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HALLAWELL'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE 1913

SEEDS
PLANTS
TREES

HALLAWELL SEED COMPANY

INCORPORATED

258 MARKET STREET (North Side)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HALLAWELL SEED COMPANY

258 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

HARRY E. HALLAWELL, MANAGER

FORMERLY WITH THE COX SEED CO. AND C. C. MORSE & CO.

In offering our second annual catalogue we do so with the purpose of submitting an intelligent list of the garden, flower and field seeds that have proved to be of sufficient merit to warrant recognition as standard varieties. Many novelties are introduced each year, but in most cases they lack commercial value and are consequently dropped. Therefore, we have aimed to list nothing but the best novelties and standard varieties, and the descriptions accompanying them are based on actual experience and observation. We have endeavored to give full cultural directions for vegetable and flower seeds which will be found on pages 1 to 6 for vegetables, and page 31 for flowers.

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

Write your name and full address very plainly. Orders for seeds can be filled and sent off almost as soon as received, but orders for plants and trees must sometimes be delayed on account of stormy weather and rush of orders.

We send by mail free of charge or by express prepaid, all orders for flowers and vegetable seeds (except peas, beans and corn.) We do not pay postage or express charges on grasses, clovers, field seeds, onion sets, bird seed, tools or plants. Paris green and other poisons cannot be sent by mail.

We send orders C. O. D. only if 25 per cent of the amount of order is enclosed. Plants we never send C. O. D.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order, express money order, or by bank draft on San Francisco. For amounts up to one dollar, postage stamps will be accepted.

Shipping—State how you want your order sent, by mail, by express or by freight, and where express or freight offices differ from postoffice be sure so to state.

Non-Warranty—NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will send out only seed which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; “but Hallawell Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.”

For index to Seeds, Plants and Garden Requisites, see Page 76 and Inside of Back Cover.



How to Grow Our Vegetables and Roots



Artichoke

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep rich sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves of coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. They need not be dug, but the hogs can be turned into the field to root them up; 1 acre will keep 20 head in good condition until spring.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread, and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall after the tops have been cut down apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of one-half pound per square yard is also beneficial, and keeps down the weeds.

Asparagus Roots

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 by 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Beans

There are two distinct classes of beans which produce edible pods—the wax or yellow-podded varieties, called also “Butter” Beans, and the green-podded kinds. Both are used in the same way as “Snap” Beans. The wax-podded varieties look more attractive, but some of the green-podded kinds are of better quality and not subject to rust as much as the wax kinds.

Another class is composed of beans used for shelling and cooking when green. Of this class Limas are by far the best quality. Still another class produces beans that are used when ripe and dry. These are called “Field” Beans, as they are usually grown only in large fields and not in gardens.

Beans should not be sown until April 15th, or until all danger from frost is over. Sow the bush varieties in rows 2 feet apart and 3 inches apart in the row. Plant the pole beans 3 feet apart in hills and set a pole firmly in each hill. Sow 5 or 6 beans in a hill. Cover the seeds from 1 to 2 inches deep. Plant in a rich, mellow soil and cultivate frequently. One pound of the bush varieties will plant 100 feet of row; 40 pounds will plant 1 acre; 1 pound of the pole varieties will plant 50 hills; 25 pounds will plant 1 acre.

Beets for Table Use

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds will plant an acre. Rich, deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop; sow about 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows. Beets can be planted any time of the year.

Mangel-Wurtzel and Sugar Beets

Largely Grown for Feeding Stock

Five or six pounds will plant one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin a liberal application of a reliable chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a trifling cost, and selected seed will yield immense crops per acre.

Broccoli

This is a plant bearing heads resembling those of the cauliflower, but more hardy, and gives excellent results in cool northern localities. We do not consider it of any value in warm or dry localities, nor so fine in quality as the cauliflower. Should be treated same as cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Sow as directed for Broccoli, and set the plants 2½ feet apart each way. They require a long season of growth, but with suitable soil and liberal manuring an excellent crop of this most delicious vegetable can be secured.

Cabbage

It is difficult to give definite cultural directions for cabbage, since it is possible to have good cabbage at all seasons of the year in some part of the country, and seed can be planted almost any time of the year. There are three good seasons for sowing the seed, however—in September for early spring cabbages, in March for summer and fall cabbages, and in June or July for winter cabbages. The seed sprouts quickly, and is likely to come up very thick in the seed bed. It should be thinned early, or the plants become spindley, and then do not head well. Transplanted to the field, they should be put twelve inches apart, in rows eighteen inches apart. To prevent the heads splitting open in the field before they are ready to be harvested, the plants should be loosened a little at the root. Cabbages require considerable moisture, but too much water causes them to rot very readily. One ounce will sow 300 feet of row, two ounces sown thinly should provide plants enough for one acre.

Cauliflower

Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to protect them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Celery

Sow the seed in open ground as soon as fit to work in April, or for very early use in hot bed or cold frame. Cover very lightly. Rolling or pressing in the seed has been found more satisfactory than covering. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out, to make them stocky. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant the dwarf varieties three feet, and the taller sorts four or five feet between the rows. Plant six inches apart in rows. Water freely and shade from sun until established. Cultivate well, and when large enough blanch by earthing up. One ounce to 5,000 plants. About one-half pound per acre.

Carrots

Carrots to grow to perfection, require a rich, deep sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in March and April in drills about one foot apart, thinning out to four inches in the row; sow for main crop in August and September. The large late varieties for field culture should be sown in drills three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. An important point in sowing Carrots, as in all other seeds, is to tread the row firmly after sowing. One ounce will sow over one hundred feet of drill; three to four pounds for one acre. For garden purposes, sow any time.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow seed same as Celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible part of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Chervil

Can be planted any time in the early spring. The leaves should be kept cut, and if not allowed to run to seed, will keep green for a long time. Is more finely curled and handsome than parsley, and makes an excellent plant for garnishing.

Chicory

Used as substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The roots are also used for cooking, and are very palatable. Sow early in the spring, thin the young plants to six inches, and keep well hoed. The plant spreads from the root and is perennial.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of Cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted to 2 feet apart each way and hoe often.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. It does well in winter and spring. On rich soil the leaves grow quickly and are exceedingly tender.

Sow during August and September in drills one-quarter inch deep and six inches apart. Tread it lightly to secure germination.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Corn is sensitive to frost and is liable to rot in cold or wet ground. It should not be planted until April or May, or when the ground has become warm. It can be planted until July, in hills two by three feet apart. Cover the seed about one inch deep; thin out to three plants to a hill. Plant in a rich, moist soil; hoe and cultivate frequently. One pound will plant one hundred hills.

Field corn should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way, use ten pounds to the acre.

Cucumbers

One ounce will plant one hundred hills; three pounds will plant one acre. Cucumbers succeed best in a rich, loamy soil. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds, in berry boxes, or small flower-pots six weeks before they can be set out in open ground. When danger of frost is over transplant in hills four feet apart each way. For general crop, plant in May, about six or eight seeds, one-half inch deep, in a hill. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attack of insects.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Extensively used as a small salad; very useful and healthy. Can be used alone or mixed with other salads, for which it is highly esteemed; also useful for garnishing. Sow thickly in shallow drills about a foot apart; repeat at intervals.

Watercress

This is sown by the side of running water. It is altogether an aquatic plant and forms an early and wholesome spring salad.

Dandelion

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. The seed should be sown in May and June in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep. The leaves are best for salad when blanched, by partly shading the rows with boards.

Egg Plant

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant when all danger from frost is over to three feet apart each way, and when about a foot high, support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

Endive

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary soil in June and July in drills one foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about two inches high, thin to about twelve inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks will become beautifully blanched.

Kale or Borecole

This plant is useful for furnishing a large supply of greens for boiling during the early fall, winter, and spring months. Seed should be sown thinly in drills, transplanting to rows two feet apart when of sufficient size. Sow as directed for cabbage. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Kohl Rabi—Turnip Rooted Cabbage

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning to eight or ten inches. When young Kohl Rabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked, tastes very much like turnip.

Leek

Sow early in April, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep. When the plants are six to eight inches high transplant in a deep, rich soil, in rows twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched; draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in July or August for good plants in the fall and winter. One ounce will plant 250 feet of row; four pounds will plant an acre.

Lettuce

Lettuce seed should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the black seeded, if sown under glass or in the house. For early spring use, sow in September and protect through the winter in cold frames, the same as Cabbages, or sow in hot beds in March and transplant to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late supplies sow in open ground as soon as the season will permit, in rows one foot apart; thin out plants six inches apart in rows. If sown every two or three weeks to the middle of August, it may be had in perfection the entire season. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill and produce 2,000 plants. Two pounds will plant an acre.

Muskmelon

One ounce will plant eighty hills; three pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. When all danger of frost is over plant in hills four feet apart each way, using six to eight seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to three plants to a hill; when about one foot long pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early.

For Watermelon culture see page 6.

Onion

The best onions are grown on low, sandy, or mucky lands, with natural moisture, and plenty of it. Higher lands can be used if irrigated, providing the land is rich and very well worked before planting the seed. Onions do not follow a hay or grain crop to good advantage, since the soil lacks nitrogen and humus. A piece of land contemplated for onions should be planted to beans, peas, or some other vegetable crop one or two years.

On high lands the seed should be sown in December or early in January, while on low lands any time from February 1st to March 10th will do, depending on the condition of the weather. Sow in rows from twelve to sixteen inches apart, using four to five pounds of seed for an acre. In irrigating onions, it is important that the land never be allowed to get dry, for a check in the growth will either force the plant to run to seed or will make stiff necks. In the home garden plant early in drills, using one ounce to 250 feet of row.

Onion Sets

For sets, sow the seeds as early as possible in the spring, very thickly, in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer remove them to a dry, airy place; and early in the following spring replant by placing the sets in shallow drills, twelve inches apart, and about four inches apart in the drills; the Onions, by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills one foot apart, and about one-quarter inch deep, in March or early in April, in strong land, well manured, and thinning them out to stand three or four inches apart in the drills. They delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, one inch deep; thin to ten inches apart in drills.

Parley

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups, meats, etc. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow thickly early in April in rows one foot apart and one-quarter inch deep; thin out the plants to stand six inches apart in the rows. The seed is slow of germination, taking from three or four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker, soak the seed a few hours in warm water, or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar.

Garden Peas

A light, moderately rich soil is best for peas. For early peas sow in the fall, and for successive crops, plant until July. Plant the dwarf varieties in single or double rows eighteen inches apart and about one inch apart in the row. The tall sorts should be planted in rows three feet apart. Sow the seed two to three inches deep, and in dry weather soak the seeds for five or six hours in water before planting. One pound will sow sixty feet of row.

Pepper

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like Sweet Mountain and Ruby King, are used for Mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in February or March or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and, when the season is favorable, transplant in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in row, in good, rich ground.

Parsnips

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; three pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep, and thin to eight inches in the row. Besides being desirable as a table vegetable, they are valuable for feeding stock.

Pumpkin

One ounce will plant forty hills; five pounds will plant an acre. Plant after all danger of frost is over in hills six to eight feet apart each way, allowing three strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers; keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

Potatoes

The soil best suited to the Potato is a rich, sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate. The Potato, being a gross feeder, requires a liberal application of manure; if stable manure is to be used, it should be well rotted, and not allowed to come in contact with the tubers. On no other crop are the results from the use of the phosphates so manifest as on the Potato; almost invariably the tubers are smoother, brighter and freer from rust and the destructive influence of wire worms. The best fertilizers are super-phosphate of lime and bone dust. Potato scab can be entirely prevented by using flower of sulphur in the rows with the phosphate. Use at the rate of 500 to 600 lbs. to the acre. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows; covering in light warm soil about six inches, and in heavy soil about four inches deep; draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth.

Radish

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich mellow soil, and to bring out their mild qualities they must make a quick and tender growth. Sow early in spring and well into summer for succession, in well manured, deeply-dug and finely raked soil; if not well stimulated into a rapid growth, they become fibrous and tough; sow in drills ten inches apart, and one-half inch deep, and thin to two inches in the rows. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks until September for a succession. Sow winter varieties in July and August; like the turnip, they make the best growth in autumn, and must be taken out before severe frost, and stored away in a cool cellar in sand, or a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter; before using put in cold water, which adds to the freshness. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row, ten pounds will plant an acre.

Rhubarb

Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well and then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall. It is better to plant strong roots as they will produce much quicker.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

One ounce will sow a drill sixty feet; five pounds will sow one acre. The soil should be rich and well worked to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil an inch and one-half in depth. When the plants are strong enough, thin them out to about three inches apart. This vegetable when cooked has a distinct flavor of the oyster, and may be served in a great variety of ways. They should be dug up in winter or early spring in order to get the distinct flavor.

Spinach

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; eight pounds for an acre. Select very rich, well drained soil, sow in drills one foot apart and one-half inch deep. For spring and summer use make the first sowing early in spring and continue at intervals for two or three weeks, until the middle of June; sow in August and September for early spring use, and protect with a covering of straw during severe winter.

Squash

Squash should be planted in a warm, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the beginning of May or June. Plant in well-manured hills, in the same manner as Cucumbers or Melons—the bush varieties three or four feet apart each way, and the running kinds from six to eight feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving three or four of the strongest plants per hill. An occasional feeding of liquid manure will repay in size of fruits. One ounce will plant 50 hills. Four to six pounds, according to variety, is required to an acre.

Tomato

For early plants sow in hotbeds early in March, in drills five inches apart and one-quarter inch deep; when the plants are about two inches high, transplant into another hotbed four inches apart each way; plant out in the open ground early in May, or as soon as danger from frost is over, four feet apart each way in hills, which should have a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. Water freely at time of transplanting; when the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be grown in a shallow box or large flower-pot, by placing it in a sunny window in a warm room or kitchen. For late use sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost and ripened under glass. By training the vines on trellises or tying to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

Turnip

For early use, sow in January and February, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart; thin out to three or four inches in the rows. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June; for fall and winter crop, sow in July and August. The Ruta Bagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table. Take up the roots in November, or before severe frosts; cut off tops within an inch of the crown, store in cool cellar or pit, or pile up in a conical form, out of doors, in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up, covering them with about twelve or fifteen inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner they will be found in good condition in spring.

Watermelon

One ounce will plant twenty-five hills; four pounds will plant an acre. The culture of Watermelons differs from that of muskmelons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart, from eight to ten feet, according to the variety grown. An effort should be made to secure good, strong vines early in the season, and this can best be done by taking care that the hills are large, mellow, and well drained, with the manure placed so that they will not dry out quickly under hot suns. Plant the seeds thickly when danger of frost is over and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. All possible protection from insects should be given the young plants, and their growth may be still further hastened by frequent application of liquid manure. As a protection from insects, netting is frequently used.

Hallawell's "Quality" Seeds

Always Fresh

Always Reliable

Always Satisfactory

We pay postage or ship by express, prepaid, all orders for Vegetable and Flower seeds in packets, ounces and one-pound packages or smaller lots, except where noted. Field seeds, clovers, grasses, etc., will be sent by express or freight, charges to be paid by purchaser.

NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants, that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will only send out seed which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; "but Hallawell Seed Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

FOR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS OF ALL VEGETABLES SEE PAGES 1 TO 6.



Green Globe French Artichoke

Artichoke

We can furnish selected plants of French Green Globe variety from January 1st to May 1st. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Too heavy to mail.

Artichoke Seed—Large Green Globe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke—Per lb., 15c; per lb., postpaid 25c; 100 lbs. at market rates.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Asparagus

Palmetto—The Palmetto is superior to any other; it is not only much earlier, but it is a better yielder, and is more even and regular in its growth. We recommend this variety especially for shipping. The shoots are light green, tinted with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Conover's Colossal—A very popular sort. Tender to the stem and of delicious flavor, requiring less labor in cutting than other sorts. We recommend it as the most desirable sort for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Asparagus Roots

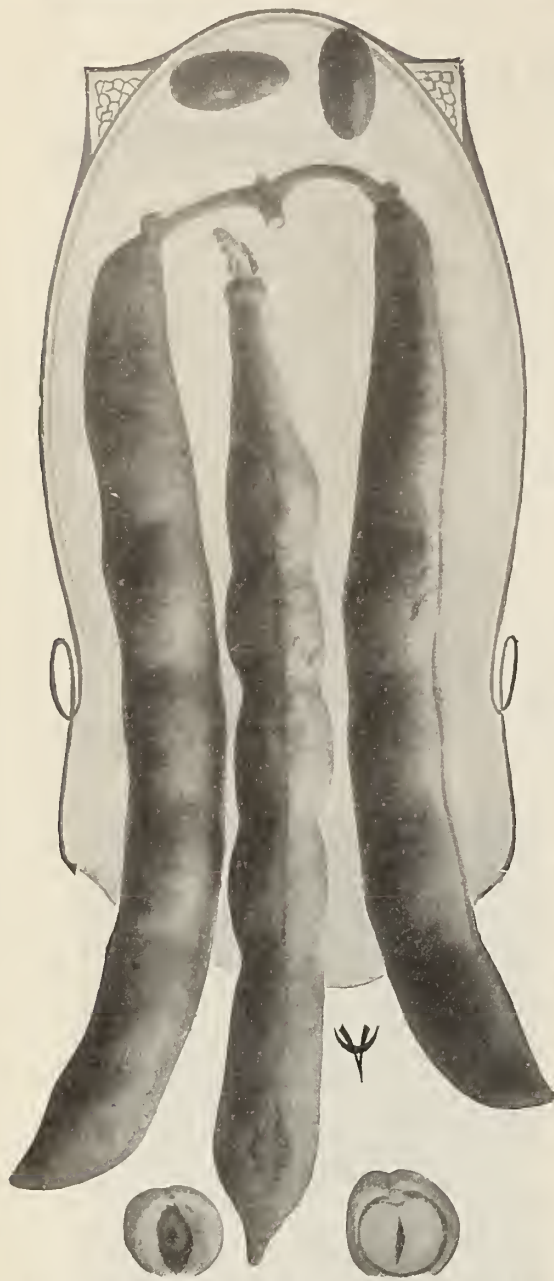
A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed twelve by forty feet, requiring about one hundred roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Palmetto—Strong roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$7.00 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal—Strong roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$7.00 per 1000.

Beans

Dwarf—Green Podded



Stringless Green Pod Bean, The Garden Bean of Quality.

Stringless Green Pod—A very valuable green-podded variety, absolutely free from strings. Is very early; pods are long, rather round, very fleshy and deeply saddle-backed; seed rich seal brown. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Canadian Wonder—Handsome, flat pods of great length and very tender. For string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; \$10.00 per 100 lbs. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Mohawk—Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.10. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Produces round, fleshy pods of medium size; a popular variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—A variety rather later than other green-podded varieties. Vines large, spreading, and very hardy; pods long and green, becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature. Seed yellowish; heavily splashed with bluish black. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 ft. high; familiarly known as the Horse Bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 70c; 100 lbs., \$6.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

French String Bean—A hardy green-podded variety, with black seed. Is much esteemed by the Italian market-gardeners for a very productive string bean and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$8.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Extra Early Refugee—One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee. The pods are very fleshy and of fine quality; vines are small but stand up well. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks—Produces long, green, flat, tender pods. Very early and prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Dwarf—Yellow Podded

Davis White Wax—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods, of a clear, waxy, white color; quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardiness, productivity and handsome appearance. The dry beans are clear white, and are unsurpassed for baked beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Improved Golden Wax—A strong growing, distinct variety; at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. The pods are long, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap-bean it equals most other sorts in tenderness and richness of flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Prolific Black Wax—A very vigorous and prolific wax bean; stringless and tender; pods fairly long and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—A popular variety, bearing long flat pods which are waxy yellow, stringless and brittle, producing a heavy crop. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Beans—Continued

Pole Beans—Green Podded

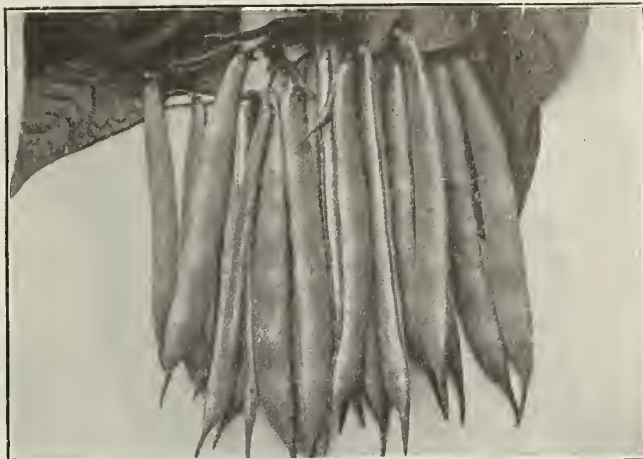
Kentucky Wonder—King of Pole Beans. The grandest and most popular pole bean in cultivation. It grows luxuriantly and is enormously productive; the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole. Color, silvery green; entirely stringless; very delicious. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Scarlet Runner—A great favorite; both ornamental and useful; producing dazzling scarlet flower during the summer months; fine for trellis or arbor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

White Creasback—An early variety, borne in clusters; very tasty and stringless; seeds white, and can be used as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—Popular old favorite; useful either green or dried. Pt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$12.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Lazy Wife—Of good quality, producing large, green-podded, stringless beans of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$14.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.



Davis White Wax Bush

Pole—Yellow Podded

Kentucky Wonder Wax—A yellow podded bean, as productive and as tender as the well-known green bean, the Kentucky Wonder. This is a grand bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A very popular, early, and fine variety; pods six to eight inches long, wide and flat, borne in clusters, each containing from three to six pods, which are golden yellow. The pods are of fine quality and remain in condition to use for a long time; seed flat and dull white. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Indian Chief or Tall Black Wax—A very hardy and prolific black seeded wax variety with thick golden yellow pods. The most popular yellow-podded pole bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Bush Lima Beans

Burpee's Bush Lima or Dwarf Large White—The best late bush variety, growing vigorously to a height of twenty inches. The pods are large and the beans are also large. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima—Pods and beans are extremely large, the pods measuring from 5 to 6 inches long by one and a quarter inches wide. They produce one-third more than Burpee's Bush Lima and are ready for use six to eight days earlier. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Fordhook Bush Lima—An improved form of Dreer's Bush Lima, the pods and beans being larger. The plant is of a strong, upright growth, bearing its thick sweet beans in clusters of 2 to 5, well out from the plant, on long spikes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Beans small and of fine quality when picked young. Vines hardy and very prolific; succeeds and produces good crops where the larger Limas fail. Valuable especially where seasons are short. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Pole Lima Beans

Henderson's Ideal—A new variety with large pods and large beans. Very early and prolific and one of the best pole varieties. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.50. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

King of the Garden Pole Lima—A vigorous grower, bearing an abundance of large pods, varying in length from 6 to 7 inches and containing from 4 to 6 perfectly formed beans of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$15.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Blood Beets—For the Table



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Crosby's Egyptian—More globe-shaped than Extra Early Egyptian, and the best known and most popular variety; is very early and of fine quality. Bright red with clear vermilion flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Detroit Dark Red—One of the best table varieties, and the one we recommend for all garden purposes. Globe-shaped; bright, but rich red flesh. Tops small and green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Eclipse—A fine early table variety, perfectly smooth and round. Skin and flesh intense red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Egyptian—A turnip-shaped variety, with dark and light red flesh. Dark leaves. Very early and tender sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Half Long Blood—A half long variety about eight inches long and tapering abruptly. Very rich deep red flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Improved Blood Turnip—A turnip-shaped variety, with deep red flesh. Tops green. A fine selected strain and one of the best varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long Smooth Dark Blood—The best of all Long Blood Beets. A very desirable variety for light, sandy soils. Flesh dark blood red, exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet—Improved Silver. Grown exclusively for the foliage; far superior to the common beet for greens and equal to spinach. An ounce is sufficient for an ordinary kitchen garden. Cultivate same as beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mangel Wurtzel or Stock Feeding Beets

For main crop, sow about March 1st, in rows twenty-two inches apart, using about six pounds of seed to the acre. To get a good, large and uniform beet, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to about six inches apart in the rows.

Mammoth Long Red—The largest of the mangels and the heaviest cropper. The skin is red; flesh white zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Golden Tankard—This is a distinct and superior strain of the Yellow Mangel, being much finer and firmer in flesh and containing more sugar. On account of its peculiar shape, enormous crops are grown when plants are set out closer in the rows than the ordinary Mangel crops. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Giant Half Sugar—A very hardy variety, producing large crops with little care. The root is large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes a remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Champion Yellow Globe—A large round, orange-yellow variety. Good for shallow soils. Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.



Brussels Sprouts.

Brussels Sprouts Dwarf Perfection

This is a particularly fine selection and a great improvement, being of dwarf, sturdy growth and producing abundantly large, solid heads, furnishing a supply of delicious vegetables during the fall and winter months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Cabbage



Early Winnigstadt

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best and most popular early varieties. Forms round, pointed heads of good size. Is very hardy and on account of its thick outside leaves is able to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions to a great extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Charleston or Large Early Wakefield—Of the same type as Jersey Wakefield. It grows about one-third larger and is ready to cut a few days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—A good early flat-headed variety for summer use. With short stems and hard, firm head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.



American Drumhead Savoy

American Drumhead Savoy—The largest heading Savoy; the quality and flavor of this crumpled-leaf Cabbage is very superior; grown in fall and allowed to be touched by the frost; sweet, tender and most delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Winnigstadt—Without a doubt, this is the best of the early pointed varieties. It is unsurpassed for its fine texture and its conical-shaped heart is solid, crisp and tender; highly esteemed by growers for its good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Drumhead—Second early; round, flat head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Tobacco Dust—Kills lice on Cabbage. 1 lb., 10c; 20c postpaid.



Large Flat Dutch Cabbage

Large Late Flat Dutch—We consider this the best late variety in cultivation; large, round, flat, solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties in use; rich, deep green color; grows quickly; tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Hallawell's Selected Early Flat Dutch—A very superior strain of this variety. An early hard-heading cabbage of bright turquoise green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Danish Ball Head, or The Hollander—A very late variety, forming globular heads; very hard and solid. Keeps well and is a good shipper. The color is bluish-green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.



Mammoth Red Rock

Cabbage—Continued

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock—Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

We carry cabbage plants at various seasons. See list on page 28.

Broccoli

Large White Cape—This fine variety is invaluable for market gardener or private grower. Heads are well protected, large, handsome, splendid quality, and white as snow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Purple Cape—Good large heads which are tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Carrots

For the Table and Stock Feeding

French Forcing—A small, round, reddish orange variety; crisp and tasty; the best of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Ox Heart or Guerande—A handsome short, thick variety, suitable for hard soils; skin smooth and beautifully colored; it is of delicious flavor and a very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Danvers Half Long—A half long variety of good size and beautiful color; a first-class carrot for all soils. The most largely used not only for stock raising, but for table use as well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Horn—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Early Scarlet Horn



Chantenay or Model

Chantenay, or Model—A very popular variety for general purposes, five or six inches long; very stump-rooted, about three inches thick at shoulder; tapering slightly; bright orange-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange—The best long carrot in cultivation; especially recommended for market gardeners and field culture. It is a good old reliable variety, always depended upon for its uniformity and large crop. Grows best in light, rich, well-dug soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cauliflower

Early Snowball—The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best imported stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this Snowball. It will make uniformly fine heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; ¼ lb., \$9.00.

California Wonder—A late variety, forming good, large, solid heads during the winter. This variety has given great satisfaction in California wherever tried. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

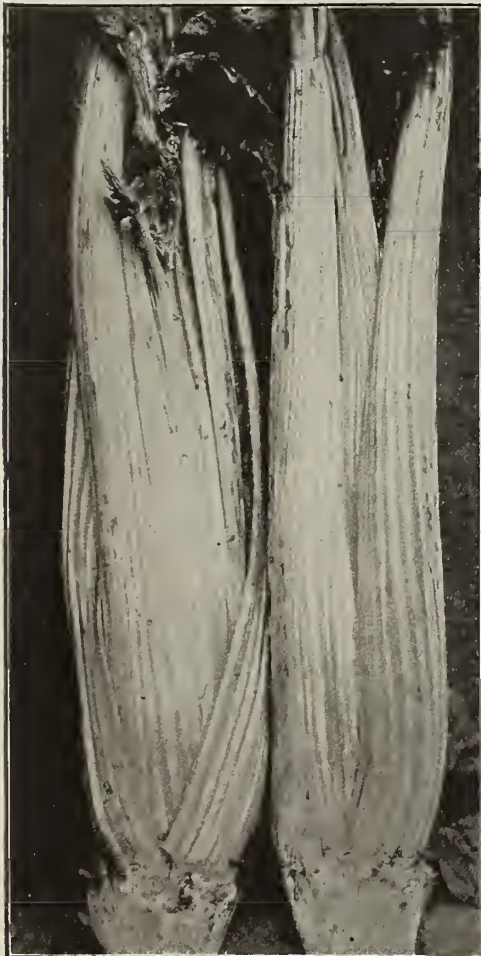
Veitch's Autumn Giant—The most popular of all the late varieties. The heads are pure white, large, firm and compact; being well protected by the foliage, they remain fit for use for a long time. Pkt., 5c., oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Early Dwarf Erfurt—Excellent for forcing or early crops out of doors. Heads solid and pure white. Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00.

Extra Early Paris—A hard variety; very easy to grow; good for either early or late. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.



Extra Early Snowball



Celery, White Plume

Celery

Golden Self-Blanching or Paris Golden—The finest French stock procurable. This grand variety is probably the most extensively grown of all the Celeries. Very heavy and compact in growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle, while the hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful golden yellow color; flavor rich and delightful. French grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$5.00.

White Plume Perfected—A most delicious, crisp and nutty variety; absolutely solid and free from stringiness; stalk and portions of inner leaves are white; outer leaves are variegated, presenting a most beautiful appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Winter Queen—One of the best winter varieties, and we recommend it especially to market gardeners. It is tall and forms a large bunch. The leaves are light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Giant Pascal—Of vigorous, sturdy growth, making immensely heavy stalks and large, heavy hearts, all remaining deep green until blanched by earthing up or being stored for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

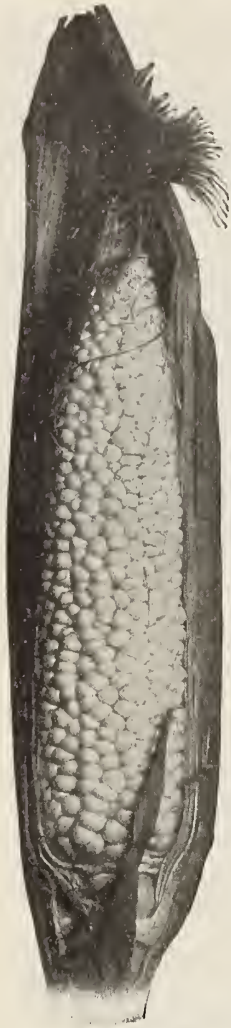
Large Smooth Prague—This is an improved form of the Turnip-Rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Chervil or Cerfeuil

An aromatic sweet herb, very finely curled and resembling parsley. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sweet Corn

The Best Sweet Corn Grown



Country Gentleman
Corn

- Black Mexican**—Medium early; the kernels are black when ripe and white when green; ears eight inches long, well filled, and exceptionally sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Country Gentleman, or Shoe Peg**—We recommend this (main crop) variety for your kitchen garden. The great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious sweetness, retaining its delicate tenderness even when a little old. Milky kernels, that are pearly white and plump. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Early Mammoth, or Alameda Sugar**—A vigorous, large, early variety of handsome appearance and sweet flavor; especially fine for the market grower. It withstands our dry summer well and is usually quite free from worms and the ears fill well. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Early Minnesota**—The best early variety for market and private gardens. Between Crosby's and Cory's in earliness. Stalks about five feet high; ears long and eight rowed. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Early Red Cob Cory**—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about six inches long, and eight-rowed. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.
- Golden Bantam**—A very early variety. The ears are but medium size, but are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. The quality of this variety is superb, and it has become a general favorite early sweet corn with all who have tried it. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb., for postage.
- Golden Cream**—An extra early sugar corn, similar to Country Gentleman except in color which is a rich cream changing to golden yellow when cooked. Fine quality, being very sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Stowell's Evergreen**—The best of all the late sorts, producing large, handsome ears, filled with plump, deep, large, white kernels. Quality and flavor surpassingly fine and sugary. Pkt., 10c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Field Varieties

- Leaming**—A very popular, tall-growing variety. Is early, stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder. Kernels are long and deep golden yellow. It is the best yellow corn on the market. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Early Eight-Rowed Canada, also known as the Yellow Flint**—A rapid growing, early variety, and for this reason largely used for replanting. Very valuable where the seasons are short. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North**—A very early Dent variety, and especially valuable on account of its extreme earliness. Ears eight to ten inches long, with ten to sixteen rows of slender, deep yellow grains. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Iowa Silver Mine**—A large white Dent corn with large kernels and a small cob. A very heavy yielder. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$5.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.
- Pop Corn, White Rice**—The most popular variety; very prolific; ears short; kernels long, resembling rice in shape; color white. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Chicory

- Large-Rooted Magdeburg**—The roots when dried, roasted, and ground are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent as salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Corn Salad

- Large-Leaved Feticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce"**—Hardy little plants, grown for late fall, winter and spring use; they form rosettes of tender, edible leaves, which are used as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

- True Georgia**—The well-known very large variety. Grows from four to five feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Improved Telegraph Cucumber

Cucumbers

Improved Telegraph—An English Cucumber for frames or forcing under glass—Rich, dark green. The finest type of Telegraph cucumber in cultivation, quick in growth, handsome and very prolific. Pkt., 25c.

