - Spanish, Macka Valerianilla.
Used as a salad. It is sown very early in spring, in rows one foot apart, and is fit for use in six or eight weeks. For early spring use sow in September, and winter in cold-frames, or cover with litter. One ounce will sow soo feet of drill.

Large=Leaved. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; ounce, Io cts. ; pound, \$I.oo.


## CORN. - Sweet.

German, Mais. - French, Mais. -Spanish, Maiz.
A rich, warm soil is best, especially for the earlier varieties, which ordinarily should not be planted before the middle of May. Successive plantings may be made until July. Plant in hills three or four feet apart each way, according to the height of the variety. One quart will plant about 200 hills.


Country Gentleman


Josiah Crosby's



Breck's Premier


Egyptian


## Selected Ears, Five Cents each.

## CORN. - Field.

Varieties for Field Culture.
Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Field and Fodder Corns.
Angel of Midnight, the earliest and best yellow flint variety

| Qt. | Pk. | Bu. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | 60 | $\$ 2.00$ |

Breck's Boston Market. This variety is now so well known that it is scarcely necessary for us to say that it is especially adapted for the purpose of ensilaging. More than a dozen different agricultural experiment stations in the States have indorsed it, as have also thousands of successful farmers

| .15 | .50 | 1.75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
| .15 | .50 | 1.75 |
| .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
| .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .15 | .50 | 1.25 |

Blunt's Prolific, an early eight-rowed heavy dent variety
Cuban Giant Ensilage, a large cropper but later than Leaming
Early Sanford, a white flint variety, equally valuable for ensilage or grinding . .
Early Yellow Canada, well-known early, eight-rowed flint variety. . . . .
Evergreen Sweet Fodder. For cutting green and feeding to stock this variety excels all others in tenderness, sweetness, and nutriment

## CORN. - Field. - Continued.

Golden Beauty, a tall-growing leafy dent variety, suitable for ensilage
Leaming, a yellow dent variety, very valuable for ensilage
Longrellow, eight-rowed yellow flint, long ears with small cob
Mastadon, one of the best yellow dents for ensilage
P. \& W. Periect Mainmoth Ensilage, a well-known ensilage var:ety
Pre=Histuric, a remarkable variety
Pride of the North. This variety can be successfully grown farther north than any other dent corn. Grown for ensilage or fodder
Red Cob Ensilage, an excellent fodder and ensilage sort,
White Southern, valuable for ensilage and fodder


Eight=Rowed White, selected ears for seed purposes, 3 cts. per ear.
Tattooed Yankee Pop=Corn, per pkt., 5 cts.
White Pearl, selected ears for seed purposes, 3 cts. per ear.
White Rice, selected ears for seed purposes, 3 cts. per ear.
Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Ensilage and Pop-Corn.

## CRESS.

German, Gartex und Brunnen Kresse. - French, Cresson.- Spanish, Mastuerzo.
Sow early in the spring and at intervals throughout the season, for a succession, thickly in shallows drills, as it soon runs to seed. The Water Cress requires a stream of running water, ditch, or pond, in which it will grow without care, except at first keeping weeds from interfering with it. It is easily introduced by planting along the margins of ditches or streams, and increases rapidly by the spreading of the roots or from the seed.
Pkt. ()e. Lb.

Erfurt Water, True, a perennial aquatic plant $.10 \quad 40 \$ 4.00$
Extra Curled, or Pepper=grass, fine flavor, and can be cut several times

Upland Cress, a hardy perennial, similar to water cress in flavor 10 ico

## CUCUMBER.

German, Gurken. - French, Concombre. Spanish, Pepino.
White Spine Cucumber
The first planting should be made early in May on partly spent hot-beds; inverted sods form an excellent medium for both planting on and for carrying the young plants to their permanent location. or smal: pots can be used. Such plantings are usually ready for transplanting to the open ground in front three to four weeks, and are seldom troubled with the striped bug. Transplanting, when practical, should be done in the evening, into hills four feet apart each way. Thin out to about four plants to a hill when established. The seed may be planted in hills late in May, thus giving a succession. For pickles, plant during the last two weeks of June.

Plaster Dust, or an Infusion of Hellebore powder in water, will destroy the striped bug.
One ounce will plant about fifty hills.
Boston Pickling. Produces an abundant crop of short dark-green fruit
Breck's Forcing White Spise. This seed is raised under glass from selected specimens by an Arlington market gardener.
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters. Bluish-green color
. . . . 05
Emerald. . . . . 05 . In 75
Emerald. Similar to Tailby's Hybrid, but a better quality
Everbearing. Medium size, early and productive
Evergreen. Without an equal, quantity and quality considered
$\ldots 1)^{2}$ I.cie
Improved White Spine. The best table variety, of excellent quality : . . . . . . .
Japanese Climbing. A productive variety, fine quality. The rine will grow over a summer house or climb a pole if given opportunity
Tailby's Hybrid. A cross between White Spine and an English Frame sort .
West India Gherkin. A short green oval for pickling

| (i) | 3.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| . 10 | 75 |
| io | 75 |
| [1) | 75 |
| 1: $1 / 2$ | I. CO |
| (1) | 1.(\%) |
| $\therefore 0$ | I.cie |
| (1) | t. $\mathrm{CO}_{0}$ |
| (i) | L. 0 |
| 10 | I. 0 |
| . 10 | 1.68 |
| -5 | I-0 |

ENGLISH FRAME VARIETIES.
These are mostly grown by private gardeners. They attain a length of from twelve to thirty inches, and are of fine quality. Rollinson's Telegraph. Blue Gown. Carter's Model. Each, per pkt., 25 cts.


New York Improved Egg.Plant

## DANDELION.

German, Pardeblum. - French, Pisse-en-lit.-Spanish, Amargon.
Sow seed in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and twelve inches apart. Cultivate, to keep down the weeds during summer, and upon the approach of severe weather cover with litter, which should be removed early the following spring.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. One 1 b . will sow an acre.

American Improved. A fine home-grown
variety
Pkt. Oz. Lb.
Thi . . . . . . 40 \$4.00 $\begin{array}{rrr}.10 & .40 & 4.00\end{array}$

## EGG-PLANT.

German, Eierpflanze. - French, Aubergine.- Spanish, Berengena.
(For price of Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)
Sow the seed in hot-beds the first week in April, care being taken to protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant out about June 1 , about two and a half feet apart. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.
Black Pekin, early, fruit jet black, round in form and very solid, Pkt. Oz. Lb.

Early Long Purrle, differing in shape from the foregoing; hardy and productive
New York Improved, the leading market varisty; excellent and very productive White Pearl. Quite an ornamental plant
.Io $40 \quad \$ 4.00$ $\begin{array}{lll}.10 & .30 & 3.00 \\ .10 & 10 & 400\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}.10 & .40 & 4.00\end{array}$ .10

## ENDIVE.

German, Endivien - French, Chicorec. - Spanish, Endivia.
Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July, from which plantations are formed at one foot apart each way, in August and September.

As it is generally used for salads, it should be.blanched by tying all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.
Broad=Leaved Batavian, used for soup ireen Curled, a nicely curled sort

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .05 | .20 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | .2 .00 |

Moss Curled, of dense habit, finely curled, $05 \quad .25 \quad \ldots 2.00$

## KALE. - See Borecole. KOHL RABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage).

German, Kohl-Rabi. - French, Chou-Rave. - Spanish, Col de nabo o Nabicol.
An intermediate regetable between the Cabbag


London Flag Leek.
and Turnip. Sow in April, in rows is inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows 8 inches apart. When 3 to 4 inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use, sow in June and July. One ounce will sow I50 feet of drill.
Early White Vienna fich Pkt. Oz. Lb. Early Purple Vienna, differing from the above in color

## LEEK.

German, Lauch. - French, Poireau - Spanish, Puerro.
Makes a valuable second crop on land that has been used for cabbage, etc., but the soil should receive a liberal dressing of well-composted manure before being planted. Sow the seed in April, in rows I foot apart, and transplant in July. Transplant quite deeply into rows 15 inches apart, with 6 inches between the plants. Hoe up the earth around the stems when they begin to grow, so as to blanch and make them tender. One ounce of seed will sow loo-foot drill.
Giant Carentan, large size, hardy and excellent . . 05
London Flag, a hardy sort . . . . . . 05 . 20 2.00
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { Musselburgh, or Scotch, grows to a large size; } & .05 & .30 & 3.00\end{array}$

## LETTUCE.

German, Lattich-Salat. - French, Laitue. - Spanish, Lechuga.
(For price on Lettuce Plants see Vegetable Plants.)
The most easily grown of all open-air plants used for salads. It requires a warm soil that has had a liberal dressing of wellrotted manure and abundant moisture. To be of a satisfactory quality, the growth should be rapid and vigorous. Seed may be sown in a frame in February or March, the plants set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set the plants 9 inches apart in the rows, and i8 inches between the rows. For successive crops, sowings may be made every two weeks up to the end of August. One ounce of seed will produce about four thousand plants.


Grand Rapids Lettuce

All the Year Round, an excellent summer lettuce, also valuable for forcing Arlington Black=Seeded Tennis Ball, a local grown, extra fine strain, a favorite sort Asparagus, especially desirable for spring and late summer planting
Big Boston, a larger Boston Market
Black=Seeded Simpson, one of the best for out-door culture
Black=Seeded Tennis Ball, well-formed heads; one of the best for out-door culture compact and tender

Boston Curled, esteemed for its earliness, beauty, and good table qualities


Hittinger's Belmont, unsurpassed as a forcing variety
Paris Cos or Romain, a sort with long, narrow upright leaves. When tied up blanches nicely and bears close planting
Salamander, one of the best summer cabbage sorts, pale green
White Summer Cabbage, large, extra tender, and keeps well
Breck's Boston Market, a superior selection of WhiteSeeded Tenuis Ball, grows very compact, and is a most profitable forcing variety . .
Defiance, one of the best cabbage sorts and very tender
Denver Market, an early head variety, with blistered leaves like the Savoy Cabbage
Early Curled Simpson, forms a compact mass of tender leaves of a yellowish-green color
Early Prize Head, large, hardy, and tender
Grand Rapids, a desirable cabbage variety, leaves crisp and tender
Hanson, one of the best in cultivation, large, solid, heavy, crisp heads

Pkt. Oz. Lb
.05 .20
2.00
$.05 \quad .25 \quad 2.50$
$.05 \quad .25 \quad 2.50$
$.05 \quad .20 \quad 2.00$
$.05 \quad 30 \quad 3.00$
$.05 \quad .20 \quad 2.00$

## MARTYNIA.

The seed-pods are used for pickling, and should be gathered when green and tender. Plant in the open ground the last week of May in rows two feet apart, making hills one foot apart in the rows; place several seeds in each hill, and when well up thin out to one plant. One ounce will plant fifty hills.
Pkt. Oz. Ih.

Martynia Pruboscidia

# MELON (Musk). <br> German, Melone. - French, Melon. - Spanish, Melon. 

Melons prefer a warm, light, sandy loam; being tender, plantings should not be made before the middle of May. Plant about six seeds, half-inch deep, in hills five to six feet apart each way. The hills should have at least a peck of well-rotted compost thoroughly stirred into each of them before the seed is planted. When well-grown thin out to three plants in a hill. If an earlier crop than this method of cultivation allows is desired, the directions given for growing early cucumbers may be followed.

One ounce will plant about sixty hills. Two pounds will plant an acre.


Breck's Emerald Gem Musk Melon

Lb.
Bay View Cantaloupe, large size, green flesh, fine flavor . . . . . . . . . 5 .
Breck's Impr. ved emerald Gem, beautiful, large, almost smooth, green variety, with very solid orange flesh of unequalled quality .
.IO .20 I.5O

Casaba, large size, green flesh, fine quality . . . . . . . . . .
Delmonico, medium size, deep orange, pink flesh delightful flavor . . . . . . 05
Early Christiana, green, with yellow flesh, an excellent early sort . . . . . . 05
Emerald Gem, small, but prolific, superior quality . . . . . . . . . 5
Extra Early Hackensack, several days earlier than Hackensack, beautifully netted . . 05
Hackensack, large, productive, and fine flavored . . . . . . . . . .05
Kinsman's Queen, very early, fine quality
Large Yellow Musk, large, flesh salmon-yellow, very sweet
Long Island Beauty, round, one of the earliest and best
Mill's Cim
Miller's Cream, Osage type, thick salmon-color flesh
.05
Montreal Green Nutmeg, early, large size, excellent quality . . . . . . . . 05
Prolific Nutmeg, thick, green flesh, with honey flavor. . . . . . . . . . 05
Surprise, bright yellow flesh, musky flavor, medium size
Tip Top, sweet, juicy, fine flavor, firm flesh
.05
.05
.05
$.10 \quad .75$

White Japan, early, medium size, skin cream-white
. IO
.75

Mango, for pickles, small, used in the green state
.75
.IO
$\begin{array}{ll}.10 & .75 \\ .10\end{array}$
$.10 \quad .75$
.20
$.10 \quad .75$
$.10 \quad .75$
$.10 \quad .75$
$.10 \quad .75$
$.10 \quad .75$
$.10 \quad .75$
.IO $\quad 1.00$
.10
.75

## MELON (Water).

French, Melon d'eau. - German, Wassermelone. - Spanish, Sandia.
Water melons require the same general treatment as Musk Melons; but being more tender they should have the best possible exposure. The hills should be eight feet apart. One ounce for thirty hills; five pounds for an acre.
Black Spanish, scarlet flesh, thin rind, sugary flavor . . . . . . . . . 05 . Io 70
Citron, for preserving .
$\begin{array}{lll}.05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & .10 & .70 \\ .05 & 10 & .70\end{array}$

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .05 | .IO | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |
| .05 | .10 | .70 |

## MUSHROOM.

German, Champignon. - French, Champignon. - Spanish, Hongo. (Special offer No. 3 only applies to Mushroom Spawn.)


Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, out-houses, sheds, or under greenhouse benches. The amateur, however, is more likely to meet with success in cellars than elsewhere, as the cool moisture of the atmosphere and the uniform temperature are more congenial to the growth of this vegetable than in the structures above ground. The temperature should range between fifty-five and sixty degrees. Use a mixture of equal weights, fresh horse droppings and loam that has no manure in it. Before placing this mixture in the bed turn it over every day for a week so that it does not heat violently, and be careful to keep it under cover so that it cannot get wet. Then begin to make the bed by spreading thin layers of the mixture, and pound each firm, until you have in all a depth of eight to ten inches; leave Sze special offers on third page of cover.

## MUSHROOM. - Continued.

it thus for a few days until the heat runs up to a hundred degrees or over and then declines to ninety degrees; when this point is reached it is ready for spawning, which is done by making holes, three or four inches deep and twelve inches apart each way ; into each hole put a piece of spawn about as large as a hen's egg and fill in the hole with compost. At the end of ten or twelve days the spawn will have run through the whole bed. There should then be spread over the entire surface about two inches of fresh loam. Over all place a few inches of straw. All that remains to be done is to keep the temperature as near to sixty degrees as possible; it should never be allowed to fall below forty degrees, or the crops will be both reduced and delayed. Ordinarily, if the conditions are right, mushrooms will appear in about six weeks and continue to come for about a month. In the event of the surface of the bed becoming very dry sprinkle it freely with water at a temperature of about a hundred degrees. After the crop has been taken off the bed, it should receive a dressing-of fresh loam to a depth of half an inch, thoroughly firmed, over the entire surface, and when dry a sprinkling with water as above recommended, and a second crop will soon be had. A brick of English spawn is sufficient for nine square feet of bed.
Mushroom Spawn. Original English Milltrack, superior to all others, 1b., I2 cts.; 50 1bs., \$5.00; Ioo lbs., \$9.00.
Mushroom Spawn. Genuine French Virgin, 1b., 50 cts.; ioo 1bs., \$45.00.
"How to Grow Mushrooms," by Faulkner, the most practical work on the subject to date. \$r.50. " Mushroom Culture,'" by Robinson. \$o.75.


## MUSTARD.

German, Senf. - French, Moutarde. - Spanish, Mostaza.
Cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like çess, when very young. Sow thickly in rows at different times from April to June, and cut when about two inches high; for use during winter, it may be sown at intervals in boxes, in the greenhouse, or in a frame. One ounce will sow forty feet of drill.

Oz . Lb.
Brown or Black. More pungent in flavor than white .
$.05 \$ 0.25$
Chinese. Leaves twice the size of the ordinary white mustard, of a deeper green, flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent, and desirable as a salad

## NASTURTIUM, or INDIAN CRESS.

German, Indianische Kresse. - French, Capucine. Spanish, Capuchina

Cultivated both for use and ornament; the seeds while young and succulent are picked and used as capers. The young leaves are also useful in salads. Its beautiful scarlet and orange colored flowers, which bloom freely all summer, add a charm to the garden. One ounce will sow forty feet of drill.

Tall. Excellent for covering fences, trellis-work, etc., . 05 . 15 I.50
For complete list of finest flowering sorts, see Novelties, and pages 84 and 89 .

## OKRA, Or GUMBO.

German, Essbarer. - French, Gumbo. - Spanish, Quibombo.
This vegetable is of the easiest culture, and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any ordinary garden soil. Sow early in May, in drills two inches deep, setting the plants from two to three feet apart. One ounce will sow forty feet of drill.

Dwarf Green. Early and productive, tender pods


Tall Green. Later than the foregoing, an immense cropper, pods extra
large and tender
White Velvet. Large, creamy-white pods, very tender


ONION.
German, Zweibel. - French, Ognon. - Spanish, Cebolla.
The Onion thrives best in rather strong, deep, loamy soil, which should be well enriched with old well-rotted manure or compost, or what is better, deeply trench, add manure the autumn previous to sowing, and lay upon ridges during the winter to soften. Sow the seed thinly in drills about one-quarter inch deep and one foot apart. To ensure quick and safe germination after sowing the seed, the drills should be trod along evenly with the foot, and then raked even, so that the hot, dry atmosphere may not dry up and destroy the sprouting seed. When three inches high thin to two inches apart. Hoe frequently to keep down weeds. In the seed rows where the hoe cannot be used, the soil should be stirred with the fingers, otherwise weeds will quickly grow up and choke the crop. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet drill ; four pounds per acre.

The seed we offer, with the exception of the imported varieties, is Eastern grown, and calculated to give more satisfactory results than Western-grown seed.


## ONION SETS.

## (Prices Variable.)

Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Onion Sets.
The sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows one foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state in June, or they will be ripened off by July.


## PARSLEV.

German, Petersilie. - French, Persit. - Spanish, Perejil.
Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water, and sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart; thin out the plants to three or four inches apart; a single row forms a very good edging for beds or walks. The seed germinates very slowly, and sometimes two or three weeks will elapse before the plants make their appearance. One ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of drill.
Champion Moss Curled. Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing . . . 05 . 15 \$1.00 Fern=leaved. Most exquisite in form and coloring . . . . . . . . . 05 . I5 I.oo
Hamburg or Turnip=Rooted. Roots used for flavoring soups . . . . . . . 05 .io . 75
See special offers on third page of cover.

## PARSNIP.

## German, Pastinake. - French, Panais. - Spanish, Pastinaca.

Sow thick in April, in rows twelve inches apart, and one inch deep, in a rich, deep soil, well manured the previous fall, or with fine manure early in March. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in the fall a sufficient quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground until spring, to be dug up as required. One ounce for one hundred feet of drill; five pounds to an acre.

Breck's Market Garden. For flavor, texture of flesh, form, smoothness and as a cropper, this variety is without an equal

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| .05 | .15 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| .05 | .10 | .60 |
| .05 | .10 | .60 |
| .05 | .10 | .60 |

## PEAS. <br> German, Erbse. - French, Pois. - Spanish, Chicaros.

Peas come earliest to maturity in light, rich soils, but for a general crop a deep loam or moderately heavy soil is better. For early crops decomposed leaves or leaf mould should be used; if the soil is very poor stronger manure may be applied. The first sowing will be earlier if covered only one inch deep; those following should be covered two to six inches deep, the deep planting preventing mildew and prolonging the season. Fresh manure, and wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as
 they cause the vines to grow too rank and tall. All wrinkled Peas are superior to, more delicate in flavor, and remain longer in season than the smooth sorts, but should not be sown until the ground becomes warm, for, as in sugar-corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates the greater amount of saccharine matter. One quart will sow one hundred feet of drill.

## EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Hollow Crown. A well-knowil sort, fine quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05
Long mootl. The best for general use . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 65
. 60
.60
The Student. A fine-flavored variety
profic, sweet extra early variety
Alaska. A smooth, blue, prolific, sweet extra early variety .
Aloha. A fine-flavored early wrinkled variety Brins'American Wonder.' 'Well known'early wrinkled sort,
Breck's Excelsior. The best extra early for market and private garden
Carter's Premium Gem. A dwarf prolific, green, wrinkled, early variety

| Pt. | Qt. | Pk. | Bu. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .15 | .25 | $\$ 1.25$ | $\$ 4.50$ |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25, | 4.50 |
| .15 | .30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| .15 | .30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 | pods are almost to pick about two days later than Alaska. Pkt., $25 \mathrm{cts} . ;$

Gregory's Surorise. The earliest wrinkled sort, productive and of good quality . . . . . . Pkt., 15 cts.; Improved Dan'l O'Rourke. A standard extra early variety McLean's Little Gem. A variety similar to Premium Gem Nott's Excelsiur. Extra early wrinkled sort, grows fifteen inches high, superior to American Wonder in quality and productiveness
P. \& W. Maud S. A vauable extra early variety $\quad \therefore \quad \begin{array}{llllll}15 & .15 & 1.25 & 4.50\end{array}$

Tom Thumb. Very early, excellent quality, grows only about nine inches high
601.00

| .30 | .50 | 3.50 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
|  |  |  |  |
| .15 | .30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 5.00 |

Wiliam Hurst. In height and some Pt. Qt. Pk. Bu. other respects like Premium Gem, the pods, however, are produced in greater abundance and are larger and better-colored

## SECOND EARLY SORTS.

Bliss's Abundance. Strong vines of medium height that bear an enormous number of well-filled pods

| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Bliss's Everbearing. A most desirable main crop variety for the private grower
Boston Wrinkled. Superior to any other second early sort.
Horsford's Market Garden. Type and quality of Advancer, more productive
Juno. Remarkably large, long, straight, thick throughout, well filled pods. Peas are dark green and a fine flavor.
McLean's Advancer. A dwarf green wrinkled marrow of fine flavor

| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| .15 | .30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| .15 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
|  |  |  |  |
| .15 | .25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| I5 | .25 | 1.25 | 4.50 |



See Special Offers on third page of cover.

PEAS. - Continued.

## GENERAL CROP.

Blackeye Marrow. An excellent old-fashioned sort
Breck's New Life. All things considered, the most valuable pea of its season for home or for market
Carter's Tephe
Champion of England. The standard late variety, sweet and productive
Dwarf Telephone. Like the old variety except in height
Dwarf White Marrow An old fashioned yet popular variety
Dwarf White Marrow. An old-fashioned yet popular variety . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Heroine. A green wrinkled variety, following Advancer . . . .
Paragon. Large, well filled pods, one of the latest . . . . . . . .
Pride of the Market. An enormously productive wrinkled marrow of good quality
Profusion. A productive, large-podded sort of good quality
$\begin{array}{llll}.15 & .30 & \text { I. } 50 & 5.00\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}.15 & .30 & 1.75 & 6.00\end{array}$
Sharpe's Queen. Large, well filled pods, of extra quality, equal in all and superior in some respects to Stratagem

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pt. } \\ & \text {.IO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q. } \\ & .20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Pk}, \\ & .65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Bu} \\ \$ 2.00 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 15 | . 30 | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| . 15 | . 30 | I. 50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1. 25 | 4.00 |
| . 20 | . 40 | 2.50 |  |
| 10 | . 20 | . 65 | 2.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| . 5 | . 30 | I. 75 | 6.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 30 | 1. 50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| . 15 | . 25 | 1.50 | 5.00 |

## EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

Early Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. A French variety, early and of good quality
Tall Gray Sugar. Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods
Stratagem. A sport that usually produces stalky vines covered with full pods of extra size
Shropshire Hero. After the style of Yorkshire Hero, but more desirable
Yorkshire Hero. A wrinkled marrow of extra fine quality


## PEPPER.

German, Pfeffer. - French, Piement. - Spanish, Pimiento.
Plant in hot-beds in March, and transplant into the open ground the latter part of May, in rows about twenty inches apart and eight inches apart in the row. Repeated hoeings promote their growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.
Cayenne, Long Red. The pods of this variety are from three to four inches in length, cone-shaped, and coral red when ripe
Golden Dawn. Shaped like the Bell; color, golden yellow . . 25
Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Fruit large ; an early sweet variety . . . . . . . 05 . 25 2.50
Procopp's Giant. Long and large, fine scarlet; flesh thick . . . . . . . . 25 3.00
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Red Cherry. Fruit round, very productive, and ornamental } & .05 \\ 2.50\end{array}$
Red Chili. Used for pepper sauce, small, narrow pods, about five inches long; very thick, fine flavor

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .05 | .25 | $\$ 3.00$ |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 3.00 |
| .05 | .25 | 3.00 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |

## PUMPKIN.

German, Kurbis: - French, Courge. - Spanish, Calabaza.
The Pumpkin is now little used except for agricultural purposes, the squashes being so much sweeter, drier and finer grained for the kitchen. The farmer, however, finds the Pumpkin a serviceable addition to his feed. The most common and least troublesome method of cultivation is to plant them with corn, two or three seeds in each hill.

See Speclal Offers on third page of cover.


POTATOES.
(Prices subject to market changes.)
Special prices on large quantities quoted on application. Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Potatoes.
Of the many varieties of Potatoes that claim public favor, we have selected only a few, and these the best in cultivation. We aim to include in our list only those sorts which we have found by actual test are worthy of cultivation. Orders will be booked as received, and shipped in rotation, after danger of freezing is over; and as Potatoes are of a perishable character, we assume no responsibility for damages incurred in transit, but we will, of course, exercise the greatest care to guard against sudden changes in the temperature.

Beauty of Hebron. A standard sort, pure white skin and flesh, an excellent cropper,
Bliss' Triumph. Extra early, of attractive appearance and superior quality

| Peck | Bush. | Bbl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 60 | \$1.50 | \$3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | I. 50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| .60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | I. 50 | 4.00 |
| . 60 | I. 50 | 4.00 |
| . 75 | 2.50 |  |
| . 75 | 2.50 | 6.00 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | I. 50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 3.75 |
| . 60 | 1.50 | 4.00 |

## RADISM.

German, Rettig, Radieschen.-French, Radis, Rave, Petit Rave.Spanish, Rabano.


French Breakfast Radish
Radishes require a light, rich, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior, both in appearance and especcially in flavor. For a constant supply, sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February. For winter Radishes, sow the seed about beginning of July, and keep the roots during winter in a cool cellar, covered with earth. They should be placed in cold water an hour or so before using. I oz. of seed will sow 100 feet drill; io lbs. per acre.

Chartier. Color rose and white, quality excellent Pkt. Oz. Lb. French Breakfast. A variety of quick growth . . .05 . IO . 75 Long Black Winter. An exceedingly fine winter variety,
.05
.75
Long Scarlet Short-Top. Bright, scarlet, crisp. An exceedingly fine winter variety,
.05
.75
Olive Shaped Scarlet. An early sort
.75
See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## RADISHES. - Continued.



## RMUBARB.

## German, Rhabarber.-French, Rhubarbe.-Spanish, Ruibarbo Bastardo. (For price of Rhubarb Roots, see Vegetable Plants.)

Sow early in the spring, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In fall, or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above.


## SALSIFY, OT OYSTER PLANT.

German, Boksbart.-French, Salsifis.-Spanish, Ostra Vegetal.
The demand for Salsify is increasing from year to year, as its delicious qualities are becoming known.
 It is used stewed, boiled, or fried, and sometimes as a salad sliced raw in vinegar with salt and pepper. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, and is commonly called "vegetable oyster." The directions for growing and keeping are the
same as for Parsnip. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.
Breck's Improved.
Mammoth Sand wich Island.
Matice

## SPINACM.

German, Spinat-French, Epinard-Spanish, Espinaca.
Spinach likes a rich soil, and should be sown for a main crop in August or September. When cold weather sets in, it should be protected from frost by covering it with straw and brush. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; twelve pounds per acre.

Long Standing. Does not readily run to seed
New Zealand (Tetragonia expansa). A distinct spreading plant, producing an abundant supply of greens all summer; should be started in a hot-bed, and transplanted when the ground is warm; set three feet apart each way
Prickly or Winter. Hardy
Round Thick Leaf. One of the best
Savoy Leaf. An extra good "carrier'
Victoria. Good for spring sowing, broad dark green leaves



## SQUASM.

German, Kurbiss.-French Courge.-Spanish, Calabaza Tontanera.
As all Squash are somewhat tender, they should not be planted out until danger from frost is past. They will grow on almost any soil, but a warm, mellow one that has been well manured suits them best. The hills for bush varieties should be about six feet apart ; for running sorts, eight to ten feet. Thin out to two plants to a hill, and in the early stages of growth keep well sprinkled with plaster dust. Bush varieties, one ounce to fifty hills ; running varieties, one ounce to twenty hills; four pounds per acre.
See Speclal Offers on third page of cover.


SUNFLOWER.
Large Russian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad$ Bush.

## TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. Best adapted to the climate of the Northern and Middle States

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .05 | .25 | $\$ 2.50$ |
| .10 | .30 | 3.00 |
| .10 | .30 | 3.00 |

Rose Muscatel. Makes an excellent quality cigar

## TOMATO.

German, Liebsapfel.-French, Tomate.-Spanish, Tomate.
(For Tomato Plants, see Vegetable Plants.)
The seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two $i_{\text {nches }}$ high, they should be set out about four or five inches apart in another hot-bed. About the middle of May 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 rotten manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days until the plants are established, One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.
See Special Offers on third page of cover.

TOMI TO. - Continued.
Acme. Very early and productive, medium size, dark-red fruit

| Pkt. <br> .05 | Oz. <br> .25 | Lb. <br> 2.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .05 | .30 | 3.00 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| 10 | .50 |  |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | $\$ 2.50$ |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| .05 | .30 | 3.00 |
| .05 | .35 | 2.50 |
|  |  |  |
| .04 | .30 | 3.00 |
| .05 | .30 | 3.00 |

## TURNIP.



Budlong Rata Baga

German, Steckrube.-French, Navet.-Spanish, Nabo Comun.


White Egg

Turnips may be sown at all seasons from April to Angust in our climate, although those will be the best which are sown very early in spring for summer crop, and early in August for $m$ fall and winter crop. A light soil well manured the previous year is the best ; no manure should be applied at the time of sowing, unless it be well-decomposed compost, or the roots woula be liable to be badflavored. The ground should be dug and ploughed deep and made mellow and fine. Sow the seed of the flat sorts broadcast, and rake in evenly. After they are well up, thin to six or eight inches apart, and keep them clear from weeds. The Ruta Baga sorts should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and for winter use may be sown from the twentieth of June to the middle of July, on land that has been well manured for other crops in spring; thin out as for the early crop. One ounce will sow iso feet drill. Two pounds will sow one acre in drills. One pound will sow one acre broadcast.

Golden Ball. A small, golden-yellow flesh variety, unsurpassed for table use
Long White or Cow Horn. Flesh white, fine graded and sweet, and of excellent quality
Purple=Top Munich. One of the best earlies, of good form and quality
Purple=Top White Globe. A round, handsome turnip of superior quality, either for the table or stock
Purple=Top Milan. The earliest of the flat Redtop Turnips, small strapped leaves, white, sweet, tender flesh
Redtop Strap Leaf. The best of the flat Turnips. Iiqually valuable for early or late crop
White Egg. A handsome egg-shaped white variety; grows large
White=Top Milan. The earliest of all turnips, very mild flavor
White Norfolk. One of the best late varieties for stock
White-Top Strap Leaf. Similar to the preceding, but not so popular
Yellow Aberdeen. Very hardy and productive; good for stock and table; keeps well
Yellow Stone or Globe. Of medium size, excellent flavor, and a good keeper; flesh yellow

| Pkt. | Oz. | I.h. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|  |  |  |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |

## RUTA BAGA, OT SWEDISM TURNIP.

Budlong Swede. A choice strain of white Swede, said to be earlier and of better form than other sorts

| Pkt. | Oz. | Lb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
| .05 | .10 | .50 |

## SWEET, POT, and MEDICINAL MERBS.

These herbs are all of easy cultivation. Sow the seed as early in May as practical in shallow drills about fifteen inches apart, thin out when two or three inches high. Generally speaking, it is best to cut the herbs when in flower.

| Anise |  | Pkt. .05 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Oz} . \\ \text { \$0.I } \end{array}$ |  | Pkt. .05 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Oz} . \\ \text { \$0.I } 5 \end{array}$ | Rue | Pkt. | \$0.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arnica |  | . 10 | $\text { \$0.I } 5$ | Fennel, Sweet Hop Seed | . O | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0.15 \\ 1.00 \end{array}$ | Saffron | .05 | \$0.25 |
| Balm |  | . 05 | . 40 | Horehound. | . 05 | . 25 | Sage | . 05 | . 2 |
| Basil. Sweet, |  | . 05 | . 40 | Hyssop | . 05 | . 35 | Savory, Summer | . 05 | 2 |
| Borage |  | . 05 | . 20 | Lavender | . 05 | . 20 | Savory, Winter | . 05 | . 20 |
| Caraway |  | . 05 | . 10 | Lovage | . 10 | . 40 | Sorrel, Broad=leaved | . 05 | . 2 |
| Catnip |  | . 10 | . 50 | Marjoram, Sweet | . 05 | . 25 | Thyme, Broad=leaved | . 05 | 3 |
| Coriander |  | . 05 | . 15 | Pennyroyal | .10 | . 60 | Wormwood | . 05 |  |
| Dill |  | . 05 | . 15 | Rosemary | . 05 | . 40 |  |  |  |

## FRUIT, SMIRUR and TTREE SERES.

Special Offers do not apply on these seeds.



See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Vegetable Plants.
A11 are especially grown for our trade from choicest strains of seed.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.


## CAULIFLOWER.

Breck's White Bouquet
Snowball

## CELERY PLANTS.

Boston Market . . . . . \$r.00 \$8.00
Golden Self=Blanching
Giant Pascal
White Plume

## CHIVES.

Used for flavoring soups, etc., each .I5; dozen, \$1.25.
100
$\$ 1.50$
\$12.00
$1.50 \quad 12.00$

EGG PLANTS.

| New York Improved |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Doz. } \\ \$ \mathrm{I} .00 \\ \text { I.oo } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \$ 6.00 \\ 6.00 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black Pekin |  |  |  |  |  |
| TARRAGON PLANTS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Each |  |  |  |  | \$0.30 |
| Per Dozen | - |  |  |  | 3.00 |

HORSE=RADISH SETS.
Per dozen, 25 cents ; per Ioo, 60 cents ; per iooo $\$ 5.00$.
LETTUCE PLANTS.

## Boston Market Head 100 <br> Early Curled Simpson \$0. 75

PEPPER PLANTS.
Large Bell or Bull Nose. Per doz., $\$ 0.25$; per 100 , \$1.75.


[^1]This expression as to the quality of our seeds is only one of thousands.

## AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. <br> GRAINS.

(Prices Subject to Market Change.)
Special Offer No. 3 only applies to seeds under this heading.


## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

## FOR FORAGE CROPS, PLOWING UNDER, ETC.

Special Offer No. 3 only applies to seeds under this heading.


Beggar Weed.

BEANS, Breck's Soya. The most suitable variety for cultivation in New England, valuable either as a fodder crop or for the silo. The dry beans when ground make an excellent meal for feeding to milch cows. When roasted and ground they form an excellent substitute for coffee. Quart, 20 cts.; peck, \$1.oo; bushe1, \$3.50.
BEGGAR WEED (Desmodium Molle). Recommended as a forage plant for thin, sandy lands. Sow about first of June in drills three feet apart, about five pounds per acre. Cut when two feet high. It produces successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Per 1b., 40 cts .; 5 lbs., \$I.75.
CORN, Broom. This does best in a good, deep, moderately moist soil. $20 \mathrm{cts} .1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ \mathrm{I} 5.00$ per 100 lbs .
-Prehistoric. A variety with a remarkable history. Of rapid growth, stout stalk, thickly set with leaves, three to five feet in length, four to seven inches wide. Said to produce four good ears to the stalk. Being a novelty, we recommend our customers to try it in a small way, and if it does just half of what is claimed for it, it will be more than satisfactory to the average planter.

Per pkt., sufficient seed for one-thirty-second of an acre, 25 cts.
Per pkt., " " one-eighth of an acre, 75 cts.
—Jerusalem. See Sorghum.
-Kaffir. See Sorghum.
DHOURA. See Sorginum.
MILLET, Pearl (Penicillaria Spicata). A valuable and very productive fodder plant; should not be sown until danger from frost is over. Drill, I8 inches apart, io pounds to acre. Lb., I 5 cts., $\$ 12$ per 100 lbs .
MILLET, Japanese Barnyard Grass (Panicum Crus Galli). Distinct from other varieties, enormous cropper, grows six to eight feet high, excellent either green or cured as hay. It prefers a moderately moist soil and may be sown in an average season from the middle of May until the first of July. Broadcast, at the rate of 25 lbs . per acre, or in drills eighteen inches apart, 15 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb., I5 cts.; 25 lbs . for $\$ 3.00$.
-Breck's Japanese (Panicum Miliaceum var. Japonica). In growth and appearance somewhat like the best Southern grown Golden Millet, but of superior quality and immensely more productive. Everything considered, we believe it is the best Millet yet introduced. Peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.
CLOVER, Crimson, German, or Scarlet. Recommended asa valuable green manure crop and for an April green-food crop for cattle. Sow broadcast during July or August, 20 lbs. per acre. Per lb., Io cts.; $\$ 9.00$ per 100 lbs .
OATS, Gray Winter or Turf. As hardy as winter wheat, and should be sown in August or September at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. They can be grazed late in the Fall or early Spring, without injury to the grain crop. The yield of grain on good soil is frequently from fifty to seventy bushels per acre. These oats are also valuable for Spring seeding. Per peck, 50 cts .; bushel, \$1.50.
PEAS, Southern Cow. Valuable both for fodder and as a green crop to plow under. Sow broadcast at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre.
-Whippoorwill. One of the earliest. Per


Millet. Panicum Crus Galli quart, 20 cts.; per bushel, $\$ 3.25$.
-Southern Yellow Eye. Of rapid growth and a heavy cropper. Per quart, 20 cts.; per bushel, $\$ 3.25$. See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.- Continued.

