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JOSEPH M．GLEASON，Treas

## THOMAS J．GREY CO．，BOSTON 32 SOUTH MARKET STREET

DATE

Name
Street and No．
Town
State
Mark Goods
Gardener＇s Name

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$\operatorname{sen}$ xite , youz
NuMBER Quakity Barney as Vice President and Joseph M. Gleason as Treasurer, both well known in the seed trade as for many years the active men in the firm of Schlegel \& Fottler, and in the succeeding corporation of the Schlegel \& Fottler Co. In common with the men who have made the Thomas J. Grey Company notable, the new members, with an acquaintance and experience of many years, are devoted to preserving and extending the favorable reputation which long and steady application to high ideals has given them.

The facilities thus joined warrant the claim that nowhere can better seeds, bulbs, plants and implements be obtained, while the ability and knowledge included in this corporation of practical seedsmen assure the highest grade of attention and service to customers, both old and new.

The advantage of dealing for bulbs and seeds with men who have a lifetime of wide experience and a jealous desire to hold their customers by the best service, is apparent. Such a conjunction of acquaintance, facilities, connections, capital and stock is unusual.

## HYACINTHS

Culture in Pots or Pans. These may be planted any time from September to November, though early planting as a rule gives the best results. Firm, heavy bulbs should be selected, and, if to be planted singly, use a 5 -inch pot or the special Hyacinth pots, which are about 2 inches deeper than the ordinary pot, and are preferable. A piece of broken pot placed over the hole and I or 2 inches of sphagnum moss placed on this makes excellent drainage. A light, rich soil is essential, one made up of one-third rotted cow-manure, one-third rotted sod, and the balance of leaf-mold and sharp sand, is excellent. When planting, break off all offsets if any at the base of the bulb, and have the top of the bulb just below the soil, and the soil about an inch below the top of the pot; give a good watering, put in a cool place and cover with 5 or 6 inches of sifted coal ashes; this prevents the bulbs from rising while they are making roots and holds the moisture. After eight weeks the roots should be strong enough to allow them to be brought to the light and into the room where they are to bloom.

Culture in Glasses. Single varieties are best adapted for this purpose, and any of those listed under our Exhibition Hyacinths would be suitable. Use soft water and put a piece of charcoal into each glass to keep the water pure; allow the bottom of the bulb to just come in contact with the water, keep in a dark, cool place till the roots are about 6 inches long, when they may be brought into light and warmth to bloom. Should the water evaporate or become foul, replenish with fresh water of about the same temperature.

Culture in the Open Garden. Bulbs may be planted from September until the ground closes, although the best results will be obtained if planted before the end of October. Plant 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart in soil which has been dug at least 12 inches deep and well enriched with well-rotted cow-manure. Before the ground freezes deep enough to reach the bulbs, cover with leaves or other good litter, 6 to 8 inches deep, to protect the bulbs from freezing and thawing through the winter, thus being assured of larger and stronger spikes of bloom. The covering should be removed early in the spring.

## SPECIAL NAMED BEDDING AND FORCING HYACINTHS

These are large, solid bulbs of distinct and decided shades, producing large spikes of flowers, and all blooming at the same time, which makes them of great value for bedding out, as one can obtain the exact color effect desired. They are also desirable for forcing in pots or pans.
$\$ 1$ per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100 , $\$ 50$ per 1,000 . If by mail, add 12 ets. per doz. for postage

Special Bright Red
Special Pink
Special Rose

Special Dark Blue
Special Light Blue
Special Porcelain-Blue

## SELECTED UNNAMED HYACINTHS

These are sound, healthy-flowering bulbs, superior to the mixed Hyacinths usually offered, and are well adapted to outdoor planting or forcing.

Either Single or Double, 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per $100, \$ 35$ per 1,000

Select Dark Red Sorts
Select Rose and Pink Sorts

Select Pure White Sorts
Select Dark Blue Sorts Select Mixture of Above Sorts

Select Light Blue Sorts
Select Yellow Sorts

## EXHIBITION HYACINTHS

These are all extra-selected bulbs of large size and the best varieties for exhibition purposes and house culture. The single sorts, as a rule, produce the larger and better spikes, and are best for growing in water.
SINGLE PINK, ROSE AND RED
Cardinal Wiseman. Deep pink; large, full spike
Charles Dickens. . Exquisite soft pink; fine spike
Countess of Roseberry. Brilliant carmine; extra
Garibaldi. Bright crimson; large truss; early
General Pelissier. Deep scarlet, grand spike; early
Gertrude. Dark pink; large spike.
Gigantea. Delicate pink; large spike
Jacques. Light pink; immense spike
Lady Derby. Beautiful bright pink; large, compact spike
Moreno. Bright pink; large bells and spike
Norma. Pale waxy pink; large bells.
Robert Steiger. Brilliant deep red; splendid bedder ${ }^{5} 5$
Roi des Belges. Bright scarlet; fine spike........ 15
Rose a Merveille. Beautiful pink; grand spike... 20
Rosea maxima. Delicate rose; long spike........ 15


Single White Exhibition Hyacinth

## SINGLE PURE AND BLUSH-WHITE



SINGLE BLUE, PURPLE AND VIOLET



Captain Boyton. Deep sky-blue; grand spike..... I5 I 50
Czar Peter. Light lavender-blue. An old favorite. 20200
Enchantress. Delicate light blue; beautiful...... 20200
Grand Lilas. Porcelain-lilac; large spike.......... 15 I 50
Grand Maitre. Deep porcelain-blue; large truss.. i5 I 50
King of the Blues. Rich dark blue; large spike... I5 I 50
La Peyrouse. Clear light blue; fine spike........ 15 I 50
Lord Balfour. Violet; early; enormous truss...... 20200
Marie. Rich deep blue; fine truss................ 15 I 50
Potgeiter. Pale blue; immense truss............. . 20200
Queen of the Blues. Light porcelain-blue; large spike........................................... I $_{5}$
Regulus. Deep porcelain; large bells and truss... I5 I 50
Schotel. Light blue; large, beautiful spike....... 15

## Doz.

## \$I 50

50


Bed of Hyacinths

## SINGLE YELLOW AND ORANGE HYACINTHS

City of Haarlem. Golden yellow; largest and best
Ida. Extra fine; pure yellow; large spike
Marchioness of Lorne. Orange-yellow; fine truss
Yellow Hammer. Pure yellow; beautiful truss
DOUBLE PINK, ROSE AND RED
Bouquet Tendre. Dark red
Chestnut Blossom. Bright rose; extra large spike
Noble par Merite. Deep pink; large truss
President Roosevelt. Brilliant pink; large spike

DOUBLE PURE AND BLUSH-WHITE

| Bouquet Royal. Pure |
| :---: |
| Isabella. Blush-white; large spike. |
| La Grandesse. Snow-white; large truss |
| La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white. One of the best early |

Isabella. Blush-white; large spike.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Pure white. One of the best early

## DOUBLE BLUE, PURPLE AND LILAC

Bloksberg. Bright porcelain-blue; large spike

## DOUBLE YELLOW AND ORANGE

## MINIATURE HYACINTHS

These are also known as Dutch Romans and Pan Hyacinths. They are small, single-flowering Dutch Hyacinths, and are very suitable for growing in pans, pots or boxes, using one variety only to each pan, to insure that they are all blooming at the same time. They are also fine for outdoor planting.
Gertrude. Pink.
King of Blues. Dark blue.
Roi des Belges. Scarlet.
Grand Maitre. Light blue.
La Grandesse. Snow-white.
50 ets. per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per $100, \$ 30$ per 1,000

## EARLY ROMAN HYACINTHS

These are specially adapted for house-culture and forcing, each bulb giving from three to six spikes. By early and successive plantings they may be had in bloom throughout the winter. If well rooted and brought into heat by the middle of November, they may be had in bloom for Christmas.

Doz. 100 I,000
Pure White. Extra-selected bulbs ... \$o 60 \$4 00 $\$ 3500$
Pure White. Mammoth bulbs
Light Blue. Selected bulbs
Light Pink. Selected bulbs
White Italian. With larger spikes and blooming a little later than preceding sorts.

| 75 | 6 | 00 | 50 | 00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 50 | 3 | 50 | 32 | 00 |
| 50 | 3 | 75 | 35 | 00 |



Single Pink Hyacinth

## GRAPE HYACINTHS

One of the prettiest early spring-flowering bulbs. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for naturalizing and for edgings or clumps in the shrubbery border. Very effective, and succeed in almost any situation. For house-growing they are very pretty and interesting.


## MUSK AND FEATHERED HYACINTHS

Interesting varieties for house or garden.

Musk. Purplish blue ; very fragrant.......................... 40 400

## SITUATIONS FOR GARDENERS, FARMERS, ETC.

We shall be pleased at all times to receive inquiries from any person desiring the services of Gardeners, Farmers or Assistants. We keep a list of reliable persons wanting such situations.


## TULIPS

Universal favorites, and the most popular and attractive flowers for early spring display in the garden or for winter blooming in the house or conservatory. They are perfectly hardy and of easiest culture in any good garden soil, seldom failing to give the greatest satisfaction. When massed in beds or large clumps, the best effect is obtained. Double and single sorts, when planted together in clumps among the shrubs or perennials, give a longer season of bloom than if either were planted alone. For best effect, when planted in small clumps, the bulbs should be set 4 inches deep and 4 inches apart, but, in large beds or borders, a distance of 5 or 6 inches between the bulbs can be allowed.

## All Tulips sent by mail at the dozen price

## NAMED SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

Our collection embraces all the choicest varieties for forcing and bedding. The figures before the name indicate the height in inches, and the * the best sorts for forcing.



Joost van Vondel Tulip

NAMED SINGLE EARLY TULIPS, continued
I3 *Pottebakker, Scarlet Brilliant Doz. ${ }^{100}$ I,000
$\mathrm{I}_{3}$ *Pottebakker, Scarlet. Brilliant... \$0 40 \$2 50 \$20 00
I3 *Pottebakker, White. Pure white; one of the best
$I_{3}$ Pottebakker, Yellow. Large, pure yellow
I3 Pottebakker, Yellow Striped. Yellow, striped with red.
II *Princess Helene. Large; pure white; extra..
12 Princess Wilhelmina. Deep pink and white; large-pointed flowers; excellent
12 *Prince of Austria. Rich orange-red; fragrant.
$35 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad 2000$
12 *Proserpine. Rich, satiny carminerose; very large. II * Rueen of the Netherlands. Delicate satiny pink extra-large flowers.
$35 \quad 2 \quad 50 \quad 2100$ ${ }_{50}{ }^{5}$ 3503000 Oueen of Violets. Clear violet $\quad \begin{array}{lllll}3 & 50 & 30 & 00\end{array}$ ro *Rose Grisdelin. Rose-pink, shading to white ...........................
10*Rose Luisante. Dark, silky rose; beautiful......................... 40 250 2400
ro *Rosa Mundi Huikman. Bright rosy pink.

25 I 50 I3 00
12 *Sir Thomas Lipton. Large, cupshaped; brilliant scarlet. .........
10 *Silver Standard. Silvery white, flaked crimson.
$50350 \quad 3000$
*Stan 35 2 2200
10 *Stanley. Beautiful rose-carmine ... 503503000
I4 *Thomas Moore. Fine orange-color, sweet scented
Iо *Vermilion Brilliant. Dazzling ver-milion-scarlet; large.............. 453002600
I3 Wapen van Leiden. White, striped with rose.
$\begin{array}{llll}30 & 1 & 75 & 15\end{array}$
I4 *White Hawk. Large; pure white; of great substance.
II White Swan. Egg-shaped; pure white
35
30
Io Wouverman. Rich purple-violet.
io *Yellow Prince. Golden yellow, sweet-scented

50
25
$250 \quad 2000$
I 75 I5 00
$350 \quad 3200$
I 50 I2 00

## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS IN DISTINCT COLORS

These are selected varieties especially adapted for color effects in outside bedding, design work, etc.


## SINGLE EARLY TULIPS IN MIXTURE

COLUMBIA PRIZE MIXTURE. Our specially blended mixture of decided merit, consisting of the finest largeflowering named sorts, selected to bloom at about the same time and to grow about the same height. This mixture is unsurpassed for mixed beds and borders. 30 cts . per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100, $\$ 18$ per 1,000.

SUPERFINE MIXTURE. A splendid mixture containing all colors, and composed of an unusually large


## SINGLE DUC VAN THOL TULIPS

These are the earliest of all Tulips, growing about 6 inches high, and especially valuable for early forcing or pot culture. They bloom outside before the Single Early Tulips.


## NAMED DOUBLE TULIPS

These are useful for bedding and forcing; the large peony-like blossoms are highly ornamental, coming into bloom about a week or more after the single early sorts, and lasting considerably longer in flower. They make the best display, and the effect is better when planted one variety in a bed or clump. The letter after the name indicates the time of blooming; those marked A bloom logether, followed in about a week by B and c, the latest. Star (*) indicates best sorts for forcing.

| Doz. | roo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Alba maxima. B. Pure white; fine bedder | \$1 75 | \$15 |
| ${ }^{2} 4$ Blue Flag. C. Violet-b | 2 |  |
| II * Crown of Roses. A. Deep pink; excellent | jo |  |
| II *Crown of Gold. A. Rich, deep yellow; large. | 250 |  |
| Io Duke of York. B. Carmine, white edge; fine bedder... | 150 |  |
| I2 *Gloria Solis. A. Red, bordered with gold. | 7.5 | 15 |
| I2 *Imperator rubrorum. B. Rich, glowing scarlet. |  |  |
| La Candeur. B. Large; white |  |  |
| 2 *Le Matador. A. Brilliant red; splendid forcer. | 300 |  |



Double Tulip

II Le Blason. B. Blush-white, tinged rose........................................ 30 \$2 $\$_{2} \$_{15}$ oo Io Lord Beaconsfield. B. Immense; deep pink; very double................ 50350 . 3000 Io *Murillo. B. Beautiful light pink; extra......................................... 30 i 75 1500
I2 Purple Crown. B. Purplish red.... 30 I 75 I5 00 10 *Queen of the Netherlands. A. Large, delicate rose................... 60400 Io *Rex rubrorum. B. Bright crimsonscarlet..................................... . . 35
$225 \quad 2000$

I2 *Rosine. A. Rose-pink; fine forcer... $40 \quad 275 \quad 2500$
Io *Rubra maxima. B. Large; deep crimson; fine............................ 35 2502000 II *Tournesol. A. Rich scarlet, edged with yellow.......................... 453002600 II *Tournesol, Yellow. A. Bright yellow, shaded with orange............... 35 . 2502200 I2 *Vuurbaak. B. Immense; brilliant orange-scarlet........................... 40 2 752300 io Yellow Rose. C. Golden yellow;
sweet-scented..............................25 I 50 II 00

## DOUBLE TULIPS IN MIXTURE

## COLUMBIA PRIZE MIXTURE. Our

Doz.
100
1.000
special mixture, composed of the best
named varieties for bedding........\$0 30 \$2 00 \$1800
SUPERFINE MIXTURE. A special
mixture of great variety.............. 25 I 25 Io 00

## PARROT TULIPS

1 singular and picturesque species of Late-flowering Tulips for outdoor cultivation, with peculiarly feathered and fringed petals. The flowers are of large size and very brilliant colors, combining shades of green peculiar to this species alone.

| species alone. | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Admiral of Constantinople. Red, shaded orange |  |  | \$14 00 |
| Cafe Brun. Brown on yellow ground. | 25 | 75 | $\bigcirc 0$ |
| Cramoisie Brilliant. Beautiful crimson. | 25 | 75 | 1400 |
| Lutea major. Bright yellow, feathered crimson and green | 25 | 75 | 1400 |
| Markgraaf. Brownish red, feathered orange and purple | 30 | -0 | 00 |
| Perfecta. Bright yellow, scarlet and green | 25 | 75 | -0 |
| Splendid Mixture. In great variety and color | 25 | 50 | 12 |

## SINGLE LATE COTTAGE GARDEN TULIPS May-flowering

These beautiful May-flowering varieties are becoming more popular each season, being entirely distinct from the early-flowering sorts, in their taller growth and later season of blooming. The large, beautifully formed flowers of magnificent colors, with delicate markings and featherings, are at their best in this locality about Memorial Day, and last well into June in ordinary seasons. They are excellent for beds, borders and naturalizing.

|  | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bizarres. Yellow ground, feathered with crimson, violet or white |  |  | \$I2 00 |
| Bybloemen Roses. White ground, marked with all shades of re | 25 | 50 | 1400 |
| Bybloemen Violets. White ground, marked with all shades of blue | 25 | 50 | 1400 |
| Bouton d'Or (Ida). Large, globular; deep yellow | 25 | 50 | 1200 |
| Caledonia. Velvety orange-scarlet; dark stem; fine | 40 | 50 | 2000 |
| Elegans. Brilliant crimson; reflexed petals. | 45 | -0 |  |
| Elegans alba. Large; white, reflexed petals margined carmine-rose | 60 | 400 |  |



Single Late Tulip, Inglescombe Pink

Florentina Odorata. Yellow, with violet fragrance........ 2
Gesneriana major (Spathulata) Large; rich crimson-scarlet, with blue center............. 3
Gesneriana lutea. Large; pure golden yellow; excellent..... 40
Golden Crown. Large; golden yellow, edged and feathered with bright red.