Arlington White Spine—A rich, dark green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about seven inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even in shape. Is early, and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Cluster—A short, prickly variety; usually grows in clusters. Is a prolific bearer, and one of the earliest sorts. Flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Frame or Short Green—A productive variety, plants strong and vigorous, fruits straight but smaller at ends than in middle, bright green color, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling—A very prolific variety, used principally for pickles. Fruit medium sized, bright green, very even and symmetrical. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Gherkin—A very small prickly variety, very tender and sweet when pickled young. Used for pickles only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Japanese Climbing—(Fine to grow on the trellis.) The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The cucumbers are long and thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Lemon—A very easily grown variety for the home garden. It is lemon shaped. It is ready to eat when it begins to turn yellowish green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Green—The best known and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. The mature fruit is almost twelve inches long. The skin is of a deep green, and the flesh is solid, crisp, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Extra Curled—Crisp, pungent leaves, finely cut and ornamental; used as a condiment and for garnishing; rapid growing dwarf and compact. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Water Cress

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. It must be grown along moist banks. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Dandelion

An easily grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Improved Large Leaved—The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Egg Plant

Improved New York Spineless—This is a great improvement on the popular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; two weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. A continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Black Beauty—A very early variety; rich purple black in color and a remarkable market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Early Long Purple—An early variety and also a very profitable one. The fruit is long and of a rich dark purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Curled Kale

Kale or Borecole

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeds eighteen inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to three feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Taller in growth than the above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf Purple German—Similar to Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale, except that the leaves are purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Jersey or Cow Kale—A robust growing sort, often six to eight feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Large American Flag Leek

Endive

Green Curled—Finely curled, dark green leaves. The midrib is wide and whitish and the outer edges very much curled. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—Leaves broad and thick and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



White Vienna Kohl Rabi

Kohl Rabi Turnip Rooted Cabbage

Early White, or Green Vienna—Flesh white and tender; a standard sort for market and table use. Very early and has short top. The ball forms very quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c., oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Purple Vienna—Bluish-purple, similar to the above, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Leek

Large American Flag—The best Leek grown, and the variety for exhibition. Of immense proportions, producing white, uniformly large stems two inches in diameter by ten inches long. Is delicately flavored and very hardy. Acknowledged by all judges to be the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Giant Musselburgh—A fine variety, having good, thick stems, which are also long. Very vigorous and of sweet, mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Garlic

Garlic is the most pungent of the onion family. The root of the bulbs is composed of many small bulbs which are planted in spring six to eight inches apart. In August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 20c; postpaid, 30c.

Lettuce—Tender, Sweet and Crisp

Hanson—A fine, large-heading variety. Leaves curled on the edges; light yellowish-green in color. The head is crisp and brittle, and flavor excellent. Is the very best home garden variety in existence, and much the finest variety of its class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Iceberg—Large solid heads; light green, slightly tinged with brown; very tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Los Angeles—A large crisp tight-heading variety; light-green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Maximum or Immensity—A very large-heading variety, forming tender, buttery heads; especially adapted for fall and winter planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

May King—This grand lettuce is of great value owing to its quick growth, fine tender quality, growing on an average about three-quarters of a pound. Color is a light green with yellow head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Los Angeles Lettuce

Big Boston—A popular market variety, used largely in the South to grow winter lettuce for Northern markets. A light-green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine golden buttery head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Market or Tennisball—Light green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown on the head. Forms a compact buttery head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson—A loose-bunching sort, forming no definite head. Is crisp and tender; light green in color. Is very hardy and easy to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter, or Royal Summer Cabbage—A very popular variety for autumn and winter use. Forms a very large head, which is very buttery, and of a rich golden-yellow inside. The leaves are thick and of bright green, slightly tinged with brown on top of head, and the outer leaves are slightly spotted with inconspicuous brown spots. Easy to grow and a good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



California Cream Butter Lettuce

Passion—The most popular variety among California and New Orleans market gardeners. A medium-sized cabbage, butter-heading sort. It is especially recommended as a garden lettuce for our climate. It heads well, and bears shipping remarkably well, since it revives nicely after wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Prize Head—One of the very best loose-bunching or non-heading varieties. Leaves brown, very curly, and of remarkably fine flavor. Grows quickly and all except the outer row of leaves are very brittle. It is probably the most easily grown lettuce in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Paris Cos—The best of the Cos or celery varieties. Forms a large, light-green plant, with the head well folded and quite solid. Cos lettuce is also called Romaine, and is very popular with our foreign population, for it is highly prized in England and France, while little known to our own people. Pkt., 5c, oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Romaine or White Paris Cos Lettuce



Extra Early Hackensack

Muskmelon or Canteloupe

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Burrell's Gem—A medium-sized oval variety deeply netted and having salmon or red flesh. It is larger than Rocky Ford and of an entirely distinct flavor. There is a growing demand for the fine grained, smooth salmon-red fleshed muskmelons and Burrell's Gem seems to be one of the best in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Casaba, or Winter Muskmelon—The seed should be sown late in the spring, after all danger of frost is over on moist sandy loam. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are

- ready to eat. Some of the melons will actually keep until February. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Extra Early Hackensack**—An early variety with almost globular fruit, which is heavily ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh thick, and light green. A sweet, luscious melon, famous for its captivating flavor. The melons weigh from four to six pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Fordhook**—One of the best home garden melons; of medium size, globe shaped, flattened at the ends. Roughly netted. The flesh is rich salmon in color, very solid and of delicious flavor. The rind is extremely thin and the seed cavity unusually small. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- The Hoodoo**—The fruit is of medium size; the seed cavity very small; the rind very thin indeed; and the edible, fleshy part very thick and meaty. It is of orange or salmon color, the type much preferred now. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.
- Kris Kringle**—One of the best of the winter casabas. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away in a cool, dark place where the fruits do not touch each other. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat. Some of the melons will actually keep till February. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Large Yellow Cantaloupe**—Although there are several varieties frequently substituted for this sort, we have a distinct type, and find it very popular with all who have tried it. The fruit is large, oblong, slightly ribbed and coarsely netted. The flesh is light yellowish-green, very sweet, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.
- Montreal Market**—A large-fruited variety, nearly globular with flattened ends. Skin dark green; heavily netted. Flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.
- Rocky Ford Nutmeg, or Netted Gem**—This is the finest muskmelon or cantaloupe that comes into the San Francisco markets. It is slightly oval and slightly ribbed with netted skin; one of the handsomest melons grown, and, being almost solid, one of the best for shipping. Has thick, dark green flesh, of delicate flavor, with a small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Watermelons

- Angelino**—A new melon of great promise. Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red and heart unusually large and heavy. Ships well and sells readily in all markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.
- Chilian**—A very brittle, thin-skinned variety of highest quality, and especially valuable for home garden. It is slightly oblong; the skin is deep rich green, mottled and striped with a still deeper green; the flesh is bright red and the flavor is remarkably fine and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Citron, Green Seeded or Colorado Preserving**—An oblong dull green variety about eighteen inches long. The flesh is green with green seeds and is used largely for stock feeding. A common plan is to split them open with an axe and feed them to cattle in the field. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
- Cuban Queen**—An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin; flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c, ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.
- Florida Favorite**—A very large variety, with large, oblong fruit and dark green skin, mottled with a deeper shade. Rind thin, flesh deep red and of fine quality. The flavor is excellent, and the melon is well suited for either table or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Watermelons—Continued

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy—One of the most popular sorts. Fruits oblong in form, of good size. Rind is tough, but flesh is of good quality and bright red; a good shipping and market melon. Is quite as generally used by the large melon growers as Kleckley Sweets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Halbert Honey—A large and attractive Melon, oblong shape; rind dark green, flesh crimson; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley Sweet, or Monte Cristo—The sweetest of all shipping melons; has become very popular with the market grower for shipment to nearby markets. The melons are of the most handsome appearance, of oblong shape, dark green skin; flesh bright red, with broad, solid heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson—A novelty in watermelons, and of sterling merit. It was introduced last season and has been quite extensively tried, so that it has passed its period of experiment. The fruit is very large, many melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. Its rind is very thin but exceedingly tough, and on this account it is one of the very best shipping varieties. The skin is a dark mottled green, while the flesh is a brilliant scarlet, and the heart is very large with a small seed area. The flavor is most delicious and refreshing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Eastern Grown Seed—For some reason, not wholly understood, watermelon deteriorates if the seed is constantly grown in the West. The very best strains come from the extreme East and we get our supply from one of the best growers in Florida. The most critical melon growers claim that well-grown Eastern seed produces more uniform market melons and that they are more solid and uniformly ripened at the heart.



Kleckley Sweet

Mushroom Spawn

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Ten pounds will spawn about ten feet square. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from fifty to seventy degrees. From some old pasture procure good, rich soil, and to every bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed twelve or eighteen inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from seventy-five to fifty degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut about two inches deep and six inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about two inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay, about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect mushrooms. The beds will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days.

After the first crop is gathered spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

Jackson's Spawn—Selected high-grade spawn, per brick, 35c; 7 bricks, \$2.25; 14 bricks, \$4.25. If ordered by mail, add 12c per brick for postage.

Lambert's Pure Culture—Bricks, 25c each; 7 bricks, \$1.50.



Mushrooms (Grown from Jackson's Spawn)

Mustard

The leaves of these varieties of mustard, as here listed, make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

Southern Giant Curled—Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and used in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf, and produces plants two feet high, and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Yellow or White—The old sort, used for salads and flavoring. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Onions

Ailsa Craig—A very large pale yellow variety, similar to Prizetaker, but much larger and more globular in form.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Australian Brown—Extra long keeper and sure cropper. Early and very hardy. The skin is a rich brown; solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet mild flavor.

We have an absolutely unsurpassed strain of this fine onion. Should be planted early on low, wet ground to get large bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

Yellow Flat Danvers—The best yellow flat onion. Very mild and fairly early. Color bright orange yellow, flesh white and firm, fine keeper and of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A great favorite. It is of perfectly globular shape, being almost round with a very small neck. The color of the skin is a rich golden yellow. Of large size, remarkably solid and heavy cropper.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Barletta (the finest for pickles)—This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. They are the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly, they grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of a very mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Extra Early Flat Red—Remarkably early, of medium size, thriving in cool soil where others fail; a good keeper; shape uniform, round and flat, skin light red, flesh coarse-grained, white and mild; an excellent variety for home gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Prizetaker—A very large globe shaped variety with pale yellow skin and white flesh of mild flavor. It is a heavy cropper and the onions are very large, sometimes weighing over three pounds each where good soil and culture are given them. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Australian Brown Onion

Red Bermuda. A very early, flat variety, used largely in the South for planting in the fall and marketing in the spring. Is of mild flavor and a good shipper, but not a winter-keeping variety. The color is a pale red. The best stock is imported from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and we offer only this stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.25.

Red Wethersfield—Heavy cropper, fine seller. This is the finest large red onion of the present day; produces enormous crop of large, solid heavy bulbs, small necked, and of a beautiful dark rich, red color. Early to mature and a fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

White Bermuda—A very early variety, used largely in the South as an early market onion, when the seed is sown in the fall and the onions harvested in the spring. It is mild and of particularly fine flavor. The color is a pinkish-straw color, and the shape is flat. The seed we offer is grown in Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and is a fine pure strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—Producing onion of a beautiful white color. The shape of the bulb is flat. Very hard and firm and excellent keeper. Good flavor, tender and a good variety for growing for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

White Queen—A rapid growing variety of mild flavor; pure white and splendid for pickling, but does not keep well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



Red Wethersfield Onion



Onion, Early Barletta

Onion Sets

Plant near the surface, in drills twelve inches apart and two inches between the sets. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

Postage on Onion Sets is 10 cents per pound additional.

Yellow Onion Sets—Lb., 20c.

White Onion Sets—Lb., 20c.

Garlic—Lb., 20c.

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow and its young seed pods are delicious in soups and alone. Probably the finest known vegetable for this use.

Perkins Mammoth Long Pod—A dwarf-growing, very early and prolific variety. Pods are long, slender, deep green and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Velvet—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Parsnips

Hollow Crown—The best and most popular for all purposes. This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored; cooking tender, sweet and rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Parsley

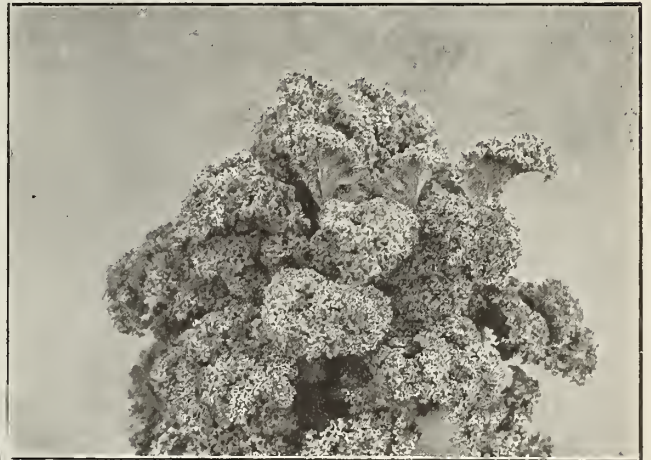
Used for garnishing dishes of meat, or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family, providing the leaves are cut often and the plant not allowed to seed.

Doubled Curled—A curled variety very hardy and easy to grow. Deep rich green, and by many preferred to the extremely curly varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Triple Curled—Very finely curled variety of dark green color. One of the best varieties for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Hamburg, or Turnip Rooted—A plain-leaved variety, forming a long, thick, edible root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Moss Curled—A distinct variety, beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Double Curled Parsley

Potatoes

For Seed Purposes

We can supply Northern grown selected seed potatoes of the following leading sorts at 5c per pound, add 10c per pound for postage if ordered by mail: Burbank, Early Rose, Garnet Chili. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Early Rose Potato



American Wonder

Peas—Extra Early Varieties

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A very early, tall variety, vines two to two and one-half feet, with smooth, small peas, green seeded, of good quality and short well-filled pods. The crop matures practically all at one time, and is very popular with canners and market gardeners. This variety will not rot in the ground if planted in very cold, wet soil and so is recommended for the very earliest planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

American Wonder—This is an old favorite variety, both for the market grower and family garden. The vines require no support, growing twelve to fifteen inches high. An extra early and heavy and reliable cropper, ready to pick in forty-five to fifty days from time of planting. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Little Gem—An early dwarf, wrinkled pea, very productive and sweet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Gradus, or Prosperity—This fine variety combines earliness with large size in a green wrinkled pea. In earliness they follow closely after the first earlies, being only two or three days later than the Alaska. In height they are two and one-half to three feet. The vine is robust, and the foliage very vigorous, bearing their handsome large pods profusely over the vine. The pods are nearly round, long and straight; fully as large as the Telephone and are well filled with luscious sweet peas of finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$17.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Horsford's Market Garden—A medium tall variety; peas small and wrinkled, but pods well filled. Dark green and hardy and very popular as a canning variety. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Notts Excelsior—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety, being as early as American Wonder and having larger pods. Very productive; height 14 inches. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$12.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Thomas Laxton—A fine early tall variety similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not so early. It is also darker in color and has large blunt pods that are well filled with peas of finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$17.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Late

Stratagem—A semi-dwarf variety, with large leaves and large pods. The peas are dark green, wrinkled, and of good quality. The vines bear well and the pods are thick, long and well filled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Telephone—One of the latest varieties; is tall and vigorous, with enormous pods, bearing large, wrinkled peas of remarkably fine quality; a popular home garden and market variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$14.00. If ordered by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

Yorkshire Hero, or Alameda Sugar—A very hardy and prolific semi-dwarfed, wrinkled variety; the peas are large and of fine quality and the pods, which are broad and medium sized, remain in condition for a long time. It bears immense crops, both of pods and dried peas, and is the variety most largely planted by gardeners. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$10.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Melting Sugar, or Edible Pod—A tall variety, bearing long, flat, brittle pods, which are cut or broken and cooked like string beans. Is a delicious vegetable, and should be better known and more generally used. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.

Champion of England—One of the most popular, tall, wrinkled varieties. Is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine, rich quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.



Stratagem

Peppers of Excellent Quality

- Chinese Giant**—The largest of all Sweet Peppers. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and sweet. A blunt, deep red variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50.
- Golden Dawn**—Similar to the popular Bell, or Bull Nose, excepting being of golden-yellow color and very sweet and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Large Bell, or Bull Nose**—A large, early, bright-red variety of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Long Red Cayenne**—A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Red Chili**—Small, bright red peppers, very hot and pungent; the pods generally used for making "Pepper Sauce"; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth**—Nearly the same as Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and of deeper shape; of very mild flavor; fine for "mangoes." Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Sweet Upright**—Very handsome, productive and of the finest quality. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh thick, mild and very sweet. The peppers are all borne upright, clear of the ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Sweet Mountain

Pumpkin

- Connecticut Field, or New England Pie**—A fine large orange-colored variety, used for field culture and stock-feeding. Producing over twenty tons to the acre. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.
- Common Field**—The well-known, ordinary pumpkins, largely used for stock-feeding. The fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size but is usually very large. Very heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. If ordered by mail add 10c per lb. for postage.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin

Mammoth King, or Potiron—The best large pumpkin in use. Forms immense globular melons, flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color and flesh rich orange. This is unquestionably the very best mammoth pumpkin we have. It runs very uniform in shape and color and all are of immense size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw—One of the best stock-feeding varieties. Is a solid, yellow crooknecked sort, and is nearly all flesh, having a very small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Small Sugar—A small, round variety of excellent quality. The flesh is rich yellow, very thick and sweet, and the skin is deep orange. We recommend this variety as the very best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Rhubarb

- Myatt's Victoria**—The variety most generally in use. It comes fairly true from seed. Seed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50. Roots—15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- Crimson Winter**—This new variety, which has become very popular and profitable to the grower, is of delicious flavor, extremely hardy, very prolific, and very quick growing. Produces good stems all winter and spring—Seed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$6.50. Roots—25c each, 5 for \$1.00. Too heavy to mail.

Radish—Early Spring and Summer Radishes

Early Scarlet Turnip—A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small, turnip shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

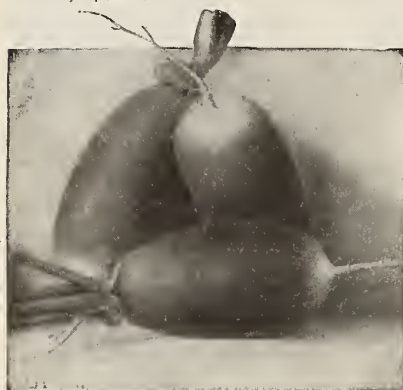
Early Scarlet Globe—A popular forcing variety owing to its very quick growth and fine, bright scarlet color. Shape, a trifle oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, or Rosy Gem—One of the most popular and attractive short varieties. It is globe-shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Stems and leaves small. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the house garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half Long, or Olive-Shaped—The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about three inches long with half-stump-root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early Scarlet Turnip



French Breakfast.

French Breakfast—Scarlet, with white tip; shape nearly oval; good for forcing or summer sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Globe—A large top-shaped variety, with yellow skin and white flesh. Is not a quick growing variety but retains its solidity a long time after maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Scarlet (short top)—The best known and most popular long variety. Color, bright carmine, and flesh brittle and firm. About six inches long, the top growing out of the ground about one inch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Icicle—A handsome white variety, about five inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick growing, brittle, and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger—A very fine, long, white variety, quick growing, and ready for use when very young. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Chartier—Of attractive appearance, being scarlet at top, shading to pink in the middle and pure white at the tip. It resembles Long Scarlet in shape, but will grow to about twice the size. It continues growing for a long time without getting pithy or going to seed. Very valuable for market gardeners, as well as for private growers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Fall and Winter Radishes

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China)—One of the very best for fall and winter use, and popular with market gardeners; bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety; one of the best keepers; roots cylindrical, seven to ten inches long; skin blackish brown; firm white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Round Black Spanish—This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the Germans; flesh white and firm, and of a peculiarly rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

California Mammoth White Winter, or Chinese White Winter—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; eight to twelve inches long, and from two to three inches in diameter; solid and of good flavor; white in color and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Long Scarlet Radish

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An entirely distinct variety of this vegetable. In all respects it far surpasses the old variety. It is considered very nutritious and wholesome when properly cooked; the roots being mashed or made into fritters, it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Prickly Spinach

The large leaves, when cooked like spinach, make a very palatable vegetable. In California it grows luxuriantly, spreads rapidly from the root, and becomes an obnoxious weed unless given attention. A confined location in the garden is therefore recommended.

Large Leaved French—The variety having the largest leaves, and therefore the most desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Spinach

Prickly, or Fall—An exceedingly hardy variety adapted for fall sowing, commonly used for market in California. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 30c.

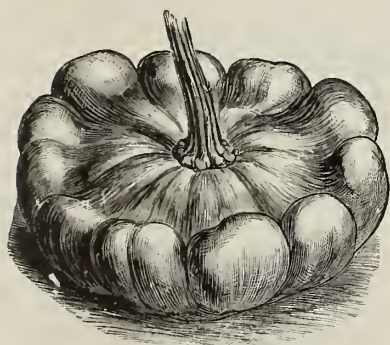
Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved—Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers; one of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Long Standing—A deep green variety with rather elongated smooth leaves. Seed, round. Stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

New Zealand—A plant with thick, fleshy texture and soft crystalline leaves. Is not like the ordinary spinach in appearance, but it is used in the same way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sorrel

Squash—Summer Varieties



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

Early White Bush Scallop—A very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, four to six inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "patty pan" squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—The well-known summer variety. Fruit long, skin very much warted, bright golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Vegetable, or Italian Marrow—A large, oblong variety, producing fruit which is dark green at first, becoming marbled and striped with yellow and lighter green as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—A fine large variety with round, scalloped fruit twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Color white, clear and wax-like. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—Almost twice as large as the Yellow Summer Crookneck. Early, productive and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Winter Varieties

Hubbard—The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Boston Marrow—A popular variety, with large oval fruit. Skin bright, reddish orange, with light cream netting. Flesh, orange. Fine grained, and of excellent quality. This is the most popular variety for canning. The California canners plant several hundred acres annually and the fruit makes a rich orange-red, and delicious flavored dish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Perfect Gem, or Cream—Long-keeping Summer Squash, four to six inches in diameter; apple shaped; distinctly ribbed with smooth, cream-colored skin. It is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious soft consistency on the inside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Golden Hubbard—An exceptionally attractive variety of the true Hubbard type. At maturity the color is red, and the flesh bright orange. The vine is productive and the fruit is fit for use earlier than the Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Hubbard Squash



Tomato Earliana

Tomato

purplish-carmine color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Earliana (Sparks)—The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality. Very valuable for early market use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Golden Queen—A large-fruited, tall variety, bearing smooth, bright yellow fruit of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry—A variety that is covered by a loose covering or husk. The true edible variety is yellow and is used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Matchless—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop market, there is no better tomato grown. Extra selected strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

Ponderosa—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety. Vine tall, and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Rather coarse and of fair quality only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Red Cherry—The fruit is small and globe-shaped, about one to two inches in diameter. It is very valuable for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Red Pear—The fruit is small and pear shaped, being two to three inches long and bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Stone—The best main crop variety for all purposes, and largely used for canning. Vine tall and prolific. Fruit smooth, large, and uniform. Color bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Trophy—An old favorite and much esteemed for its productiveness and hardiness. The fruit is somewhat irregular, but of fine quality, and is valuable for canning. The true stock is scarlet in color, and the fruit shows a distinct navel at the blossom end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Cherry—A small-fruited, bright, golden-yellow variety; very attractive for salads or preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Pear—Similar to the Red Pear, except in color, which is bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Acme—A tall variety, medium early, bearing flattish globe fruit of a purplish-carmine color, and medium size. The fruit is smooth and uniform. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Bonny Best—An early productive variety, being ten days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is round and of a light scarlet color. Very productive and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel—A wonderful new variety, in that it is early and bears continuously throughout the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform, and well-ripened clear to the stem, and the flavor and quality are especially fine. Color, bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Dwarf Giant—Dwarf plant and giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents. The fruit has the mild sweet flavor of Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core. It is deep purplish-crimson in color and belongs to the later fruiting types. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

Dwarf Champion—A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform, and of a

Turnip

Amber or Yellow Globe—A very good yellow variety; a good cropper and fine keeper; valuable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Selected Early Snowball—The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth and round, with white skin and sparkling white flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved—A fine, early clear white sort, medium size, of quick growth and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Purple-top Milan—The finest extra early spring turnip in cultivation. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners, being fully two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaf. Flesh white, solid, and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—The best yellow garden turnip; a beautiful light golden yellow variety. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Snowball Turnip

Turnips—Continued

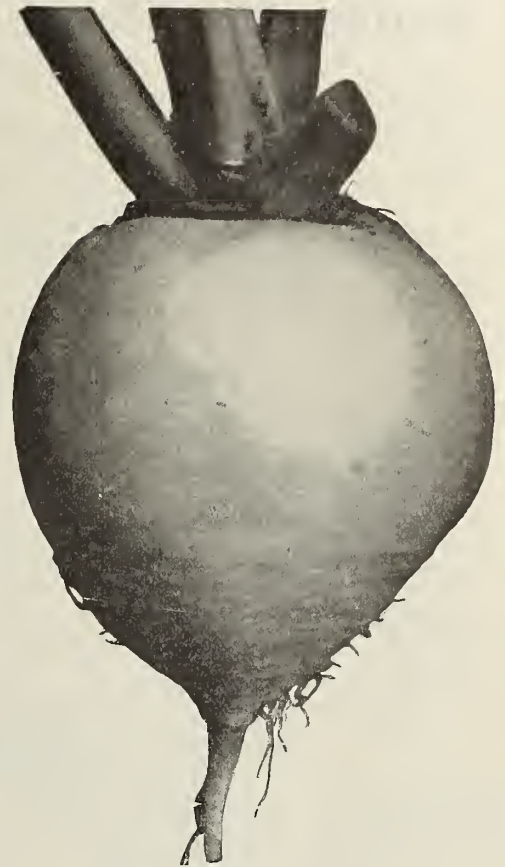
- Purple-Top Strap-Leaved**—Flat, medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.
- Purple Top White Globe**—A valuable sort for either table use or stock feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh white, firm and tender; very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.
- White Egg**—A very smooth egg-shaped variety, maturing very quickly. Flesh, pure white, fine grained, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Rutabaga or Swede For Stock Feeding

- American Purple Top, or Long Island Improved Ruta Baga**—This magnificent Swede is the result of judicious selection; it is the hardiest, most productive, and most nutritious variety. Best variety for table or stock feeding. It is a large purple-top, yellow variety; slightly oblong, with single tap-root, free from coarseness of neck, and for uniformity of crop and keeping qualities is superior to all other Swedes. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring; flesh always sweet and rich in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.
- Large White, or Sweet German**—A very large variety with white skin and white flesh, which is tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.
- Yellow Purple Top Swede**—The well-known and most commonly used variety. Roots, globular; skin, yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh of fine flavor. Valuable for either table use or stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tobacco

- Connecticut Seed Leaf**—The best known and most widely used variety throughout the middle and northern States and Canada. It is the hardiest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
- Vuelta de Abajo (Imported Havana)**—Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.50.
- Havana (Domestic)**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

- Anise**—A hardy annual. The seed especially being used for seasoning food, also for flavoring liquors and for medicinal purposes. Grows about two feet tall. Sow the seed where the plants are to stand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.
- Balm**—A perennial herb used for seasoning, especially in liquors. Has a lemon-like flavor. Thrives in any warm location, and is easy to grow. Plant grows one to two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.
- Basil, Sweet**—A hardy annual, the leaves of which have a clover-like flavor. Used for seasoning soups, meats, and salads. Of the easiest culture. Seed can be sown as early as the weather permits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.
- Borage**—The leaves are used for flavoring and the flowers furnish bee pasture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Caraway**—A biennial herb, grown for its seeds, which are used for flavoring breads, cakes and cheese; also occasionally for the young shoots and leaves, which are eaten. Grows two feet high. Is of easy culture. Sow the seed in the spring for seed crop the following year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.
- Catnip**—Practically a wild plant. Is a hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.
- Chives**—A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c. See plants of chives listed under vegetable plants.
- Coriander**—An easily grown herb, the seeds of which are used for flavoring pastry, confectionery and liquors. Grows two to three feet high. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.
- Dill**—An annual herb, the seeds of which are used for seasoning. The foliage is also used for flavoring as well as for medicinal purposes. Grows two to three feet high. Its largest use is pickling cucumbers in what is known as "Dill Pickles." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.
- Fennel, Sweet**—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used in soups, garnishes, and salads. The seed should be sown early and plants thinned to six or eight plants to foot of row. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Horchound**—A hardy perennial shrub, one to three feet high, with whitish, hairy leaves, which are used in confectionery, and in medicines for coughs and colds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.
- Hyssop**—A hardy perennial shrub, growing eighteen inches high. Used for medicinal purposes, both green and dried. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.
- Lavender**—A hardy perennial, growing two feet high and forming a bush of about four feet in diameter. Used as a garden plant on account of its fragrant blossoms and foliage. Its long, fragrant stems are frequently used for fancy work when dried. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Rosemary**—A hardy perennial shrub, the leaves of which are used for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Oil of Rosemary is distilled from the leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.
- Rue**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Has a peculiar smell; leaves are bitter. Is used as a stimulant, but should be used with caution, since its use sometimes results in injury. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.
- Sage**—A hardy perennial shrub, with whitish-green, oval, and very much wrinkled leaves, which have a pleasant smell and which are used for seasoning. It is easily grown and the seed can be sown almost any time. Its fragrant purplish flowers are especially attractive to bees, and the finest white honey has its source in sage blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs—Continued

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the stems and leaves of which are used for flavoring dressings and soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.
Winter Savory—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.
Sweet Marjoram—A half-hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used both green and dried for flavoring or seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
Tansy. A very easily grown perennial plant, growing about three feet high. Its leaves are used for medicinal purposes, especially for dropsy and kindred disorders. Pkt. 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.
Tarragon—The leaves are used for seasoning. The

plants continue to bear leaves for a long period. Pkt., 10c.
Thyme—A low-growing, half-shrubby perennial, with fragrant leaves, having a mint-like odor, which are used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.
Wormwood—A hardy perennial, growing about four feet high. The leaves, which are greatly divided, have a strong, bitter flavor. They are gathered in the summer and dried, and are largely used in medicines for tonics and applications. Also used in liquors, especially absinthe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

We can supply plants of the following varieties of herbs and plants during January, February, March and April:
SAGE, CHIVES, MINT, THYME, TARRAGON, SWEET MARJORAM
 Strong plants, 10 CENTS EACH. If ordered by mail, add 5 CENTS per plant for postage.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully for shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of their wilting or being damaged in transit.

Artichoke Plants—January to May. Doz., \$1.00. Too heavy to mail.
Asparagus Roots—Two years old. January to April. Doz., 20c (postpaid 25c doz.); 100, \$1.00; special price per 1000.
Cabbage Plants—November to June. Doz., 15c; 100, 85c; doz., 20c, postpaid.
Cauliflower Plants—November to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00; doz., 25c, postpaid.
Celery Plants—March to May. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.20; doz., 25c, postpaid.
Egg Plant—March 15th to May 15th. Doz., 25c; doz., 30c, postpaid.
Garlic—November to May. 25c per lb.
Horse Radish Roots—January to May. Doz., 50c; doz., 55c, postpaid. Extra large roots, 15c each, or \$1.00 per 10.

Pepper, Large Bell—March 15th to May. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50; doz., 30c, postpaid.
Pepper, Cayenne—March 15th to May. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50; doz., 30c, postpaid.
Rhubarb Roots—December to May. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50; doz., \$1.75, postpaid.
Rhubarb Roots, Crimson Winter—Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00, postage additional 15c each root.
Sweet Potatoes—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00; doz., 25c, postpaid.
Tomato, Extra Early Plants—March. Doz., 25c.
Tomato, Stone, Etc.—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c, postpaid.
Herbs, Chives, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Savory, Tarragon, Mint—Plants, 10c each; 15c postpaid.