PEAS. Clay or Wonderful. Will mature in New England. Per quart, 20 cts.; per bushe1, \$3.25.
-Southern Black Eye. A desirable sort. Per quart, 20 cts.; per bushel, $\$ 3.00$.
-Flat Forage (Lathyrus Sylvestris). A valuable perennial forage plant, does well on poor, sandy soil, its deeply penetrating roots enabling it to stand severe drought. The forage is relished by all farm stock. Plant the seeds thinly in drills one foot apart. Per oz., 20 cts.; 1b., \$2.00.
-White Canada Field. Per bushel, \$1.35.
-Green Canada Field. Per bushel, \$1.35.
-Black Eye Marrow. Per bushel, \$r.75.
RAPE, Dwarf Essex. Valuable for sheep pasture or for plowing under. If sown in May it will be ready for pasture in July. It may be sown as late as the end of July, and under reasonable conditions will produce a large amount of pasture or fodder. Broadcast, iolbs. to the acre. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \mathrm{I} 5 \mathrm{cts} . ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 9.00$.
SACALINE (Polygonum Sachalanense). A forage plant said to be suitable for growing on what are termed "waste lands.". Seed should be started in the same way as cabbage, and the plants when large enough, set out four feet apart each way. Per pkt., io cts.; oz., 25 cts. Strong one-year-old plants, Io cts. each; $\$ 8.00$ per Ioo.

## SORGMUM.

Early Amber Sugar=Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per 1b., I5 cts.; per Ioo $1 \mathrm{bs} ., \$ 8.00$.
Early Orange Sugar=Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per 1b., is cts.; per Ioo 1bs., $\$ 8.00$.
Brown Dhoura Corn. Per 1b., I 5 cts.; per Ioo $1 \mathrm{bs} ., \$ 8.00$.
Yeltow Branching. (Yellow Millo Maize.) It is non-saccharine; used only for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per 1b., 20 cts.; per 100 1 bs. , \$10.00.
White Branching. (White Millo Maize.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per 1b., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ per ioo $1 \mathrm{bs}, \$ \mathrm{IO} .00$.
Red Kaffir Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk as well as the blades cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is arailable for green feed. Per 1 b ., 15 cts .; per $100 \mathrm{lbs} \$$.
White Kaffir Corn. Per 1b., I5 cts.; per 100 lbs., $\$ 8.00$.
White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., I5 cts.; per Ioo lbs. $\$ 8.00$.
Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \mathrm{I} 5 \mathrm{cts}$.; per $100 \mathrm{lbs.} \$$,8.00 .
SPURREY. (Spergula Arvensis.) This plant will grow on land that is too dry and thin to support Clorer, and so rapidly that three sowings may be made in one season. The crop may be fed both green and as hay. Sow broadcast 20 pounds per acre. Per lb., I2cts. ; per Ioo 1bs., \$1o.oo.
VETCHES - Spring Tares. (Vicia Sativa.) Sown broadcast at rate of I to $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cts . ; per bush., $\$ 3.00$.

## GRASSES.

"And he gave it for his opinion that whoever would make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politiciaus put together."-SWIFT.

We desire to call special attention to the following list of Agricultural Grasses,


Timothy. which will, we think, be found very comprehensive, both as to varieties and descriptions. We are devoting a great deal of time to this most important subject, and the department has already become an extensive one with us.

Having learned by experience that the so-called imported grasses which are offered by those making a specialty of them in this country are very far from reliable; both as regards purity and quality, we have found it necessary to import all our seeds of this character direct. We have accordingly made arrangements for our stocks with one of the most prominent growers of Agricultural Grasses on the continent, who, by virtue of many years' experience in growing seeds of this peculiar character, has become the recognized headquarters for same. This will enable us to furnish our customers with the very best, and that which we know to be free from all adulteration.

It seems almost unaccountable that at this day, when the different branches of practical agriculture are seemingly so thoroughly understood, that our American farmers should apparently ignore the importance of sowing upon their fields only those kinds of grasses which are adapted to the soil and climate, and which will produce in the shortest length of time a luxuriant crop of the desired character. The list of grasses now in use by most of our farmers can be counted on the fingers of one hand, which showing is indeed a small one, when we take into consideration the many species, valuable because of their respective merits, which should be in constant demand for the various soils and climates of America.

We invite special attention to our "Mixtures" for Permanent Pastures and Mowing Lands, which follow our descriptions. We have endeavored to bring into prominence a few important facts under the head of Mixtures, which, we think, cannot fail to be of interest to any one who is concerned in the laying down of profitable pastures, or who desire to obtain large crops of hay of choice quality from their fields.

Timothy (Herd's Grass or Catstail) (Phleum Pratense). Root fibrous on moist soils ; on dry soils often bulbous ; perennial ; flowers in June and July. While this grass is commonly known as Timothy, it is frequently called Herds Grass, as this is the name under which it was originally cultivated. It is, without doubt, a most valuable grass for hay, especially in the North. It thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. Grows very readily and yields large crops on favorable soils. Should be cut just when the blossom falls. The hay is of best quality, yielding, under favorable circumstances, three or four tons per acre. (Per bushel, 45 lbs.)

Orchard Grass (Dactylis glomerata.) Root fibrous; perennial; flowers in June and July. This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all the pasture grasses. Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle, all commend it highly to farmers. Thrives well on light soils, and as its roots penetrate to a considerable depth, where the subsoil is favorable, it withstands droughts better than must species on dry sandy soils. It is very valuable to be used in a mixture with Timothy and Clover, and produces splendid crops of hay. This grass is sometimes condemned because of its coarse growth, which is only apparent when in a neglected condition, but with proper management no grass is more valu-
 able. When pastured Orchard Grass should never be allowed to become coarse, but should be kept closely cropped. In this condition it is highly nutritive, and relished very much by all kinds of stock. (Per bushel, I4 lbs.)

Kentucky Blue Grass (Meadow Grass, June Grass, Spear Grass), (Poa pratensis). Root creeping; perennial; flowers in June. This valuable grass is very common in the soils of America, and is claimed by some to be the most valuable of all the grasses in our pastures.


Orchard Grass. On the other hand, some claim that its creeping root impoverishes the soil. It is a fact, however, that it grows very luxuriantly, producing the most nourishing food for cattle until late in the season in the North, while in the South abundant herbage is furnished throughout the entire winter. It is a very valuable species in lawn mixtures. Kentucky Blue Grass requires about two or three years to become well set, and does not arrive at perfection as a pasture grass until the sward is at least four years old, hence it is not suited for alternate husbandry, or where the land is to remain in grass two or three years, and be then plowed up. (Per bushel, 14 lbs.)

Red Top (Herd's Grass), (Agrostis Vulgaris). Root creeping ; perennial ; flowers Kentucky Blue Grass. in July. This valuable grass has been commonly cultivated in our fields for over a century. It is a fine permanent grass, and forms a nutritious pasturage when fed close. It is valuable for all wet soils producing a large return in good hay. Red Top is often sown with Timothy and common Red Clover, in which case the Clover soon disappears, followed by Timothy, after which the Red Top usually takes its place, and with some wild indigenous grass forms a close sward. When sown alone three bushels per acre are required, or 15 lbs . of the clean seed. (Per bushel, Io 1 bs. )

$$
\text { Fancy or clean seed per bushel, about } 40 \text { lbs. }
$$



Rhode Island Bent (Agrostis canina). Root creeping; perennial; flowers in July. A most valuable permanent grass, largely used in New England for pastures and for lawns. For the latter purpose it is often sown by itself, and if cheapness is an object perhaps it is as good as could be sown, but we recommend the lawn mixture wherever practicable. Soil and treatment same as for Red Top (A. vulgaris). (Per bushel, Io lbs.)

Fancy or clean seed, per bushel, 401 bs .
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis). Root fibrous; perennial. This grass is valuable on account of its quick growth, productiveness, and nutritive qualities. Grows in perfection on moist, rich soils, and is also well adapted to ground shaded by trees. Grows early in the Spring, and continues green until late in the Fall. As it delights in shelter, its produce is always much greater when sown with other grasses. Cattle, sheep, and horses show a great partiality for it, and the pasture is generally eaten barest where this grass predominates. Does not thrive well on dry soils. (Per bushel, i4 lbs.)
Perennial Rye (Lolium perenne). A very valuable grass ; arrives early at maturity; and produces a good supply of herbage, of which cattle are very fond. It grows freely on almost any soil, and shows a very early Spring growth. Although a perennial grass, the root will not live over three or four years, and unless the plant is allowed to reproduce from self-sown seed it will die out in about that time. This is an objection to its extensive use for permanent pastures, but for hay crops it may be introduced to good advantage along with other grasses and clovers. (Per bushel, 24 lbs .)

See Special Offers on third page of cover.

them. This is one of the most raluable grasses brought into notice during隹 it has been mown, it by far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but as it does not last over two years it $A^{\text {is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils }}$ best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile, and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to be cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. (Per bushel, 18 livs.)

Fowl Meadow (False Red Top, Duck Grass, Swamp Wire Grass), (Poa serotina). Root slightly creeping; flowers in July and August. This perennial native grass is found on lowlands in many places, though it seldom takes full possession of the soil unless seed is sown. It has been largely introduced into New England, and is particularly adapted to moist, rich soils, such as the borders of rivers, ponds, etc., owing to the fact that an occasional overflow will not injure its growth. It may be mown at any time from June to October, as it never becomes so coarse and hard but the stalk is sweet and tender and eaten without waste. It malies an excellent grass for oxen, cows, and sheep, but is thought too fine for horses. It is easily made into hay which is of a nutritive character. (Per bushel, io lbs.)

Meadow Foxtail (Alopecuris pratensis). Root fibrous; perennial ; flowers in May. This is one of the best grasses for permanent pastures, and should always form a fair proportion of the mixtures for that purpose, because of its extremely rapid growth and great nutritive qualities. Thrives best on a rich, sirong soil. As the Meadow Foxtail shoots up its flowering stalk much earlier than Timothy, it can be easily distinguished from the latter. which, at first sight, it greatly resembles. It endures the cropping of cattle and sheep probably better than any other variety of grass, making it, as stated abore, well-nigh incispensable in all first-class permanent pastures. The nutritire qualities of Meadow Foxtail are most abundant at time of flowering. (Per bushel, 8 lbs .

Crested Dog's=Tail (Cynosurus cristatus.). Roots fibrous and tufted; perennial. This is a most valuable permanent pasture grass. It is rery tender and nutritious at time of flowering. If, howerer, it is left until the seed ripens, cattle will not eat it on account of its wiry stems. For parks this grass is well suited, because of its fine, close growth, and pleasant green color. It should form a portion of all mixtures for lawns. (Per bushel, 28 lbs.)

Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis). Root creeping ; perennial ; flowers in July ; one of the most valuable of the Fescue grasses. This grass is well adapted for permanent pastures, and is also sometimes used for alternate husbandry. It grows rapidly in rich and rather moist soils, and makes an excellent pasture grass, its long tender leares being much relished by cattle. It should be always sown mixed with 0 ther grasses. (Per bushel, 15 lbs .)

Sheep's Fescue Festuca ovina). Somewhat creeping ; perennial ; flowers in June and July; especially ciesirable on light, dry, sandy soils. It is much liked by sheep, and should always enter into the compositions of mixtures for lands on which they are to be pastured. Its compact and fine growth make it suitable for lawn mixtures. (Per bushel, 12 libs.)

Tall Fescue Festuca elatior). Root fibrous, somewhat creeping; perennial; flowers in June and July. In appearance this species resembles the Festuca pratensis, but is larger and of stronger growth. It thrires well on moist soils, and yields abundant crops. Cattle and stock eat it greedily. It should form a portion


Sweet Vernal. of every mixture for permanent purposes on moist soils. (Per bushel, I5 lbs.)


Italian Rye Grass.


Meadow Foxtail.


See Special Offers on third page of cover.

Hard Fescue (Festuca duriuscula). This is one of the best grasses of the Fescue family. It is regasded by some as a variety of the Red Fescue, though taller, and the panicle more open. It is found in all the finest permanent pastures of the country, and is much valued for its dwarf habit. It resists the Summer drought, and develops remarkable verdure during Winter. It should form a part of every mixture for lawn or pleasure grounds, and for permanent pasture and alternate husbandry. (Per bushel, 44 1bs.)

Red or Creeping Fescue (Festuca rubra). This grass is found growing on light, dry, sandy soils, and from its creeping habit will be found of great value on sandy seacoast lands. It is a grass of better quality than some of the uncultivated species, but is not usually cultivated in this country as an agricultural product, except on elevated sheep pastures. (Per bushel, I3 lbs.)

Sweet Vernal (Anthoxanthum odoratum). Root fibrous; perennial; flowers in May. This grass is valuable on account of its early growth and its hardy and permanent nature, which, added to the fact that it throws up its flower-stalks till the end of Autumn, upholds its claim to a place in all compositions where permanency is an object. It is very fragrant, and imparts a pleasant odor to the hay. Will grow in almost any kind of soil, but prefers those which are rich and moist. It is greatly relished by sheep, and is found growing naturally on upland pastures. As a component of "lawn mixtures" it is most valuable, and is largely used for this purpose. The seeds of this grass are scarce and most difficult to be had TRUE. An inferior variety of Anthoxanthum being sometimes offered at a low price by unscrupulous dealers, care ought to be exercised in buying. Our seed is guar anteed to be the true Perennial Sweet Vernal. (Per bushe1, II 1bs.)

Yellow Oat Grass (Avena Flavescens). This grass deserves to form a portion of all mixtures for permanent purposes, and is well suited for lawns, croquet and bowling greens. It thrives best on light, dry soils, and is particularly adapted to exposed and


Sheep's Fescue. elevated situations, where it is found growing naturally. Cattle eat it readily, and it is much relished by sheep. The seed of this grass, like that of the Sweet Vernal, is scarce and most difficult to be had true. The seed we offer is guaranteed to be the true Yellow Oat Grass. (Per bushel, II lbs.)

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Arrhenatherum avenaceum). A fibrous-rooted perennial; flowers in Juiy; of luxuriant growth, and valuable in permanent pasture mixtures, on account of its early and late growth. It succeeds best on deep sandy lands, and is suitable for sowing in orchards or other shady places. (Per bushel, 55 lbs ).

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa nemoralis). This grass, as its name implies, is found naturally in woods, and is well adapted for growing under trees. It is especially desirable, from its fine habit of growth, for sowing on shady lawns and under trees on pleasure grounds. Root fibrous, flowers in June and July. (Per bushel, I4 lbs.)

## MILLETS.



Red Clover.

## See also page 39 .

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 three-quarters of a bushel per acre from May first to August first. For grain, sow in drills, half-bushel to the acre. not later than June 20th. (Per bushel, 50 lbs.) German or Golden Millet (Panicum Miliaceum var.). 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. (Per bushel, 50 lbs .)

From close observation during the past few years, the fact has been established beyond doubt that seed of the German or Golden Millet grown in southern latitudes will produce a much larger yield of hay than from


White Clover. seed grown in northern or western sections of the country, and for that reason is far better for faimers to sow. We have a good stock of southern grown seed, and, knowing its value, confidently recommend it. Bear in mind that to the farmer, southern grown seed is worth double that of northern or western grown, as that seed is degenerated and hybridized with other millets.

Hungarian Grass (Panicum Germanicum). This is a species of 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. Like the common millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. (Per bushel, 48 lbs .)

## CLOVERS.

There are no plants so valuable for fertilizers as the Clover. They have the faculty of absorbiss nitrogen from the air, and also of rendering available much of the inert plant food of the soil. Their loms, powerful tap roots penetrate to a great depth, loosen the soil, admit air, and by their decay add iminensely to the fertility of the soil. (Per bushel, 60 lbs .)

See Special Offers on third page of cover.


#### Abstract

Medium Red (Trifolium pratense). This is the common Red Clover in general cultivation, and too well known to need a general description. It is by far the most important of all varieties for the practical purposes of agriculture. When sown alone produces hay of splendid quality, and with Timothy or other grasses forms a desirable pasture. (Per bushel, 60 lbs.$)$

Mammoth or Pea Vine ( 7 rifolium pratense var.). Grows five or six feet high; its stalks are so coarse and large that stock by its judicious use lands can be reclaimed, as it will clover will fail. (Per bushel,

Alsike or Swedish (Trifomost hardy of clovers, and is resists cold and extreme moist soil yields an enormous a nutritive quality, Can be It is well suited to low lands rous roots spread over a large to resist the heaviest rains. sweet and fragrant, and much large amount of honey from

Lucerne or Alfalfa (Mediiety succeeds well it is probof all clovers. It is not, howthe eastern or nothern States, and southern. It requires a established, but when once a profitable crop for a number mous amount of green fodder, mencing to blossom. Alit does not exhaust the soil, it. In States to which it is be obtained in one season.

White Clover (Trifolium Clover to the farmer is well in nearly every natural passoils. Being a deep-rooted  will eat only the leaves, but which have been exhausted grow where the common 6o 1bs.) lium hybridum). This is the fast gaining popularity. It drought and wet, and on rich amount of hay or pasture of cut several times in a season. liable to wash, as its long, fibarea and hold the soil so as The heads are globular, very liked by bees, who obtain a them. (Per bushel, 60 lbs .) cago sativa). Where this varably one of the most valuable ever, particularly adapted to but flourishes in all western fine mellow soil to get it firmly thoroughly fixed will produce of years. It yields an enorand should be cut when comthough a prodigious yielder, but on the contrary improves adapted, four or five crops can (Per bushel 60 lbs .) repens). The value of this known, and it is to be found ture. It is adapted to all plant, it withstands drought on dry, sandy sections. It should form a part of all mixtures for permanent pastures, and is also valuable for alternate husbandry, when these crops are sown down for more than one year. (Per bushel, 60 lbs .)

Crimson Clover (Trifolium incarnatum). Is also known as Scarlet Clover and Carnation Clover. It is of rapid growth, and of great value where only one crop is desired, sown either alone or with Italian rye grass. It is an immense yielder, and can be fed green or made into hay. It may be sown in the fall for an early summer crop, or in the spring for cutting in July. (Per bushel, 60 1bs.)


## MIXTURES FOR PERMANEN'T PASTURES.

"One thing is certain: that good pasture land is the foundation of the riches of a farm."-Sinclair.

The oft-repeated complaints of wornout and exhausted pastures, made to us by some of our best New England farmers, have long impressed us with the fact that there must be something radically wrong with the manner in which our pastures are formed and cared for. Some remedy for this state of matters is imperatively necessary, and it seems to us that one most important line of improvement would be the sowing of a larger number of species of grasses in the laying out of these pastures.

As we have already expressed as our opinion, farmers, as a rule, in preparing their mixtures of grasses to be used in the laying down of permanent pastures, confine themselves to too few varieties, thus failing to arrive at the most profitable results. The chief properties which give value to a grass are nutritive powers, produce, early growth, and reproductiveness (that is, the property of growing rapidly after being cropped). If one species of grass could be discovered that possesssed all these qualities in a superior degree to every other, there would be no necessity beyond that of botanical science for us to acquire the knowledge which enables us to distinguish the different species of grasses, the soils and subsoils best adapted to their growth, natural habits, and comparative value; but the results of all experiments have proven that a combination of all the merits and properties which give value to a grass is not to be found in any single species, or in fact in any two or three. In sowing a mixture or a number of different varieties we are but following nature, who can be always depended upon as the best teacher. This can be easily demonstrated by the careful examination of any old, rich, permanent pasture, on which will invariably be found fifteen or twenty species of grass or forage plants growing in great profusion. Where, however, it is left to nature to supply the necessary plants to make a rich and succulent pasturage, a great deal of valuable time is, of necessity, lost, or seven or eight years will elapse before the field will naturally assume the character of a rich and profitable pasture, while by artificial means the same result can be brought about in onefourth the time.

In compiling any table of grasses and clovers to be used for permanent pasture purposes there are several important features to be taken into consideration. First, the proportion of plants which would be produced from the amount of each kind of seed sown should be determined, so that the undue predominance of any particular variety may be avoided. We have given this point special consideration in preparing our mixtures. A selection of grasses should be made that blossom at alternate months of the year, as it is a well-known fact that there is no month from April to September inclusive, in which some of the valuable grasses do not attain their full perfection.

By using a mixture comprising these species, it will be at once apparent that a rich and luxuriant growth will be secured throughout the entire season, which result cannot possibly be obtained if the stereotyped mixture usually recommended composes the sward. It would be almost impossible for us to give a series of tables which would comprehend all the variations of soils, altitudes and climates. We think, however, that those we have compiled will be found sufficiently comprehensive to meet all the contingencies that arise in ordinary farming.

These mixtures, which we recommend only after careful study and consultation with the best authorities, are of little or no value unless the seeds composing them are absolutely pure and true to name. We, therefore, especially request those who desire to obtain the best results from their mixtures for alternate husbandry, mowing lands, and permanent pastures, to avoid the probability of disappointment which would naturally attend the placing of orders with parties who have never given any degree of attention to this most important subject, and buy from us direct (or authorized agents), who are the first in this country to make a specialty of this branch of the seed business. We doubt if a full stock of all the grasess which form the components of our mixture could be found anywhere in the United States outside of our own establishment, and know they cannot be obtained in the same quantities and of equal quality.

In conclusion, we would say, that although pastures be formed in the best manner as recommended by us, with a combination of maNy different species of grasses, yet a judicious mode of treatment afterwards is as necessary to continue their value. By proper stocking and top-dressing, very indifferent pastures may be brought to a state of great fertility ; but, on the contrary, the richest pastures by neglect of proper stocking, top-dressing, or by the too frequent repetition of hay crops, will become so unprofitable as to require many years to bring them again to their original value. This fact every practical farmer is well aware of, and after the proper mode of sowing and stocking has been determined on, a suitable top-dressing should be found. Under the head of Fertilizers, in another part of this Catalogue, will be found a reliable top-dressing, which we can strongly recommend as being specially adapted for pastures of this character.

## BRECK'S SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

Table showing the proper quantities to Sow on an Acre of Light, Medium or Heavy Soils, for Permanent Pasture.

| Kind. |  |  | No. 1. <br> Light Soils. | No. 2. Medium Soils. | No. 3. <br> Heavy Soils. | No. 4. <br> For Orchards and shady places. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Timothy | Phleum pratense |  | 2 lbs . | 3 lbs . | 4 lbs . | 3 lbs . |
| Red Top | Agrostis vulgaris |  | 4 " | 4 " | 6 " | 3 " |
| Orchard Grass | Dactylis glomerata |  | 8 " | 6 " | 4 " | 6 " |
| Meadow Fescue . | Festuca pratensis |  | 2 " | 2 " | I 1/2\% | - |
| Hard Fescue | Festica duriuscula |  | - | I " | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| Tall Fescue | Festuca elatior. |  | 2 " | 2 " | 4 " | I " |
| Blue Grass . | Poa pratensis |  | 4 " | 4 " | 2 " |  |
| Rough Stalked Meadow | Poa trivialis |  | - " | 2 " | 4 " |  |
| Perennial Rye Grass . | Lolium perenne |  | 2 " |  | 3 " | - |
| Meadow Foxtail | Alopecuris pratensis . |  | 1 " | 2 " | 2 " |  |
| Crested Dogstail | Cynosurus cristatus |  | 2 " | 1 " | I " |  |
| Wood Meadow | Poa nemoralis. | . | I " | I " | - | - |
| Yellow Oat Grass | Arena flavescens |  | 2 " |  | - | - |
| Sweet Vernal | Anthoxanthum odoratum |  | 2 " | I " | - | - |
| White Clover | Trifolium repens . |  |  | 4 " |  |  |
| Alsike Clover | " hybridum |  | 1 " | 1 " | $1 / 2{ }^{6}$ |  |
| Perennial Red Clover | " pratense perenne | - |  |  |  | 3 " |
|  |  |  | 39 lbs . | 41 lbs. | 4I lbs. | 40 lbs . |

## ALTERNATE MUSBANDRY. MIXTURES FOR MOWING AND GRAZING LANDS.

As the pioneers of grass mixtures in this country, we naturally have great pleasure in learning from day to day and season to season that our remarks under the heading, "Mixtures for Permanent Pastures," are fast becoming universally admitted facts; and we predict, with confidence, that the time is not far distant when the practice of sowing only one or two varieties of grass seeds with the hope of obtaining the best results from it will pass, and the better and more profitable one of following nature's plan be adopted.

Many of our statements regarding Permanent Pasture Mixtures are equally pertinent when applied to Alternate Husbandry. It does not require much thought to convince any practical agriculturist that there is no basis to a system that employs the same quantity and kinds of grass seeds on all occasions, without regard to soil, duration of lay, or the condition in which the crop is to be used. All mixtures for Alternate Husbandry should include, say for one or two years' lay, only annual and biennial or other sorts that attain full maturity within that period; for two or three years' lay a greater quantity of seed is required, which should embrace a larger proportion of permanent sorts, so that the places of the dead annual kinds may be filled by the varieties that are of slower growth.

If a mixture, principally for mowing, is intended to lay more than three or four years, especial care is necessary in selecting and adjusting the several varieties of grasses in proper proportion. A three or four years' lay sown with grasses that are only of annual or biennial duration must be either very thin or


Lucerne Clover
foul at the end of the period for which it was laid down - the spaces vacated by the annual and bienuial grasses being in all likelihood occupied by objectionable weeds, when, if a proper selection of those species capable of lasting the whole of the desired period were sown, the lay would remain full of plants, free from weeds, and, consequently, much more profitable during the whole time the land is in grass.

The practice of mowing grass for hay when the plants are in blossom is acknowledged to be a good one, in that it is not so exhausting to the soil, and a more succulent hay, freer from dust, is obtained; it has, however, from the fact that all natural reseeding is prevented, a tendency to weaken the plants and reduce their number ; hence when we see an old field of grass that was originally sown with Timothy, Redtop, and Clover, and which has been mowed, perhaps, twice annually, we can readily account for either the enormous number of weeds or vacant places that are sure to be noticeable. Our system of mixture practically overcomes this difficulty by the continued growth and stooling out of some of the varieties included that do not attain full maturity under four to six years. Such mixtures, although in the first place more expensive than the ordinary orthodox seeding, are in the end more profitable; we have seen aftermaths from permanent mowing mixtures that more than equaled first crops of Timothy.

In making up the following tables the utmost care has been exercised, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to our patrons.

BRECK'S SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR MOWING AND GRAZING LANDS.

|  | 1 or 2 Years' Mowing. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { or } 3 \text { Years' Mowing } \\ & \text { or Grazing. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 4 Years' Mowing or Grazing. |  |  | Permanent Mowing with occasional Grazing. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { Light } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ | No. 6 Medium Soils Soils. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 7 \\ & \text { Heavy } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ | No. 8 Light Soils. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { No. } \mathbf{~ N o . ~} \\ \text { Medium } \\ \text { Soils. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } 10 \\ \text { Heavy } \\ \text { Soils. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 11 \\ & \text { Light } \\ & \text { Ligoils. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 12 \\ & \text { Medium } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 13 \\ & \text { Heavy } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No. 14 } \\ \text { Light } \\ \text { Soils. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 15 \\ & \text { Medium } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } 16 \\ & \text { Heavy } \\ & \text { Soils. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | lbs. | Ibs. | lbs. | 1bs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Italian Rye Grass . | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Perennial Rye Grass. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Orchard Grass. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Meadow Foxtail | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Hard Fescue | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | I | I | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Blue Grass | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Red Top | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Wood Meadow | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |  | 1 |
| Rough-stalked Meadow | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | I | 2 | 2 |
| Meadow Fescue | I $1 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 2 | $11 / 2$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Sweet vernal |  |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 |
| Timothy | 7 | 9 |  |  | 9 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Red Clover | 7 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Perennial Red Clove |  | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Alsike Clover. | 1 | I | I 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | I | 1 | 2 | 1 | I |
| White Clover | - | - | - | 2 | $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | 33 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 44 | 40 | 43 | 45 |

## NOTE.

It will be noticed that the different tables are all based on the quantity required to sow one acre, so in ordering, our patrons will please state the number of acres for which the seed is desired. We shall, unless we are especially instructed to the contrary, put up each variety of seed in separate packages, packing the entire quantity necessary for one acre in a case. We recommend our friends to always buy their mixtures put up as above, and to refuse to receive them in any other shape. The advantage of buying the seed before it is mixed is very apparent, as it insures the purchaser obtaining the exact varieties and quantities which should compose the mixture he has ordered. This protection cannot be enjoyed where the seed is mixed before it is sent out.

## PRICES FOR JOSEPH BRECK \& SONS' SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES and MOWING and GRazing lands.

When ordering, simply give number and kind of mixture selected and the number of acres for which seed is desired; for example: "Send me No. 2 Mixture for Permanent Pastures for three acres."

PERMANENT PASTURES.

| For Light Soils. | For Medium Soils. | For Heavy Soils. | For Shady Places. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Price Per Acre. | Price per Acre. |  |  |
| $\$ 10.00$. | $\$ 10.00$. |  |  |

## ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.

| For 1 or 2 Years' Mowing. |  |  | For 2 or 3 Years' Mowing or Grazing. |  |  | For 3 or 4 Years' Mowing or Grazing. |  |  | Pemanent Mowing with Occa: sional Grazing. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 5. | No. 6. | No. 7. | No. 8. | No. 9 | No. | No. 11. | No. 12. | No. 13. | No. 14. | No. 15. |  |
| Light Soils. | Medium Soils | Heavy Soils. | Light Soils. | Medium Soils | Heavy Soils. | Light Soils. | Medium Soils. | Heavy Soil:. | Light Soils. | Medium Soils. |  |
| Frice per Acre. $\$ 5.00$. | Price per Acrer \$5.00. | Price per Acre. $\$ 6.00$. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price per } \\ \text { Acre. } \\ \$ \$ .00 . \end{gathered}$ | Price per <br> Acre. <br> $\$ 8.50$. | Price per Acre. $\$ 8.50$. | Price per Acre. $\$ 8.00$. | Price per Acre. \$9.50. | Price per Acre. \$10.00. | Price per Acre. \$10.00. | Price per Acre. \$II.00. | Price per Acre. \$II. 50 . |

## Special prices for quantities for ten acres and upwards.

While it is true that the mixtures which we have recommended are SEEMINGLY filuch more expensive than what is commonly used, it should be borne in mind that a vastly increased value is given to the pasture not only for one year, but if the land is properly cared for it will remain in good condition for fifteen or twenty years without further sowing, and produce double the amount of fodder, while the ordinary sowing has to be repeated every three or four years; thus, in the end, costing more than four times as much as what would be paid originally for the proper mixture.

CAUTION.-Appreciating the fact that unscrupulous parties will probably offer mixtures for permanent pastures, mowing lands, and alternate husbandry, purporting to be the same as ours, we shall, as a matter of protection to both our patrons and ourselves, stencil or print on each case, and also on package containing each variety of seed, our name and address, and request our patrons before purchasing from any other source than ourselves direct, that they examine the case containing same, and if not stenciled as described they may know that IT IS NOT our mixture, and therefore not in any way entitled to our endorsement.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL GRASSES AND CLOVERS.
Subject to Market changes.
Special Quntations on Application.

| KIND. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lb. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { bush. } \end{gathered}$ |  | KIND. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ 1 \mathrm{~h} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { push. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R. I. Bent | Agrostis canina | \$0.25 | \$2.25 | Timothy | Phleum prateuse | \$0.05 | \$2.00 |
| Red Top Chaff Seed | Agrostis vulgaris | . 0 | . 80 | W ood Meadow | Poa nemoralis | . 40 | $7 . \mathrm{co}$ |
| Red Top Fancy Clean |  | . 20 | 7.00 | Blue Grass (fancy) | Poa pratensis | 13 | 1.75 |
| Meadow Foxtail | Alopecuris pratensis | . 40 | 3.00 | Fowl Meadow | Poa serotina | . 25 | 2.25 |
| Sweet Vernal [true] | Anthoxanthum odoratum | . 50 | 4.50 | Rough Stalked Mea | dow Poa trivialis | 40 | 8. |
| Yellow Oat Grass | Avena flavescens | . 70 | 6.75 | Tall Meadow Oat | Arrhenatherum avinceum | . 30 | 5.25 |
| Crested Dogstail | Cynosurus cristatus | . 45 | 12.00 | Hungarian Millet | ass Setaria germanica | . 03 | 1.25 |
| Orchard Grass | Dactylis glomerata | 2 | 2.50 | Common Millet | Panicum Miliaceum | . 03 | I. 25 |
| Hard Fescue | Festuca duriuscula | 2 | 3.00 | Golden Millet | Panicum Miliaccum var. | . 04 | 1.50 |
| Tall Fescue | Festucx clatior | . 35 | 5.50 | Red Clover | Trifolium pratense | . 10 |  |
| Sheep's Fescue | Festuca ovina | . 20 | 2.25 | Mammoth Red Clov | er Trifolium pratense var. | . 12 |  |
| Red Fescue | Festuca rubra | . 25 | 2.75 | White Clover | Trifolium repens | . 25 |  |
| Meadow Fescue | Festuca pratensis | . 25 | 3.50 | Alsike Clover | Trifolium hybridum | . 14 |  |
| Italian Rye Grass | Lolium Italicum | . 12 | 2.25 | Lucerne, or Alfalfa | Medicago sativa | . 16 |  |
| Perennial Rye Grass | Lolium perenne | . 10 | 2.25 | Crimson Clover | Trifolium incarnatum | . 10 |  |

[^2]
## ENSURE A BEAUTIFUL LAWN BY USING

## BRECK'S LAWN GRASS SEED.



## Breck's Lawn Grass Mixture has many imitations but no equal. Sow in Spring or during August and September.

We have given much thought and made many experiments in order to ascertain just what is the best mixture for permanent lawns, and the grasses which are best suited to this climate. By the proper blending of the varieties which constitute Breck's Lawn Grass, we have obtained a mixture that from early spring to late fall will give to lawns made with it that rich, deep green so often admired upon the lawns and parks of England, but so seldom seen in this country.
One quart will sow 300 sq. feet. Price, per qt., \$o.25. One peck will sow 2,400 sq. feet. Price, per pk., $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$. One half peck will sow 1,200 sq. ft. " " $1 / 2$ peck, 75 . One bushel will sow io,ooo sq. ft. Price, per bush., 4.00. Four bushels will sow one acre.
We can supply other mixtures of so-called Lawn Grass Seed at competitive prices, but we recommend our own as being superior in every respect to all others. When desired we make special mixtures of Grasses to suit different soils and conditions.

## BRECK'S "SMADY SPOT" LAWN GRASS.

This is a mixture of grasses that are naturally adapted for growing under trees and in places where the sun does not find ready entrance. If sown on such locations, in place of the ordinary Lawn Seed, bare and unsightly spots will be prevented. Per quart, 25 cents; peck, $\$ 1.25$; bushel, $\$ 4.00$.

## BRECK'S BANK AND TERRACE GRASS MIXTURE.

A mixture of deep-rooting grasses specially prepared for embankments and situations where it is impractical to get a successful catch of the less spreading rooted sorts. It produces a rich velvety turf throughout the season. No coarse growing undesirable varieties are used in this mixture. Per quart, 25 cents; peck, \$r.25; bushel, \$4.00.

## GOLF LINKS GRASS MIXTURE.

Since the game of Golf became so popular in this country, we have had frequent demands for mixtures of grass seeds, suitable both for the Courses and Putting Greens, and adapted to low, damp, as well as the thinner dry soils on the elevations.

It will be readily understood that no one mixture would be suitable for the different conditions. We have, therefore, prepared three mixtures.

No. I. For Putting Greens. Sow at the rate of eighty pounds to the acre. Per 1b., 15 cents.
No. 2. For light and dry soils:- Sow at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre. Per 1b., 12 cents.
No. 3. For low and damp grounds. Sow at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 8 \mathrm{cts}$.
We will be glad to make special mixtures for other conditions of soil, etc.
Do not use stable manure on your lawn. See page 59 for particulars of Breck's Odorless Lawn Dressing.
See Special Offers on third page of cover.


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## TRELLISES.



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o wide, 24 -in. stick, 8 in. wide " $01 / 2,24$-in. stick, $7^{1 / 2}$ in. wide
Ivy Trellis. - 16 in. diameter $20 "$
24


Arch Top Ivy.


Veranda Trellis. ARCH TOP IVY.
$28 \times 14$ in., black walnut base BOW TRELLIS.
No. I, $30 \times 10$ in.
" ${ }^{\prime} \quad 2,30 \times 14$ "
" $3,36 \times 12$ "
" $33^{1 / 2}, 42 \times 14$ "
" 4 , $48 \times 15$ "

| " | 5, |
| :--- | :--- |
| " 6, | $60 \times 18$ |

CROSS TRELLIS.
$24 \times 151 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. $42 \times 24$
.


No. $01 / 2$.

Each. P\&r doz. \$0.05 \$0.50

| .08 | .75 |
| ---: | ---: |
| .08 | .75 |
| .10 | 1.00 |
| .15 | 1.50 |
| .50 | 5.00 |
| .60 | 7.00 |
| .75 | 9.00 |



Ivy Trellis.


Fan Trellis. Each. Per doz. \$0.IO \$I.OO I. 50



VERANDA TRELLIS.

| Each.$\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ | Per doz.$\$ 10.00$ | 2 |  | VERANDA TRELLIS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | . | - | - | - | - |  | \$0.30 | \$3.co |
|  |  | 3 | " | . | - | . | - | - |  | . 40 | 4.00 |
| \$0.20 | \$2.00 | 4 | 6 | - | . | - | - |  |  | . 50 | 5.00 |
| . 30 | 3.50 | $5 \times 11 / 2$ | ، | - | - | - | - | - |  | .70 | 8.00 |
| . 40 | 4.00 | $6 \times 11 / 2$ | 6 | . |  | . |  |  |  | . 80 | 9.50 |
| . 45 | 4.50 | $7 \times 11 / 2$ | ' | . |  |  |  |  |  | . 95 | 11.50 |
| .50 .60 | 5.00 6.50 | $8 \times 11 / 2$ | ، | . | - | - |  |  |  | .95 I. 10 | 1 1 |
| . 75 | 8.00 | $9 \times 12 / 3$ | ' | . | - | - | . | - |  | 1.25 | 15.00 |
|  |  | $10 \times 12 / 3$ | '6 | . |  |  |  |  |  | 1.50 | 18.00 |
| \$0.30 | \$3.00 | II X 2 | ' | - | - | - |  |  |  | 1.75 | 21.00 |
| . 40 | 4.50 | $12 \times 2$ | * |  |  | . |  | - | - | 2.00 | 24.00 |

PLANT STICKS,
PLANT STICKS,


## GARDEN REQUISITES, E'TC. FLOWER-POTS, SAUCERS and SEED-PANS.

Special offer No. 3 only applies to goods on this page.
Inside Measurement, width and depth equal. Packing charged extra. FLOWER POTS.