25
Golden Eagle. Large; canaryyellow.
Greigi. Scarlet-orange, spotted purple; very conspicuous.... each, $15 \mathrm{C} . . .125$
Inglescombe Pink. Delicate sal-mon-rose: immense flower... 45
Inglescombe Scarlet. Enormous; vermilion-scarlet.... 50
Isabella (Shandon Bells). Car-mine-rose, shaded creamy white......................... 3
La Candeur. Large, egg-shape; white, passing to rose....... 40
Le Reve. Beautiful old-rose shade; very large $\qquad$
La Merveille. Carmine-rose, overlaid with orange-red; very striking and fragrant....... 35
Picotee (Maiden's Blush). Pure white, margined with car-mine-rose. $\qquad$

00
600

1000
300
2500
3503000

35
$175 \quad 1500$
$225 \quad 1800$

35
200
1500


Darwin Tulips, La Candeur

## DARWIN TULIPS, MAY-FLOWERING

A distinct race of Single Late Tulips with immense flowers, of well-rounded form, on tall, thick stems from 2 to 3 fect in height, this, with their very brilliant colors, ranging from almost pure white through all the shades of pink and purple to the most intense red, make them unsurpassed for planting out or for cutting. A bed of these tall Darwins, with an undergrowth of myosotis, daisies, etc., is a most beautiful sight; planted among the shrubbery, they give life and color to the garden. The varieties we offer are selected from a very large collection as the best and most distinct, containing none but the large-flowering sorts, in colors sure to give satisfaction.

Doz. $\quad 100$
Asa Grey. Dark carmine. ............................... . \$0 50 \$3 $_{50}$
Baronne de la Tonnaye. Vivid pink; fine for forcing....... $50 \quad 350$
Clara Butt. Beautiful, soft salmon-pink.................... 60 . 400
Edmee. Beautiful shade of vivid rosy pink.............. 75
Europe. Fiery salmon-scarlet, white center; extra......... 60
Glow. Dazzling vermilion, blue center................... . 60
Gretchen. Beautiful soft pink............................. $5^{\circ}$
Kate Greenaway. White, flushed with lavender........... 45
La Candeur (White Queen). Opens pink, turning to pure white.................................................... 50


Darwin Tulip, Nora Ware

## NARCISSI, or DAFFODILS

Among the most beautiful and fragrant of our hardy spring-flowering bulbs the Narcissi enjoy great popularity and occupy a very prominent place in the world of flowers, doing well in almost all soils and situations, for naturalizing among the grass, planting among the shrubbery, on the borders of ponds and streams, and in formal beds. For house or greenhouse culture they are equally desirable, planted in pots or bulb pans, several bulbs of one variety in each, and treated as recommended for hyacinths.

## Selected bulbs only are offered and mostly double-nosed



Narcissus, Glory of Leiden

## LARGE TRUMPET NARCISSI

Albicans (Great Spanish Daf- Doz. fodil). White, with large, primrose trumpet $\qquad$。
Ard Righ, or Irish King. Large and early; rich, deep yellow. 75

500
Emperor. Large golden yellow trumpet, deep primrose perianth.
$5^{\circ}$
Empress. Broad white perianth, rich golden yellow trumpet. One of the largest and most beautiful
Glory of Leiden. Deep yellow; immense trumpet and perianth. ..........each, 20c... 2
Golden Spur. Broad perianth, and large trumpet, expanding at the lip; deep golden yellow
Grandee Maximus. Very large, with pure white perianth and long golden trumpet; later than Empress.
Henry Irving. Rich galden yellow, with broad, overlapping perianth and large, frilled trumpet; early.
Horsfieldi. Queen of Daffodils. A royal flower. Pure white, with large, rich yellow trumpet..................... Madame de Graaf. One of the largest and finest of the white Daffodils. Trumpet pale primrose, passing to white...
each, 25 c. 2 50 1800
Mrs. Thompson. Large, early white, beautifully frilled trumpet.
Mrs. Walter T. Ware. Snowy white perianth, and rich golden trumpet. One of the finest bicolor sorts.
$\qquad$

## MEDIUM TRUMPET NARCISSI

In this class will be found many of the most graceful and beautiful Daffodils, equally desirable for beds ant borders, as well as for indoor cultivation, and especially adapted to nature-garden planting.
Barri Conspicuus. Broad, yellow perianth, and wide, short cup, edged with bright orangescarlet. 20 cts. per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100, \$10 per I, © 0 .
Barri, Flora Wilson. Pure white perianth, yellow cup edged with orange-scarlet; beautiful. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per 100.
Barri, Maurice Vilmorin. Creamy white perianth and long scarlet cup; extra. 50 cts . per doz., $\$ 3.50$ per 100, $\$_{30}$ per 1,000 .
Incomparabilis, Cynosure. One of the best, with primrose perianth and orange-stained cup. 20 cts . per doz., $\$ 1.25$ per 100, $\$ 9$ per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Figaro. Large lemon-yellow perianth and orange-yellow cup. 20 cts . per doz. Si. 25 per 100, \$1o per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Queen Bess. Very early, with pure white perianth and large lemon-yellow cup. 30 cts . per doz., \$1.75 per 100, $\$ 15$ per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower). Sulphur-yellow perianth and deep yellow cup; very large and handsome. 50 cts . per doz., \$3 per 100, \$24 per 1,000.
Incomparabilis, Stella. Large; pure white, starshaped flowers, with bright yellow cup; one of the earliest. 20 cts . each, \$i per roo, $\$ 8$ per I,000.
Leedsii, Duchess of Brabant. White perianth, canary-yellow cup; charming. 25 cts. per doz., \$r.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.
Leedsii, M. M. DeGraaff. Long white perianth, orange-rose cup; very free-flowering; extra for cutting


Incomparabilis, Sir Watkin
eedsii, Minnie Hume. Large white perianth; fine cup, passing from lemon to white.


## POET'S AND OTHER SINGLE NARCISSI


Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat). A dwarf variety, each bulb producing several deep golden yellow flowers. When grown indoors use about a dozen bulbs to a 6 -inch pan; the effect is most beautiful.

60400
Burbidgei. Pure white perianth, with yellow crown, margined with scarlet; very early....
Poeticus (Poet's or Pheasant Eye). Pure white, with orange crown, edged with scarlet. One of the best sorts for naturalizing...................................................

Poeticus, King Edward VII (Almira). Broad pure white perianth, yellow crown margined
with deep red; early and very large................................................................
Poeticus Poetarum. Pure white perianth, with a bright orange-scarlet crown; beautiful.
Poeticus Poetarnm. Pure white perianth, with a bright orange-scartct crown, beautiful


Poetaz Narcissi

## NARCISSUS, POETAZ HYBRIDS

A comparatively new race, resulting from a cross between the Poeticus ornatus and the best sorts of the Polyanthus. They are perfectly hardy, very vigorous, and bear generally three or four flowers on a stem. With the delicate fragrance and size of the Ornatus and the free-flowering qualities of the Polyanthus. They are also excellent for growing in pans indoors.
Alsace. Broad, large flower; pure white, Doz. 100 1,000 with yellow eye slightly tinged with red when opening; very early........... \$0 50 \$3 00 \$25 00
Elvira. Pure white, with yellow eye; a very long-stemmed, large flower of remarkable substance................... 40 2 502000
Irene. Silky, primrose-yellow, with orange eye, and large broad truss with eight or nine flowers.

6
Klondyke. Perianth-yellow, with deep golden yellow eye. One of the deepest yellows; large truss.................... . $\circ$

700
Triumph. Pure white, with deep yellow eye. The largest of its class...... 1 ค० $8 \circ \circ$

## POLYANTHUS NARCISSI

Beautiful, free-flowering, sweet-scented flowers, of the easiest culture. Excellent for forcing or growing in water, bearing tall trusses of delicately scented flowers. Treat as recommended for hyacinths. They are not hardy.
Bazelman Major. Pure white, with deep Each Doz. 100
Double Roman. White, with double deep yellow cup; very large and early............... 05 . 25 I 50
Gloriosa. Pure white, with deep orange cup....................................................... ${ }_{5}$
Grand Monarque. White, with primrose cup; large............................................ . . . 5
Grand Soleil d'Or. Rich yellow, reddish orange cup; distinct................................. ${ }^{5}$
Jaune Supreme. Fine primrose-yellow, orange cup....................................... of
Mont Cenis. Large white flowers, with yellow cup; extra large and very early............. o6
Newton. Large; pure yellow, deep orange cup................................................. . . 6
Paper-White grandiflora. The largest, earliest and best of all for forcing. Snow-white flowers in large trusses. It is superior to the Chinese or any other Narcissus for growing in water
Mammoth Bulbs........................................................... $\$_{20}$ per r,000.. $0540{ }_{5} 50$

White Pearl. Beautiful pearl-white; profuse bloomer.
60
350

## DOUBLE-FLOWERING NARCISSI

The double-flowering Daffodils are perfectly hardy, very popular and well adapted to outdoor planting, no garden being complete without them. They are also excellent for house- or conservatory-growing in pots or pans. Alba plena odorata (Double Poet's, or Gardenia Flowered). Large, double, pure white, Doz. gardenia-like flowers.

$$
100
$$

1,000
ncomparabilis plenus (Butter and Eggs). Large, double; yellow with orange center. Fine
Incomparabilis plenus (Butter and Eggs). Large, double; yellow with orange center. Fine
for forcing or outdoors....................................................................
Orange Phœnix (Eggs and Bacon). Beautiful double; creamy white, with orange center; desirable for both indoor and outdoor planting
Silver Phœnix, or Sulphur Crown (Codlins and Cream). Large, double, creamy white flowers; excellent for pots or pans.

$\$ 1^{100} 25$
$\$ 1000$
25 I $50 \quad 1200$

30
175
1400

Von Sion (Telamonius plenus). The famous "Old Double Yellow Daffodil." Flowers rich golden yellow; very large and used in enormous quantities for forcing and planting outside.
Double Nose Bulbs. Extra large. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5

30
30

## JONQUILS (Narcissus Jonquilla)

Very popular and much prized for their graceful forms, beautiful color, delicious fragrance and the ease with which they may be grown. Splendid for early flowers inside, and excellent for beds, borders or clumps outside.

Doz.
100
1,000
Double Sweet Scented. Deep golden yellow flowers..... So
Single Sweet Scented. Rich golden yellow; very sweet...
Campernelle. Large, yellow flowers; very fragrant and largely used for forcing.....
Rugulosus. The largest Jonquil. Pure yellow; fragrant. 25
$5 \quad \$ 250 \quad \$ 2000$ Silver Jonquil (Tenuior). Pale silvery yellow. 50 350

## CHINESE SACRED NARCISSUS Joss Flower or Chinese New Year Lily

This is the variety grown by the Chinese for decorating their temples or Joss houses on their New Year's Day. They are mostly grown in water in fancy bowls, with enough fancy pebbles to keep them upright when in flower. They can also be grown in soil, sand or moss. The flowers are mostly white, with yellow cups, and very fragrant.
If wanted by mail, add 5 cts. each for postage Extra Large Bulbs. Ioc. each, 3 for 25 c., Si per doz. Original Baskets containing 30 bulbs. Si. 75 per basket.

## CROCUS

One of our earliest spring flowers. Beautiful, and a universal favorite. A bed, border or some clumps of these are essential to make the flower garden complete. To be had in the highest perfection, they should be planted 3 inches deep in a deep, rich, sandy loam, and in a sunny location, though they will succeed in almost any soil or situation. When planted in connection with chionodoxa, snowdrops or scilla, they are very effective. They may also be grown indoors in bulb pans, etc., as recommended for hyacinths. Best results outside are obtained from early planting.

## GIANT NAMED CROCUS

## BLUE AND PURPLE SORTS



## STRIPED SORTS



## WHITE SORTS

Caroline Chisholm. Pure white; very free.
King of Whites. The best and largest white.
Mammoth. Very large; pure white
Mont Blanc. Large snow-white; extra.

15 I 00 8 cc
15100 \& oc
15 1 00 \& 00
15100 o oc


Natural Planting of Crocus
GIANT NAMED YELLOW CROCUS

Blue and Purple, Mixed. Large-flowered.................................................... 10 . 50 . 400
Striped and Variegated, Mixed. Large-flowered.................................................. 10 . 50 . 400
White Sorts, Mixed. Large-flowered............................................................. . . . . . . 10
Mixture of Above 3 Sorts................................................................................. . . . . . 10
Giant Mixture. From Giant Named sorts. All colors......................................... I $_{5}$
I $00 \quad 400$

## AUTUMN-FLOWERING CROCUS

Effective and interesting hardy bulbs, the flowers being produced in September and October without foliage, the leaves appearing the following spring. They should be planted as early as they can be obtained, and are well suited for planting among shrubs and in shady locations.
Colchicum Autumnale major. Rosy violet; very large...
Doz. ${ }^{100}$
Colchicum Autumnale rosea fl. pl. Double rose; very free
\$I $00 \quad \$ 600$
Colchicum Autumnale album. Large; white; fine.............
$60 \quad 400$
Colchicum Autumnale Mixed. Composed of many varieties.
50350
Colchicum Autumnale Mixed. Composed of many varieties........................................ $50 \quad 350$

## ACHIMENES

One of the finest summer-blooming tender perennials for house or greenhouse, giving handsome flowers in many delicate shades and colors. Ready for delivery in February. Orders booked and bulbs delivered on arrival.
Named Varieties. \$r per doz., $\$ 6$ per 100.

[^0]
## AGAPANTHUS

Splendid ornamental plants, bearing large umbels of flowers on long flower-stalks, and lasting a long time in bloom. They are rapid growers and gross feeders, and there is no finer plant than this for outdoor decoration on the lawn, paizza or terrace, when planted in large tubs.
Umbellatus. Bright blue, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., by mail, 35 cts . each.
Umbellatus albus. White. 25 cts . each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.; by mail, 35 cts. each.

## ALLIUM

Bulbous plants, with showy flowers in large umbels on long stems, requiring little attention and giving good results when planted indoors or in the open border.

Doz. $\quad 100$
Aureum (Moly). Large umbels of golden
yellow flowers........................ . So 15 \$o 75
Azureum. Deep azure blue, in large umbels. $75 \quad 500$ Neapolitanum. Immense clusters of snow-
white flowers; extensively forced by
florists....................................
Ostrowskianum. Large umbels of carmine-
rose flowers.............................. 25 I 50

## AMARYLLIS

Extremely ornamental greenhouse plants with large, beautifully-colored flowers, the bulbs requiring a season of rest after blooming and making their growth. The proper soil is turfy loam made rich with rotted manure and a little sand.
Belladonna major (Belladonna Lily). Silvery white, flushed with deep rose;
beautiful.................................. . .
Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily) Dark crimson..................................... $I_{5} 50$
Halli (Lycoris Squamigera). Hardy variety with fragrant, bright rosy lilac flowers. The foliage appears in spring, disappears in June, and is followed in August by the flower-stalks..............
Hippeastrum Hybrids (Vittata). These new hybrids are the finest in cultivation. For size, form, and variety of colors and markings they surpass all others........ .
Johnsoni (Barbadoes Spice Lily). Enormous bright crimson flowers, with a white stripe through each segment
Vallota purpurea (Scarborough Lily). Rich bright scarlet flowers in clusters, blooming in summer and autumn. This is a variety so largely used for growing in tubs etc., for lawns and piazzas...............
Zephyranthes Rosea (Fairy Lily). Beautiful rose-pink
Zephyranthes alba. Pure white............ $0_{5}$ 50

## ANEMONE

These are unsurpassed by any of the spring flowers in the profusion of bloom and brilliant and delicate colors. They require a rich, sandy loam with good drainage and protection from frost when planted outside, and should be set 3 inches deep and 5 or 6 inches apart. They make splendid pot-plants if kept in a cool place and but little moisture given until they commence their growth, using six roots to a 6 -inch bulbpan, and covering I inch; when well started, toward spring, they may be brought into the house or greenhouse to bloom.
Single Mixed De Caen. These are

> the Giant French or Poppyfowered Anemones, with quan-
> tities of beautiful poppy-like
> flowers in brilliant colors......\$0 20 \$1 $00, \$ 700$

## ANOMATHECA CRUENTA

A very pretty freesia-like plant for pot culture. About ro inches high, with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers. 20 cts . per doz., \$I per 100 .

## ANTHERICUM

Splendid hardy perennial plants with spikes of lilylike flowers about 2 feet high. Very useful for cutting. Home-grown roots ready in October. Each Doz. Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Pure white. So 15 \$I $5^{\circ}$ Liliastrum major (St. Bruno's Lily). Large,
pure white................................ 20200

## ARUM

Curious and interesting plants with calla-shaped foliage and flowers.
Cornutum (Sauromatum Guttatum, or Monarch of the East). This interesting bulb produces, without soil or water, when placed in a warm room or greenhouse during winter, a very large, curious flowerspathe of reddish color, 16 to 18 inches in length. Large Bulbs. 20 cts . each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
Sanctum (Black Calla). From the Holy Land, with large, blackish purple flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

## BABIANA

Charming genus of spring-flowering bulbs from Cape of Good Hope. For house or greenhouse. Dark green, hairy leaves, and showy spikes of flowers of richest coloring. Mixed Varieties. 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100.

## BULBOCODIUM VERNUM

One of the earliest, hardy spring flowers, with masses of rich rosy purple crocus-like blossoms. Beautiful for clumps or borders. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per 100.

## CALLA LILIES (Richardia)

An old and well-known favorite for house culture, requiring a rich soil, plenty of light, heat and water while growing. Allowing them to rest from June to last of August, and then repotting will greatly aid in the profusion of bloom.
White Calla, or Lily of the Nile ( $R$. Ethi- Each Doz. opica). Largest Sized Bulbs......... So 25 \$2 50

$$
\text { Large Bulbs............................. } \text { r }_{5} \text { I } 50
$$

Elliottiana (Golden Calla). Rich, clear, golden yellow, the dark green foliage spotted with white.................... 50 . 500
Godfrey. Short, sturdy growth; very freeflowering; medium-sized white flowers; excellent for cutting. ...................... .
$50 \quad 500$
Little Gem. Miniature white Calla....... Io I 00

## CALLA LILIES, continued

Pearl of Stuttgart. A dwarf variety of Each
Doz. sterling merit. Flowers white, of medium size and perfect form. Remarkable for the number of flowers produced by strong plants. Very small plants will flower. . $\$ 0$ $35 \quad \$ 350$
Spotted-leaf. Pure white flowers, with dark green foliage, spotted with white. Excellent for planting out in beds in the spring....................................... . Io 10

## CALOCHORTUS

## (Mariposa Lily, or Butterily Tulip)

Beautiful California bulbs with flowers of good size and of the richest and most beautiful colorings. They may be grown in pots, protected cold frames or planted out-of-doors in May. Finest Varieties, Mixed. 40 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100 .