SEASONS TO PLANT IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Variety	When to Sow
Artichoke	January to March—Plant Roots.
Asparagus	February to April.
Beans, Broad	January to May.
Beans, Bush Lima	May.
Beans, Pole Lima	April to May.
Beans, Wax	April to July.
Beans, Pole	April to July.
Beets	All year round.
Broccoli	January to April.
Brussels Sprouts	January to April—July to October.
Cabbage	January to April—July to October.
Carrot	All year round.
Cauliflower	July to January.
Celery	March to June.
Corn	April 15th to July.
Corn Salad	March to May—August to October.
Cucumber	April 15th to June.
Egg Plant	February to April.
Endive	July to October.
Kale	January to April—July to October.
Kohl Rabi	January to May—July to October.

Variety	When to Sow
Lettuce	All year round.
Muskmelon	April to June.
Watermelon	April to June.
Mustard	February to May.
Okra	April to June.
Onion	December to March.
Parsley	All year round.
Parsnip	July to October—January to June.
Peas	All year round.
Pepper	February to March.
Pumpkin	April to June.
Radish	All year round.
Rhubarb	February to May.
Rhubarb Roots	January to April.
Salsify	February to May.
Spinach	All year round.
Squash	April to June.
Tomato	February to May.
Turnip	August to April.
Vegetable Marrow	April to June.

Of the above, all are planted out of doors except Egg Plant, Peppers and Tomatoes, which should be started early in frames or in the house and transplanted out of doors about the first of May.

Bird Seeds

(Prices do not include postage)

Blue Maw (Blue Poppy)—25c lb.
Canary Seed—10c per lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 7 lbs., 50c; 15 lbs., \$1.00.
Corn, Parrot Soft Mexican—Lb., 10c, 4 lbs., 25c.
Hemp—10c lb., 3 lbs., 25c; 6 lbs., 50c.

Millet, Ricleaned—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.
Mixed Bird Seed—A large per cent. of Canary. 10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.
Rape—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 8 lbs., 50c; 16 lbs., \$1.00.
Sunflower—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 6 lbs., 50c; 14 lbs., \$1.00.

Tree Seeds

(Pkt., 10c, except where noted)

Acacia Baileyana—A handsome tree, with glaucous foliage; in great demand for street planting. One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
 " **Florabunda**—Free flowering with long narrow leaves and of drooping habit, very ornamental. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
 " **Melanoxylon**—In irrigated glens of deep soil this tree will attain the height of 80 feet with a trunk several feet in diameter. Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.
 " **Mollissima**—A fine, erect, rapid-growing tree with glaucous green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, and borne in racemes. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
California Fan Palm (Washingtonia Filifera)—Our well-known hardy fan palm with threads on the leaves.

The leaves hang on after they have died. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.
Monterey Cypress (Macrocarpa)—A tree 40 to 60 feet high, rough bark; spreading, horizontal branches, rich green foliage; very ornamental for lawns or parks; also used extensively for hedges. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.
Dracena Indivisa (Dragon Palm)—A handsome palm-like tree used for planting along avenues. The leaves are borne in a head at the top of a branchless stem, eight to fifteen feet high. Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.
Date Palm (Phoenix Canariensis)—A beautiful long-leaved variety growing to an immense height. 100 seeds for 25c; 1000 seeds for \$1.50.

Tree Seeds—Continued

Eucalyptus Amydalina (Giant Gum Tree)—Is one of the best for subduing malarial effluvia in fever regions, although it does not grow with quite the same ease as the *Eucalyptus globulus*. Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.

Eucalyptus Citriodora—The well-known lemon-scented gum, a popular favorite. Pkt., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—This variety will stand more frost (22 deg.) than any other *Eucalyptus* and will also stand more drought. Quick growing timber variety. Oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia—Very ornamental for lawn or avenue planting; has beautiful crimson flowers. 25c per package of 25 seeds; 100 seeds for 80c.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber. The common variety—the one most generally planted. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Eucalyptus Leucoxydon (Ironbark Tree)—The culture of this variety is desirable on poor, stony land, where other *Eucalypti* would be unsatisfactory; flowers are a beautiful cerise pink. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—Thrives best on low grounds, especially near the sea coast. Oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum)—A rapid-growing tree; stands heat and considerable cold without injury. Oz., 50c; lb., \$4.00.

Eucalyptus Rudis (Desert Gum)—This tree is noted for its toughness, being extensively used for avenues and windbreaks. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Gray Gum)—A very hardy, quick-growing *Eucalyptus*; largely used for railroad ties, etc. One of the sorts most often planted for timber. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.

Eucalyptus Viminalis—In poor soil it grows to a moderate height; in rich soil it attains gigantic dimensions. Oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak of East Australia)—Beautiful fern-like foliage; of rapid growth, flowering when about twenty feet in height; covered with bright orange-scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)—Well known handsome shade trees, with feathery leaves and red berries. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)—A very ornamental tree for parks and lawns; grows from sixty to seventy feet high; of rapid growth; has beautiful green foliage. Oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Pittosporum Euginoides—A large upright growing shrub with glossy yellowish-green leaves; excellent for hedges; evergreen. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Pittosporum Nigricans—A very handsome upright growing shrub with silvery light green leaves and black stems. A good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual shrub. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Sequoia Gigantea (Wellingtonia Gigantea)—The mammoth tree of California. This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. Oz., 75c; lb., \$7.50.

Sequoia Sempervirens—Usually known as *California Redwood*. The most valuable timber of the California forests. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Lawn Grasses

All our lawn grass seeds are re-cleaned and of the very best grade. They can be sown in California any time of the year, providing there is plenty of water available. Prepare the ground by digging and fertilizing thoroughly with well-decayed manure and then rake the surface smoothly. Scatter the seed evenly and rake it in so that it will be covered lightly. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. Water daily until well started. One pound of seed is required for 250 square feet of lawn.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Fancy. Extra clean. The most popular grass for lawns. It is dark green and of dense growing habit, making a beautiful turf in a heavy or black soil. Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$20.00; postpaid, per lb., 35c.

Hallawell's Special Lawn Mixture—A mixture of several deep green grasses which makes a thick sturdy lawn, remaining green both summer and winter. It is especially adapted for heavy or black soils. Per lb., 35c; per 100 lbs., \$30; postpaid per lb., 45c.

Australian Rye Grass—A very vigorous, quick-growing lawn grass, but a little coarse. Very satisfactory for lawns in San Francisco. Best grass for sandy soils. Per lb., 25c; postpaid, or by express or freight, 1 lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Pacific Rye Grass—This grass is similar to the Australian Rye Grass, but has a finer leaf and is longer lived. Per lb., 25c; per 100 lbs., \$20.00; postpaid, 35c per lb.

White Clover—Of dwarf habit with creeping stems, rooting at joints, on which account it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Planted for a lawn either alone or in mixture with grass seed. Price per lb., 60c; per 100 lbs., \$55.00; postpaid, 70c.

Shady Nook Mixture—This mixture contains grasses for making good lawns in shady places and under trees. Per lb., 50c; postpaid, 60c per lb.

Fertilizer for Lawns. See page 73

Alfalfa and Clover Seeds

The prices of some varieties of Clovers, Grass and Field seeds may change as the season advances. Prices now given are those prevailing when this catalogue was published. It will be to advantage of intending purchasers to write for samples and special prices before ordering in large quantities.

Alfalfa (Medicago Sativa)—Also known as *Lucerne* and *Chili Clover*. One of the most valuable forage or pasture grasses, being very nutritious, both as a green feed and as hay. It requires moist land or frequent irrigation, and often bears from five to six crops of hay a year. It does well in almost any climate, and improves any soil that is sown with it. A good stand of it will choke out and practically kill wild morning-glory. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and sow seventeen to twenty-five pounds per acre broadcast and harrow in. It is best to sow in the fall after the first rains, but it can also be sown in the spring. 1 lb., 30c; postpaid, 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover (Trifolium Hybrldum)—A perennial variety, sometimes preferred to Red Clover, as it is generally finer and makes better hay for horses. The blossoms are also valuable for bees. Alsike succeeds on wet, cold and stiff soils. When used alone, sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 30c; larger quantities on application.

Crimson, or Italian (Trifolium Incarnatum)—An annual variety, growing twenty to thirty inches high, and having long, crimson blossoms. Excellent for both pasture and hay. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, and cut for hay when in full bloom. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 25c.

Burr Clover (Medicago Denticulata)—The native forage plant of California. Of the easiest culture, growing all winter and well into summer. We offer only "Hulled seed," which is much easier to sow than in the burr. Sow from August to October, using fifteen to twenty pounds of hulled seed per acre. Lb., 35c, postpaid; by express or freight, lb., 25c.

Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense)—Standard clover for all purposes. Yields the heaviest crop of any variety except alfalfa, makes superior hay, especially if mixed with Timothy. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre. Lb., 40c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 30c.

White Dutch (Trifolium Repens)—Dwarf, spreading vine-like variety, with white blossoms; used largely for bee pasture. It is also an excellent pasture plant for either sheep or cattle; also makes a beautiful lawn. Sow ten pounds per acre. Lb., 70c, postpaid; by freight, lb., 60c.

Grasses

Add 10c per pound for all grass seeds ordered by mail; prices below do not include postage.

- Awnless Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*)**—Will stand droughts and produce heavy crops in dry sections and on poor soils where other grasses perish. It is one of the hardiest grasses and succeeds on our dry hillsides. Sow thirty-five pounds per acre. **Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$16.00.**
- Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)**—Dwarf with creeping stems which root at the joints, making it a difficult grass to eradicate. Makes a mat which will stand any amount of tramping or heat. Valuable for pasturage for dry stock, and for binding steep embankments, and for lawns around Sacramento. The seed requires fifteen days of hot moist weather to start it. Sow ten pounds per acre. **Lb., \$1.00.**
- Creeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)**—Being of fine texture this grass is most valuable for lawns and ideal for putting greens. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit and makes a strong enduring turf. Sow forty pounds per acre. **Lb., 60c; 100 lbs., \$50.00.**
- Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus Cristatus*)**—Should enter in moderate quantity in permanent pasture and lawn mixtures. It does well in the shade, roots deeply, is stoloniferous and perennial. Valuable in mixture for lawns, putting greens, and for pasture. If sown alone thirty pounds should be used per acre. **Lb., 60c; 100 lbs., \$50.00.**
- Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)**—Thrives in almost any soil and yields early and abundant crops. Sown in the fall, will produce an excellent hay crop the following season, but lasts only one year. Much sown in Humboldt County for pasture and hay. Not recommended for lawns. Sow fifty pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**
- Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa Pratensis*)**—Fancy or double extra clean. Though offered at the standard weight of fourteen pounds per bushel, the natural weight of this fancy seed is twenty pounds per measured bushel. As this grass takes some time to become established, it is preferably sown in mixtures for pasturage. Is truly perennial and prefers lime soils. As a lawn grass it is the finest there is—spreading habit, even texture, permanent fine leaf and dark color. For pasture sow fifty pounds per acre; for lawns four or five pounds per 1,000 square feet. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**
- Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*)**—The grade we offer is particularly "choice," free from weed seeds and of high germinating power. Timothy is the great standard hay grass of the eastern part of the country. It makes hay of the best quality and produces a larger crop on good soil than any other grass. Not adapted for pasture, as there is little growth after cutting and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Not a lawn grass and not adapted for dry soils; height 2 to 3 feet. Often sown with red top and red clover. Sow fifteen to twenty lbs. per acre. Price fluctuates. **Lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**
- Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)**—It grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month from time of sowing; grows very rapidly. The great pasture and meadow grass of Great Britain. Valuable for planting early on dry hillsides, as it grows so very quickly. A good lawn grass, but a little coarse. Sow sixty lbs. per acre. **Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**
- Australian Rye Grass**—Specially selected and cleaned, for lawns; does especially well on sandy soils. Sow five pounds per 1,000 square feet. **Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**
- Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (*Dactylis Glomerata*)**—One of the most valuable of all pasture grasses; produces an immense quantity of forage, and hay of best quality. After being mown comes up quickly and yields very heavily. Suitable for pasture under trees. Sown in the ashes on cleared redwood land in Humboldt County. Not suitable for lawns, as it grows in tussocks. Sow thirty-five pounds per acre. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$25.00.**
- Red, or Creeping Fescue (*Festuca Rubra*)**—Forms a close, rich sod and is valuable in lawns and should be in shade mixtures. Makes a close, lasting turf on dry, sandy soils, and can be used to bind dry banks. Also an excellent bottom grass for moist mixture. Sow thirty pounds per acre. **Lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35.00.**
- Red Top (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)**—Herd's grass. Second only to Timothy as hay grass and better if the ground is to be pastured afterward, for Red Top makes one of the best permanent pastures. Succeeds on all soils, though doing best on moist and even swampy land. A permanent grass and valuable as a lawn grass, giving quick effect. Sow forty lbs. per acre. **In Chaff, lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$15.00. Fancy Free from Chaff; sow fifteen lbs., per acre; lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**
- Rhode Island Bent Grass (*Agrostis Canina*)**—Like Red Top, this grass accommodates itself to all soils. Especially valuable for lawns on sand at the sea coast; from it the lawns at Newport are largely made. Is perennial, dwarf, and makes a beautiful fine, close turf. For lawn sow fifty lbs. per acre. **Lb., 40c; 100 lbs., \$35.00.**
- Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca Ovina*)**—Short and dense in growth, excellent for sheep pastures, because it will thrive on poor, gravelly, shallow or hilly soils where other grasses fail. Not recommended for lawns under ordinary conditions because it bunches. Sow thirty-five lbs. per acre. **Lb., 30c; 100 lbs., \$25.00.**
- Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa Nemoralis*)**—Of early growth and thriving well under trees where other grasses will not grow. Valuable for pasture, but expensive. As a lawn grass its creeping roots soon form a good turf. Should be included in putting green mixtures and shaded lawn mixtures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 85c; 100 lbs., \$80.00.**

Miscellaneous Field Seeds

Add 10c per pound for all grass seeds ordered by mail; prices below do not include postage.

- Alfalfia (*Erodium cicutarium*)**—One of the most nutritious of fodder plants and well liked by cattle and horses. Alfalfia will thrive and make a good pasture on dry hillsides. May be found on Mt. Tamalpais as a pasture. Sow 20 lbs. per acre. **Per ¼ lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.40.**
- Canary**—The seed is used for bird food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. **Lb., 10c.**
- Canada Field Peas**—A strong, vigorous pea often planted for green manure to plow under in the spring. Makes an excellent winter growth when sown in fall; very useful for fodder. Sow 100 to 150 lbs. per acre broadcast. **Lb., 10c; larger quantities on application.**
- Cow Peas (Black Eye)**—Used largely for green manure. It is also valuable if allowed to mature the seed, when the dry vines can be plowed under and the seed used to grind as feed for stock. If for green manure, sow broadcast, using 80 pounds per acre. If for seed or fodder, sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 40 pounds per acre. Sow late in spring. **Lb., 10c.**
- Egyptian or Jerusalem Corn, or Dhoura**—Belongs to non-saccharine sorghums. It is considered a good grain for dry sections and seasons. It produces several small heads on side shoots, often as many as 8 heads on a stalk. The seed is small and makes excellent chicken food. Plant 8 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 10c.**
- Hemp (Kentucky Hemp)**—A staple crop for manufacturing, sown broadcast, using 25 pounds of seed per acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep cut, dark-green leaves, which are rather fragrant. Makes a stately row along a walk, and is an interesting garden annual. The seed is used in birdseed mixture. **Lb., 10c.**
- Jersey or Cow Kale**—A tall-growing variety having a large bunch of cabbage-like leaves on top of a stout stem. Is much grown for chicken and cow feed. The green feed from these plants is very great, and is borne continuously. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.**
- Millet, German (*Panicum Germanicum*; Var.)**—Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when artificially watered; yields from 40 to 60 bushels of seed per acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. A good green fodder plant. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.**
- Niles Peas**—Used principally for green manure. **Lb., 10.**
- Kafir Corn**—Grows from 6 to 10 feet high and thrives in hot, dry climates. Makes good fodder for cattle, and the seed is used for stock and chicken food. Sown in rows 3 feet apart, using 6 to 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., 10c.**
- Milo Maize**—A non-saccharine sorghum, useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Sow in spring, using 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 10c.**
- Rape (Dwarf Essex)**—A biennial crop, used principally for sheep pasture, of which it yields an abundance of the best quality. Is usually sown broadcast on ranges, using 4 to 5 pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c.**
- Spring Vetches, or Tares (*Vicia Sativa*)**—A plant resembling pea vines and valuable for forage or green manure. It is usually sown with oats or wheat to hold them up. Sow 60 pounds per acre with grain, or 80 to 100 pounds if sown alone. Is hardy and makes a fine winter growth. Largely planted in the orange groves of the south for green manure and plowed under in spring. **Lb., 10c.** Larger quantities on application.

Miscellaneous Field Seeds—Continued

Sugar Cane (Sorghum), Early Amber—A good fodder if cut when two feet high. Is nutritious and yields a heavy crop. Sow late in April, using 10 lbs. seed per acre in drills, or 25 lbs. broadcast. Lb., 10c. Larger quantities on application.

Sunflower (Large Russian)—A variety bearing large heads, frequently 12 to 20 inches in diameter and sometimes yielding 1000 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed is used for feeding chickens and parrots. Sow in the open field as soon as danger from frost is over, using 3 lbs. of seed per acre, sowing in rows 5 feet apart and thinning to 1 foot. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 70c.

Owing to frequent market fluctuations on Clover and Field Seeds, we will not list the hundred-pound price, but request that all who are interested in quantities will write us for samples and quotations.

Teosinte (Reana Luxurians)—This plant grows quickly and produces a large quantity of forage in warm locations. It makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and better relished by all stock than corn fodder. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalk. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 lbs. of seed to an acre. Oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

Gladiolus

The culture of the Gladiolus is of the easiest. Set the bulbs about three inches deep and seven or eight inches apart each way. Any good garden soil will make strong plants and good bloom, but for the finest results use manure and plenty of water. After the flowers are past, dig the bulbs up and dry them under cover in the open air for a month and then store in dry soil till next Winter, when they may be reset. From January to April are the months in which to plant Gladioli, but for a succession of flowers they may be started to the middle of June. Gladioli do well in San Francisco, standing against the cold summer winds, and blossoming most freely for weeks. (If wanted by mail, add 8c per dozen for postage.)

Twelve Finest New and Rare Gladioli

America—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture; growth and habit perfect. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Attraction—Rich, deep crimson, with conspicuous pure white center and throat; beautiful and attractive. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Augusta—Lovely pure white, with blue anthers. Strong straight spike. Each, 7c; doz., 75c.

Blue Jay (Baron Hulot)—Rich, royal violet-blue. This, when cut in combination with Sulphur King, is truly exquisite. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Brilliant—Glistening scarlet with carmine and white throat. The best scarlet. 8c each; 85c per doz.

Canary Bird—Fine light yellow, with a strong spike. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Columbia—Large light orange-scarlet, splashed and blotched with bluish-purple; very effective. Each, 7c; doz., 75c.

Klondyke—A clear yellow, with a vivid crimson-maroon blotch in the throat; a splendid free grower. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Mrs. Francis King—A lovely light scarlet; strong straight spikes. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Princes—An especially fine variety, with immense wide-open amaryllis-like flowers of a rich, dazzling scarlet, marked with white on the lower portion, which serves to intensify the brilliancy of the scarlet. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Sulphur King—The finest clear yellow yet introduced. A bunch of this and Blue Jay together form one of the most striking color combinations that can be imagined. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

Wm. Falconer—Spike of great length and covered with enormous flowers. Beautiful clear light pink. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

Collection of one each of the twelve above varieties, \$1.25.

Mixed Gladioli

These have the various types and colors separated and while not so fine as our named sorts offered above, still they have a great variety from seedlings.

Extra White and Very Light Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Pink and Rose Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Brilliant Scarlet and Red Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Orange and Yellow Shades Mixed—Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.50.

Striped and Variegated—Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

Lemoines Extra Fine Mixed—One of the best strains, with bright colorings and odd markings. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00.

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—Apt to contain some great novelty. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.00.

Childsil Type Mixed—Large flowers, soft and wavy on the edges. Doz., 60c; 100, \$4.00.

Childsil Lighter Shades—A lighter and better mixture. Doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.



Bulbs

WE GENERALLY HAVE THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES IN STOCK FROM DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY

Lilies

Plant six inches deep in a well-drained soil, preferably in a cool spot. For other varieties consult our **Fall Catalogue of Bulbs**, issued in October.

The bulbs are ready for delivery in December, January, and February, but not later. If wanted by mail, add 3c each, 25c per dozen, for postage.

Auratum—The grandest of all hardy lilies, with large, graceful flowers of a delicate ivory white color thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Speciosum Album—Beautiful pure white flowers of large size. One of the handsomest and easiest grown lilies we have. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Speciosum Rubrum—White, shaded rose and spotted deep red. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Orange, spotted black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Tigrinum Flora Plena (Double Tiger Lily)—Growing from four to six feet high, bearing an immense number of double bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Easter Lily, or Longiflorum—While if planted as late as January these will not be in bloom for Easter day, still they will bloom in the middle of Summer out of doors, and are most attractive in a garden. watch for plant-lice on the unexpanded buds and treat with tobacco solution or tobacco dust (consult our list of insecticides at end of book). **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

- Caladiums\$1.00 doz.
- Cyclamen 2.00 "
- Gloxinias 1.50 "

Begonias (Tuberous Rooted)

For January and February delivery. Splendid pot plants, and equally useful for bedding purposes; very free flowering, doing best with partial shade. (Prices include postage.)

We offer Begonias in the following separate colors: **Dark rose, light pink, salmon, scarlet, white and yellow.**
Double—All colors separate or mixed. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Single—All colors separate or mixed. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.**

Begonia Crispa—A new sort with very large single flowers beautifully frilled on edge and crested. All colors separate or mixed. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.**

Tuberoses

For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hot-bed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of May.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Extra large bulbs. **3 for 15c; doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00.** If wanted by mail, add 12c per dozen extra.

Yellow Calla Lily (Elliottiana)

The true yellow flowered Calla. The flowers are bright yellow and the foliage dark green, spotted white. **Each, 25c and 35c.**

- Montbretia15c doz.
- Scarlet Freesias25c "
- Japanese Iris, named varieties,
assorted.....20c each; \$2.00 "

Our Choice Flower Seeds

How to Raise Flowers Successfully from Seed

Tender, or Greenhouse, means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in Spring (May) or in a greenhouse.

Half Hardy means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against very cold weather. These should be planted in the Spring (March and April), not in the Fall.

Hardy means the plant will stand considerable frost, or practically all we have on the Pacific Coast. These may be planted in the Fall or in the Spring (October to May). If sown in the Fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in Spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

Annals are plants that bloom the first year from seed, and the plant dies after one season. Tender annuals must be sown in Spring (April to June) and hardy annuals may be sown in either Spring or Fall (October to May).

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant dies after the second year. In California many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early Spring (February to April 15th) many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in Spring after frost is over (April 15th to June). Hardy perennials are best sown in the late Summer and early Fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.

How to Sow Flower Seed—It is best in practically all instances except hardy annuals to start the seed in boxes, preferably a box about 18x24 inches and four inches deep, using very sandy soil with leaf mould that will not bake, and provide for drainage by boring some holes in the bottom of the box. Set the boxes in a warm sheltered place, but protect from the direct light of the sun, as the seed is liable to be scorched up. It is best not to put any fertilizer in the seed-box, since it is only necessary to bring the plant to the third or fourth leaf, when they should be pricked out and reset in another box, in which the soil should be loam mixed with leaf-mould. It is important that the plant be of good size, strong and sturdy, when finally transplanted to the garden.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be sown in the Spring after the soil is well worked and fertilized. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with sharp sand about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting over of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from two to twelve inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindling. Always keep the weeds out.

A common mistake in sowing flowers, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnas, etc., half an inch or less is the proper depth. Such fine seeds as Portulacas, Nicotiana, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked. Water often.

Hot Beds

Good hot-beds may be made by digging down about three feet and filling the excavation with rather fresh horse manure in which there is a good deal of bedding straw. About eighteen inches of this manure is sufficient and then fill in on top of it with about one foot of good soil mixed with sand. This manure pile will be compressed, and will soon begin to ferment, and will then keep the top soil warm and cause the seed to sprout quickly, and the young plant will grow very fast. It is best to enclose the hot-bed with boards, making what is called a cold-frame; this is done by running the length of the bed east and west and by making the north side about two feet high and the south side not more than six inches. The ends also should be enclosed and a sash of glass should be hung on hinges at the highest end. This sash should be raised for ventilation during most of the day, since the bed gets very warm and the atmosphere very close if kept too tightly closed for too long a time. As the plants grow, the sash should be left up longer each day to harden them and prepare them for final transplanting.

The hot-bed should have a very sunny location near a hedge or some building, well protected from the prevailing wind.

The object of the cold frame is to make an artificial heat, and to protect the plants from frost during winter. Seed may be started any time during the winter, and plants can be ready to set out just as soon as danger of frost is over. As the sun gets too hot it is necessary to shade the bed, and the glass should be white-washed or covered with sacking if necessary. Too much heat is fatal to the tender, young plants.

Classification of Flowers

To enable one to tell at a glance what flowers are suitable for any position, we have classified all the different flowers of which we sell seed, into the following classes.

Where any variety is suitable for two uses we have entered it under both lists.

Perennials are separated from Annuals and Biennials are classed with the Perennials. Plants which will do well in a shady location we have indicated by (s) after the name, and those that will do well in a partially shaded location are indicated by (ps)

We think these lists will be of great service to every careful planter.

SEED OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus Fern (s)	Cyclamen
Auricula	Gloxinia
Begonia Tuberous (ps)	Impatiens Sultani
Calceolaria (ps)	Nemesia
Cineraria (s)	Primula
Coleus	Schizanthus

BEDDING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

From 1 to 2 Feet High

Agrostema	Glaucum Luteum
Begonia, Vernon	Linum, Blue Flax
" Tuberous (ps)	Lychnis
Calceolaria Rugosa (ps)	Pentstemon
Candytuft, Perennial	Salvia
Carnation	Statice
Cineraria (s)	Stocks, Perpetual
Coleus	Sweet William
Columbine	Verbena
Coreopsis	Viola (s)
Daisy, Shasta	Violet (s)
Gaillardia	Wallflower (ps)

ANNUAL BEDDING PLANTS

or Tall Border Plants

1 to 2 Feet

Ageratum, Tall	Hunnemannia, or Bush Esch-
Arctotis Grandis	scholtzia
Aster	Hyacinths (see Fall Bulb
Balsam	Catalogue)
Bartonia Aurea	Iris (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Calendula	logue)
Candytuft	Linum, Scarlet Flax
Celosia	Lupinus
Centaurea	Marigold
Chrysanthemum	Mignonettes
Clarkia	Nasturtiums, Dwarf
Collinsia	Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist
Daffodils (see Fall Bulb	Pansy (ps)
Catalogue [ps])	Petunia
Dianthus	Poppy
Eschscholtzia, or Califor-	Phlox
nia Poppy	Pyrethrum Grandiflorum
Forget-Me-Not (s)	Scabiosa, Dwarf
Four O'Clock	Schizanthus
Gaillardia	Snapdragon, Dwarf
Gilia	Stock, Ten Weeks
Godetia	Tulips (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Grasses, Ornamental	logue)
Gypsophila (for bouquets)	Zinnia

See pages 67 and 68 for miscellaneous bedding plants, etc.

TALL GROWING SHRUB PLANTS, PERENNIAL

For Grouping; from 2½ Feet Up

Canna	Larkspur, Formosum
Canterbury Bell (ps)	Lavatera
Chrysanthemum, White and	Lavender
Yellow Marguerite (ps)	Poppy, Oriental
Columbine (ps)	Platycodon or Wahlenbergia
Dahlia	Phlox, Perennial
Delphinium	Romneya Coulteri (California
Digitalis	Tree Poppy)
Geranium	Scabiosa Caucasia
Golden Rod	Snapdragon, Tall (ps)
Grasses	Vaierian (s)
Helenium	Verbena
Hollyhock	Wallflower (ps)

TALL GROWING PLANTS FOR GROUPING, ANNUAL

From 2½ Feet Up

Amaranthus	Larkspur
Arctotis Grandis	Lilies (ps)
Calliopsis	Nicotiana
Castor Oil Bean	Rudbeckia
Cosmos	Salpiglosis
Honesty	Scabiosa Grandiflora
Kochia	Sunflower

LOW EDGING PLANTS, ANNUAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Ageratum, Dwarf	Feverfew, or Pyrethrum
Alyssum	Lobelia Compacta
Bulbs of All Sorts (see Spe-	Mignonette (s)
cial Fall Catalogue)	Nemophila
Candytuft	Pansy (ps)
Celosia, Dwarf	Portulaca
Centaurea, Dusty Miller	Sweet Peas, Cupids
Dianthus	Virginia Stocks

LOW EDGING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Alyssum Saxatile	Poppy, Iceland
Armeria Maritima (ps)	Primula, Vulgaris and P.
Border Pinks	Polyanthus (s)
Daisy, English	Pyrethrum
Forget-Me-Not (s)	Viola (ps)

PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, OR WINDOW BOXES

Asparagus Fern (s)	Oxalis (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Forget-Me-Not (s)	logue)
Kenilworth Ivy (s)	Portulaca (Rockery)
Lobelia, Trailing	Sanvitalia (Rockery)
Maurandia	Thunbergia
Mimulus	Torenia
Nasturtium	Verbena (ps) *

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Honesty
Gomphrena	Rhodanthe
Helichrysum	Statice

CLIMBING VINES, ANNUAL

7 to 25 Feet

Balloon Vine	Ipomea, all kinds
Scarlet Runner Bean	Mina Lobata
Calampelis	Momordica, or Balsam Ap-
Canary Bird Vine	ple
Cypress Vine	Moonflower
Convolvulus	Morning Glory
Echinocystis (Wild Cucum-	Nasturtium, Tall
ber Vine)	Sweet Peas
Gourds, Ornamental	

CLIMBING VINES, PERENNIAL

7 to 25 Feet

Australian Pea Vine	Humulus, or Japanese Hop
Clematis	Kudzu Vine
Cobea Scandens	Lathyrus Latifolius
Heliotrope	Smilax

See page 61 for plants of climbing plants and vines.

Leading Novelties

New Sunflower

Helianthus Cucumerifolius Purpureus

The forms and colors of the flowers of *Helianthus cucumerifolius purpureus* are very manifold. Straight and flat petals vary with twisted and pointed ones, which, on their part, are colored in the various shades of purple, forming often a distinct circle on yellow ground around the dark disk, often turning to a tender pink toward the points. Plant seed in the open ground when danger from frost is over. Pkt., 35c each; 3 pkts. for \$1.00.

Chrysanthemum

New Single and Semi-Double Perennial Varieties

This beautiful type of *Chrysanthemum* is becoming very popular. They can be used as pot plants or for planting in large beds. The bushes grow about four to five feet high and are covered with flowers in a great variety of colors in summer and fall. Sow seed in February or early in March in boxes in a sheltered place and transplant when well started to the open ground, setting the plants three feet apart, as they form large bushes. Splendid Mixture, pkt., 25c.

New Giant Double Daisies

Bellis Perennis Monstrosa

Remarkably fine, the flowers are very large and the plants of vigorous growth, each plant producing several blossoms. Will come true from seed; pink, white, Mixed, pkt., 15c.



Helianthus cucumerifolius purpureus

Ostrich Plume Celosia

Pride of Castle Gould

Beautiful plants for pot culture or for bedding of pyramidal compact habit, attaining a height of two to three feet, with immense fine feathered heads. The plumes come in many bright and intense colors, such as yellow, salmon, orange and blood red, etc. Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts. for \$1.00.

Transvaal Daisy

Gerbera Jamesoni and Parenthesis

This sensational new plant has recently been introduced from South Africa and should be in every garden. It is a herbaceous perennial and grows in heavy clumps. The leaves are about one foot long and deeply cut. The stems are long and stout, growing erect about eighteen inches high and bearing a large daisy-like blossom, similar in shape to a Marguerite, in various brilliant colors. The blossoms measure from three to four inches in diameter and are beautiful and last well when cut.

The plant is grown from seed planted in the spring. Sow seed in boxes in clear sand mixed with leaf mould and cover about one-eighth inch deep. Plant with the fuzzy end of the seed just above the ground, being careful not to break it off. Do not overwater. They transplant easily to the garden and want a well-drained soil, as they do best in a rather dry situation.

Be sure and give the plants an airy, sunny place in the garden and a little protection on frosty nights.

Scarlet, pkt., 15c and 25c.

Hybrids, mixed pkt., 25c and 50c.



Bellis perennis monstrosa

Acroclinium

A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about fifteen inches high, bearing lovely white or rosy pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting. Sow seed from March till May in the open.