Size.
6 in.
8
10
10
14
14

ROUND SEED PANS.

| Each. | Per doz. | Per 100 . |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.06$ | $\$ 0.65$ | $\$ 4.80$ |
| .10 | I.10 | 7.25 |
| .20 | 1.95 | 14.50 |
| .25 | 2.70 | 20.00 |
| .45 | 5.40 | 40.00 |


| $\|l\|$ |
| :--- |
| Size. |
| $6 \times 6$ |
| $8 \times 8$ |
| IOx IO |
| I2x $2 \times 2$ |
| 2 $2 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2xI $2 \times 4$ |

SQUARE SEED PANS.

| Each. | Per doz. | Per 100 . |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.70$ | $\$ 22.50$ |
| .30 | 3.25 | 24.00 |
| .35 | 3.60 | 28.00 |
| .40 | 4.40 | 32.00 |
| .50 | 5.40 | 40.00 |

## NEPONSET PAPER POTS.

Size,
$2^{1 / 4}$ inches
$2^{1 / 2}$
3
$31 / 4$
$3^{1 / 2} \quad " \quad$.

| Doz. | 100. | 1000. | Size. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| \$0.05 | $\$ 0.25$ | $\$ 2.20$ | 4 |
| .07 | .30 | 2.40 | 5 |
| .07 | .30 | ". |  |
| .08 | .45 | 3.90 | 6 |
| .09 | .60 | 5.15 |  |

Not less than one thousand at thousand rate.

## FANCY HANGING POTS.

We carry a full line of these gozds and can furnish them in sizes varying from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, and at prices ranging from 20 to 75 cents each, according to size and pattern.

## BRASS JACK CHAINS.

For Hanging Pots. No. II8, 3 strand, each, 20 cents. No. II9, 4 strand, each, 20 cents.

## PATENT EXTENSION HANGER.

For Pots and Bird Cages. Brass, each, 20 cents.


## CEDAR PLANT TUBS.

For growing Agaves, Century, and other large plants. Made of the best red cedar; painted green ; iron handles.


## OAK PHAN'T TUBS

Natural wood finish. These are strong, light, and thoroughly serviceable.

| 12 inches d | er, 1 | hes h |  | \$1.00 | 18 inc | dian | 15 | high |  | \$1.75 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 1 |  |  | I 25 |  |  | 17 |  | . | 2.00 |
| 16 |  |  |  | 1.50 | 24 |  | 20 | " |  | 2.50 |
| ZINC L.ABELSS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nos. | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 | S | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Price per 100 | \$2.00 | I. 30 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.00 | . 90 | 1. 30 | I. 00 | . 75 | 1.00 |

## INDELIBLE INK.

For Writing on Zinc Labels.

## WOOD POT LABELS.



Hanging Baskets. Each
Window Boxes.
Each
Hexagon Stands. Height 26 and 3I inches.
Diameter,
Each
Oblong Stands.
Height
Length
Each.

Arm Chair. No. 3. Each
Rustic Settee. Length of seat Each
Any special size or design made to order.

## RUSTIC WORK.


Strongly made from Natural Roots and Knots.

## CARNATION SUPPORT,

It is cheap, indestructible, is adjustable to different heights, is quickly placed in position; strings are unnecessary.

No. I is the standard size ; it enters the soil 5 in., its height is 20 in. above foot-piece, and has 3 rings each 6 in. in diameter. Price, $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .
Wire. These stands are most desirable, either for house use, or for conservatories. They are elegantly made, painted a beautiful green, mounted on porcelain castors, and finished with gold bronze, making them rery attractive and ornamental.
No. I. Oblong Stand, 24 in. high, 30 in. long, $91 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide. \$2.50.
No. 2. Square Stand, with 2 shelvés, 33 in . high, 18 in. deep, 33 in. long. $\$ 3.25$.
No. 3. Is like No. 2, but has 3 shelves, 36 in. high, 24. deep, 33 in. long. $\$ 4.00$.
No. 4. Semicircle stand, 36 in. high, 26. in deep. $\$ 4.75$.

## PLANT STANDS.



No. 2


No. 4

Folding Wire. Similar in appearance and size to the rigid wire stands; when not in use, the parts can be folded closely together for storing away. 2 shelves, $\$ 2.25 ; 3$ shelves, $\$ 4.00$.
Wood. Made of ash and varnished, half-circular shape. 3, shelves, 3 ft . 2 in . in height, each $\$ \mathrm{r} .00 ; 4$ shelves, 3 ft .8 in . in height, each $\$$ i.50.

## SAUCER TRUCKS for LARGE POTS and TUBS.



These are made of Indurated Waterproof Fibre Ware, mounted on castors. They are a great convenience for using with the larger size pots and tubs. Being perfectly waterproof, they are especially suitable for use in parlors, halls, etc.


## SAUCERS WITHOUT CASTORS.

Nade from Indurated Fibre Ware, prevents moisture passing through to injure table, floor or carpet. 6 in.

| each, $0.08, ~ p e r ~ d o z ., ~$ | 0.80 | Io in. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

each, . 13 per doz., I. 12 8 Special Offer No. 3 only applies to articles on this page.

## FLORIST'S VASES.

Special Offer No. 3 only applies to articles on this page.
Made of Indurated Fibre Ware, light, neat and clean.


## TOMATO SUPPORTS.

## WIRE TOMATO SUPPORTS.

## Per doz. \$1.25.

## PERFECT TOMATO SUPPORT.

This is the only really practical support or trellis for tomatoes yet offered. It is made of hard wood, in two


READY FOR USE pieces, is easily put in position at any time, and allows the plant to retain its natural form (see illustration), and leave its fruits exposed to the sun, thereby ensuring a large crop of ripe, clean tomatoes. Per doz. (24 pieces), $\$ 2.50$.

## "TWO HOOP" WOOD TOMATO SUPPORT.

Strong, light, practical,


Perfect Tomato Support quickly set in position and can be stored from season to season in a small space. Per doz. \$1.oo.

## "TIE JOINT" TOMATO SUPPORT.

These supports are made of four upright and eight cross pieces of wood that are easily set and retained in position. They are durable, and can be stored away like so many canes when not in use. Per doz. \$r.75.
"TOUGH ON FLIES."
This article has been thoroughly tested in New England and is in every particular as represented.


Harmless and effective. One application instantly and positively relieves horses and cattle from all annoyance from Green Heads, the dreaded Texas Heel Fly as well as from other fies, gnats and insects of every description for at least twenty four hours. It improres the coat of the animai and abolishes the use of fly nets. It prevents thrusk and other hoof diseases. It is soothing and healing if applied to sores, and stands unrivalled as a disinfectant. Applied to cows, its wonderful effect in securing for them perfect rest and a chance to feed in peace quickly manifests itself in their improred appearance and by the increased quantity of milk giren. It is the greatest compound of this progressire age. Recommended by thousands using it. One gallon lasts four head of torses or cattle an entire season. Price of "Tough-on-Flies": Quart cans. $50 \mathrm{cts} . .1 / 2$ gallon cans, $\$ 1.00$, gallon cans, Si.50, and five gallon cans, \$1.40 per gallon.

## INSECTICIDE DISTRIBUTORS.



Bellows, Woodason's for Liquid and Powder. Though a little higher in price than other makes, these are really the cheapest bellows on the market, because they are well made of the best materials; consequently do better work and last longer. Large double cone, each, $\$ 3.00$; small single cone, each, $\$ 1.00$; liquid spraying, large, each, \$2.00; small, \$1.25.
Houchin's Bellows. Cheap and useful for applying insecticides in powder form. Nos. II, 75 cts. ; 14, \$I.00; 19, \$1.25.
Dusters, Tin. These have finely perforated bottoms for applying Paris Green, Slug Shot, etc. 20 cts. each.
Gun, Excelsior Powder. For applying insect powders, etc. I5 cts. each.
 Cyclone Powder. 15 cts . each. Blizzard Powder. Io cts. each. Powder Puff, Scollay's Insect. This is a large, strong rubber bulb, with long metal neck and distributor set at an angle that enables the operator to apply either powder or liquid over or under the leaves. $\$$ r.oo ea.


See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## SPRAYING CALENDAR.

This calendar, in a concise way, gives our friends the benefit of the many experiments made by the Agricultural Colleges of the country for a number of years. It is believed they can be followed without danger to the crops and much profit to the grower.

The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If the crops are not affected at the time advised, the spraying is unnecessary. Know the enemy and the remedy, and apply them at the proper season, keeping in mind the fact that good judgment and prompt and persistent action is more necessary to success than any definite rules.

The applications to which an asterisk * is prefixed are of most importance.

PLANT.
First Application,
Apple.
Scab, codlin moth, bud moth.

## Cabbage.

Worms, aphis.

## Carnation.

Rust and other fungous distases, red spider.

Cherry.
Rot, aphis, slug.

Currant.
Mildew, worms.

Gooseberry
Mildew, worms.

Girape.
Fungous diseases, flea bcetle.

Nursery Stock.
Fungous diseases.

## Peach Nectarine

 Apricot. Rot, Mildew
## Pear.

Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth.

## Pìum.

Fungous diseases, curculio.

Polato.
Scab, blight, beetles.

## Raspherry. <br> 13lackberry. Dewberry Anthracnose, rust.

## Rose.

Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis.

Strawberry
Rust

## Tomato.

Rot blight.

When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.

* When worms or aphis are first scen, Kerosene emulsion.
* When rust is first noticed, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when red spider is first seen.

As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphis appears, Kerosene emulsion.
*At first sign of worms, Arsenites.

* When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.

In spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. *Paris green for flea beetle.
*When first leaves ap. pear, Bordeaux.
*Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.

As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.
*During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are off in the fall, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.
*Soak seed for scab in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz . to 16 gals . of water, for 90 minutes.

Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.

For mildew. *Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to form a thin paste.
*As first fruits are setting, Bordeaux.

At first appearance of blight or rot, under glass

## Second Application.

*Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For bud moth, Arsenites when leaf buds open.

7-10 days later, if not heading, renew emulsion.
*For rust repeat first in ro-rı'days. For red spider repeat in 3-4 days.

When fruit has set, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with air slaked lime. Hellebore.
*io days later, Hellebore. If leaves mildew, Bor deaux.
${ }^{*}$ 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.
*When leaves are $1-11 / 2$ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris Green for larvæ of flea beetle.
*10-14 days, repeat first.
Before flowers open, Bordeaux.
*Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kero. sene emulsion when leaves open for psylla.
*When buds are swell ing, Bordeaux for black knot and other fungous diseases. During midwinter, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.
*When beetles first appear, Arsenites.

During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bor deaux.

For black spot. *Spray
plants once a week with Ammoniacal copper car. bonate, using fine spray.

As first fruits are ripening, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.

Repeat first if diseases are not checked.

## Third Application.

* When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.
*7-1o days later, if heading, hot water $130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Repeat second, using the Ammoniacal carbonate of copper if plants are in bloom.

10-14 days, if rot appears, Bordeaux.

If worms persist, Hellebore.
*ro-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbon. ate. For worms,as above.

* When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris Green as before.

10-14 days, repeat first.
*When fruit has set, Bordeaux.
*When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites. Kerosene emulsion if necessary.
*When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Begin to jar trees for curculio. Before buds start, Kerosene emulsion for plum scale.
*When vines are twothirds grown, Bordeaux. Arsenites for beetles if necessary.
Repeat second if neces. sary.

For red spider. *Spray plants twice a week with kerosene emulsion. Ap. ply to under side of foliage.
*When last fruits are harvested, Bordeaux.

Repeat first when neces. sary.

## Fourth Application.

S-12 days later, Bordeaux and Arsenites.

Repeat third in ${ }^{10-14}$ days if necessary.

Repeat second as before if necessary.

10-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbon. ate.
${ }^{*}{ }_{10}-14$ days later repeat third.
*io-14 days later, Bor. deaux.
ro-14 days, repeat first.
*When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate.
*S. 12 days later, repeat third.
*10-14 days later, Bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio every 2-4 days. For San Jose scale, Kerosene emulsion when young appear spring and summer.

10-15 days later, repeat third.
*Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.

For aphis. *Spray affected parts with Kerosene emulsion when necessary.

Repeat third if foliage rusts.

For Aphides or Plant Lice use Kerosene Emulsion on all Plants.

## INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

For Spraying Pumps and Appliances see Hardware Catalogue.
Special Offer No. 3 only applies to articles on this page.
Arsenate of Lead. For spraying trees, etc. Does not burn the foliage. Per 1b., 20 cts.
Bisulphide. For use in destroying lice on melons, cucumbers, and other plants. A light, tight cover of cloth or paper is put over the hill, and under it a teaspoonful of Bisulphide in a small vessel. In an hour every louse under the cover will be dead. Per pint, 30 cts .


Breck's Liquid Anti=Ants. A preparation that destroys or drives away ants from lawns, trees, etc. $1 / 2 \mathrm{pt}$., 30 cts.; pt., 50 cts.
Breck's Anti=Ant Powder. A preparation in powder form that contains the same qualities as the preceding, and can be used indoors as effectively as on small plants, flower beds, etc. Per box, 30 and 50 cts.
Breck's Dalmation Insect Powder. ("Bubach.") Manufactured especially for us from clean, dried flowers. It is put up in air-tight packages and keeps its strength indefinitely. It is invaluable to the housekeeper for the destruction of flies, fleas, roaches, and other noxious insects. Packed in four sizes, IO, 15, 25 and 40 cts.
Breck's Bordeaux Mixture. Sufficient to make 50 gals., $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$; for 20 gals., 50 cts .
Bordeaux Mixture, Lenox Brand. A liquid form, only requires water added to make it ready for use. I gallon makes 50 of proper strength for applying. Per gal., $\$$ I.oo; per qt., 50 cts.
Bug Death. A new, said to be non-poisonous, preparation that is an effectual substitute for Paris Green, although a little more expensive to use. I lb. package, 15 cts .; 5 lbs ., 50 cts .; $12 \frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .00$.
Bug Exterminator. "The Puritan" For water-bugs, roaches, and ants. Per tin, 50 cts.
Carbolic Purifying Powder. For removing unhealthy odors. Small pkg., 25 cts.; 6 1b. pkg., $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$.
Canker Worm Exterminator. (Morrill's Tree Ink.) A sure protection to trees from the ravages of grub and canker worms. Directions with each can.
2-1b. Cans . . . . . . $\$ 0.30 \mid 20-1 \mathrm{~b}$. Cans . . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$
3-1b. " . . . . . . . . . 45 28-1b. " . . . . . . . 2.80
5-1b. " . . . . . . . . 60 125-1b. Kegs, per 1 b . .09
Io-1b. " . . . . . I.Io $460-1 \mathrm{lb}$ Barrels, " . . . . . . 07
Caterpillar. Lime. (Ermisch's Raupenleim.) This is a German preparation. Recommended by the Royal Ministry of Agriculture, and also by several U. S. Agricultural Experiment Stations as being superior to any yet offered to prevent the ravages of grubs, cankerworms, etc. It is applied in the same way as Tree Ink, and is more lasting and effective. $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$; Io- 1 b . cans, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$; $25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, $\$ 4.00$; $50-1 \mathrm{lb}$. $\mathrm{keg}, \$ 6.75$, 100-1b. $\mathrm{keg}, \$ \mathrm{I} 2.75$; in barrels of about 250 lbs ., per lb., II cts.

This article is higher in price than other preparations for the purpose but the long effectiveness of a single application compared with that of others makes it really the cheapest.
Dip, McDougall's Sheep. An effective, non-poisonous preparation for killing rermin on sheep, cattle, and domestic animals. Per 1b., 50 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; $1 / 2$ gal., $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$; 1 gal., $\$ 2.50$.
Dip, Leggatt's Sheep. An American article for the same purpose as the preceding. Per qt., 75 cts .; 1/2 gal., $\$ 1.50$; 1 gal., $\$ 2.50$.
Disinfectitig Powder. Searle's. A powerful deodorizer in powder form. Per can, 25 cts.
Eciffo. A sure cure and prevention of water bugs, cockroaches, etc. Per tin, 50 cts.
Fir Tree Oil. Soluble. An invaluable preparation for destroying all insects and parasites that infest fruit trees, plants and animals, whether on the foliage or at the roots of the plants. Per qt., \$r.25; pt., 75 cts.; 1/2 pt., 50 cts.
Fir Tree Oil Soap. This article contains no poison, yet is quite effective in destroying red spider, mealy bug, aphis, etc. It can also be used in the garden against potato bugs, cabbage worms, currant worms, black fly, etc. $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. tin, 25 cts.; $2-1 \mathrm{~b}$ tins, 75 cts.
Fostite. A light powder that can be evenly applied with a bellows; destroys mildew, black rot, and rust. Per 5-1b. pkg., 50 cts.
Fruit and Flower Soap. An effective, general insecticide. Pkg., 25 cts.


A Powdered Bordeaux Mixture
Grape Dust. Destroys mildew on grape vines. Can also be used in the garden for mould, mildew, or rust mites. $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. pkg., 35 cts .
Hellebore. Breck's Pure Powdered. We furnish a guaranteed pure article; ground from fresh roots. It is easily applied either in liquid or powder form and destroys currant worms, rose slugs, etc. Each package has special directions for its effective use. Packed in three sizes, air-tight packages, 10, 15, and 25 cts, each.
Kill=M=Right. A soap that is specially prepared to be applied with the "Stott" sprayers. It destroys red spider, mealy bug, aphis, etc. $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. tins, $\$ \mathrm{r} .75$; io- 1 b . tins, $\$ 3.25$ : 20-1b. tins, $\$ 6.00$.
Kerosene Emulsion. Breck's. For plant lice, scale, cabbage worm, etc. (See Spraying Calendar.) Per qt., 25 cts.; gal., 50 cts.; 5 gal., $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$.
Kerosene Emulsion. A paste preparation of this invaluable insecticide. Destroys plant lice and sucking insects of all kinds. I-1b. can makes Io gals. spray, 15 cts.; $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. can, 50 gals. spray, 60 cts.; 25-1b. can, 250 gals. spray, $\$ 2.50$.
Little's Antipest. A safe and sure preparation for the destruction of all insect pests, equally suitable for greenhouse, garden and orchard. Per pt., 60 cts.; qt., \$1.00; gal., \$2.50.
London Purple. For spraying fruit trees, potatoes, etc. I 1b., 25 cts.
See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## Special Offer No. 3 only applies to articles on this page.



Nikoteen. Packed in pint bottles ; each bottle con tains all the Nikoteen obtained from two hundred pounds Tobacco Stems. A cheap, clean, and safe insecticide. Pint bottle, $\varsigma_{\text {I. }}$.
Paris (ireen, Breck's Guaranteed Pure. 1/4 1b., Io cts ; 1/2 lb., I5 cts.; I lb., 30 cts.
Paris Green and Fungiroid. Per pkg., 40 cts.
Powell's Guicide Powder. For potato blight, potato rot, graperine flea beetle, potato jugs, pear and cherry slugs, codling moths, curculio and strawberry crown borers. Can be used either dry or in solution. $25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. boxes, .o6 per 1b., $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per box.
Powell's Copperdine. A paste poisonous to human and animal life, a combined fungicide and insecticide. A substitute for Bordeaux mixture; requires no preparation except the addition of water. I-1b. can makes 16 gals. of spray, 25 cts.; $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, 80 gals. spray, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00 ; 25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, 400 gals. spray, $\$ 4.50$.
Powell's Quassaine. In paste form. I-1b. cans make 25 gals. of spray, 25 cts.; $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, I25 gals. spray, $\$ 1.25 ; 25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, 625 gals. spray, $\$ 4.50$.
Powell's Sulpho=Steatite Powder. For lettuce mildew, powdery and downy mildew of the grape, rose mildew, and other fungus diseases affecting plants under glass. $25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. boxes (used as a dust) 8 cts . per 1 b .
Slug Shot. Not only acts as an insect destroyer, but it will be found to be an excellent fertilizer. It contains nothing injurious to domestic animals, and does not deteriorate by age. On low-growing plants it should be dusted on with a rery fine sifter. On tall shrubs and trees it should be applied with bellows. Price, 5 -1b. pkg., 30 cts .; io-1b. pkg., 50 cts .; in barrels of about 225 lbs ., 4 cts . per 1 b .
Soap, Pinner's Tobacco. Manufactured from the essential oil of tobacco, for the destruction of all insects, parasites and their eggs. Per 1b., 50 cts ; $1 / 21 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.
Soap, Whale Oil. For destroying insects on plants, trees, rines, etc., for washing down the bark of trees, graperines, etc. In boxes, I-1b., I5 cts.; $21 / 2-1$ b., 35 cts., in buckets of about It lbs., $\$ 1.75$.
Soap, Sulpho=Tobacco. Rose's Perfected. Does perfect work on all insects affecting flowers, trees, and animals. In tin boxes, sufficient for Io gals. of water, 25 cts .
Spanish Pink. A safe and effective article for the destruction of cabbage and web-worms, caterpillars, and other chewing insects that affect cabbage, squash, cucumbers, melons, etc. Non-poisonous. 35 cts. per 1 b .
Sulphate of Copper. (Blue Stone). Per 1b., 8 cts.
Sulphur, Flowers of. Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants. 8 cts. per $1 \mathrm{~b} . ; \$ 6.00$ per ico 1 bs .
Tobacco Extract. Black Squal: Brand. Pure, highly concentrated; hydrometer test, after Beaume's scale 40 degrees, temperature 60 degrees Fahrenheit, being of uniform strength, is always effective. It can be applied by raporizing or spraying. It effectually destroys green fly, red spider, and scale. Per pt., 25 cts.; per qt., 40 cts.; per gal., $\$ 1.00 ; 5$ gals., $\$ 4.50$.
Tobacco Extract. Rose Leaf Brand. A perfectly pure, aqueous extract, highly concentrated and always uniform in strength of nicotine poison. Destroys green fly, mealy bug, red spider, and scale. Pts. 25 cts.; qts., 45 cts.; I gal., $\$$ r.25; 5 gals., $\$ 6.00$.
Tobacco and Sulphur Powder. Prevents and cures mildew. Kills green and black fly and other insects. Io cts. per 1 b .; $\$ 6.00$ per ioo 1 bs .
Tobacco Dust. Very finely pulferized. A raluable insecticide and fertilizer. 5 cts. per $1 \mathrm{~b} .: \$ 2.00$ per ioo 1 bs .
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating. If used as a mulch around sweet peas and other plants they prevent the destructive work of the wire and cut worms. \$1.oo per bbl.; \$2.50 per baie.
XL=ALL Liquid Insecticide. For syringing, spraying, dipping, or sponging. Destroys all insects, especially effective against mealy bug and red spider. Can be used without injury in graperies, even when the fruit is in an advanced stage of growth. Pt., 60 cts., qt., $\$ 1.00$.

## MISCELLANEOUS REQUISITES.

Baskets, Verbena. Wood or wire handles. Standard size per 100, $\$ 2.00$; per $1000, \$ 18.00$. Large size : 12 in. long, 7 in. wide, 3 in. deep, per 100, $\$ 3.00$; per 1000, $\$ 25.00$.
Caps, Hay, Breck's Improved, brown, medicated, complete with ropes and pins, 50 cts. each ; $\$ 45.00$ per 100 .
Color, Improved Butter. Wells, Richardson \& Co.'s imparts the "golden tint of June " to butter at all seasons of the year. Bottles sufficient for $500 \mathrm{lbs} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. ; I250 lbs.. $50 \mathrm{cts.;} 3000 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ \mathrm{r} .00$.
Color, Hanson's Butter. A universal favorite, bottles, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $\$ 1.00$ each.
Cotton Batting. For packing flowers, etc., per sheet, 6 cts.

## GLAZIER'S POINTS, VAN RIPPER'S.

The only durable and reliable points. Made of galvanized steel wire; no rights and lefts. Price, per box of Io00, 60 cts. ; by mail, 75
 cts. Pincers for driving same, 40 cts. ; by mail, 50 cts .
Mats, Archangel. An excellent light covering for frames, hotbeds, etc., 75 cts. each.
Mats, Straw for hotbeds, etc., $6 \times 6, \$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each. Other sizes to order.
Paper, Waxed, for packing flowers, etc., per lb., 30 cts.


Paper, White, for packing flowers, etc., per 1b., ro cts.
Paper, Wrapping. Strong manilla, per 1b., 8 cts.
Paper, Tarred, for using with tree ink, in rolls about 50 lbs ., per 1 b ., 4 cts .
Protectors, Arlington Plant. Protects f.om bugs, borers and fowls, also subdues wind, rain and cold, 15 cts., each ; doz., \$1.50.
Protecting Cloth for Hot Beds. Esed as a substitute for glass for protecting plants in early spring, in pieces of 40 yards, 10 cts. per yard.
Putty Bulbs. A simple and useful device for applying putty to sashes, $\$$ r.00 each. See Special Offers on third page of cover.

Roffea. A strong and cheap material for tying plants, per 1b., 30 cts.
Sprinklers. Scollay's Rubber, an indispensable article for showering plants, sprinkling bouquets, dampening clcthes, etc., three sizes, 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$1.oo each.
Sashes for Hot Beds. Extra well made from thoroughly seasoned lumber, frame $11 / 2$ in., $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2.25$; $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2.40$ each. Unpainted and unglazed sashes, from \$1.I5 to \$1.35 each.


Sieves, Wire. For preparing potting soil, sifting loam, gravel, etc., from 16 to 20 inches diameter, 85 cts to $\$ 1.50$ each.
Stakes, Cane. These are light, strong and durable. They vary in length from 6 to io ft . Florists use them much, and cut them to any desired length. $\$ 1.00$ per roo ; $\$ 4.00$ per 500 .
Stakes, Unpainted Hardwood. These are especially adapted for florists' use. They are neat and strong, 2 ft ., per 100, 25 cts ., per 1000, $\$ 1.75 ; 3 \mathrm{ft}$., per $100,30 \mathrm{cts}$., per $1000, \$ 2.25 ; 4 \mathrm{ft}$., per 100, 45 cts ., per 1000, $\$ 3.00$.
Silkaline. Used by florists for growing Smilax and Asparagus on, also for tying in bouquet work, per reel, 25 cts.
Soil, Prepared Potting, Rotted Fibrous Peat, Leaf Mould, jo cts. per pk., $\$$ r.oo per bu.. $\$ 2.00$ per bbl.
Sphagnum Moss. $\$ 1.00$ per bu., $\$ 2.00$ per bbl.
Tinfoil. For bouquets. Per 1b., i5 cts.
Twine. Soft, for tying cut flowers, vines, etc. Per ball, 25 cts.
Twine, Parceling. Ail sizes. Per ball, 10 to 25 cts .
Tape, Electric. Exceedingly useful for mending Rubber Hose. It is a strong, adhesive ribbon, threequarters of an inch wide, can be wound tightly around a leaking part and thus stop it. Per coil, 25 and 50 cts .
Wire, Bouquet, Nos. 23 and 24. Per stone, \$1.50.
Wax, Grafting. (Trowbridge's.) The best in the market. This brand should not be confounded with the many cheap makes now offered, that are not possessed of an even consistency, and give unsatisfactory results. Put up in I $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$., and $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. pkgs., price, 40 cts .25 cts ., and 15 cts., respectively.


Mastica Machine Mastica. For Glazing Greenhouses, new or old, Elastic, adhesive, easy to apply Every florist has experienced difficulty in obtaining putty (whether ordinary or white lead) for glazing that is satisfactory for any length of time. After much study the inventor of "Mastica" decided that the composition must be of different materials from that used heretofore for this purpose, must be elastic and tenacious, and these qualities must be retained to admit of expansion and contraction without cracking. This result has been reached in "Mastica" which, when applied, in a few hours forms a skin or film on the entire mass, hermetically sealing the substance and preventing the evaporating of the liquids, and remains in a soft, pliable, and elastic condition for years. The use of "Mastica" avoids the necessity of repeatedly reglazing the houses, saving much time and expense. With "Mastica" can bed in or use on the outside, with a machine. Broken glass can be easily removed and replaced by new without the breakage of other glass, which usually occurs with hard putty. One gallon will cover about 290 running feet (one side). Put up in gallon, \$1.00;
half gallons, 60 cts.; quarter gallons, 35 cts. Machines for applying, $\$$ r.00 each. Special Offer No. 3 only applies on the above articles.

(Prices subject to change.)

## BRECK'S POULTRY AND SWINE MEAL.

This article is the most complete animal food for poultry obtainable. It is concentrated, pure, palatable and effective. It was first offered to the American public in 1893, but it has since that time found its way into the yards of the most progressive poultry men in the country, because it is superior in every respect to all other meals made from meat or animal matter.

Ioo lb. bag, $\$ 2.25$; 50 lb . bag, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$; trial bag (a month's supply for thirty hens) $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$

Ground Oyster Shells. IOO 1b. bags, 65 cts. per 100 lbs.; in bbls. of 250 lbs., 65 cts. per 1001 bs .
Granite Crystal Grit. 50 lb . bag, 75 cts .; ico lb bag \$1.00.

Mica Crystal Grit. 50 lb . bag, 75 cts . ; Ino 1b., \$r.oo.
Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bbl. of about 200 1bs., $\$ 2.50$ per ioo Ibs.
Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 50 lb . bag, $\$ \mathrm{r} .5^{\circ}$; 100 lb . bag, $\$ 2.50$; per bbl. of about 200 lbs. , $\$ 2.50$ per 1001 bs .

Flour of Bone. 50 lb . bags, $\$ 1.50$; 100 lb . hags, $\$ 2.50$; per bbl. of about $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2.50$ per $\$ 1001 \mathrm{bs}$. Ground Beef Scraps. 50 lb . bags, $\$_{1.50}$; 100 lb . bags, $\$ 2.50$.

Fish Meal. (Desiccated Fish.) 50 1b. bag, \$1.25; 100 lb . bag, \$2.00.
Cut Clover Hay. 50 lb . bags, $\$ 1.25$; $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 2.00$.
Wheat. $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ to $\$ 2.00$ per 100 lbs ., according to quality. Net.
Wheat Screenings. $\$ \mathrm{I} .25$ to $\$ 1.75$ per 100 lb . bag, according to quality. Net.

Poultry Supplies, except as marked Net are subject to offer No. 1 in N. E, Outside of N. E. offer No. 3 oniy applies.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES. - Continued.

Barley. 90 cts. per bu., net.
Buckwheat. 90 cts. per bu., net.
Peas. Small white Canada, \$r. 25 per bu.
Sunflower. Large Russian, $\$ 2.50$ per bu.
Millet. Golden, for chickens, $\$$ I. 25 per bu. of 50 lbs., net.
Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, \$1.75 per bu. of 40 lbs
Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, $\$ 2.50$ per bushel of 60 lbs .
Breck's Eureka Egg Food. This preparation stands without a rival, as hundreds of those who have used it testify. It aids digestion, prevents and cures many diseases common to fowls, and although the best food known to produce eggs, it does not destroy the fertility of the egg. Sample box by mail on receipt of 25 cents. I lb . box, 25 cents each, if by mail, 40 cents each; $21 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. box, 50 cents each; by mail, $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$ each; 6 lb . box, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ each; 10 lb . box, \$I.50 each; 25 lb . kegs, $\$ 3.50$ each. These larger sizes can be sent cheaper by express than by mail.

Sheridan's Condition Powders. 25 cents and \$r.00, net.

Leg Bands. All sizes, numbered as wanted, per doz., 25 cents, per 100, \$r.50, net.
Sorghum or White Maize, for pigeons. Per bushel, \$1.oo, net.

Rust's Egg Producer. I 1b. box, 25 cts. each, if by mail, 44 cents; $2 \frac{1}{2} 1$ b. box, 50 cts. each, if by mail, \$I.00; 6 1b. box, \$1.00; 10 1b. box, \$I.50; 25 1b. kegs, $\$ 3 \cdot 50$. These larger sizes can be sent cheaper by express than by mail.
Rust's Haven's Roup Pills. These pills act directly on the glands and mucous membrane, allaying all tendencies to fever and carrying off all morbid matter from the system. Box of 48 pills, free by mail, 25 cts.
Rust's Haven's Climax Condition Powder. Small package, 25 cts ., if by mail, 50 cts . ; 21 b box, $50^{\circ} \mathrm{cts}$., if by mail, 85 cts.; 5 lb . box, equal to 625 -cent packages, \$1.co. (This size is too heavy for mailing and can be forwarded cheapest by express.)
Charcoal, Powdered. 6 cts . per 1b., net.
Chalk, Powdered. 2 cts. per 1b. net.
Copperas. (Green Stone.) 2 cts . per 1b., net.
Carbolic, Crystallized. 50 cts. per bottle, bottle included. Net.
Carbolic Acid Solution. 40 cts. per pint bottle, bottle included. Net.
Dalmation Insect Powder. Per 1b. 40 cts . If by mail, 50 cts.

Slug Shot. This article is not only a valuable insecticide but also a powerful disinfectant. Per 5 lb . pkg., 30 cts., net.

Death to Lice. is oz. box, 25 cts., if by mail, 40 cts., 3 lb. pkg., 50 cts., by mail, $\$$ I.oo. 100 oz . pkg., \$1.00, if by mail, \$2.00.
Tobacco Dust. An exceedingly fine powder. Valuable as an insecticide. Per 1b., 5 cts., net.
Tobacco Stems. Used to mix with nest material, fumigating, etc. Per 1b., 5 cts.; per bale, $\$ 2.50$, net.
Carbolic Purifying Powder. Trial pkg., 25 cts ., if by mail, 40 cts ., 61 b . pkg., $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$, if by mail, $\$ 2.00$.
Bellows, Houtchin's Patent. For distributing insect powder, etc. 3 oz . size, each, 75 cts ., 4 oz . size, each, 90 cts., 6 oz . size, each, $\$$ I.oo.
Brushes, Whitewash. Tampico centre, bristles outsicle. Each, 7 in., 50 cts. ; 8 in., 60 cts. ; 9 in., 75 cts.
Guns, Insect Powder. 2 oz . size, 15 cts . each.

Fumigators. No. I will thoroughly smoke a house 10x20 ft., each, $\$ 1.40$; No. 2 will thoroughly smoke a house $12 \times 40 \mathrm{ft}$., each, $\$ 2.35$; No. 4 will thoroughly smoke a house $20 x$ Ioo ft., each, $\$ 3.75$.

HUB DRINKING FOUNTAIN.


I gallon
This fountain is made of the best galvanized iron, is very strong, easily cleaned, quickly filled, and is equally serviceable for both chickens and adult fowls (see cut). This fountain isvastly superior to all others.

Price, each, \$0. 75

## STONE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

This fountain is of the best patent stoneware, and is very desirable.
$1 / 2$ gallon each . . . Net Price, \$0.35

Marking Punch. Nickel-plated, with steel cutter and spring. Mailed on receipt of 25 cts .
Nest Eggs. China. Per doz., 40 cts., net.
Plaster. Land. A valuable absorbent, when mixed with the droppings it deodorizes, also enhances their value as a fertilizer. Per bb1., \$1.50; ton, $\$ 8.00$, net.

Pump, Tin Force. Useful for applying whitewash, washing windows, etc. Each, \$1.00.

Thermometers. Common tin case. Each, 8 in., 20 cts., 10 in., 25 cts.

Thermumeter. Standard, tin case. Each, 8 in., 65 cts. Io in., 75 cts.

Thermometers. Standard, incubator. Each, 75 cts. If Thermoneters are wanted by mail, add io cts. each.

Caponizing Instruments, with instructions. \$2.50 to $\$ 7.00$ per set.

Wire Nests. Strong, neat, clean. Net 35 cts.each.
Medicol Nest Eggs. These are medicated eggs but entirely different from anything that has hitherto been offered. They can be cleaned without injury, are lasting, effective, and appreciated by chickens and adult fowls. No hen should be set without one of these in the nest as a preventative of vermin. One placed in a bird cage keeps it sweet and the bird free from insects. They drive away lice from pot plants, prevents moths from attacking furs or other clothes when packed away, and are also valuable as a disinfectant. Io cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.
Sulpho=Napthol. This preparation, originated by the late Dr. Cabot, is recommended for a great many purposes. It cleans and heals all sorts of cuts, bruises and sores. It is sure death to all kinds of Bacteria and Insects and is unsurpassed as a disinfectant. For domestic animals, poultry and poultry houses it is the thing. 50 ct . bottle make io gals. ; \$r.00 can, 50 gals. solution.
Veterinary $\mathbf{X}=\mathbf{Z a l i a}$. A purely vegetable preparation, contains no alcohol or poisonous ingredients. It may be applied to a raw surface or even poured into the eye of an animal without causing pain. It cures Galls, Scratches, and Surface Inflammation of every description. Per large bottle, \$1.25.
P. D. Q. Powder. A valuable preparation that not only destroys and prevents insects of all kinds on fowls, but drives away quickly all sorts of insects that pester the housewife. It is useful for a hundred and one purposes and not the least among them is that of disinfectant. Per package, 25 and 75 cts .

## FERTILIZERS. BRECK'S FLOWER FOOD.



Twelve years ago we introduced an entirely odorless fertilizer, that could be used on the lawn and garden without offence to either user or neighbor. It has yearly grown in popularity, and on account of its success several imitations were put on the market, yet its sales are greater than those of its combined imitations. Many people who used it on their lawns and flower beds were so pleased with the results, and its freedom from all offensiveness to either smell or touch, have also been using it largely on their house plants. We do not recommend it for this purpose, because it is neither so highly concentrated or as quickly soluble as a pot plant fertilizer should be. For these reasons, and to meet the demand for a really odorless and reliable article, we now offer Breck's Flower Food. Its users will promptly be surprised at the way it promotes a healthy, vigorous growth of wood, leaf and flower, and wonder how it can add such color and fragrance. Put up in two sizes - beautiful lithographed boxes.

No. I, sufficient for 30 plants for one year, 25 cts.; by mail, 40 cts
No. 2, sufficient for 30 plants for three months, I5 cts.; by mail, 20 cts . Bradley's Lily Brand Flower Food. No. I, 25 cts.; by mail,. 50 cts. No. 2, I5 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.

## BRECK'S LAWN AND GARDEN DRESSING.

The verdict of all who have used Breck's Lawn and Garden Dressing is that it is the most complete and satisfactory Lawn Dressing ever placed upon the Market. It is manufactured expressly for us and we vouch for its containing all the constituents required to produce a luxuriant growth. We believe beyond a question that ours is the only absolutely odorless Lawn Dressing. It is also so clean that the most fastidious person can apply it withont offending the organs of sight and smell. It being quick in action, the effect can be seen immediately after the first rain or the sprinkling of the hose, and going directly to the roots of the grass, stimulates them to greater activity, thereby thickening the sward and producing a firmer growth, which remains rich, green and velvety throughout the season. Its superiority over stable manure can scarcely be estimated, as the latter, in addition to disfiguring the lawn by its unsightly appearance, also gives out an unpleasant odor, and always contains weeds and other undesirable seeds. Great care should be taken to distribute the dressing evenly, and in no greater quantities than recommended on the tag which accompanies each bag, as a too liberal application will injure the sward. It can be applied at any time during the year from April to November, as often as the grass seems to need nourishment. In making new lawns apply at the same time the seed is sown and rake in with the seed. Never apply the dressing while the grass is wet with dew or rain. Any time the grass is perfectly dry will answer, but the best time to apply it is just before a shower. It is equally as suitable for flower beds and all vegetable crops as for the lawn.


## PERUVIAN GUANO.

For forcing early vegetables or second garden crops, the brand "No. I Guaranteed," Peruvian Guano, is especially recommended. It is generally used by florists, and nothing is better for house plants than a weak solutiou applied once or twice a week.
Price: Per ton
Net, F. O. B.
$\$ 65.00$

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& " \quad \text { I-1b. package }
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## UNLEACHED HARD-WOOD ASMES.