## CAMASSIA ESCULENTA

Handsome hardy spring-flowering bulbs, with spikes of dark blue flowers resembling those of the scilla. Excellent for naturalizing. 20 cts. per doz., \$1. 25 per 100.

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

One of the most beautiful and effective of our springflowering bulbs, coming into bloom soon after the snow is gone, and lasting a long time. They succeed well in in any good garden soil, and are excellent for clumps, edgings or naturalizing.
Gigantea. Large flowers of soft Doz. roo r,000 lavender-blue, with white centers...................... \$0 25 \$1 50 1200 Luciliæ. Brilliant sky-blue, with
white center................. 25 iI 50 1000
Sardensis. Rich; deep blue..... 25 I 50 Io 00

## CROWN IMPERIALS

Showy and stately hardy border plants, producing whorls of pendent, bell-shaped flowers at the top of the stalk, which grows about 3 feet high. They succeed well in any good garden soil and should be planted two or three in a clump, and 6 inches deep.
Crown on Crown. Whorls of bright Each Doz.
red flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . So 20 \$2 00
Gold-striped. Crimson; variegated foliage.. 30300
Single Red. Large red flowers............. 20 200
Single Yellow. Large yellow flowers....... $25=250$
Mixed Varieties............................ 15 I 25

## CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM

One of the most beautiful and best adapted plants for winter-blooming in the house or greenhouse, growing readily and flowering freely for a long time. Each Doz. Strong Plants, in 3-or 4 -inch pots....... So 35 \$3 $5^{\circ}$ Large Plants, in 5 -inch pots.............. $50 \quad 500$

## SITUATIONS FOR GARDENERS, FARMERS, ETC.

We shall be pleased at all times to receive inquiries from any person desiring the services of Gardeners, Farmers or Assistants. We keep a list of reliable persons wanting such situations, and recommend only such as we think are competent to meet the requirements of employer. We make no charge for our services.

## DAY LILIES

Showy, hardy plants for herbaceous borders and grouping among shrubs, bearing a succession of large, fragrant Lily-like flowers from midsummer until frost, doing well in almost any soil or situation. Home-grown roots ready in October.

Each Doz.
Funkia grandiflora subcordata. Large, pure
white trumpet-shaped flowers, and
broad, light green foliage.............. \$o I5 \$1 50
Hemerocallis aurantiaca major. Brilliant
orange-yellow flowers. Very large-flow-
ered sort from Japan.....................
$50 \quad 500$
Hemerocallis flava. Golden yellow; very
fragrant................................. 15 I 50
Hemerocallis Middendorfiana. A distinct
sort with dark orange-yellow flowers;
very fine................................. 1
15 I 50
Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Beautiful yellow.
The latest-blooming sort.
I5 I 50

## ERANTHIS HYEMALIS <br> (Winter Aconite)

One of the earliest spring flowers, blooming with the Snowdrop, with which its large golden yellow flowers make a fine contrast. 20 cts. per doz., \$r. 25 per roo, $\$ 8$ per 1,000 .

## ERYTHRONIUM (Dog's-tooth Violet)

Beautiful hardy plants, well suited to moist, shady places. The foliage is prettily variegated, and the recurved, lily-like blossoms are produced very early in the spring.
Dens Canis album. White. $\$ 020{ }^{100}$ Dens Canis purpureum. Purple........................... 20 I 25 Dens Canis roseum. Rosepink........................ 20 I 25 Dens Canis Mixed. Several varieties..................... 20 I 25

## FREESIA

Probably no flower is better known, or more popular than the Freesia, with its beautiful, graceful and delicately perfumed flowers. They are especially suited to house and greenhouse growing, and excel as a cut-flower in the length of time they may be kept fresh; easily forced and may be had in bloom from January to June. Plant eight to twelve bulbs in a 6 -inch bulb-pan and cover one inch.
Fischer's Purity. The finest and purest white sort yet introduced. Our stock is direct from the originator.
Mammoth Bulbs. 60 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.50$ per $100, \$_{40}$ per 1,000 .
First Size Bulbs. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 4$ per $100, \$ 35$ per $\mathbf{1}, 000$.


## FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS

Beautiful dwarf spring-flowering plants, with exceedingly pretty, pendent, bell-shaped flowers of various colors, beautifully mottled or striped. They are desirable for house and garden culture.
Pure White. Beautiful.................... \$0 50 \$0 $\$ 00$
Mixed. Finest varieties

## GLADIOLI, EARLY-FLOWERING

A beautiful and invaluable class extensively used by the amateur and professional for winter forcing. Their graceful spikes and delicate colors make them.of great value as a cut-flower; they are very lasting when cut, every flower on the spike opening. Six bulbs should be planted in a 6 -in. bulb pan and covered an inch deep.

Doz. $\quad 100 \quad$ I,000
Nanus Ackermanni. Salmon, flushed with orange, and with white blotch................. \$0 25 \$I 25 \$10 00
Nanus Ardens (Fire King). Fiery scarlet, pink flakes............ I 75 12 00
Nanus, Blushing Bride. Pinkish white, with carmine blotch.... 25 I 25 10 00


Freesia, Purity

## GLADIOLI, continued

Nanus, Mathilda. White, tinged Doz. with lilac, and yellow blotch. \$o 50 Nanus, Peach Blossom. Most delicate pink
Nanus, Queen of Holland. Blushwhite, dark pink blotch......... $50 \quad 300 \quad 2500$ Colvillei alba (The Bride). Purest white. Fine forcing variety. ... 20 I 25 Io 00 Colvillei rosea. Delicate pink.... 20 I 25 IO 00


Gladiol us nanus

## GLOXINIA (Large Flowered)

One of our most beautiful house and greenhouse plants, producing in great profusion flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. They succeed best in sandy loam and peat, and require a moist heat. Ready in January.
Separate Colors.-Red, White, Each Doz. 100 Blue and Spotted............ So I5 \$1 25 \$9 00 Mixed Colors..................... 10 x 00.700

## HELLEBORUS NIGER (Christmas Rose)

Of great value for early spring-flowering, and should be planted in a partially shaded place. Grown in the house or in cold-frames, the pure, waxy-white flowers may be had in profusion throughout the winter and spring. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## HEPATICA

Very pretty, dwarf, free-blooming, early springflowering plants. If planted in rather moist, shady situations they will stand for years, improving in beauty each season. Doz. 100 Acutiloba. White and pink flowers...... \$1 25 \$9 00 Triloba. Flowers white, red and purple . I 259 co

## HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (Galtonia)

Very showy, hardy border plants, blooming in July and August with flower-stems 3 or 4 feet high, bearing quantities of large pendent hyacinth-shaped, pure white flowers. Extra-large Bulbs. 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 3$ per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

## IRIS ANGLICA (English Iris)

Handsome flowers of rich and varied colors. The flowers are larger than the Spanish Iris, and about two weeks later. They are perfectly hardy out-ofdoors, and also excellent for forcing.

| De Lamartine. | ${ }^{100}$ | \$30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| large rose blotches... .l.... \$0 50 | $\$ 350$ 350 |  |
| Mont Blanc. Large; pure White. . 40 | 50 |  |
| Othello. Purplish red........... 50 | 50 |  |
| Superfine Mixed. Finest sorts and colors. |  |  |

## IRIS HISPANICA (Spanish Iris)

These flower very early and are well adapted for house culture and forcing for cut-flowers in winter. The fragrant orchid-like flowers are very beautiful and rich in colorings. They are of the simplest culture in the garden, succeeding in almost any soil or position, but require a slight mulching in winter.
Alex Von Humboldt. Large; Doz. 100 1,000 bright blue.................... \$0 I $_{5}$ \$I 00 \$6 00
Belle Chinoise. Deep golden yellow; earliest of all.................... 15 I 00 700
British Queen. Large; pure white; extra..............................
Darling. Bright, dark blue; very early............................. 15 I 00 600
Louise. Porcelain-blue, slightly spotted........................... is is 1500 Thunderbolt. Large; velvety dark bronze.

25
1501200

## IRIS FLORENTINA (Florentine Iris)

A variety with very large, fragrant flowers, similar to the German, but flowering earlier, and of dwarfer habit. They can be easily forced.
Alba. Fine, large white; fragrant....... \$o $75 \quad \$ 500$ Cœrulea. Beautiful large, light blue;
fragrant................................... 75500

## IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris)

They form a group unparalleled in beauty. Every shade of color may be found among them, and as they will thrive in almost any soil or situation, they must be considered necessary in every garden. For the

## IRIS GERMANICA, continued

wild garden, shrubbery borders, margins of water, rockwork, etc., they are admirably:adapted.

## 15 ets. each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per 100

Aurea. Golden yellow.
Cœleste. Deep lavender; very large and free-flowering.
Darius. Yellow; purple and lilac, margined primrose.
Duc de Nemours. Pale lilac, veined and margined with white.
Flavescens. Cream; very fine. One of the best.
Florentina. Creamy white. Fragrant and early.
Jeanne d'Arc. White.
L'Innocence. Ivory-white, crest rich golden.
Mme. Chereau. 3 ft . White, fringed with blue.
Priscilla. Deep blue.
Purple King. Deep blue.
Queen of May. Soft rose-lilac, almost pink.

## IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japan Iris)

One of the most astonishing tribes of plants ever seen, both in its robust, free-blooming habit and in the superb loveliness of its immense flowers. These differ from the other Irises in having the blossoms broad and flat, like a.clematis; grows best in moist, rich soils.

25 ets. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100
Double-
Blue Danube. Deep indigo-blue, violet shadings.
Excelsior. Shaded violet-purple, slightly veined with white, center white and orange.
Gold Bound. Pure white. One of the best.
La Favorite. Large white, freely veined with blue.
Mahogany. Dark red, salmon-maroon.
Oriole. Rich plum, marked with yellow.
P. Camille de Rohan. Light purple, shaded violet, center dark purple.
Pyramid. Lilac-blue, veined, white center on each petal.
Robert Craig. French gray, veined with violet.
Spotted Beauty. Wavy, double silky white, spotted with violet-crimson.
Victor. White, veined violet-purple.
Single-
Apollo. Pure white, pink center.
H. Von Sieboldt. Reddish, veined white, yellow center.
Lavender Queen. Fine lavender.
Lovelocks. Deep reddish purple, slightly veined white, centers white and yellow, satiny finish.
Mars. Reddish purple, striped and blotched white.
Mirage. Light pink, suffused with light blue.
Ondine. White, shaded light blue toward center.
Plume. White, slightly suffused with blue, violet veins; center deep lilac.
Snowbound. Large; pure white, with golden bands.
Toldeo. White, light purple center.
Mixed Varieties. 15 cts. each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz.

## IRIS PUMILA (Dwari Iris)

An exceedingly pretty species, growing 9 inches high, making excellent subjects for edging or for bedding purposes.
Mixed Varieties. Fine colors, 50 cts . per doz., $\$ 3$ perioo.

## IXIAS

Charming, half-hardy winter-flowering bulbs of easy culture. The flowers are of the most brilliant, rich and varied colors; the center differing in color from the outer parts forms a striking effect. Plant eight or ten bulbs in a 6 -inch bulb-pan and keep in a cool place till growth commences.
Crateroides major. Rich cerise-scarlet... $\$ 040 \quad \$_{2}{ }_{50}$
Galathea. White, deep blue eye.......... 30200
Rosa multiflora. Delicate pink............. 30200
Mixed. Finest varieties..................... I5 60

## LACHENALIAS

Charming family of Cape bulbs of easy culture in the house. They have beautiful pendent flowers and spotted foliage. Plant six bulbs in a 6 -inch bulb-pan and grow cool until well rooted.

Each Doz.
Delight. Large; orange-yellow, feathered
with red and edged with brown. New. \$0 $30 \quad \$ 350$
Quadricolor. Carmine, red and yellow...... 25250
Tricolor. Yellow and green, edged with
crimson....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
350


Japan Iris

## LEUCOJUM (Snowflake)

Very pretty bulbous plants for partially shaded places. Valuable for borders, rockwork and for naturalizing in the woods and grass. The flowers resemble the snowdrop, but are much larger, with a delightful fragrance, and grow 12 to 18 inches high. Excellent for cutting.

$$
\text { Doz } \quad 100 \quad \mathrm{x}, 000
$$

Vernum (Spring Snowflake).
Pure white, with green spot on each petal near the point.
Blooms about a month after
the snowdrop.
\$o
Similar to the above, but bloom-
ing in June..................... 25 I 50 I2 00

## LILIES FOR FORCING

Bulbs should be potted in a rich soil using $31 / 2$ to 6 -inch pots, according to the size of the bulb, and the pots plunged in a coldirame, or kept in a cool place to get a strong root-growth; when well rooted and started 6 or 8 inches they should be shifted into larger pots to bloom, setting the bulb considerably deeper. A suitable compost is equal parts of turfy loam, leaf-mold, rotted cow-manure and sand. Bulbs should be potted as soon as received.

## Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily)

Mammoth Northern-Grown. These are the largeflowered, pure white, thick-petaled variety, and grown for us in the north of France. Excellent for forcing and superior as a garden Lily. Southerngrown bulbs should be avoided, as they are thinpetaled and badly diseased. is cts. each, $\$$ r. 50 per doz., $\$ 8.50$ per 100, $\$ 80$ per 1,000 .

## Lilium Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)

Choice, thoroughly ripened stock from the best growers in Bermuda. Each Doz. 100 First-size Bulbs. 5 to 7 in. cir... \$o Io $\$ 100$ \$700 Extra-Large Bulbs. 7 to 9 in. cir.... $20 \quad 2001500$ Mammoth Bulbs. 9 to iI in. cir.... $35 \quad 350 \quad 2800$


Lilium candidum

## Lilium longiflorum <br> BERMUDA-GROWN

These bloom later than L. Harrisii.

| First-Size Bulbs. 5 to 7 in. cir... \$o 10 \$I $00 \$ 650$ Extra-Large Bulbs. 7 to 9 in. cir.... $20 \quad 2001500$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## JAPAN - GROWN

Formosum. An early-flowering variety; blossoms as early and as large as Harisiii. Each Doz. 100 Extra-Large bulbs. 7 to 9 in . cir. \$0 15 \$I 50 \$10 00 Mammoth bulbs. 9 to ro in. cir... $20 \quad 2 \quad 25 \quad 1500$ Giganteum. This variety has dark stems and flowers of large size, perfect form and superior substance. Extra-Large bulbs. 7 to 9 in. Each Doz. 100 in circumference. ........ So I5 \$1 50 \$10 00 Mammoth bulbs. 9 to 10 in. in circumference. ........... 202251500

## LILIES FOR OPEN GROUND

The Lily is without a rival among bulbous plants for beauty, stateliness and variety of coloring, while many sorts are delightfully fragrant. With few exceptions they prefer a light, well-drained, loamy soil and partial shade. Deep planting is recommended, from 6 to 12 or more inches, according to variety, and a covering of leaves or some litter to prevent the frost reaching the bulb, as it is absolutely necessary for their success that the bulb be protected from freezing and thawing. Some varieties are ready in August, and others not before October or November, and to insure the planting of the late arrivals the place should be covered to keep the frost out.
Auratum (Golden-rayed Lily Each Doz. of Japan). Large; pure white, with crimson spots and a gold band through the center of each petal. 3 to 5 ft . July to October.

## Extra-Large bulbs

Mammoth bulbs
So 2
$25 \quad \$ 250 \quad \$ 1500$
Auratum platyphyllum. Like preceding, but with larger flowers and foliage
Auratum pictum. White, with broad yellow band, changing to crimson at the tips, crimson spots.
Auratum vittatum rubrum. Pure white, crimson spots, and broad crimson band in center of each petal
Auratum Wittei. Pure white, with wide golden band, no spots.

## LILIES FOR THE OPEN GROUND, continued

Batemanni. Clear, bright apricot-color; 3 ft . July and Aug..
Brownii. Large, trumpet-shaped flowers; white inside and purplish brown outside; 3 ft . July
Canadense flavum. Bright yellow, spotted with black; 2 to 3 ft . June and July
Canadense rubrum. Crimson, with black spots; 3 ft . June and July..
Candidum (Madonna Lily). Well-known garden Lily, with large trusses of fragrant snowwhite flowers; 4 ft . Junc and July...
Chalcedonicum (Scarlet Turk's Cap). Brilliant scarlet, recurved petals; 3 ft . June and July
Elegans atrosanguineum. Rich deep crimson, dark spots; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July
Elegans, Prince of Orange. Soft, pleasing buff color, spotted; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. July
Excelsum. Beautiful Lily, 4 to 5 ft . high, with several rich apricot-colored flowers. July..
Hansoni. Deep golden yellow, crimson spots; 3 to 4 ft . June.
Henryi (Yellow Speciosum). Beautiful Lily from China. Rich apricot-yellow, reddish brown spots; 5 ft . July and Aug.
Krameri. Beautiful, delicate pink. Fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers; 3 ft . July and Aug. Longiflorum. Large; pure white trumpet-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 ft . July.
Rubellum. Deep rose-pink; beautiful; 2 ft . July
Speciosum, or Lancifolium. Undoubtedly the most popular and hardy of the Japan Lilies. In different colors as listed below, growing 3 to 4 ft . high; very fragrant and excellent for permanent beds and borders, blooming from August to frost.
Speciosum album. Large, fragrant, pure white.
Speciosum magnificum. Heavily spotted with rich, deep red on white; very large
Speciosum melpomene. White, suffused with darkest crimson, heavily spotted
Speciosum rubrum, or roseum. White, shaded and spotted rosy crimson
Superbum (Native Turk's Cap). Rich orange, petals tipped with red and spotted. 4 to 6 ft . July.
Tenuifolium (Coral Lily). Very early; medium-sized flowers of a brilliant scarlet color; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

June and July
Tigrinum splendens (Improved Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon, spotted with black; immense bulbs; 4 ft . Aug.
Tigrinum flore pleno. (Double Tiger Lily). Double, showy flower; 4 ft . Aug.
Umbellatum. Large cup-shaped flowers in all shades from orange to deep scarlet; 2 ft . June.