Single Mixed, Pkt., 5c; Double Mixed, Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Alyssum

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

A hardy annual of easy culture, especially adapted for borders and bedding, as it is literally covered with clusters of feathery blossoms all Summer. Sow the seed early in Spring, either in boxes to transplant or out of doors, and thin to four or six inches apart.

Blue Perfection—Deep blue, one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf Blue—Eight inches high, flowers blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf White—Eight inches high, flowers white. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 30c.

Amaranthus

Remarkably handsome foliage and interesting flowers, producing a striking effect in the border as a background or as a center of beds. Seed may be sown in the open border, or in a hot-bed; transplant about the first week in April. Produces the most attractive and brilliant foliage upon poor soil. Transplant to twenty inches. Half-hardy annual.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long, drooping scarlet flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus—Tall spikes of red flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor Splendens (Joseph's Coat)—Foliage scarlet crimson, yellow, and bronze green. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Armeria Maritima (Thrift, Sea Pink)

Pretty edging plant, bearing tufts of rosy-pink flowers; hardy perennial. One foot. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, in boxes and transplant. Pkt., 10c.

Asparagus

Plumosus—A tender perennial for greenhouse or potted plant use, with long, fine feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from three to four weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 75c.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—An early, easily grown, feathery leaved variety with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 50c.

Auricula—See Primula Auricula.

Australian Pea Vine (*Dolichos Lignosus*)

A rapid-growing evergreen climbing perennial, flowering freely in large clusters of rose flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., they have no superior. Pkt., 10c.

Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven)

Coronaria—An attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial of easy culture, producing bright-colored flowers on long, slender stems like a single pink; blooms the first season; fine for cutting; two feet. Plant in the Fall or early Spring. Sow the seeds in boxes to transplant or out of doors. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum

For borders, edgings, and rockwork we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders, sow thickly so as to form masses, early in Spring, or even the previous Autumn. For Winter bloom sow late in August. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)—Fragrant white flowers all Summer. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Maritimum Little Gem—Pretty trailer; fine for edgings; very floriferous. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

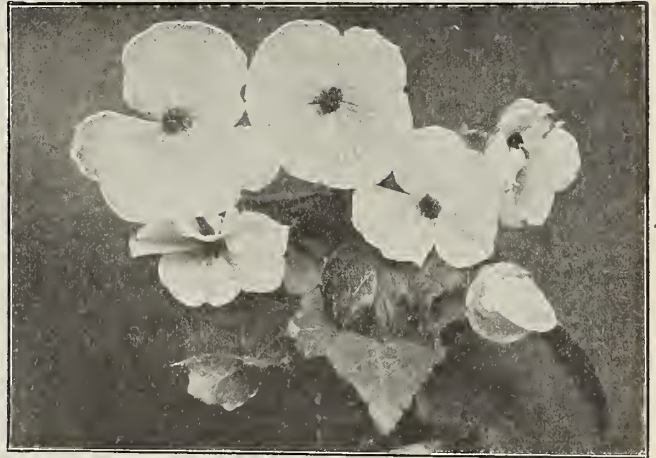
Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flowerheads. Grayish foliage. Hardy perennial. One foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Aquilegia—See Columbine.

Antirrhinum—See Snapdragon.

Arctotis Grandis (The African Lilac Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Africa, forming branched bushes two to two and a half feet in height and breadth; are pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or outside. Pkt., 10c.



Single Begonia

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

Plants of great value for pot culture or for growing outside in a sheltered position, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of sixty degrees. To secure the best results for outdoor planting they should be set out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered the whole Summer with bright and elegant flowers. (For bulbs see page 32.)

Single—Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Double—Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Crispa Mixed—Large single flowers, beautifully frilled on edge and crested. Pkt., 25c.

Vernon—A fibrous-rooted variety of great beauty; flowers waxy, blood-scarlet, borne in immense quantities; foliage green, turning to red. Used for borders and bedding. Half hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

Asters

A popular half-hardy annual produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about three feet high, and some varieties of dwarfs are not over three inches high. The best method of culture is to sow the seed in boxes about January 1st, and transplant about April 1st to 15th. The seed can also be sown in March and April, in the row where the plants are to remain, thinning them from six to twelve inches apart, according to variety.

Giant Comet—The flowers are composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet double flowers, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. Well-grown plants produce from twenty to thirty flowers perfectly double and of fine size. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Ostrich Plume—A medium tall variety of the Comet type. The petals are long, narrow and curly, and the effect of both individual blossoms and bunches is beautiful. Mixture of all colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Victoria—Magnificent double flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals clear to the center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about twelve inches high, and have from twenty-five to forty flowers on a plant. All colors mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hohenzollern—A new variety of the Comet type, with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat chrysanthemum. Plant of branching habit, about sixteen inches high. Mixture. **Pkt., 15c.**

Simple's, or Giant Branching—The tallest and best florist's variety, and we heartily recommend it as the very best type of Aster we have. The plant grows two to three feet high and about eighteen inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters, since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the Autumn. Best colors:

Lavender
Pink or Rose
White
Violet King

Crimson
Light Blue
Purple
Mary Semple (very light pink)

Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50. Collection eight varieties, 60c. Mixture of above colors, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.



Simple's Aster

Balsam or Lady's Slipper

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about twelve inches high. Plants are profusely covered with large double wax-like flowers of brilliant colors—some self-colored, others blotched, spotted, and striped in a wonderful manner. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors.

Camellia-Flowered, Mixed—Resembles a Camellia in its perfect shape. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Rose-Flowered, Mixed—Of beautiful colors, flowers large, double. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)

A rapid-growing annual climber, ten feet high; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Sow seed in the open ground in March or April. **Pkt., 5c; per oz., 25c.**

Bartonia Aurea

(A California Wild Flower)

Producing showy golden yellow flowers above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow it where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting; annual; two feet. Sow in the Fall or Spring. **Pkt., 5c.**

Bachelor Buttons—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Bellis Perennis—See Daisy.

Calampelis (Bugle Vine)

A well-known beautiful annual climber; trained to a trellis or south wall, it is an ornamental object throughout the Summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Sow in the open, in March or April. **Pkt., 10c.**

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Canariense)

A tender, climbing annual of the Nasturtium family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow. Sow the seed in the open ground in March or April. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Hercules Aster, Rosy Lilac—One of Benary's most beautiful modern introductions. The Hercules type of Aster is one of the most beautiful, having long, curly petals, which droop and twist gracefully from the center, and are so dense and full as to resemble one of the finest chrysanthemums; five to six inches across. It needs, however, fine, rich soil to bring out its greatest beauty. **Pkt., 25c.**

Calceolaria

A tender perennial, used largely in greenhouses and conservatories. Is not of easy culture, but a very desirable flower. Bears a large profusion of small, pocket shaped flowers, many of which are beautifully tigers or spotted. There is a great variety of shades and colors in various markings.

Tigered and Spotted—Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rugosa Hybrid—A shrubby, profuse bloomer, and best for outdoor culture. **Pkt., 25c.**

Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all Summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom in Spring, thinning out to stand six inches to twelve inches apart.

Atrorubra—Velvety dark maroon. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Golden Wave—The largest-flowering variety. Clear yellow with brown centers produced in great abundance. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Drummondii, Mixed—A gorgeous mixture of golden yellow, brown, maroon, and other shades. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

For perennial sorts see *Coreopsis*.

Canna—Indian Shot

One of the finest tall bedding plants with large ornamental leaves and long flower stalks. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling; then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

Finest Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Crozy's Varieties, Mixed—New large flowering and free blooming sorts. **Pkt., 10c.**

Candytuft

A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes. Universally cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses; seeds sown in Autumn produce flowers early in Spring; when sown in April flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy and easy to cultivate.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered, or Improved Empress—Very large heads and long spikes of white flowers. Best sort for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.
Carminé—Bright carminé rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.
Crimson—Very beautiful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
White Rocket—Long spikes and large flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Purple—Beautiful shades of lilac and purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Sempervirens—Perennial white. Pkt., 10c.

Gibraltarica—Perennial, white shading to lilac. Pkt., 10c.

Carnation

A half hardy perennial, used generally for greenhouse florists' trade in Winter and for a garden favorite in Summer. There are a large number of varieties and colors, but the early flowering mixtures are recommended for out-of-door culture. Sow the seed early in the year and transplant in March or April.

Marguerite—An extra vigorous race, especially adapted for out-of-door culture. The plants are trim in habit, perpetual, and flower abundantly in five months from sowing the seed. Marguerite Carnations are highly fragrant, and have beautiful double flowers. Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

Chabaud's Everblooming—Earliest French type of perpetual carnation. The flowers are double and very freely borne. In mixed colors, pkt., 15c.

Picotée—Extra fine double mixed. White, edged with colors, or striped and splashed. Contains many rare sorts never seen at a florist's. Pkt., 25c.

Campanula

Well known, beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials and biennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers, thriving best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early. Sow the seed in boxes season if sown early. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started to 1 ft. apart.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium)—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed; of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about three feet high, and bears single bell-shaped flowers in blue, white, purple, and pink colors. Single mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; Single white, pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; Single pink, 5c; oz., 40c; Single blue, pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Double Mixed—All the double flowering varieties assorted. Pkt., 5c.

Cup and Saucer Type—In this variety the outer petal forms a brim like a saucer. Light blue, pkt., 10c; Pink, pkt., 10c; Pure white, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Persicifolia—Peach-bell; perennial; 4 feet; large flowered. Mixed, pkt., 10c; Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.

Pyramidalis—Chimney Bellflower. Large flowers on tall (6-foot) spikes; blooms late; perennial. Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.

Carpatia (Carpathian Harebell)—A dwarf perennial; 6 inches; for rockeries, edges and beds. Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.



Carnations, Chabaud's Everblooming

Castor Oil Bean (Ricinus)

A half-hardy perennial, growing from six to fifteen feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple, and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit. Of the easiest culture. Individual plants, with plenty of room look best. Sow three seeds in a pot to transplant or plant outside in Spring; sow two or three seeds in a hole, with a space of ten feet between each hole.

Zanzibarensis—Mixed. A large-leaved variety, deep green and bronze, growing ten to fifteen feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Mixture of all varieties—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Calendula (Cape Marigold)

For effective and persistent blooming in beds and groups, the newer varieties of the common Marigold have no superiors, their beautiful flowers being produced from early Spring until late in the Fall. Sow in the open and thin or transplant to one foot apart; sow in January, May and August for a succession of blooms.

Lemon King—Clear yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Orange King—Deep orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed, all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

*Aquilegia (Coerulea Hybrida)*

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers, through May and June, their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants.

Truncata—Our native California wild flower found everywhere in the woods; flowers scarlet and yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.**

Chrysantha (Golden Spurred)—Golden yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Violet blue and white; two feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coerulea Hybrida—Beautiful hybrids of the preceding, bearing large, long-spurred flowers in a great variety of colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Skinneri—Scarlet, tipped with green. **Pkt., 10c.**

Rose Queen—Bears great profusion of graceful long-spurred flowers of light to dark rose with white center and yellow anthers. **Pkt., 15c.**

Single—All colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double—All colors mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Clematis

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large Flowered Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cobaea Scandens

A very fine and rapid-growing climber, with large bell-shaped purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. **Pkt., 5c.**

Convolvulus—See Morning Glory.

Coleus

Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although perennials, they attain perfection from seed the first season. One to three feet.

Hallawell's Improved Hybrids—This strain produces the finest colored and most attractive varieties. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rainbow Mixture—**Pkt., 15c.**

Collinsia

A free-flowering and easily grown annual, growing from one to two feet; flowers white, crimson, purple, etc. A California wildflower. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cosmos

The plants grow five to six feet high, and are one mass of feathery green foliage, gemmed with large single flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frosts. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown. Sow in the Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors and thin to twelve inches apart.

Giant Crimson—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant Pink—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant White—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Giant Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

Klondyke—A dwarf late blooming variety, with orange yellow blossom. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.**

Lady Lenox—A dwarf variety growing about 2½ feet high and bearing large blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a beautiful bright rose pink. Very profuse bloomer. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cyclamen

A tender, bulbous perennial, used in greenhouses and window-gardens. It is easily grown from seed. Sow in the Fall or early Spring. (For bulbs see page 32.)

Persicum Giganteum—Mixed. Very large flowers and very free blooming. **Pkt., 25c.**

Papilio—Butterfly type, fringed and waved edges. **Pkt., 25c.**

Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)

This is a most beautiful annual climber, with delicate, dark-green, feathered foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped flowers, rose and white blossoms, which in the bright sunlight present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of a veranda, tree, or stake, and trained properly, nothing is prettier. The seed will sprout more readily if allowed to soak in luke-warm water for a few hours before sowing. Sow the seed in the open in March and April.

Mixed—**Pkt., 5c.**

*Coreopsis Grandiflora*

Coreopsis

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers. Blossoms in midsummer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to one foot apart.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—**Pkt., 10c.**

Dianthus, or Pinks

Hardy annuals, about one foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all Summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.



Dianthus Chinensis

- Heddeewigi, fl. pl. (Japan Pink)**—Large double flowers, fine color; mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Heddeewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Chinensis (Chinese Pink)—Finest double mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Lacinatus—Finest single fringed variety, in choice colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.
Atropurpureus, albo marginatus, fl. pl. (Mourning Cloak)—Double deep purple, with white edge. Pkt., 5c.
Plumarius (Grass Pink, Scotch or Pleasant's Eye Pink)—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers with a dark center. Pkt., 5c.
Plumarius Double (Double Clove Pinks)—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. Fine for borders. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Plumarius Double White. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double and cactus sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as June, although an earlier start is better.

Double—Mixed. Pkt., 10c. **Cactus**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c. **Single**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double Daisy (*Bellis Perennis*)

A hardy perennial, blossoming freely all Spring and Summer. Plant is about four inches high and is valuable for borders. Is much sown in lawns.
Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

Longfellow—Double dark rose. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

Extra Double—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 65c.

Shasta Daisy

A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent cut flower and admired everywhere. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Sow in boxes and transplant when well started.

Alaska—One of Burbank's new selections. Pkt., 15c.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca

The New African Golden Orange daisy. This hardy annual of neat branching habit grows twelve to fifteen inches high, and is exceedingly profuse in flowering. The Marguerite-like blossoms are a rich, glossy, orange-gold and measure two and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Echinocystis (Wild Cucumber Vine)

Lobata—One of the quickest-growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Pkt., 5c; per oz., 30c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

A hardy annual. Sow seed where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Seed can be sown in the Fall till April or May.

Californicus—The bright orange-yellow, common variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Eschscholtzia—Continued

Aurantiaca—Rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Burbank's Crimson—Flowers of the deepest crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Golden West—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to canary yellow at the edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mandarin—Blossoms are copper-colored outside and bright yellow inside petals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Rose Cardinal—Of a beautiful rose color, as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

White—Large ivory white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed Yellows—Mixture of orange and yellow varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mixture of All Colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Collection one pkt. each of seven kinds for 30c.



Digitalis

Fox Glove (*Digitalis*)

Handsome hardy perennial plant of stately growth and long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places; brilliant colors. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open in a cool place.

Gloxinlaeflora—Improved Strain of the ordinary variety:

Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Yellow—Pkt., 10c.

Purple—Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Gloxinlaeflora Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)

A hardy perennial, growing six to twelve inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. The plant is of easy culture and blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris—Blue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Indigo Blue—A new dark indigo color. Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Pink-flowering; a pretty contrast for the blue and white varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock or Marvel of Peru

A hardy annual, about two feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to one foot. Is free-flowering, the blossoms come in great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Gaillardia

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early Summer till Autumn. Grows one and one-half to two feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Sow seed in boxes to transplant.

Fine Single Mixed, Annual—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed, Annual. (Picta Lorenziana)—Pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora—Single perennial variety of varying shades of reddish brown and yellow. Pkt., 5c.



Godetia—Duchess of Albany

Godetia

Of all hardy garden annuals, few are more beautiful than the Godetia, being exceedingly showy when grown in beds and masses; bears freely, flowers of fine size, of exquisite colors and shades, and glistening in the sunlight like satin; compact and bushy in growth. Height one to two feet. Sow seed early in the year.

Duchess of Albany—Large, glossy, satiny white flowers. Hardy annual. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Lady Albemarle—Large, brilliant crimson. Hardy annual. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

Anoena—Deep rose-colored flowers; plants twelve to thirty inches. Our pretty wild flower known as "Farewell to Spring." Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Tall Sorts—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Gloxinia

Beautiful hothouse plants, with large, bell-shaped blossoms, which come in rich, velvety-deep, and bright colors, some of which are beautifully marked. Sow in Fall or early Spring.

Hybrida Grandiflora—A superb strain containing the spotted hybrids as well as the self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25c.

Golden Rod (*Solidago Canadensis*)

Well-known golden-yellow hardy perennial, flowering late in Summer. Three feet. Sow seed in boxes to transplant. Pkt., 5c.

Gomphrena, or Globe Amaranth

A hardy annual everlasting or straw flower, growing about 8 inches high with flowers which resemble large clover heads and can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Grasses, Ornamental—See page 52.

Gypsophila (*Baby's Breath*)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows two to three feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white flowers. Sow the seed outside in the Fall or in Spring.

Paniculata—Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Elegans—Annual white. Very largely grown by florists for use in bouquets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Gaillardia Grandiflora

Geranium

A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors and variously fragrant and ornamental foliage. Grows easily from seed.

Fancy Show Pelargonium, or Lady Washington—One of the most beautiful flowers we have; in rich, soft colors with beautiful markings. Fancy mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Zonale—Mixed; beautiful scarlet shades. Pkt., 10c.

Gilia

A hardy annual, growing one foot high, with white, lilac, or rose-colored flowers. A native of California. Valuable for rock-work or borders. Sow seed in the Fall. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds, Ornamental

Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. The varieties in our collection have been selected either for the ornamental character of the foliage, the singularity or symmetry of their fruit, the variety of their coloring, or their usefulness. Sow outside where they are to remain when the ground becomes warm.

African Pipe—The stem end of the fruits are used in making Calabash pipes. Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Bottle—Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Loofa (Sponge or Dish-Rag Gourd)—Yellow flowers, followed by long green fruits, which form inside a tough, fibrous mass, which, when seeds and shell are removed, is used as a sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Dipper or Siphon—Named for its resemblance to a dipper, with handles six to twelve inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquid, etc. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules' Club—Club-shaped green fruits, two to four feet long. Pkt., 5c.

Nest-Egg—These exactly resemble in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, making a capital nest-egg. Pkt., 5c.

Sugar-Trough—Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells, capable of holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed ornamental varieties—Pkt., 5c.

Collection, 8 pkts. each, 8 varieties, 30c.

Helenium Bigelowi (New)

Very fine hardy perennial for cutting. Flowers bright yellow, black center. Sow seed in boxes to transplant. Pkt., 10c.

Helichrysum (Everlasting Flower)

A free-flowering, hardy annual, growing two to three feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. The stems are long and the blossoms large. It is the best and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers, and makes a very handsome dried bouquet. Sow the seed in Spring in the open and thin out to at least one foot apart.

Monstrosum—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Hunnemannia, or Bush Eschscholtzia

Known also as the Santa Barbara Poppy. Seed sown in April or early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about two feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage, and fine for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days.

Fumariifolia—Pkt., 5c.



Hunnemannia Fumariifolia

Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial, growing four to eight feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant, and requires a roomy situation. Can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber. Start in a box and transplant.

Finest Mixed—A mixture of the ordinary true type. Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock, Chater's

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial of upright, stately growth, five to eight feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. They flower in Summer and Fall. The seed we offer has been saved from Chater's unrivaled collection of choicest improved double varieties.

Chater's Double Blood Red—Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Double Canary Yellow—Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Double Black—Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Double White—Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Double Rose Pink—Pkt., 10c.

Chater's Double Salmon—Pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above 6 varieties, 40c.

Chater's All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

Alleghany Fringed—The flowers are semi-double, beautifully fringed and resemble crushed silk in texture. They are early and perpetual bloomers, and can be depended on to give satisfaction. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Honesty

Satin Flower; Money Plant—The flat silvery seed pods are used for Winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering, hardy biennial. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Humulus, or Japanese Hop

A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow twenty to thirty feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis.

Japonicus—Bright-green foliage. Pkt., 10c.

Japonicus Variegatus—Bright, variegated yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt., 10c.

Ipomœa

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; it is well to soak the seed in warm water over night to assist in rapid germination.

Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five to six inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. **Pkt., 10c.**

New Moon Flower, Sky Blue—Of strong, vigorous growth, the plants quickly attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. A dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in September in great profusion. The flowers measure nearly four inches across, and are surpassingly beautiful—of the softest cerulean blue, shading to white at the throat. May be grown as a pot plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Bona Nox (Evening Glory, or Good Night)—Large fragrant violet blossoms, expanding in the night. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory)—Flowers of beautiful rose color, are borne in large clusters; leaves, eight to twelve inches across, overlap each other, making a dense shade; vine is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its large clusters of curious seed capsules, renders it highly ornamental. **Pkt., 10c.**

Imperial Japanese—See list under Morning Glory.

Kenilworth Ivy

A hardy perennial trailing plant, with small lavender or purple flowers, especially adapted for hanging baskets or for trailing over walls. **Pkt., 10c.**

Kochia Tricophylla (Summer Cypress)

A pretty half-hardy annual, forming compact bushes about 2½ feet in height, with small feathery light green drooping foliage, which changes, as the summer advances, to a deep green, and to a crimson hue in September. Sow the seed in the Spring and transplant to 3 feet apart when well started. **Pkt., 10c.**

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

A new climber of great merit. This vine will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed and after it is well established will often make a growth of 50 feet in a season. Its foliage is large and it bears small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped blossoms in August. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial or Everlasting Pea)

A hardy perennial climber flowering the first year if seed is sown in the Fall. Leaves and stem smooth. Flowers resemble sweet peas, but are born on strong stems, with eight to ten blossoms to the stem. Is not fragrant, but is hardy and showy, and thrives in any good soil. **Mixed, pkt., 5c; White, pkt., 5c; Crimson, pkt., 5c; Pink Beauty, pkt., 5c.**

Lavatera (Tree Mallow)

A showy hedge plant, growing about ten feet high and covered with shrimp-pink, cup-shaped flowers. Much used for windbreaks about San Francisco. Sow in May in the open ground and thin young plants to twelve inches apart. **Pkt., 5c.**

Lavender

Chiefly cultivated for the delicious and lasting fragrance of its flowers; succeeds in any common garden soil. **Perennial, Pkt., 5c.**

Linum or Scarlet Flax

A hardy annual, about one and one-half feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright-red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Can be sown early out of doors, and thrives well in good soil.

Rubrum—Pkt., 5c.

Perennial Flax—Bright blue, eighteen inches high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lupinus or Lupins

Hardy native California annuals, in great variety, growing from one to three feet high, and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to six inches apart.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c.



Larkspur Emperor

Lychnis

Hardy perennial growing about three feet high and bearing bright-colored flowers in clusters. Of easy culture. Fine for permanent beds and borders. **Chalcedonica—Scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5c.**

Larkspur or Delphinium

There are two classes of the Larkspur which are quite distinct—the annual and the perennial. Both are well known and are among the finest flowers.

Hardy Annual Varieties

Exceedingly popular and free flowering hardy annuals, growing one and one-half to three feet high, their long spikes of flowers on long stems rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long continued bloom and very bright and showy. **Emperor**—Branching. The Emperor Larkspurs are very bright and showy and send up often forty or more erect spikes of double flowers; two feet.

Rose Pink—Pkt., 5c.

Pure White—Pkt., 5c.

Dark Blue—Pkt., 5c.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Rocket—Mixed. Dwarf plant, twelve inches, for bedding; double flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Hardy Perennial Varieties

These are taller than the annual sorts with large spikes of brilliant flowers. They are indispensable for permanent beds and borders. Sow the seed in boxes or in a hotbed in the Fall or early Spring. They will commence blossoming in July and August.

Cardinale—This is the Southern Scarlet Larkspur, one of the brightest and finest of California wild flowers, growing 3 to 5 feet high and blooming in June and July. **Pkt., 20c.**

Elatum (Bee Larkspur)—Rich blue of various shades with black centers; grows three to five feet high, according to soil and location. **Pkt., 10c.**

Formosum—Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white center, three feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Formosum Coelestinum—Exquisite celestial blue, with white center; a beautiful variety. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lobelia

A hardy annual, growing four to six inches high; is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the Summer and giving plenty of water, they may be kept in flower all Summer. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets. Sow the seed in boxes in Spring and transplant when well started.

Crystal Palace Compacta—The variety most used for borders. deep blue flowers and dark foliage; six inches; a constant bloomer. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Emperor William—Sky-blue; compact. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Gracilis—Light blue, trailing, light green foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Speciosa—Deep blue flowers and dark foliage, trailing. Pkt., 10c.

White Gem (Compacta)—Snow-white flowers cover the plant. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Compact Varieties—Pkt., 5c.

Maurandia (Giant-Flowering)

Beautiful climber for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white, and rose, fully double the size of the older, well-known sorts. The plants from seed sown in Spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Marigold

A hardy annual shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders.

Eldorado—Called "The African Marigold." The best tall variety, with large double blossoms. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dwarf French, Legion of Honor—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf French—Double mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Tall French Mixture—A mixture of tall double colors in yellow, brown and stripes. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Pot Marigold and Cape Marigold—See Calendula.



Mignonette, Machel

Mignonette (Reseda)

A hardy annual, growing six to twelve inches high and bearing pyramidal-shaped flower spikes, made up of thickly-set flowers, which are exceedingly fragrant. Grows easily from seed and can either be transplanted from boxes or sown out in the garden and thinned to four or six inches. Sow in the Fall for early blossoms in the Spring. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early Summer till frost, can also be grown in pots for Winter and early Spring flowering.

Allen's Defiance—When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Golden Queen—Distinct variety of Machel, with massive spikes of golden-yellow blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Gollath—Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. Pkt., 10c.

Machel—Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; copper colored and very fragrant, one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Parson's White—A tall variety, with long spikes with silver-white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Ruby Machel—A dwarf compact variety, with large stubby spikes covered with copper-red flowers, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Scented (Reseda Odorata)—The spikes are small, but very sweet scented. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Collection of above kinds for 30c.

Mixture of the best compact varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mina Lobata

Half-hardy Mexican climbing annual. The buds are at first of a vivid red, but turn to orange-yellow before they open, and when fully expanded the flowers are of a creamy-white shade. They are freely produced from the base to the summit of the plant, which attains a height of from eighteen to twenty feet. Seed should be sown early. Pkt., 10c.

Momordica (Balsamina or Balsam Apple)

A climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Has graceful and ornamental foliage, yellow flowers, and warted golden-yellow fruit, with large carmine-red seeds. Balsam Apple is a climber which thrives in hot locations, and is much planted around Bakersfield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.



French Marigold

Mimulus

A half-hardy perennial, growing from six inches to one foot high. Blooms freely and exists in a large variety of colors. Useful for window gardens and pot work or for garden in a moist shady situation. Blooms first year from seed if sown early.

Moschatum, or Musk Plant—Fragrant leaves and small, yellow blossoms, spotted lightly with brown. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.

Marvel of Peru—See Four-o'clock.

Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*)

No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory; for covering trellises or unsightly back fences they and climbing Nasturtiums are most often planted. Morning Glories grow quickly to a vine fifteen feet long and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture. See Ipomeas for Brazilian Morning Glory and for sorts not listed here.

Tall, of Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Imperial Japanese—These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marbled, striped and slashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

For other varieties see Ipomoea.

Nemophila

A hardy annual California wild flower, growing about six inches high. Has small cup-shaped blossoms in shades of blue and white.

Insignis (Baby Blue Eyes)—Sky blue, with white eyes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Nicotiana or Flowering Tobacco

A half-hardy annual, growing three feet high, with slender tubular flower. Belongs to the tobacco family. Requires plenty of room in the garden.

Affinis (Tuberose-flowered Tobacco)—Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; two to three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Sanderae Hybrids—A new large flowering type with various bright-colored blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

Nigella or Love-in-a-Mist

A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture.

Damascena (Flora Plena)—Double blue. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium

Tender annual, in two distinct classes—Dwarf, and Tall or Climbing

The foliage of nasturtiums is pretty and the flowers very beautiful and contained in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the Spring after danger of frost is over.

It is seldom necessary to thin the young plants, as they will bear standing close together.

Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves. This adds to their value for planting over many unsightly places.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

Dark Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Edward Otto—Brownish lilac—Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Jupiter—New giant-flowered; beautiful golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Orange—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Pearl, or White—Light lemon or primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Rose—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Tall Varieties Mixed—All the above varieties, besides many others, in a splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Tall Variegated Leaved Mixed—Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow while others are mostly green, but beautifully striped and blotched. The flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Hybrids of Madam Gunter. Mixed. A splendid mixture of blotched, shaded, and variously marked petals in bright, glowing tints. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Nemesis

Nemesis

This free blooming annual grows about twelve inches. The flowers of this improved strain resemble Calceolarias and come in all shades of purple, pale yellow, white, red orange, pink and rose spotted and blotched, making a splendid effect when planted in a bed or border. They are also used as a pot plant.

Stumrosa Suttonii, Orange—Pkt., 25c.

" " **Scarlet**—Pkt., 25c.

" " **Mixed**—Pkt., 25c.

Ivy-leaved—A mixture of several colors; have lobed or scalloped leaves. The blossoms have scalloped edges. Very pretty and attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Dwarf Varieties

The plants form a small round bush twelve to sixteen inches high which is a mass of bloom all Summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom.

Bronze (new color). Very distinct and effective. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Empress of India—Deep crimson; fine dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Golden King—Rich golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Rose or Pink—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Queen of Tom Thumbs—Silver variegated foliage, crimson flowers; dwarf and compact, and a handsome bedding plant. Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

White Pearl—Very light lemon or primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the above, besides many other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Hallawell's Quality Pansies

Pansies thrive best in a partially shaded location, and in a loose soil, well enriched with decayed manure, which should be well dug into the soil. Seed should be sown in the Fall for early Spring blooming and early in the year until May for good flowers later in the Spring and Summer. The seed should be sown in boxes, covering them not more than four times their diameter and firming the soil well above them. Do not allow the seed to dry out. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a sheltered bed and again to the open ground. For best results you must start a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in price of the various mixtures offered.

Pansies in Mixture

Hallawell's Prize Strain—This is a mixture of all the giant-flowered varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged, and rare sorts; also the varieties exquisitely marbled, striped and blotched. The seed is saved from Germany's most famous pansy gardens from Exhibition Flowers. Prize Strain pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way, and are the very best there are. **Pkt. of 500 seeds, 50c.**

Imperial German Strains Mixed—A fine mixture of choice varieties. **25c.**

Giant Masterpiece—These pansies have a combination of rich velvety colors and attractive ruffled petals. **25c.**

Cassier's Giant—A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. **Pkt., 25c.**

Bugnot Mixed—A circular, ruffled, and five-petaled type, with soft, blended colors and tints, veined on the margins and with a dark blotch at the base of each petal. One of the finest varieties. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giant Emperor William—Rich deep blue.

Giant Golden Gem—Pure, rich yellow.

Giant Hortense Red—Old rose color.

20c per Pkt.; collection of the above 5 varieties, 75c.

Giant Pansies

Giant King of the Blacks—Velvety black.

Giant Snow Queen—Pure white.

20c per Pkt.; collection of the above 5 varieties, 75c.

Pansies in Separate Colors

	Pkt.	Oz.
Atropurpurea —Dark blue	10c	\$1.75
Azure Blue	10c	1.75
Bronze	10c	2.25
Emperor William —Ultramarine blue.....	10c	2.25
Golden Gem —Pure yellow.....	10c	2.00
Golden Yellow —Yellow dark eye.....	10c	2.00

	Pkt.	Oz.
Fire King —Crimson yellow edge.....	10c	\$2.25
King of the Blacks —Velvety black.....	10c	2.25
Lord Beaconsfield —Lavender, heliotrope and purple	10c	2.00
Snow Queen —Pure white.....	10c	2.00
Silver Edged —Fine	10c	2.25
Victoria —Scarlet	10c	2.25

Collections of the above twelve varieties, \$1.00; or six varieties, 50c.

Pentstemon

One of our best flowers for the hardy perennial border; grows two feet high; flowers the first season from seed, and blossoms freely. Pentstemon sends up spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers somewhat like the Foxglove, but in a great variety of shades and colors. A decidedly beautiful and satisfactory flower. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Petunia

No flower surpasses the Petunia for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in Spring, or earlier in the cold frame or hotbed and transplanted eighteen inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply. It is well known that seeds of double varieties do not all produce double flowers. Save the weaker seedlings, as they usually give the finest double flowers.