We can supply direct from one of the most careful collectors in Canada, Unleached Hard-wood Ashes. Price on carlord lots delivered at any point upon aplication.
Price: : \(\left.\begin{array}{l}Per ton, in barrels . . <br>

Per barrel\end{array}\right\}\)| Special offer No. 3 only |
| :--- |
| applies on Wood Ashes. |\(\quad\left\{$$
\begin{array}{l}\text {. }\end{array}
$$ \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \begin{array}{r}\$ 16.00 <br>

2.00\end{array}\right.\)

## SHEEP MANURE.

This is a pure natural manure, and nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate. It is the best of all manures for mixing with the soil for green-house plants-one part manure and six parts soil. Price, in bags of 100 lbs . each, $\$ 2.25$; per ton, $\$ 40.00$. Sheep manure at ton price is net F. O. B. Boston; smaller quantities as quoted are subject to Special Offer No. 3 only.

## PLASTER DUST.

For destroying insects upon vines. Per $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$ box, $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 25-1 \mathrm{~b}$ bag, 50 cts . ; barrels of about 150 lbs ., $\$ 2.00$ per barrel. Net F. O. B. Boston.

## STURTEVANT'S GRANULATED TOBACCO AND SULPHUR.

## LAWN DRESSING AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

It prevents the rarages of worms on the lawn, and tends to keep plants free from insects. It should be used at the rate of 50 lbs . per 1000 square feet. Price, for $100-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bag, $\$ 2.50$, per $50-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bag, $\$ 1.50$, per $25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bag, \$1.00.

## JADOO FIBRE AND LIQUID.

Nothing like it for sprouting seeds or making roots and growth in - Jadoo preparations Fibre. Per bag, 3 cts . per 1 b .; $25-1 \mathrm{~b}$. box, $\$ 1.10$; Io-1b. box, 50 cts.; $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. box, 30 cts . Liquid. 5 -gallon can, $\$ 3.75$; 2-gallon can. $\$ 1.50$ : pint bottles, 25 cts. each.
$\int$ net fo. b. Boston.

## MAPES MANURES.

These are the standard Special Crop Fertilizers of the world. They may cost a little more than some other " complete manures," but they give far better results in the field.

We are the sole Boston Agents, also for some other New England sections. Pamphlets giving full information in regard to the Manures mailed free.

Our Special Offers do not apply to Mapes Manures, but we allow five per cent discount for cash payments. F. O. B. Boston.

Potato Manure. For Irish and sweet potatoes: also for asparagus, early vegetables, tomatoes, sugar beets, fruits, sorghum and sugar cane. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4.00$ : three bags and orer, $\$ 39.00$ per ton.
Fruit and Vine Manure. For insuring fruiting power, particularly in quality of fruit in vineyards (grapes), pears, apples, plums, strawberries and all small fruits. Is slow in effects. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} \$$.4.00 ; three bags and over. $\$ 39.00$ per ton.
Complete Manure for heavy soils.) For use on heary or clay soil. for wheat, rye, oats, seeding grass, or spring top-dressing of meadows, pastures, etc.. any soils where small quantity of potash, but large quantities of ammonia and phosphoric acid are required. It is rery safe for use around young plants, nursery work, strawberry vines. Is very forcing. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} . . \mathrm{s} .00$; three bags and over, $\$ 39.00$ per ton.
Complete Manure (for light soils.) Early Vege= table or truck Manure. for all kinds of soils. light or heary, use broadcast : special for onions. also on light soils for asparagus, sweet potatoes, melons, tomatoes, wheat and seeding to grass. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4.20$; three bags and over, $\$ 41.00$ per ton.

Complete Manure ("A" brand. For use in hill or drill on all crops, particularly in connection with farm manures. Special for peas, beans, buckwheat and turnips. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} . \mathrm{s}_{3} .60$; three bags and over, $\$ 35.00$ per ton.
Complete Manure (for general use.) A substitute for stable manure. For use on all crops and all soils with or without stable manure. Use broadcast; use sparingly if put in hills. Special for oats, Hungarian grass, regetables, melons, tomatoes, and seeding with or without grain. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} . . \$ 3.90$ : three bags and orer. $\$_{3} S . c 0$ per ton.
Corn Manure. For sweet corn, fodder corn, Hungarian grass, millet, late turnips, late cabbage. and seeding to grass. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs.}$. §3.70; three bags and over $\$ 36.00$ per ton.
Cauliflower and Cabbage Manure. Ammonia. 5.50 to 6.50 per cent; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent: actual potash. $S$ to io per cent. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs.} \$$,3.90 ; three bags and orer, $\$ 3 \delta .00$ per ton.
Grass and Grain Spring Top Dressing. Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, 7 to 9 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 7 per cent. Per bag of $200 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4.10$; three bags and over, $\$ 40.00$ per ton.

## STOCKBRIDGE MANERES AND BOWKER'S PMOSPHATE.

These goods are so well known in New England that any remark from us regarding them is uncalled for
Stockbridge Potato Manure, for one acre without stable manure, * 1000 to 1500 lbs . Stockbridge Corn Manure, 600 to I 200 lbs .
Stockbridge Grass Manure, Top

Dressing,
Stockbridge Seeding Down Manure,
Stockbridge Vegetable Manure,
Stockbridge Fruit Manure, Stockbridge Root Manure,
Stockbridge Asparagus Manure, Stockbridge Celery Manure,

300 to 600 lbs . 600 to 800 lbs 1000 to 2000 lbs . 1000 to 2000 lbs . 600 to 1500 lbs . 1200 to 2000 lbs . ${ }^{1} 500$ to 2000 lbs .

## Stockbridge Special

 Manures.$\$ 2.00$ per $100-1 \mathrm{lb}$. bag. $\$ 38.00$ per ton.

Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate. Per 50-1b. bag. $\$ 1.00$; 100-1b. bag. $\$ 1.80$; per ton, $\$ 33.00$.
Bowker's Fresh Ground Fertilizer Bone. Per 50-1b. bag, \$1.00; 100-1b. hag, \$1.70; per ton. $\$ 30.00$.
ger The prices are NET F. O. B. Boston, and not subject to our special offers ; but a discount of five
per cent may be deducted when cash accompanies order

## CHEMICALS.

Prices Variable. Subject to Change without Notice.
Sulphate Ammonia, 25 per cent ammonia, per 100 lbs .

## BRADLEY’S FERTILIZERS

Are guaranteed to contain more plant food in a better mechanical condition and of higher agricultural value than any other fertilizers in the world, and they are, therefore, as the New England Homestead affirms " the most economical to use."

Do not be misled into purchasing unknown fertilizers of uncertain value, but buy Bradley's Fertilizers which have grown large crops of superior grass, grain, and vegetables, on thousands of farms all over New England for more than thirty years.

Among their leading brands are :

## BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE

Bradley's Superphosphate, the pioneer of the fertilizer industry in the United States, has been more extensively used than any other brand of fertilizer in the world.

From its unvarying quality and uniform condition it has gained the name that more plainly bespeaks the estimate in which it is held among the farmers than volumes of praise, - "the Old Reliable."

## BRADLEY'S POTATO MANURE

For Growing Smooth, Sound Potatoes of the Best Quality Without Barnyard Manure.
Bradley's Potato Manure is in no sense a theoretical or experimental mixture, but is prepared from formulas which repeated field tests have proven will produce the largest crops of smooth, sound potatoes.

The universal testimony of leading farmers is convincing that it gives the best of satisfaction, and at a considerable saving in cost over many of the high-priced special "potato manures" whose alleged scientific combination is their principle claim to the farmers' patronage.

## BRADLEY'S COMPLETE MANURES

For Potatoes and Vegetables. - For Corn and Grain. - For Top-Dressing Grass and Grain, with ro per cent. Potash.

These manures are the richest and most concentrated fertilizers sold, as has been abundantly proven by actual results in the field. They are manufactured from the very best plant-food materials obtainable, combined in such form and proportions as long practical experience has proven will yield the largest arops of the best quality.

Send to us for finely Illustrated pamphlets, describing all of their brands, and let us quote you prices on all of these unequalled fertilizers before purchasing elsewhere.

## PRICES FOR BRADLEY'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS:



These prices are not subject to Special Offers, but we allow a discount of 5 per cent. when cash accompanies order.

## VALUABLE TABLES.

## SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANT

Artichoke, I oz. to 500 plants . . . $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.
Asparagus, I oz. to 200 plants Barley
Beans, Dwarf, I qt. to 150 feet of drill Beans, Pole, I qt. to 200 hills
Beet, Garden, I oz. to 100 feet of drill|
Beet, Mangel, I oz. to 150 feet of drill
Broccoli, I oz. to 3 ,ooo plants
Broom, Corn
Brussels Sprouts, I oz to 3,000 plants Buckwheat
Cabbage, I oz. to 3,000 plants
Carrot, I oz. to I50 feet of drill
Cauliflower, I oz. to 3,000 plants
Celery, i oz. to 10,000 plants
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch
" Lucerne, large Red, Crimson \& Trefoil

## Medium

Collards, I oz. to 2,500 plants
Corn, Sweet, I qt. to 500 hills
Cress, I oz. to I 50 feet of drill
Cucumber, I oz. to 80 hills
Egg Plant, I oz. to 2 ,000 plants
Endive, I oz. to 300 feet of drill
Flax, broadcast
Garlic, bulbs, I 1b. to io feet of drill
Gourd, I oz. to 25 hills
Grass, Blue, Kentucky
" Blue, English
" Hungarian and Millet
" Mixed Lawn
"Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow Timothy
$\begin{array}{cc}5 & \text { lbs } \\ 2^{1 / 2} & \text { bu } \\ 11 / 2 & \cdots \\ 1 / 2 & "\end{array}$ Io 1 bs . 6 " 5 oz . Io lbs . 5 oz. $1 / 2 \mathrm{bu}$. 5 oz . $2^{1 / 2} 1 \mathrm{bs}$. 5 oz . 4

Hemp
Quantity per acre

- I bu

Koh1 Raz. to 3,000 plants
Koh1 Rabi, I oz. to 200 feet of drill 2 lbs.
Leek, y oz. to 250 feet of drill - 4

Lettuce, I oz. to 250 feet of drill
. 3 "
Martynia. I oz. to 50 feet of rill

- 10 " "

Melon, Musk, ioz. to ioo hills
Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills
1 $1 / 2$ "
Nasturtium, I oz, to 50 feet of drili . . IO bu
Oats
$21 / 2$ "
Okra, I oz. to 50 feet of drill
Io 1 bs .
4 to 5 "
Onion Seed, I oz. to 200 feet of drill
Onion Sets, $\mathrm{Iqt}$. to 20 feet of drill . . 8 bu.
Parsnip, I oz to 250 feet of drill 5 lbs.
Parsley, I oz. to 250 feet of drill 8
Peas, Garden, I qt. to 150 feet of drill . . $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{bu}$. Field,
$21 / 2$ "
Pepper, I oz. to $\mathrm{I}, 500$ plants . . . . 4 oz .
Potatoes,
Io bu.
Pumpkin, I qt. to 300 hills . . . 4 qts.
Radish, I oz. to I50 feet of drill . . . 8 lbs,
Rye . . . . . . . . . $11 / 2 \mathrm{bu}$.
Salsify, I oz. to 60 feet of drill . . . 8 lbs.
Spinach, I oz. to 150 feet of drill . . . Io lbs.
Summer Savory, I oz. to 500 feet of drill . 2 lbs.
Squash, Summer, I oz. to 40 hills .
Winter, I oz. to io hills
Tomato, I oz. to 3,000 plants
2 lbs.
oz.
Turnip, I oz. to 250 feet of drill
$\mathrm{I}^{1} / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Vetches
3 bu.
Wheat
I to 2 "

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.



# BRECK'S SPECIALTIES AND NOVELTIES 

. . IN . .

## FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS AND PLANTS.



ASTERS. The Aster Seeds we offer are in every case the very best of the several classes, all having been grown especially for us by the most skilled and successful cultivators of the different kinds in America, England, France and Germany; many of the strains, which are superior to all others, we control exclusively. Our Aster Seed is popular with the leading Florists and prizate growers throughout the Cinion, and we recommend it in the full assurance that it will satisfy and delight all who plant it.

For complete list of varieties see pages 66-69.
Cultivation.- Those who wish Asters in flower throughout the season should make the first sowing about the middle of February and every two weeks thereafter until the middle of June. Sow in fine soil, and cover lightly in shallow boxes which should be set in the greenhouse or a sunny window. Keep moderately moist until the plants are well up, then transplant, either into other shallow boxes three inches apart, or into small pots. When the weather is settled and fairly warm set the plants out in the open ground, one foot apart each way, where they are intended to flower, and keep watered until they are established. Keep the soil open by frequent hoeings, and when the plants are two-thirds grown mulch with well rotted manure. A loose, but strong loam is, best suited for asters.
-Semple's Giant. These are of branching habit, tall growing, late flowering, and very desirable. Florists grow them largely for market because of their immense size, fine form, and delicate colors.
-Pure White, Shell Pink, Lavender, Purple. Separate colors or mixed. Pkt., Io cts., oz. $\$ 2.00$.
-Golden King. Our illustration of this new variety shows the habit of the plant and form of flower. 1t is an English introduction and of a much deeper yellow than any hitherto offered. Pkt., Io cts.
-White Triumph. A new white flowered variety of this splendid class of dwarf asters. The flowers are large and beautifully incurved, very suitable for beds. Pkt., 20 cts .
-Princess. This is the favorite "Snowball" type. Last year we offered it in one color only - Rose - it gave great satisfaction. This season we have two new desirable colors. Dark Blue, Dark Crimson. Separate colors or mixed. pkt., I 5 cts. Rose, pkt., io cts.
-Lady. We are glad to offer two new colors in this favorite, fit companions to the Lady in White, listed on page 67. Whitetinted Rose, Pink. Separate colors or mixed. Pkt., 20 cts.
-Ostrich Feather. This magnificent new aster resembles more closely the Japanese Chrysanthemums than any yet introduced. The flowers are of inmense size, six inches in diameter, pure white and very freely produced. The plants are very branching in habit. Especially desirable for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.
-Mignon. The value of this class is enhanced by two new


Golden King Aster colors, namely:-
——Scarlet, very double and of perfect form. Pkt., 15 cts.

- Rosa Alba, rose with an under glaze of white. Pkt., io cts. Other colors of Mignon are listed on page 67.
-Ray Aster. The first of a new class. The Gardener's Chronicle says: "They are pretty and distinct, resembling some of the straight-rayed Japanese Chrysanthemums." The colors are white and bright rose, separate or mixed. Pkt., 15 cts.
(Corporation.)


## ASTEERS.-Continued

- Jewel or Ball. As an addition to the existing colors of this desirable, tall-growing class, we offer the following acquisitions. Azure Blue, Red-Violet, Pure White. Separate or mixed. Pkt., I 5 cts.
-Giant Comet. The flowers of this class are of immense size (much larger than the ordinary Comet), very double, and composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, borne on long stems.
- The Bride. White, passing into rose. Pkt., 10 cts .
- Light Blue. A new and pleasing shade. Pkt., 10 cts.
- Lilac. Very delicate. Pkt. io cts.
- Crimson. A decided acquisition. Pkt., 10 cts.

Above colors mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.
-Dobbie's Globe Quilled. This strain has been grown and selected for over thirty years. It has been twice commended by the Royal Horticultural Society of England, after trial in their gardens. Assorted colors, pkt., 10 cts. ; collection six distinct colors, 50 cts.
-Dwarf Pæony, Perfection. Dark Purple. This is the true pæony form, the color is entirely new amongst asters, being a very deep, velvety purple. Pkt., io cts.

- Blackish-Violet. This is the darkest colored aster yet produced; seen from a little distance it seems quite black. Pkt., Io cts.
-Queen of the Market. A well-known variety much grown by florists. It blooms about four weeks earlier than any other and is valuable for cutting. Mixed pkt., Io cts. Oz. $\$ 2.00$. Collection of six colors, 50 cts .
-Single Flowered, China. Marguerite. Abundance of flowers, variety of brilliant shades and suitableness for cutting are features possessed by this new class of Asters that will make it valuable alike to the private and market grower. The colors embrace shades of White, Rose, Carmine, Blue and Violet. Mixed pkt., Io cts.
ABUTILION. "Tennysonian" and other new varieties mixed. From a variety of charming flowers; pure white, straw, yellow, rose, scarlet, crimson, and yellow and red shades. Pkt., 10 cts.
ANTIRRHINUM. Majus Grandiflorum. The plants are of very robust growth. The flowers are nearly double the size of the ordinary kinds, whilst the colors are very vivid and striking. Splendid mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.
-Dwarf. This class is of neat growth and densely covered with flower spikes; if sown in March or April and planted out when strong enough, they make a fine display throughout the summer and fall. Height $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Crimson, Scarlet, Striped, Yellow, White, Carmine and White, any color. Pkt., io cts.; mixed pkt., 10 cts.
-Tom Thumb. These are of dwarf, compact growth, and come very true in color from seed. Height, 9 to 12 in. Crimson, Rose, White, Yellow, Striped, Orange and Scarlet, any color. Pkt., io cts.; mixed pkt., 10 cts.
-Yellow Queen. An acquisition; the plants grow I5 inches high and produce, true from seed, an abundance of large, beautitully formed flowers of a bright yellow color. Pkt., 10 cts.
AGERATUM. Blue Perfection. A new variety of dwarf compact growth, suitable for beds or edgings. The flowers are a beautiful amethyst blue ; the darkest of the large flowering class of Ageratums. They come entirely true from seed. Pkt., 20 cts .
ANGELONIA. Grandiflora Alba. A fine new plant for pots, especially useful for the conservatory or the house in winter; the very sweet-scented blooms are pure white, freely produced, and contrast well with the elegant dark green lanceolate foliage. Pkt., 25 cts.
BALSAM. Camellia Flowered. Alba Perfecta A really pure white Balsam with large and very double flowers has long been a desideratum, and in this new variety we have it. Not only are the individual blooms as large, as double, and as finely formed as those of the other colors, but the whole plant with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect. Pkt., 25 cts.


Begonia. Grandiflora Erecta Cristata.

BEGONIA. Vernon Compacta. Charming compact variety of the beautiful and admired Begonia Vernon, forming small, round, very compact bushes of about 4 to 5 inches in height and possessing the same good qualities as its taller growing parent. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Hybrida. Hero. A result of crossing Baumanii with Gigantea Alba; this new, robust growing variety produces long flower stalks with large, well-formed, sweet-scented flowers, the color of La France Rose. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Aurora Odorata. A new sweet-scented variety with coppery-crimson flowers. Pkt., I 5 cts.
-Mixture. We offer a fine mixture of bedding begonias, consisting of Semperflorens, Rosea Vernon, Atrosanguinea, Queen of Bedders, Duke of Edinburgh, etc. Pkt., Io cts.
-Zulu King. A new seedling of the admired Semperflorens class. The form and coloring of the leaves is quite different, being round and a shining metallic red in color. It is compact in habit, and the flowers, which literally cover the plant from spring to fall, are brilliant red, which harmonizes in a striking degree with the dark glossy leaves. Pkt., 25 cts.
BEGONIA. Grandiflora Erecta Cristata. (TuberousRooted). Our illustration shows the style of this flower and how much it is a departure from the type. The seed we offer will produce thirty to forty per cent of the true variety ; the balance, however, are beautiful, large flowered Begonias, much varied in color. Pkt., 50 cts .
CENTROSEMA. Virginica. Feathered Gem. A new elegant variegated form producing three distinct varieties from seed - pure white, white, variously margined and blue. This beautiful climber is worthy of a place in every garden, and those who desire odd and charming flowers will plant it. Mixed. Pkt., 20 cts.
CAMPANULA. Mirabilis. In form and size of bloom resembling the Canterbury Bell. Growing to a height of two feet, is of pyramidal outline, each branch producing at the end a large number of light blue or violet flowers, the quaintly-toothed and leather-like leaves present a really beautiful appearance. Pkt., 25 cts.
-Pyramidalis Compacta Alba. Dwarfer than the type, this forms a many branched bush, bearing freely large white flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.
-Persicifolia. Grandiflora, Blue. Superb, large blue flowers, in every respect equal to the white sort and suitable for planting with it. Pkt., 10 cts.
-Japonica. A perennial variety from Japan. The plant is of branching habit, each stem bearing several flowers from $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across, and of a deep blue color. It is perfectly hardy and if sown in summer will bloom from June until August of the following year. Pkt., I 5 cts.
CANDYTUFT. Giant Hyacinth Flowered. White. An improvement on Empress, with enormous spikes of bloom. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Rose Cardinal. A very rich, striking and quite distinct color in Candytufts - deep rosy cardinal - it will prove a valuable addition to this popular flower. Pkt., I 5 cts.


Centrosema, Feathered Gem.


CHRYSANTHEMUM. Carinatum. Golden-leaved. Doubleflowered. A notable addition to the new section of goldenleaved annual Chrysanthemums. The large, double flowers are of all colors, the red shades being especially strongly represented. Pkt., io cts.
-Carinatum. Purple Crown. Similar in habit and foliage to the foregoing. The flowers are single, produced in great abundance, and are purple-scarlet with a bright golden-yellow ring. Pkt., 10 cts.
-Maximum. Perfection (Leucanthemum). This novelty is a great improvement on one of the most useful hardy perennials. It is a grand white flower, many of the blooms measure five inches across, and for cutting is invaluable. Pkt., 10 cts.
CALLIOPSIS. Tom Thumb, Crimson King. This new variety will be found more suitable for beds than any that has preceded it. The height is about six inches. The plants form perfect little bushes, and are covered with dark crimson flowers. The seed should be started in the house in March. When the plants are large enough transplant into small pots or boxes, and set out after middle of May. Pkt., 15 cts.


Cyclamen. Bush-Hill Pioneer,

CYCLAMEN. Bush Hill Pioneer. Flowers white, of considerable substance, with a strikingly distinct crest or feather of the same color upon the face of each petal. This, the first variety of its kind, is undoubtedly destined to be the forerunner of an entirely new strain of Cyclamen, the feather adding enormously to the substance and lasting properties of the flower, besides opening up the possibility of endless variety by the introduction of a colored feather on the white ground or a white feather on the colored ground. Pkt., 50 cts .
-Large Flowered, Double. An entirely new variety from Persia. The flowers are of beantiful form, and the richness of their colors yield to none cf the older single sorts. They are without doubt of first merit and will increase the loveliness of the entire family by contrast. Pkt., 50 cts.
CUPHEA. Miniata Compacta. A pretty novel ty of dwarf and compact habit, eight inches in height and about one foot across, blooming profusely during the summer, and late into autumn. The range of color includes crimson, carmine, purple, and scarlet. Equally useful for the Hower garden and for pots. Pkt., 15 cts. CONVOLVULUS. Japanese Morning Glories. Those who had the opportunity of trying these last year were loud in their praise. The descriptive terms mostly used regarding them being, "Entrancing," "Gigantic," "Magnificent," "Incomparable." The colors range from rose to maroon, from sky blue to purple, from white to cream and gray. They are striped, starred, spotted and edged. Pkt., io cts.


Japanese Morning Glories.
-Heavenly Blue. A beautiful, climbing Morning Glory. The flowers are large, four to five inches across, and of a rare blue shade with a yellow throat. Pkt., 5 cts.
-New Double White The flowers remain open nearly all day. They are white, with delicate purple marks in the centre. Very double and finely fringed. Pkt. Io cts.


COSMOS. This is now a fashionable flower, and with good reason, for the strains offered vie with the rose in variety and brightness of colors, besides its cost is low and cultivation easy. The only difficulty in growing it in New England has been its late blooming habit. These plants seem to be very much at home in California where they bloom in from five to six weeks from time of planting. To induce early blooming grow the plants in small pots or shallow boxes, allowing them to become pot bound before they are planted outside. Sow the seed in March, as soon as possible, transplant into two-inch pots, and again into four-inch pots which should be well filled with roots before the plants are set out in the garden. Do not either over feed or over water as semistarvation will produce more satisfactory and earlier bloom than the usual kindness. On the next page we list all the best varieties produced to date, including the New Early Blooming sort.
-Giants, Red, Pink, White. The flowers are of perfect form and immense size. Separate colors or mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Camelliaflora, Red, Pink, White. Separate or mixed, splendid varieties with very large overlapping fetals somewhat like single Camellias, but larger. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Tints of Dawn. New and distinct varieties. The flowers have a white ground, finely flaked or flushed with delicate pink; they are variously formed and very beautiful. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Fringed. White and Pink. Separate or mixed. Most exquisite and perfect flowers, with petals overlapping or pleated. Pkt., 5 cts.
-New Marguerite. Distinct and beautiful; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated and fringed. Pkt., 5 cts
-New Early Blooming. Much earlier than the old sorts. These embrace a great variety of forms and shades of color. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Golden Yellow. Perfectly distinct in habit ; the plants being of branching growth and furnished from the bottom up with finely cut, glossy, green foliage. Pkt., 5 cts.
CENTAUREA. Chameleon. Similar in habit and attractiveness to the Margaret Centourea, introduced three years ago. The flowers are pale sulphur-yellow with a purple shading. Pkt., Io cts.
DIANTHUS. Laciniatus Nanus. New Hybrids. This novelty differs from the well-known $D$. Laciniatus by its lower growth and is somewhat smaller, less fringed but much finer colored flowers. Varying in all shades from white to deep rose and even to purplish-red, all are fringed more or less with bright salmon red or salmony scarlet and are distinguished by a dark ring around the centre. Pkt., 10 cts.
DATURA. Golden Queen. This variety has all the fine qualities of the popular D. Cornucopia, but, on account of its brilliant yellow flowers, it is a more showy and effective plant. Pkt., Io cts.
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. New Giant Hunnemania. A lovely new plant with the beautiful foliage of the Eschscholtzia enlarged, that develops into an herbaceous shrub, $21 / 2$ feet high, adorned with large jonquil-yellow flowers on stems twelve inches long. These blossoms are cup-shaped, with broad overlapping crinkled petals. Pkt., io cts.
THREE DESIRABLE CLIMBERS. All easily grown and attractive, two of them useful.
-Wild Cucumber. A very ornamental climber. Soak the seed in warm water over night and plant eye down, or if planted in the fall they are sure to germinate in spring. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Dish Cloth Gourd. When ripe the inside resembles fibrous cloth and is useful for bathing, scouring, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Egg Formed Gourd. The true nest egg gourd. . Pkt., 5 cts.


GLOXINIA. Hybrida Grandiflora. Cyclops. An
 erect flowering variety, corolla brilliant velvety carmine, changing to a lighter shade towards the broad, white edge, the throat finely spotted with dark red. Pkt., 40 cts.
-Goliath. An erect flowering variety, corolla velvety purple-violet, passing into azure-blue towards the margin, throat beautifully spotted. Pkt., 40 cts.
-Aigburth Crimson. This is the finest high-colored sort ever sent out. As its name indicates, it is a vivid crimson self. The flowers are erect, of the finest form, substance, great size, and abundantly produced. Pkt., 25 cts.
-Grandiflora Princess Maud. A grand addition. Its throat is a light shining crimson red, shading to the top a rich dark carmine, followed by a beautiful edging of pure violet, while a broad band of white spotted violet surrounds the whole of this fine waved bloom. Pkt., 25 cts.
-Giant Hybrids. The seed we offer is the product of one of the finest assortments, and may be depended upon to reproduce itself quite true. It is saved only from strikingly beautiful flowers which measure $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across, the colors of which are rich and varied in the extreme. Pkt., 40 cts .
GODETIA. Gloriosa. Very showy new variety of the same habit and dwarf compact growth as the Lady Albemarle Compacta, large, satiny, brilliant, deep blood-red flowers. Pkt., Io cts.
-Yellow Queen. A new variety of the large-flowering class of Godetias, with pale yellow flowers. Pkt., Io cts.
HELIANTHUS. (Sunflower). Annuus Foliis Aureis Variegatis. Golden variegated annual Sunflower, height about six feet, effective as single specimens, the leaves being striped and blotched in a remarkable way. Pkt., is cts.
-(Sunflower). Golden Bouquet. Varieties hitherto introduced are late blooming. This sort if sown in May where intended to flower, will begin blooming in July and continue to produce new flowers until well into the fall. Of bushy pyramidal form, three feet high. Flowers about three inches in diameter and bright golden yellow. Pkt., I 5 cts.


New Allegheny Hollyhock.

HELENIUM. Bigelowii. A useful perennial about three feet high, and producing numerous longstemmed flowers of a pure golden yellow; very useful for cutting. Pkt., I 5 cts.
HELIOPSIS. Pitcheriana. New hardy, perfectly beautiful, perpetual blooming perennial. The flowers are about two inches in diameter, of a deep golden yellow shaded to a deeper colored centre. They are produced on long stems, are of thick texture and keep fresh for a long time after cutting. Pkt., io cts.
HOLLYHOCKS. New Allegheny The flowers of this new variety differ so materially from the wellknown type that but for the similar habit of the plant they would not be taken for Hollyhocks. The flowers are semi-double to double, finely fringed and curled and are from four to six inches in diameter. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby-red. Pkt., 20 cts.

For other Hollyhocks see pages 67 and 97.
LEPTOSYNE. Stillmani. A beautiful Californian annual, flowering within five weeks after sowing; the golden yellow blossoms a'e numerous. The plant is well adapted for grouping, and the flowers will be valuable for cutting. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Gigantea. This Leptosyne, a native of California, is of peculiar habit and beauty. It is of quick growth, attains a height of four feet, and is crowned with a wealth of finely-cut, light-green leaves, from out of which the yellow sunflower-like flowers peep. Pkt., 10 cts.
LOBELIA. Erinus Prima Donna Compacta. A compact growing variety, with dark red flowers. Pkt., 20 cts.
-Erinus Delicata. A dwarf variety with large flowers of a brilliant indigo blue, and a clearly marked white eye. Pkt., io cts.


Lathyrus Latifollus.


Leptosyne Sillmani.
LATHYRUS. Latifolius. (Everlasting Pea). Pink Beauty. The ordinary red and white varieties now in commerce are fairly popular, but the addition of this new and beautiful color will enhance their value. The flower is a delicately shaded pink on the standard, the lacing of the edge being paler than the centre. The wings are a deeper pink. Both flowers and trusses are larger than older sorts. Pkt., 20 cts. flowers and trusses are larg

MATRICARIA. Exima. Golden Ball. Forms a densely compact bush, twelve inches high, profusely covered by a multitude of flowers of intense golden yellow. Pkt., io cts.


Myosotis Stricta Rosea,

MIGNONETTE. Allen's Defiance. Without doubt the best Mignonette on the market, and especially suitable for florists use. It is a strong, rapid grower with heavy foliage and large, compact trusses of fragrant flowers. The color is a shade between the red and white sorts, and very beautiful. Pkt., Io cts. Oz., 75 cts.
-Golden Machet. The plants are of strong compact habit with the large crinkled leaves of the Machet class, and bear long massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt., 10 cts.
MYOSOTIS. Alpestris Stricta Rosea. Habit quite new. Height ten inches, of a compact pillar-shapeci growth. See illustration. Very robust and free flowering. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Alpestris Stricta Cœlestina. A remarkable novelty of pillar-like form, the flower stems erect, making it suitable for ribboning or pots, and bearing a profusion of delicate sky-blue flowers, surpassing in beauty those of the rose variety introduced last season. Pkt., I5 cts.
-Palustris. (Tom Thumb). A miniature variety, of the Marsh Forget-me-not, blooming continuously from May till late autumn, and producing clear skyblue flowers of good size. It can be recommended especially for pot culture. Pkt., i5 cts.
MARIGOLD. Pride of the Garden. A new dwarf, extra early variety that produces a multitude of very large, double golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Purple and Gold, Dwarf French. This charming Marigold grows about twelve inches high, and produces from July until frost a great profusion of single flowers about two inches across, of a lovely golden yellow, with a purple, velvety spot on each of the six or eight petals. Pkt., Io cts.
-Gold Edged. The plants are of compact growth, about 9 inches tall and $11 / 2$ feet in diameter. Flowers $11 / 2$ inches across, of a deep crimson brown color edged with gold. Pkt., 5 cts.
NASTURTIUMS. We call especial attention to our strains of Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums. They are really beautiful, scarce named varieties. We have them grown for us by the most successful cultivator of this popular flower in the world. We assort the varieties ourselves, and can thus assure customers of their obtaining, not only the most vigorous strain in existence, but the greatest number of shades and delicate colors. The mixture includes, white, pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, brick, claret, garnet, orange, primrose, yellow, etc.

For complete list of varieties see pages 84 and 89 .
NASTURTIUM LOBBIANUM. "Good Venture." Mixed. It is with pleasure we offer this California grown improved mixture of climbing Nasturtiums. They have a splendid vigorous habit, with beautiful foliage, light and dark shades. The flowers are large with broad petals, are beautifully shaped, and embrace an immense variety of color. Oz., 20 cts ; lb. $\$ 2.00$.


Nasturtium, Madam Gunther's Hybrids.
-Mde. Gunther's Hybrids. (Climbing). A very desirable and distinct type of Tall Nasturtiums that embraces beautiful blendings of colors on the individual flowers. They are rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc. Striped, spotted, and flaked. The foliage is mostly dark, and contrasts finely. They are of vigorous growth and free bloomers. Pkt., 5 cts . Oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} .1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., 50 cts .

NASTURTIUM. Liliput. Pretty little flowers, produced in the greatest profusion and standing up well above the small-cut, bushy foliage. The blossoms are of the most varied and showy colors, and it is noteworthy that some quite new shades appear among them. Mixed colors. Pkt., is cts.
NYMPHÆA. (Water Lilies). From seed. Seed should be planted during March or April in a tea cup containing two or three inches of soil, and filled up with water. After planting, the cup should be placed in a temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees during germination, which ordinarily takes ten days. When large enough to transplant, prick into small pots and place them in a pan of water, deep enough to cover the pots about one inch. In June move to tubs or pools of water outdoors.
-O'Marana, Zanzibarensis Aurea and Rosea, Gracilis, Cœrulea, Odorata Rosea. Separate or mixed. Pkt., I 5 cts. For description see page xvii.
PHYSALIS FRANCHETI. We are indebted to Japan for this addition to our ornamental plants. It grows about two feet high, is of erect habit and covered with beautiful foliage, which shows off its brilliant seed-pods to great advantage. The seed-pods are the striking feature of the plant ${ }^{\prime}$; they are almost globular in form (see cut) over two inches in diameter, of a shining orange-red tint and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same color. This is edible and especially recommended as a preserve. The intense color of the seed-pod makes the plant valuable for decorative purposes. Pkt., io cts.
PETUNIA, Califurnia Giant. A strain originated in California. It is incomparable in size, luxuriance, and beauty. The flowers are nearly all ruffed or fringed and measure from four to five inches across. The variety of coloring is remarkable, embracing yellow, white, black, green, maroon, etc., all are beautifully blotched, veined or striped. Pkt., 5 cts.
-Purple King. A valuable acquisition to the large-flowered class of petunias. When opening its flowers the color is of a velvety


Salliglossis. Emperor. purplish violet, which changes in a few days to blood red, and later into


Physalis Francheti fiery red. A distinct lilac, dark-veined throat adds to its beauty. Pkt., 15 cts.
-Nana Compacta, fl. pl., Brilliant Rose. A new double-flowered Liliput, with charming flowers of a brilliant rose color, striped white. The plant grows to a height of about eight inches, and will be found an excellent variety for market. Pkt., 25 cts.
POPPY. Cardinale Hybridum. New colors; the four following Hybrids, viz: Bright Rose, Coppery Rose, Chamois and Brick-Red will come quite true from seed. Separate colors or mixed. Pkt., 20 cts.
-Yellow Rose. A beautiful new variety of the dwarf double carnationflowered poppy. The color is pale yellow and rose, pkt., 10 cts. For other varieties of poppy see pages $80,8 \mathrm{r}$.
PRIMULA. Sinensis Fimbriata. Robust and Giant-flowering Strain. Of vigorous growth, and producing vary large individual blooms, which are limited in range of color. The mixture now offered contains about five varieties, including the beautiful white Princess Louise, rich red; Marquis of Lorne, brilliant scarlet; Emperor, blush-pink, etc. Pkt., 50 cts .
-Snowdon. This is the finest white variety ever offered. Borne in immense trusses, the flowers, of wonderful substance and glistening snowy whiteness, are of great size, measuring $21 / 2$ inches in diameter. Pkt., 50 cts .
-Magnum Bonum. An excellent companion to the "Snowball" introduced last year. The plants are very compact in habit ; the flower stem is strong and rises well above the foliage. The blooms are very large and beautifully fringed. Color deep red. Pkt., 50 cts.
PRIMULA. Obconica Fimbriata. New, Large-flowered. The flowers are much larger and of greater substance than the type, and are beautifully fringed; color, rich lilac. Pkt., 25 cts.
RUDBECKIA. Bicolor Superba. An effective annual, and useful for cutting. It is similar in color and markings to the dwarf French Marigold, Legion of Honor. It grows about two feet high, forming a many-branched dense bush, the flowers borne on long stems and in great profusion. Pkt., 20 cts.
SALPIGLOSSIS. Emperor. A showy new variety, with one strong main stem, thickly covered with blossoms as large as those of the grandiflora section, and prettily veined with rich yellow. Pkt., 25 cts.
SCABIOSA. Pompadour. A new variety that grows to a height of three feet and produces very large flowers of globular form. The petals are of a dark purple at the base, merging into a pure white from the centre to the edge. Pkt., 15 cts.
STREPTOCARPUS. Veitch's Improved Hybrids. These are dwarf in habit, profuse bloomers, and have an abundance of leaves. This strain is composed of the best and brightest colors, most elegant markings and largest forms only. Pkt., 25 cts.

## SWEET PEAS. - Lathyrus Odoratus.

Here are Swect Peas on tiptoe for a fight With wings of gentle fush o'er delicate white, And taper fingers catching at all things, To bind them all about with tiny rings. - Keats.
(See pages 87 to 89 for complete list.)


Emily Lynch. Standards rich creamy rose, graduating in intensity ; primrose tinted wings, overlaid with delicate pinkish venation. Richer than Royal Rose. Pkt., 15 cts.
Lady Nina Balfour. A finely finished flower of remarkably delicate texture. On first opening, a rich heliotrope-pink self; as it ages it becomes a pinkishmauve self, and at last it assumes a clear mauve self. Pkt., I 5 cts.
Pink Cupid. Height six inches, of branching habit and very floriferous. The flowers are usually produced three on a stalk, they are identical in color with the wellknown, tall growing, Blanche Ferry, and are always fully equal in size. Pkt., 20 cts.
Prince Edward of York. Choice improved Princess Victoria ; of bold, free habit. Standards cherry rose ; wings deep rose. Pkt., 15 cts.
Queen Victoria. A very delicate straw yellow, showing a faint trace of pinkish purple in standard; of fine substance; large and finely formed. Best of the 1898 introductions. Pkt., 15 cts.
Salopian. Similar to Mars, but an improvement in that the wings have the same rich tint as standards; of large size and elegant form. Pkt., 15 cts.
Shahzada. Deepest colored of all varieties; of improved grandiflora type ; standards a deep purplish maroon without luster, veined in deep strong relief; wings velvety, deep indigo purple. Pkt., 15 cts.
Striped Celestial. A delicate mauve striped selection from Celestial, and of equally fine form and size. Pkt., 15 cts.
Triumph. Variation from Little Dorrit, larger and more highly colored in the wings. Standards boldly explanate, large and nearly circular; color a bright pink, lightly suffused with scarlet orange ; wings spreading, shaded pale rose purple. Pkt., 15 cts.