Each
025
50
50
15 15 ${ }^{15}$

Doz.

| Doz. | 100 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 2$ | 50 | $\$ 18$ | 00 |
| 5 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| 1 | 25 | 9 | 00 |
| 1 | 75 | 12 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 8 | 50 |
| 5 | 50 | 40 | 00 |
| 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| 2 | 00 | 15 | 00 |
| 6 | 00 | 45 | 00 |
| 6 | 00 | 40 | 00 |
| 7 | 50 |  |  |
| 2 | 50 | 15 | 00 |
| 1 | 50 | 10 | 00 |
| 3 | 00 | 20 | 00 |

## LILY-OF-THE-VALIEY

## (Convallaria)

A great favorite with every one, and the most useful and charming of our spring-flowering plants. The pure white, delicately scented, bell-shaped blossoms are very useful for cutting, and always in great demand. When planted outdoors, a partially shaded situation suits them best.

Grey's Perfect Forcing Pips. The finest grade of pips that come to this country and especially selected for our large private trade, which demands only the best, for forcing throughout the year. We carry these in cold storage and can furnish them at any time. Three to four weeks are usually allowed for forcing cold-storage pips into flower. $\$ 2.75$ per 100, per case of $250, \$ 6.50$; per case of $500, \$ 12.50$; per case of $1,000, \$ 23$.
Grey's Perfect Planting Pips. These are of the same excellent quality as our forcing pips, and are without an equal for outdoor planting, producing strong spikes with ro to 15 extra-large, pure white bells. Ready December I. $\$ 2.50$ per 100, $\$ 20$ per 1,000 .
Planting Clumps. This is the Dutch Valley, each clump containing many flowering pips and excellent for outdoor planting. 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz., $\$ 20$ per 100.


Lily-of-the-Valley

## MONTBRETIA

Very desirable, gracefully branched, hardy border plants for summer-flowering, and are becoming more popular every season. The brilliantly colored gladioluslike flowers are borne on long, graceful spikes in the greatest profusion, and are excellent for cutting and general decorative purposes. They grow about 2 feet high, and bulbs should be planted 5 inches deep and well mulched to protect them during winter. Ready for delivery after January I.

Doz.
Bouquet Parfait. Bright ver-
milion, with golden center.... $\$ 0$
Crocosmiæfora. Brilliant orange-
scarlet.......................... Vermilion and
Etoile de Feu. Vermilion and 25 50

Germania. Very large, rich orangescarlet; best new sort........... Golden Sheaf. Pure golden yellow. 60

Rayon d'Or. Large flowers; rich yellow, spotted with brown ......
Rosea. Bright salmon-rose; distinct
Mixed Hybrids. A splendid mix-

20
I 25 10 00

## NERINE (Guernsey Lily)

One of the earliest and most easily grown of the Amaryllis family, with flower-stems $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . high, surmounted with brilliant, glistening, lily-like flowers.

> Each Doz.

Fothergilli major. Brilliant, glistening scarlet; most beautiful of all............\$1 25 \$12 00 Sarniensis. Brilliant crimson-salmon, in large clusters:............................. 30 300

## OXALIS

Very attractive and profuse-blooming, winterflowering bulbs, particularly adapted for pots and hang-ing-baskets in the house or conservatory. Plant four to six bulbs an inch deep in a 5 -inch pot, using a sandy loam. They grow and bloom best in a moderate temperature. Doz. 100
Bowei. Large; crimson-rose; handsome foliage. Mammoth Bulbs.............. \$0 30 \$2 00
Buttercup. Pure bright yellow. Mammoth Bulbs
$30 \quad 200$
Grand Duchess. Of dwarf, sturdy habit, with large flowers in the greatest profusion on strong stems, well above the foliage, from November until June. Excellent pot plant. In three colors.
Lavender, Pink and Pure White......... 25 I 75

## ORNITHOGALUM (Star of Bethlehem)

Arabicum. A handsome, showy variety, with large heads of pure white, star-shaped flowers with black center, having a sweet, aromatic odor, borne on stems about 18 inches high. Excellent for forcing and growing in pots or pans. 40 cts . per doz., $\$ 2.50$ per 100.

Umbellatum. Hardy variety with clusters of white, star-shaped flowers. Excellent for borders or naturalizing. $\mathrm{I}_{5} \mathrm{cts}$. per doz., $\$$ I per $100, \$ 5$ per 1,000 .

## PEONIES (Paeonia chinensis)

These have become indispensable in every garden. They are all hardy, and admirably adapted to our northern climate, growing in almost all situations, many of them being quite fragrant, increasing in bloom each season. A good, rich, deep soil and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give abundance of bloom. Ready for delivery in September.

The following choice sorts are from a very large collection and sure to give the best results.

## 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

Agida. Fine dark red; large, full flower.
Albiflora rubra. Bright red; very large flower.
Clara Barton. Pure white; one of the best.
Clarisse. Bright rose; very large.
Comte de Cassy. Beautiful light-rose.
Crimson Queen. Shining crimson; fine.
Denis Heyle. Excellent deep pink; fine form.
Edulis superba. Light rose; free bloomer.
Faust. Delicate lilac-pink; one of the best.
Festiva: Pure white, inner petals usually carminetipped.
Festiva maxima. Immense snow-white, shading to cream at base of petals, the inner petals tipped with crimson.
Gen. Grant. An old but fine red.
Humei. Brilliant rose; large globular flowers; late bloomer.
Humei Carnea. Clear cherry-pink; large and full.
Lizzie. Beautiful dark red.
Lady Bramwell. Delicate silvery pink, shaded.
Marie Lemoine. Very large ivory-white; late bloomer.
Queen Victoria. Large, full flower, with broad guard petals; blush-white changing to pure white, center petals tipped with red.

## JAPANESE TREE PEONIES

These form, in time, shrubs 4 or 5 feet high, with monstrous flowers, chiefly single and semi-double, ranging from white to deep crimson, and blooming two to three weeks earlier than the above varieties. \$I each, \$10 per doz.

## RANUNCULUS

Beautiful dwarf spring-flowering bulbs, with very brilliant and attractive colors, readily grown in coldframes, or in pans for the house.

| Double Giant French Mixed. | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rare flowers of gorgeous colors |  |  | \$500 |
| Double Persian, Mixed. Roseshaped flowers in rich colors |  | 75 | $\bigcirc$ |
| Double Turban, Mixed. Peonyformed flowers in vivid colors. |  | 100 | 800 |
| Double Turban, grandiflora. Deep crimson | 25 | 125 | 10 |
| Double Turban, Hercules. Pure white. |  | 200 | 16 |
| Double Turban, Merveilleuse. Beautiful yellow. |  | 75 | 1500 |
| Double Turban, Romano. Brilliant scarlet. | 25 | 125 | 10 |

## SCILLA

Very early-flowering bulbs, extremely hardy and doing well in any situation. Excellent for clumps, edgings and naturalizing. Doz. 100 $\mathrm{I}, 000$
Sibirica. Spikes of intense blue flowers, about 6 inches high. Beautiful in combination with snowdrops and crocus........ \$o 25 \$1 25 \$Io oo
Campanulata cœrulea. Bright blue; graceful spikes; I ft. high. 15 I $00 \quad 750$ Campanulata alba. Pure white; Campanulata rosea. Delicate rose; 20 I $50 \quad 1200$ Ift............................ Hyacinth of English Woods). Bright blue, hyacinth-like flower; 6 inches................. 15 I 25 10 00
Nutans alba. Pure white; 6 in .... 20 I 50 I2 00
Nutans rosea. Beautiful rose; 6 in............................. 20 - i 50 1200
SAUROMATUM GUTTATUM. See Arum.

## SNOWDROPS (Galanthus)

There is no more general favorite among the earliest spring flowers than the Snowdrop. It is among the hardiest, and they flourish in any soil or situation. They should be planted 3 inches deep.

|  | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single-flowering | So 15 | \$1 00 | \$750 |
| Double-flowering. | 30 | 200 | 15 oo |
| Elwes' Giant-flowerin | 15 | 100 | 8 ○ |

## SPARAXIS

A beautiful class of bulbs for pot culture in the house or conservatory. Resemble the ixias and require the same treatment, producing spikes of flowers of the most exquisite and beautiful colors. Plant eight to twelve bulbs in a 6 -inch pan, covering them one inch.
Mixed Varieties. Choice sorts......... So 10 \$0 75

## SPIRAEA (Astilbe)

Splendid for forcing in the greenhouse or conservatory, where they produce beautiful sprays of flowers or early spring decoration. They are also perfectly hardy and flower outside in June. Ready for delivery in November, by express or freight only.


## SPIRAEA, continued

Each Doz. 100
Queen Alexandra. Splendid pink-flowered variety, resembling the Gladstone in every way except color, and blooms a little later $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 35 & \$ 3 & 50\end{array}$

## TRILLIUM (Wood Lily, or Wake Robin)

Magnificent native, hardy plants, requiring a moist, shady situation.
Grandiflorum. Pure white, changing to Doz. pink. Strong bulbs.................... $\$ 075 \$ 500$
Erectum. Dark purple; very early...... I 00 600
Recurvatum. Spotted leaf; purple flowers I 50 10 00
Sessile. Dark reddish purple........... I 50 Io 00

## TRITELEIA

A perfect little gem for either pot culture or the open border. It grows well in almost any soil, each bulb producing a number of star-shaped flowers of good substance. Half a dozen bulbs should be planted in a 4 - or 5 -inch pot. In the gárden a good covering with litter is necessary.

Doz 100
Uniflora. Delicate light blue............ \$0 15 \$0 75
Violacea. Fine violet-blue................. I5 75

## TRITONIA

Free-blooming bulbs, well suited for pot culture. Plant in a light, rich loam, about six or eight bulbs in a 6 -inch pot. Give a cool, airy situation, and an abundance of bloom will be the result. Crocata, Mixed. 30 cts. per doz., $\$ 2$ per 100 .

## TROPAEOLUM

Beautiful and graceful climbing plants for the conservatory or window garden, producing in the early spring months richly colored flowers. They can be grown in pots and trained over trellises, or as a bracket plant in the window.
Jarrattii (Tricolor). Scarlet, yellow and black. Io cts. each, \$I per doz.

## VIOLETS

We offer strong plants, specially grown for winterblooming. By express only.
Princess of Wales. Giant single, deep violet, fragrant flowers. \$0 26 \$2 00 \$12 00 Campbell. Double flowers, lighter in color than the preceding. One of the best for winter growing; fragrant................... 20 200 12,00

## WATSONIA ARDERNEI

One of the finest of the cape bulbs; with graceful spikes of large, pure white gladiolus-like flowers. Excellent for forcing in the greenhouse or planting out in the spring, like gladioli. 20 cts . each, $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ per doz., \$12 per 100 .

## Palms, Ferns and Decorative Plants

Unless otherwise directed, we ship all this class of plants by express, as we consider it much more safe, and the principal express companies charge 20 per cent less than their regular merchandise rates on plants packed in covered boxes or crates.

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). A rich, fine-foliage conifer with successive tiers of branches. Excellent for house or conservatory., $5-\mathrm{in}$. pot, 3 tiers, 75 cts. each; 6 -in. pot, 4 to 5 tiers, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$$ I. 50 each; 7 -in. pot, 5 to 6 tiers, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 2.50$ each.
ARALIA. Handsome foliage plants for conservatory decoration.
Elegantissima. \$I. 25 and \$I. $^{50}$ each.
Veitchi. Dark green, narrow leaflets, red underneath. \$I. 25 and $\$ 2$ each.
Veitchi gracillima. Graceful foliage. $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ and $\$ 2$ ea.
ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). Bright green, delicate foliage. 15 and 25 cts . each; \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz.
Sprengeri. Excellent for the window-box, hangingbaskets and for cutting. 15 and 25 cts . each; $\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
ASPIDISTRA. A decorative plant well suited for shady nooks and places away from the light; will succeed where other plants fail.
Lurida. Long green leaves. 6 -in. pots, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$$ I. 75 each; 7 -in. pots, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$ each.
Lurida variegata. Green- and white-striped foliage. 6 -in. pots, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$ each; 7 -in. pots, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each.
AUCUBA Japonica. Rich glossy foliage, thickly spotted with yellow; excellent for house and veranda decoration. Bushy plants pot-grown, 75 cts . to $\$ 1.50$ each; large plants, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$ each.
BEGONIA Rex. Ornamental foliage. 15 to $50 c$. each.


Asparagus plumosus

CROTONS. Beautiful and richly colored foliage, for conservatory decoration, exhibition and bedding. Leading varieties, 30 cts . to $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ each.
CYPERUS alternifolius (Umbrella Plant). Fine for house culture, when liberally supplied with water. 15 and 25 cts. each.
DRACÆNAS. Excellent decorative plants for house and conservatory.
Fragrans. Broad, dark green foliage. 75 cts. and $\$$ I. 50 each.
Godseffiana. Rich dark green, with creamy white spots. 25 cts. and $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$ each.
Indivisa. Long, narrow foliage; used in vases, etc. 50 cts . to \$1.50 each.
Lindeni. Broad, green foliage, with golden yellow stripes on the edges. 75 cts . to $\$ 3$ each.
Massangeana. Like preceding, with stripe through the center of leaf. 75 cts . to $\$ 3$ each.
Terminalis. Rich red foliage, marked with pink and white. 50 cts . and $\$_{\text {I. }} 50$ each.
FERNS. We have an immense quantity of nice, bushy plants in fine varieties for filling dishes. \$1.25 per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100 .
Adiantums. In leading sorts. $21 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pots, $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$ per doz., 3 -in. pots, $\$ 2$ per doz.; 4 -in. pots, 50 cts. each.
Pteris. In best varieties. $21 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pots, $\$$ I. 50 per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100; 3 - in. pots, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 10$ per IOO; 4 -in. pots, 50 cts. each.
Nephrolepis (Sword Fern). In following varieties:
Bostoniensis, Piersoni, Scotti and Whitmani. 50 cts . to $\$ 2$ each.
FICUS (Rubber Plant). Extensively used in house decoration.
Elastica. The common Rubber Plant. 50 cts. to $\$ 2.5 c$ each.
Pandurata. New; beautiful foliage. \$x. 50 to $\$ 3$ each.
Parcelli. Large, deep green leaves, marbled with white 50 cts . each.
MARANTA. Fine decorative plants, with beautiful variegated foliage. Various Sorts, 25 and 50 . each.

## PALMS

KENTIAS, Belmoreana and Forsteriana. These are considered the hardiest Palms and best adapted to house culture. The foliage is rich dark green, and of spreading habit. 4 -in. pots, 60 cts . each; 5 -in. pots, $\$_{1}$ each; 6 -in. pots, $\$ 2$ each; 7 -in. pots, $\$ 3$ each; 8 -in. pots, $\$ 7$ to $\$ 10$ each.
$\operatorname{COCOS}$ Weddelliana. The most elegant and graceful of all the Palms; the smaller sizes being excellent for fern dishes. $21 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 25 cts . each; 3 -in. pots, 40 cts each; 6 -in. pots, $\$ 2$ and $\$ 2.50$ each.
LATANIA Borbonica. Popular fan-leaved variety. 4in. pots, 50 ct's. each; 6 -in. pots, SI each; 7 in. pots, \$r. 75 each; 8 -in. pots, $\$ 3$ each; 9 -in. pots, $\$ 4$ each.
PHOENIX Canariensis (Date Palm). Dark green, feathery foliage. $\$ 3$ and $\$ 5$ each.
Rœebelenii. Most graceful variety. 5 -in. pots, $\$ 2$ each; 6 -in. pots, $\$ 3$ each.
Rupicola. Long, graceful, arched foliage. $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$ each.


## Hardy Perennial Plants <br> SELECT LIST FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

We would recommend those who have never undertaken the culture of hardy plants to commence with a few varieties most easily grown, and gradually increase their collections from season to season, and, our word for it, it will lead to a confession that there is nothing in the way of bedding-out or ribbon-gardening which can compare in any way to the beauty and refined charm of this class of plants. We can furnish a good selection of hardy plants which may be expected to give successional bloom throughout the spring, summer and fall months, and, if the choice is left to us, will take special care to select such varieties as afford the most satisfactory results.

Our connections with the best and leading nurseries at home and abroad put us in a position to furnish the very best of all hardy nursery stock. We also furnish estimates on the laying out, planting and improvement of private estates, and furnish experienced gardeners to carry out the work. We shall be pleased to correspond with those contemplating improvements or planting hardy stock of any sort.

Any sorts not listed can be furnished at lowest prices
ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Varrow).
Each
Doz.
Eupatorium. 4 ft . Most showy; flat heads of yellow flowers and very pretty. July to Sept. ........................... \$0 I5 \$I 50
Ptarmica fl. pl. The Pearl. Double white flowers; most useful for cutting. June to Sept.
I5 I 50
Millefolium roseum. 18 in. Broad, flat heads of pink flowers. July to Oct.... I5 I 50

ACONITUM (Monkshood). A stately Each
group of plants for the wild garden or shady places.
Autumnale. 4 ft . Deep blue Oct..... \$o 25 \$2 50 Napellus. $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{ft}$. Dark blue. Aug. and Sept.
ADONIS Vernalis (Spring Adonis). ift. One of the earliest spring-flowering perennials. April and May

## HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion). Excel- Each Doz. lent and showy plants for borders.
Coronaria. 2 ft . Single, white flowers. June to Aug.
Flos Jovis. 2 ft . Single, bright rose-colored flowers. June and July .......... 15
$\$ 150$

IYSSUM (Madwort). Dwarf plants; grayish foliage; yellow flowers. Good for rockeries and dry soil.
Rostratum. I ft. Bright golden yellow flowers. June and July.
Saxatile, var. compactum (Basket of Gold). I ft. A grand plant for the rockery or border. April to June.......... 15 5

150
ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Chamomile). 2 to 3 ft . Flowers lemon-yellow. Excellent for cutting. June and Aug..
Tinctoria, var. Kelwayi. Deeper yellow.. 15 I 5
I5

I 50
ANTHERICUM liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). 18 in. Bears spike of pure white flowers. May and June.
${ }^{15}$
Liliastrum major (St. Bruno's Lily). 2 ft . Flowers 2 in. in length; fragrant. May and June

20
200
AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Every garden should have these in its collection. Our collection is one of the best.
Californica hybrida. 2 ft . Flowers yellow; spurs pink, red and yellow
Canadensis (Common American Columbine). 18 in. The wild honeysuckle. Scarlet and yellow flowers.
Chrysantha (Golden Columbine). 2 to 3 ft. Yellow, long-spurred flowers. May to Aug.
Cœrulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine). 2 ft . Bright blue and white; long spurred ... I 5
Skinneri. 3 ft . Yellow, with long red spurs. June to Sept.