Ruffled Giants of California—Most of the flowers are exquisitely fringed on the edges and are very large; the colors are rich and gorgeous, and of delicate shades; some have charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon; the flowers are of great substance and very deep throated. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giants of California, Plain Edged—Single, deep throated, brilliantly blotched. Plain edged. Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Double—Striped, blotched, mixed, fringed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Double—White, blotched, and brilliantly colored, mixed, plain edged. **Pkt., 25c.**



Prize Strain Pansy

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—The largest type of pansies; the top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked; very sweet scented. **Pkt., 15c.**

Large Flowering Mixed—A mixture of various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Striped or Mottled, Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

Petunia—Continued

Single, Fine Mixed—White, crimson, pink, striped, blotched, etc. **Pkt. 5c.**

Dwarf Inimitable Mixed—A very free flowering dwarf variety with single cherry-red flowers striped with white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower)

One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy steel blue flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery; easily raised from seed, which begins blooming in August if sown outdoors in April. **Pkt., 10c.**

Portulaca

Of easy culture, thriving best in light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in a sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest shades of colors and produced throughout the Summer in profusion; fine for massing in beds, edgings, or rock-work. Low growing, almost forming a beautiful carpet bed if planted thickly. Sow in early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or broadcast, and thin to 6 inches.

Single Mixed—A large variety, of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double Mixed—The most brilliant shades and choice flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

Poppies

Annual Poppies should be sown in the Fall or as early in the Spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand three to four inches or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.

Single Annual Poppies

- Select Shirley**—This is an extra fine strain of these charming Poppies. They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**
- Miss Sherwood**—Flowers of a shining, satiny white, the upper half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose. This beautiful poppy will be found one of the finest of single-blossoming varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**
- Tulip Flowered**—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about two and one-half to three feet high. The brightest colored of all poppies. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**
- Umbrosium**—Vermilion petals, with black spots on each, similar to Shirley Poppy. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**
- Daneborg**—Brilliant scarlet, with white center; four large petals. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Double Annual Poppies

- White Fringed, or Carnation Flowered**—Large, double fringed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**
- Cardinal**—A bright scarlet, fringed, double. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**
- Double Fringed or Carnation Flowered**—All colors. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**
- Paeony Flowered Mixed**—Large double straight edged; all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the Summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. Sow in the Fall for early flowers. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open and thin to six inches.

- Atropurpurea**—Deep purple. **Pkt., 10c.**
Kermisina—Vivid crimson. **Pkt., 10c.**
Carnea—Pink, with chamois-rose center. **Pkt., 10c.**
Pure White—**Pkt., 10c.**
Coccinea—Brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**
Yellow (Isabellina)—Primrose. **Pkt., 10c.**
Collection of six varieties for 45c.
Fine Mixture of all colors of the larger types. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Perennial Hardy Phlox

A beautiful and easily grown perennial about three feet high and bearing clusters of bright-colored, phlox-like blossoms. There is no more satisfactory flower for the garden. Sow the seed in boxes under glass as it is slow in germinating.

Decussata—Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Poppy King Edward—Another splendid addition to the collection of single annual Poppies. The plants of this new variety, two and one-half feet in height, bring forth in great profusion large flowers of a deep scarlet, shaded crimson red, of gorgeous effect, which is heightened by the large black blotch adorning each petal for half its length from the base. From this sable hue the yellow anthers stand out in appropriate contrast. With this handsome Poppy, which comes true from seed, highly ornamental and most effective groups for border decoration can be made. **Pkt., 15c.**



Poppy King Edward

Perennial Poppies

- Hardy perennial, of easy culture; in bright, glowing colors. Blooms first year from seed.
- Oriente (The Large Oriental Poppy)**—A charming Summer flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about two and one-half feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**
- Oriente Hybrids**—Beautiful hybrids of the Oriental Poppy, producing flowers of immense size, six inches and over in diameter and of many novel colors, such as salmon, cherry, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**
- Iceland**—Mixed. A graceful, delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange, and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the Fall, where plants are to remain, and thin. **Pkt., 10c.**

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

Bicolor Superba—Fine, free-flowering annual variety, growing about two feet high, forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden yellow, with large, velvety-brown spots at the base; very effective and useful for cutting. **Pkt., 10c.**



Salpiglossis Grandiflora

Salpiglossis

A half-hardy annual, growing about three feet high and bearing trumpet-shaped blossoms of rich shades and colors, all beautifully veined. It is valuable for bedding and massing, and its long stems make it excellent also for cut flowers. Sow seed early in the Spring and transplant, or sow the seed where it is to remain, in April, and thin to six or eight inches. Enrich the soil.

Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Emperor (Superbissima)—A splendid large flowered strain; each stem is loaded with these most handsome flowers, each one richly veined with gold. **Pkt., 10c.**

Salvia or Flowering Sage

The Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in the open ground in May.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet; three feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Bonfire—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush two feet high by two feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. **Pkt., 10c.**

Patens (Blue Sage)—In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennials; two feet. **Pkt., 25c.**

Scabiosa

Sow the seed any time in the Fall or Spring either in boxes to transplant or in the open ground. Scabiosas grow about three feet high, and come into bloom early in July, and continue without interruption until hard frost. The beautiful flowers in exquisite shades are borne on long stems, and when cut keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden is complete without Scabiosas, especially where flowers are wanted for cutting. We offer five beautiful colors as under.

Mixed—All colors of the Improved Large-flowering.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Dwarf Double Mixed—**Pkt., 5c.**

Azure Fairy—Lavender-blue. **Pkt., 10c.**

Flesh Pink—**Pkt., 10c.**

King of the Blacks—Black-purple. **Pkt., 10c.**

Rose—**Pkt., 10c.**

Snowball—Pure white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Collection of the above—Five sorts. **Pkt., 40c.**

Improved Large Flowering

Hardy Perennial Sorts

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—One of the handsomest of hardy perennials, especially valuable for cutting, the blooms lasting a long time in water; lilac-blue; three feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Primroses

Primula Sinensis, or Chinese Primrose—Greenhouse or pot plants bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for Winter blooming, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow. Our seed is from the very finest strains.

Giant Single Fringed Varieties—A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 25c.**

Half Hardy Primulas

Auricula—The Primrose of the Alps. Flowers variously colored, mostly yellow; fragrant. Seed from selected strain. **Pkt., 15c.**

Obconica Grandiflora—A lovely free-flowering Primula, white tinged with lilac; stems nine inches high. **Pkt., 25c.**

Veris Polyanthus—A hardy sort, blooming early in the open gardens. Colors mostly red and yellow. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Vulgaris—The true yellow English Primrose. **Pkt., 10c.**

Pyrethrum

Parthenifolium Aurcum, or Golden Feather—Small-cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial, with bright foliage, much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the Fall or Spring and transplanted. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Hybridum—Large flowering single mixed. Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June and again in the Fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers; two feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

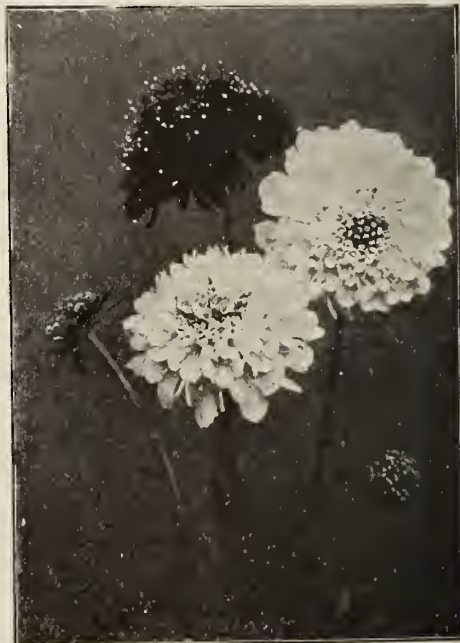
Hybridum—Fl. Pl.—Large double flowers, resembling a China Aster, only more refined; mixed colors; 1½ to 2 feet, very fine cut flower. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rhodanthe (Everlasting Flower)

One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of Everlasting; for Winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade, will retain their brilliancy for years. Pink, **pkt., 5c;** white, **pkt., 5c;** mixed, **pkt., 5c.**

Romneya Coulteri (California Tree Poppy)

Also well known as the **Matlilja Poppy**. This fine perennial is of a supreme and stately beauty. It is of value as a cut flower, lasting well in water, and its delicate primrose-like perfume is most acceptable. The texture of the petals is extremely delicate indeed, half transparent. They never lose the crumpled folds that in the case of most poppies betoken newly opened state. The flowers are large, four to five inches across, pure white with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling white, single peonies. The seed takes from three to nine months to germinate, and should be started indoors or in hotbeds. **Pkt., 15c.**



Scabiosa

Snapdragons

Snapdragons are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals. For early flowering, sow in Fall, protecting the plants from the frost; sown in Spring, they bloom from mid-Summer till frost.

- Giant Scarlet**—Bright red. Pkt., 10c.
 - Queen Victoria**—Large pure white. Pkt., 10c.
 - Giant Yellow**—Clear yellow. Pkt., 10c.
 - Giant Pink**—Clear pink. Pkt., 10c.
 - Lilacinum**—Beautiful lilac. Pkt., 10c.
 - Giant Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing all the colors; magnificent spikes of large individual flowers. Pkt., 10c.
 - Half-Dwarf Mixed**—Large variety of colors; best for bedding, growing about eighteen inches high. Pkt., 5c.
- Scabranthus; Smilax; Statice**—See page 51.



Stock, Ten-Week, Large Flowered

Stocks (Gilliflower)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Our supply is grown for us by a specialist, and will produce ninety per cent of double-flowering plants. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes or hotbed and transplant to one foot apart.



Snapdragon, Giant Flowering

Large-Flowering 10-Week Stock

This is the leading class for bedding out or summer blooming.

- Blood Red**Pkt. 10c
- Light Blue**Pkt. 10c
- Bright Pink**Pkt. 10c
- Mixed**—Double large-flowering. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 50c.
- Collection**—A packet each of above six colors, 45c.
- Purple**Pkt. 10c
- Pure White**Pkt. 10c
- Canary Yellow**Pkt. 10c

- Cut and Come Again (Princess Alice)**—If sown early, it produces from Spring to late in the Fall, pure white, beautifully shaped double flowers. It makes a splendid stock for cutting, and is quite fragrant. Succeeds well in pots. Two feet. Pkt., 15c.
- Giant Perfection**—A summer flowering stock with tall spikes of very large double flowers, 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Winter Flowering Stocks

This type can be used for Summer flowering, but for Winter flowering is most valuable. Seed sown from March to April will produce flowering plants by September and from then until late Spring, it forms one of the most striking plants, producing large spikes of immense individual flowers which are very fragrant.

- Abundance**—The principal quality of Abundance is its phenomenal profusion of bloom. It can be used as either a Summer or Winter stock, and by sowing the seed early in June it will bloom by Christmas. The color is a delicate lilac-rose. Pkt., 25c.
- Beauty of Nice**—A beautiful flesh pink with very large spikes. It is of the cut-and-come-again type, bearing continuously throughout the season. Very large, handsome spikes. Pkt., 15c; 1/4 oz., \$1.00.
- Crimson King**—Producing strong, healthy spikes of splendid flowers, which are also delightfully fragrant; color brilliant velvety crimson. Pkt., 15c.
- Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid Brompton or Winter stock, rather dwarf, eighteen inches high; covered with large double flowers of bright carmine rose. Pkt., 10c.
- Brompton Lavender**. Pkt., 15c.
- Brompton Purple**. Pkt., 15c.
- Queen Alexandra**—Similar to Beauty of Nice, except in color, which is rosy-lilac, a shade that shows beautifully under artificial light. Pkt., 15c.
- Winter, or Perennial Brompton**—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
- Emperor Large Flowering**—A perennial. A beautiful, fine double variety, the plants sometimes lasting many years if protected; may also be used as a summer stock. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Sweet Peas

Spencer or Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas

The finest type of Sweet Pea. The blossoms are large and very wavy with long stems, generally having four blossoms to the stem.



Aurora Spencer

	Pkt.	½-oz.	1 oz.
Apple Blossom Spencer: rose and bluish-pink	\$.10	\$.20	\$.35
Aurora Spencer: striped and flaked salmon-rose on a white ground....	.10	.20	.35
Asta Ohn: pinkish lavender.....	.10	.20	.35
Captain of the Blues Spencer: Blue and purple .....	.10	.20	.35
Countess Spencer: a lovely clear pink, shading deeper at the edges.....	.05	.20	.35
Florence Morse Spencer: delicate blush with pink margin.....	.10	.20	.35
Florence Nightingale: a beautiful clear lavender. Very large flower	.15	.50	...
George Herbert: bright rose-carmine; very showy.....	.10	.20	.35
George Washington: large crimson-scarlet .....	.10	.30	....
Helen Lewis (Orange Countess): brilliant crimson-orange, wings orange-rose .....	.10	.20	.35
King Edward Spencer: bright crimson-scarlet; magnificent in size and color .....	.10	.30	....
Maud Holmes: sun-proof crimson..	.15	.40	....
Mrs. Rutzahn: soft chamois-pink, beautiful shade .....	.10	.20	.35
Othello Spencer: very dark maroon..	.10	.20	....
Primrose Spencer: the largest and finest primrose-yellow .....	.10	.20	....
Prince of Wales Spencer (Marie Corelli): a brilliant rosy-red of exceptional large size.....	.10	.20	.35
Queen Alexandra Spencer: magnificent in every way and one of the finest yet introduced. In color a rich bright scarlet.....	.10	.20	.35
White Spencer: a pure wavy white of enormous size.....	.10	.30	....
W. T. Hutchins: soft buff primrose and blush, shading to apricot-pink and rose at the margin.....	.10	.20	....

Superb collection of 15 sorts for \$1.00.
(For varieties see back cover of catalogue).

Hallawell's Spencer Mixture: a very fine assortment of large orchid flowering sweet peas. 10c a pkt; 30c an oz.; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Select List of Standard Sweet Peas

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	
America: bright red striped and flaked on white ground.....	\$.05	\$.20	\$.50	Flora Norton: bright sky-blue.....	\$.05	\$.20	\$.50
Apple Blossom: crimson white wings tinted pink .....	.05	.20	.50	Gladys Unwin: large and wavy; a light delicate pink, a little deeper at the edges .....	.10	.20	for ½oz
Aurora: orange-rose striped on white ground .....	.05	.20	.50	Helen Pierce: white, veined and mottled bright blue.....	.05	.20	.50
Captain of the Blues: clear purple..	.05	.20	.50	Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon: the finest primrose-yellow .....	.05	.20	.50
Dainty: white, daintily edged with pink .....	.05	.20	.50	King Edward VII: the finest crimson-scarlet .....	.05	.20	.50
Dorothy Eckford: magnificent pure white .....	.05	.20	.50	Lady Grisel Hamilton: a grand pale lavender .....	.05	.20	.50
Dobbie's Mid Blue: a very clear bright blue.....	.05	.20	.50	Lord Nelson: the richest deep navy-blue .....	.05	.20	.50
Earliest of all: rose and white, very early .....	.05	.20	.50				

Sweet Peas—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Lovely: soft shell pink; a lovely shade	\$.05	\$.20	\$.50	Queen Alexandra: bright scarlet...	\$.05	\$.20	\$.50
Millie Maslin: a new shade of crimson-red, very large and shell shaped .....	.10	.20 for ½-oz		White Wonder: large double, pure white .....	.05	.20	.50
Miss Willmott: brilliant orange-pink; very large .....	.05	.20	.50	Collection of all the above varieties, 25 pkts. for \$1.00, including 1 oz. Hallawell's Spencer Mixture.			
Mont Blanc: pure white, very early.	.05	.25	.75	Collection of 7 of any of the above varieties for 25c.			
Mrs. Walter Wright: an exquisite shade of mauve .....	.05	.20	.50	Large Flowering Mixed: a very fine assortment of all the best standard varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.			
Navy Blue: dark indigo blue.....	.05	.20	.50				
Othello: very dark maroon.....	.05	.20	.50				
Phoenical: blue and lavender shaded on white, large and fluffy	.10	.20 for ½oz					
Prima Donna: a magnificent pure pink .....	.05	.20	.50				
Prince of Wales: the finest bright rose .....	.05	.20	.50				

Cupid Sweet Peas

Dwarf and bushy, growing about one foot high and spreading to about two feet in diameter. Very effective when planted in a border.
Mixed—All varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Schizanthus
Poor Man's Orchid

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful Orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in Autumn, putting three to five plants in a six-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the Winter. Many colors, mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**
Wisetonensis—This variety is now largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. A very shy seeder. **Pkt., 25c.**

Smilax

A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. Start seed under glass and transplant six inches apart. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Statice (Sea Lavender)

Splendid hardy perennials either for the border or rockery, producing all Summer panicles of small flowers which can be dried and used for Winter bouquets. Much used by florists. White, **pkt., 5c; blue, pkt., 5c; yellow, pkt., 5c; mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Sunflower (Helianthus)

Tender annuals, growing from three to six feet high. Of the easiest culture and suitable for a stately row or background, or even for bedding. Plant when the ground is well warmed in light or sandy soil.

Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine, long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence; six to eight feet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Russian—The common, large flowering single variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. The seed is used for chicken feed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cucumerifolius Stella—Of dwarf branching habit; grows about three feet high and blooms profusely throughout the Summer; flowers single orange-yellow, with black center. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cucumerifolius Perkeo—A charming dwarf variety of the Miniature Sunflower. The plants form compact bushes about 18 inches high by 14 inches through and are covered with small yellow blossoms with dark eye all Summer, until cut down by frost. **Pkt., 10c.**

Sweet Sultan—See Centaurea Moschata.



Wallflower, Tall, Double Branching

Sweet William

Hardy perennial plants, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented; for clumps or borders no plants can surpass this old favorite, which is greatly improved now, both in size and color; the colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower. **Mixed single, pkt., 5c; mixed double, pkt., 5c.**

Wallflower

Half-hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed. Grows one to two feet high and bears long stems of fragrant flowers. It is best to renew the plants every two or three years by resowing the seed. An old-fashioned flower, which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes and transplant.
Single Blood Red. Pkt., 5c.
Single Golden King. Pkt., 5c.
Single Gollath—Flowers of a rich shining red, with a black velvety sheen. A splendid variety. **Pkt. 10c.**
Single Fine—Mixed. All colors. **Pkt., 5c.**
Tall Double Branching—Mixed, all colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Thunbergia or Black-Eyed Susan

A hardy annual climber, growing about four feet long, and valuable for low fences or hanging baskets. Prefers a sunny situation. Blossoms are buff, orange, or white, with dark centers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Torenia

A hardy annual, with trumpet-shaped flowers, and growing four to six inches high; in bloom all summer. Good for hanging baskets or borders, or for bedding.

Fournieri—Velvety blue, with three dark spots of indigo and a bright yellow throat. Pkt., 5c.

White Wings—Dainty, white flowers, tinted with rose at throat. Pkt., 10c.

Transvaal Daisy (*Gerbera Jamesonii*)

Scarlet. Pkt., 15c and 25c.

Hybrids—Mixed. Pkt., 25c and 50c.

For description and cultural directions, see page 34.

Valerian

Showy plants for mixed borders or shrubberies, bearing large corymbs of bright flowers; bears shade and moisture well. Hardy perennial two and one-half feet. Flowers bright red and white. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for Summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers, of almost every color. Sown early in a hot bed, they commence to bloom in June and continue until frost. Plants from seed will grow and bloom better than those from cuttings.

Hallawell's Mammoth Mixed—Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains all the newest and most striking colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt. each, or ¼ oz., 35c; **White, Scarlet, Striped, Purple, Pink.**

Collection of five separate colors, 40c.

Violas or Tufted Pansies

While the flowers of the Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, yet they bloom so freely that they are superior to Pansies where effect is wanted, the colors being particularly clear and distinct; they also bloom for a longer time. Seed sown in April produce flowering plants by June, and from then on until frost they are a sheet of bloom.

Papilio (Butterfly Violet)—Lovely violet-lilac, with small dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

White, pkt., 10c; Yellow, pkt., 10; Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Grasses

Ornamental grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the summer, and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect.

Agrostis Nebulosa—A very graceful and pretty grass—charming for borders. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—Very pretty. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Bromus Brizaeformis—An elegant Briza-like grass. Pkt., 5c.

Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears)—Grows two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass)—Very graceful and beautiful. Annual. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—One of the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses. Five feet. Pkt., 10c.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)—Pkt., 5c.

Leading Varieties of Wild Flower Seeds

All the following sorts can be sown broadcast either in the Fall or early Spring; *Platystemon* (Cream Cups), *Collinsia* Bi-color, *Eschscholtzia Californica*, *Godetia Amoena* (Farewell to Spring), *Nemophila Insignis* (Baby Blue Eyes), *Gilia* Tri-color, *Clarkia Elegans*, *Lupins*, *Bartonia Aurea*, *Phacelia Parryi*. All the above varieties for 5c per pkt. Collection of ten varieties for 40c. Ounce and pound rates will be quoted on application.

Violet or Viola Odorata

Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. Single, sweet-scented. Pkt., 10c.

Princess of Wales—Large single; blue. Pkt., 10c.

Virginia Stocks

A hardy annual, growing about nine inches high and blooming profusely. Of easy culture, and can be had in continuous bloom by sowing the seed at frequent intervals during Spring and Summer. **Red and White Mixed.** Pkt., 5c.



Zinnia Elegans, Double

Zinnias (*Youth and Old Age*)

The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. The seed can be sown early in the hotbed or light window and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground. They come into flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Half hardy.

Mammoth Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt. **Dark Crimson, Yellow, Scarlet, White, Black, Purple, Orange.**

Collection of the above 7 sorts, 40c.

Improved Dwarf Bedding Mixture—This strain grows to a uniform height of 18 inches, making it very valuable for planting in borders or beds. The flowers are large and come in all colors. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora Robusta—The largest variety in existence. The blossoms are globe-shaped, very large and in numerous colors. The plants are taller than the other varieties. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Nursery Department

The few following remarks should be read before making up orders.

Customers will please remember that when our busy season commences we are rushed with orders and it may be a few days before their orders receive attention; but they may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in shipping.

PACKING—Sufficient money should be added to remittance to cover cost of boxing, etc. Say 5 per cent. of purchase.

GUARANTEE—We do not guarantee stock to live, nor will we replace free of cost that which dies or fails to grow; nor can we, in view of the various incidents that the stock is subject to, as the success or failure depends largely on climatic conditions, manner of planting, after care, etc. We do guarantee, however, that our stock will be in a good, live and healthy condition upon departure from our nurseries.

SUBSTITUTION—Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees, kinds of stock, etc., it should be stated whether and to what extent substitution will be allowed in case the order cannot be filled to the letter. Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left entirely to us, we shall endeavor to send only such sorts as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction. As usual, 5 will be furnished at 10 rates; 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates.

CLAIMS—Should any errors occur we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify them without delay. All claims must be filed within ten days after the arrival of the shipments.

The Rose Planting

December, January, February, and March are the best months, but should the season be favorable, and with a little extra care, you can still plant during the early part of April. The plants sent during those months are what we call dormant two-year-old plants, and average from one and a half feet to two and a half feet in height, and are taken up without soil around the roots, and are packed in damp moss. Should the purchaser be unable to plant them immediately, they will take no harm to remain in the packing for a few days, or they can be opened up and "heeled" in the ground until ready to set out. The bushes sent out are already pruned. Our plants are budded on the Baltimore Belle and Manetti stocks; by so doing we get a strong root for the rose; our "stocks" are always disbudded but it sometimes happens that a sucker may grow from the root; planters should be careful to keep all suckers (if any), from below the bud, cut away, otherwise the stock outgrows the rosebud itself.

Roses give the best results when planted in a fairly sunny location and in a good heavy sediment soil, to which may be added some good old stable manure, but remember that it ought to be well decayed. Under no circumstances use FRESH or new manure. After the hole is about three-quarters filled with soil, give some water to settle the earth around the roots; then put the remaining soil into the hole. This is usually enough water to give during the winter, provided we have not a long, dry period; in that case the plants should get another watering at regular intervals. They will commence to bloom the first season after planting, in May and June, and if properly treated will give an abundance of flowers the first season. After the blooms are past, we advise you to cut the old flowers off; this treatment induces them to make new growth, from which you will obtain your next crop. To aid them at that time, keep them freely watered, and by so doing you can have flowers away into December.

Pruning

A few remarks on this important point is now necessary. This should be done during the months of December, January and February; at that time the bushes are in a dormant condition. The "Teas," or Ever-Blooming Varieties, require to be more severely pruned than any other sort, as they are the strongest growers. Cut back to about six or seven inches from the old wood, thinning out all the weak wood and leaving about five or six shoots, according to size of plant; apply the same method that the orchardist does to his fruit trees, and you will be about right. The idea is not to leave too much wood on the plant. If you follow this method you will have large roses with long stems. If you fail in pruning and thinning out, you will have a plethora of small blooms.

The Hybrid Teas should have almost as much pruning done to them as to the Teas.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts, not being such strong growers nor making so much wood as the preceding, do not require so much pruning done to them.

Noisette or **Champney** varieties, being all climbers and strong, rampant growers, are not usually pruned as their duties are to cover certain objects. They should, however, be periodically thinned out.

Bourbon sorts should be pruned according to the growth they have made.

Moss Roses require very little pruning, as they usually make only a few shoots in a season.

Varieties of Roses

First of all come the **Teas**, or **Ever-Blooming**. These are more generally planted in this State than any other variety for the reason that they are the most profuse and longest bloomers. If properly treated, flowers can be had from them nine months in the year. The first crop appears in April, May, and part of June.

The "Tea" is perfectly at home in this State, and this is the only State in the Union, perhaps, where they can remain out all Winter without any protection. The **Teas** have all very dainty, delicately beautiful flowers, mostly with long pointed buds.

Hybrid Teas are produced from crossing **Teas** with **Hybrid Perpetuals**, and partake of the rich fragrance of the **Hybrids** and the florification of the **Teas**. "La France," known to everyone, is in this class. They are a most desirable class.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts produce much larger and more durable flowers than either of the two preceding kinds, and have a strong, rich fragrance, which to our thinking, is the making of a rose. Take the American Beauty (known to all), for instance, what other can compare with it in its rich penetrating odor?

The **Noisette** or **Champney** varieties are all strong, rampant growers, and are used as climbers, and include such sorts as the old favorite "Marechal Niel," so universally esteemed, "Cloth of Gold," and "William Allen Richardson."

Polyantha, or **Baby Roses**. The blossoms of these are small miniature blooms, appearing in clusters and are great favorites. They are free bloomers.

Beside the above varieties, we have the **Bourbon**, **Banksia**, **Moss**, **Japan**, and **Sweetbriars**.

Forms of Roses

In California there are only two forms of roses grown—the **Bush** and **Tree** (or **Standard Rose**). The former is (as the name indicates) of bush form, branching from the ground; the **Tree Rose** is budded on a stem of the wild rose, which has been trained up for this purpose three, four and sometimes five feet from

the ground. The latter are usually preferred for planting on the lawn, as they are out of the way of the lawn-mower for one reason, and are certainly more showy for such places than the **Bush Rose**. To grow a **Standard** of salable size usually takes three years; hence the difference in price.

Diseases

Mildew—When your plants become covered with a whitish-looking mould or dust, the disease is Mildew. Unless a very severe attack, it will probably not kill them, but retard their growth. It is caused by sudden atmospheric changes, and is generally worse in the Spring when the nights are cold and the days are warm. Some varieties are more susceptible to this than others. For mild attacks use powdered sulphur and for severer cases use Bordeaux Mixture.

Aphis, or **Green Fly**, is a small green louse, appear-

ing on the young, tender shoots and buds. They are very prolific in breeding. Through their tender beak they suck the juices of the plants, always working at the tender shoots, and will in a short time, if unmolested, destroy the vigor and vitality of any plant they infest. **Remedies:** Tobacco in any form is fatal to them; sprinkle powdered tobacco on the bushes. The best time to do this is in the morning when there is moisture on the foliage. Nicotine solution when diluted and used with a sprayer is very effective.

Abbreviations in Following List

T for Teas. **H. T.** for Hybrid Teas. **P** for Polyantha, Noisette, or Champney. **B** for Bourbon. **Wich.** for

or Baby Roses. **H. P.** for Hybrid Perpetuals. **N** for Wichuriana.

The Latest and Best Roses of Recent Introduction

Avoca—A strong vigorous grower. The color is a dazzling crimson scarlet, the buds are large and pointed, flower when open very double. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Betty. (H. T.)—The coloring of this rose is wonderfully beautiful—ruddy gold overspread with golden yellow; flowers large, fairly double, fine form; buds very long and pointed and very large petals; deliciously perfumed. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Dean Hole. (H. T.)—Silvery carmine, shaded salmon, very large full flowers, with high center; one of the best. Awarded gold medal. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Dorothy Page Roberts. (H. T.)—Coppery-pink, suffused with apricot-yellow, more especially at the base of the petals, which are very large, massive and of great substance. An ideal garden Rose of wonderful charm and fascination. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Florence Pemberton. (H. T.) A splendid large creamy-white suffused with pink, perfect in form and always in flower. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Franz Deegan. (H. T.) Deep orange yellow merging white. Resembles its noted parent, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except in color. Fragrant. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Geo. C. Ward. (H. T.) Glowing orange vermillion. Flowers long, full and perfectly formed, with high pointed center. One of Dickson's choicest introductions and awarded a gold medal. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Hugh Dickson. (H. P.) A vigorous grower with handsome foliage, flowers very large and of fine form, with large smooth petals. The color is brilliant velvety crimson, shaded scarlet. Very fragrant and vigorous variety. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Lady Battersea or Red Kaiserin. (H. T.) Beautiful cherry crimson permeated with an orange shade; vigorous erect habit. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

The Lyon—One of the most sensational Roses. It is of very vigorous habit. The buds are long, tipped coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base. The flowers when expanded are large and full, with broad petals of a superb color, being a coral-red or salmon-pink, shaded with chrome-yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp-pink at the tips, a most happy and charming contrast of colors; very free and hardy. **75c each.**

Mme. Leon Pain. (H. T.) Entirely distinct in color a silvery salmon with deeper orange yellow shaded center, the reverse of the petals, being a salmon pink. Flowers large, full, well formed, very fragrant; free flowering. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

My Maryland. (H. T.) A recent introduction. Bright salmon pink with paler edges; very fragrant, robust and free flowering. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Peace. (T.) Pale lemon yellow, buds very long and pointed, expanding into a large broad petaled flower of great substance and beauty. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Pink Cherokee—A grand variety having all the qualities of the Single White Cherokee, possessing its vigorous growth, beautiful glossy foliage, except in color, which is a most delicate clear pink. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Veilchenblau or Blue Rose—A new Rambler of very vigorous habit. Flowers pale blue. **50c each; \$4.00 per 10.**

Newer Roses

Field Grown, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen

Climbing Belle Siebrecht. (H. T.) A splendid climbing rose of a brilliant pink color. The buds are long and pointed and the petals reflex in a graceful manner.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (T.)—Large, clear, bright pink buds, very long and pointed. Strong climber.

Climbing Caroline Testout. (H. T.)—A very quick growing climbing rose. The blossoms are a beautiful pink color and very large. It blooms continuously throughout the season.

Climbing Cecile Bruner. (P.)—A climbing sort of this well-known "Baby Rose." The flowers come in clusters and bloom for a long period; color, beautiful salmon pink, shading deeper toward the center. Of very strong and vigorous growth.

Climbing Papa Gontier. (T.)—Splendid long pointed buds which are deep rosy red. It is a free and continuous bloomer and rapid grower.

Dorothy Perkins. (Wich.)—Soft shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand Rose in every way.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.)—Rambler; also known as the White American Beauty. Pure snow-white; very long buds; shell-shaped petals, opening to very large flowers; the finest white rose in cultivation.

General McArthur. (H. T.)—Dazzling fiery scarlet; buds of an ideal shape and exquisite perfume; foliage beautiful; plant a strong vigorous grower.

Jubilee—H. T. Fiery maroon, crimson, often black. Profuse bloomer.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—H. T. Strong grower producing very freely beautiful flowers of carmine rose shaded salmon.

Mildred Grant—H. T. Blush white, edge of petals when first opening shaded with peach-pink. Of large size and great substance.

Richmond—H. T. A brilliant crimson-scarlet; not very double, but beautiful in bud form.

Rose of Killarney—H. T. Glistening pink in color. The blooms are large, buds long and pointed, slightly reflexed at the ends. The rose when full blown is fairly double. It is a strong hardy grower and very free flowering.

White Killarney—A pure white sport of the favorite pink Rose of Killarney. It is a pure white Hybrid Tea, very floriferous, of exceedingly strong growth and of very healthy habit. A variety we can recommend.

Roses—Choice Assortment

These roses that we offer are thrifty, well-developed field grown plants, and are shipped in a dormant condition from about December 15th to about April 1st.

Extra Selected large plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.
Smaller plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Amerlean Beauty—H. P. Deep pink shaded toward the center with carmine crimson. Large, full and fragrant.