The above sel of eleven for $\$ 1.50$.

## OUR OWN INTRODUCTIONS.

Breck's Harvard. This beautiful, deep crimson variety, introduced by us three years ago, has become a great favorite throughout the country. Per lb., 75 cts. ; oz., Io cts.; pkt., 5 cts.
Blushing Bride. The beautiful rose and white flowered variety, grown so largely by Boston florists. Per lb., 75 cts.; oz., 10 cts. ; pkt., 5 cts.
Fisher's Snowflake. A new white, that received the first first class certificate of merit awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to a Sweet Pea. This fact alone is a sufficient guarantee of its superiority. It attains a height of about three feet, and produces on long stems an abundance of large, pure white flowers. It is an early and continuous bloomer, and sure to become a first favorite. We control the entire stock and offer it only in sealed packages. Per lb., $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$; oz., 15 cts. ; pkt., 5 cts.
Breck's Boston Mixture. Lb., 75 cts. ; oz., Io cts
Breck's Choice Mixture. Lb., 60 cts.; oz., 10 cts.
Eckford's Mixture. Lb., 60 cts.; oz., 10 cts.


SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA. The leaves of this interesting novelty, which are dark green, of fleshy consistence and downy surface, spread themselves laterally just over the soil, and form, as it were, a rosette, in the centre of which spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in color and shape, but one and a quarter inches in diameter, and gracefully borne on stalks two to three inches high. These begin to appear while the plant is quite young and continue their display through the entire season. The seed is extremely fine and it requires similar treatment to Streptocarpus. Pkt., 25 cts .

See Special Offers on third page of cover.

SUNFLOWER. Stella. This new annual Sunflower attains a height of three to four feet and differs from the miniature sunflower by its larger and better-formed flowers of the purest golden-yellow, with a black disc. The individual flowers, three inches across, are all borne on long stems and rise well above the small green foliage. Pkt., 10 cts.
-New Doubled-Flowered Annual. This plant in many respects resemt les the well-known double-flowered perennial sunflower. It is of compact, pyramidal growth, attains a height of six feet and is entirely covered from the end of July until frost with beautiful double, golden-yellow flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.
THISTLE. Onopordon Acanthium. A new white-flowered variety. The leaves and stalks are of a greyish-green color, covered with a cobwebby texture. The plant attains a héight of seven feet and forms attractive specimens or groups. Sow the seed singly in small pots and transplant without disturbing the roots as soon as large enough. Pkt., 15 cts.
ZINNIA. Double Giant. Queen Victoria. A pure white variety of the giant class. The flowers are of beautiful form, very double and measure about four inches across. It comes true from seed and will prove an acquisition. Pkt., 20 cts.

- Hybrida. New hybrids obtained by crossing Z. Haageana and Z. elegans pomponicus, $f$. pl., resulting in single, semidouble and double flowers not larger than the later section, and combining the colors and markings found in the Japanese Chrysanthemums, Gaillardias, Coreopsis, etc., such as
 yellow and orange-red, white to violet, including the lighter shades such as flesh and pale rose. Pkt., rocts.
ZEA. Japonica Gigantea Quadricolor A handsome Maize, with very elegant large leaves, bright green, striped with silvery white, rose and canary-yellow. Pkt., ro cts.

- Equestre. The flowers measure five or more inches acress, and are bright, sparkling orange-red, with a green and white star at the centre. 20 cts . each; $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
-Formnsissima. (Jacobean Lily). Blooms freely out of doors ; flowers deep velvety crimson. I 5 cts.each; $\$$ r. 75 doz.
-Johnsonii. Large crimson and white flowers. 40 cts. each ; $\$ 4.00$ per doz.
-Lutea. (Sternbergia.) Showy yellow, autumn flowering variety. I 5 cts . each $; \$ 1.50$ per doz.
-Vallotta Purpurea. Crimson-scarlet flowers, borne in clusters of five or six on a long stem. A fine sort for pot culture. 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.00$ per doz.
-Vittata. Red and white grounds, beautifully peaked with many tints. 50 cts. each.
APIOS TUBEROSA. A pretty, hardy, native climber. Flowers resemble the well-known Wistaria; very fragrant. Io cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.
ANEMONES. Wind-Flower. Japonica. Two feet, September. Of free, vigorous habit of growth, and in autumn producing a continuous abundance of bright red flowers. 20 cts . each; $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
-Japonica Alba. Two feet, September. An excellent companion to the preceding sort. The flowers are pure white with yellow centre, fine for cutting. 20 cts. each; $\$ 2.25$ per doz.

See"zpecial Offers on third page of cover.

ANEMONE. Japonica. Whirlwind. This plant is of more vigoruus growth than either of the two preceding, and has handsomer, broader and thicker foliage. The distinct, pure-white, semi-double flowers appear in August and continue until frost. 25 cts. each ; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
BEGONIA. Tuberous Rooted. These are desirable plants for bedding. The flowers are not destroyed by rain storms but seem to shine more brilliant after every shower. The colors are varied and beautiful. Our bulbs are from the same source as our seed and are superior. Single flowered sorts, Red, Crimson, Scarlet, Rose, Pink, White, Yellow, Gold and Bronze, Striped and Flaked. 10 cts. each; $\$ 1.00$ per doz. ; $\$ 7.00$ per 100 .
-Single Flowered. Mixed colors, 6 cts. each; 50 cts . per doz.; $\$ 3.50$ per 1.00.
-Double Flowered Sorts. Same colors as the single kinds. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.
-Double Flowered Mixed. 12 cts. each; $\$ 1.25$ per doz.
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. Beautiful, ornamental foliage plant. The leaves are of immense size, light green, with darker veins. Will grow in any good garden soil, to a height of five feet. Dry bulbs, according to size, 10,15 and 20 cts. each; $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$ per doz. Bulbs started in pots, 20 and 25 cts . each; $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$ per doz. Special Offer No. 3 only applies to Caladiums.
CALLA LILIES. White. 25 cts each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Little Gem. 25 cts . each; \$2.50 per doz.
CINNAMON VINE. Hardy climber, shining green foliage, fragrant white flowers. 6 cts. each; 50 cts . per doz.
CRINUM. Amaryllis-like bulbous plants, suitable for pot or open ground culture.
-Capense. Bright Rose. 25 cts. each.
-Kirkii. Large white, purple-striped flowers borne on dark purple-colored stems, two feet high; 40 cts. each.

- Ornatum. Delicate blush with a pink stripe through the centre. Very fragrant. 35 cts. each.


Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

CYCLAMEN. Suitable for pot culture only. Plant the bulbs in a light, rich soil, and water sparingly till started.
-Persicum Giganteum. Mixed colors, 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz. started plants in pots. 50 cts . to \$1.00 each.
CYCLOBOTHRA FLAVIA. This golden gem is of great beauty and easily grown; the habit of plant and bloom is similar to Bessera ; the color is clear golden yellow, with intense black spots on each petal. 8 cts. each; 80 cts . per doz.
CACTUS. These plants re puire absolutely no care. They grow for months in the house or garden without watering, and increase in value yearly. Their flowers are of exquisite beauty and fragrance, and their curious forms render them exceedingly interesting. In winter they require scarcely any water.
We send by mail ten fine plants of blooming size, each one distinct and named, for $\$ 1.00$, or 5 for 50 cts.
POMPON AND HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We are glad to be in a positicn to offer the following eighteen varieties for garden cultivation. They include a much greater diversity of color and form than has hitherto been obtainable in any other col lection, and we are sure they will delight all who plant them.

While they are all hardy, it is always well to give them a protection with leaves or litter during winter. Each 15 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1.50$.
-Viscount de Vere, lilac-pink; Grunnewold, pink; La Vogue, yellow; Souvenir de Jersey, yellow; Mile. Martha, white; Blushing Bride, white, shaded pink; Rio des Precoses, red, shaded bronze; Emily Roebottom, anemone white; Snow. drop, white ; Gen. Canrobert, yellow; Bronze Bride, bronze; Sœur Melane, white; Mme. des Granges, white; Julius Lagrave, dark red, late keeper; Rose Trevenna, pink; Bob, brown and white; Model of Perfection, lilac; Mme. La Count de Franchaise de Cannel, bronze; Golden Fleece, bright yellow.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We offer these from one of the largest and best collections in the country. If what you want is not included in the sorts here named, send us your list, we can furnish every desirable variety.
-John Shrimpton, deep red; Pink Ivory, pink; S. T. Murdock, pink; Maud Dean, dark pink; Erminilda, shell pink; Minnie Wanamaker, white, Yellow Queen, early, bright yellow; Major Bonnaffon, canary yellow ; Gold Lode, dark yellow, early ; M. Bergmann, pure white; L. Canning, white; President Hyde, yellow; Ada Spalding, light pink; Cullingfordi, dark red ; E. G. Hill, yellow; Harry May, yellow; Ivory, white; J. H. White, white ; Mrs. Jerome Jones, white; Mutual Friend, white; Sunnyside, pink; Yellow Ball, yellow. Ready for delivery after the middle of April. I 5 cts, each ; \$I.50 per doz.
CARNATIONS. For blooming in the garden we can furnish three colors that will flower if set out after the middle of May, from July until frost.
-Scarlet, Crimson, White. Extra strong plants from pots. 25 c. each; $\$ 2.50$ doz.


Chrysanthemums

## WE DOUBLE IT.

## Worcester County Horticultural Society. FIRST PREMIUM.

For Raidish_I'ong sorgunches THURSDAY- MAY 13.97. $\$-150$ $\qquad$

## FIRST PRIZE.

No. $24^{3}$
To E b. Lewis
Hor Pew. Nun life




Our purpose in making this unique offer is threefold:
it. We aim to awaken a greater interest in Hortcultural and Agricultural Societies, and to increase the competition at their Exhibitions for the premiums offered.
and. We hope that the enhanced value of these First Prizes - will result in the producdion of better specimens exhibited, through the planting of high grade seeds and more intense cultivation; and that by demonstrating possibilities, stimulate a purpose on the part of growers to attain the highest standard of perfection.
3rd. We believe that the Seeds and Bulbs offered by us are the best strains in the world, and we wish to encourage those who are not acquainted with our goods to ascertain it by experience.
If you are successful in obtaining any First Prizes with the product of Break's Seeds or Bulbs, in accordance with the offer we make above, send us the society's certificates of such prizes (which certificates will be returned to you), together with any particulars of cultivation or other matter of interest, and we will send you a sum equal to that awarded by the society. The same specimens must not be entered in more than one class or show, and if awarded specific prizes they cannot also be inclued in collections. We do not duplicate prizes offered for arrangement of exhibit.

Persons who intend competing for prizes must secure the necessary seeds or bulbs direct of us.
 Oxford = Agricultural - Society,
First Premium.
for 120 mm .




# THE RECORD 

Made by the Product of
BRECK'S SEEDS

AT THE




more important Competitive Exhibitions throughout the United States during the year 1897 is without a parallel. The number of first prizes duplicated was very large. In Massachusetts alone, where gardening, both professional and amateur, is a high art, and competition at the shows very keen, we doubled over five hundred prizes for specimens and collections of Vegetables and Flowers.

Cultivators from nearly every State in the Union made claims on us which we gladly met in accordance with our promise.

We propose continuing our encouragement to gardeners as shown on opposite page, and trust all lovers of flowers will prove for themselves, during 1898, that our claim to sell only the best strains of the different kinds of seeds is well grounded. The following examples, taken at random, will give some idea of what "We Double It" means.

To John S. Bandy, E. Burnett, Vt., we paid $\$ 4.50$, being an equal amount to that awarded him at the Caledonia County Fair for Cut Flowers in variety. We duplicated the first prize for largest and best collection of $\mathbf{S}$ weet Peas awarded by the Mechanicsville (Iowa) Society to Mrs. S. T. Buell. Harry F. Cross of Hingham, secured the Hingham Horticultural Society's first prize for best display of Asters ; these being grown from Breck's Seeds we doubled the prize money. S. J. B. Dunbar, Elkhorn, Wis., obtained five first prizes for vegetables, at the Walworth County Fair ; H. P. West, Fayetteville, Wis., twelve first prizes at Wisconsin State Fair; John Grape, Waukesha, Wis., twenty first prizes at Waukesha County Fair; thus three Wisconsin horticulturalists were paid, in addition to the amounts awarded by their societies, nearly $\$ 100$. William Bain of Chatham, N. Y., entered fourteen varietics of flowers at the Columbia Society's exhibition and obtained first prize in every case. We duplicated the twelve prizes won by W. Bentzieis of Troupsbourg, N. Y., at the Stubun Agricultural Society's Exhibition. To Alfred Burt of Minneola, Queen's Co., N. Y., we sent our check for $\$ 63$ to equal the amount won by him at the Queen's County Show on the twenty-five entries he made with the product of Breck's Seeds.

To H. B. Watts, Leicester, Mass., we paid $\$ 18$, being an equal sum to that obtained by him on his exhibits of $\mathbf{S}$ weet Peas, Verbenas (24 varieties) and Ten Week Stocks. Many of the successful competitors of 1896 continued their efforts in 1897 with equally good results, and we naturally take pleasure in recording a few of their achievements here: C. L. Hartshorn, Worcester, Mass., thirty firsts, $\$ 60$; Aaron Low, Hingham, fifty-seven first premiums, $\$ 50.90$; Edwin C. Lewis, superintendent for Colonel Mason, Taunton, Mass., twenty-four first prizes, $\$ 70$; Mr. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., eighty-two first prizes, \$193; Warren Heustis \& Son, Belmont, Mass., fourteen first prizes, $\$ 48$; Elliot Moore, Worcester, Mass., thirty-seven first prizes, \$60.

But were we to give in detail anything like a full list of the honors accorded the product of Breck's Seeds at the exhibitions of 1897 the capacity of our present Catalogue would have to be "doubled." We have included enough, however, we think, to show the quality of the goods we sell, if that were needed, and also that a large proportion of the gardening public appreciate it.


We look forward with increased interest and pleasure to the requests to "Double It" that are sure to come to hand in the fall and winter of this year, and trust that all our old, and many new friends will find both pleasure and profit in planting the kind of seeds which produce prize crops, and
That's Breck's Pedigree Seeds.


## LARGE FLOWERING DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.



The appreciation of the improvements in Cannas shown by the public has resulted in increased effort being made to still further enhance their value as ornamental plants. We know of nothing so effective in foliage or continuous in flower as these new Dwarf French Cannas. They are very popular, and they are certainly entitled to a place in every garden. There are now a great many sorts being catalogued, but those here described are the best in size, substance and colors of flowers and foliage
-Alphonse Bouvier. Height five feet ; flower, crimsonscarlet ; foliage, green.
-Admiral Courbet. Height, four feet; flowers, yellow, speckled with orangescarlet ; foliage, green.
AUSTRIA. Height, four feet; flowers, pure yellow, very large and exceedingly beautiful ; foliage, musa-like in color and form. 35 cts . each; $\$ 3.50$ per doz. -Charles Henderson. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet flowers deep crimson; foliage, green. 35 cts. each ; $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-Chicago. Height, 4 feet; flowers, vermilion-scarlet, shaded orange; foliage, deep green. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Columbia. Height, 5 feet; flowers, crimson with orange shading; foliage, light green. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Eldorado. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet; flowers, yollow, speckled red; foliage, deep green; 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Egandale. Height, 4 feet ; flowers, bright red; foliage, purple.
-Florence Vaughan. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet; flowers, golden yellow, spotted with bright red; foliage, a deep green. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-F. Morel. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet ; flowers, bright scarlet; foliage, dark green.
-F. R. Pierson. Height, $31 / 2$ feet ; flowers, bright scarlet; foliage, green. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
-Geoffry St. Hillaire. Height, 5 feet ; flowers, glowing orange; foliage, chocolate.
-Gold Coin. Height, 3 feet; bright lemon yellow, spotted with light orange; foliage, deep green. The flower spikes are large and borne well above the foliage. 20 cts . each ; $\$ 2.00$ per doz.
-Gustav Sennholz. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet ; flowers, silvery rose, mottled with salmon; foliage, deep green.
ITALIA. The most beautiful and valuable variety yet introduced; this with Austria forms the beginning of a distinct type that will duubtless lead to many wonders in Cannas. Height, five feet; flowers, yellow, blotched with orange-scarlet and bordered with golden-yellow ; much larger and more attractive in every way than any other variety ; foliage, light green veined with dark green. 35 cts. each ; $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
-J. D. Cabos. Height, 4 feet ; flowers, apricot with deeper shading; foliage, deep green.
-Jules Chretien. Height, 4 feet; flowers, bright red, very large; foliage, deep green.
-Madame Crozy. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet ; flowers, crimson-scarlet, bordered with yellow; foliage, deep green.
-Mlle. de Cruillion. Height, 4 feet ; flowers, light yellow, shading to terra cotta; foliage, light green.
-Paul Marquant. Height, 4 feet; flowers, salmon, shaded red; foliage, deep green.
-President Cleveland. In many respects the best variety yet introduced. Height, $3^{1 / 2}$ feet ; flowers, a peculiar bright red, and very massive, foliage, deep green. 50 cts . each ; $\$ 5.00$ per doz.
-Queen Charlotte. Height, 4 feet ; flowers, blood red, banded with bright canary yellow; foliage, bluish-green.
-Souv d'Antoine Crozy. Height, 3 feet; flowers, intense scarlet-crimson with a broad, rich golden-yellow edge; foliage, deep green. 50 cts . each ; $\$ 5.00$ per doz.
-Vesuvius. Height, $4^{1 / 2}$ feet ; flowers, crimson-scarlet ; foliage, dark green.
-Victer Hugo. Height, 4 feet; flowers, scarlet; foliage, quite dark.
Price ${ }_{5} \mathrm{cts}$. each, $\$ 1.00$ per dozen, except as noted.

CARNATIONS. Mound Pinks. These old favorites, if given enough room, form a pretty mound of bluishgreen foliage and produce freely beautiful, blush-pink, fragrant flowers. 20 cts. each; $\$ 2.00$ per doz.

- Margaret. This is the new class that blooms from seed in about four months. About 90 per cent of the flowers are double. All very sweet scented and they embrace a great variety of delicate shades. They are exceed. ingly useful for cutting. Strong plants, 15 cts . each ; $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz.
CONVOLVULUS. Moon Flower or Evening Glory. The flowers of this lovely climber are very large, freely produced, pure white in color and very fragrant. They open in the evening and are wonderfully attractive. They should not be set out until danger of frost is past. 15 cts. each ; $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz.
CLEMATIS. Paniculata. We cannot better describe this marvelously beautiful and fragrant climber than by the following, which appeared in a Boston daily paper, Sept. 19, 1892. "This is the time of the full splendor of that wonderful climber, as yet quite new here, Clemnatis Paniculata. It covers some porches that the 'Listener' knows well, with a white sheet of beautiful bloom, and fills the air all about with a most delicious perfume. It was introduced only a few years ago, and its growth is so marvelously rapid, and its adaption to our climate so complete, that it already threatens to reach the housetops. In a general way it resembles our common wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower, but its blossoms are more profuse and pure white, and exquisitely and penetratingly fragrant. It needs a trellis to grow upon. Its flowers come in late September, when shrubs and climbers in bloom are rare." Plants, 25 cts. to $\$ 1.00$ each ; $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 10.00$ per doz.
DAHLIAS. Large Double Show. Named sorts in a large variety of colors. 15 cts . each ; $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz.
- Pompon or Small-Flowered Double. Really more desirable and popular than the foregoing. Named sorts in a great variety of colors. 15 cts . each ; $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$ per doz.
-Singled Flowered. From a grand collection. 15 cts. each; $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
-Cactus. Large doubled and singled flowered. 20 cts . each ; \$2.00 per doz.
-Hardy. Golden Ball. Although not really a Dahlia this plant bears so much resemblance to the family that the name is appropriate; the plants attain a height of four feet, are furnished with pretty dark-green foliage, which in fall just shows through the covering of beautiful double golden-yellow flowers that last till frost. Seeds, per pkt., 5 cts. Extra strong plants, each, 15 cts. ; per doz, \$1.50.
GLADIOLI. This valuable and easy cultivated class of bulbs is not half appreciated. They can be grown in beds or borders, and a continuous bloom can be kept up from June till frost by a succession of planting. Fine mixed varieties, doz., 25 cts. ; 100, \$1.75. Named sorts, mixed, doz., 30 cts.; $100, \$ 2.00$. Scarlet shades in mixture, doz., 20 cts., 100 , \$1.50. Crimson shades in mixture, doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50. Pink shades in mixture, doz., 35 cts.; 100, $\$ 2.75$. White shades in mixture, doz., 40 cts. ; 100, $\$ 3.00$. Yellow shades in mixture, doz., 40 cts.; 100, $\$ 3.00$. Striped and variegated, doz., 30 cts.; 100, $\$ 2.00$. French Hybrids, doz., 50 cts.; 100, $\$ 3.50$. Lemoine's Hybrids, collection of 10 named varieties, $\$ 2.00$.
GLOXINIA BULBS. Our stock of these is very choice. The bulbs should be potted in the spring in light sandy


Dahlias loam, and they will commence growing and blooming at once. In the fall, dry them and store in a warm place through winter. Strong, flowering bulbs, mixed colors, per bulb, 15 cts.; $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ per doz.
HEUCHERA. Sanguinea. One of the handsomest hardy perennials of recent introduction. The flowers are of a rich crimson color, the leaves light-green. Roots, 15 cts. each; $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per doz. Seed, per. pkt., io cts.


Lllium Auratum

HYACINTHUS. Candicans. Perfectly hardy. Height three feet, bears an abundance of pure-white, bell-shaped flowers. Each ro cts. ; per doz., 75 cts.
IRIS. Kaempferi. When these are in bloom nothing in the garden is grander. The name " Poor Man's Orchids" has been suggested for them on account of their ease of culture and great beauty. Think of a plant sending up to a height of 3 feet a dozen flower spikes, each spike bearing from two to four enormous blossor.s 8 to 10 inches across, and of the most delicate and beautiful colors, markings, and combinations. The Kaempferi is this and much more, for with all its beauty it is perfectly hardy. Choice named varieties, $\$ 2.50$ per doz. Double and single mixed, $\$ 1.75$.
-Germanica. The German Iris bloom earlier than the Kaempferi, they embrace many charming combinations of colors, and are very fragrant. Choice named varieties, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. Fine mixture, $\$ 1.00$ per doz.
LILIES. Lilium Auratum. Golden Banded Lily of Japan.. Immense white flowers, each petal marked with a wide gold band and spotted with maroon. Each, 20 cts. ; per doz., \$2.00.
-Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum. White with rich crimson spots. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$r.50.
-Lilium Lancifolium Roseum. White stained and spotted rose. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$r.50.
-Lilium Lancifolium Album. Large pure white flowers. Each, 20 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.00$.

MILLA. B:flora. Beautiful white waxy flowers with pale lemon anthers. Deliciously fragrant. Plant outdoors in May and take up bulbs in Fall like Gladioli. Each, io cts.; per doz., 75 cts. ; per 100, $\$ 5,00$.
MADEIRA VINE. A beautiful rapid-growing climber, bearing in profusion very fragrant white flowers. Each, 5 cts. : per doz., 50 cts.
MONTBRETIA. Crocosmiaeflora. Very large flowers of fine shape. Base of flowers is bright orange, sprinkled with purple spots, arranged like Tigridia. Each, 10 cts. ; per doz, 75 cts.
PÆONIES. We can furnish these well-known, old favorites in all the newest varieties.
-Hardy Herbaceous Sorts, named. 50 cts. each.
-Hardy Herbaceous, assorted colors ; large flowering roots. 50 cts . each.
-Hardy Herbaceous, large, double, white. 50 cts. each.
ROSES. The following are new sorts well worthy the attention of all growers of the "Queen of Flowers."
-Crimson Rambler. A new Japanese climbing variety introduced two years ago. It has proved perfectly hardy, and on account of its rapid growth, quantity and quality of flowers and fragrance, has become the leader among climbing sorts. Plants, each, according to size, 25 and 50 cts .
-Yellow Rambler. The flowers are borne in immense clustersoften as many as one hundred and fifty in a bunch; the color is a decided yellow. It is a fitting companion to the Crimson Rambler. Plants, each, 25 and 50 cts.
SMILAX. A beautiful climber for greenhouse or window culture. Plants from two and a half inch pots. I 5 cts. each ; $\$ 1.00$ per doz.
TIGRIDIA. (Shell Flower.) Beautiful, large, shell-like flowers, produced from July until frost. They require similar treatment to the dahlia.
-Conchiflora. Orange and crimson spots. 5 cts. each; 50 cts per? doz.
-Grandiflora. Crimson. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.
-Grandiflora Alba. White flowers spotted with maroon and rose. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.
-Pavonia. Red with crimson spots. 5 cts. each; 50 cts . per doz.
TUBEROSES. These are universal favorites and very easily grown. Before potting, remove the small offsets. Use rich loam and start in hot-bed or in house. Do not set out until all danger from frost is past.
-Excelsior Double Pearl. 5 cts. each; 25 cts. per doz. ; $\$ 1.75$ per 100.
-Tall, Double. 5 cts. each ; 25 cts. per doz. ; $\$$ r. 75 per 100.

- Albino. This variety is hardier and earlier than the others. The flowers are single, white, large and fragrant. 5 cts. each; 30 cts. per doz. : $\$ 1.75$ per $\$ 100$.


## FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR HOUSE, LAWN AND PIAZZA.

ARICA LUTESCENS. A majestic palm. Its dark, glossy-green leaves are gracefully curved on slender stems. The trunk and stems are a golden yellow, irregularly spotted with bronzy-green. Each, $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{r} .50 ; 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 3.00$.
 KENTIA BELMOREANA. Sometimes called the "Curly Palm," recognized as one of the best for all purposes, being able to withstand more ill-usage, perhaps, than any other. Each, $1 \mathrm{y} / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.00 ; 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 3.00 ; 3 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 5.00$.
LANTANIA BORBONICA. This is altypical palm and is more largely used than any other. It is of strong, healthy habit, and especially suitable for window culture. Each, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50 ; 2 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2.00 ; 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 3.00 ; 3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 5.00$.
PANDANUS UTILIS. This is a most desirable variety for window culture, and will bear without injury a great deal of neglect. Each, I ft., $\$ 1.00 ; 11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.50$.
DRACENA INDIVISA. Valuable as a window plant and for centres of vases, baskets, beds, etc.; 50 cts to $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ each.
DRACENA TERMINALIS. A beautiful decorative plant, gorgeous shades of crimson, bronzy-green and pink foliage; 50 cents to $\$ 1.50$ each.
RUBBER PLANTS. Ficus Elestica. We can furnish nice, healthy plants of this favorite at from $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 5.00$ each, according to size.
NEPHROLEPSIS EXALTATA. Sward Fern. A very popular window-plant. It bears well with heat, dust and neglect, and always has a bright, fresh appearance. Strong plants, 50 cts . to $\$ 2.00$ each.

## AQUATIC PLANTS.

The hardy varieties may be planted as soon as vegetation commences in the spring. They may be grown in tubs A warm sheltered position, yet with full exposure and sunshine should be selected. Fill the tubs two-thirds full of turfy soil enriched with decomposed hot-bed or farmyard manure; cow manure is very desirable; cover with two inches of sand and fill with water. The crowns of the plants should be placed just under the surface of the soil.

The tender varieties should not be planted until from the ist to the roth of June. Nelumbiums, though hardy when established, should not be planted as early as the hardy Nymphæas.
see Special Offers on third page of cover.

## HARDY VARIETIES.

NELUMBIUM. Speciosum. (Egyptian Lotus.) The well-known and far-famed species. The flowers, which are about a foot across when fully opened, are of a deep rose color, with a soft creamy white at bases of the petals; exquisitely fragrant. Flowering tubers, 75 cts. and $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ each.
-Luteum. (American Lotus.) This grand Lotus is indigenous in several sections of the United States. It thrives under the same conditions as N. Speciosum, from which it differs only in the color of its flowers, they are of a rich, sulphur yellow tint. 75 cts . and $\$ 1.50$ each ; $\$ 7.50$ per dozen.
-Kermesinum. Another distinct variety, bearing flowers resembling the Hermosa Rose in color. \$1.50 each.
--Album Grandiflorum. An exceedingly beautiful variety, producirg immense flowers of pure ivory whiteness, very scarce. \$2.00 each.
-Album striatum. The flowers of this variety are pure white, the edges of the petals are irregularly striped and tipped with rosy carmine. Their fragrance is quite distinct from the other sorts. $\$ 1.50$ each.
NYMPHÆA. Alba Candidissima. The large flowering variety of the English water lily ; flowers six inches in diameter ; pure white with broad petals; the earliest fluwering variety, and continuous until frost ; 75 cts. each; $\$ 7.50$ per dozen.
-Odorata. The well-known, fragrant pond lily. Its lovely, pure white


Nelumbium flowers, so common in some locations, is worthy of a place among the choicest varieties where ever cultivated. 20 cents each; $\$ 2.00$ per dozen.
-Odorata Gigantea. Similar in all respects to N. Odorata, but the flower is very large and full. A southern variety of the N. Odorata type. 20 cts . each; $\$ 2.00$ per dozen.
-Odorata Rosea. (The popular pink Cape Cod Water Lily). It possesses all the desirable qualities of N. Odorata. The flowers are of large size, cup-shaped; a lovely deep pink in color; delicious fragrance and free bloomer ; most desirable. 50 cents each; $\$ 5.00$ per dozen-
-Odorata Sulphurea. One of the very best new water lilies, with large, yellow, fragrant flowers, standing a few inches out of the water. The leaves are deep green, beautifully mottled with reddish purple or brown spots. 50 cts . each; $\$ 5.00$ per dozen.
-Odorata Caroliniana. The grandest of all the Odorata type, and cannot be too highly recommended. The plant is robust and very free flowering, continuing until frost sets in. The Howers on well-grown specimen plants are very large, measuring 7 inches in diameter; the color is of the clearest rosy pink, the faintest tint at the points deepening to the centre of the flower, the golden stamens reflecting a lovely salmon shade, deliciously fragrant. $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.

## TENDER VARIETIES.

NYMPHÆA. Cœrulea. (Stellata.) The flowers are a clear light blue, very delicately scented ; produced in abundance through the season, until frost; six to eight inches across. Known as the Blue Lotus. $\$ 100$ each.
-Dentata. The largest and best white, night-blooming variety; long, pointed buds, on strong stalks, opening horizontally ; leaves deep green, with serrated edges. 50 cts . each.
-Devoniensis. The flowers are a brilliant rosy red, producing on stout stalks standing above the water, and are from ten inches to twelve inches across. The leaves are deep green with reddish shades. 50 cts. each.
-Zanzibarensis Azurea. This is similar to the true Zanzibarensis except in color, being deep, rich azure blue, one of the very best for general purposes. 50 cts. each.
-Zanzibarensis Rosea. Similar in every respect to the preceding, save in color, which is a beautiful deep rose, under surface of leaves also red. 50 cts . each.
EICHHORNIA Crassipes Major. (Water Hyacinth.) A very showy aquatic, bearing very freely flowers of a delicate lilac rose in trusses like a hyacinth. The individual blooms are two inches in diameter. It should be grown in about three inches of water, so that the ends of the roots can enter the soil. 15 cts. each; $\$ 1.50$ per dozen.
LYMNANTHEMUM. Indicum. (WaterSnowflake). A very pretty floating species, with light green, roundish leaves and pure white flowers most beautifully fringed. I5 cts. each.
LIMNOCHARIS. Humboldti. (The Water Poppy.) A pretty little aquatic, with oval leaves, and yellow, poppy-like flowers, standing out of the water. It is a good plant for growing in shallow water or an aquarium. 15 cts . each ; $\$ 1.50$ per dozen.
MYRIOPHYLLUM. Proserpinacoides. (Parrot's Feather.) An aquatic hanging plant is a novelty indeed, and we have it to perfection in this dainty litle jewel. Its long trailing stems are clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as finely cut as the leaves of the Cypress Vine, and much more delicate. Planted in a water-tight hanging-basket, so water can be kept standing on the surface, it will trail finely. 15 cts. each; $\$ 1.50$ per dozen.
CYPERUS. Papyrus. This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. It grows finely in shallow water with rich soil, and makes a splendid companion for flowering aquatics. It will also flourish and make a fine clump in the garden, with no more water than Cannas require to make them do well. 25 cts. each.
ZIZANIA. Aquatica. Wild Rice. This native aquatic annual is very ornamental in the Water Garden; its graceful panicles of bloom are produced on stalks five to ten feet high; should be grown in shallow water. 10 cts. each ; 75 cts. per dozen.
Those interested in Aquatic Plants and their cultivation, will find Mr. Tricker's new book, "The Water Garden,' attractive reading and a valuable guide in all matters connected with the subject. Price $\$ 2.00$ by mail. See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## Department of Landscape Gardening.

One of the first questions that arises with the purchaser of a new estate is the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds.

The business man has but little time to give this matter study and attention, and it is not generally known that an expert in this line can be consulted as readily and advantageously as one consults his lawyer, his architect or his doctor; hence the great number of estates that fall far short of giving the satisfaction they might to their owners, and that are eyesores to the neighbors instead of being, as they easily could be made, "things of veauty," and therefore "joys forever."

How out of place and unfinished a mansion appears, however artistic in itself, when situated in undeveloped or inartistically treated grounds.

Building architects are recognized as a necessity in the successful accomplishment of all large building operations, yet the value of the landscape architect, for laying out private or public grounds is not so generally understood. Each, however, is really indispensable in his respective field.

As this country grows in taste and wealth, the importance of the house and grounds, which together constitute the home, making an harmonious whole, is becoming more and more apparent, and these remarks are as applicable, if not more so, to the lot containing five or ten thousand square feet, as to the great estate comprising many acres.

We know of many properties both small and great, that by intelligent expenditure of very moderate amounts have in this way been increased hundreds - yes, thousands of dollars in actual market value.

We realize fully this growing want, and also that the ordinary land owner, as intimated above, does not appreciate how readily and inexpensively one's surroundings can be beautified when treated by one suitably trained for the work, through natural taste perfected by study and experience.

We have established therefore, in connection with our comprehensive business, a department of landscape gardening and engineering, under the charge of a competent party whom we can recommend to our patrons.

Where the Building Architect can, by his superior knowledge of material, its adaptability to the conditions involved and the artistic combination of the same, produce the most harmonious and practical results with the greatest economy, so the Landscape Gardener can, with his unusual and varied knowledge of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, as well as of their best use for the most harmonious and satisfactory results, together with his practical knowledge of soils, climatic and nther conditions, produce the most desirable effects for his clients at a minimum expenditure of time and money.

Our system of procedure in such work is a personal interview with the client, an examination of the grounds and an understanding of the requirements and capabilities of the same; followed by a sketch plan to be submitted showing the proposed improvements. This affords opportunity for acceptance or the making of any desired changes: later, a complete detailed working and planting plan drawn to an accurate scale, thus making possible the completion of the work, without further professional skill.

Estimates on agreed-on improvements are supplied, together with special quotations, on planting lists.
We will-furnish clients who have no regular gardeners for carrying out the actual planting operations, with men and competent superintendents for the work.

Our charges vary according to the complexity and volume of the work required.
It is readily seen that the course of procedure outlined above necessarily saves our clients much of the worry and many of the costly mistakes common to persons unfamiliar with such work and whose business or social requirements render a close study of the matter quite out of the question.

The saving gained by the special rates alone on shrubs, plants and the other necessary material that we can usually arrange for where the entire work of ornamenting a place is undertaken by us in a systematic and complete manner, often far exceeds the original cost of the plans and advice.

Office labor in carrying out the detail plan work is charged at a definite amount per hour to which the value of the drawing material is added.

Professional visits for advice and suggestions are made at a definite rate agreed upon when the time required for such visits is understood.

Where plans are not essential and judicious advice alone is needed, such advice will be given at reasonable rates.

Correspondence on this subject is solicited.
Yours respectfully,
To facilitate business, please address
JOSEPH BRECK \& SONS, Corp., 47 to 54 No. Market Street, Boston, Mass.
"Department of Landscape Gardening."

## The "BAY STATE" Wheel Harrow.

 WITH RIDING ATTACHMENT.

BAY STATE.-Frent View.
THE ONLY HARROW in the market having a Riding or Wheel attachment whereby the harrow is practically independent of the wheel attachment, and when the levers are thrown forward and teeth raised, or when teeth have entered the ground, that the frame rests upon the axle and supports attached to it.

OVERCOMES the objections that exist in other Spring Tooth Harrows, and will work in trash, stones and soils where other Harrows fail.

THE RIDING ATTACHMENT is practically independent of the Harrow, and the draft is direct from the evener.

THE FRONT END is supported by either shoes or castor wheels. Shoes are preferable, especially in hilly or rolling ground, besides experience has taught those who hare experimented with shoes and small wheels, that shoes are not as liable to clog, run steadier, and if judgment is used in hitching to the Harrow, that is, if the draft is raised or lowered so that the shoes touch the ground lightly, there will be but very little friction.
Price: 16 Tooth Harrow Complete, $\$ 20.00$.
Circulars Mailed On Application.

## Genuine Oliver Chilled Plows.

## Oliver Plows

GENUINE
Oliver Repairs

## ARE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD.


## Oliver Millside or Swivel Plows.

| DESCRIPTION. | Capacity. | Weight | Plain. | Complete W. \& J. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Beware of imitation plows and extras, claiming to be the genuine Oliver or equally good. The genuine plows and repairs, direct from the factory, are for sale in New England only by us and our authorized agents. Allothers are spurious, and cannot be relied upon to fit well or do good work.

## " Planet Jr." Implements for 1898. <br> HORSE TOOLS



Planet Jr. No, 8 Horse Hoe.

No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete.
$\$ 8.00$
No. 7 ".
7.50

No. 6 " "
No. 5 " " " "
No. 5
without wheel
No. 4 Horse Hoe and Cultivator, complete No. 4
without wheel
Nine-Tooth Horse Hoe Attachment
Pulverizer and Leveller, (all steel)
Beet Grower's Cultivator
Irish Potato Digger .
Sweet Potato Digger
Sweet Potato Horse Hoe, complete
Twelve-Tooth Harrow, complete

Send for complete catalogue, mailed on application.
For extra parts see next page.