15
Vulgaris. 3 ft . Deep blue................ I 5
Vulgaris alba. 3 ft . Double; pure white. I5
ARABIS (Rock Cress). Dwarf, free-flowering plants, for rockwork and borders.
Alpina. 6 to 9 in. One of the finest early white spring-flowering plant.... I5
Alpina fl. pl. 6 to 9 in. Double-flowering variety
ARMERIA (Sea Pink, or Thrift). A very useful plant for rockeries or borders, blooming all summer.
Cephalotes rubra. 18 in . Deep rose or crimson flowers in a close, globular head on a long stem. June to Sept.

15
Maritima. 6 in. Grass-like foliage with deep rose flowers. June to Sept....... Is
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). One of the showiest of our native flowers; brilliant orange. June and July. I5I 50

ASTER (Michælmas Daisies). These are our most showy flowers late in the fall.
Alpinus. 9 in. Bright purple. July to Sept. I
Novæ-Angliæ. 4 ft . Bright violetpurple

Aster Novæ-Angliæ roseus. 4 ft . Bright Each Doz. rose.............................. So I5 $_{5}$ SI 50
White Queen. 4 ft . Large; white...... I5 I 50
W. F. Burbidge. 3 ft . Light violet..... 15 I 50

BAPTISIA Australis (False Indigo). Long racemes of dark blue flowers. June to July.
Tinctoria. 2 to 3 ft . Bright yellow flowers. June to July...................... ${ }^{15}$
BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). 5 to 6 ft . Fine late-flowering perennials. Aster-like, white flowers. Aug. and Sept...................................... 15
Latisquama. 4 to 5 ft . Flowers clear lavender; fine for cutting.
CAMPANULA (Bluebells). A most useful species; free-flowering and embracing some of the most popular of hardy plants.
Medium (Canterbury Bells). 3 in. Biennial. Flowers blue, white and rose. Separate colors.

I 5
Carpatica. 9 in. Erect blue flowers; useful for edgings and bedding
Carpatica alba. 9 in. Pure white....... 20200
Persicifolia. $\mathrm{I}_{1 / 2}$ to 2 ft . Blue. June and July
Persicifolia alba. 2 ft . White. June and July............................... I $_{5}$
Persicifolia Mœrheimi. 2 ft . Double white; very fine. June and July ...... 25
Persicifolia pyramidalis. 4 ft . Blue. June and July.........................
Persicifolia pyramidalis alba. 4 ft . White. 25250
CENTAUREA montana (Cornflower). 20 in. Showy large purple flowers. Fine for cutting. Sept.
Montana alba. 20 in. White............ I I $_{5}$ I 50
Montana rosea. 20 in. Bright red...... 15 I 50
CLEMATIS Davidiana. 2 to 3 ft . A stoutgrowing perennial, with porcelain-blue flowers of the shape and size of the hyacinth. Aug. and Sept.
Recta. 3 ft. Fine; white flowers . . . . . . 25
COREOPSIS. One of the best blooming allsummer plants we have.
Grandiflora. 3 ft . Large; yellow flowers.. I5 I 50
Lanceolata. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Yellow flowers..... IO I 00
DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). This bold and attractive group of perennials is a grand addition to the garden, and by removing the first flower-stems after the flowers are faded, a second crop will be thrown up.
Chinense. 2 to 3 ft . Blossoms in open heads; blue; blooms all summer....... I5
Chinense album. 3 ft . White; blooms all summer.............................. I5 $_{5}$ I
Formosum. 3 to 4 ft . Rich dark blue. One of the best........................
Formosum colestinum. 3 to 4 ft . Light blue.............................. 15 I 50
Hybrid Seedlings. 3 to 4 ft . All olors.. I5 I 50

## HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

DIANTHUS (Garden Pinks). I valuable Each Doz. and showy border plant; single and double; grows in all soils.
Barbatus (Sweet William). 20 in . In all colors. .......................... So 15 \$I 50
Plumarius. 9 in. Single; pink and white; fragrant.
Plumarius fl. pl. 9 in. Double clovepink.

15

Plumarius, Her Majesty. Double white.
Plumarius, Mrs. Sinkins. Double white.
Plumarius, Miss Alcott. New. ift. Double pink flowers as large as carnations, blooming all summer. One of the best garden pinks in the market; fragrant... 5

500
DICENTRA, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart). These are very ornamental plants, and thrive in any good soil.
Formosa (Plumy Bleeding Heart). Dwarfgrowing; blooms from April to Sept....
Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). An oldfashioned favorite, growing in any soil.
ECHINACEA purpurea (Purple ConeFlower). 4 ft . A showy flower; stronggrowing plant with flowers of great duration in Aug. and Sept.

15
EUPATORIUM (Thoroughwort). Easily grown and useful among tall-growing perennials.
Ageratoides. 3 ft . A useful plant with white flowers in dense heads.
Cœlestinum. 18 in . A hardy plant with light blue flowers like the ageratum; flowering from August to October.
Purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). 4 to 5 feet. The native purple species. August and Sept.
EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). A showy and useful plant with umbels of fine white flowers.
FUNKIA (Plantain Lily). A beautiful class of plants, growing well in partial shade.
Grandiflora subcordata (White Day Lily). 2 ft . A pure white trumpetflowered and fragrant species with broad light green foliage. July to Sept..
Lancifolia. 2 ft . Deep green, lanceolate foliage and spikes of lilac flowers; useful as a border for peonies. June to Sept.. I
Lancifolia variegata. ift. A fine foliage plant and one of the best for edgings.. 15
GALIUM Boreale (Bed-straw), 2 ft . A very valuable plant with fine white flowers; for cutting use the same as gypsophila (Baby's Breath)
GENTIANA Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). 2 ft . A native perennial, thriving well in any location in the garden; flowers fine blue. Aug. to Oct.
GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). Useful plants for cutting, growing in any soil; every garden should have them.
Acutifolia. 3 to 4 ft . A strong-growing variety; useful for cutting

Gypsophila Paniculata. 2 to 3 ft . An old- Each fashioned favorite; very useful, with high-colored flowers. June to Aug. \$o 15 \$n 50
Paniculata fl. pl. 2 to 3 ft . New. A double variety of the above. The flowers if cut and dried, keep fresh and bright for a long time.
HELENIUM (Sneezewort). Highly ornamental plants. Valuable for late flowering.
Autumnale superbum. 5 ft . A most valuable fall perennial, bearing immense heads of deep golden yellow flowers. Aug. and Sept.
Bigelowi. 3 ft . Yellow flower, dark center; flowers nearly 2 inches across.

I 5
I 50
Grandicephalum striatum. 3 to 4 ft . Flowers deep orange, striped and blotched with crimson.
Hoopesii. 3 ft . Orange-yellow flowers; blooms from July to frost.

I5
I 50
HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). These form a very important group of bold, showy au-tumn-flowering plants. Indispensable for large borders and woodland walks.
Decapetalus. 5 ft . Fine free-flowering form, with clear yellow flowers. Sept.. I5
Lætiflorus. 3 ft . Its semi-double, deep orange-yellow flowers are borne singly on wiry stems; fine for cutting. July to Sept.
Maximiliani. 6 ft . Latest of all varieties. Flowers nearly 6 in. across............ 15
Miss Mellish. 6 ft . Very large flowers... I 5
I 50
I5 I 50
HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). Of great value for early spring flowering; should be planted in a partially shaded place; white, waxy flowers. March to May
HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum root). I8 in. Bright crimson; nice for borders, rockeries and cutting. June and July..
HIBISCUS (Mallow). Hardy decorative plants, with showy blossoms, like single hollyhocks.
Militaris. 5 ft . Rose-colored flowers, with crimson center. August......... I5
Moscheutos. 4 to 6 ft . White Howers, tinged with purple. Aug............... Is
IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). I ft. Evergreen foliage; good for borders. May and June.

I 5
LATHYRUS (Everlasting Pea). A beautiful vine for covering walls, etc.
Latifolius. 8 ft . Flowers large, bright red. July and Aug....................
Latifolius albus. July and Aug.......... 25
250
LIATRIS pycnostachya (Blazing Star). 4 to 5 ft . Showy spikes of rosy purple flowers. July to Sept.
LINUM flavum (Flax). I ft. Bright yellow flowers from June to September.
Perenne. 18 in. Light blue flowers, which are produced all summer

## HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued



Hardy Perennial Phlox, continued
Le Soleil. Rose, bright center.
Le Pole du Nord. White, crimson center.
Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye.
Mad. Meuret. Silvery rose.
Mad. Pape Carpenter. Fine; pure white.
Mrs. Arnold Turner. Dwarf; white, red center.
Madsen. Pinkish white, dark red center.
Mad. P. Langier. Salmon-pink.
Ornament. Large red.
Pecheur d'Islande. Red variety.
Richard Wallace. Pure white, rosy crimson eye.
Rosinante. Salmon-red, crimson eye.
Rubra splendida. Fiery red.
20 ets. each, $\$ 2$ per doz.
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica (False Dragon Each Doz.
Head). One of the most attractive midsummer plants, covered with heath-like tubular flowers; clear pink. July and Aug.

O 15 \$I 50
Virginica alba. White flowers.......... I5 I 50
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Wahlenbergia). 2 to 3 ft . Large blue flowers resembling the campanula.
Grandiflorum album. 2 ft . White. July to Oct................................. I5 I 50
Grandiflorum album fl. pl. Double
White. July to Oct................. 20 . 200
Grandiflorum fl. pl. Double Blue. July to Oct.

20200
POLEMONIUM cœruleum. 2 ft . Light blue. May and July..................... Is I 50
Cœruleum album. 2 ft . White flowers. I5 I 50
PYRETHRUM roseum. 2 ft . One of the showiest flowers; of great value for cutting. June and July

15
Roseum fl. pl. Double flowers of several colors-pink, crimson and white...... 25
RUDBECKIA fulgida (Cone-flower). 4 ft . Orange flowers, dark center. July to Sept.
Lanceolata (Golden Glow). 5 to 6 ft . Double yellow, cactus-dahlia-like flowers. July to Sept................... I5 I 50
Purpurea. 3 ft . Flowers 4 in . across, reddish purple, with large, cone-shaped center of brown. July to Oct..........
YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Fine foliage and flowering plant. June and July.

25

## Roses

The Rose needs no praise and little comment. Every one knows the Rose, and no garden is ever satisfactory without its rose-bed. The secret of success is simply this: Throw out the soil 2 feet deep, and put in any kind of manure f foot deep, incorporate it with earth a little, and then cover it with 4 inches or more of soil, then plant the Rose bushes firmly, and fill up with good soil. Roses should be planted rery deep, except in very clayey soils.

The Rose-bed should be in the full sun, if possible, and the surface be left a little hollow so that water may be put on in summer and settle to the roots. Such beds will be full of healthy bushes and glorious blossoms.

## HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong 2 -year-old plants 40 cts . each, $\$ 4$ per doz., $\$ 30$ per 100 , by express only

Alfred Colomb. Bright, carmine-crimson; large and full. Anna de Diesbach. Large, clear bright carmine.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich, satiny pink; excellent.
Baron de Bonstetten. Dark red, almost black; large.

## HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Caroline de Sansal. Clear rose, darker in center.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh color; long bloomer.
Charles Lefebvre. Brilliant velvety crimson; fine.
Clio. Flesh-color, rich pink center.
Countess of Oxford. Large; carmine-red.
Countess of Roseberry. Reddish salmon; splendid.
Coquette des Blanches. Pure white; very free.
Duke of Albany. Velvety crimson, turning black.
Dupuy Jamain. Bright cherry; large and free.
Earl of Dufferin. Large; velvety crimson.
Etienne Levet. Fine carmine-red; few thorns. Eugenie Verdier. Silvery pink; exquisite.
Fisher Holmes. Deep brilliant crimson.
Francois Michelon. Deep carmine-rose; extra.
Frau Karl Druschki. The finest white.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant-scarlet-crimson.
Gloire de Margottin. Brilliant scarlet; free.
Helen Keller. Large; brilliant rosy cerise.
Jean Liabaud. Dark velvety crimson.
Jeannie Dickson. Rosy pink, lighter edge.
John Hopper. Large, rosy crimson; free.
Lady Helen Stewart. Bright crimson-scarlet.
Louis Van Houtte. Dark velvety crimson.
Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Beautiful satiny pink.
Magna Charta. Bright pink and carmine.
Marchioness of Dufferin. Large; rosy pink.
Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory-white.
Margaret Dickson. Finest white hybrid.
Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, shaded rose.
Mrs. John Laing. Beautiful soft pink; large.
Mrs. Sharman Crawford. Deep pink; shaded.
Paul Neyron. Immense; deep pink.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson-maroon.
Ulrich Brunner. Large; bright cherry-red.
Victor Verdier. Large; showy; rosy-carmine.
White Baroness. Pure white; large and full.

## HARDY MOSS ROSES

## Strong plants 50 ets. each

These require close pruning and strong, rich soil for best results.
Blanche Moreau. Pure white; constant bloomer.

Common Moss. Pale rose; a great favorite.
Crested. Very fragrant; deep pink buds.
White Bath. The finest white Moss Rose.

## HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. Blush, nearly white. 50 cts . each.
Crimson Rambler. Immense clusters of double, deepest crimson flowers. 25 and 50 cts . each.
Dawson. Double, deep pink, in clusters. 50 cts. each.
Dorothy Perkins. Double, soft shell-pink, in clusters. $5_{0} \mathrm{cts}$. each.
Lady Gay. Flowers double; cherry-pink; foliage dark glossy green. 50 cts . each.
Multiflora. Small and single, white in clusters. 30 cts.
Paul's Carmine Pillar. Large, single, brilliant carmine. 50 cts. each.
Setigera. Large, single, rose color. 35 cts. each.
Sweetheart. Strong grower; glossy foliage; flowers in bud pink, opening white. \$r each.
Tausendschon. Deep, rosy pink flowers, about 2 in. across, in clusters. 75 cts. each.
White Rambler. White, double, in clusters. 40 cts. each.
Yellow Rambler. Double, light yellow, in clusters. 40 C .

## MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES <br> Strong plants 50 cts. each

Austrian, Harrison's Yellow. Clear yellow.
Austrian, Capucine. Single; orange-scarlet.
Austrian, Persian Yellow. Double, rich yellow.
Baby Rambler. The dwarf ever-blooming Crimson Rambler. 2 ft . high.
Mme. Georges Bruant. Pure white; ever-blooming.
Rugosa. Large, single, deep red flowers all summer, followed by large, brilliant red fruit.
Rugosa alba. White variety of preceding.
Soleil d'Or. Flowers large and full, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with red.
Sweetbrier. Single pink; fragrant foliage.
Wichuraiana. A rapid grower of trailing habit, with single, pure white, fragrant flowers and handsome, glossy green foliage; largely used in Franklin Park.

## HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS AND FLOWERING VINES

Embracing the most beautiful sorts of vines and creepers, suitable for training or climbing on verandas, trellises, walls, fences, etc.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Oval glossy leaves Each Doz.
and clusters of fragrant flowers..... \$0 50 \$5 00
AKEBIA quinata. Clover-like leaves and fragrant, velvety purple flowers....... 35
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Rapid grower .............. 25 250
Engelmanii. A creeper that clings to stone or wood as tightly as English ivy
Tricolor, or Vitis heterophylla (Variegated Grape). Pretty vine with white, pink anđ green-marbled foliage.
BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Flower). Large trumpet-shaped; orange and red. 35

CELASTRUS paniculatus (Japanese Waxwork). Assumes a shrub-like form unless given opportunity to climb; crimson and orange fruit

Celastrus Scandens (Roxbury Waxwork). Each Doz. Glossy leaves and clusters of orangecrimson fruit all winter. \$0 35 $\$ 330$
CLEMATIS paniculata. A first-class decorative vine, with glossy, dark green foliage, and covered in the latter part of the summer with a cloud of star-like white flowers. The delicious odor can be detected at a long distance... 25 cts. and 50
EUONYMUS radicans. An evergreen, glossy-leaved vine, valuable for covering wood to which it clings................
Radicans variegata. Foliage variegated with white, pink and yellow.......... ${ }^{2}$
HONEYSUCKLE, Belgian or Dutch Monthly. Red and yellow fragrant flowers all summer.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES, continued
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. Fragrant, Each Doz. ellow and cream flowers all summer. \$o $25 \quad$ \$2 50
Golden Variegated. Green and Gold variegated foliage; variety of preceding. . 35350
Scarlet Trumpet. Clusters of tubular scarlet flowers all summer............. 50 500
HOP VINE. Vigorous and quick-growing twiner for covering arbors, etc........ 25250

LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine). A Each Doz. climbing shrub with light green foliage and pale purple flowers; fine for northern exposures. .$\$ 25$ \$ 230
WISTARIA Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers................................ I 00 Io co
Sinensis alba. White-flowered variety of preceding.
$100 \quad 1000$

## FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL HARDY SHRUBS

This class of plants does more for our gardens and grounds, to make them look attractive and homelike, than all other classes combined. It gives us beautiful foliage of many hinds, flowers from April to November, and clothes the lawn with that abundance of branches and leafage which is so necessary to any feeling of seclusion or privacy in our home grounds.
ALMOND, Double Pink. Very double, small pink Each flowers. May............................... . . So 50

Double White. Like preceding, with white
flowers. May................................ . . .