Augustine Guinolseau (White La France)—H. T. A. beautiful rose, same form as La France, but pearly white tinted with blush.

Baby Rambler—P. A cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the polyantha sorts, but instead of climbing it forms a compact bush, not over 11 inches high, loaded down with heavy clusters of bright crimson flowers. It blooms from early Spring until late in the Fall. A very popular variety for bedding.

Banksia, White and Yellow—These are the well-known thornless climbing roses. The flowers are small, but bloom in great profusion in Spring and early Summer.

Baroness Rothschild—H. P. Rich satiny pink, very large, full and fine form.

Beaute Inconstant—T. Flowers are coppery-red, shaded carmine and yellow. Profuse bloomer.

Beauty of Glazenwood—(San Rafael Rose, Fortune's Yellow.) A vigorous fast climber, sending forth a mass of bloom in early Spring, being a combination of copper, carmine and salmon yellow.

Belle Siebrecht—H. T. A splendid rose of a brilliant pink color. The buds are long and pointed and the petals reflex in a graceful manner.

Black Prince—H. P. Dark crimson rose, nearly black, medium size.

Bon Silene—T. Deep rosy-carmine often changing to crimson. Beautiful in bud.

Bride—T. A beautiful pure white rose of large fine form and very fragrant. Buds very full and double, free bloomer.

Bridesmaid—T. Large, clear, bright, pink buds; very long and pointed, borne on long stiff stems.

Captain Christy—H. P. Delicate flesh, tinted white; a large full flower, very free blooming and sweetly scented.

Caroline Testont—H. T. A splendid rose of a beautiful pink color and very full and large, blooming continuously throughout the season.

Cecile Bruner—P. The well-known "Baby Rose." The flowers come in clusters and bloom for a long period; color, beautiful salmon pink, shading deeper toward the center.

Cherokee Single—A beautiful single pure white rose, full of bright yellow stamens, blooming in early Spring. A grand climber with glossy dark green foliage.

Cherokee Double—Flowers double white, vigorous grower.

Climbing Captain Christy—H. P. Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy. A very profuse bloomer.

Climbing Devoniensis—T. Creamy white, sometimes shading to blush in center. Very large and nearly full, sweet scented.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—H. T. One of the very best climbing white roses; a strong and rapid grower. Large buds, long and pointed. Flowers of good substance, large and very double.

Climbing La France—H. T. Of climbing habit. Strong rapid grower producing large silvery pink flowers in a great abundance.

Climbing Meteor—H. T. Rich dark velvety crimson. Very free and persistent bloomer and will make a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a season.

Climbing Perle des Jardins—T. A vigorous climber and profuse bloomer. Flowers very large and full, of a bright canary-yellow color, fragrant.



Maman Cochet

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton—H. T. A strong climber producing in a great profusion large deep red flowers. A constant bloomer.

Cloth of Gold—N. Deep yellow center, edges sulphur, very sweet scented; a good climber.

Crimson Rambler—P. A vigorous grower making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in a season and producing magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers.

Dr. Grill—T. Clear buff pink, passing to clear fawn, elegantly suffused with pale yellow. A profuse bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant—T. A very fragrant rose; bright silvery pink, always in bloom.

Duchess of Albany or Red La France—T. Color deep rose nearly red, very large and double, of superb form.

Emperor du Maroc—H. P. One of the best dark roses; color rich velvety maroon.

Etoile de Lyon—T. A splendid rich saffron yellow, brightening toward the center; very large flowers, beautiful both in bud and flower.

General Jacqueminot—H. P. Bright shining velvety crimson, shapely buds and handsome blooms. Very sweet scented.

Glorie de Dijon—T. A combination of buff and orange; flowers very large and full. A good climber.

Glory Lyonnaise—H. P. White tinted with yellow; large full and of good form; fragrant.

Glory de Margottin—H. T. A beautiful red climbing rose; specially adapted for planting against fences or houses; buds are long and pointed and the flowers are large and double, dazzling scarlet.

Gold of Ophir—N. A medium-sized rose, blooming in clusters; color, a bright coppery red, petals edged yellow; a vigorous climber.

Gussau Teplitz—Climbing Hermosa. B. A strong grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are of a good size and fragrant. The color is a rich dark crimson, changing to velvety red.

Roses—Continued

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—H. T. Very large, creamy white, beautifully formed flowers on long stems; a strong grower with handsome foliage.

La France—H. T. Bright satin pink and rose, with reflexed petals which are silvery pink; very large and double.

La Marque—N. Pure white, tinged with lemon yellow at center; a magnificent climber.

Liberty—H. T. A very sweet-scented and free-flowering, crimson-scarlet rose; long pointed buds.

L'Ideal—T. Coppery yellow tinted pink; continuous bloomer.

Madame Alfred Carriere—N. A vigorous climber; very fine in bud; color creamy white, shaded yellow at center.

Madame de Watteville—T. Color salmon white, bordered and edged with bright rose; very fragrant; known as the Tulip Rose.

Madame Falcot—T. Deep apricot, shaded buff; long pointed buds; very free bloomer.

Maman Cochet—T. Deep rose pink; the buds are long and pointed, borne on long stiff stems; a vigorous grower with beautiful foliage.

Marechal Niel—N. A beautiful deep yellow rose; large globular, very full and sweet scented; a good pillar rose.

Marie Van Houtte—T. Very light yellow, border and petals tipped with bright rose; large and fine form.

Margaret Dickson—H. P. White, pale flesh in center; vigorous grower; large flowers borne on long, stiff stems.

Mrs. John Laing—H. P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; petals fringed at edge.

Papa Gontier—T. Dark crimson red; finely formed buds, which are large and sweet scented; fine for cutting.

Paul Neyron—H. P. Deep rose color, enormous flowers; very fragrant.

Perle des Jardins—T. Very large and full, rich canary yellow; one of the best yellow sorts.

Pink Moss—Bright pink; very fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan—H. P. Very dark crimson; a good dark rose.

Rainbow Improved—T. Deep pink, penciled and mottled with glowing crimson; base of petals a bright amber color; fine buds; large flowers.

Reine Marie Henrietta—H. T. A good climber, producing large, finely formed flowers of a beautiful cherry crimson.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg—H. T. A very rapid climber and one of the best for covering trellises; very pretty in bud, but rather single when open; color rosy carmine.

Reve d'Or—N. Climbing Safrano. Saffron, changing to pale yellow when fully opened; a beautiful rose and hardy climber.

Safrano—N. Saffron, changing to pale yellow; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Soliel d'Or—Golden yellow shaded with orange yellow; a beautiful and distinct rose; stems rather short.

Souvenir de Malmaison—B. Clear flesh edged bluish; very large and double, sweet scented and very beautiful.

Souvenir de President Carnot—H. T. Delicate flesh shaded deeper at center; pointed buds which develop into large double flowers on stiff stems.

Souvenir de Wootton—H. T. A good deep-red rose; large double fragrant flower; a free and continuous bloomer.

Sunset—T. Very large and full; color rich saffron and orange.

Ulrich Bruner—H. P. Bright cherry red, large fine form; a strong, hardy grower; highly perfumed.

Viscountess Folkestone—H. T. Flesh color and shading darker at center. Free blooming sort.

White Maman Cochet—T. Clear white; the buds are solid, long and pointed, faintly suffused pink on outside petals; strong, vigorous grower; a variety we can recommend.

William Allen Richardson—N. Flowers medium size, beautiful orange yellow, very distinct; a valuable climber.



Ulrich Bruner

Standard Roses

We can supply the following roses in standard or tree form, that is, they are budded on single stems, three to four feet from the ground. \$1.25 each. (Where no description given see varieties of bush roses.)

Captain Christy.
Caroline Testout.
Celine Forestier. Deep rich canary-yellow, flower well formed.
Fran Karl Drusehki.
General Jacqueminot.
General McArthur.
Hugh Dickson.

J. B. Clark. Deep scarlet shaded crimson.
Kaiserin A. Victoria.
La France.
Lyon.
Marechal Niel
Rose of Killarney.
Ulrich Bruner.

For convenience sake we give below a list of those Roses that climb:

Banksia—White and Yellow.	Climbing P. des Jardins.	Gloire de Margottin.
Beauty of Glazenwood.	Climbing Kaiserin.	Gruss an Teplitz.
Cherokee—Pink and White.	Climbing La France.	La Marque.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht.	Climbing Meteor.	Mad. Alfred Carriere.
Climbing Bridesmaid.	Climbing Wootton.	Marechal Niel.
Climbing C. Bruner.	Cloth of Gold.	Reine Marie Henriette.
Climbing Cap. Christy.	Crimson Rambler.	R. O. de Wurtemberg.
Climbing C. Testout.	Dorothy Perkins.	Reve d'Or.
Climbing Devoniensis.	Gloire Dijon.	Veilchenblau or Blue Rose.
Climbing Papa Gontier.	Gold of Ophir.	W. A. Richardson.

Hardy Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Abies (Fir)

Douglasii—Douglas Spruce, Oregon Pine. A beautiful tree with spreading horizontal branches attaining a height of 120 feet; foliage dark or bluish green; a fine specimen tree for a large lawn. 2 ft. high, \$1.00 each.

Acacia

There are several varieties of Acacias, all of which are natives of Australia and very hardy. Some sorts are very rapid growers and make fine trees which may be used for single specimens, street or avenue planting; others form large spreading bushes which may be used for grouping. Most of them bloom, some commencing very early in the year.

Baileyana—Very ornamental tree, with bluish green feathery foliage and covered in the early spring with racemes of yellow flowers. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Cultriformis—Of shrubby habit, growing 8 feet high; leaves of a triangular shape, thick, bluish green; very profuse bloomer. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Latifolia—Used extensively in Golden Gate Park for windbreaks and is also a valuable hedge plant; leaves are long and flowers golden yellow. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Melanoxylon (Blackwood Tree)—Valuable for sidewalk or avenue trees; it has few equals, being of very rapid growth, and it can be trimmed so as to make beautiful specimens. 3-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 4-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 5-inch pots, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Mollissima—A fine, erect-growing tree, with dark green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, produced in early Spring in great profusion; a rapid-growing tree. 2 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 4 to 4½ ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Retinoides Floribunda—A rapid-growing tree with a pendulous habit, with long, narrow foliage; flowers come in racemes of bright yellow, blooming for a long period; useful for avenue and street planting. Pot grown, 3 to 3½ ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; pot grown, 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Aralia (Japanese)

Ornamental shrubs for the porch or outdoors if protected during cold nights; with glossy foliage which resembles fig leaves.

Sieboldii—Glossy palmate leaves. 50c and \$1.00 each and up, according to size.

Sieboldii Variegata—Same as the above except that the leaves are marked with creamy white. 50c and \$1.00 each and up, according to size.

Araucaria

Magnificent evergreen tree of graceful elegance and symmetry; valuable as specimen trees on lawns. A. Excelsa is also extensively used as a house plant.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; hardy in protected locations; excellent for parlor decorations. Each, 75c, \$1.50 and up, according to size.

Imbricata (Chill Pine, or Monkey Puzzle)—A fine tree, of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed, overlapping each other. Pot grown, 1½ ft., \$1.50.

Arbor Vitae

Evergreen shrubs of dwarf, round, compact habit; suitable for porch plants or as specimens for lawns.

Golden—Foliage bright green, changing at certain seasons of the year to golden yellow. Balled, 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

Aucuba

Japonica—This shrub is sometimes called the "Gold Dust Tree" on account of its large, glossy foliage marked with yellow spots. It is an extremely beautiful plant, and is of slow, spreading growth. In the warmer sections it should have partial shade. Fine for porch decoration. 5-inch pots, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 7-inch pots, 2 ft., bushy, \$1.00 each.

Aucuba Latifolia Viridis

This variety has dark-green shining foliage; in Winter time it is covered with red berries, which greatly enhance its beauty. 5-inch pots, 1½ ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Bamboo

The bamboo requires lots of water, but must have good drainage. Very effective when planted in groups or when used as a tall hedge.

Falcata—Small, slender, fine foliage. Strong clumps, 75c.

Quiloi—A very large-growing sort, attaining a height of 40 feet. Strong clumps, 75c.

Berberis (Barberry)

Darwinii—A densely branched, spreading shrub, with thick and leathery foliage; flowers orange-yellow and very fragrant, followed by purple fruit; the best of the species; height, 3 to 4 ft. 5-inch pots, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; larger plants, 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Boxwood or Buxus

Ornamental evergreen shrubs with shining leaves; of dense but rather slow growth; some sorts are used for bordering, some for hedging and others as single specimens on lawns.

Dwarf (Suffruticosa)—A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves, the variety so extensively used for edging. 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Sempervirens, Common Tree Box—Very durable as a single specimen for lawn decoration or for hedging, forming large shrubs. 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Breath of Heaven—See Diosma.



Pepper Tree

The Brooms (Genista)

These very ornamental and free flowering shrubs will succeed in almost any soil or situation. The large pea-shaped flowers appear profusely in the Spring and Summer. They have round, leafless branches.

Spanish—An upright-growing shrub. Flowers yellow, produced very freely in the Spring and Summer, on long, pendulous, round leafless branches. Pot grown, 1½ ft., 25c each; 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; bushy plants, 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Scotch Yellow—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches, covered in the Spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers; very effective for grouping. 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Buddleya

Large evergreen shrubs, attaining a height of 3 to 10 feet, producing panicles or clusters of flowers in great profusion all Summer. They thrive best in a well-drained soil and sunny situation.

Magnifica—Large drooping panicles of blue flowers. 50c each, pot grown.

Globosa—Ball-shaped orange-yellow flowers in dense clusters at the ends of the branches; very graceful. 50c each, pot grown.

Camellia

Beautiful winter-flowering evergreens, with shining dark-green foliage and magnificent wax-like flowers blooming very profusely all winter. Should be grown in a partially shaded, well sheltered location. Quite hardy. **Double White, Double Pink, Double Red**—50c and \$1.00 each, according to size.

Camphor Tree (*Laurus Camphora*)

A fast-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil; a native of Japan; Bright green foliage; well adapted for lawn purposes. Pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Cedrus Deodora

Known as the Indian or Himalayan Cedar; exceedingly handsome; branches are drooping, with silvery green foliage; fine for planting in a large lawn. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00 each.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis

A small-growing evergreen of low-spreading habit; small round foliage; flowers small, white, appearing in May and followed during the Fall and Winter months by bright red berries. Pot grown, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Crateagus, Evergreen Thorn

Pyraeantha, Burning Bush—A thorny evergreen shrub with glossy foliage, covered with small white flowers in Spring and followed by masses of crimson berries which remain on the plant all Winter. 1½ ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Cypress

Monterey (Macrocarpa)—A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges. Transplanted in boxes. 1 year, \$2.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000; pot grown, 2 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Italian (Pyramidalis)—Of upright, pyramidal growth; very much used in landscaping; dark green leaves. Pot grown, 2 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 2½ ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Daphne

These beautiful, low-growing shrubs have dark-green leaves and small flowers in clusters which are very sweet scented and appear in early Spring. Bushy plants, pink, variegated leaves, \$1.00 each; bushy plants, white, plain green leaves, \$1.00 each.

Diosma, Breath of Heaven

This handsome little shrub produces small white star-shaped flowers in great profusion. The foliage, when bruised, is very fragrant. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Escallonia

Hardy evergreen shrubs with rounded, dark, glossy green foliage, producing flowers in various colors in great terminal panicles during the entire Summer.

Grandiflora White—An erect growing shrub attaining a height of 10 feet. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Rosea—Light pink, growing 6 ft. tall. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Rubra—Red. Same habit as the above. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Alba—White. Same habit as the above. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Eucalyptus

Globulus, Blue Gum—The most useful variety of Eucalyptus, being of very rapid growth and adapting itself to a variety of climatic conditions. It derives its common name from its broad, bluish leaves which it retains until three years old, when it changes its character entirely, the leaves becoming lanceolate and thick. Transplanted in boxes, very strong, \$2.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000; pot grown, 1½ to 2 ft., 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100; pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Corynocalyx, Sugar Gum—Ornamental, upright grower, with distinct rounded leaves which are a bright, shiny green when young, but which in later years lanceolate. Pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Ficifolia, Scarlet-flowering Gum—A beautiful sort, bearing lovely scarlet flowers, thick leathery leaves; hardy only in warmer sections. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each and up, according to size.

Robusta, Swamp-Mahogany Gum—Well adapted to low ground; very symmetrical when young, quite brittle when it grows older; foliage deep glossy green, flowers large creamy white. Pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Rostrata, Red Gum—A very rapid grower as well as being very hardy. The growth is not always straight, but if planted close together they will be more apt to grow straight. 2½ to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; transplanted in boxes, \$2.25 per 100.

Rudis (Desert Gum)—This tree is noted for its toughness, being extensively used for avenues and wind-breaks. Pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Tereticornis (Gray Gum)—A very hardy, quick-growing Eucalyptus; largely used for railroad ties, etc.; one of the sorts most often planted for timber. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Euonymus

Ornamental evergreen shrubs, very desirable for hedges, as they stand pruning well; also very effective when planted alone.

Silver Variegated—A very choice shrub with silvery, variegated foliage; a fine plant to enliven dark green shrubberies. 1½ ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; larger size, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Duc d'Anjou—Light green with golden blotch in center of leaf. 1 to 1½ ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Golden-leaved—Glossy, mottled, golden yellow foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Grevillea

Robusta (Australian Silk Oak)—A splendid fern-leaved evergreen tree, covered in early Summer with large yellow combs of flowers; a fine avenue and lawn tree. Pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., 60c each.

Thelemanneana—A lovely dwarf Australian shrub with fine needle-like foliage and distinct bright red flowers; very beautiful when in bloom and requires very little water. Pot grown, 50c and 75c each, according to size.

Habrothamnus Elegans

A strong-growing shrub, bearing panicles of small trumpet-shaped, purplish red flowers; makes a grand showing on a lawn or trained against a wall or porch. Pot grown, 1½ ft., 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Heath, Erica

Dwarf, compact evergreen shrubs, with feathery foliage producing small, wax-like flowers in great profusion from early Spring until late in the Fall.

Mediterranean—One of the prettiest of all heaths, with feathery foliage, producing purplish pink flowers in early Spring. 4-inch pots, 25c each; larger plants, 50c and 75c, according to size.

Cornish—A charming plant of dwarf spreading habit and with white flowers; grows 1 foot high. Pot grown, 50c each.

Holly, European

A small tree with glossy, dark green, thorny leaves. It is covered with bright red berries during the Winter months. Pot grown, 50c each and up, according to size.

Hydrangea Hortensis

Very ornamental, large-leaved shrubs, with enormous corymbs of beautifully colored flowers. They succeed best in a partially shaded location; very fine for a lawn or for planting in groups.

Pink—Four-inch pots, 35c each; large plants, 50c each.

Indigo Blue—Large plants, 75c each.

Juniper, Irish

An ornamental tree of pyramidal habit, with dense, bluish green foliage; very decorative as single specimens on lawns or if planted in groups. 6-inch pots, 1 to 2 ft., 60c each.

Laurel, English

A fine evergreen, with broad shining green leaves; producing large panicles of creamy-white flowers, followed by purple berries. Bushy plants, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each.

Laurustinus

An excellent hedge plant, covered during the Winter and Spring with masses of white flowers. It can be trimmed into any desired shape; foliage always retains a bright green look. Pot grown, 1 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 2 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Leptospermum Laevigatum

An evergreen shrub much used in the Golden Gate Park, where it succeeds to perfection; especially adapted for windy places. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet)

A valuable hedge plant; stands pruning well, and is of rapid growth. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$9.00 per 100.

Loquat

A decorative tree for the lawn or for grouping. The leaves are large and crumpled and deep green. Produces a delicious fruit, ripening in early Summer, which comes in clusters and is a bright yellow. Pot grown, 1 1/2 ft., 50c each; balled 2 1/2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Magnolia Grandiflora Exoniensis

A grand tree, with large, broad, thick leaves which are a brilliant green on the upper surface and rusty underneath; the flowers are pure waxy white, of immense size and very fragrant. Grafted, pot grown, 1 1/2 ft., 75c each; 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

Metrosideros Semperflorens

A handsome shrub with thick, narrow leaves which are reddish when young, covered with rich crimson flowers in dense racemes in the Summer months; commonly known as the "Bottle Brush." Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Oleander

Best suited for the warmer sections, where, if given plenty of water, it thrives to perfection. The flowers are produced very freely for a long period. One of the showiest of ever-blooming evergreens.

Double Pink—2 to 2 1/2 ft., 75c each; 4-inch pot plants, 35c each.

Double White—2 to 2 1/2 ft., 75c each; 4-inch pot plants, 35c each.

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*)

Has large sword-like leaves of a deep rich green color. It is highly decorative as a porch plant or a specimen on the lawn. Strong, well established clumps, \$1.00 each.

Pepper Tree

A popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine, feathery foliage, producing clusters of reddish berries in the Fall; fine for street or avenue planting. 4-inch pots, 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 2 1/2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 5 and 6-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Pine

For reforesting, windbreaks, shelter and shade affording purposes, pines have few equals; all being of rapid growth.

Monterey—The most desirable pine for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State. Transplanted in boxes, \$3.50 per 100; 4-inch pots, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; balled, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Deciduous Trees and Flowering Shrubs

Almond, Flowering

This is the first tree to bloom in the Spring. The flowers are large and appear before the leaves; very beautiful when covered with bloom.

Pink, White—3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

Ash, European

A beautiful tree of rapid growth and spreading head with light green pinnate leaves and black buds; gray bark. 4 to 5 ft., 40c each.

Azalea Mollis

A good shrub for partially shady locations, producing various shades of beautiful flowers in great luxuriance; mostly brick-red and yellow. \$1.00 each.

Pittosporum

Very ornamental, bright foliage plants; valuable for grouping, hedges and for lawn specimens.

Crassifolium—A large shrub of pyramidal growth; foliage is thick and leathery and a pale green color. Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; balled, (very bushy), 3 to 3 1/2 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Eugenioides—A large, upright growing shrub, with glossy yellowish green leaves; a very effective shrub, and excellent for hedges. Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100; balled, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 35c, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100; balled (very bushy), 3 to 3 1/2 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Tenuifolia—A very handsome, upright growing shrub, with silvery light green leaves and black stems; a good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual. Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$17.50 per 100; balled, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; balled (very bushy), 3 to 3 1/2 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Undulatum, Wavy-Leaved—A shrub with deep green glossy leaves, flowers intensely fragrant at night. Pot grown. 1 ft., 25c each; large plants, 50c each.

Polygala Dalmatiana

A profuse flowering shrub, with purple pea-blossom-shaped flowers, and pretty light green foliage. Pot grown, 1 1/2 ft., 35c each.

Rhododendrons

Hardy, ornamental, flowering shrubs for grouping or lawn decoration. The flowers range through shades of rose, pink, crimson, white, etc. Should be planted in partial shade. Price, strong plants with plenty buds, \$2.50 each, any color.

Sequoia

Gigantea, California Big Tree—A magnificent ornamental tree of pyramidal habit, the lower branches sweeping the ground, bluish green foliage completely covering the branches. Balled, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 50c each; 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 75c each.

Sempervirens, California Redwood—A handsome ornamental tree of a tapering, pyramidal habit; leaves dark green above and pale green beneath; a fine specimen for a large lawn. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each.

Veronica

Evergreen shrubs with dull green foliage and spikes of various colored flowers; especially adapted for planting in groups on the lawn or for mixing in with other shrubs.

White—Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each.

Blue—Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each.

Crimson—Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each.

Variegated—Foliage green margined with white; flowers blue. Pot grown, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 35c each; 2 ft., 50c each.

Yew, Taxus

English—A densely branched, spreading tree; foliage dark and somber; a good sort for clipping into artificial forms. 5-inch pots, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 75c each.

Irish—An upright growing variety, with deep dark-green foliage; branches erect, closely compressed, forming a pyramidal-shaped head; a very distinct and beautiful variety. Pot grown, 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

Dwarf Golden—A valuable dwarf-growing, variegated golden-leaved evergreen of slow growth. Pot grown, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

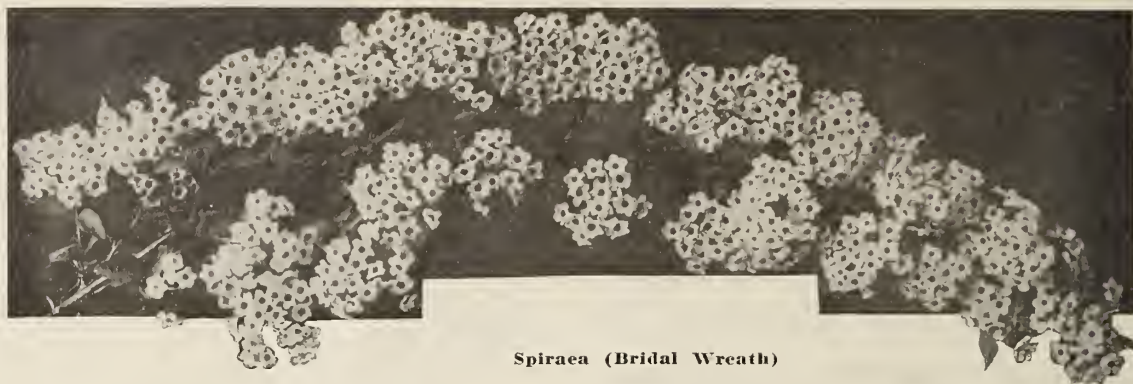
Beech, European

Fine ornamental tree for a lawn, with glossy copper-colored leaves. The branches are very graceful and of a drooping habit; thrives best in a moist, cool location. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

Birch

European—Very graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches; fine for avenue planting. 7 ft., 75c each.

Cut-leaf Weeping—Very attractive, with tall, slender, graceful, drooping branches, delicately cut foliage and silvery bark; very handsome as a single specimen on a lawn or when planted in groups of three. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25.



Spiraea (Bridal Wreath)

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet Shrub)

A very desirable shrub, with fragrant wood and foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Cherry, Japanese (Double Flowering)

Small growing trees, producing semi-double flowers in large clusters in early Spring before the leaves appear.

Double White, Double Rose, Double Crimson—3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Crab Apple, (Betchell's Double Flowering)

A low-growing tree, well adapted for the lawn or for planting with low-growing shrubs; covered in early Spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Deutzia

Graceful shrubs, with slender branches and effective foliage, blooming in great profusion. The flowers are produced in long racemes, requiring severe pruning immediately after flowering.

Gracilis—A charming dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early Summer. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Lemoinei—One of the very best dwarf hardy shrubs; flowers very large and produced in cone-shaped heads of purest white, which open out very full. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Elm

Very handsome and rapid growing shade trees, excellent for street or avenue planting, growing in almost any kind of soil.

American—A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Cork Barked—Desirable avenue tree; leaves are rough and the young branches are very corky. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

This is one of the finest of all hardy shrubs for the lawn or border. The flowers are white, spike-shaped, and are produced for a long period during Summer and Fall. 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

For other varieties of Hydrangea, see Page 58.

Hawthorn

These small trees are well adapted for lawns and for grouping. The small flowers come in clusters and are followed by red berries in the Autumn; a good spreading tree with lustrous green leaves.

Double White, Double Scarlet—4 to 5 ft., 60c each.

Double Pink—3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Laburnum, Golden Chain

A beautiful small-growing tree, with long drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50c each; 5 to 6 feet, 75c each.

Lemon Verbena

This well-known shrub has long, narrow pointed leaves, which are very fragrant when bruised. Pot grown, 35c each.



Lilac

Lilacs

Beautiful spring flowering shrubs, flowers come in large drooping clusters and are very fragrant. Immediately after blooming they should be pruned, as the flowers are always on the old wood.

Charles X, Single Reddish Purple—Grafted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Mme. Casimir Perier, Double White—Large, compact panicles. Grafted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Michel Buchner, Double Pale Lilac—Large Truss. Grafted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

President Grevy—Magnificent panicles of large double blue flowers. Grafted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

Common White—3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Common Purple—3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Linden, European

A handsome tree, suitable for a lawn or an avenue, of pyramidal growth, with bright green heart-shaped leaves, which turn to brown and yellow in the Fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Locust

Rapid growing tree, with spreading branches, the flowers are in clusters and appear in the Spring.
White Flowering—6 to 8 ft., 50c each.
Pink Flowering Decaimenna—Rose-colored flowers. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

Maple-Acer

Norway—A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden. A valuable variety in the interior valleys. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.
Silver, or Soft—A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.
Sugar or Rock—A handsome tree with large green leaves which turn red in the Fall. 2 to 3 feet., 35c each.
Japanese—A dwarf-growing variety with beautifully colored leaves in yellow, blood red, green and variegated; should be planted in partial shades. Pot grown, 75c each.

Magnolia, Japanese

Ornamental, medium sized trees, flowering very profusely in early Spring; the large cup-shaped blossoms are very fragrant and the leaves bright green. Suitable for planting on a lawn or in groups.
Alexandrina—Flowers very large, white tinted pink. 3 ft., \$1.00 each.
Soulangiana—Flowers large cup-shaped, white suffused with rosy pink. 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Syringa (Mock Orange)

A hardy, vigorous growing shrub with handsome foliage and sweet-scented white flowers along the branches. Flowering very profusely in Spring. Immediately after blooming they should be pruned, as the blossoms appear on the wood formed the previous year. 3 ft., 35c each.

Mountain Ash, European (Rowan Tree)

Flowers creamy white; foliage somewhat like the Pepper Tree; covered from August to November with large clusters of orange-colored berries. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.

Peach, Flowering

A beautiful spring-flowering tree, blooming in April. The branches are covered with a mass of beautiful flowers long before the leaves appear.
Double White, Double Pink, Double Red, 5 ft., 60c each.

Plum, Purple-Leaved (Pissardi)

The young branches are very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn. Very effective when grouped with other trees and shrubs. 4 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Poplar

Poplars are very rapid growing trees and thrive under a great variety of conditions as regards soil, but do best in damp situations. Their leaves are bright and make a fine contrast when grouped with other trees of darker foliage. They are well adapted for windbreaks and are very effective when planted in groups by themselves.
Carolina—A very distinct tree, making a large, spreading head. Excellent for avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Akebia Quinata

A graceful, hardy, semi-evergreen climber, with deep green, small foliage, and producing in early Spring numberless bunches of violet-brown flowers having a pleasant cinnamon odor. Pot grown, 50c each.

Ampelopsis

Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants, clinging closely without any assistance to a stone wall or wooden surface. In Autumn the leaves assume a reddish copper tint and are very effective. Field-grown plants, 35c and 50c each.

Bolleana (Silver-Leaved Poplar)—Foliage silvery green above; snowy white underneath. Adds great beauty to landscape work. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.
Lombardy—A very rapid, erect growing tree with a tall spiry form and particularly striking and picturesque when grouped among other trees. 5 to 6 ft., 40c each.

Quince (Japanese Scarlet Flowering)

This is the first shrub to bloom in the Spring, and the bright scarlet flowers appear in great profusion, covering every branch and twig before the leaves appear, of dwarf habit and well adapted for single plants on the lawn or for borders of groups of trees. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Rowan Tree—See under Mountain Ash.

Snowball

A favorite shrub producing immense white ball-shaped flowers in great profusion in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

Spiraea

Anthony Watercr—A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 2½ ft. in height; in bloom the entire Summer and Fall. 2 ft., 40c each.
Billardi—Pink flowers in dense spikes; blooms nearly all Summer. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.
Van Houttei, Van Houttei's Bridal Wreath—A beautiful compact variety for planting on a lawn or in groups; early flowering and of very graceful habit; clusters of 20 to 30 white florets make up the raceme and are set close along the drooping branches. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Tamarix Africana

Strong, slender, tall-growing, irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches. These pink flowers are very attractive during May. Strong plants, 35c each.

Texas Umbrella Tree

This is one of the handsomest of deciduous shade trees, and is adapted particularly to the warm parts of this State, where, when sufficient water is supplied, it assumes a grand umbrella-shaped head. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Walnut, California Black

A rapid-growing native tree, with spreading branches; a fine shade tree. 4 to 5 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Weigelia

Ornamental free-flowering shrubs, producing trumpet-shaped flowers of many shades of color during June and July; valuable for planting with other shrubs or as single specimens on a lawn; should be well pruned after flowering in the Summer.
Candida—A free-flowering variety, fine pure white. 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each.
Eva Rathke—A remarkably free bloomer, flowering continuously throughout the Summer and Fall; rich ruby carmine colored flowers. 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each.
Rosea—An elegant shrub, producing trumpet-shaped flowers of a fine rose color. 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each.

Willow, Babylonian

A rapid growing tree with drooping branches, thriving best in a wet place, also known as the Weeping Willow. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Foliage much larger than the preceding, with a more vigorous habit of growth, the leaves assuming a bronzy hue in the Fall, but not of clinging habit. Field-grown plants, 35c and 50c each.