Planet Jr. 12 Tooth Harrow.
Twelve-Tooth Harrow, without pulverizer . $\$ 6.65$ " " " without pulverizer or wheel
5.40

No. 5 Plain Cultivator, with wheel . . 5.25
No. 5 " " without wheel . . 4.50
No. 4 Plain Cultivator, with wheel . . 4.50
No. 4 " " without wheel . . 3.75
Double Celery Hiller . . . . . in.oo
Single Celery Hiller . . . . . 9.50
Universal Cultivator (cuts 5 feet 3 inches) • 35.00
Spring Tooth Universal Cultivator, two horse . . . . . . . .
Pivot Wheel Cultivator, complete, two horse 40.00
Sugar Cane Plow and Cultivator, " " 55.00
Beet Cultivator, two horse . . . . 50.00
Cotton Cultivator, " . . . . 45.00

## "PLANET JR." SEED SOWERS.



New and Valuable
Improvements
for 1898.


No. 5 Seed Drill. Rows or Hill.


No. 4 Seed Drill, Complete.
No. 2 Seed Drill
No. I Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow
Fertilizer and Pea Drill
Fertilizer and Seed Drill Combined
No. 5 Market Gardener's Hill Dropping Seed Drill


No. I Combined Drill, Complete.
No. 4 Hill Dropping Seed Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow
No. 4 Hill Dropping Seed Drill, (plain as a drill only)

$$
7.00
$$

No. 3 Hill Dropping Seed Drill 9.00

# "PLANET JR." WHEEL HOES. 



Planet Jr. No. if Double Wheel Hoe.


Planet Jr. No. io Double Wheel Hoe.

| No. II | Double Whe | Hoe, | complete |  | \$8.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. II |  | " | plain (hoes | only) | 4.00 |
| No. 10 | " " | " | complete | - . | 6.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3.50 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6.00 |



Planet Jr. Grass Edger, $\$ \mathbf{5} .00$.


Planet Jr. No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe.


Planet Jr. (1896 Style) Single Wheel Hoe.
No. I5 Single Wheel Hoe, plain (hoes only) . \$3.00
Single Wheel Hoe, complete (I896 style) . $4.5^{\circ}$
Fire Fly Single "Wheel Hoe . ${ }^{\text {" }}$. $\quad . \quad \begin{aligned} & 2.75 \\ & 3.75\end{aligned}$


Fire Fly Hand Plow, \$2.00.

## "PLANET JR." EXTRAS.



## Large Descriptive Catalogue of "Planet Jr." Goods Mailed on Application.

Our Special Offer No. I (see third page of cover) applies to all Planet Jr. Goods.

## GENUINE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS FOR 1898.

## HAND MACMINES.

Style T Philadelphia Mower.


The style $T$ machines have wheels 7 inches in diameter. The wiper is made from wrought iron, having the spiral knives bolted on. By this device the knives can be easily detached and replaced at a trifling cost, if necessary. Having a four-blade cylinder, the machine does fine work. While these improvemeuts add considerably to the cost, the price is no higher than that of other machines.

| Width. | Weight. | Mfrs. Prices. |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Jos. | Net Cash Price. |  |  |
| I2 inch | 30 | 1 bs. | $\$ 16.00$ |

The style K Mower, with its Io-inch wheels and five-bladed cylinder is the lightest running and smoothest cutting mower ever used on a lawn. It will cut as high grass as any machine made, and, like the other Philadelphia mowers, it combines all that is desirable in the way of quality, simplicity, durability and ease of operation.

PRICE LIST.
Width. Weight. Mfrs. Price.

| 14 in . | 45 lbs . | \$20.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 " | 48 | 22.00 |
| 18 " | 50 | 24.00 |
| 20 " | 54 | 26.00 |



25-in. Pony (or two-man) Lawn Mowers,
30-in.
Adapted to lawns where there are many trees.
30-in. Horse Lawn Mower, with draft rod,


36 -in. Horse Lawn Mower, with seat and shafts,
160.00
125.00

For large parks and public grounds.
See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## Lawn Swings, Chairs and Settees.

## "Made in the home of the deer and the moose, Of the silver birch and the mountain spruce."



These Awnings are perfectly automatic and furnish a delightful and healthful exercise for persons of all ages, as the smallest child can operate them with absolute ease and safety. As a promoter of health, strength and vitality, this swing has no equal, as with it either gentle or vigorous exercise may be taken at will.

The Chairs and Settees illustrated are entirely new in design, and are the only folding ones made, having wide arm rests. They are strong, attractively finished, very comfortable, and for the Piazza or Lawn have no equal.

## Price List.




## AND LAWN HOSE.

## The Best, Most Reliable and consequently the ©heapest Hose Sold.

## Price List. Prices Include Couplings. RUBBER HOSE. <br> Manufac- \& Sons' turers' Net Cash Prices. Prices.

Superior $3 / 4$-inch, 3-ply, for extra heavy pressure, per foot

## HOSE NOZZLES OR PIPES.

Boss Spray Hose Pipe,
Throws straight or flat fan shaped spray.
New Boston Spray Nozzle, each, 40 cts. ; including postage, 50 cts. each.
Throws straight stream and two distinct forms of sprays.
Neptune Hose Nozzle, each, 35 cts. ; including postage, 40 cts. each
Made of hard rubber with soft rubber tip for florists use. Fairy Spray Pipe,


## HOSE MENDERS.

A11 the Popular Kinds Carried in Stock at Reasonable Prices. See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## Lawn Sprinklers.



Twin-Comet Lawn Sprinkler, . Each, Child's Revolving Lawn Fountain,
Nickel Plated Lawn Sprinklers; 4 arms. No ball top .
Nickel Plated Lawn Sprinkler; 4 arms. With ball top
Nickel Plated Lawn Sprinkler; 6 arms. No ball top.
Nickel Plated Lawn Sprinkler; 6 arms.
With ball top
San Francisco Law
San Francisco Lawn Sprinkler

## Garden Mose Reels.

"Hub," carries 100 ft . $3 / 4$-inch hose, each, 2.00
"Victor," " 50 " ." " " 1.00 "Lawn," " 300 " " " " 900 Our Reels are made from selected stock, nicely painted and finished.


## Three Bow Wagon Tops.

Protect your drivers from sun and rain. Our three bow top can be attached to any wagon seat. They are made from selected ash, covered with heavy blue and white duck of the best quality. All fixtures made of malleable iron nicely japanned. Can also furnish Wagon Umbrellas, which can be closed, detached and put away, ready for use when occasion requires. Price on application.

## PR:CE LIST OF WAGON TOPS.

$\begin{array}{ll}42,44 \text { and } 46 \text {-inch spread on seat } & \text { Each, } \$ 4.50 \\ 48,50 \text { and } 52 \text {-inch } & \text {. } \\ \text { Special for Caravans, extra long bows } & \text {. } \\ \text { Mention length of seat or distance between standards } \\ \text { men ordering. }\end{array}$

No catalogue, or even book, can possibly convey detailed particulars as to how success may be had in the planting and maturing of flowers. The skilled gardener who has every appliance necessary, often fails in his efforts; while the little girl who has no knowledge of the art, but loves flowers, will frequently surprise not only herself but the older folks, who are not so much interested, with the results obtained by her labor and love. "The Norwegians have a pretty and significant word, 'Opelske,' which they use in speaking of the care of flowers. It means literally 'loving up' or cherishing them into health and vigor."
Mrs. Celia Thaxter, in her beautiful book, "An Island Garden," when touching this subject, says: "You may give them all they need of food and drink and make the conditions of their existence as favorable as possible, and they may grow and bloom, but there is a certain ineffable something that will be missing if you do not love them."

This was her experience, and from it may be gathered the fact that something besides a skilled prepara. tion of the ground and sowing the seed is needful. Of course it is well to know that Poppies delight in a rich, sandy loam, that Eschscholtzias will do best in a poor soil ; or of Pansies, give them abundance of old manure, the richest earth you can find, plenty of water and partial shade; that you need not be anxious if it is not convenient to carry water for Nasturtiums in a dry time, for their habitat is dry Chili, and they will thrive in a dryer soil and atmosphere than almost any other plant;-or that Zinnias like a heavy, cool clay; Sweet Peas a deep, rich soil and plenty of water, while such gross feeders as Roses, Sunflowers, Hollyhocks, Dahlias, and Asters cannot be planted in too rich a situation; yet,
> "To raise your flowers, various arts combine, Study these well, and fancy's flight decline; If you would have a vivid, vigorous breed, Of every kind, examine well the seed;
> Learn to what elements your plants belong, What is their constitution, weak or strong;

Be their physician, careful of their lives, And see that every species daily thrives; These love much air, these on much earth rely, These, without constant warmth, decay and die; Supply the wants of each, and they will pay
For all your care through each succeeding day

## EXPLANATORY.

©ur General List of Flower Seeds, it will be found, is divided into the following groups, viz.; Annuals, Perennials and Biennials; Climbers; Greenhouse Plants; Everlastings; Ornamental Grasses, etc. The botanical and common names are arranged in alphabetical order, and a very complete index will be found in the front of book. Following the botanical name is a brief description of the plant-its color, habits, etc. In the first column at the right, the hardiness and duration is given; in the second column, the height of plant; in the third column, the price of seed per ounce; and in the fourth column, the price of seed per packet. To this arrangement and the following abbreviations we have given the most careful attention, and we trust that its simplicity will not only find favor with our customers, but prove valuable to them as a handy reference, to be used in all matters pertaining to floriculture.

## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

[^3]



ALONSOA. Very desirable bedding plant; will flower all summer. Sow in slight heat and plant out about middle of May.
Albiflora, white
Grandiflora, scarlet
Linifolia, scarlet, perennial habit
Myrtifolia, scarlet
Warscewiczi, orange scarlet, large
ALTHAEA ROSEA. See Hollyhock.
ALOYSIA CITRIODORA. (Lemon Scented Verbena). See Seeds for Greenhouse.
ALSTRCEMERIA. Beautiful tender perennial, with flowers of great brilliancy. They do well in any soil and are invaluable for cutting.
Finest Hybrids, mixed.
Pulchella, yellow and red
ALYSSUM. Free-flowering, pretty little plant for beds, edgings or rock-work. They bloom freely indoors during the winter; the annual variety blooms all summer.
Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum), fragrant, white
Benthami Compacta, compact-growing, white
Little Gem, distinct and very pretty, white
Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust), deep, golden-yellow
Wierzbecki, yellow
AMARANTHUS. Ornamental foliage, free-flowering plants, exceedingly valuable for bedding purposes. Sow early, and transplant, or sow outdoors in May.
Bicolor Ruber
Caudatus (Love lies Bleeding), red, drooping panicles of flowers; handsome
Cruentus (Prince's Feather), crimson, very ornamental
Henderi, varied colors, very brilliant, one of the best
Melancholicus Ruber, dwarf, compact habit, blood red foliage
Nobilis Pyramidalis, elegant pyramidal habit, very ornamental.
Princess of Wales, long narrow leaves, color orange green, carmine and yellow, beautiful
Salicifolius (Fountain Plant), scarlet, bronzy green foliage, graceful drooping habit
Tricolor Splendens. (Joseph's Coat). Foliage scarlet, yellow and green, beautiful
Finest Mixed, beautiful, in great variety
AMMOBIUM. See Everlastings.
AMPELOPSIS. See Climbers.
ANAGALLIS. Pimpernelle. Valuable for beds, rustic-baskets, vases and rock-work; various colors, constant bloomers.
Grandiflora Superba, fine mixed
ANCHUSA. Very ornamental plant, with flowers somewhat like Forget-me-not; a splendid bouquet flower of long duration.
Augustifolia, blue
Barrelieri, blue, fine shade
Capensis
Sempervirens, beautiful blue
ANDROPOGEN. See Ornamental Grasses.
ANEMONE. (Wind Flower). Showy flowering plants, fine for bouquets.
Coronaria, mixed colors
Japonica, rose, late flowering
Japonica Alba, white, late flowering
Pennsylvanica, white
Sylvestris (Snowdrop Wind Flower), white, charming spring flower
ANTIRRHINUM. (Snap Dragon). One of the most showy and useful border plants, with fine shaped flowers of the most beautiful colors. It flowers freely all summer and is valuable for bouquets.
Collection of six separate colors, tall . . . . . . . . 25 cts.
Majus, tall variety, splendid mixture
Nanum, Dwarf variety, splendid mixture
Tom Thumb, mixed varieties, very dwarf
Majus Niobe, dark purplish-red with a pure white throat
Royal Standard, large scarlet flower, with white divisions
Queen of the North, beautiful large white flowers
ANGELONIA. Desirable as a pot plant in winter or for outside planting in spring.
Grandiflora, long spikes of cup-shaped flowers, very fragrant
ANIMATED OATS. See Ornamental Grasses.
AQUILEGIA. (Columbine). Produces beautiful odd-shaped and various colored flowers; blooms early in spring.
Alba Flore Pleno, double white
Californica Hybrida, centre petals golden-yellow, sepals and spurs deep orange red Chrysantha (Golden Spurred), bright golden yellow
Cœrulea Hybrida, violet blue, and yellow, fine
Glandulosa Major, large blue and white flowers, habit erect
Skinneri, scarlet and yellow

| hA | $\mathrm{I}^{11 / 2}$ | .60 | .05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hhA | 2 | .60 | .05 |
| $" 1$ | $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ | .60 | .05 |
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| h A | 1/2 | . 30 | . 05 |
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| " | $1 / 3$ | . 75 | . 05 |
| h P | $1 / 2$. | . 50 | . 05 |
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| hhA | 3 | . 50 | . 05 |
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| hha | 11/2 | . 25 | . 05 |
|  | var | . 25 | . 05 |
| hha | $1 / 2$ | . 60 | . 05 |
| hP† | 2 | . 75 | . 05 |
| " | I | 1.00 | . 05 |
| $\mathrm{hP} \dagger$ | I/ | . 75 | . 05 |
| $\mathrm{hP} \mathrm{\dagger}$ | $11 / 2$ |  | . 05 |


| hP " " | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 21 / 2 \\ & 2^{1 / 2} \\ & 1^{1 / 2} \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | .80 3.00 3.00 1.00 | .15 .10 .10 .05 .10 |
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| $\mathrm{hP} \dagger$ | 2 | . 60 | . 05 |
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| $h h \mathrm{P} \dagger$ | $11 / 2$ |  | . 10 |
| ${ }_{4} \mathrm{H}$ | 2 |  | .Ic |
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AGROSTEMMA,


AGERATUM, Tom Thumb


AMARANTHUS.

NAME.
DESCRIPTION.

AQUILEGIA. Stuarti, blue and white flowers, nearly four inches in diameter Single, all colors mixed Double, mixed.
ARALIA. Handsome Palm-like shrubs. Sieboldi
ARABIS. An early blooming plant well adapted for borders and rock-work.
Alpina, white
ARCTOTIS. Free-flowering plant, compact, dwarf habit.
Breviscapa, large orange flowers, dark centre
ARGEMONE. (Prickly Poppy). Large poppy-like flower, very effective in the border.
Grandiflora, large, white, poppy-like flowers
ARISTOLOCHIA. See Climbers.
ARMERIA. (Thrift or Sea Pink). A very useful and beautiful plant for herbaceous border. Formosa, dark crimson
Maritima Splendens, dark rose
ARNEBIA. A beautiful and very curious annual that should be started in heat.
Cornuta, yellow and maroon .
ARUNDO. See Ornamental Grasses.
ASPARAGUS. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
ASPERULA. Dwarf plants of compact growth, excellent for bouquets.
Azurea Setosa, blue, sweet-scented
Odorata, white, sweet-scented
AUBRIETIA. Dwarf-growing plants, invaluable for rock-work and borders.
Græca, blue, very pretty .
ASTERS. These plants are now too popular and well known to need recommendation either from florists or seedsmen. Our perfect acquaintance with the growers of the best strains of these plants in France, Germany, England and this country, enables us to offer our customers seeds that are unsurpassed in any respect and that will give every satisfaction. We supply four-fifths of the florists of New England as well as a great many private growers, which fact is evidence that no better strains are obtainable than those we supply. If you desire the best, send your order to us.
Betteridge's Quilled, large, double, showy flowers, though somewhat stiff in appearance.
-Collection of twelve distinct varieties . . . . . . . . 40 cts.
-Collection of six distinct varieties . . . . . . . . 25 cts .
-Finest Double in mixture

| hhA <br> $"$ <br> $"$ | 2 |  |  |
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| $" 1$ | $11 / 2$ | 2.50 | .10 |
| $"$ | $11 / 2$ | 2.50 | .10 |





| NAME. | DESCRIPTION. | Hard. and <br> Dur. | $\mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}$ <br> Feet. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ 0 z . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { pe: } \\ & \text { Pkt. } \end{aligned}$ |
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ASTERS. Snowball or Princess, beautifully imbricated, perfectly white flowers of faultless form.
-White
Triumph, very beautifully formed and perhaps most desirable of the dwarf varieties. - Deep Scarlet
-Scarlet and White
-Mixed
Vctoria Improved, of vigorous habit, pyramidal form, flowers very large, beautifully imbricated and freely produced.
-Collection of twelve distinct colors . . . . . . . . 60 cts.
-Collection of six distinct colors . . . . . . . . 30 cts .
-Azure Blue
-Scarlet
-Crimson

- Dark Blue
-Light Blue
-Light Rose
-Carmine Rose
-Rose and White
-Peach Blossom
-Purple Violet
-White
-White, tinted Rose .
-The above in Mixture
Dwarf Victoria resembles the foregoing but of dwarfer habit.
-Light Blue
-Rose
-Snow White
-Fine Mixed
Victoria Needle, Victoria type with pointed petals.
-Brilliant Scarlet
-White
-Choice Mixture
Washington, the largest flowered variety in existence. Valuable for exhibition purposes.
-Collection of six distinct coiors . . . . . . . . 40 cts.
-Finest Double Mixed
Perennial (Michaelmas Daisy). Thrives in any good garden soil.
-Finest Mixed, all colors
AVENA. See Ornamental Grasses.
BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila Paniculata.
BACHELOR'S BUTTON. See Centaurea Cyanus.
BALLOON VINE. See Climbers.
BALSAM. See Impatiens Balsamina.
BARTONIA. Effective for beds and borders. Yellow flowers with thistle-like foliage.
Aurea, large, golden-yellow
BEE LARKSP، R. See Delphinium Elatum.
BEGONIA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
BELL FLOWER. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
BELLIS PERENNIS. (Double laisy). A favorite plant for beds; flowers early in the spring.
Alba, fl., pl., pure white
Rubra, fl., pl., double, red
Longfellow, double, rose
Mixed, double .
BIGNONIA. See Climbers.
BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.
BOCCONIA. Ornamental foliage plants, graceful and effective as single specimens for lawns or in borders.
Japonica, produces racemes of bloom from 2 to 3 ft . iong
BOSTON IVY. See Climbers.
BRACHYCOME. (Swan River Daisy). A beautiful, free-flowering, d⿲arf-growing plant, beautiful for edging and pot culture.
Iberidifolia, blue
Alba, white
BRIZA. See Ornamental Grasses.
BRIZOPYRUM. See Ornamental Grasses.
BROMUS. See Ornamentil Grasses.
BROWALLIA. One of the finest blue flowers, suitabl for pot or garden cul ure, and very valuable for bouquets.
Elata Alba, white


Double Daisy．


BROWALLIA．

| NAME． | DEscription， |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BROWALLIA．Elata Purpurea，purple Rœzli，white or pale blue，splendid． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | BRYONOPSIS．See Climbers．${ }^{\text {BUPHTHALMUM．（Ox Eye）．Easily grown，attractive and useful，}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Salisifolium，yellow |  |  |  |  |  |
| CACALIA．（Tassel Flower）．A beautiful and profuse flowering plant，of easy culture； |  |  |  |  |  |


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Coccinea，orange－scarlet，flowering in clusters
Aurea，golden－yellow
CALANDRINIA．Free－flowering plant，very valuable for rock－work and dry，hot banks．It produces an abundance of flowers．
Grandiflora，rose，large flowers
Speciosa Alba，white
Umbellata，violet－crimson
CALCEOLARIA．See Seeds for Greenhouse．
CALENDULA．（Marigold）．Showy，free－flowering plants．They grow well in all situa－ tions．
La Proust，buff
Meteor，perfect double．The petals have a creamy centre edged with orange yellow
Prince of Orange，dark orange flower
Sulphurea，double，yellow
Superba，double，yellow，dark eye ．
CALLIOPSIS．See Coreopsis．
CALLIRHOE．Linum－like flowers beginning to bloom when six inches high and continuing all summer．
Lineariloba，dark carmine
Pedata Nana Compacta，rose
CAMPANULA．（Canterbury Bell．）Bell flower，neat，showy and excellent for masses or borders．
Carpatica，blue
Carpatica Alba，white
Calycanthema，fine mixed
Macrostyla，rose
Media，double mixed
Media，single mixed
Speculum，（Venus＇Looking Glass），Mixed colors
CANDYTUFT．See Iberis．
CANNA．Stately plants with handsome，palm－like foliage and beautiful large Gladiola－like flowers．To grow from seed cut through the kard outer covering，soak for ten hours and cover the seed one half inch deep．A warm，moist temperature is neces－ sary．
Crozy＇s，large flowering，dwarf and magnificent
－Collection Crozy＇s twelve varieties
Ehmannii，beautiful foliage and flowers
Nigricans，dark foliage
Dark＝Leaved Varieties，assorted
Green＝Leaved Varieties，assorted
CARDIOSPERMUM．See Climbers．
See Special Offers on third page of cover．



| NAME. | DESCRIPTION. | Hard. and Dur. | $H^{\prime} g^{\prime t}$ Feet. | Price per $0 z$. | Price per Pkt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

CIGAR PLANT. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
CLARKIA. Bright looking flowers, beautiful for massing.
Elegans Alba, single white

- Nana Rosea, rose
-Purple King, purple, fine, double
-Mixed, all colors, single and double
Salmon Queen, beautiful pink, double
Pulchella, mixed, all colors
CLEMATIS. See Climbers.
CLIANTHUS. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
CLINTONIA. Charming little Lobelia-like plants, producing a fine effect as edging or on rock-work.
Pulchella, blue and white
COBAEA. See Climbers.
COCKSCOMB. See Celosia.
COIX. See Ornamental Grasses.
COLEUS. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
COLLINSIA. Free flowering; remarkably attractiv in beds, mixed borders or ribbons.
Fine Mixed, all colors
COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.
COMMELINA. Tuberous-rooted, free blooming border plants.
Colestis, blue and white
CONVOLVULUS MINOR. (Dwarf Morning Glory). Remarkably showy plants, with exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers.
Tricolor, yellow eye, encircled with a band of white, margined with crimson-violet
Rose Queen, rose-colored flowers, pure white centre
Splendens, rich violet with white centre
White
Mixed, finest varieties
Mauritanicus, beautiful for baskets and vases, flowers blue
. 05

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. See Climbers.
COREOPSIS, or CALLIOPSIS. The flowers, which are produced in abundance, have numerous rich colors; valuable for borders.
Atrosanguinea, dark crimson
Bicolor Marmorata, yellow and brown.
Bicolor Nana
Bicolor, mixed.
Drummondi, yellow flowers
Hybrida flore pleno, double mixed
Lanceolata, yellow .
hP $\dagger$
$11 / 2$
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Grandiflora, Golden Wave

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| $"$ | 1 | .40 | .05 |
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| $" 6$ | $11 / 2$ | .35 | .05 |
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CORN FLOWER. See Centaurea Cyanus.
COSMANTHUS. Small spreading plant, with very pretty fringed flowers.
Fimbriata, lilac and white
COSMIDIUM. Large, coreopsis-like flowers, valuable for grouping. -
Burridgeanum, velvety, bright orange
COSMOS or COSMEA. Charming fall blooming annual with a great many large, anemonelike flowers; start early in heat.
Hybrida Grandiflora, mixed colors


See Special Offers on third page of cover.


| NAME. |
| :---: |
| DIANTHUS. <br> _Rose |

## -Rose

_White
-Tall, double, mixed
Malmaison, or Improved Marguerite, assorted colors
Barbatus, (Sweet William,) single mixed
Barbatus, Auricula=Eyed, mixed
DICTAMNUS. Very ornamental, sweet-scented plants. The flowers are much frequented by bees.
Fraxinella, purple, leaves lemon scented when crushed
Fraxinella Alba, pure white
DIGITALIS. (Foxglove). Very showy plants for shrubberies and other half-shady places. \&loxiniaflora, mixed; all colors; large flowers
Grandiflora, yellow
Maculata Superba, beautifully spotted flowers
Purpurea, purple spotted
Alba, white
Mixed
DOLICHOS. See Climbers.
DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea Gymnocarpa.
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See Climbers.
ECHEVERIA. An elegant succulent, very popular for carpet-bedding ; splendid mixture
Metallica, foliage glaucous, purplish
DODECATHEON MEADIA. (American Cowslip). Beautiful herbaceous plant with light purple flowers
ELICHRYSUM. See Everlastings.
ERAGROSTIS. See Ornamental Grasses.
ERIANTHUS. See Ornamental Grasses.
ERYSIMUM. Showy, free flowering; very effective in beds, sweet scented, excellent for cutting.
Arkansanum, sulphur yellow, handsome
ERYTHRINA. (Coral Tree). Half-hardy shrub, with fine leaves and beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers; they grow freely out of doors if planted in a warm situation.
Crista Galli
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (California Poppy). An exceedingly showy, free-flowering tribe of plants, attractive for bedding, massing, or ribboning.
Californica, bright yellow, rich orange centre
-Rose Cardinal, large flowers of intense carmine
-Alba, white
-Finest Mixed

## -Giant

- Maritima (Maltese Cross)

Crocea, rich orange
-Fl. pl., Alba, double white .
-Mandarin, the inner side of the petals is of a rich orange color, the outer side being a brilliant scarlet
Tenufolia (fern-leaved), bright yellow, leaves finely cut .
Mixed, all colors
EUCALYPTUS. (Fever and Ague.) Very ornamental; has been extensively planted for the reputation it has of absorbing malaria.


EUCALYPTUS. Globulus
EULALIE. See Ornamental Grasses.
EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) A fine border plant, foliage veined and margined with white. Variegata, white
EUTOCA. Free blooming, suitable for beds or mixed borders; extra as cut flowers. Multiflora, pink; a profuse bloomer Viscida, bright blue
FALSE INDIGO, See Baptisia.
FEATHER GRASS. See Ornamental Grasses.
FENZLIA. A profuse flowering plant, excellent for pot culture or beds; requires considerable moisture.
Dianthifolia, rosy lilac, dark purple throat
Alba, pure white
FESTUCA. See Ornamental Grasses.
FEVERFEW. See Pyrethrum.
FEVERFEW, DOUBLE. See Matricaria.
FLAX. See Linum.
FLOWERING SAGE. See Salvia.
FOUNTAIN PLANT. Sie Amaranthus Salicifolius.
FOUR O'CLOCK. See Mr*abilis.
FOXGLOVE. Ser Digitalis.
FUCHSIA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.) Remarkable for the profusion, size, and beauty of flower; splendid bedding plants.
Picta, red and yellow, handsome
Lorenziana (so-called double), the colors (offered in mixture) are sulphur and goldenyellow, orange, amaranth and claret
GENTIANA. Fine, showy plants, should be in every collection.
Acaulis, rich blue, vase formed
Cruciata, azure blue
GERANIUM. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
GEUM. Handsome and showy plant, for borders.
Coccineum, fl. pl., double scarlet, fine for cutting
GILIA. Tery pretty dwarf plants, bloom in almost any situation, grow well in pots. Achillæfolia Major, biue
Tricolor, white, lilac and purple
GLAUCIUM. (Horn Poppy). Among the prettiest of our white foliaged plants
Luteum, yellow
GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena). See Everlastings.
GLOXINIA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
GODETIA. A very desirable free-flowering genus, attractive in beds, mixed borders and ribbons.
Duchess of Albany, large, handsome, satiny-white flowers
Lady Albemarle, carmine-crimson, compact habit
The Bride, white, with a rich carmine centre
Mixed, all colors and shades mixed
GOLDEN FEATHER. See Pyrethrum Aureum.
GOURDS. See Climbers.
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA. Handsome and graceful decorative plant with evergreen, fernlike foliage
GYNERIUM. See Ornamental Grasses.
GYPSOPHILA. A pretty, free-flowering little plant, best adapted for rustic baskets, rockwork and edgings ; indispensable for bee keepers.

## Acutifolia, rose

Cerastioides, white
Elegans, white and pink, fine for table bouquets
Muralis, red flowers, which contrast beautifully with its graceful foliage
Paniculata (Baby's Breath), pure white, fine
HARE'S TAIL. See Ornamental Grasses.
HEARTSEASE. See Viola Tricolor Maxima.
HEDYSARUM. (French Honeysuckle). A beautiful border plant. Coronarium, red
-Alba, pure white
HELIANTHUS. (Sunflower). A well-known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth, and the brilliancy and size of flowers.
Giant Russian, single, large flower
Agrophyllus, yellow, double, leaves silky-white
Californicus, orange, extra large and double
Globulus Fistulosus, fl. pl., saffron, very double
-Multiflora, free-flowering, yellow
-Multiflora, fl. pl., beautiful, double, yellow flowers.

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NAME.
HESCRIPTION.

| HELIANTHUS, Nantus Folius Variegatis, dwarf, with variegated foliage |
| :--- |
| Oscar Wilde, a small black-centered variety |.

Oscar Wilde, a small black-centered variety
Fine Mixed, from above varieties
HELIOTROPE. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
HELIPTERUM. See Everlastings.
HESPERIS. (Sweet Rocket.) Profuse-blooming plants, with deliciously fragrant flowers; unlike most plants they do better if transplanted every second season.

## Mixed

HEUCHERA. Handsome, hardy, border plant with hairy, green leaves and graceful flower spikes.
Sanguinea, bright crimson
HIBISCUS. (African Rose). One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy plants cultivated, characterized by the size and beautiful color of its flowers.
Africanus, cream color, rich brown centre
Militaris (Marsh Mallow), rose and crimson
Palustrus Roseus, rose
HOLLYHOCK. (Althea Rosea.) This splendid plant, from its stately growth and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, may justly demand a place in every garden.
Breck's Silver Medal Strain. Superior to all others
-Collection of twelve color
Chater's, double, mixed in 1.00 variegated
-Choice Double Mixed, saved from Chater's prize varieties
-Fine Double Mixed
-Fine Single Mixed
HONESTY. See Lunaria.
HORN POPPIES. See Glacium.
HORDEUM. See Ornamental Grasses.
HUMEA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
HUMULUS. (Hop.) See Climbers.
IBERIS. (Candytuft.) Very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc., and useful for pot culture for conservatory decoration during winter; indispensable for bouquets.
Breck's Improved White Spiral, the finest variety .
Carter's Carmine, distinct and beautiful, presenting one mass of vivid carmine
Dunnettii, dark rich crimson, splendid strain
Dwarf, very floriferous, choice colors, mixed

| Hard <br> and <br> Dur. | $\mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime} t$ <br> Feet. | Price <br> per <br> 02 . | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { Pkt. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
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| " | 1 | . 30 | . 05 |

Empress, large white spikes
Fragrant, pure white
Purple
Rocket, white, large trusses



NAME. DESCRIPTION.

LOBELIA. Speciosa, blue, trailing habit

## Cardinalis Queen Victoria, brilliant scarlet

-Hybrida, mixed, all colors.
LOPHOSPERMUM. See Climbers.
LOVE IN A MIST. See Nigella.
LOVE LIES BLEEDING. See Amaranthus Caudatus.
LUNARIA. (Honesty). Splendid border plants; their seed-pods are valuable for winter bouquets; flower, purple
LUPINUS. A splendid genus of ornamental, beautiful, and free-flowering garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped blossoms.
Affinis, blue, white and purple
Nanus, dwarf blue, - -m fme oxtro for bedding
Polyphyllas, mixed, blue and white
Annual, mixed, variety of colors
LYCHNIS. Ornamental plants of easy culture ; strikingly effective in mixed flower and shrubbery borders.
Chalcedonica, scarlet
Fulgens, bright orange scarlet
Haageana Hybrida, mixed, brilliant orange scarlet, crimson, etc.
LYTHRUM. Profuse-flowering plant, with rosy purple flowers.
Roseum Superbum
MALOPE. Handsome plants, of branching habit, producing their large flowers in great profusion; very effective in mixed borders.
Grandiflora Purpurea, purple
Grandiflora Alba, white
MALCOMIA. (Virginian Stock). Profuse-flowering plants, effective in beds, baskets, or in edgings.
Mixed
MALVA or MALLOW. Showy and free-flowering border plants, succeeding in any common garden soil.
Crispa (Curled Mallow), ornamental foliage, tall
MARTYNIA. Handsome, free-flowering plants, flowers as large and handsome as Gloxinias, succeeded by curious, double-horned fruit.
Mixed Colors
MARIGOLD. See Tagetes and Calendula.
MARGUERITE. See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.
MARVEL OF PERU. See Mirabilis.
MATHIOLA. (Stocks or Gillyflower). One of the popular, beautiful, and imporant garden favorites, for bedding, massing, edging, ribboning, or pot culture. It is unsurpassed either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom.
German Dwarf, Ten Weeks, bright colors, mixed
German Large Flowering, Ten Weeks.
-Collection of twelve distinct colors
60 cts .
-Collection of six distinct colors . . . . . . . . . 35 sts. -Bright Crimson, very double

- Deep Red, very double
-Canary Yellow, very double
-Pare White, very double

| Hard. and Dur. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \\ & \text { Feet, } \end{aligned}$ | Price <br> per <br> 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { Pkta } \end{aligned}$ |
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NASIE. DESCRIPT

NASTURTIUM DWARF. See Tropaoium Nanum.
NASTURTIUM TALL. See Climbers.
NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI. The variation in color of the flowers is one of the most interesting features of this plant. Sow the seed in a light soil during March or April and give a gentle-heat
NEMOPHILA. Charming dwarf-growing annuals, with neat, compact habit of growth, and colors strikingly beautiful.
Best Varieties, mixed
NEW ZEALAND PAMPAS GRASS. See Ornamental Grasses.
NICOTIANA. A family of ornamental foliaged plants of stately habit, one of which is the ubiquitous Tobacco Plant.
Affinis, deliciously scented, large, white tubular flowers
Atropurpurea Grandiflora, reddish-purple flowers, very ornamental
Colossea, the finest annual foliage plant in cultivation
MIIEREMBERGIA. Charming little plants which flower profusely during the whole summer.
Frutescens, lilac, very free-flowering
Giracilis, light blue, fine for groups
NIGELLA. (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush). Compact-growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking, showy flowers and finely-cut foliage.
Mixed
NOLANA. An extremely beautiful, free-flowering genus of trailing plants, fine for rockwork.
Mixed Varieties
NYCTERNIA. Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, valuable for edgings, rockeries, stumps or small beds.
Capensis, white, with bright yellow centre
Selaginoides, pink, yellow centre
NYMPHAEA. (Water Lily). Sow the seeds during March or April in small pots, and submerge in water, keeping in a warm place; transplant when large enough.
Alba ( 1 hite Pond Lily)
Dentata (Night-Klooming Water Lily), white
Zanzibarensis, Blue
Rosea
C:IOTHERA. (Evening Primrose). Fine free-flowering plants for shrubbery, borders, etc. Acaulis, white
B ennis, yellow
Rosea Mexicana, pink
Fine Mixed
OROBUS. Beautiful, showy plants, with pea-shaped flowers.
Mixed, red, white, blue, yellow, etc.
OXALIS. A splendid class of plants with brilliantly-colored flowers and dark foliage, suitable for rock-work or hanging baskets.
Rosea Alba, white, very fine.
Kosea Delicata, salmon-rose .
Tropæoloides, deep-yellow, brown leaves; a very interesting variety, excellent for $\dot{\dot{r}}$ ribbon-bedding
Mixed
PAMPAS GRASS. See Ornamental Grasses.
PANSY. See Viola Tricolor.
PAPAVER. (Poppy.) A genus of showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich effective display in large mixed borders.
Collection, twelve distinct varieties
Alpinum Roseum, pink
Mikado, scarlet and white, petals curled and fringed
Shirley, white, through delicate shades of pink to crimson
Mephisto, scarlet, with black spots
Alpinum, Mixed, a charming species, resembling $P$ Nudicaule, dwarfer
Bracteatum, red, marked at the base of each petal with a black spot
Croceum, orange-yellow, the petals being curiously purpled at the edges, very pretty.
Danebrog (Danish Flag), scarlet, with a white spot at the base of each petal; brilliant
Nudicaule, (Iceland Poppy), yellow, large and showy ; splendid Alpine
Nudicaule Cocceneum, fl. pl., double, orange scarlet
Drientale (Oriental Poppy), dark scarlet, with a purple spot at the base of each petal ; large and showy; flowers 6 in . diameter
Pavoninum, scarlet, with a black horseshoe-shaped blotch at the base of each petal ; very handsome new Poppy
Double Carnation, mixed, handsome and well-known species, with double flowers of various colors
Double Ranunculus, mixed, an ally of the preceding; very fine
Doubie Pæony, large double, Pæony-shaped flowers; very handsome

| Hard. and Dur. | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime} t \\ \text { Feet. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ 0 z \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { por } \\ \text { Pkt. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
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| Hard. | H'g't | Price | Price |  |
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| Dur. | Feet. | per | oz. | per |
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PORTULACA. Collection of six single-flowered varieties
.25
Grandiflora, fl. pl., selected from large double flowers of the most beautiful and brilliant colors, producing a large proportion of double flowers of unsurpassed beauty ; mixed colors
Collection of six double-flowered varieties
POTENTILLA. Handsome plants, exceedingly ornamental in mixed fower borders, lasting a long time in bloom.
Double, choice varieties, mixed
Single, finest mixed
PRIMULA. (Primrose.) Well-known garden favorites of great beauty, succeeding best in a northern aspect; protect the plants during winter with an inverted sod.
Auricula Alpina, various colors
Veris. (Polyanthus.) Early-blooming, dwarf-growing plants, valuable for beds or pot culture
Veris Elatior. (Cowslip)
Mixed, hardy sorts, all colors, beautiful
Vulgaris, yellow, common English Primrose
Japonica. (Japanese.) Mixed, all colors
See also Seeds for Greenhouse.
PRINCE'S FEATHER. See Amaranthus Cruentus.
PRICKLY POPPY. See Argemone.

mimulus.
PYRETHRUM. (Feverfew.) Highly ornamental plants, producing a fine effect in mixed flower and shrubbery borders.
Aureum. (Golden Feather.) Golden foliage, invaluable for bedding purposes - Selaginoides, a valuable variety for beds or borders

Golden Gem, double white flowers, foliage brightest yellow, fine for beds
Hybrid Single, hardy flowering sort, saved from an extra fine collection
Hybrid Double, hardy flowering sort, a choice strain, large proportion double flowers
Parthenifolium Glaucum, elegantly cut foliage of whitish color
QUAKING GRASS. See Ornamental Grasses.
RAGGED ROBIN. See Lychnis.
RANUNCULUS. Brilliant, showy flowers.
Asiaticus Superbissimus, various colors
RED HOT POKER PLANT. See Tritoma.
RESEDA. (Mignonette.) A well-known fragrant favorite, which produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the garden.
Breck's Giant Machet. This is the sweetest, largest and best Mignonette in cultivation; flowers very large and of a striking red color
Crimson Giant or Queen, red flowered
Golden Queen, distinct, with large spikes of golden yellow blossoms
Miles' Hybrid Spiral, profuse-blooming, very fragrant, splendid for pot culture
Parson's White, distinct, delightfully fragrant variety, highly recommended
Giant White Spiral, white, fine spikes, fragrant
Odorata Grandiflora. (Sweet.) Very fragrant
Machet, well adapted for pot culture, dwarf, pyramidal growth, flowers red
White Prize, extra large compact spike, deliciously fragrant
Victoria, dark-red, very sweet
RHODANTHE. See Everlastings.
RICINUS. (Castor Oil Plant.) Magnificent and highly ornamental genus of stately growth, with picturesque foliage.
Borboniensis Arboreus, violet
Cœrulescens, bluish-green, very fine
Gibsoni, foliage deep red, very attractive
Sanguineus. (Obermanii.) Splendid red fruit in clusters, very ornamental, producing a grand effect
Philippinensis, gigantic foliage
Fine Mixed Varieties
Zanzibariensis, Mixed. The most ornamental .