ARALIA pentaphylla. One of the best shrubs to plant on north and east side of buildings, also in shady places.
BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japan Barberry). Beautiful tinted foliage in the autumn. June.
Vulgaris (European Barberry). Pendulous clusters of red berries. June.
Vulgaris purpurea. Deep purple foliage all summer. June.
CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Shrub). Flowers yellow; foliage fine
CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). Delicate fringe-like white flowers. May.
CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Upright spikes of fragrant white flowers. July to Sept.
COLUTEA arborescens (Bladder Senna). Light green, acacia-like foliage; yellow flowers followed by pink bladder-shaped pods
CORNUS florida. Large, white-flowering Dogwood. May
Florida rubra. Large, deep rose-colored flowers. May
CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). Large, deep scarlet flowers, followed by large fruit
DEUTZIA gracilis. Round, dense bush, covered with snow-white flowers. June.
Lemoinei, New. Erect panicles of large snowwhite flowers. June.
ELAEAGNUS longipes. Ornamental and ediblefruited shrub from Japan. July.
EUONYMUS Americanus (Strawberry Bush). Deep scarlet berries. June.
Atropurpureus (Burning Bush). Purple flowers in clusters, and scarlet fruit.
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Chinese shrub, with clusters of pure white, starry flowers. May..
FORSYTHIA Fortunei (Golden Bell). Pendulous, trumpet-shaped, yellow flowers. April.
Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Weeping habit and showy yellow flowers. April
Viridissima. Stiffer and bush-like habit. May.

HYDRANGEA nivea. Large, flat heads of white Each flowers and heart-shaped leaves. July ...... So 35
Paniculata. Thickly studded with heads of single white flowers. Sept.
Paniculata grandiflora. Immense, cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning later to shades of pink and red. July to Oct.... 35 cts. and We offer plants of this sort trained in tree form.
ILEX verticillata (Black Alder). Glossy dark green foliage and bright crimson berries. The berries remain all winter
LILAC, Common Purple. An old favorite; fragrant purple flowers. May
Common White. Like preceding, with fragrant white flowers
Charles X. Magnificent clusters of dark red flowers in great profusion.
Dr. Lindley. Very dense clusters of violet-red.
Frau Bertha Dammann. Producing the largest clusters of pure white flowers.
Louis Van Houtte. Fine bright red flowers
Ludwig Spaeth. Very large, and of a splendid dark purple-red.
Leon Simon. Very large, double bluish crimson; the buds are coral-red
Mad. Lemoine. Grand, double white variety, with large foliage
President Grevy. Immense spikes of double co-balt-blue flowers, with rosy edges.
Persian. Light purple; more open habit and branches more slender and drooping than other sorts
Persian White. Pure white form of the above..
LONICERA Tatarica (Bush Honeysuckle). Profusion of sweet-scented, pink flowers. May.
Tatarica alba. Pure white-flowered sort of the preceding. May
Morrowii. Yellow flowers, followed by rich crimson fruit. All summer
PRIVET, California (Ligustrum). Broad, ovalshaped leaves; white flowers; fine for hedge. July.
European. Valuable hedge plant, with showy white flowers; very hardy. June
European. Variegated foliage. Pretty green and white foliage. June.
Ibota (Japan). Dark, oval foliage, and racemes of white, fragrant flowers


FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, continued
PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Syringa, or Mock Each Orange). Pure white, fragrant flowers in clusters. June..................................... . So 35
Coronarius aureus. Golden foliage. One of the best golden foliage shrubs. June
Avalanche. Low-growing shrub with weeping branches and pure white, fragrant flowers. June
Lemoinei, Mont Blanc. Attains 5 ft . in height, with erect branches entirely covered with large, fragrant Blowers
PYRUS angustifolia (Bechtel's Double flowering Crab). Large, double flowers of a pink color; beautiful; highly fragrant and resembling pink roses. May.
Malus, Parkmani (Tea Rose-flowering Crab) Long, rich carmine buds. May.......\$I to I 50 RHODOTYPUS Kerrioides (White Kerria). Flowers white all summer
RIBES aureum (Flowering Currant). Early; yellow flowers in showy racemes.
RUBUS odorata (Flowering Raspberry). Large, fragrant, reddish purple flowers all summer..
SPIRAEA, Anthony Waterer. Low-growing, with flat heads of brilliant red flowers al! summer.

Spiræa Opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). One Each of the best yellow-leaved shrubs; flowers white. June.
Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). Double, pure white flowers. May
Thunbergii. Low-growing, rounded form, with an abundance of white flowers. May
Van Houttei. Graceful, rounded form, covered with pure white flowers. June.
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). Small pink flowers, with large white berries that remain throughout the winter. July
SAMBUCUS nigra aurea (Golden Elder). A large golden-leaved shrub
VIBURNUM Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). Cymes of white flowers in June, and bright scarlet berries into late winter.
Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball). Large, pendent, snow-white balls. May.
Plicatum (Japan Snowball). Considered superior to the preceding in foliage, which is plicated, and flower, which is larger and whiter. May
Tomentosum. Single form of the preceding, with massive cymes of bloom late in the summer

## HEDGE PLANTS

| ACACIA, or Honey Locust. I to 2 ft . 2 to 3 ft . | LILAC, Common, 1 to 2 ft . 3 to 4 ft .. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ARBORVIT $\boldsymbol{E}$, American. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. ............ io $\infty$ I $1 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500 | PRIVET, California. 2 to 3 ft . $3 \text { to }+\mathrm{ft} \text {. }$ |
| BARBERRY, Japanese or Thunbergii. I to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft.15}$-0 | Common. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .800$ |
|  |  |
|  | SPIR®A, Golden. 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ I 5 ~ 00 ~$ |
| HAWTHORN, English. I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . 10 - | Thunbergii. 2 ft.............................. . 8800 |
| MLOCK. $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .4500$ | Van Houttei. 2 to 3 ft |
| JAPANESE Quince (Cydonia). I to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .1200$ | SPRUCE, Norway. $11 / 2$ t |