Australian Pea Vine

A very fast-growing evergreen climber, which we can recommend to those desiring a rapid grower. The flowers are pea-shaped, pink and produced in great abundance. Strong pot-grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Bignonia, Trumpet Vine

Beautiful climbers with large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers in various colors; valuable for covering walls or climbing trees; they require a warm, sunny position and should be well protected.

Chererei—A new variety with long, trumpet-shaped flowers three inches in diameter; in color a rich shade of blood red. Large plants, **75c each.**

Mackenni—A rapid growing variety with deep pink flowers, blooming very late in the Fall. Large plants, **75c each.**

Bougainvillea

Sanderiana—A beautiful climber, having peculiarly shaped flowers, somewhat resembling the leaves in shape and produced along the end of the branches in great profusion; color a light carmine purple. They do well in a sheltered, sunny location. Strong pot-grown plants, **75c and \$1.00 each.**

Laterita—A tender variety with lighter green foliage and terra-cotta colored flowers; a beautiful climber for a greenhouse. Strong pot-grown plants, **\$1.50 each.**

Clematis

Hardy vigorous growing deciduous climbers with fine foliage and beautiful flowers of various colors. They do best in a light loamy soil, which should be well drained and which should receive annual applications in winter of well-decayed manure; in planting, the roots should be well spread out and the plants pruned to one-half their height; they should never be allowed to get very dry.

Jackmanni—Large violet purple, very free flowering. **75c each.**

Henryii—Very large single white. **75c each.**

Lawsoniana—Large rosy purple marked with darker veins. **75c each.**

Ville de Lyon—Large deep crimson flowers. **75c each.**

Montana—A rapid grower; the flowers are pure white and about the size of a dollar and are produced in Spring in great profusion. **60c each.**

Paniculata—A very hardy climber with fragrant small white flowers in clusters, completely covering the upper portion of the vine in late Summer; should be well pruned in the Winter. **50c each.**

Clianthus Puniceus

Excellent for training against a wall, bearing great masses of drooping brilliant scarlet blossoms, which resemble a parrot's bill. In pots, **40c each.**

Coboea Scandens

A beautiful evergreen climber of rapid growth, bearing large purple bell-shaped flowers in great profusion during the entire season. In pots, **35c and 50c each.**

Ficus Repens

A handsome little evergreen climber with small dark green leaves, which clings to stone or wood. Pot grown, **25c and 35c each.**

Hops (*Humulus Lupulus*)

One of the very best climbers for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower and bears a profusion of seed pods. March delivery, **50c per dozen (60c postpaid).**

Honeysuckle

Belgian or English—Red and yellow flowers; long bloomer; very fragrant. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, **35c each.**

Halleana, Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant; a long and continuous bloomer. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, **35c each.**

Scarlet Flowered—Flowers deep scarlet, with orange and yellow shadings. Foliage deep green, silvery on the underside. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, **50c each.**

Ivy, English

A valuable plant for covering walls and climbing trunks of trees and also for covering the ground under trees, with large, thick, shining, leathery leaves; rather slow grower. Pot grown, **25c, 35c and 50c each.**

Jasmine

Very graceful trailing or climbing plants, with fragrant flowers.

Grandiflorum Catalanian Jasmine—Flowers pure white, star shaped; of exquisite fragrance and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Plant is of a shrubby half climbing habit, with delicate evergreen foliage. Pot grown, **60c each.**

Officialis, True Jasmine—Flowers pure white, sweetly scented and produced in clusters in early Spring. Pot grown, **35c and 50c each.**

Revolution Yellow Jasmine—A vigorous growing variety, producing yellow flowers all Summer, can be grown as a climber or shrub, **35c and 50c each.**

Kenilworth Ivy

A hardy perennial, trailing plant, with small lavender or purple flowers, especially adapted for hanging baskets or for trailing over walls, **20c each.**

Kennedya

Very fast growing climbers, well adapted for training on trellises. Large, light green foliage with clusters of pea-shaped flowers in various colors. **Red, White, Blue.** Pot grown, **35c each.**

Lantana

A semi-dwarf evergreen climber, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers in various colors. Should be planted in sunny position. In various colors. Pot grown, **35c each.**

Mandevilla Suaveolens Chili Jasmine

A strong climber with clusters of large, white, wavy star-shaped blossoms. Plant in a protected sunny position. Pot grown, **25c and 50c each.**

Muehlenbeckia Complexa

(*New Zealand Mattress Vine*)

This pretty, strong growing climber and trailer is very desirable for covering old stumps of trees, rock-work, etc. The foliage is small, dense, and graceful; 4-inch pots, **35c each.**

Morning Glory (*Ipomoea*)

Learii—A quick growing variety with large, dark blue flowers. Strong roots, **25c each.**

Passion Vines (*Passiflora or Tacsonia*)

Very rapid growing evergreen climbers, with large green leaves and brilliantly colored handsome flowers. Well adapted for covering walls, blooming very freely in the Summer and Fall.

Exoniensis—Flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. Brick red outside and rosy pink within, throat violet tube white inside, **35c and 50c each.**

Jamesonii—Bright rose on cherry-red with a tube 4 inches long. **35c and 50c each.**

Pink—Clear pink flowers. **25c and 35c each.**

Scarlet—A very brilliant color. **50c each.**

Vau Volxemii—Bright red with a short green calyx tube, **35c and 50c each.**



Wistaria

Phaseolus, Snail Vine

A rare climber with fragrant and peculiarly twisted flowers varying from purple to yellow and having a twisted shape like a snail. Thrives well in a sunny position and should have protection in the winter. Pot grown, 35c each.

Physianthus (Cruel Plant)

An evergreen shrubby twiner, bearing a large number of small white waxy flowers which are pale-rose in bud, slightly fragrant. It is called the Cruel Plant because it entraps insects. Pot grown, 35c each.

Plumbago Capensis

Can be trained as a bush or climber. Flowers light sky-blue, verbenia-shaped, produced throughout the entire Summer; stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine, 35c and 50c each. Capensis Alba—White, 35c and 50c each.

Smilax

A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. Strong roots, 25c each.

Solanum, Potato Vine

Jasminoides—A very rapid growing vine with narrow dark green leaves, white star-shaped flowers shaded with purple in center, produced in good-sized numbers. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Blue—Small dark blue flowers with yellow centers, requires a sunny sheltered position. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Sollya Heterophylla

This is known as the Australian Bluebell Creeper and is valuable for covering banks and low fences; the flowers are tube shaped and a brilliant blue color. A hardy evergreen climber. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Swainsonia

A very graceful climber, suitable for trellises. The flowers are produced in sprays in great profusion and resemble sweet peas in form. They require a sunny, protected location.

Galegifolia Albiflora, Pure White—Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Galegifolia Rosea, Pink.—Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Tecoma Capensis

A beautiful climber, requiring a warm, sunny position, producing clusters of bright scarlet tube-shaped flowers in the Summer months. Pot grown, 50c each.

Vitis, Evergreen Grape

The following varieties of evergreen grapes are the most decorative of all foliage vines. Fine for covering walls and pergolas:

Capensis—A rampant grower with large round leaves 8 to 10 inches across. The stems have a beautiful bronzy-red tint. Strong plants, 4-inch pots, 50c each.

Rhombifolium—This variety is of dainty, slender growth, heavily foliaged, with leaf composed of three medium sized lobes. Strong plants, 50c each.

Wistaria

One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, bearing long grape-like clusters of flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season.

Purple—Grafted strong plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

White—Grafted strong plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Sinensis Rosea—A fine new variety with clusters of pink flowers. Grafted strong plants, \$1.25 each.

Palms, Ferns and Decorative Plants

Adiantum Concatum (Maiden-Hair Fern)—This fine variety is more generally grown than any of the other sorts; for cutting, greenhouse, and parlor decoration. 5-inch pots, 50c each; 6 and 7-inch pots, 75c each.

Adiantum Graecilimum—A variety that has finer and more graceful foliage than the preceding; a most lovely sort. 5-inch pots, 50c each.

Alsophia Australis (Australian Tree Fern)—A very graceful tree fern with finely divided fronds of a pleasing shade of light green. Valuable for parlor decoration or for growing outside in a partial shady, sheltered location, 50c and up, according to size.

Anthericum Variegatum—Beautiful plants, with narrow recurved foliage which is dark green and beautifully marked with broad stripes of creamy white, nice for pots or hanging baskets, 4-inch pots, 35c each.

Aspidium Falcatum (Holly Fern)—A favorite variety for house culture or for growing outside. The leaves are dark, glossy green and waxy on the edges. 3-inch, 25c each; larger plants, 50c each.

Aspidium Rockfordianum (New Crested Holly Fern)—Similar to the above except that the leaves are deeply cut or toothed which gives the plant a very graceful appearance. 4-inch pots, 50c; 6-inch pots, 75c each.

Asparagus Erectus Floribundus—Light green feathery foliage, sprays more open and delicate than those of other varieties. In pots, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Asparagus Plumosus—A beautiful plant with graceful bright green feathery foliage. In pots, 25c, 35c and 50c each.



Phoenix Carariensis (Date Palm)

Asparagus Sprengeri—Valuable for pots or hanging baskets, of graceful drooping habit. In pots, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Aspidistra Lurida—A very pretty plant for house decoration, with large, long, dark green leaves, 75c to \$3.50 each, according to size.

Aspidistra Lurida Variegata—Similar to the preceding except that the leaves are margined and striped with white, 75c to \$3.50 each, according to size.

Asplenium Nidus Avis (Bird's Nest Fern)—In pots, 50c and 75c each.

- Begonia (Rex Varieties)**—Very handsome parlor and greenhouse decorative plants. The leaves are wonderfully formed and marvelously colored, **50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.**
- Brahea Edulis (Gadeloupe Fan Palm)**—Unsurpassed, whether grown outside (it is very hardy) or as a pot plant. It has very large fan-shaped leaves, of bright green color. Plants in 4-inch pots, **50c each; 5-inch pots, 75c each; balled, 2 feet, \$1.50 each.**
- Coleus**—Foliage plants, in several shades and tints, 4-inch pots, **25c each.**
- Cyclamen (Alpine Violets)**—A beautiful pot plant. The blossoms are curiously winged and are borne on graceful stems. Flowering very profusely for a long period. Pot grown plants in bloom, **50c and 75c each.**
- California Fan Palm (Pritchardia filifera)**—The well-known native palm. Leaf stalks very long; at the edge of the leaves are produced many thread-like filaments; rapid grower. Balled, **2½ feet, \$1.25 each.**
- Chamacrops Excelsa (Japanese Fan Palm)**—An ornamental and symmetrical growing Fan Palm. Leaves are dark green and deeply cut. Rather slow grower, but very hardy. Pot grown, **75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, according to size.**
- Corypha Australis (Livistonia)**—A handsome palm for house decoration, with dark green fan-like leaves. 4-inch pots, **50c each; 5-inch pots, 75c each.**
- Cycas Revoluta (The Sago Palm)**—**75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 each.**
- Dracaena Indivisa**—A fine plant for outdoor planting in California, and much in use for lawns, avenues and parks. The small plants are fine for window decoration. Balled, 2 feet, **75c each; \$6.00 per 10; 3 feet, \$1.00 each.**
- Eutalia Gracilima**—The foliage is narrow, long and graceful, much used on lawns, where, when supplied liberally with water, it produces a grand effect. **60c each.**
- Ficus Elastica (India Rubber Plant)**—Very large, smooth leathery leaves, evergreen foliage; generally esteemed one of the finest house plants grown, the plant attaining a large size. **75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each, according to size.**
- Ficus Macrophylla**—A variety with smaller leaves than the preceding; much valued for parlor or hall decorations, **\$1.00 and \$1.50 each.**
- Hoya Carnosa (Wax Plant)**—A pot plant of twining habit, with dark green succulent leaves, flowers white with pink center, produced in clusters, fragrant. In pots, **25c and 50c each.**
- Kentia Fosterina and Belmoreana**—Attractive house palms, with graceful, arching pinnate leaves of a bright green color. 4-inch pots, **50c each; 5-inch pots, 75c and \$1.00 each; 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.**
- Isolepis Gracilis**—A pretty grass-like plant, valuable for hanging baskets and decorating the edges of benches in greenhouses. 4-inch pots, **25c each.**
- Japanese Fern Hanging Balls**—**50c each.**
- Latania Borbonica**—Leaves large, fan-shaped, of a very bright green color; plant of hardy construction, and adapted to all decorative purposes within doors. 5-inch pots, **75c each; 6-inch pots, \$1.50 each.**
- Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana)**—This plant grows from 8 to 20 feet high and produces a tropical effect. The enormous leaves are long and broad and of a beautiful green with a broad crimson mid-rib. Should be planted in a protected position. 6-inch pots, 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.00 each; 4-inch pots, 1 foot, 35c each.**
- Nephrolepis Exaltata (Sword Fern)**—A splendid, hardy sort, thrives as well outside as inside, of upright growth. In pots, **35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 each.**
- Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern)**—One of the most useful ferns for house culture. The fronds droop and arch gracefully over the edge of a pot or basket. In pots, **35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 each.**
- Nephrolepis Whitmanni**—Similar to the Boston Fern, except that fronds are frilled, giving a plume-like appearance. In pots, **50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.**
- New Zealand Tree Fern (Dicksonia antarctica)**—For greenhouse decoration the New Zealand tree fern cannot be beaten; or for outdoors, when planted in sheltered locations, they are also very suitable. In pots, **50c and up, according to size.** Well established plants with stumps, **\$5.00 each and up, according to size.**
- Phoenix Canariensis (The Canary Island Date Palm)**—The most graceful and handsomest of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a deep green color. Very effective when planted on a large lawn. 6-inch pots, **50c; 8-inch pots, \$1.00 each.** Balled, 2 feet, **\$1.50 each; balled, 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50 each.**
- Platycerium Alciorne (Stag Horn Fern)**—A beautiful fern for hanging on the wall of a house or for growing on the trunk of a tree in a sheltered location, fairly hardy. **75c to \$2.50 each, according to size.**
- Philodendron Petusum**—A house plant of climbing habit, with large heart-shaped perforated leaves of grotesque appearance. In pots, **50c to \$2.50 each, according to size.**
- Polystichum Angulare (Lace Fern)**—In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Polystichum Setosum**—In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Pteris Adiantoides**—Fronds similar to those of the Maiden-Hair Fern, only larger; very nice. In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Pteris Drinkwaterii**—Silvery green foliage; very choice. In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Pteris Tremula**—A favorite house fern; fronds long and arching. In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Pteris Winsetti**—A beautiful sort, with lovely crested foliage. In pots, **35c and 50c each.**
- Washingtonia Robusta**—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of palms; in habit of growth resembling our well-known California Fan Palm, but more symmetrical and spreading, leaves fan-shaped, medium size, retaining their dark green color during the winter months; stems short, thorny; of upright compact growth. Balled, 2 to 2½ feet, **\$2.00 each.**
- Woodwardia**—A strong growing fern with large fronds, useful for planting in shady places. Strong roots, **35c and 50c each.**

Dahlias

While the Dahlia is one of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate, it by no means follows that it requires no attention. In fact, no flower that we have ever cultivated will give such a generous response to good cultivation as the Dahlia. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable to success. With poor cultivation or neglect, the flower will rapidly degenerate—becoming semi-double and faded in color. The Dahlia, with but few exceptions, should be given an open, sunny situation for at least a portion of each day. It is a rank feeder and should be given rich soil and kept free from weeds. We are in favor of taking up the roots every year, as soon as the tops are cut down by frost, and laying away in sawdust or in a dry place. Plant them out again in May or they can be planted as late as the end of June, setting the bulbs about three inches deep. We strongly advise our customers not to be in a hurry about setting the Dahlia out, as it is essentially a Fall flower, and when planted early they bloom in the hot Summer months, and the flowers are very inferior, and at that season they are generally infected with an insect called "Diabrotica," resembling a lady bug, which does much damage to the flower of the Dahlia. This insect disappears later on; hence our reasons for advising late planting. So many of our customers have been disappointed in this respect just through early planting. Continuing with our remarks about cultivating—as soon as the plants are about two feet high, they should be staked, care being taken that the stake is driven far enough away from the root, so that it may not be injured. Mulch heavily with old, well-rotted manure, and give the plants a thorough soaking once in ten days or two weeks. Frequent syringing adds greatly to the health and vigor of the plant. Disbudding, or picking off some of the flower buds and leaving only a few on one bush adds greatly to the size of the bloom. Dahlias can be set out from two kinds of roots, viz.: Dry Roots and Green Pot Plants. The former can be obtained as soon as we dig them, in December, but preferably in February, as we can tell whether there are "eyes" on the bulbs or not, and can be kept in sawdust, as above described, till planting time. It is better to order early or when you are getting your other stock.

Green Pot Plants will be ready for delivery during May; they are grown in pots and raised from a cutting. These green plants will all bloom the first season after planting, and at the same time they are forming a bulb, which will do for planting out next season. The Dahlia keeps on multiplying year after year.

Recent Introductions

35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Paeony Flowered Dahlias

The flowers of this beautiful type of dahlia are large and generally have two rows of petals which are irregularly curved and twisted. The graceful flowers are produced very freely on long strong stems.

Elsa—Immense, fluffy, pure white flowers with yellow center.

Glory of Groenekan—Very large, orange yellow.

Geisha—Yellow, suffused and streaked with scarlet, very beautiful. (Green plants only, ready in May.)

Germania—Fluffy, brilliant, crimson flowers.

Glory de Baarn—Beautiful shade of rose-pink, very large.

Queen Emma—Pure pink suffused with golden yellow.

Four Best Decorative Dahlias

California—Very large, pure golden yellow.

Manitou—Bronze and orange, a large variety and fine free bloomers.

Minnie Burgle—Vivid scarlet crimson, of fine form.

Souvenir de Gustav Dozon—Immense bright orange scarlet flowers. It is of free growth and a remarkably profuse bloomer.



Cactus Dahlia—Mrs. Mawley

Decorative Dahlias

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen

Beacon—A grand, striking, rich, orange-colored decorative dahlia.

Delice—A beautiful clear pink flower, carried on erect stems.

Jeanie Charmet—Pure pink at the edges, shading to white at the center. A very beautiful and graceful variety.

Joe Thompson—Large, dark red, profuse bloomer.

Madam Van Den Dael—Soft pink with deeper markings, shading to white in the center. A fine decorative variety.

Mrs. Alexander—A very large decorative rose-colored variety.

Mrs. Wm. Kettlewell—Bright velvety crimson, profuse bloomer and fine keeper.

Mad. H. Chanet—Pure snow-white; flowers of uncommon shape, looks more like a white water lily than a dahlia. Of free growth and prolific in bloom.

Mrs. Roosevelt—One of the finest novelties that has been offered in years. It is of immense size, six to seven inches in diameter. The color is a delicate blush pink. The plant is very strong, vigorous, growing about five feet high; of branching habit, and for such a large flower an extremely profuse bloomer.

Pink Beauty—Rose-pink, seedling of Mrs. Roosevelt, having the general habits of that variety.

Purple King—Medium-sized purple flower, very free bloomer, an excellent garden variety.

Santa Cruz—Straw color petals, beautifully tipped rosy-red; elegant shape; good free early bloomer; fine stems; one of the best of its class.

Single Dahlias

25c each, \$2.50 per dozen

Twentieth Century—A very lovely variety; flowers exceedingly large; white overlaid with a soft pink. A rare combination. It blooms very freely for a lengthened period; the stems are long and stiff, thus making it a very valuable variety for cutting purposes.

Choice Cactus Dahlias

Including all of the best of the new and older sorts

Price of Roots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Britannia—Delicate shade of soft salmon pink, blended with apricot. Petals long and twisted. Very full in bloom; stems long and stiff. Superb.

Chas. Clayton—Dazzling crimson, large size; very free flowering; tips of the petals beautifully fringed.

Cornucopia—Reddish-salmon, large full flower, long narrow petals, very free bloomer.

Countess of Lonsdale—A most beautiful Cactus Dahlia of true type. Color, rich salmon tinted with apricot at the base of the petals, carmine pink toward the tips; stems long and stiff; very free in bloom. Hard to beat.

Dorothy Vernon—A very pleasing Cactus Dahlia of exquisite shade. Color, flesh, shading through maple to cameo.

Good Hope—Dark red, tipped white.

J. H. Jackson—Dark velvety maroon-black, strong stems, fine bloomer.

Kremhilde—Bright pink gradually shading to white at center, continuous bloomer.

King Edward—Large crimson flower, profuse bloomer.

Lady Colin Campbell—Bright yellow shaded orange, large flowers borne on long stiff stems.

Matchless—Dark purple, perfect in form and a continuous bloomer.

Mabel Needs—Orange scarlet shaded crimson, nicely pointed incurved petals. A grand flower.

Mont Blanc—White, very large and beautiful.

Mrs. H. J. Jones—Scarlet, heavily tipped white.

Mrs. Mawley—Fine yellow cactus, of fine form and large size. Best yellow sort.

Octopus—White tinted with blush pink, very large and free bloomer.

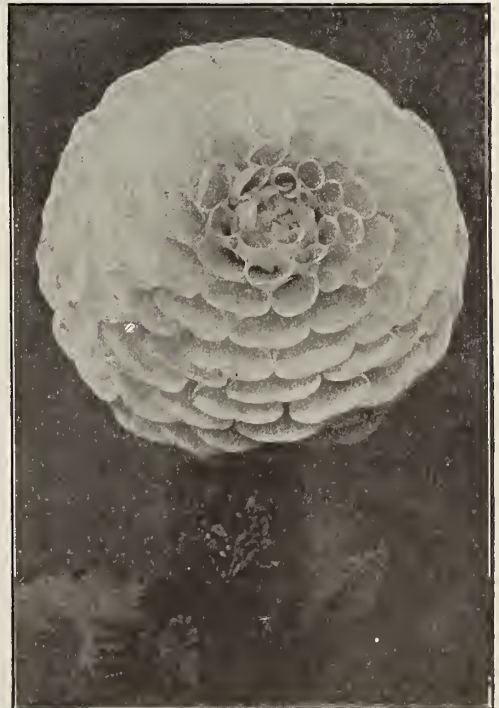
Princess Poniatowski—A very large yellow cactus variety, with large petals.

Princess—Beautiful, rose-pink, with long narrow petals, very fine.

Richard Dean—Vermillion scarlet, tipped with white. Flowers of good size and fine form.

Strahlenkrone—Intense cardinal red, rich and glowing, with long twisted petals.

Winsome—A very fine white Cactus Dahlia; flowers very large, beautiful cactus form, with twisted, incurved petals, and borne on long, erect stems, holding the flowers well above the foliage.



Show Dahlia—La France

Show and Fancy Dahlias

These are the old style of Double Dahlias much improved. Shape of the flowers in this class is mostly bell-shaped. All of them of wonderful formation.

Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

- A. D. Livoni**—A clear deep rose. The flower is well built up in the center; petals beautifully quilled.
Black Diamond—The color is dark, jet-black when the flower first expands, and gradually changing to a deep velvety maroon-black. The flowers are large, of regular form, and good substance.

Grand Duke Alexis—A magnificent flower of large size and distinctly unique; petals are rolled up so that the edges overlap; color pure white.

Kaiser William—A very large yellow; petals tipped red; a grand sort.

La France—A clear cerise; a variety we can recommend
Mrs. Wyndham—Exceedingly large; white, edge of petals tipped delicate purple; a showy variety.

Red Hussar—Pure cardinal red, perfect form.

Geraniums

Price of plants from 3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Larger plants, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

- Dr. Nansen**—Single, pure white; large truss.
Enite Zola—Trusses of a very large size, composed of immense single blooms of a warm salmon color with orange shadings.
Gertrude Pearson—Single, clear, rosy pink with a large white eye.
Jacquerie—Rich, dark crimson-scarlet. Very large truss.
Madame Landry—Double; very free and constantly in bloom throughout the season; trusses large, and florets of the finest size and circular in form; color clear salmon; center shading to copper with a white eye.
Mme. Salleroi—A dwarf variety, rarely over 6 inches high; foliage green, bordered white; fine for edging.
Mrs. E. G. Hill—Beautiful salmon; a fine large flower.
Pamela—Large, white center, shading to rosy-lake, and bold outer margin of violet-crimson.
S. A. Nutt—The very best of the dark crimson bedders.
Wm. Languth—Green, edged white, flowers double crimson-scarlet.
The Clyde—An immense single scarlet; trusses very fine.

SCENTED GERANIUMS

Gloriuda or Hybrid Cape, Oak-leaved, Rose, Lemon, Nutmeg and Variegated-leaved Rose.

Ivy Leaved Geraniums

Are indispensable for covering banks, fences, etc. They are almost continuously in bloom, and require very little water.

Achievement—A pure self-rose color, with white eye; immense size.

Ballade—Tender lilac, upper petals feathered with crimson-maroon.

Caesar Franck—Brilliant strawberry-red, with lighter center.

Col. Baden Powell—One of the largest-flowering varieties; color varies from pearl-white to soft blush.

Cordens Glory—Bright scarlet, bold full flowers.

Chas. Turner—The handsomest Ivy Geranium ever introduced; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, trusses 6 inches across. The color is a bright pink. Quite double. Very useful for window boxes and rockeries.

Leopard—Very free bloomer. The large flowers are a dainty lavender pink, flamed and dotted with crimson on the upper petals. Very beautiful.

Mrs. Banks—White, slightly tinted blush, with large, dark blotches on the upper petals.

Pelargoniums

(Lady Washington Geraniums)—Regal, Fringed and Decorative Varieties.

Plants in 3 and 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anita—A most charming flower of extraordinary size, combining with it great freedom of bloom; of a lovely shade of brightest pink; upper petals grandly feathered with dark, velvety crimson, with an almost white center.

Anna Pfitzer—Brilliant carmine, upper petals, feathered with crimson.

Bertha Wagener—Immense deep rose pink flowers, surrounded by a distinct broad band of pure white, upper petals feathered crimson, center of flower white, form of flower ideal.

Duchess of Teck—Very large trusses of extra large semi-double white flowers, petals undulated and frilled. A grand white variety.

E. G. Hill—Brilliant dark maroon, shaded scarlet, lower petals lighter shade, with white center; very large.

Franciscana—Color rich salmon-pink, with upper petals blotched deep carmine; edge of petals pure white, also the center.

Grandiosa—Flowers of great substance, immense trusses; color, lower petals shell pink, upper petals

beautifully blotched and feathered with rose carmine.

J. B. Boland—A novel shade of rose, distinctly suffused with salmon, upper petals blotched almost black, surrounded by fiery crimson; lower petals also feathered lighter with same tints; large fluted flowers of fine substance.

Madame Thiebaut—Blotched and marbled rose and white ground; upper petals marked with crimson maroon; large white center, and edges of petals also white.

Milton—Upper petals grandly blotched dark maroon, surrounded with bright crimson and edged with rose, lower petals of soft pink, feathered with crimson; light center. Light trusses of fine elegantly fringed flowers.

Prince Henry—Soft rosy red, shaded orange and chocolate; broad white margin and center, bold flowers of great substance; fine trusses.

Violet—Clear purple ground with no trace of magenta; upper petals grandly blotched with dark violet, large flowers of fine round shape.

Carnations

In the following list will be found none but the newest and choicest varieties. Ready about March 15th.

15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

Enchantress—A very pleasing shade of light pink, deepening toward the center.

Governor Roosevelt—Deep, rich brilliant scarlet, heavily shaded maroon.

Harlowarden—Color dark crimson, size three inches; very large and free.

Harry Fenn—A very large, extremely full flower, deeply fringed and very fragrant. A fine crimson.

John Carbone—A much admired variety; color brilliant rich shade of gold flaked with light carmine.

Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson—A grand deep pink carnation of very large size.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr.—Light lavender in color, shading to flame color in center of flower; large size and very fine. The only one of its color.

Prosperity—The color is distinct from any other variety, the ground color being pure white overlaid with pink mottles, deepening toward the center. Size of flowers, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches.

Pink Enchantress—A bright rose-colored sport of Enchantress; already as popular as its parent; it has all of the latter's good qualities.

Robert Craig—Fine scarlet carnation of strong vigorous habit. Size of flowers $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; free bloomer.

White Enchantress—Pure white, form and habit identical with its parent Enchantress.

White Perfection—This is now conceded to be the best white in cultivation; stems good, fine keeper and with a pleasing clove fragrance.

Chrysanthemums

Ready about April 1st. Pot grown, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Alice Byron—An early pure white incurved variety.

Amateur Consett—Red and buff. Japanese.

Colonel Appleton—Golden yellow; Japanese incurved.

Golden Glow—A very early Japanese incurved variety producing fine blossoms. Color bright yellow.

Louise Silver—Blossoms deep yellow and large, incurved.

Maud Jeffreys—Pure white Japanese; incurved; dwarf.

Major Bonnafon—The most widely grown of yellow sorts for commercial purposes.

Monrovia—An early flowering yellow variety.

Pacific Supreme—Fine pink of good size.

Queen—A very fine silvery white.

Sarah Queen—Large clear yellow, incurved lots.

Wm. Duckham—A pure pink of incurved form.

Miscellaneous Border and Bedding Plants

ABUTILON, FLOWERING MAPLE

Beautiful shrubs with maple-like leaves and large bell-shaped flowers; very effective in mixed border or when grown as single specimens.

25c and 35c each, according to size.

Boule de Neige—The best pure white, up to date.

Golden Fleece, or Golden Bells—A bright golden-yellow abutilon, of strong, vigorous habit.

Mesalick—Large deep crimson flowers.

Pink Gem—Lovely rose-colored flowers.

Scarlet Gem—A rich bright scarlet.

Thompson's Plena—Small double deep orange flowers, beautifully variegated foliage.

ACHANIA MALVAVICUS ("Turk's Cap")

A vigorous growing shrub; flowers vivid scarlet; produced nearly all the year. 25c and 35c each.

ACHYRANTHUS

Leaves blood-red; extra good for bedding purposes. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100. Ready about April 1st.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS

(Blue African Lily)

The flowers are bright blue and are produced in clusters of 20 to 30 on stalks 3 ft. tall. They bloom for a long period in the Summer and Fall. They will grow in a sunny or partially shady location. Strong clumps, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ANEMONE JAPONICA

The Japanese Wind-Flowers are amongst the most beautiful of our Fall flowering plants. They bloom in wonderful profusion from August until late in the Fall and attain a height of 4 to 5 ft. They require a partially shady location; also fine as a cut flower. **White and Pink**—Strong clumps, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ALTERNANTHERA

Much used for bedding purposes; of low growth; stands clipping well. Ready about April 1st. Yellow and Red varieties, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

ASTERS

Simple's Branching—Crimson, lavender, pink, and white. Ready about April 1st. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

BEGONIA VERNON

This variety grows about 18 inches high. The foliage in the sun turns deep olive green, shaded and edged with bronze purple; the flowers are bright red in color; extensively used for borders in a sunny or partially shaded location. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100. Ready about April 1st.

CAMPANULA, CANTERBURY BELLS

Well known hardy biennials, bearing a great profusion of bell-shaped flowers; fine for planting in beds or mixed borders. We offer strong field-grown plants, single white, single blue, and single pink, 10c each, \$1.00 per 12.

CANNAS

Very attractive plants, with large green leaves, sometimes shaded with bronze. The flowers are produced on tall stalks appearing from Spring until Fall. For producing tropical garden effects and for borders they are invaluable.

Giant Orchid Flowered Varieties—In separate colors or assorted, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

CINERARIA

As a winter-blooming plant for house culture, or for use for bedding under the shade of large trees, these are invaluable. We offer a fine strain. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; large plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

COREOPSIS

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers; blossoms in midsummer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. 50c per dozen. Ready in March.

COSMOS

Crimson, pink, white. Ready about April 15th. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

CRASSULA COCCINEA

A hardy perennial plant with umbels of beautiful pink flowers; very fragrant. 4-inch pots, 30c each.

CRINUM MOOREI

A splendid flowering bulbous plant, producing several large pink trumpet-shaped flowers in umbels; fragrant. They require a well-drained soil and plenty of water during their growing season. Strong plants, 50c each.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS

This plant is known as the Egyptian Paper Plant; has erect, tall stems 4 to 8 ft. high and a tuft of narrow drooping leaves diverging from a common center; a valuable plant for a damp place. Pot grown, 3 ft. tall, 60c each.

DAHLIA IMPERIALIS—TREE DAHLIA

A beautiful flowering plant growing 10 to 18 ft. high and covered in the Fall with nodding single dahlia-like flowers which are white, slightly tinged with rosy lilac at the base of the petals; should be left undisturbed in the ground. Strong clumps, \$1.00 each.

DAISIES—BELLIS PERENNIS

Double, all colors. 35c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

DELPHINUM—LARKSPUR

A remarkably showy class of tall-growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in Summer; will grow well in partial shade; fine for planting in mixed borders. Strong field-grown plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

Hardy perennials, producing long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places. Large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

ECHEVERIA—HEN AND CHICKENS

Useful for borders and rockeries. 50c per dozen.