- Maculatus, coppery bronze, changing to dark green, red ribs
--Cinerascens, brownish purple, changing into dark green, with lighter ribs
ROSE OF HEAVEN. See Agrostemma Coli Rosea.
ROSE CAMPION. See Agrostemma-Coronaria.
SABBATIA. Very ornamental plants, suitable for borders.
Campestris, rose and yellow
SAINTPAULIA IONANTHA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
SALPIGLOSSIS. Useful plarts for autumn decoration ; curiously penciled and marbled funnel-shaped flowers, effective in beds, borders, edgings, and ribbons.
Choice Mixed, tall
Dwarf Varieties
SALVIA. (Flowering Sage.) Magnificent bedding plants, loaded with spikes of scarlet flowers.
Argentea, silvery foliage, white flowers


SWEET WILLIAM. See Dianthus Barbatus.
SWEET ROCKET. See Hesperis.
TACSONIA. See Seeds for Greenhouse.
TAGETES. (Marigold.) Free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colors.
Erecta Tall, Orange, rich yellow
-Lemon, sulphur, fine double
-Orange Quilled, orange, brown, and yellow
-Lemon Quilled, sulphur, petals quilled
Collection of six distinct varieties
Erecta El Dorado, yellow
Erecta Finest Double, mixed, all colors
Patula, Tall Double French, fine mixed
-Dwarf Double French, finest mixed

- Collection of six distinct varieties
- Collection twelve distinct varieties
-Dwarf Striped, extra .
Signata Pumila, bright yellow striped brown
-Golden Ring, rich orange, of compact growth
Cloth of Gold, golden yellow
TASSEL FLOWER. See Cacalia.


## THUNBERGIA. See Climbers.

TORENIA. Valuable class of plants for vases or hanging baskets. Fournieri Mixed. Shades of blue, yellow and white .
THRIFT. See Armeria.
TRICHOLAENA. See Omamental Grasses.
TRICOSANTHES. See Climbers.


TAGETES.
TRIFOLIUM. (Sweet-scented Clover.) Very pretty, and of easy culture. Sauveolens, purple
TRIPSACUM. See Ornamental Grasses.
TRITOMA. (Red Hot Poker Plant.) The flowers are produced in large spikes of orangetinted flower tubes; magnificent.
Uvaria Grandiflora
TRITONIA. Dwarf-growing, bulbous plants, with tubular shaped flowers.
Aurea, beautiful orange-colored flowers
TROLLIUS. Suitable for beds or mixed borders.
Mixed, all colors
TROPAEOLUM NANUM. (Nasturtium Dwarf.) One of the most beautiful and nseful plants, invaluable for bedding, massing, or ribboning, of close, compact growth, with rich-colored flowers.
Collection of twelve distinct varieties, named


Corulea Rosea, beautiful peach

## Crimson

Crystal Palace Gem, sulphur, spotted mauve
Golden King, golden yellow
King of Tom Thumbs, intense scarlet,
Ruby King, brilliant carmine, very fine
Empress of India, dark-leaved, crimson flowers
King Theodore, dark green foliage, flowers black
Lady Bird (Bird Flower), orange, red spots
Pearl, creamy white
Rose, very desirable
Scarlet

## Spotted

Yellow
Fine Mixed, from above varieties
TROPAEOLUM MAJUS. See Climbers.
TRUMPET FLOWER. See Datura.
TRUMPET VINE. See Climbers.
UNIOLA. See Ornamental Grasses.
VALERIANA. Showy plants for mixed borders or shrubberies, bearing large, bright flowers.
Mixed, all colors
VENIDIUM. Fine for borders, edgings, or rock-work.
Calendulaceum, golden-yellow, daisy-like flowers
VENUS=LOOKING=GLASS. See Campanula Speculum.
VERBENA. One of the best bedding plants in cultivation, unrivalled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flower; constant bloomer ; if grown from seed, has a sweet fragrance.
Hybrida Auriculafloræ, choice mixed varieties, with white centre
-Compacta Candidissima, immense trusses of pure white flowers

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## CLIMBERS.

ABOBRA. Rapid-growing climber with glossy, dark green foliage.
Virdiflora, scarlet fruit .
ADLUMiA. (Alleghany Vine.) A beautiful perennial climbing plant of graceful habit, with delicate pale-green foliage somewhat resembling the Maiden Hair Fern. Sow in a shady placc in spring and transplant very carefully in September; flowers freely all summer; also called "Mountain Fringe."
Cirrhosa, flesh-colored
AMPELOPSIS. A class of very beautiful plants, foliage glossy green, changing in autumn to a coppery-red.
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper), one of the most valuable climbers for covering walls, porches, or trees.
Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy), clings very readily to stone-work, useful for covering up unsightly objects, used very extensively in the decoration of houses in Boston
(For plants see Nursery Department.)
ARISTOLOCHIA. (Dutchman's Pipe.) Curious climber, with broad foliage. It grows from 20 to 30 feet high, and if trained on the piazza, or against a house, the effect is charming.
Elegans, large, purple, white and yellow flowers
Sipho, yellowish-brown
BALLOON VINE. See Cardiospermum.
BEANS. See Phaseolus.
BIGNONIA. (Trumpet Vine.) Magnificent climber, with brilliant flowers, deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc.
Radicans, scarlet
BYRONOPSIS. A fine climber, bearing green fruit, changing to scariet and white. Erythrocarpa .


CARDIOSPERMUM. (Balloon Vine.) A pretty climber, remarkable for its inflated, membranous capsule, from which it gets the name Balloon Vine.
Halicacabum, white
CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA. (Butterfly Pea.) The flowers are inversely pea-shaped, large, and of many pleasing colors. The foliage is graceful and fragrant
CHINESE LOOFA GOURD
CLEMATIS. (Virgin's Bower.) An old favorite, much improved of late years. Flammula, white
Large Flowering Hybrids, mixed Paniculata, white
COBAEA. A magnificent, rapid growing plant, with beautiful foliage and large, bell-shaped flowers; the seeds should be planted edgewise in moist earth.
(For Plants see Nursery Department).
Macrostemma, curious and very beautiful
Scandens, purple lilac
-Alba, white
COCCINEA. Handsome climber, with glossy green foliage.
Indica, scarlet .
CONVOLVULUS MAJOR. (Morning Glory.) A free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, producing a splendid effect when grown on rock-work.
Mixed,
CUCUMIS. Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits.
Erinaceous, (Hedge-Hog Gourd,) yellow
Acutangulus, (Rag Gourd,) yellow
Flexuosus, (Snake Cucumber,) yellow
Perennis, foliage highly ornamental
CUCURBITA. (Gourds.) Ornamental. A climbing class of rapid growth, producing fruit of various sizes and shapes. Wherever grown, they never fail to excite admiration.
Angora, white, spotted, of rapid growth
A pple, very ornamental
Double Bottle, well-known and very useful
Gooseberry, very small
Hercules Club, large, club-shaped
Lemon, very showy
Orange, well-known sort
Pear=Shaped
Fine Mixed, from a large collection
Argyrosperma, fruit large and finely striped
Leucantha, long, curious fruit
CYCLANTHERA. A climber, bearing oval-shaped fruit.

## Pedata

CYPRESS VINE. See Ipomæa Quamoclit.
DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) A beautiful class of quick-growing, ornamental climbers, producing an abundance of clustered spikes of flowers, followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods.
Lablab, purple
Alba, white
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. $\dot{\text { See Aristolochia. }}$
HUMULUS. (Hop.) Rapid growing climbers, useful for covering stone walls, fences or trellises.
Japonica, bright foliage
-Variegatus, leaves finely marked with white and yellow
HYACINTH BEAN. See Dolichos.
4POMGEA. This class ranks pre-eminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty ; the brilliant and varied hues of its many species and varieties are exceedingly beautiful.
Bona Nox (Evening Glory), satin-rose, large, fragrant blossoms, which expand in the evening
Noctiflora (Moon Flower)
Coccinea (Star Ipomæa), scarlet, small flowers in great profusion
Hederacea Superba, ivy-like foliage, very showy, mixed colors
Limbata Elegantissima, rich, bluish-purple centre, in the form of a star, with broad, pure white margin
Purpurea, flore pleno (Double Convolvulus Major), white with a red or blue spot at the base of the larger petals
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine), flowers and foliage both very beautiful; half hardy, mixed colors
Scarlet, White, each color
LATHYRUS. (Sweet Peas). The seed should be sown as early as practical, in drills six inches deep. At time of sowing cover only with one inch of soil and fill in the irill as the young plants grow, taking care not to cover the top of the plants. A

LATHYRUS [Continued]. (Sweet Peas.) See colored pages for Sweet Pea Novelties.
deep rich soil in a sunny situation is best. Breck's Sweet Peas are American grown and they are in every way superior to imported seed. The following kinds embrace all that is desirable and distinct :

| Breck's Boston Mixture, sixty named sorts Per Lb. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Breck's Boston Mixture, sixty named sorts Choice Mixture, contains many delicate shades |  |  | s . . 60 |
| Eckford's Mixture, very fine . . . 60 |  |  |  |
| Collection, sixty named sorts, large packages, . 2.00 Collection, twenty-five mixed sorts, large packages, 1.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | URE WHITE. Oz. Pkt |  |  |
| Fisher's Snowflake |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oz. } & \text { Pkt. } \\ \text {.IO } \\ \text {. } \\ \text { O }\end{array}$ |
| Blanche Burpee |  |  | . 10.05 |
| Emily Henderson |  |  | . 10.05 |
| Mrs. Sankey . |  | . . | . 10.05 |
| Alba Magnifica Queen of England |  | . . . | .10 . 05 |
|  | . . | . . . | . 10.05 |
| Mrs. Eckford YELLOW. 10.05 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Primrose | . . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
|  | PINK. |  |  |
| Prima Donna |  | . . . | .10 .05 |
| Lovely | . . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
| Katharine Tracy | . . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
| Royal Robe | - . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
| Mrs. Gladstone | . . | .. | . 10.05 |
|  | . . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
| ROSE. |  |  |  |
| Lady Penzance | . . | . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | .10 .05 |
| Ovid . . | . . | . . . | . 10.05 |
| Her MajestyMiss Hunt | . . | . . . | . 10.05 |
|  | . . | . . . | .10 .05 |
| Splendor . | . | . . . | .10 . 05 |
| Adonis . | . . | . $\quad$. | .10.05 |
|  | SCARLE |  |  |
| Brilliant |  | . . . | .10 .05 |
| Firefly |  | . . . | . 10.05 |
| Cardinal. |  |  | . 10.05 |
| Invincible Scarlet. |  | . . . | . 10.05 |
|  | CRIMSON. |  |  |
| Harvard |  | . | .10 . 05 |
| Mars |  |  | .10 . 05 |
| Ignea |  | . . . | .10 . 05 |

Princess Victoria. A. . . . . . 10 . 05
Duchess of Edinburgh . . . . . .10 . 05

MAUVE, BLUISH SHADES.
Celestial
New Countess . . . . . . . 10 . 05
Princess May . . . . . . 10.05
Countess of Radnor . . . . . . 10 . 05

MAUVE, REDDISH SHADES.
Emily Eckford
Dorothy Tennant . . . . . . . 10 . 05
Captain Sharkey . . . . . . . 10 . 05

## Captivation

MAGENTA.
BLUE.
Captain of the Blues . . . . . . . . . 05
Madam Carnot . . . . . . . 10 . 05
Duke of Clarence . : . . . . . . . . . 05

## IIAROON AND OTHER ALLIED DEEP TINTS

Stanley . . . . . . . . . . 10 . 05
Monarch . . . . . . . . . 10 . 05
Boreatton . . . . . . . .IO . 05
Indigo King
.10 .05
Purple Prince
DELICATE BLEND́INGS.

Crown JeweI, creamy white, veined with
Oz. Pkt.

## violet

Coquette, primrose tinted with apricot
.10 .05

Venus, soft salmon buff

10.05
. . . 10.05
Peach Blo . . . . 05
Peach Blossom, salmon and pink . . . Io . 05
Princess Beatrice, rose and pink . . . . 10.05
Alice Eckford, cream, white and cerise . . Io . 05
Creole, lavender and pink . . . . .Io . 05
Delight, white, tinted rose . . . . . 10.05
Crown Princess of Prussia, rose and pink . .Io . 05
Violet Queen, pink and lilac . . . . . 10 . 05
Lady Beaconsfield, pink and primrose . . Io . 05
Countess of Shrewsbury, rose standard, white wings
.10 .05
Bronze King, copper-red, white wings . . . 10 . 05
The Queen, pink standard, mauve wings . . Io . 05

## FLAKED AND CLOUDED.

Royal Rose, pink and blush white . . . 10 . 05
Apple Blossom, pink and blush . . . .10 . 05
Eliza Eckford, light and deep rose, shaded
and striped .10 .05

## METALLIC EFFECT.

Meteor, orange-salmon, veined with pink and purple
.10 .05
Rising Sun, orange-rose, shaded pink . . . 10 . 05
Joanna Theresa, blue and purple . . . .Io . 05
Etna, crimson, marbled edges. . . . .10 .05
Orange Prince, orange and pink . . . .Io . 05
Carmen Sylva, oxidized copper . . . . 10 . 05
Vesuvius, copper red . . . . . . 10 . 05

## SUFFUSED, PENCILLED, AND EDGED.

Lottie Eckford, rose white, edged blue . .Io . 05
Maid of Honor, pale blue and white shaded. .10 . 05
Golden Gate, pinkish mauve and lavender . . 10 . 05
Butterfly, white, lilac edge . . . . . 10 . 05
Countess of Aberdeen, white, margined with pale pink
Fairy Queen, white and rose . . . . 10 . 05
Captain Clark, tricolor . . . . . . 10 . 05
CONTRASTING SHADES OF STANDARD AND WINGS.
Blushing Bride, rose and white . . . . 10 . 05
Littie Dorrit, carmine tinted pink, white wings
10.05

Extra Early Blanche Ferry, pink and white .10 . 05
Blanche Ferry, pink and white . . . .IO . 05
Duke of York, rose, primrose wings . . .10 . 05
Empress of India, rosy-pink and white . .IO . 05
Painted Lady, rose and white . . . .10 . 05

## VARIEGATED SORTS.

Aurora, orange-salmon flakes on white ground . 10 . 05
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, white, flaked
with rose
Mikado, orange cerise, striped white . . . 10 . 05
Gaiety, white, lilac, and blush . . . .10 . 05
Ramona, creamy white, splashed with pink . .IO . 05
Duchess of York, white, striped pink . . .10 . 05
Juanita, white, striped with pale lavender . .IO . 05
Gray Friar, watered purple on white . . .Io . 05
Senator, striped chocolate on white . . . 10 . 05
Princess of Wales, white and mauve . . . 10 . 05
America, striped white and scarlet . . . 10 . 05
Daybreak. . . . . . . . . 05
Queen of the Isles, scarlet, white and purple . 10 . 05


## DESCRIPTION.

## GREENHOUSE.

ABUTILON. (Chinese Bell Flower). Popular genus, with bell-shaped, drooping Howers, which are borne in profusion nearly the entire year.
Finest Hybrids, various colors, mixed .
ACHIMENES. Finest Mixed
ALOYSIA CITRIODORA. (Lemon Scented Verberia)
ASPARAGUS. Beautiful fern-like plant for house cultivation. The seed should be started in heat.
Plumosa Nana. The sprays when cut will remain green in water for a month
BEGONIAS. These are increasing in popularity yearly. The tuberous-rooted kinds grow well either in shade or sunshine and are splendid for pot culture. The ornamental foliage sorts are all suitable for house cultivation and some of them surpass in grandeur of foliage and continuity of flower any other plants suitable for bedding. Seed should be started in a gentle heat. We have made a specialty of Begonias for years and can assure our friends that Breck's strains surpass all others in quality.
Breck's International Prize, single tuberous-rooted .
-double tuberous-rooted
-Striped, single tuberous-rooted, very beautiful
Collection of single tuberous-rooted, I2 distinct colors . . . . \$1.00
Collection of double tuberous-rooted, 6 distinct colors .
Ornamental Leaved Sorts.
Baumanni, fragrant, rose colored flowers
Credneri, snow white flowers
-Pioneer Odorata, rosy carmine flowers with tea rose fragrance
-Rex Varieties, large, variegated leaved sorts
-Saladin Odorata, crimson flowers, foliage dark green with a reddish reflex
-Semperflorens Rosea, true, rose, will bloom every day in the year
CALCEOLARIA, orange carmine flowers, red foliage ARIA. Splendid greenhouse plants with beautifully striped, blotched and variegated flowers. Sow in pans or shallow boxes filled with light sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface and cover very lightly with Sphagnum moss, water very carefully with an atomizer, when large enough to handle transplant singly into $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. pots. The seed we offer is from the best strains of the most successful growers.
Breck's Scotch Prize, large-flowered. The most beautifully marked and largest flowered strain
Dalkeith Park Strain, large and fine
James' Giant, very fine mixed
Williams' Prize, very fine mixed
Large=Flowered Selfs
Large=Flowered Spotted
Rugosa (shrubby), for bedding, mixed
CHRYSANTHEMUM. These are the Queens of Autumn.
Chinese, mixed from prize sorts

## -Pompon

Japanese, mixed from prize sorts
-Pompon
CINERARIA. A very ornamental and much admired class of greenhouse plants. The colors are very distinct and bright. Our American grown strain, Columbia, is superior in form, foliage, quantity, quality and colors of flowers, to any yet introduced. It is largely used by Florists and Private Gardeners all over the country, and has been awarded many first prizes.
Grandiflora, Breck's Columbia, the best

- James \& Wetherell's Prize
-Covent Garden Strain
-Nana, dwarf .
CIGAR PLANT. See Cuphea.
CLIANTHUS. Magnificent clusters of drooping flowers, somewhat resembling a parrot's beak.
Dampieri, bright scarlet blossoms .
COLEUS. A well-known and ornamental foliage plant.
Fine Mixed
Choicest Mixed
Large=Leaved
CUPHEA. (Cigar Plant.) A choice plant for conservatory or parlor.
Platycentra, scarlet, white and purple, mixed
EYCLAMEN. Very fine plants for pot culture; the seed produces bulbs which begin to flower in about a yerr's time. Our strain of Giganteum is German grown, and surpasses all others in size, form, and profusion of bloom.
Giganteum, Breck's Imperial Choice Mixed

| Hard. and <br> Dur. | $H^{\prime} g^{\prime} t$ Feet. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Price } \\ \text { per } \\ 0 z_{\text {a }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
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FUCHSIA. Well-known plants of easy culture. Our seed saved from a fine collection. Finest Mixed, from choice named varieties .
GERANIUM. See Pelargonium.
GLOXINIA. A superb genus of plants, beautiful flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors
Hetherset Hybrid. An unsurpassed strain; the flowers grow erect, are very large, and beautifully marked
Defiance, glowing scarlet
Choicest Mixed, from the finest erect and drooping varieties
HELIOTROPE. See Heliotropium.
HELIOTROPIUM. (Heliotrope.)
Finest Mixed
HUMEA. A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes.
Elegans, red
LANTANA. A remarkably handsome, free-flowering plant with brilliantly colored flowers. Finest Varieties Mixed
MYRSIPHYLLUM. (Smilax.) A beautiful climber; nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage and orange fragrance of flower. Start the seeds in heat. Asparagoides
PELARGONIUM. (Geranium.) Well-known favorites, indispensable for in door and outdoor decoration. The seed we offer has been saved from first-class varieties.
Apple=Scented, a well-known favorite variety
Fancy, choice greenhouse varieties
Large Flowered, from prize varieties
Scarlet, fine mixed
Zonale, choicest hybridized variegated varieties
PERIWMKLE, See Vinca.
PRIMROSE. See Primula.
PRIMULA. (Primrose.) A charming, profuse-flowering plant, indispensable for winter and spring decoration in the conservatory or sitting-room. The seed should be sown in a light soil, but for the final potting a rich soil is necessary. Uur collection embraces the finest varieties grown.
Sinensis. Breck's Superb Mixed. This strain always contains the newest and most beautiful colors.
-James Prize, a fine strain
-Alba Magnifica, large white
-Cheswick Red, crimson-scarlet

- Coccinea, scarlet with yellow eye
-Fern=Leaved, mixed colors
- Cœrulea, fine blue
-Snowball, the Queen of Whites
-Double Finest Mixed
Obconica, white, changing to lilac
STEVIA. A useful plant, either for pot culture or borders; elegant in bouquets.
Lindleyana, reddish white
Purpurea, purple
Eupatoria, white
TACSONIA. Magnificent climbers, with flowers suspended on thread-like filaments.
Van Volxemi, scarlet flowers, with fruit of a sub-acid taste.
VINCA. (Periwinkle.) A class of very pretty, free-flowering plants, with shining green foliage.
Alba, white, red eye
Pura, pure white.
Rosea, rose
Mixed, all colors


## EVERLASTINGS.

Useful for Winter Bouquets.
ACROCLINIUM. Handsome plants, with daisy-like flowers valuable for winter bouquets. Roseum, beautiful rose
Roseum, fl. pl., good double, fine rrse:
Alba, pure white
Alba, fI. pl., double, white


| Hard, and Dur. | $\begin{aligned} & H^{\prime} g^{\prime} t \\ & \text { Feet. } \end{aligned}$ | Price per $0 z$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Aurea Superba orange,
Globosa - lba, pure white
-Rosea, rose
-Nana Compacta, dwarf, compact growth, rich, deep violet-red

- Mixed, all shades and colors

HELIPTERUM. Small foliage, large clusters of bright golden and pure white star-like flowers. Sanfordii, golden Mixed,
HELICHRYSUM. Exceedingly handsome for winter bouquets. Bracteatum, single yellow
Fireball, crimson
Monstrosum Album, fl. pl., double white
-Luteum, fl. pl., double yellow
-Purpureum, fl. pl , double purple
-Roseum, fl. pl., fine, double rose
Double Mixed, all colors
Nanum, Flore Pleno, dwarf, splendid mixed
RHODA VTHE. A well-known Everlasting.
Maculata, rosy purple, with crimson centre
-Alba, white, very showy
Manglesii, bright rose

helichrysum.
WAITZIA. Flowers in clusters; pick early, before centre becomes discoiored. Grandiflora, deep yellow
XERANTHEMUM. A showy class of Everlastings; excellent for bouquets.
Albu:m, fl. pl., double white
Purpureum, fl. pl., double purple
Double Pompon, white
-purple

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

A large number of these grasses, if cut before they are fully matured, will be useful in the formation of winter bouquets, mixed with everlastings.
COLLECTION of twelve distinct varieties
ABYSSINIAN GRASS. See Poa Amabilis.
AGROSTIS. Nebulosa, graceful; for bouquets
ANDROPOGON. Fine tropical plants.
Argenteus, very ornamental
Schimperi, very stately
ANIMATED OATS. See Avena Sterilis.
ARUNDO. Conspicua (New Zealand Pampas Grass)
Donax Folio Variegatis, striped foliage
AVENA. Sterilis (Animated Oats)
BRIZA. The well-known Quaking Grass; spreading. Gracilis; small
Maxima, large
BRIZOPYRUM. Siculum, splendid for edgings and bouquets


BROMUS. Brizæformis, fine Briza-like ; excellent for bouquets
CHLORIS. Elegans, very effective in bouquets and borders; slender and elegant Barbata, bearded; very neat .
CHLOROPSIS. Blanchardiana, bottle-brush-like flowers of a bright rose color
CHRYSURUS. Aurens, golden-spiked; a very desirable sort
COIX. Lachryma (Job's Tears)
ELEUSINE. Oligostachya, three horns. very pretty
ERAGROSTIS. Elegans (Love Grass), beautiful for borders, and indispensable for bouquets
ERIANTHUS. Ravennæ, a noble grass, resembling the Pampas.
EULALIA. Japonica, magnificent Japanese grass, attaining a height of 6 to - ft
FEATHER GRASS. See Stipa Pennata.
FESTUCA. Pectinella, dwarf, compact growing grasses for bouquets and edgings.
Viridis, fine edging plant
GYNERIUM. Argenteum (Pampas Grass), a well-known variety
Jubatum, splendid species, with beautiful spikes of silvery red flowers
HARE'S TAIL. See Lagurus.
HORDEUM. Jubatum (Squirrel-tail Grass)

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| NAME, | DESCRIPTION. |
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## WILD GARDEN SEEDS.

Any one who has cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds, or carefully planned ribbon borders, is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, we offer "Wild Garden Seeds," a mixture of over one hundred 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-oz. packets, 20 cts.

## BRECK'S COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Collection "A," price 25 cts., contains one packet each of Mignonette; Alyssum, white; Sweet Peas, fine mixed; Phlox Drummondi, fine mixed; Portulaca, fine mixed; Chinese Pink, fine mixed.

Collection "B," price 50 cts ., contains the varieties in Collection "A," with the following in addition: Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, fine mixed; Candytuft, finest mixed; Aster, German, fine mixed; Pansy, finest mixed; Eschscholtzia, fine mixed; Morning Glory, fine mixed.

Collection "C," price 75 cts., contains the varieties in Collections " A" and " B," with the following in additior: Coreopsis, fine mixed; Balsam, fine mixed; Zinnia, fine mixed; Mourning Bride, tine mixed; Petunia, finest mixed; Calendula, "Meteor,"
 yellow.

Collection " D ," price $\$ 1.00$, contains the varieties in Collections " A, " " B " and "C," with the following in addition: Tall Nasturtium, fine mixed; Marigold, French, striped; Larkspur, dwarf Rocket; Poppy, double mixed; Convolvulus, dwarf mixed; Chrysanthemum, fine mixed; Antirrhinum, finest mixed.

COLLECTION "E.". This assortment produces a fine effect in the garden and all the sorts are suitable for bouquets. Price 50 cts. Abronia, Ageratum, Amaranthus Bicolor, Aquilegia Aster Chrysanthemum-flowered, Calliopsis Collinsia, Dianthus Chinensis, Godetia, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondi, Zinnia.

COLLECTION "F." The following kinds are specially suitable for growing in vases or hanging baskets. Price 25 cts. Alyssum Maritimum, Convolvulus Mauritanicus, Dwarf Nasturtiums, Lobb's Nasturtiums, Lobelia Gracilis, Mimulus Moschatus.

SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS, FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE.

| Abutilon, in va | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Doz. } \\ & \text { \$1.50 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ \$ 10.00 \end{gathered}$ | Geranium, single, scarlet, white, red |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \$ 8.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Achyranthes, Collinsii | +1.00 | \$8.00 | Geranium, single, bronzed-leaved | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Agratum, best dwarf, blue | . 75 | 5.00 | Geranium, single, silver-leaved | 1.50 | 8.00 |
| Alternanthera, dwarf, | . 75 | 6.00 | Heliotropes . . . | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Alyssum, double, white | . 75 | 6.00 | Hollyhocks, choice strain | 2.50 | 18.00 |
| Alyssum, variegated foliage | .75 | 6.00 | Lantanas, choice varieties | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Asters, pure white | . 50 | 4.00 | Lobelias, various sorts | . 50 | .00 |
| Aziers, assorted colors | . 50 | 4.00 | Lemon Verbenas | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| Begonias, choice varieties | 1.50 | 10.00 | Marigold, French and African | . 60 | 4.00 |
| Caladium Esculentum, | 2.50 |  | Nasturtium, tall, for trellises, etc. | . 60 | 4.00 |
| Cannas, assorted | 1.00 | 8.00 | Nasturtium, dwarf, beds or borders | . 60 | 4.00 |
| Cannas, Crozy's choice new varieties, | 1.50 | 10.00 | Pansies, extra large flowered | . 50 | 4.00 |
| Calendula, deep yellow . | . 60 | 4.00 | Pansies, choice fancy, assorted colors | 1. 00 | 8.00 |
| Centaurea Candidissima, | 1.00 | 8.00 | Petunia, double, choice varieties | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Centaurea Gymnocarpa, silvery foliage | . 75 | 6.00 | Petunia, single, dwarf or tall. | . 75 | 6.00 |
| Cobæa, Scandens . . . | 1.25 | 9.00 | Phlox, all colors | . 60 | 4.00 |
| Coleus, fine varieties | . 60 | 5.00 | Ricinus, in variety | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Coleus, new varieties, extra | 1.00 | 8.00 | Salvia, scarlet for beds, etc. | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| Feverfew, double white, free-flowering | . 75 | 6.00 | Stocks, double, ten weeks . | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| Feverfew, golden (golden fea.) yellow | . 60 | 4.00 | Verbenas, assorted colors, extra | . 60 | 4.00 |
| Fuchsias, various fine sorts, small pl's | 1.25 | 10.00 | Vincas, red and white . | I. 25 | 9.00 |
| Geranium, double. red, rose, white | 1.25 | 8.00 | Zinnias, assorted colors | . 60 | 4.00 |

## PLANT DEPARTMENT.

To this important branch of our business we are giving much attention, and are in a position, second to none, to supply Fruit Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Vines, Herbaceots and Sumier Bedding Plants, etc., in all desirable varieties and sizes, at lowest prices. We shall be glad to advise intending buyers as to selection, and also furnish plans and estimates for laying out and planting ornamental grounds.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Nursery stock pure and reliable, we sell no Trees, Plants, Shrubs or other Nursery stock with warranty, express or implied, in any respect. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on these terms, they must be returned at once.

## ROSES.



The Roses we offer are from the Nurseries of one of the most renowned and extensive growers in Britain. They were grown on a clay soil, in an exposed situation, near the sea, which insures thrifty growth, ripe wood and hardiness. They are all budded very low on the stock, and have fine roots.

The list of varieties is revised, and contains nothing but the really most desirable and distinct kinds.
PLANTING. If possible, select a position sheltered from high winds but open to sunshine. If the soil is not naturally suitable it must be improved - if light, by the addition of rich loam and decomposed cow or stable manure, well worked in; where stiff and heavy, good drainage and rough stable manure are the essentials.

When planting, carefully prune all dead or bruised roots or branches, spread the root fibres as much as possible, and set deep enough to cover the junction of the bud and stock, thereby preventing suckers, and enabling the rose to make roots.

During the growing season, frequent waterings with liquid manure is an advantage. It is easily made by mixing cow manure with water in an old tub or barrel.

In the following list of one hundred varieties we have aimed at selecting those that combine, in the fullest manner, the five requirements of a perfect rose, namely: beauty of color, beauty of form, fragrance, profusion and continaity of bloom, and vigor of growth. To aid our customers in making selection, who cannot give space to a hundred kinds, we have indicated what we consider the best fifty, by prefixing a star *; to the best twenty-five, two stars **; to the best twelve, three stars ***; to the best six, four stars ****.
Strong Plants, 30 cts. each; $\$ 3.00$ per doz. Extra Strong Plants, 50 cts. each; $\$ 4.00$ per doz. See Special Offers on third page of cover.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

## the best hundred varieties.

* Abel Grand, silvery rose, large, very free bloomer.
w***Alfred Colomb, bright fiery red, large and very fine. Alfred K. Williams, carmine red, fine form.
Alphonse Soupert, bright pink, form of La Reine, very large.
American Beauty, bright carmine rose, very sweetly scented.
-Anna de Diesbach, deep rose, very large and showy.
-Augustine Guinoisseau, white, slightly tinted flesh, form of La France.
Auguste Rigotard, cherry red, large and deep.
**Baroness Rothschild, delicate flesh, one of the very best.
* Beauty of Waltham, light crimson, large and of fine form.
*Benoit Comte, brilliant scarlet, tinged with vermilition.
Brightness of Cheshunt, vivid brick red, approach ing scarlet.
-Camille Bernardin, bright red, bordered with white, very sweet.
Captain Christy, lightsalmon feesh, a distinct shade.
-Captain Hayward, bright carnine crimson, perfect form, sweetly scented.
Caroline d'Arden, pure soft rose, petals of great substance.
***Charles Lefebvre, brilliant velvety crimson, superb.
Chestnut Scarlet, the most vivid scarlet crimson; flowers, semi-double, but surpassing bright.
Comte de Raimbaud, new shade of purplish crimson, very beautiful.
**Comtesse de Oxford, bright carmine red, very large, handsome foliage.
Countess of Roseberry, brilliant carmine rose, very double.
… -... … huinhe oordich orimenn, !arge, free flowerer.
Duc de Wellington, dark crimson, fine large flower.
***Duke of Edinburgh, bright vermillion, superb form.
Duchess de Morny, splendid clear light rose, beautifully formed.
*Duchess of Bedford, dazzling light scarlet crimson.
se**Dupuy Jamain, very bright cerise, large, full, and fine form.
Earl of Beaconsfield, cherry carmine, shape perfect.
Earl of Dufferin, rich velvety crimson shaded with dark maroon.
Eclair, bright fiery red, large and full, form of Chas. Lefebure.
Edouard Morren, glossy pink, a very fresh and delicate shade.
Elie Morel, rosy lilac, large, full and perfect form.
*Etienne Levet, light carmine red, perfectly folded.
Exposition de Brie, bright scarlet, one of the best.
*Ferciinand de Lesseps, crimson, shaded with violet.
*Fisher Holmes, crimson, with a purplish shading.
****General Jacqueminot, scarlet crimson, large and magnificent.
Gloire Lyonnaise, chrome yellow, edged with white.
Gloire de Margottin, dazzling red; the most brilliant known.
-Gustave Piganeat, brilliant carmine lake, as large as Paul Neyron.
*Henrich Schultheis, delicate pinkish rose, large and sweetly scented.
Helen Paul, white, sometimes slightly shaded with pink.
Horace Vernet, bright light crimson; a superb .ower.
*Jeannie Dickson, rosy pink with a silvery pink edge.
*John Stuart Mill, bright clear red, large, fill and beautifully formed.
**John Hopper, brilliant rosy crimson, an abundan, bloomer.
*** La France de 89, brilliant red, sometimes lined witt white.
La France, bright lilac rose, centre silvery white; a favorite.
La Rosiere, velvety crimson, a grand flower.
* Louis Van Houtte, reddish scarlet and amaranth shaded with bluish purple.
Mabel Morrison, pure white, form of Barones: Rothschild.
*** Madame C. Testout, habit and character of Lo France, but deeper in color.
Madame Eugenie Verdier, bright satined rose silver shaded.
Madame F. Jamain, bright rose carmine, exceed ingly fragrant.
**Madame L. Delaplace, bright crimson, very large and full.
Madame Marie Verdier, beautiful satin rose, cupped form.
Madame Montet, soft pink, shaded with white.
*Madame Nachary, light silvery rose, deep cuppec̀ form.
***Madame G Luizet, fine satin rose; very clear.
Madame Chas. Crapelet, light crimson, large and full form.
*Madame Chas. Wood, crimson shaded with pur ple; extra form.
Madame Victor Verdier, beautiful cherry rose, exquisitely cupped.
Malle. Eigenie Verdier, bright flesh-rose, reverse of petals silvery white.
Mdlle. Marie Rady, red, bordered with white; fine.
*Mdlle. S. M. Rodocanachi, very brilliant cherry rose, extra fragrant.
**Mdlle. Annie Wood, vivid crimson, of the most perfect form.
*Magna Charta, bright pink suffused with carmine, large and full.
Marchioness of Dufferin, rosy pink suffused with yeliow, enormous size.
Marchioness of Londonderry, ivory white, of great substance and perfect form.
*Marshall P. Wilder, cherry carmine, form of Al. fred Colomb.
*Margaret Dickson, white, centre petals, pale flesh, very fine.
Marguerite de St. Amand, magnificent bright pink
***Marie Bauman, light crimson, large, full and fine form.
** Marquise de Castellane, bright rose, very large and full.
Maurice Bernardin, crimson beautifully shaded with violet.
May Quennell, magenta carmine, shaded with crimson.
***Merveille de Lyon, beautiful pure white, form of Baroness Rothschild.
**Mons. E. Y. Teas, dazzling cherry red, perfect form.
Mrs. Geo. Dickson, delicate soft pink, finely formed
${ }^{* * *}$ Mrs. John Laing, soft pink, style of Madame G. Lurizet.
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford, deep rosy pink shaded with pale flesh.
*Mrs. Jowitt, glowing crimson, very large and full.
Paul Jamain, brilliant velvety crimson, large and fine.
**Paul Neyron, dark rose, fine form, very large.
Pierre Notting, dark red, distinct color, very large and full.
Pride of Waltham, delicate flesh, shaded bright rose.
Prince Arthur, lively rich crimson, of excellent form.
- Prince Camille de Rohan, velvety crimson, beautiful shade.
Queen of Queens, pink with blush edges, large and fine.
Rosieriste Jacobs, velvety red, shaded with black.
Salamander, very vivid scarlet crimson.
*Senateur Vaisee, dazzling red, large, full and extra fine.
*Silver Queen, silvery blush, shaded in the centre delicate rosy pink.
*Sir Garnet Wolseley, fine scarlet crimson, with rich deep shading.
Sir Rowland Hill, deep port-wine color, shaded with dark maroon.
**Ulrich Brunner, cerise red, very large and fine.
Victor Hugo, bright crimson red, shaded purple.
Victor Verdier, deep carmine, large and weformed.
Violette Bouyer, white, shaded with delicate flesh
**White Baroness, pure white, form of Barones. Rothschild.

Strong Plants 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz. Extra Strong Plants 50 cts. each, $\$ 4.00$ perdoz Special prices for larger quantities upon application.

## CLIMBING ROSES

Grimson Rambler, the finest climbing rose yet offered; it is a very rapid grower, and produces an immense number of lovely pink flowers. It forms a nice bed if the shoots are pegged down as is sometimes done with Verbenas.
Elairii, a new variety that is unsurpassed as a climber; color, rosy-blush; very large and delightfully fragrant flowers; borne in profusion all summer; perfectly hardy.