## ORNAMENTAL TREES

## DECIDUOUS TREES

```
ASH (Fraxinus). Io ft., Si.
BIRCH (Betula)-
    Canoe (B. Papyracea). \(8 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{Si}_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{5} 0\).
    Cut-leaved Weeping, 7 to 8 ft ., \$1.50.
    Purple-leaf. 6 to 7 ft ., \(\$ 2\).
BEECH (Fagus) -
    American (B. Ferruginea)., 5 ft., \$1. 25.
    Fern-leaved. \(4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .50 ; 5 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2\).
    Rivers' Purple. 4 to 5 ft ., \(\$ \mathrm{r} .50 ; 6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 3\).
CATALPA Speciosa. 7 to 8 ft ., \$1.
CRATAEGUS (Hawthorn) -
    Oxyacantha fl. pl. Paulii (Paul's Double-flowering
        Hawthorn). Scarlet. 5 to \(6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{r} .50\).
    Oxyacantha alba plena (Double White-flowering Haw-
        thorn). 5 to \(6 \mathrm{ft} .\), \$I.so.
    ELM (Ulmus) -
    American. 9 to \(10 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{Si}_{1}\)
    English (U. campestris). 7 to \(8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.50\).
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HORSE-CHESTNUT (Asculus) -
Common. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I}$.
Double-flowering. 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 2$.
Red-flowering. 6 ft ., $\$ 2$.
SWEET CHESTNUT (Castanea) -
American. 5 to 6 ft ., \$i.
LARCH (Larix) European (L. Europœus). $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
LINDEN (Tilia)-American (Basswood). 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I}$.
European. 7 to 8 ft ., \$1.50.
LOCUST (Robinia)-
Honey (Gledilschia triacanthos). $6 \mathrm{ft}, 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Yellow. 6 ft ., 50 cts .
MAPLE (Acer)-Norway (A. platanoides). 8 to io ft ., \$1; 10 to I2 ft., \$r.50.
Red, or Scarlet (A. rubrum) 。 $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ \mathrm{I} .25$.
Silver (A. dasycarpum). 9 to 10 ft ., \$r.
Sugar, or Rock (A. saccharum). 8 to 10 ft ., $\mathrm{SI}_{\mathrm{I}}$; Io to 12 ft ., \$1. 50 .
Japanese. Numerous varieties, with foliage of various forms and colors. 3 ft ., $\$ 2.50$.

## FRUIT TREES

Our collection comprises all the best and most popular kinds

Apples. 5 to 7 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 8$ per doz.
Cherries. 5 to 7 ft ., \$I each, \$io per doz.
Pears. 5 to 7 ft ., \$I each, \$1o per doz.

Peaches. $3 / 4$ in. diameter, 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Plums. 5 to 7 ft ., \$1 each, \$io per doz.
Quinces. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 cts . each, $\$ 8$ per doz.

## SMALL FRUITS

## CURRANTS

## $\$ 1.25$ per doz., $\$ 8$ per 100

Black Naples. Large; black; for preserves.
Cherry. Large; red; popular sort.
Fay's Prolific. Largest and finest red.
Red Cross. Excellent quality, good size and very prolific Versaillaise. Large; red; excellent.
White Grape. Very large; white.

## GRAPES

50 ets. each

## BLACK

Concord. Large, always reliable. Medium.
Eaton. Very large; new. Medium.
Hartford. Large and productive. Early.
Mills. Very large berry and clusters; rich flavor. Medium.
Moore's Early. Large; fine quality. Early.
Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Very large. Medium.
Worden. Large; excellent quality. Early.

## RED

Brighton. Large; best quality. Early.
Delaware. Small; delicious. Late.
Iona. One of the finest table Grapes; high flavor and long keeper. Late.
Vergennes. Large; splendid. Medium.

## WHITE

Empire State. Tender. Medium.
Green Mountain. One of the best. Early.
Moore's Diamond. Large; excellent. Early.
Niagara. Large and productive. Medium.

## GOOSEBERRIES

Industry. An English variety, with large, dark red fruit, free from mildew. $\$ 2$ per doz.
Red Jacket. An American variety with large, ruby-red fruit; fine flavor and free from mildew. $\$ 2$ per doz.
Pearl. Prolific sort; free from mildew. The fruit is large, light green and of fine quality. $\$ 2$ per doz.
Downing. Whitish green; prolific. \$1. 50 per doz.

## POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use we recommend planting them in double rows, 1 foot apart each way and 5 feet between the double rows, allowing a sufficient number of runners to grow into the wide passage to cover about $\mathrm{x} 1 / 2$ feet on each side; all the rest should be pinched off. Our pot-grown Strawberry plants are well-rooted, healthy plants, ready for shipment in August, and, by setting them any time during August and September, a fine crop of fruit may be had the next season. Out of the many varieties now on the market, the following sorts have proved the most satisfactory for growing in this locality.

## $\$ 3$ per 100, \$25 per 1,000, except where noted

Abington. Strong grower and great yielder. Large bright red berries, firm and fine flavor. Early to medium.
Barrymore. This new Strawberry was awarded a Silver Medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1908. The plants are of strong growth and very productive. The conical-shaped berries are of medium size and of a dark, glossy crimson color; the flesh is a rich red and very juicy. \$4 per 100 .
Brandywine. Large glossy crimson; solid and fine flavor. Medium.
Commonwealth. The fruit is very large, symmetrical, and of a rich, glossy color, with dark red flesh, nearly as dark as Marshall. A great cropper, and a week later than Sample, which has been the standard late variety.
Golden Gate. New seedling; resembles the Marshall and will succeed where the Marshall fails. It produces strictly fancy, firm fruit clear to the end of the season, of a rich crimson color.
Glen Mary. One of the most productive; very large, highly colored, firm, excellent flavor. Medium.
Marshall. Large, rich crimson, and fine flavor. Medium.
Sample. P. Very large, bright scarlet, handsome form; fine quality; very prolific. Late.
Success. The earliest large berry we know of, and holds out well through the Strawberry season. Hardiest and best family berry.

## New Everbearing Strawberries

PAN-AMERICAN. Strong, healthy plant, with no signs of rust or blight. It will bear fruit with the common varieties, but it is better to nip off the first blossoms, that the plant may grow stronger and bear a larger crop later in the season. In twenty-five or thirty days from the time we stop removing the blossoms, we will get ripe fruit of good size and nice quality. The young runner plants when three weeks old will blossom and bear. With a little protection on cold nights, they will continue to bear until almost Thanksgiving time. 20 cts. each, $\$ 2$ per doz., $\$ 12$ per 100.
THE AUTUMN. A strong, healthy, vigorous plant, which produces an enormous crop of medium-sized, handsome fruit, perfect in shape and very dark colored. As this is a pistillate variety, it should have some Pan-Americans grown with it to fertilize its blossoms. \$r for $6, \$$ r. 50 per doz., $\$$ ro per 100 .


Dwarf Trained
PyRAMID
Horizontal Trained.

## TRAINED FRUIT TREES

For import only. Delivery Spring of 1912
Trained fruit trees are growing more in favor each season as our increased importations will show. To secure the best selection and insure their arrival in good condition, orders should be placed with us before January 1 .

We offer all the leading European varieties for the Garden and Orchard House.

| APPLES. Cordons. Single upr | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | Figs, Pyramids. Fruiting trees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Each } \\ 50 \text { to } \$ 6 \text { oo } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cordons. Double upright. | 450 | Standards............. | 3.50 to 600 |
| Horizontal, two tiers | 250 | NECTARINES. Dwarf trained. | , 500 |
| Horizontal, three to five tiers | \$3.50 to 6 oo | Pyramids. | 2.50 to 500 |
| Pyramids | 2.50 to 300 | Standards trained | 4.50 to 650 |
| Pyramids, Fruiting trees | 3.00 to 450 | Half Standards trained | 4.00 to 6 oo |
| Standards | - $25^{\circ}$ | PEACHES. Dwarf trained | 3.50 to 600 |
| APRICOTS. Dwarf-trained | 3.00 to 600 | Pyramids. | 2.50 to 600 |
| Pyramids. | 2.50 to 450 | Standards trained | 4.50 to 6 oo |
| Standards, trained. | 4.50 to 650 | Half standards trained | 4.00 to 600 |
| Half Standards, trained... | 4.00 to 500 | PEARS. Cordons Double uprigh | 4.00 to 500 |
| CHERRIES. Dwarf trained | 2.50 to 500 | Horizontal trained | 2.50 to 600 |
| Pyramids.......... Standards for the garden | 2.00 to 400 | Pyramids. | 2.00 to 3 -0 |
| Standards for the garden Standards, trained ..... | 2.50 to 350 | Standards | 250 |
| Standards, trained | 3.50 to 650 | PLUMS. Dwarf trained | 2.50 to 400 |
| FIGS. Bush. Fruiting trees | 3.50 to 600 | Pyramids | 2.00 to 300 |
| Dwarf trained. | 3.50 to 500 | Standards | 2.00 to 350 |

## GRAPES FOR GROWING UNDER GLASS Import orders only

Planting canes, strong, $\$ 2.50$ ea.; extra-strong, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ ea. Fruiting canes, strong, $\$ 5$ ea.; extra-strong, $\$ 7$ ea.

## Varieties for Cool Vinery

Appley Towers. Large bunches; berries black, tender, juicy and highly flavored; colors well.
Black Hamburgh. Berries deep blue-black; firm, tender, rich, sugary, very juicy and highly flavored.
Buckland Sweetwater. Bunches and berries large, round, pale amber; melting juicy and sweet.
Duke of Buccleuch. Amber color; bunches and berries very large and of exquisite flavor.
Madresfield Court. Large jet-black berries, firm and sweet, with rich muscat flavor.
Mill Hill Hamburgh. Bunches and berries very large, round, deep black; solid, tender and melting; very juicy, rich and sweet.

## Varieties for Hot Vinery

Black Alicante. Large berries; jet-black; firm and sweet with fine aroma; flavor similar to Black Hamburgh.
Gros Colmar. Bunches and berries very large, round, black and sweet. One of the best late sorts.
Gros Maroc. Bunches and berries large, oval; deep red-purple; sweet and richly flavored.
Lady Downes' Seedling. Large bunches of round, black berries; very firm, sweet and rich.
Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat. Bunches large; berries oval, sweet and rich.
Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches and berries large, oval; pale amber, firm, sweet and rich; fine muscat flavor.
West's St. Peter's. Large round berries; black, juicy and sweet.


## LAWNS

The following simple directions may be found useful to those who are not familiar with lawn making:
The soil should be of good depth, moderately rich, and in many the land should be carefully drained. Grading should be done and the soil thoroughly pulverized by careful harrowing and raking. Some good fertilizerpure ground bone, wood ashes or a specially prepared lawn fertilizer should be used. After spreading the fertilizer the surface should be carefully raked and rolled. The rolling often develops uneven spots which should be levelled before the seed is sown. After sowing, the ground should again be lightly raked and rolled.

The selection of seed is important. Use only such mixtures as are free from weed seeds, and such as will produce a firm, strong turf and a fine growth. A liberal quantity is necessary to secure good results (not less than 60 pounds per acre). The best time to make a lawn is from the middle of August through September. If seed is sown at this season the grass will become strong enough to withstand the winter, and a good lawn is assured the following season. If seed cannot be sown at this time it should be sown as early as possible in the spring.
Boston Lawn Grass Seed. This mixture is composed of such varieties as long experience has shown to be adapted to produce a permanent heavy turf. Weighs 16 pounds per bushel. Quart, 25 cts.; 4 quarts, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, $\$ 4.50$.
Grey's Special Recleaned Lawn Grass Seed. Recleaned seeds only are used in this mixture, and it is as free from weed seeds and chaff as the latest improved seed-cleaning machinery can make it, and it is composed of such varieties as make a close and lasting turf. In recommending this grade to our customers we are sure we are recommending a mixture which cannot be excelled for general lawn purposes. Weight, 32 pounds per bushel. Sow 60 pounds per acre. Per $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$., 20c.; per lb., 35 c .; 5 lbs ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .70$; ro lbs., $\$ 3.25$; 100 lbs. $\$ 30$.

## Special Mixtures for Tennis-Courts, Golf-Links and Shaded Lawns

The following mixtures have been used on many prominent golf-courses, etc., in this vicinity, and have given entire satisfaction.
Fair Green Mixtures. For general use on golf-links. Per $1 / 4$ bus., $\$$ I. 75 ; per bus., $\$ 6$.
Putting Green Mixture. A combination of grasses best suited to produce a close, firm and lasting turf, which will endure frequent cutting. Per qt., 30 cts.; per $1 / 4$ bus., Si. 75 ; per $1 / 2$ bus., $\mathrm{S}_{3.25}$; bus., $\$ 6.50$.
Mixtures for Shaded Lawns. Fine grasses selected especially for locations partially shaded by buildings or trees. Per bus. of 24 lbs . Per pint, 20 cts .; per qt., 35 cts.; 4 qts., $\$$ I. 25 ; $1 / 4$-bus., $\$ 2.25$; bus., $\$ 8$.
Tennis-Court Mixture. A mixture of fine grasses especially adapted to tennis-courts, which will bear tramping without injury. Per qt., 35 cts.; 4 qts., $\$$ I. 25 ; $1 / 4$-bus. $\$ 2.25 ; 1 / 2$ bus., $\$ 4$; bus., $\$ 8$.

## CHOICE GRASS SEEDS

Many growers of Grass seeds offer several grades of each variety, varying greatly in price. We do not recommend, nor do we sell. the inferior grades. Those which we offer are strictly High Grade, and the prices at which we offer them should not be compared with those quoted for inferior grades.

Prices may change as the season advances. If to go by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage
Awnless Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis). Recommended for dry, arid soils where other grasses do not grow. Per lb. 20 cts., 100 lbs . $\$ 18$.
Beach Grass (Ammophilu Arundinacca). Valuable for sowing on railway banks, seashore, etc. Per lb. 70 cts ., per 100 lbs . $\$ 60$.
Creeping Bent (Agrostis stolonifera). One of the most valuable lawn grasses because of its short growth and deep-green, fine-leaved foliage. Its stoloniferous roots form a strong, close, enduring turf, which is not injured by being frequently walked on. Per lb. 45 cts., per ioo lbs. $\$ 40$.
Crested Dog's-tail (Cynosurus cristatus). Good for permanent pasture for sheep, is productive, early and one of the best grasses for lawns; thirty-five pounds to the acre. Per lb. 50 cts., per ioo lbs. $\$ 45$.
Hard Fescue (Festuca duriuscula). Admirable pasture grass of fine quality; thrives well in dry situations; thirty pounds to the acre. Per lb. 35 cts., per 100 lbs. $\$ 30$.
Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Italicum). Thrives in any soil, yields an early and abundant crop, valuable for mixing with other pasture grasses; sow fifty pounds per acre. Per lb. I5 cts., per ioo lbs. \$12.
Kentucky Blue (Poa pratensis). Also called "June Grass;" an early grass of much value; will do well upon any ordinary soil; stands the heat of summer remarkably well. For pastures and lawns it has no superior, It is usually sown mixed with other fine grasses; when used alone, 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Blossoms in June. Fancy clean seed. Per lb. 35 cts., per 100 lbs . $\$ 30$.
Lime Grass (Elymus Arenarius). Has wide-spreading, thickly-matted roots which tend to hold drifting sands. Valuable for seashore and embankments. Per lb. 60 cts ., per roo lbs. $\$ 50$.
Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis). This is excellent for hay when sown with other Grasses, such as Orchard Grass and Timothy, and is also one of the best grasses for permanent pasture. Sow forty pounds per acre. Per lb. 45 cts., per 100 lbs. $\$ 40$.
Meadow Foxtail (Alopecurus pratensis). One of the best and earliest of pasture grasses; thrives best in moist localities; thirty pounds to the acre. Per lb. 40 cts., per IOO lbs. $\$ 35$.
Orchard (Dactylis glomerata). One of the earliest grasses; yields immense crops and is excellent for pasture or hay; should be cut as it is coming into bloom, and will produce a heavy second crop; one of the best grasses. Sow forty pounds per acre. Per lb. 30 cts ., per ioo lbs. $\$ 28$.
Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne). A valuable grass for pastures or meadows, also very valuable where mixed with other grasses for lawns, golf-links, etc. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a good growth in five or six weeks. We offer an extra choice lot of seed. Per lb. I5 cts., per ioo lbs. \$ir.
Red Top (Agrostis uulgaris). A valuable native permanent grass, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, but pay's well for high cultivation; fourteen to sixteen pounds per bushel. Sow forty pounds per acre, if alone. Per lb. 20 cts., per 100 lbs . $\$ \mathrm{I} 6$.
Red Top Fancy. Clean seed. Absolutely clean and free from chaff; thirty-six pounds per bushel. Per lb. 35 cts ., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} .{ }^{\circ} \$ 30$.
Red, or Creeping Fescue (Festuca rubra). A creeping rooted grass forming a close and lasting turf. Is especially adapted to dry and sandy soils, resists extreme drought, and is useful for gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for shaded locations. Per lb. 35 cts., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 30$.
Rhode Island Bent (Agrostis canina). Resembles Red Top, but is of dwarfer habit; excellent for lawns. Sow four bushels per acre, if alone (ten pounds per bushel). Per lb. 45 cts., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 40$.
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis). A thickly-matted, spreading rooted species, forming a firm fine turf, especially adapted to the shaded parts of lawns. Twenty-six pounds per bushel. Per lb. 45 cts., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 40$.
Sheep Fescue (Festuca ovina). In Grass mixtures for high or dry land this is especially valuable, as it thrives on poor, light or gravelly soils (sixteen pounds per bushel). Per lb. 35 cts., per ioo lbs. $\$ 30$.
Slender Fescue (Festuca temuifolia). A variety of Sheep Fescue, but with finer leaves. Useful in mixtures for dry banks and slopes (twenty-two pounds per bushel). Per lb. 50 cts ., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 45$.
Sweet Vernal, True Perennial (Anthoxanthum odoratum). Useful to mix with other grasses for lawns, on account of its early growth and fragrant odor which it imparts when drying. Per lb. 80 cts., per Ioo lbs. $\$ 70$.
Tall Fescue (Festuca clatior). Succeeds best on moist, alluvial and strong clayey soils. Is especially valuable for permanent pastures. (twenty-two pounds per bushel). Per lb. 45 cts ., per Ioo lbs. $\$ 42$.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Avena clatior). This grass produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth (thirteen pounds per bushel). Per lb. 35 cts ., Der 100 lbs. \$30.

## CHOICE GRASS SEEDS, continued

Timothy, "Herd's Grass" (Phleum pratense). One of the most valuable grasses and more generally used for hay than any other. It prefers a moist, loamy soil, not doing well on light soil. It is generally sown with Red Top and Red Clover, and makes the most valuable hay (forty-five pounds per bushel). Present price, per lb. 20 cts., per bus. $\$ 8$.
Various-leaved Fescue (Festuca heterophylla). Very early, hardy perennial thriving best in cool, moist soils. It is also useful in shady locations (fifteen pounds per bushel). Per lb. 40 cts., per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$_{35}$.
Wood Meadow (Poa nemoralis). A variety specially suited for the shaded portions of lawns where other grasses do not grow. Very permanent and hardy (eighteen pounds per bushel). Per lb. 80 cts., per 100 lbs ., $\$ 75$.

## CLOVER SEEDS

## Prices subject to change with the market. Add 8 cents per pound if wanted by mail

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (Medicago sativa). Seed can be sown from May to August in this latitude, and much later in the South. The land should be deeply plowed and carefully prepared; twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed per acre are required. Best results are obtained where the seed has been treated with some good nitro-gen-gathering bacteria. The land should also be carefully limed. 30 cts. per lb., $\$ 28$ per 100 lbs .
Alsike, or Swedish (Trifolium hybridum). Hardiest of all the clovers and on rich, moist soil yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage. 25 cts . per lb., $\$ 23$ per 100 lbs.
Crimson Clover (Trifolium incarnatum). An annual variety, largely used in the South for feeding green and for hay. Sow in April or May; twenty pounds to the acre. Not always hardy in New England. 20 cts . per lb.
Red Clover, Medium (Trifolium pratense). The leading variety of clover for pastures or meadows. Requires deep, rich soil. Sow in spring. 24 cts . per lb., $\$ 20$ per 100 lbs .
Red Northern, or Mammoth. Grows four to five feet high, and is used to plow under for manure. 25 cts. per lb., $\$ 23$ per ioo lbs.
White Dutch Clover (Trifolium repens). The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season; valuable when mixed with grass seeds for pasture. 40 cts. per lb ., $\$ 35$ per 100 lbs .

## GRAINS, ETC.

Rye, Winter. For fall sowing. Sow one and one half bushels per acre. ( 56 pounds per bushel.).......... $\$_{1} 75$
Wheat, Winter. Klondyke bald, white grain. Sow one and one-half bushels per acre. ( 60 pounds per bushel.)
Vetches, Sand, Winter or Hairy (Vicia villosa). Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soil, and can be sown either in spring or fall. If cut as soon as full grown and before flowering a second growth will be made. Sow forty to fifty pounds per acre. Per lb. 12 cts., $\$ 6.75$ per bus. ( 60 lbs .).
Wild Rice (Zizania aquatica). Seed should be planted in the fall, but, if this cannot be done, the seed should be kept moist until ready to sow. Per lb. 50 cts .

## FERTILIZERS

Ashes, Unleached Hardwood. As a fertilizer for lawns, gardens and fruits, hardwood ashes are unequaled. In bags, per 100 lbs., $\$ 1.25$; per ton, $\$ 20$.
Bone, Coarse or Cracked. Ground coarse for grape borders or poultry. ioo lbs., $\$ 2.50$.
Bone, Fine Ground (Bone Meal). Io lbs., 50 cts.; 25 lbs., $\$ \mathrm{I}$; 50 lbs., $\$ \mathrm{I} .50$; 100 lbs ., $\$ 2.50$.