Climbing Victor Verdier, a perpetual blooming, hardy climbing rose; color, beautiful deep carmine; large and well-formed.
Gloire de Dijon, buff, orange centre; splendid foliage tea scented.
Baltimore Belle, pale blush, changing to white; fine.
Queen of the Prairies, bright, rosy red; frequently with white stripe.

Strong Plants. Fifty cents each; $\$ 4.00$ per dozen.


## MOSS ROSES.

Crested Moss. Rose large and full; beautiful. Glory of Mosses. Blush, very large and full. Laneii. Rosy crimson, tinted purple; large and full. Little Gem. Crimson, very small and double; beautifully mossedi Princess Adelaide. Pale, glossy rose. Reine Blanche. Fine white, large and full.

## Strong Plants, 50 cts . each; $\$ 4.00$ per doz.

## AUSTRIAN ROSES.

These are the showiest yellow roses in cultivation; very profuse bloomers, their bright flowers literally covering the bush.
Harrisonii, fine golden Yellow. | Persian Yellow, the deepest yellow.
50 cts. each: $\$ 4.00$ per doz.

## POLYANTHA, OR FAIRY ROSES.

These are of low, compact habit, producing small, graceful flowers in great abundance. They are perfectly hardy, and will bloom through the hottest and dryest months of summer. Excellent for a border in front of a rose-bed, and for vases. The flowers are especially adapted for personal wear. A most exquisite class, rapidly gaining in popular favor, which they richly deserve

Little Gem, white, slightly tinted with pink.
Mme. Cecile Brunner, salmon rose, buff shaded.
Mignonette, blush; very fragrant and free flowering.

Paquerette, pure white; dwarf and free-flowering.
Perle d'Or, saffron yellow, deeper in centre, edges white ${ }_{\text {i }}$ very fine.

Price, small plants, 35 cts. each; $\$ 3.50$ per doz; large plants, 50 cts. each; $\$ 4.00$ per doz.

## SINGLE ROSES.

Capucine, dazzling orange scarlet, shading to orange at the base of the petals, very distinct and attractive.
Bracteata, (Macartney Rose,) small, deep green leaves, and large flowers of pearly whiteness.
Rugosa Alba, forms large bushes with deep green, glossy foliage, flowers beautiful pure white, sweetly scented.
Rugosa Rubra, similar to the preceding, but with large rosy crimson flowers, succeeded by cherry-like fruit.

Madame G. Bruant, double white flowers, otherwise resembles R. Alba.
Madame Chas. Worth, double crimson flowers, hablt similar to R. Rubra.
Carolina, (Wild Swamp Rose,) Flowers very bright. $\quad$ g cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.
Wichuriana, low trailing variety, suitable for covern ${ }_{k}$ banks, rocks, etc. Glossy green foliage, pure writt very fragrant flowers. 35 cts , each ; $\$ 3.00$ per do \&

## EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES.

The Teas are tender, and require careful protection. They should not be planted out in spring until all danger of frost is passed. For parlor or conservatory culture they are unequalled.

Bon Silene. Rosy-Carmine. shaded, free flowering, fragrant.
Catherine Mermet. Bright silvery pink, fragrant.
Cornelia Cook. Pale yellowish-white, large and full.
Madam de Waterville. Salmon-white petals edged with bright rose. Very free flowering.
Madam Hardy. Pine white, fine substance, full.

Madam Hoste. Yellowish-white, centre deeper yellow good form, very free blooming.
Marie Van Houtte. White, tinged with yellow; large. Niphetos. Pale yellowish white, large buds.
Perle des Jardins. Straw color, large and full.
Safrano. Saffron and apricot, very beautiful.
Waban. A sport of Catherine Mermet, which it ro sembles in every way except color; rich, clear pink
Small plants 15 cts, each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.; Large Plants 30 cts. each, $\$ 3.00$ per doz.


HARDY ASTERS.
We have in this class some of the most showy, as well as really beautiful and interesting flowering plants in cultivation. All are quite hardy, graceful in habit, and bear such profusion of flewers that they are invaluable in the garden, especially as they blossom when the scarcity of hardy flowers is most marked. The color of the flowers has the widest range. Will thrive in the grass or any rough spot and bloom freely the first season
A. Alpinus. 9 in. July. Bright purple.
A. Amellus Bessarabicus. 2 ft . Rich purplish-blue flowers with orange centre; one of the finest. 25 cts .
A. Chapmanni. Numerous heads of small flowers of a light clear blue. 15 cts ; $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{doz}$.
A. Horizontalis. Numerous branching stems smothered with red and white flowers; pretty, neat habit. 15 cts .
A. Hybridus Nanus. 18 in . Smothered with bright pink and white flowers 15 cts.
A. Longifolius Formosus. 3 ft . October. A dwarf-growing variety, which is a cloud of very large, bright, rose-colored blossoms; a superb aster. 25 cts.
A. Novæ Angilæ. 4 ft . Our grandest American species, with thousands of, big. violet-purple blossoms; a grand aster. 15 cts.
A. Nova-Belgica, var. Lady Trevellyn. 4 ft . Sept., Oct. Large heads of pure white flowers, with yellow centres. 25 cts. each; $\$ 275$ per doz.
A. N. Roseus, 4 ft . A most charming variety of the above, with all shades on rose and crimson. The most magnificent of all hardy asters. 25 cts .
A. Ptermacoides. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. August, September. Flat, open heads of pure white flowers; fine for cutting. 25 cts. each; $\$ 2.75$ per doz.

Hardy Asters
A. Sibericus. gin. Aug., Sept. The plant forms a perfect hemisphere, and is completely covered with clear pink flowers in autumn. 35 cts . each; \$3.75 30 e .

## HELIANTHUS. - Perennial Sunflowers.

These form a very important group of bold, showy autumn-flowering plants, H. Decapetalus. 5 ft . September to frost. Fine iree-flowering form, with clear yellow flowers, immense panicles. 20 cts. each; $\$ 2.00$ per doz.
H. Lætiflorus. A grand perennial sunflower; flowers large and of a rich aark vellow color, the disc also being yellow. Extra strong clumps. 25 cts.
H. Japonicus. This resembles in many respects H. rigidus, but is far the best of the two. The flowers are deeper in color, of a better formation, and about three weeks earlier in bloom. 20 cts . each; $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
H. Maximus. The Great Perennial Sunflower. An enormous growing variety, 6 to 7 feet, producing immense golden flowers, almost as large as the annual species. This should be grown in every garden where sufficient space could be found for it. The Garden says: "It is, in our opinion, the most beautiful of all sunflowers." 25 cts.
H. Plenus. This is the Double Perennial Sunflower, one of the most useful perennials we have. 20 cts . each; $\$ 2.00$ per doz.
H. Orgyalis. A remarkable species, io feet high, with foliage as long and narrow as willow leaves, and blooming latest of all, in October, at the tips, high up in the air. Exceedingiy graceful and beautiful. 25 cts.
H. Multiflorus Grandiplenus The true variety; a very superior form with flowers much brighter and better shape than Multiflorus Plenus. 25 cts.

## HOLLYHOCKS. - Breck's Silver Medal Strain.

This strain has been awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and always obtained the first prize wherever exhibited. No other collection can approach this in variety of shades of color, length of spikes, profusion and texture of flowere and foliage

We offer a fine lot of strong, healthy plants, in all shades of white, carmine, dark maroon, salmon, appleolossom, light and dark crimson, rose, yellow, purple and variegated. 25 cts . each: $\$ 2.50$ per doz.: \$18.an per 300.

This collection, value $\$ 13.75$, will be delivered free, as per Special Offer No. 1, on receipt of $\$ 10.00$.


## EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja occidentalis). Common American form. 25 cents, 50 cents.
Fir Balsam (Abies balsamea). Erect, regular pyramidal tree, rapid grower, very hardy. 50 cents to $\$ 1.00$ each.
Fir, Douglas. Hardy, and very ornamental. Price \$r.00 each.
Fir, Nordmann's. Dark rich, green fuliage. silvery underneath. $11 / 2$ feet, $\$ 1.00$ each; 3 feet, $\$ 5.00$ each.
Juniper Virginiana (Red Cedar). Native variety. 3 ft ., 50 cents; $5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$.
Pine, Swiss Stone ( $P$. Cembra). Short needles, compact growth, very attractive. 3 feet, \$r.oo.
Pine, Austrian. Stout growth, long needles, perfectly hardy in bleakest exposure. I foot, 25 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents each.
Pine, White ( $P$. Strobus). The most ornamental of all our native pines. 2 feet, 50 cents ; 5-6 feet, $\$$ r.00 each.
Retinospora Aurea (Cypress). Of bright golden color. 3 feet, $\$ 1.00$.
Retinospora Plumosa. Very hardy, with plume-like foliage. 3 feet, 50 cents ; 4-5 feet, \$1.00.
Spruce, White (Picea Alba). Very hardy native tree. 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$r.oo.
Spruce, Colorado ( $P$. Pungens). Perfectly hardy, pyramidal in shape, foliage of a dark steel-blue color. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5.00$ each.
Spruce, Norway (Abies Exxcelsa). An elegant tree, extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. 2 ft ., 50 cents; 5 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$ each.
Spruce, Hemlock (Abres Canadensis). Uf good shape and habit. 3 feet,


Blue Spruce 75 cents; 5 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ each.

## HEDGE PLANTS.

Acaria, Three Thorned. Beantiful foliage, makes a
strong and fine fence. $\$ 8.00 ; 3$ years, $\$ 10.00$ per 100.

Arbor Vitæ, American. Stocky plants. I-I $1 / 2 / 2$ feet, $\$ 10.00$ per 100.
Barberry. Common kind, fruit is very conspicuous in the fall and winter. 2 years, $\$ 6.00$ per 100 .
Barberry, Purple. Foliage soft purple, very beautiful. I foot, $\$ 10.00$ per 100; 2 feet, $\$ 15.00$ per 100.
juckthorn. Makes a hardy and strong fence. 2 years, $\$ 8.00 ; 4$ years, $\$ 15.00$ per 100.

California Privet. Of rapid growth, very hardy. \$10.00 per 100.
English Privet. Hardy and very desirable. \$10.00 per Ioد.
Lilacs. The standard purple, $2-3$ feet, $\$ 10.00$ per 100.
Lilacs. Chinese White. $\$ 15.00$ per 100.
Spruce, Norway. Unsurpassed for windbreaks or screens. Small plants, $\$ 10.00$ per IOO; 2 feet, $\$ 15.00$.
Spruce, White. Rapid grower. Small plants, $\$ 10.00$ per 100; 2 feet, $\$ 15.00$ per 100.

## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



Apple, Japan Crab (Malus Halleana). Also sold under the name of Parkman's Crab, a beautiful variety producing long, pink flower-buds, quite conspicuous. 50 cents, 75 cents and $\$ 1.00$ each.
Ash, American White (Fraxinus Alba). A large, noble tree. Io feet, 75 cents; I2 feet, \$1.00.
Ash, Weeping (F. Pendula). A beautiful tree of irregular form. 6-7 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$.
Ash, Mountain (Sorbus Americana). Very ornamental, bearing large clusters of shining red berries. 6-7 feet, 50 cents; 10 feet, $\$ 1.00$.
Beech, American (Fagus Feruginea). Compact form, with rich, glossy, attractive foliage. 5 feet, 50 cents; 7-8 feet, $\$$ 1.00.
Beech, Rivers Purple ( $F$. Atropurpurea). The finest of all purple-leaved trees, beautiful as single specimens. 4 feet, $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$.
Beech, Cut Leaved ( $F$. incisa). Distinct and fine. 4 feet, $\$$ r.00.
Beech, Weeping ( $F$. Pendula). A remarkable picturesque tree of curious growth. 4-6 feet, \$1.50.
Birch, European White (Betula Alba). A graceful tree with silvery bark, and slender branches, and elegant drooping habit. Price, 4-5 feet, 50 cents; 7-8 feet, $\$ \mathrm{I} .00$.
Birch, Canoe (B. papyracea). A native variety which attains great size. 5 feet, 50 cents ; 8 feet, $\$ 1.25$.
Birch, Cut Leaved, Weeping ( $B$. Pendula laciniata). One of the most popular weeping trees, most beautiful as single specimens on the lawn. 5-6 feet, \$1.00; 8-10 feet specimens, \$2.00.
Catalpa Spec osa. A Western type, very desirable, being more hardy and finer in bloom than the common variety. 6-7 feet, 75 cents.
Chestnut, American (Castanea Americana). A tree of stately growth, very ornamental. $4-5$ feet, 50 cents; 8 feet, $\$ 1.00$.
Chestnut, Horse (Esculus Hippocastrum). Strong habit, magnificent foliage, and fine spikes of flowers in May and June. 4-5 feet, \$1.00; 6 feet, $\$ 1.50$.
Cornus, Flo:ida. Of fine form and, very effective when covered with its large, broad-petaled flowers 4 fret, 75 cents.
Cornus, F. Rubra. Same as above, except in color, which is brigint-red, very showy. \$r.00.

Elm, American. (Ulmus Americana.) The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. 10-12 feet, $\$ 1.00 ; 15$ feet, $\$ 1.50$.
Elm, English. (U. Campestris.) An erect, iofly trie of rapid, compact growth. 8-10 feet \$1.00; I5 feet, \$2.00. Special offer No. 3 applies only to articles on this page.

## SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued.

Hawthorn, Double White (Cratagus Alba fl. pl.). Highly ornamental flowers and foliage. 6 feet, $\$ 1.50$
Hawthorn, Paul's Scarlet (C. coccinea fl. pl. Paulii). Flowers bright carmine, red, makes a striking contrast when planted with the white. $5^{-6}$ feet, $\$$ I.50.
Laburnum, Golden (Cytisus). A small tree producing freely long clusters of the brightest golden-yellow blossoms, of sweet-pea size and shape. 4 feet, 50 cents; 5-6 feet, \$1.00.
Larch, European (Larix Europia). An elegant, rapidgrowing, pyramidal tree. 4-6 feet, 75 cents.
Linden, American, or Basswood (Tilia Americana). A beautiful, rapid-growing, native tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 8 feet, 75 cents; 10 reet, $\$$ I.co.
Linden, European (T. Europcaa). Pyramidal tree of larger size. $7 \cdot 8$ feet, 75 cents; 8 -10 feet, $\$ 1.00$.
Maple, Cut Leaved Weeping (Acer Wierii Laciniatum). A weeping silver-leaved variety with deeply cut foliage. 8 feet, \$1.00.
Maple, Japan (Atrosanguineum Purpureum). This is the richest crimson and the most brilliant, vigorous, and the best type of the Japanese varieties. $\$ 2.00$ each.
Maple, White or Silver-Leaved (A. Dasycarpum). A native variety of rapid growth, very beautiful. 8-10 feet, 75 cents; $10-12$ feet, $\$ 1.00 ; 13-15$ feet, $\$ 2.00$ each.
Maple, Norway (A. Plantanoides). Of spreading habit, foliage dark green. 8 feet, $\$ 1.00$; io feet, $\$ 1.25$ each.
Maple, Sugar. (Aver Saccharinum.) One of the best street trees. 10 -1 2 feet, $\$ 1.00$; 12-15 feet, $\$$ I. 50.
Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber M.). Of pyramidal growth, flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple. Fine specimens. 5-6 feet \$1.00.
Magnolia Conspicua. (Chinese White). A variety of great beauty; the flowers are large, pure white, and appear before the leaves. $\$ 1.50-\$ 2.00$ each.

Magnolia Soulangeana. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped; foliage, large and glossy. Fine specimens, \$1.50 to $\$ 2.00$ each.
Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing (Morus). A rapid growing tree which bears nice fruit. 4-5 feet, $\$ 1.00$
Mulberry, Teas Weeping. Absolutely hardy and free from disease, very vigorous in growth. 2 yearsold, $\$ 1.50$.
Oak, White (Quercus Alba). One of the finest of American trees, of large size and spreading branches. \$1.00.
Oak, Red (Q. rubra). A native species of rapid growth. $\$ 1.00$ each.
Poplar, Bolleana (Populus). Pyramidal growth. 8-10 feet, $\$ 1.00$.
Poplar, Lombardi ( $P$. fastigiata). Well known and remarkable for its erect rapid growth. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.
Prunus, Pissardi. One of the best novelties of late years. The wood and leaves are dark purple through out the entire season. 5 feet, 50 cents ; 8-10 feet, $\$ 1.50$ each.
Syringa Japonica (Giant tree lilac). It makes a stout tree with large rich foliage, and throws up well above the leaves large clusters of white flowers about a foot long. $2-3$ feet, 75 cents each.
Willow, Kilmarnock (Salix Caprea Pendula). An exceedingly graceful tree with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head. \$1.00 each,
Willow, White (S. Alba). Rapid grower. Valuable for seashore. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; IO feet, 75 cents; 12-14 feet, $\$ 1.00$ each.
Willow (S. Babylonica). Great Weeping Willow. An immense and beautiful tree with bright green foliage and pendant branches. 6 feet, 35 cents; 8 feet, 50 cents each.

## HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Actinidia Polygama. A strong clean vine from Japan. 50 cts. each.
Akebia Quinata. Of rapid growth, with shining foliage and bluish clusters of fragrant flowers. 35 and 50 cts .
Ampelopsis Englemanni. A variety of the Virginia Creeper, with bright foliage; fine color in the autumn; the tendrils enable it to support itself like $A$. Veitchii. 25 and 35 cts.
Ameplopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Well-known climber ; very vigorous. 25 cts . each.
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy, Japanese Ivy). Wellknown particularly around Boston. It grows rapidly and clings to a wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy ; the foliage is handsome in the summer, and changes to a crimson-scarlet in autumn. For the ornamentation of brick or stone structures, it can be especially recommended. 25 cts . each; $\$ 2.50$ per dozen.
Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine). A quick-growing vine, bearing large scarlet flowers, very brilliant. 25 and 50 cts. each.
Celastrus Scandens (Roxbury Wax Work). A vigorous vine with conspicuous orange-scarlet berries in autumn. 35 and 50 cts . each.
Euonymus Radicans. Variegata, retains its glossy green and white foliage through the winter; nice plants 25 and 50 cts .
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. Abundant, vigorous foliage retained until early winter, flower white and yellow, fragrant. 35 and 50 cts .
Honeysuckle, Scarlet. Strong, rapid grower, bright scariet. 25 and 50 cts.
Honeysuckle, Belgica. Dutch monthly, very sweet scented, red and buff. 25 and 35 cts.
Silk Vine. A rapid growing vine, will make 30 to 40 feet in a season. 35 to 50 cts . each.
Wistaria Chinensis. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, bearing long penfuluo clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June. 50 and 75 cts. each.
Wistaria Chinensis Alba. White, otherwise similar to preceding. 75 cts . and $\$ 1.00$ each.

## CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower).

Elegant slender plants of rapid growth., handsome foliage, and beautiful large flowers. Perfectly harciy with a slight root covering.

Miss Batemarr. White; chocolate-red anthers. 50 cts . and $\$ 1.00$ each.
Flammula (European Sweet Clematis). Flowers small, white, and very fragrant. 25 and 50 cts. each.
Fortuneii. Double; rosette formed; creamy white; fragrant. 50 and 75 cts. each.
ja=kmanni. Large, intense violet-purple remarkable for velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. 50 and 75 cts each.

Jackmani Alba. Like preceding, except in color, which is pure white. 50 and 75 cts . each
Lawsoniana. Large rosy purple,darker veins. jocts.eacn Mrs. James Bateman. Pale lavender 75 cts, anc \$1.00 each.
Virginiana (Amer. White Clematis). A remarkably rapic climbing plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers ir August. 25 and 50 cts . each

## RHODODENDRONS.

We draw our supply of Rhododendrons from what we believe to be the finest stock in the world. Ail the plants even the small sizes, are symmetrical in form, well furnished, and have good fibrous roots that make transplanting comparatively safe.
R. Catawbiense. 8 ft . June. This is one of the types from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a broad, dense bush with handsome, deep-green evergreen foliage, and bears at the extremity of each branchlet immense heads of clear lilac, spotted purple flowers. I ft., 75 cts. each; \$9.00 per doz.; stronger plants, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.50$ each.
R. Maximum. Io ft., July. A hardy native. The Eoliage is the largest and most effective of all hardy sinds. The leaves are of the deepest glossy-green
and often ro inches long. The flowers are borne ir dense heads 4 to 6 inches across, white tinged with pink and yellow. This is of rapid growth, and is the latest flowering of all hardy kinds. Small plants, 75 cts. each; $\$ 9.00$ per doz.; larger plants, $\$ \mathrm{i} 00$ to $\$ 2.00$.
R. Ponctacum. 6 ft ., June. Another rare native species, quite hardy, with medium sized glossy-green foliage, and moderate sized heads of light pink flowers \$1.00 each.

## NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

Album Grandiflorum. Blush, changing to white
Atrosanguineum. Deep blood red.
Barclayanum. Deep rosy crimson.
Berty Parsons. Mauve with brown eye.
Bicolor. Rose with white spot on upper petals. Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson.
Chas. Bagley. Cherry red.
Coriaceum. Yellowish, changing to pure white. Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.
Rerastianum. Rosy lilac, spotted red; fringed and crisped. The best perfectly hardy Rhododendron.

Giganteum. Light rose.
H. H. Hunnewell. Dark, rich crimson.

James Bateman. Clear rosy scarlet.
Lee's Purple. Dark purple.
Old Port. Rich plum.
Onslowianum. Waxy blush, yellow eye.
Purpureum Grandiflorum. Purple.
Roseum Elegans. Rich rose.
Roseum Grandiflorum. Clear rose.
Stella. Pale rose, deep chocolate blotch.
Price: I ft., $\$ 1.00$ each; 12 to 18 inches, $\$ 1.50$ each; 18 to 24 inches, $\$ 2.00$ each. Prices on larger plants and per dozen and hundred on application.

## HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Almond (Prunus Jap. Rubra fi.pl.). Double pink flowers. Large plants, 50 cents.
Almond (Prunus Jap. Alba fl.pl). Double white flowers beautiful. 50 cents.
Althæa purpurea plena (Rose of Sharon). Hibiscus. 35 and 50 cents each.
Althæa Striata. Carnation striped. 35 and 50 cents each. Althæa. Double variegated. 35 and 50 cents each.
Andromeda Floribunda. A pretty evergreen plant with rich, dark-green foliage, and pure white flowers in great abundance in spring. \$1.00 each; extra size, $\$ 2.00$ each.
Azaleas. Ghent Hybrids, perfectly hardy, and of many brilliant colors. Fine plants, $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$; large sizes, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Azalea Mollis. A new type, flowering earlier than the Ghent, and in color and form approaching the Indian varieties. 75 cents to $\$ 1.00$.
Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii). A low growing shrub of arching habit ; the foliage changes to many brilliant colors in the fall. Strong plants. 50 cts. each.
Calycanthus Floridus. Strawberry tree or sweet scented shrub, dark flowers. 5 c cents; small plants, 25 cts.
Corchorus Japonica (Kerria). A small shrub with bright green leaves and clear yellow flowers. 35 and 50 cents each.
Cornus Elegantissima. With variegated foliage, the leaves are marked with silvery white, very attractive. 50 cents tach.
Daphne Cneorum. A low growing evergreen, produces panicles of bright pink flowers. 50 cents each.


Hydrangea, Paniculata Grantitiors

## HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Deutzia Gracilie. Compact, filled with starry white flowers. 35 and 50 cents each.
Deutzia Crenata fl. pl. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. 35 and 50 cents each.
Deutzia C. fl. Alba pl. With very double pure white flowers. 35 and 50 cents eacn.
Elder, Golden. Very effective for its bright yellow foliage. 25 and 50 cents each.
Eleagnus Longipes. A new fruit-bearing ornamental shrub from Japan A decided novelty. 75 cents each.
Exochorda Grandifora. A choice shrub of strong, upright growth, producing a profusion of large snowy-white flowers in June. 50 and 75 cents each.
Forsythia Suspensa. Trained as a standard, it becomes one of the most beautiful weeping shrubs, covered with bright golden yellow blossoms, early in summer. Dwarfs, 25 and 50 cents each; standards, 75 cents and Si .00 each.
Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora. Flowers white in great pyramidal panicles, about a foot long. 50 cents, 75 cents and $\$ 1.00$ each.
Kalmia Latifolia. A choice native evergreen shrub with shining foliage, and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers. \$1.00 to \$r.50 each.
Lilac (Syringa). Common bluish purple flowers. 25 and 50 cents each.


Weigelia

Lilac (S. Alba) Pure white. 25 and 50 cents each.
Mock Orange or Syringa (Philaderphus). Of compact habit, with creamy white fiowers, deliciously fragranr. 35 and 50 cents each.
Mahonia Aquifolia. A handsome shrub with shining prickly leaves, and showy; bright yellow flowers in May followed by large clusters of purple berries. 25 cents each.
Pyrus Japonica (Cydonia). Japan Quince, flowers bright scarlet, very showy. 25 and 50 cents each.
Rhus Cotinus. The well-known smoke bush. 3 ft ., 25 cts ; 5 ft ., 50 cts. each.
Rosa Rugosa. Forms large, thick, close bushes of very deep glossy foliage, which is covered with bright rosy crimson flowers, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red. $50^{\circ} \mathrm{cts}$. each.
Snowball (Tiburnum Piicatum). A great improvement on the old-fashioned sort, with dark green foliage, ane superb trusses of white flowers in midsummer. 50 and 75 cts . each.
Spirea Aurea. Frequent pinching produces a deep golden yellow color. 35 and 50 cts. each.
Spiræa Thunbergii. Dwarf, flowers early, very pretty. 35 and 50 cts. each
Spiræa Van Houtti. The most profuse flowering of all the Spiræas, the bush being a mass of white bloom. 35 and 50 cts . each.
Weigelia Rosea. Well known, very free-flowering. 35 and 50 cts . each.
Weigelia Lowi. This variety has dark crimson flowers with white stamens, very free-flowering. Strong plants 50 cts . each.

## FRUIT TREES.

## PEACHES.

## EXTRA EARLY.

Amsden. July; greenish white and red. sweet, melting.
Alexander. July; medium, melting, juicr.
Waterloo. Jury ; flesh whitish green with red, very juicy.

## EARLY.

Large Early York. August; large, handsome, white and red, juicy.
Coolidge's Favorite. August; medium, juicy, rich, freestone.
Mountain Rose. September; large, white and red, melting, good.

Crawford's Early. September; large, yellow, juicy, freestone.
Foster. September; similar to preceding, but of better qualitr.
Old Mixon. Sept.; large, white and red, juicy and rich.

## LATE

Crawford's Late. September; very large, juicy, good, freestone.
Late Rareripe. September; large, white, very good.
Stump the World. September; medium, red and whita good. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents; large sise, 50 cents.

## CHERRIES.

Coe's Transparent. June; medium, pale amber and red.
Black Tartarian. June; large, purplish black.
Black Eagle. July; large, tender, rich, juicy.
Downer's Red. July; light red, tender and juicy.

May Duke. June; large, dark red, tender, sub-acid.
Black Heart. July; medium, black, fine flavor.
Late Duke. July; large, dark red, sub-ac.
Price, 75 cints and $\$ 1.00$ each.

## PLUMS.

Coe's Golden. September; large, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet.
Green Gage. September; large, greenish yellow, very fine.
Imperial Gage. August; large, greenish, juicy, and rich.

Jefferson. August; large, yellow and red, hige flavor.
Lombard. September; medium, violet, red, juicy. Washington. August; large and fine.

Price, 75 cents and $\$ 10 n$ eaih.

Special Offer No. 3 only applies to articles on this page.

## APPLES.

We can furnish all varieties usually catalogued, but the following list comprises the most desirable sorts.

## SUMMER.

Astrachan, large, crimson, very early.
Early Harvest, pale yellow, excellent, early.
jweet Bough, large, pale yellow.
Williams, dark red, mild flavor.

## AUTUMN.

Gravenstein, large yellow, striped red.
Fameuse (Snow apple), crimson, flesh white, excellent. Porter, medium, bright yellow, good.
Pippin, fall, yellowish green, very fine.

## WINTER.

Baldwin, large, dark red, productive, medium. Golden Russet, medium, yellow, good flavor.

Hubbardston, large, yellow, splashed red, early.
King, large, striped red, excellent.
Lady, small, yellow and red, good.
Northern Spy, large, striped red, good keeper.
Rhode Island Greening, large, yellowish green, medium.
Roxbury Russet, extra quality, largest of the russets.
Tolman's sweet, medium, light yellow, excellent.
Murphy, of good size, "better than Baldwin," ripens in December and January, but can be kept uncil April. bears regularly every year, and an experienced and most careful judge says of it that he "does not know of an out about it." We offer a limited number of two-year old grafts at 50 cents each.
Price 35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $\$ 1.00$, according to size.

## CRAB-APPLES.

Hyslop, October to January ; deep crimson.
Red Siberian, September to October • small, red.

Transcendent, Sept. to Oct.; striped, red and yellow.
Price 35 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents each, acfording to size


Beurre Bosc Pear.

## PEARS.

We can supply all varieties. Following are the leading kinds

## SUMMER

Clapp. Very productive; large, juicy, and rich.
Bartlett. Large, clear yellow, juicy; late.
Doyenne, d'Ete. Early, small, dotted red. Gifford. Medium ; greenish yellow, juicy, good.

## AUTUMN.

Beurre Hardy. October; large greenish rueset. Belle Lucrative. September; yellowish green, juicy, melting. Bosc. October; large, russet, buttery, rich.
Comice. November; large, greenish yellow, juicy, mellow:
Duchess d'Angouleme. October; very large, greenish, very good.
Howell. October; large, light yellow, melting.
Louise Bonne. October; large, pale yellowish and red, juicy.
Seckel. September; small, dull brown, red cheeked, sweet.
Sheldon. November; large, russet brown, very juicy.

## WINTER.

Anjou. November - January; large, greenish yellow, red cheek, rich, high flavor.
Dana's Hovey. November; small, rusty yellow, rich, juicy.
Lawrence. January; medium, pale yellow, sweet.
Nellis. January; medium, of excellent quality.
Vicar. December; very large, yellowish green; cooking.
Wilder. New variety; ripens about August I ; of superior quality, free from rot at the core, very productive, and of the best flavor imaginable. \$1.00-\$1.50.
Price, standards ${ }_{5-7}$ feet, selected, $\$ 0.75$. Bearing trees, $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 3.00$

## QUINCES.

Orange or Apple. Large, roundish, bright yellow,
Rea's Mammoth

Champion. Vigorous and productive.
Meech. Comparatively new; quality unsurpassed.
Price, 50 cents, 75 cents and $\$ 1.00$ each.

## APRICOTS.

We offer six varieties that are perfectly hardy in New England. Price, 3-4 feet, 40 cents each; set, six vari eties, \$2.00.

## SMALL FRUITS.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Smith's Improved, large, light green
Industry, very large, dark cherry red

Cuthbert, red, firm and superior quality
Gregg, largest and best black cap
Hansell, early, crimson, fine quality


## HARDY GRAPES.

We can supply all the really valuable sorts; the following varieties we can recommend for general culture:
Brighton, September, red, sweet, excellent.
Concord, well known, very popular.
Delaware, September; small, unsurpassed quality.
Eaton, large, black, very juicy. \$I.00 each.
Green Mountain, extra early, productive, strong. One year vine, \$1.50; 2 years, $\$ 2.00$.
Hayes, white, sweet, juicy, good.
Jefferson, large, bright-red, juicy; price, 50 cts.
Moore's, early, large black, earlier than Concord.
Moyer, a new red variety from Canada, a cross between the Delaware and some native sort, juicy and sweet, hardy and productive plants; I year old, 50 cts.; 2 years old, \$1.00.
Niagara, large, white, melting sweet.
Pocklington, pale, yellowish green, very sweet, 50 cts. Pottel's Sweet, Sept.; black, very sweet, \$1.50 each.
Vergennes, large, dark red, sweet, juicy.
Worden, black, very productive, good flavor.
Price, except when noted, I year vines, 35 cts.; 2 years old, for 50 cts .

## BLACKBERRIES.

| E | Per doz. 100 \$I.00 \$5.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dorchester, very early, rich and sweet | 6.00 |
| Taylor's Prolific, very large, superior | 6.00 |
| Wachusett, hardy, good size and qual. | - |
| Lucretia Dewberry, a trailing variety of immense size, sweet and luscious |  |



## CURRANTS.

Cherry, large, red, juicy and acid Fay, like cherry, but more prolific La Versaillaise, very large, red Red Dutch, a well-known variety

| Per doz. | ${ }_{\$ 7}^{100}$ |  | Per doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1.00 | \$7.00 | White Dutch, the least acid kind | \$1.00 | \$7.00 |
| 2.00 |  | White Grape, a fine variety | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| 1.00 | 7.00 | Crandall, an improved sort, fruit ve | e. |  |
| 1.00 | 7.00 | 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. |  |  |

## STRAWBERRIES.

We consider the following the best system for cultivating the strawberry:
Set your plants about one foot apart in the rows, and the rows three feeet apart (it will take about fifteeen thousand plants per acre at this distance), and allow them to make runners to fill up a space of about twelve to fourteen inches wide; that would give you a space about twenty two inches wide for a path.


It is claimed that one can get two thousand quarts more fruit off the same ground grown in these narrow rows than by allowing them to run all over the ground, and the fruit is of better quality.

They should have from fifteen to twenty cords stable manure per acre, or one ton of ground bone, one-half ton muriate of potash, and four hundred pounds nitrate of soda to be worked into the soil.

In field culture they should be worked once a week with cultivator, and gone over by hand once in two weeks; care should be taken, after runners start to work cultivator always the same way, to prevent breaking runners.

They should be mulched in fall after ground is frozen to protect from thawing and freezing during winter. and part of the mulch should remain during fruiting season.

Any good corn land will raise strawberries if properly fertilized.
For garden culture, set plants one foot apart in the row, and the rows two feet apart, keep the runuers cut off, and otherwise carry out the instructions as given above.

The varieties marked " $P$ " are pistillate, and must have a row of staminate, or perfect-flowered varieties, planted say every ten feet among them. Those not marked " $P$ " are staminate or self fertilizing varieties.
Belmont (S). A late, dark crimson sort, quality fine.
Bubach No. 5. (P). Prolific and of good quality. Light scarlet, late.
Brandywine (S). Hardy, very prolific, good quality. Medium.
Clyde (S ). Fine, medium early; bright scarlet berries. Per doz., 25 cts.; per 100, $\$ \mathrm{r} .00$. Enormous (P). Large, late, crimson variety.
Glen Mary (S). A new desirable main crop sort. Per doz., 35 cts.; per 100, $\$ 2.00$.
Leader (S). Large bright crimson berries, early and continuous.
Marshall (S). Very large, dark crimson, fine flavor, late.
Rio (S). A large, early, crimson colored, productive sort of good quality.
25 cts . per doz.; 75 cts. per 100, except as noted.
Pot grown plants of above kinds, ready in Augúst, $\$ 2.50$ per 100

## PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE MAKING UP YOUR ORDERS.

## SPEGAL OFFERS

## CARRIAGE PAID OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

We make the following offers on all orders made up from our ANNUAL CATALOGUE FOR 1898, at the net cash prices therein stated (except as noted), SENT US BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

OFFER No. 1.
We will send GOODS PREPAID by Mail, Express, or Freight, as we may deem advisable, TO ANY CITY OR TOWN IN NEW ENGLAND.

OFFER No. 2.
We DELIVER ALL MAILABLE goods (except those manked net), including Vegetable and Flower Seeds quoted, by packet, ounce, pound, pint or quart; also Bulbs (except Caladiums), to any POST-OFFICE in the United States.
OFFER No. 3.
WHERE CUSTOMERS PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES THIEMSELVES we will allow A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT on all goods except those marked net.

PLEASE REMEMBER.
That orders sent in early SECURE THE FIRST SELECTIONS.
That our SPECIAL OFFERS are POSITIVELY LIMITED to ORDERS BY MAIL or EXPRESS ACCOMPANIED BY CASH, postal note, draft on New York or Boston, stamps, express or post-office money order.

That "Special Offers Nos. 2 and 3 ", are especially advantageous to PARTIES LIVING OUTSIDE of New England; when goods are not mailable, in a majority of cases the 10 per cent. discount will offset transportation charges.

## PLEASE NOTE.

We offer such extraordinary inducements for orders sent us by mail or express, accompanied by cash, because we can execute them in the quiet of our mail order department with promptness, dispatch, and with goods of the highest excellence, and increase the volume of our business without impairing the efficiency of its service.

BAGS. - Persons remitting with their orders should include a sufficient sum to cover cost of bags necessary to contain purchase. Prices are: 1 and 2 bushels, 15 cents; to contain purchase. Prices are: 1 and 2 bushels, 15 cents;
$\mathrm{I}=2$ bushel, 12 cents ; $1=4$ bushel, 8 cents ; $1=8$ bushel, I-2 bushel, 12 cents; $1=4$ bushel, 8 cents; $1-8$ bushel,
6 cents. The amount charged will be refunded if bags are 6 cents. The amount charged will be refunded if bags are returned in good condition free of




[^0]:    When this Bureau was established in 1890 our purpose was to secure to employers a better class of help than they had been obtaining.

    How well we have succeeded is shown by the rapid growth of this Department of our business, and the many voluntary statements received concerning its convenience and the high grade of employees furnished.

    We mail free on application circulars descriptive of our Bureau, and blank forms whereon employers can state particulars necessary to guide us in selecting suitable employees.

    Our Bureau of Registry and Information has certainly improved and elevated the service and we believe it will continne to do so, besides supplying a long-felt want.

    We take this opportunity to thank our customers for the business given us and to assure them that our Bureau was never so well prepared to serve them as now; those who have not as yet patronized it are invited to do so, and give us an opportunity to practically demonstrate the benefits to be derived from its use.

    Yours respectfully,

[^1]:    "The neighbors are onto it (the quality); next year they will buy seeds from Breck." -W. J. Wheeler, Worcester.

[^2]:    Edward S. Gilmore \& Co., Wholesale Grocers, Boston, write:
    "We wish to testify to the entire reliability of your Employment Bureau. We have availed
    ourselves of its services for the past seven years, and have obtained through it, some of our best and ablest employees. Your methods have been very satisfactory to all concerned.',

    See page 16.

[^3]:    A designates Annuals - Lasting but one year.
    " Biennials - Lasting two years.
    " Perennials - Lasting three or more years.
    " 4. This sign, where affixed to B or P, indicates Biennials or Perennials, which, if sown early, flower the first season.
    hA " Ilardy Annuals - Seed may be sown in early spring or late in fall.
    hhH " Half Hardy Annuals - Seed should be sown about middle or last of May.
    tA " Tender Annuals - Seed must be started in artificial heat, and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.
    hB or hP designates Hardy Biennials or Perennials - Plants stand the coldest winter without protection.
    hhB or hhP " Half Hardy Biennials or Ptrennials - Plants requiring to be well protected during winter.
    tP " Tender Perennials - Plants requiring greenhouse protection during winter.
    \#̈ard, and Dur. signifies Hardiness and Duration; Trai., Trailing; H'g't, Height; and Var., Various.