Bone, Pure Flour of. Ground very fine. Per $100 \mathrm{lbs} .$, \$3.
Clay's Fertilizer. This valuable imported manure is especially recommended to all who grow either fruit, flowers or vegetables, and wish to bring them to the highest perfection. Per bag of 14 lbs., $\$ 1.25$; 28 lbs., $\$ 2.25$; 56 lbs., $\$ 4$; II2 lbs., $\$ 7$.
Chrysanthemum Manure, Thompson's Special. Entirely soluble and very powerful, especially suitable for top-dressing chrysanthemums and similar plants. Per lb., 25 cts.; 7 lbs., $\$ 1.25$; 14 lbs., $\$ 2.25$; 28 lbs., \$4; 56 lbs., $\$ 7$.

Charcoal. Coarse and fine. Each, per bus., 60 cts.; per bbl.-sack, \$1.25.
Lawn and Garden Dressing. An odorless fertilizer, prepared entirely from chemicals, and designed for top-dressing lawns. Trial bags for $\mathrm{r}, 000$ square feet, 50 cts.; trial bags for 2,500 square feet, $\$ 1 ; 50-\mathrm{lb}$. bags for 5,000 square feet, $\$ 1.75 ; 100-\mathrm{lb}$. bags for $1 / 4$ acre, $\$ 3$; ton, $\$ 50$.
Imperial Plant-Food Chemicals. This material is over three times as strong in actual plant-food as any other commercial fertilizer.

Packages
containing
9 oz.
3 lbs
7 lbs.
20 lbs.
50 lbs.
100 lbs.

Diluted for use

| 50 gallons, | \$0 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 250 gallons. | 100 |
| 500 gallons. | 60 |
| 1,500 gallons. | 400 |
| 3,600 gallons |  |
| 7,200 gallons | 4 |

Directions with each package.

## FERTILIZERS, continued

Sheep Manure. We offer two brands. Pure Natural, and Perfection Pulverized at the following prices: Pure Natural, $10-\mathrm{lb}$. pkgs. at $50 \mathrm{cts} . ; 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. at S ; 50 lbs. at $\$$ r. 75 ; ioo lbs. $\$ 3$. Perfection Pulverized 50 lbs., $\$_{\text {r. }} 25$; 100 lbs., $\$ 2.25$; ton, $\$ 40$.
Soot, Imported Scotch. Prevents mildew when mixed with sulphur at the rate of one-third sulphur and
two-thirds soot; also a good fertilizer. Per 100lb. bag, $\$ 3$.
Vine, Plant and Vegetable Manure, Thomson's. A safe and reliable food and stimulant for every fruitbearing plant, also for foliage, flowering plants and vegetables. Prices: $1 / 8$-cwt. ( 14 lbs .), $\$$ r. $25 ; 1 / 4$-cwt. (28lbs.), $\$ 2.25$; $1 / 2$-cwt. ( 56 lbs .), $\$ 4$; I cwt. ( I I 2 lbs .) $\$ 7$.

## INSECTICIDES

Aphis, Punk, Nikoteen. Destroys green fly, thrip, etc., in greenhouses. Pkg., 60 cts.; case of 12 pkgs., $\$ 6.50$.
Aphine. For the destruction of the green, black and white fly, thrips, red spider, mealy bug, caterpillars, scale, etc. Full directions on each can. While admittedly a powerful insecticide it does not affect the most tender growth of plants. Qt., \$1, gal. $\$ 2.50$.
Bordeaux Mixture, Sterlingworth. A concentrated mixture for use with water. Explicit directions for use on every can. Prices: i-qt. cans, 35 cts. each; I-gal. cans, $\$ 1$ each; 5 -gal. cans, $\$ 4.50$ each.
Grape Dust. For destroying mildew on grape-vines and trees affected with mold, mildew or rust mites. 5 -lb. pkg., 35 cts.
Creosote, Gipsy Moth. For the destruction of the eggs of gipsy moth. Qt., 20 cts.; gal., 50 cts.; 5 gals., $\$ 2.25$; in barrels at 40 cts. per gal.
Kerosene Emulsion, Sterlingworth. A valuable remedy against scale and all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphis, etc. Prices: i-pt. cans, 25 cts. each; I-qt. cans, 40 cts. each; i-gal. cans, \$1 each; 5 -gal. jackets, $\$ 4.50$ each.
Lemon Oil. A cheap, safe and effectual insecticide. Dilute with water, 30 to 50 parts. $1 / 2$ pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; 2 qts., $\$ 1.25$; gal., $\$ 2$.
Lime-Sulphur Solution (Grassellis'). Will completely destroy San José scale. Qt., 40 cts.; gal., 75 cts.; 5 gal., $\$ 2.50$; 50 -gal. bbls., 25 cts. per gal.
Nicoticide Fumigating Compound. For killing all kinds of insects on plants in greenhouses and frames. Sold in cans as follows: Gal., \$15; $1 / 2$-gal., $\$ 8.25$; No. I, I pt., sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, $\$ 2.50$; No. $2,1 / 2$-pt., $\$ 1.25$; No. 3, 4 ozs., 70 cts . Fumigators, 50 cts. each, consisting of three partsthe pan, wire frame and lamp.
"Nico-Fume" Tobacco Paper. (Registered.) For fumigating greenhouses. "Nico-Fume" is positively the strongest Tobacco Paper on the market. Packed in special friction-top tins, and is sold as follows; 24 sheets, 75 cts.; 144 sheets, $\$ 3.50 ; 288$ sheets, $\$ 6.50$.
"INico-Fume" Liquid. A nicotine solution of exceptional purity. Does not stain or injure blooms nor leave a disagreeable odor. $1 / 4 \mathrm{pt}$., $50 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., \$r.50; $1 / 2$ gal., $\$ 5.50 ;$ gal., $\$$ io. 50 .
Nikoteen. Pint bottles, $\$ 1.50$ each; 5 for $\$ 7$.
Richard's X-L-All Liquid Insecticide. Destroys mealy bug, red spider, etc. Pt., 65 cts.; qt., $\$ 1 ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{gal}$., $\$ 1.75$.
Richard's X-L-All Vaporizing Compound. A safe, cheap, effectual material for the destruction of insects in greenhouses. Costs 25 cts. per 1,000 cubic feet. Bottle, sufficient for 20,000 cubic feet, $\$ 4.50$; sufficient for 40,000 cubic feet, $\$ 8$. Vaporizing fumigator for same (Richard's), \$i.io.
Scalecide. For the destruction of San José scale and all soft-bodied insects. Qt., 40 cts .; gal., $\$ \mathrm{r}$; 5 gals., $\$ 4$; 10 gals., $\$ 7 ; 30$ gals., $\$ 16 ; 50$ gals., $\$ 25$.
Soap, Sulpho-Tobacco. 3 -oz. pkg., ro cts.; mailed postpaid, 13 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1$; $1 / 2$ - 1 lb . pkg., 20 cts ; mailed postpaid, $28 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ per doz., $\$ 2$.
Soap Spray, "Imp." The base is pure soap. It contains vegetable poisons, harmless to plants, but peculiarly effective against red spider on fruits, etc., the rhododendron fly, rose bug, and other insect pesis on fruits, flowers and foliage. It sticks, but can be easily washed off before marketing. One gallon (can) makes 12 gallons of spraying fluid. Qt., 50 cts ., gal., \$r.50; 5 gals., \$6. Specially recommended and very effective in killing the white fly.
Soap, Whale Oil and Tobacco, Sterlingworth. This preparation possesses all the virtues of whale oil soap and the valuable insecticide properties of tobacco and potash. Full directions for use on each package. Prices: I-lb. box, 15 cts.; $5-\mathrm{lb}$. box, 60 cts .; 1o-lb. box, \$1; $100 \mathrm{lbs}$. . $\$ 0$.
Sulphur, Flowers of. Prevents mildew on grapevines, bushes, etc. Lb., 8 cts.; 5 lbs., 25 cts.
Sulpho-Napthol. 8-oz. bottle, 50 cts.; qt., \$I.
Tobacco Dust. Lb., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 20 cts.; $100 \mathrm{lbs} .$, $\$ 3$.
Tobacco Stems. Small quantities, per lb., 5 cts.; in bbls., per lb., 3 cts.; large bales or cases, per lb., 2 cts.

## PEAT, LEAF-MOLD, ETC.

Cocoanut Fiber. Exceedingly useful to the gardener for many purposes. Screened and sifted. 1/4bus., 25 cts.; bus., 60 cts. Sacks of 4 bus., $\$ 2$.
Rotted Fibrous Peat. Valuable when used in loam or in repotting plants. $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$., 20 cts .; pk., 30 cts.; bus., \$1; bbl., \$2.
Silver Sand. For mixing with potting soil, etc. Pk., $50 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ bus., \$1.50.

Leaf-Mold. Best quality. 1/2pk., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ pk., 30 cts .; bus., $\$_{1} ;$ bbl., $\$_{2}$.
Moss, Sphagnum. Best quality for gardeners' use. Per bus., $\$ 1$; per bag, $\$_{1.50}$; bale, $\$ 6.50$.
Orchid Peat or Fern Root. Best selected. Hand picked. Per bus., $\$ 1.50$; per bbl., $\$ 3.50$.
Prepared Potting Soil. Prepared specially for pot plants. 1/2pk., 20 cts.; pk., 30 cts.; bus., \$1; bbl., \$2.

## Garden and Greenhouse Requisites, Miscellaneous Tools, Etc.

Axes. Warranted steel, Wetherell's extra quality, handled. \$I to \$1.25.
Bellows, American. For applying sulphur, hellebore, etc., to plants. No. 11, 75 cts.; No. 16, \$1; No. 19, \$1.25.
Bellows, French. In two sizes. No. 1, \$r.50; No. 2; $\$ 2$.
Bill Hooks. For heavy pruning. No. 2, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1. 75.
Boxes for Cut-flowers. The following sizes are kept in stock. Others can be furnished promptly.
No

| No. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $I$ | 15 |
| 2 | $2 I$ |
| 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 18 |
| 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 2 |
| 7 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 |

Brooms Bambo For two sizes, 35 and 50 cts. each.
Brooms. For use in greenhouses, stables, etc. Two sizes, 60 and 75 cts. each.
Barrow, Eagle Garden. A strong, well-made barrow. No. I, Eagle, Extra Finish
\$4 50 No. 2, Eagle, Extra Finish.................... . . 550 No. 3, Eagle, Extra Finish..................... 7 ००
Carnation Support, Excelsior. Heavy galvanized wire. In two sizes. 13 in., $\$ 1.25$ per 100; 20 in., $\$ 1.40$ per ioo. One of each length makes a complete plant support.
Coal Tar. For covering scars made by removing large limbs from trees. 25 cts. per qt.; 50 cts. per gal.
Cotton Wadding. In large sheets, for protecting plants and flowers from frost. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.
Bulbs and Seed Pans, Round

|  | Each | Doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 inches. | \$0 07 | \$o 75 |
| 8 inches. | 10 | 10 |
| ro inches. | 16 | 175 |
| I2 inches. | 30 | 325 |



Flower Pots, Standard.
Measurement from inside to inside. Width and depth equal.
2 inches ....... \$0 Doz. Io \$0 60

| 2 inches....... \$0 10 | \$o 60 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $21 / 2$ inches...... 15 | 75 |

3 inches ........ $20 \quad 95$
$3^{1 / 2}$ inches...... 25 I 15
4 inches........ 30 I 50
$4^{1 / 2}$ inches..... $35 \quad 200$
5 inches........ $50 \quad 265$
6 inches........ $\quad 72 \quad 450$
7 inches
96
665
8 inches
I
0 inches
I $90 \quad 1350$
10 inches................................ 240 4750
II inches................................. 3602200


Flower Pot Saucers, Fiber. Much cheaper in the end than earthenware, are not porous and will protect tables, etc., on which they stand, from moisture.


Glass Cutters. 15 cts. each.
Gloves. Gardening and pruning. 75 cts . to $\$ 1.50$ per pair.
Glaziers' Points, Perfect. Will stop glass from slipping. Made of steel wire, galvanized. Per box of 1,000 , 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts.
Glaziers' Points, Siebert's. Made of zinc. Will not rust. In two sizes, $5-8$ and $7-8$ inches long. Each size, 40 cts . per lb.; by mail, 55 cts .
Glazing Machine. $\$ 1.25$ èach.
Hose, Rubber, Revero. Cannot separate between the plies, and does not kink. Made in continuous lengths up to 500 feet. $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. in 25 - or $50-\mathrm{ft}$. lengths, at i6 cts. per foot; $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. in 25 -or $50-\mathrm{ft}$. lengths, at 18 cts. per foot.
Labels, Copper. Made of copper and sopper wired, indestructible and always legible. No. I, $35 / 8 \times 3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., \$i per 100; No. 2, $5 \times 1 / 1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$., \$1.50 per 100.
Labels, Wood. For plants and trees. The neatest and best in the market. $\quad$ Plain Painted

| n. Pot Label | Per 1.000 . $\$ 050$ | $0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 -in. Pot Label | 70 |  |
| 6 -in. Pot Label | 90 |  |
| 8 -in. Garden Label | 300 |  |
| ro-in. Garden Label | 4 00 |  |
| 12 -in. Garden Label | $\bigcirc$ | 00 |
| $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. Tree Label | 50 | 70 |
| $31 / 2$-in. Tree Label, iron wired | 80 |  |
| $3^{1 / 2}$-in. Tree Label, copper wir |  |  |

Mats, Hotbed. Made by hand of the best rye straw. Size $6 \times 6 ;$ \$i. 75 each.
Mats, Hotbed Palmer. No. $2,76 \times 76$. Made with burlap on one side and duck on the other, filled with wool and quilted. \$x. 60 each.

## GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE REQUISITES, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, ETC., continued

Mats, Hotbed, Singapore Fiber. Heavier than straw, but more durable. $6 \times 6, \$ 2$ each.
Paper, Green Waxed. Shects $12 \times 18$ inches; 1b., 30 cts. Ream about $31 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 1$.
Paper, White Tissue. Sheets $20 \times 30$ inches; 1b. 20 cts. Ream, about 7 lbs., \$1. 25 .
Paper, White Waxed. Shects $1+x$ is inches; lb., 30 cts. Ream, about 6 lbs., \$1. 60 . Sheets $24 \times 36$ inches, 30 cts . per lb.
Paper, White Wrapping. Shects $24 \times 36$ inches; lh . 10 cts. Ream, about 40 lbs., $\$ 3.25$.
Pencils, Indelible Lead. With point protector. Black or blue; 15 cts. each.
Plant Tubs, Cedar. For ferns, palms and other large plants. Made of thick cedar, nicely painted green. Drop handles on sides. The best made


|  | Diam. | Height |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 1 | 28 in. | 22 in .. | \$5 50 |
| No. 2 | 26 in. | 20 in . | 500 |
| No. 3 | 24 in . | $181 / 2$ in | 25 |
| No. 4 | 22 in . | 17 in ... | 360 |
| 10. 5 | 20 in . | 16 in . | 300 |
| No. 6 | 181/2 in. | 15 in . | 235 |
| No. 7 | 161/2 in. | 14 in . | 195 |
| No. 8 | $151 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. | 13 in . | 70 |
| No. 9 | $14 \mathrm{in}$. | 12 in . | 145 |
| 0. |  |  |  |

Plant Tubs, Oak. Natural wood finish. These are neatly made with galvanized iron handles. The bottom is composed of pine, rendering the tub lighter and much more durable.

|  | Diam. | Height | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. I | 12 in . | 11 in . | \$1 25 |
| No. 2 | 14 in . | 12 in . | I 45 |
| No. 3 | 16 in. | 13 in. | I 95 |
| No. 4 | 18 in. | 15 in. | 225 |
| No. 5 | 20 in. | 17 in . | 265 |
| No. 6 | 24 in. | 20 in . | 285 |
| No. 7 | 26 in. |  |  |

Plant Tubs, Cypress. P'ainted green, iron feet.
No. I $13 \times 1 \mathrm{x}$ in................................... \$I $_{\infty}$
No. $2141 / 2 \times 13$ in............................. 125
No. 3 1/3 $\times 15$ in................................ 150
No. $420 \times 18 \mathrm{in} .$. ............................ 200
No. $524 \times 21$ in................................ 300
Plant Sprinklers. Straight neck or angle neck, each: large size $\$ 1$. medium 75 cts.; by mail, 10 cts. additional.


## Plows, Syracuse

No. 5. Vineyard and Garden Plows. Chilled wearing parts. Horse can walk in the furrow or on the land. Handles can be adjusted sideways or up and down. Iion or wood, beam, one-horse, with wheel.... \$7 50
No. 5o. Very Light One-Horse. Wood beam,
plain. Especially adapted to light soils.
Strong turning qualities. Sloping landsides.
Chilled wearing parts.......................... $\$ 6$ oo
No. 5 r. Light One-Horse. Wood beam, plain... . 7 oo No. 52. Medium One-Horse. Wood beam, plain. 8 oo

## Plows, Syracuse Steel Beam Steel

Steel Moldboards and Strips. Chilled Points
Superior turning qualities. Turns a furrow smoothly up or down on sloping land. Workmanship and material of the very best grade and quality obtainable.
No. 3I: Steel Beam, Steel Plow. Large two-
horse, common steel moldboard with wheel and jointer
$\$ 1600$
No. 32. Steel Beam, Steel Plow. Medium two-
horse, common steel moldboard, with wheel and jointer

1500

## Plows, New Steel Truss Beam Syracuse Hillside

Our latest series of five plows. In this series is incorporated the experience gained by 50 years of Plow building. We call attention to their light weight, large throat capacity, absence of open joints to catch trash, steel truss beam, and cast wearing parts that interchange perfectly.

No. 821. II-inch cut, cast board............. $\$ 1600$
No. 822. Io-inch cut, cast board............. I5 50
No. 823. 9-inch cut, cast board only ......... I3 13
No. 824. 8-inch cut, cast board.............. 850
No. 825. 7 -inch cut, cast board.............. 750
Nos. 821 and 822 furnished with either jointer or colter, as ordered.

Nos. 824 and 825 furnished with sliding clevis when desired.

Steel. Boards for Nos. 82I, 822, 824 at $\$ 2$ each, additional.
Pruners, Waters' Improved Tree. Weighs less, costs
less, lasts longer, works easier, does more and better work than any other.
Length of pole, $6 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {So }} 85$
Length of pole, 8 ft................................ . . I 00
Length of pole, $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . I $I_{5}$
Length of pole, I2 ft.............................. I 25
Length of pole, i4 ft............................. . . . . I 35
Length of pole, $16 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 145
Extra knives, per doz., \$2..................... . . . 20
Telephone Pruner. Without handles........... I 25


Waters' Improved Tree Pruner

## GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE REQUISITES, MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, ETC. continued

Putty Bulb. For glazing greenhouse sash, $\$$ r. 25 each; b) mail, $\$ 1.35$.

Putty, Twemlow's Old English Glazing. A superior article for bedding glass in sash or filling cracks or seams in roof joints; etc. 1,2 and 3 gallons at $\$$ r. 60 per gal.; 5 and 10 gals. at $\$ 1.50$ per gal.
Raffia. The best material for tying. Soft, pliable and strong. Per lb., 20 cts .
Sash Hotbed. Well made from thoroughly seasoned lumber and glazed with double thick glass. Frame I $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., $3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 3.25$ each.
Silkaline (Smilax Thread). Spools, 25 cts. each; per box of 8 spools, $\$$ I. 75 .
Shears, Hedge or Grass. English, pruning notch. 8 -in. blade, \$ 1. 75 each; 9 -in., $\$ 2$; 10-in., $\$ 2.50$.
Shears, Levin Pruning. 50 cts. and 75 cts . each.
Shears, Pruning, French. With wheel spring, polished. 8-in., \$1.50 each; 9 -in., \$2; 10-in., \$2.25. Extra springs, 30 cts. each.
Shears, Twin works, Pruning. 8 in., \$r.25; 9 in., \$1.50; 10 in., \$1.75. Extra springs, 25 cts. each.
Shovels, Snow. Wood. Malleable iron tip, 50 cts.
Shovels, Snow. Steel, long handle. 75 cts.
Shovels, Snow. D handle. Steel, 75 cts.
Stakes, Bamboo. 6 to 8 ft ., $\$ 5$ per 100 .
Stakes, Bamboo. ro to 14 ft ., \$io.
Stakes, Japanese Cane. Small, 6 ft ., 20 cts. per doz.; $\$$ i per $100 . ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$., 25 cts . per doz., $\$ 1.50$ per 100.
Stakes, Japanese Cane. Painted green. Small and inconspicuous, but strong and useful for plants.

|  | Doz. | 100 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in | So 05 | \$0 40 | \$3 00 |
| 18 inches. | 10 | 50 |  |
| 24 inches. | ıо | 60 | 500 |
| 36 inches. | 15 | 75 | 7 00 |
| 42 in . | 15 | 90 | 8 -0 |
|  | 15 |  |  |

Stakes, Wire Rose. 3 ft ., \$I. 25 per 100; 4 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{r} .50$ per roo; 5 ft ., $\$ \mathrm{I} .75$ per $100 ; 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2$ per 100 .
Stakes, Garden, Painted Green. For house, greenhouse and conservatory.

| $11 / 2$ feet. | Light Round Stakes | Doz. <br> \$0 20 | \$1 ${ }_{1}^{100}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 feet. |  | 35 | 230 |
| $21 / 2$ feet. |  | 50 | 350 |
| 3 feet. |  | 65 | 470 |
| $31 / 2$ feet. |  | 80 | 590 |
| 4 feet. |  | 100 | 720 |
| 5 feet. |  | I 20 | 850 |
|  | Heavy Round Stakes |  |  |
| 3 feet. |  | 100 | 700 |
| 4 feet |  | 35 | 970 |
| 5 feet. |  | 175 |  |
| 6 feet. |  | 200 | 1400 |



Watering-pot

|  | Square Stakes | Doz. | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ feet |  |  | \$1 00 |
| 2 feet |  | 24 | I 50 |
| $21 / 2$ feet. |  | 30 | 200 |
| 3 feet |  | 60 | 400 |
| $31 / 2$ feet |  | 70 | 450 |
| 4 feet. |  | So | 550 |
| feet |  | 10 | 750 |
| feet. |  | 35 | -0 |
| feet, ex | vy. | 180 | 14 Oo |
| Stakes, Square, Unpainted. Hardwood. roo r,000 |  |  |  |
| 27 in . long |  | \$0 30 | \$2 50 |
| 36 in . long |  | 40 | 350 |
| 48 in . long |  | 50 |  |

Thermometers, Self-Registering. Oxidized metal scale. 8 in., $\$ 3$ cach.
Wilder's. Japanned tin case, convex scale. 6 in., 40 cts.; 8 in., 50 cts.; 10 in., 65 cts.; 12 in., 75 cts.
Wilder's. Japanned tin case; heavy. 8 in., $75 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ ro in., \$1; 12 in., $\$_{1.25 .}$
Wilder's Hotbed. Boxwood, brass-tipped. \$2 each.
Tree Scrapers. 35 and 55 cts. each.
Tinfoil. For bouquets, etc. 15 cts . per lb.; violet foil, 60 cts . per lb.
Twine, Green Linen. For smilax. 20 cts. per ball, $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
Twine, Jute. 6 ply. 20 cts . per ball, $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
Twine, Soft. For tying, very strong. 25 cts. per bi!l, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
Twine, Tarred Marline. Twisted. -In $5-\mathrm{lb}$. and ro-lb. balls. Each, 20 cts . per lb .
Twine, White. ${ }^{15} \mathrm{cts}$. per ball, $\$ \mathrm{I} .60$ per doz.
Twine, Yacht Marline. In lb. balls, 50 cts. each.
Truck, with Leaf Rack and Hand Cart. Adjustable. An extremely useful combination. Truck and Leaf Rack with $21 / 2$ in. tires, $\$_{11} .75 ; 31 / 2$-in. tires, $\$_{12.75}$. Truck and Hand-Cart Box, with $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. tires, $\$ 10.50$; $3^{1 / 2}$-in. tires, $\$ 11.25$.
Watering-pots. Made of extra-strong or double thick tin, carefully braced and painted. 4 -qt., 75 cts . each; 6 -qt., 87 cts.; 8 -qt., $\$ \mathrm{x}$; 10-qt., $\$ \mathrm{r} .25$; 12 -qt., \$r.50; 16-qt., \$1.75.
Watering-pots, Galvanized Iron. The best water-ing-pot made, for strength, durability and neatness. Made from best quality iron. A coarse and fine-copper-faced rose with each pot.
6 qts., spout 2 I in. long............................ . . Sr 75
8 qts., spout 23 in. long............................ 200
ro qts., spout 25 in. long . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
I2 qts., spout 25 in. long........................... 225
Watering-pots. With long spouts, tin. 2-qt., 50 cts . each; 3 -qt., $60 \mathrm{cts} . ; 4$-qt., 65 cts .
Watering-pots, English. An ideal pot for watering seedlings, cuttings, etc. No. 1, 2-qt., $\$ 2.25$; No. 2, 4-qt., $\$_{2.75}$; No. 3, 6-qt., $\$_{3.25}$; No. 4, 8-qt., \$3.50; No. 5, ro-qt., \$3.75.
Vegetable Cutter, Champion. Made with a steel shaft, with sections of knives fastened to it and arranged so that a rotation of knives is continually passing a bed knife, with cross knives passing between the section of knives, cutting always near the center shaft and making it easy to cut, and fine enough for cattle or sheep. Will cut sixty bushels per hour. No. I, \$9; No. 2, \$1 2 .

## IMPORTANT

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## THOS. J. GREY CO.

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