ERYTHRINA CRISTAGALLI

A beautiful Summer flowering shrub, producing immense pea-shaped flowers in racemes, of a brilliant crimson color. 50c each.

FUCHIAS

These plants require a good rich soil and partial shade. They can be grown as a bush or trained along a fence or side of a house; very profuse bloomers.

In 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen

Black Prince—Sepals bright red, corolla double, dark plume; one of the best; constant bloomer.

Berliner King—A large, double white Fuchsia; one of the very best.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Best and largest; double white.

Phenomenal—The largest double Fuchsia of dark color; tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla measuring 2½ inches in diameter, a rich dark-blue color.

Storm King—A perfect gem; dwarf habit; sepals dark carmine, corolla white, shaded rose; a magnificent large double variety.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA

A very showy perennial, growing 1½ to 2 ft. high and blooming all summer; flowers bronze scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, three inches in diameter, produced on long stems. 50c each. Ready in March.

GAZANIA SPLENDENS

Flowers orange yellow, produced in greatest abundance in the Spring and early Summer; valuable for making borders, where there is a lack of water. 50c per dozen.

GOLDEN FEATHER
(*Pyrethrum Aureum*)

Ready in April. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

GOLDEN ROD
(*Solidago Canadensis*)

Well-known, golden-yellow, hardy perennial, flowering late in Summer; 3 ft. Strong clumps, 25c each.

HELIOTROPE

A half-hardy perennial, growing 4 to 8 ft. high; small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant; forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation; can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber.

Light Blue, Dark Blue, White—3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

HELIANTHUS MAXIMILLIANA
(Single Sunflower)

A most graceful single-flowered variety, growing from 5 to 7 ft. high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which makes it invaluable for cutting purposes. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

IMANTOPHYLLUM MINIATUM

Flowers bright brick-red, produced in clusters on long stems. 50c each.

LAVENDER PLANTS

In pots, 25c each.

LIPPIA REPENS

Used in place of grass for lawns. It does not require much water and makes a fairly good substitute. Large roots, 35c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

LOBELIA

Dwarf blue; useful for borders or window boxes. Ready April. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

LOTUS PELIORHYNCHUS

A trailing plant with feathery leaves of a silvery hue, producing crimson, wing-shaped flowers in loose clusters; useful for hanging baskets or window boxes. In 4-inch pots, 25c.

MARGUERITE

Hardy perennial shrub, remaining in bloom all year round and requiring very little water.

White and Yellow—Small plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen; Ready in April.

Mrs. F. Sanders—New large double white, 25c each.

Queen Alexandra—Large single pure white, with blush pink center. 25c each.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—ICE PLANT

These are much used for bedding purposes and planting on banks and hillsides where there is a scarcity of water. They make a gorgeous sight when massed. Large pink, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100; small lavender, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

PANSIES

(Hallawell's Prize Strain)

50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Ready February; best time to transplant.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

A charming Summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ ft. high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Field grown plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

PAMPAS GRASS

This grass forms a dense clump. The leaves are long and narrow and droop gracefully, with large, silvery white plumes in the Fall. Strong clumps, 60c each.

PETUNIAS

Double fringed, named varieties, in 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PINKS, BORDER

A perennial flowered sort having fringed blossoms in various colors. The foliage make a pretty border, while the flowers are fragrant like cloves. 35c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

PRIMROSE POLYANTHUS VERIS

A hardy variety of Primrose used for borders and blooming very early in the year. Mixed colors, 35c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

These beautiful perennials are well adapted for massing in beds or planting in groups amongst the shrubbery. They grow well in almost any situation or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the color brighter if planted in a deep rich loam, well manured. Strong roots, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00; red, white, pink.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA fl. pl.
(Golden Glow)

Handsome perennial, 6 to 8 ft. high, covered with very double, golden-yellow flowers in Summer time. Clumps, 15c and 25c each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding plant and one of our handsomest and most showy Summer and Autumn flowering plants, forming compact bushes which are literally ablaze with brilliant scarlet flowers. They grow and bloom profusely in any rich soil; 3 ft. tall. 75c per dozen. Ready about April 1st.

SEA PINK (Armeria)

Evergreen border plant, very dwarf, requiring no trimming; flowers rose pink. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

SHASTA DAISY (Alaska)

A most satisfactory perennial, blooming very profusely for a long period. The flowers are single white, yellow center, and borne on long, stiff stems. 50c per dozen; extra large size, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

STOCKS

Very popular annuals for bedding, producing double, fragrant flowers. Mixed colors, 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100. Ready in April.

STREPTOSOLON JAMESONII
(The "Yellow Heliotrope")

A very useful garden plant, producing masses of showy yellow flowers. 25c each.

TRITOMA UVARIA
(Red-Hot Poker)

So called on account of its scarlet flowers resembling that household article. They are borne on long, stiff stems during Summer months; are very effective. Clumps, 25c and 50c each.

VERBENA (Mammoth)

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for Summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers of almost every color. All colors, 50c per dozen; pot grown, \$1.00 per dozen.

VIOLETS

California—Large, single blue. Strong roots, 40c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Marie Louise—The well-known double light purple variety. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Princess of Wales—Large single blue flowers borne on long stems; very fragrant. Strong roots, 40c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

Questions which are frequently asked by planters, the answers:

Q. How many months are included in the best planting period, i. e., how early may fruit trees be taken from nursery in Fall and how late may they be planted?

A. Late December, January, February and early March.

Q. Where is it best to plant them, i. e., can you give a general idea as to planting figs, apples, pears, cherries, walnuts, peaches, and such other fruits? Of course, if you covered all the fruits this would take too much time, but whatever information you can give is greatly needed by tree planters. Orchard after orchard has been set out, only to prove a failure because owners did not understand this question.

A. Figs should be set out in the warmer sections, principally the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and the other fruits mentioned can be planted from Mendocino to San Diego. The intending planter, however, must use his own judgment about the best locations for each of these fruits.

Q. What age and size of tree is best?

A. The best tree to plant out is what nurserymen call "one-year-old" trees; the root is a year older, so that practically makes the tree two years old, but nurserymen style them "one-year-old"; either three to four feet high or four to six feet high—four to six feet preferable.

Q. How large and how deep should holes be?

A. In sedimentary land, the hole does not require to be so very large, one and one-half feet square will cover it. In heavier soil two feet will be necessary.

Q. Is it best to plant any deeper in well prepared soil than tree was set in nursery?

A. Plant a little deeper than what they were in the nursery—not more than one inch.

Q. Would you recommend close pruning of roots before planting or simply trimming mutilated ends? If you favor close trimming of roots, would you go to the extremes recommended in the Stringfellow method?

A. We recommend medium cutting back of the roots. We would not go to the extreme as Mr. Stringfellow does, although we practice it a great deal in our nurseries when we are lining out young stock, and have good success with it.

Q. Would you top trees, i. e., take off greater portion of top grown in nursery, and if so, before or after setting? Would you do it by exact measurement the orchard over, or according to vigor of trees?

A. Trees should be pruned after planting, not before. They should be cut back about the same height, as near as possible. For instance, if you are planting one-year-old French Prunes, they make in nursery a straight growth and run five to seven feet high. These trees can all be cut back uniformly to two and one-half to three and one-half feet. This is governed a good deal by the location. In the warmer sections low heading is pursued and in colder sections the trees are not cut back so much.

Q. If irrigation water is available, would you settle dirt about the trees with water or by tamping?

A. In the drier sections it is a good idea to use irrigation to settle the soil around the roots after planting, but in the northern parts and in the Santa Clara Valley, where the rain fall is good during the months of January and February, this is not necessary. Work the soil carefully around the roots; in light soil heavier tamping can be done than in heavy, wet land.

Q. Would you advise use of fertilizer or manure, either in hole or on surface, at time of planting?

A. In planting large orchards no fertilizing is done.

Q. Is any advantage gained by protecting trunks of newly planted trees from rays of sun? If so, what method is best?

A. It is very necessary to protect the trunks of young trees during the first summer months, either by tulle tree protectors, shakes set on the sunny side, or by wrapping newspaper and tying with a cord. This keeps the tree from getting sunburnt and is certainly of great benefit to the young tree.

Special Notice to Purchasers

Frequent cultivating is absolutely necessary; there is no better way of keeping the moisture near the surface. When you water your trees dig away from round them, and afterwards be sure that you hoe back the dry soil. Never allow the soil to bake.

While we aim to have all our fruit trees to name, and hold ourselves ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or to refund amount originally paid by the customer, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such stock as may prove untrue.

Apples

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$2.50 per 10

Alexander—Yellow, streaked with red; brighter red in the sun; flesh yellowish white; crisp, tender and juicy. A very fine market variety. Ripe in September and October.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Ripe in November and December. An excellent market sort.

Ben Davis—Large and handsome; striped; of good quality; very productive. Ripe in November and December.

Esopus-Spitzenberg—Large, light red, rich. Sprightly, vinous flavor. One of the best. November to January.

Gravenstein—A large, striped, beautiful, roundish apple; of excellent quality, juicy, high flavored. A good grower and prolific bearer. Ripe in August. A good market sort.

Red June—Medium size, oval; deep red, covered with light bloom; flesh white, tender, juicy.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh white, juicy and crisp, though rather acid. A hardy, vigorous and early bearer. The best early apple. Ripe in June and July.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish-yellow. A constant heavy bearer. Ripe in October and December.

White Winter Pearmain—Another sort that bears well in this State. Large, roundish, oblong, and pale yellow, dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, delicate, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; extra fine flavor. A general favorite. Late keeper. A strong and healthy grower. Ripe December to February.

Winter Banana—Large, pale yellow, with pink blush; banana odor. Ripe in November.

Yellow Bellflower—Very large, oblong, irregular and tapering toward the eye; skin smooth and of pale lemon color; flesh firm but tender, juicy and sub-acid. One of the standard apples of California. A good grower and very productive. Ripens November to February.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—Another variety very successfully grown in California. Large; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, of exceedingly rich flavor. The best Winter apple. Ripe January to March.

Crab Apples

Price same as Apples

Red Siberian—Fruit about an inch in diameter. Yellow with a scarlet cheek. An erect, free grower. Bears very young.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, color beautiful golden yellow.

Apricots

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

Blenheim—An excellent variety and in great demand. The trees are early and regular bearers and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit. Fruit above medium, oval; orange color, with deep yellow, juicy and rich flesh; July.

Hemskirke—Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum-like flavor; fruit not quite as large as the Moorpark, but ripening more evenly. August.

Moorpark—Very large, yellowish-green, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone. July.

Royal—A very fine apricot, very extensively planted in this State. Of medium size, yellow with red cheek; immensely productive; an early ripening variety. June.

Almonds

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- I. X. L.**—Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves, nuts large; shells easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly.
- Ne Plus Ultra**—Tree a rapid grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls freely.
- Nonpareil**—First called Extra. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type.

Cherries

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Bing**—Fruit large, dark brown or black; very fine; late. A good shipping variety. June.
- Black Tartarian**—Very large, bright black. The favorite. Late May.
- Lambert**—Very large; bright rich red; an excellent sort. Ripens two weeks earlier than Royal Ann.
- Levellings (Black Republican)**—Large size; a cross between Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau, having the size and color of the former and the solid flesh of the latter. Late and good.
- May Duke**—One of the sour sorts, excellent for tarts; rich dark red, when fully ripe; quite early.
- Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)**—Very large, amber in color. The favorite white cherry. Late June.

Peaches

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Alexander**—Flesh firm and juicy, sweet; early. June.
- Elberta**—Very large; bright yellow with a beautiful red mottled cheek; juicy and sweet; regular bearer. Ripens about end of July.
- Early Crawford**—This is probably the most extensively grown of all peaches. Very large; color yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent. Very productive. Ripens about middle of July.
- Hale's Early**—Large, skin greenish, mottled with red; flesh firm. Early July.
- Late Crawford**—Very large; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; of exquisite flavor; valuable for canning and drying. Ripens middle to end of August.
- Muir**—The best of all peaches for drying, because it loses less than any other in the process. Has a delicious, rich, buttery, sweet flavor. The fruit is large to very large; skin pure yellow; flesh yellow. Excellent for canning. Ripens end of August.
- Nichols Orange Cling**—Very large, yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh golden-yellow; rich and sugary; a heavy and regular bearer. Ripens about middle of August.
- Phillips Cling**—The best late clingstone; in great demand by the canneries. Ripens about middle of August.
- Salway**—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. The most valuable late market variety. Ripens in August.

Nectarines

Price, 3 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow, without any red at the stone. Sweet though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor.
- Lord Napier**—Large, cream color, dark red cheek; flesh white; freestone.

Pears

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Bartlett**—There is no occasion to describe this variety, so well known is it. A vigorous and strong grower. Bears heavily; good for shipping and canning. Ripe in August.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large; red cheek with russet ground. Bears very heavily and when quite young. Flesh rather coarse at the core. Fine shipper to Eastern markets. Ripe in September.
- Beurre Hardy**—This Autumn pear is very desirable on account of its fine flavor and good bearing qualities.
- P. Barry**—Very large; yellow, juicy, fine grained; excellent keeper, vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Ripe from December to March.
- Seckel**—Quite small; rich yellowish brown; very sweet and productive. Ripe in September.



Black Tartarian Cherry

Pears—Continued

- Winter Bartlett**—Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett, but ripening four months later.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium size, roundish, yellowish green, dotted with russet. Fine flavor. November to January.

Quinces

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Apple, or Orange**—Large, bright yellow. The best. Ripe August and September.
- Pineapple**—Very fine flavor. Large.

Plums

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- Abundance**—Large, bright cherry red, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens in July and August.
- Bartlett**—Yellow, turning to crimson when ripe, flesh salmon-colored, firm and juicy. Last of June.
- Burbunk (Japanese)**—Large, yellowish ground, with red cheeks; flesh yellow; firm.
- Climax (A New Early Plum)**—Very large, measuring six and three-quarters by one and one-half inches in circumference; heart-shaped. A superbly rich plum; extremely early. Ripens in the coast counties early in July, before any other good plum.
- Green Gage**—Small, but of the highest excellence; round greenish-yellow, with brown dots; very juicy and sweet. August.
- Kelsey Japan**—Very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow overspread with red; flesh yellow, very firm. July to September.
- Satsuma**—Large; blood-red flesh; of fine flavor.
- Washington**—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating from the stone. July and August.
- Wickson**—Fruit heart-shaped, deep cherry red; flesh amber, very juicy. Early August.
- Yellow Egg**—Very large and beautiful; egg-shaped; flesh yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.

Prunes

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10

- French (Petite d'Agen)**—This is the prune now grown so extensively and successfully in California for drying purposes; medium-sized; egg-shaped, violet purple; very rich and sugary. The best prune; prolific bearer. August.
- German**—Long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet with a peculiarly pleasant flavor. Separates readily from the stone. September.
- Hungarian**—Fruit very large, with tendency to come double; reddish violet, covered with a handsome bloom. Very juicy and sweet. Good shipper. September.
- Silver**—Very large pale yellow; heavy bearer. Ripens in September.
- Sugar**—An extremely early prune. Very large. Ripens August 1st. Skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom. Valuable in localities where the French prune ripens too late for sun-drying. Early August.

Figs

- California Black**—A well-known local variety. Large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe. Makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to a very large size, and gives immense yield. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10. 4 to 5 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.
- White Adriatic**—Fruit large; skin greenish-yellow color; pulp carnation red. Ripens from August to October. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.
- Calimyrna**—Large lemon yellow, pulp reddish amber. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig. This variety cannot be grown without the Capri Fig, which serves as a home for the minute insects which carry the pollen from the Capri Figs to the female flowers of the Calimyrna Fig. 3 to 5 feet, 50c each.
- Wild, or Capri**—Must be grown in connection with every Calimyrna Fig orchard. 3 to 5 feet, 60c each.

Walnuts

- Franquette**—Nut is quite large, of an elongated oval shape and very attractive; kernel full sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor; a late bloomer. Grafted on California Black Walnut root. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10.
- Mayette**—A very superior nut in every way. Tree an abundant bearer and very late bloomer. Grafted on California Black Walnut root, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10.

Oranges

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each.
- Riverside Washington Navel**—Fruit first class in every respect; size medium to large, oval, smooth, symmetrical, seedless; pulp fine grained, flavor excellent. A solid, perfect fruit.

Lemons

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each.
- Eureka**—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer; fruit of the best quality. A general favorite.

Pomelos (Grape Fruit)

- Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each; extra large, \$2.50 each.
- Marsh's Seedless**—Medium, practically seedless; skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy; of superior flavor. Keeps late. A valuable acquisition; its delicious flavor and having no seeds should cause it to take the precedence over many other varieties.

Grapes

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10

- California Black**—The well-known Mission Grape.
- Concord**—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, light, red, sweet.
- Delaware**—Bunches medium, compact; berries round, beautiful, light red, sweet and tender. One of the best.
- Flame Tokay**—A magnificent, large red grape.
- Isabella**—Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.
- Muscat of Alexandria**—Bunches and berries large, pale amber. One of the best for raisins.
- Niagara**—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma. Enormously productive.
- Rose of Peru**—Very large bunches; berries rounding, brownish black. One of the best for table.
- Sultana**—Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless; make fine seedless raisins; vine an immense bearer. Grows on sandy soils, producing large crops.
- Sweetwater**—Bunches good size; berries medium size, round fruit.
- The Pierce**—Known in San Francisco markets as "Isabella Regia"; a splendid American grape of very large size; excellent flavor; black, with a lovely blue bloom overspreading.
- Thompson's Seedless**—Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin, much larger than the Sultana. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand. A valuable shipping grape, ripening in July.

Blackberries

- Plant in good soil, in rows five to six feet apart, and three to four feet apart in the row. After the fruiting season, or in early Spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. A good top dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground clean.
- Himalaya Giant**—A late Blackberry coming after the other berries are gone, ripening over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. Like the Loganberry, it must be grown on a trellis—the vines under favorable conditions growing fifteen to twenty feet. The berries grow in bunches; are of excellent flavor and the yield surpasses any berry ever introduced. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; 2-year-old, 25c each.
- Mammoth Blackberry (Named by some "The Black Loganberry")**—The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from two and one-quarter to two and one-half inches long. It is advisable in planting the Mammoth Blackberry plants that they be given plenty of room. If grown upon a trellis, which is by far the best way, the rows should be not less than nine feet apart and the plants six to eight feet in the rows. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; 2-year-old, 25c each.
- The Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)**—The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry; is of the same shape, with globules similar to that fruit. Color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of both flavors of the raspberry and blackberry, being a combination of the two mixed; a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. The vines are enormous bearers. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; 2-year-old, 25c each.
- The Phenomenal Berry**—Originated by Burbank; berries very large, of a bright crimson raspberry color; very productive. One-year-old plants, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; 2-year-old, 25c each.



Mammoth Blackberry



Superlative Raspberry

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries should be planted in good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally to keep the borers away.

Strong 2 years old, 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Black Naples—Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant—Very large, deep red. One of the best.

White Dutch—Bunch and berry large, with fine transparent skin.

Gooseberries

Two years old, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Champton—Berries large and brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Strong grower; prolific bearer; red.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Industry—Dark red; very large.

Whitesmith—Large, oval shaped; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.

Rhubarb

Australian Crimson Winter—The great value of Rhubarb as a vegetable has always been its earliness and a vast amount of time and labor has been spent in efforts to originate a variety which would produce stalks even a day or two in advance of other early varieties. Australian "Crimson Winter" Rhubarb will produce marketable stalks abundantly, fully six weeks earlier than any other Rhubarb. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; smaller plants, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

HORSERADISH ROOTS

5c each, 50c dozen.

Raspberries

Plant in rows five to six feet apart, two to four feet in the row. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. After the fruit season, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the Summer. They will then grow stout enough to stand without staking.

Cuthbert—Large crimson variety and very productive; bears transplantation well. 60c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Superlative—New large red cone-shaped variety; very hardy and vigorous grower; fruit the largest of any variety; very prolific; core is small, flesh very deep, seeds very small; fruit does not fall from plant when ripe; matures very early. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

California Surprise—This new sort is far superior to the Cuthbert. It begins ripening fruit from six to eight weeks earlier and continues throughout the entire Summer and Fall; similar to the Superlative in shape, size and color; very satisfactory. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Strawberries

Culture—First of all, your soil should be enriched with old, well-rotted stable manure dug in the soil before planting. The plants are set out nine or ten inches apart in the row, and twelve inches between the rows. They are generally ridged, and between the ridges a wider space left so that you can irrigate. By this means the ground where the plants are does not get flooded, nor does it become baked. This is especially necessary in large plantings. Of course, in smaller plantings, this manner of planting is not so essential. Keep all runners cut off, and by so doing you will throw the strength into the fruit. The earlier they are planted in the season, the better crop you will have the first season.



*Strawberries
New Varieties*

California Mammoth—This berry is very large and solid. The color is deep crimson clear to the core. It is a very heavy yielder and bears throughout the entire season. Fine flavor. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Burbank's Rose—A very large berry; firm and of excellent quality, bearing throughout the entire season. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Standard Varieties

Price, 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Banner—Berries large and solid, cone shaped and bright scarlet in color; a vigorous grower and continuous bearer; a variety we can recommend.

Klondyke (Per.)—Color of berry rich red, extending to center; of mild flavor, quite juicy; of great productivity. A fine shipping sort and grown extensively for market as it is an excellent shipper.

Brandywine (Per.)—Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy and hardy, and very productive; blossoms perfect; fruit very large, of good form, bright red all over, and of good quality. Season, medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—Early; very productive; large; firm and fine flavor. A valuable market variety. Plant, strong and vigorous grower.

Excelsior (Per.)—Berries large, long, conical or pointed and a bright scarlet in color. The flesh is bright juicy, of fair quality, and firm. Plants vigorous and healthy in growth and foliage. Ripens early and is very productive.

Oregon Everbearing—Large, firm, handsome berry, very productive. Fine flavor.

Texas—Produces handsome crimson berries with dark red cheeks; medium size; firm and solid; fine flavor; good for canning and an excellent shipper.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES

- Apples20 to 25 feet apart each way
- Pears20 to 25 feet apart each way
- Cherries20 to 25 feet apart each way
- Plums and Prunes18 to 20 feet apart each way
- Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines..18 to 20 feet apart each way
- Grapes 7 to 10 feet apart each way
- Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries.....4 by 6
- Raspberries and Blackberries3 to 4 by 5 to 7
- Strawberries for Field Culture.....1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
- Strawberries for Garden Culture.....1 to 2 feet apart

Yucca Tree Protectors—A perfect protection for young trees against rabbits, grasshoppers, sunburn, frost, etc. The usual size is 7 inches wide and of various lengths. 12-inch, per 1000, \$11.00; 18-inch, per 1000, \$15.00; 24-inch, per 1000, \$18.00.

Horticultural Books

California Fruits and How to Grow Them—An authoritative book on California fruit raising. Complete on fruit trees, nuts, berries. A book needed by every grower. By Prof. E. J. Wickson. \$3.00.

California Vegetables in Garden and Field—By Prof. E. J. Wickson. Tells all about vegetable raising in this State. Prof. Wickson is Dean of the Agricultural College and is an authority. New edition. \$2.60.

Gardening in California: Landscape and Flower—By John McLaren, for many years past superintendent of the Golden Gate Park. Mr. McLaren has had a wide experience in California horticulture, the results of which he gives in the pages of this book. Deals exclusively with California plants and flowers. \$3.75.

Horticulturist Rule Book—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. Full of useful information for fruit grower, truck gardeners, florists and others. 75c.

Wild Flowers of California—By Mary E. Parsons and Margaret W. Buck. Learn the wild flowers. Nothing will give you more pleasure, and this book is so well written and so well illustrated that anybody can pick out the principal ones. \$2.00.

Garden Requisites

High Grade Fertilizers

The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co.'s Lawn Dressing—Guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen from sulphate of ammonia, 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, total from super, 9.10 per cent.; available, super, 8.9 per cent.; potash from sulphate, 5 per cent. For lawns use 2 to 3 pounds to 100 square feet. Sprinkle the lawn lightly after applying fertilizer. Potted plants should be given not more than one to three teaspoonfuls per cubic foot of soil; shrubs from ½ to 1 pound, according to size of shrub. 10 lb. bag, 60c; 25 lb. bag, \$1.25; 50 lb. bag, \$2.00; 100 lb. bag, \$3.50.

Pure Ground Blood and Bone Meal—Fine pulverized; excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly and is more quickly effective than the coarser grades. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Nitrate of Soda—Chiefly a stimulant. 10c per lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.

Gophergo

(Machine Poisoned Raisins)



Gophergo (Machine Poisoned Raisins)—Sure death to gophers, squirrels, rats, mice and all rodents. Half size can, 25c; can, 50c; large can, \$1.00 each.

Insect Destroyers

The following cannot be sent by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight.

Arsenate of Lead—A new arsenic spray for caterpillars, codlin moth, etc. This is preferred by many to Paris Green, as it can be readily seen when applying; sticks to the leaves and **does not burn** the foliage. Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. 2-lb. can, 50c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—The best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Dilute 50 times. 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

California Wash—Lime, sulphur, and salt. Makes 30 to 40 gallons of spray. The only effective spray for San Jose scale; apply when leaves are off the trees. 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

Hellebore—For killing caterpillars and other pests of this nature. Is a poison and very deadly to insects, but not to people. ½-lb. pkg., 20c; 1-lb. pkg., 35c.

Kerosene Emulsion—Ready to use; will kill scale, green lice and other pests that suck; makes 25 gallons of spray. 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.50.

Nico-Fume Liquid—Contains 40 per cent. nicotine. Place a hot iron in 1½ pints of water to which a scant tablespoonful of Nico-Fume has been added. This will kill greenhouse pests over 600 square feet. ¼-pt. can, 60c; 1-pt. can, \$1.85; ½-gal. can, \$6.25; 1-gal., \$12.00.

Nico-Fume Tobacco Paper—Strongly saturated with nicotine. Merely suspend under bench and light lower end. One sheet is destructive to 2000 cubic feet. Air-tight can of 144 sheets, \$3.90.

Paris Green—In cans, pure, poisonous. Kills caterpillars, potato bugs and all bugs which chew the leaves. ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insect and bug exterminator, 3-oz. cake (makes 1½ gallons prepared solution), 10c; mailed, postpaid, 13c; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20c; mailed, postpaid, 28c.

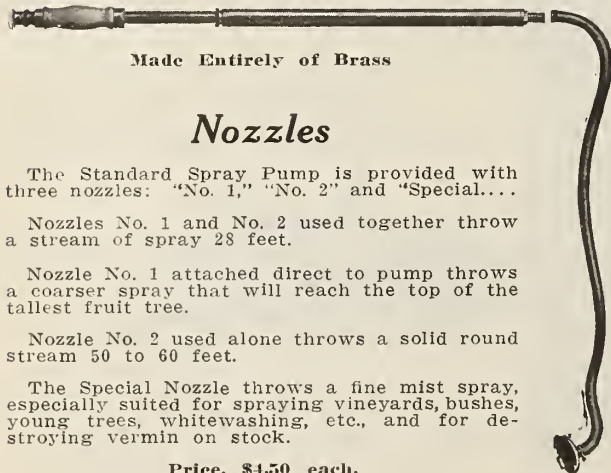
Tobacco Stems—In bales of about 50 lbs., at 3c per lb.

Tobacco Dust—The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide; fatal to green and black fly and similar garden pests, by simply dusting over the plants. If dug around the roots will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. 10c per lb.; if by mail, 15c extra; \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Extra fine grade.

Whale Oil Soap—Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. 1 lb., 20c; postage, 16c per lb; 10 lbs. in bulk, \$1.00.

Hallawell's Slug Killer—Best insecticide for killing slugs and snails. 15c and 25c pkg.

Standard Spray Pump



Horticultural Tools and Requisites

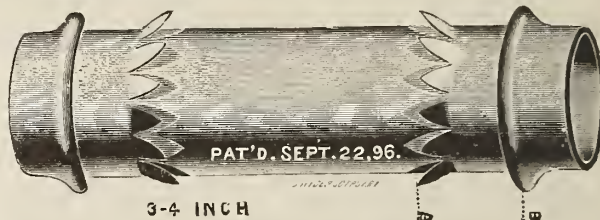
Bamboo Canes—Dozen, 4 feet, 20c; 100, \$1.40; 5 feet, 25c; 100, \$1.50; 6 feet, 30c; 100, \$1.80; 7 feet, 35c; 100, \$2.10.

Garden Stakes—Heavy, square painted green. White tipped, made of Redwood and impossible to rot. 3 feet, \$1.10 dozen; 4 feet, \$1.35 dozen, 5 feet, \$1.60 dozen; 6 feet, \$2.00 dozen; 7 feet, \$2.60 dozen.

Hose Clamps, Sherman—Tighten with nut and screw. Use with hose couplings, 5c each, 50c dozen.

Hose Couplings—15c per pair.

Hose Mender, The "Cooper" Brass—Made of thin brass tubing; will not rust or wear out; scarcely decreases the flow of water. Price, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. Postage, 15c per dozen. For 1-inch hose, 15c each.



Cooper Hose Mender

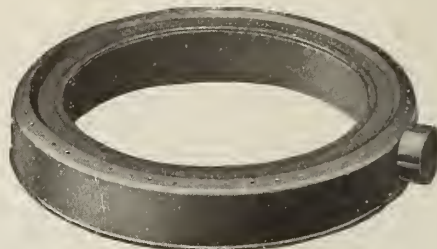
"Clincher" Hose Mender—10c each; postpaid, 13c each.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

Little Wonder—25c each.

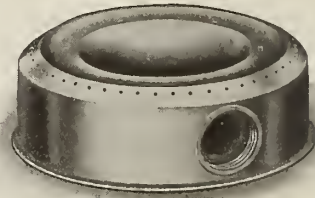
"Fountain" Lawn Sprinkler

Polished Brass



The sprinkler with a mist-like spray, 70c each.

BABY "FOUNTAIN"



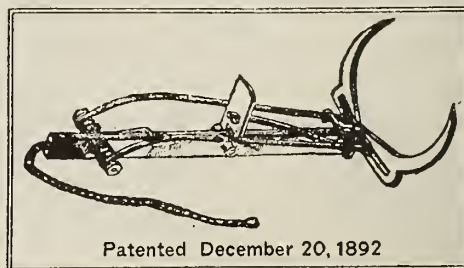
The sprinkler with a mist-like spray which sprays square. Polished brass, 50c.

Gopher and Mole Traps

Gopher Trap "Novelty"—Without doubt the best gopher trap made; brass jaws; never fails to catch them. 25c each; postpaid, 30c.

Gopher Trap Macabee—25c each; postpaid, 30c.

Mole Trap—Reddick, 90c each.



Novelty Gopher Trap

Wooden Labels

For trees, pots and gardens

	Unpainted		Painted
	Per 100	Per 1000	Per 1000
3 1/2-inch iron wire.....	\$0.20	\$1.35	\$1.50
3 1/2-inch copper wire.....	.30	1.50	1.75
4 -inch Pot Labels.....	.15	.95	1.15
5 -inch Pot Labels.....	.20	1.00	1.35
6 -inch Pot Labels.....	.20	1.20	1.60
8 -inch Pot Labels.....	.70	5.00	6.00
10 -inch Garden Labels.....	.75	6.00	7.00
12 -inch Garden Labels.....	1.00	7.50	8.50

Thermometers

Japanned tin case, black oxidized scales, white filled figures. 8-inch scale, 30c; 10-inch scale, 50c.

Black Japanned heavy tin case, magnifying mercury tubes, black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures, brass screw clasps. 10-inch scale, \$1.25, very accurate.

Maximum and minimum thermometer, records each day the extreme heat and cold, wood scale. \$1.75 each.

Mushroom and hot bed, brass point. \$1.25 each.

Raffia—Largely used by nurserymen and others and considered the best and cheapest material for tying known. Lb., 20c; in 10 lb. lots, 15c per lb.

Moss—Selected Oregon, Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Peat—Best imported for growing orchids, bulbs, etc. Used to mix in the soil to start flower seeds. This peat is equivalent to and better than "leaf mould," recommended for garden work. In quantities from 10 lbs. up, in sacks of 25 lbs. Each, 75c. In bale of 230 to 265 lbs. Price, per bale, \$5.00.

Grafting Wax—1/4 lb., 10c; 1/2 lb., 15c; lb., 25c.

Trowels—Solid shank, cast steel. 50c each. Riveted Shank, 25c each. Transplanting; narrow blade, 15c each. Never Break, 10c each. Maynard Hand Forged, 75c each.

Pruning Shears—9-inch, 50c each.

Copper staples for vines—20c per lb. pkg.

Knife—Propagating, pointed blade, ebony handle, ivory wedge, \$1.00 each. Budding, ivory handle, \$1.00 each and \$1.50 each. Pruning, 80c each.

Forks—For digging and spading, D handle, \$1.00 each. Long handle, 90c each.

Hoes—50c to 75c each.

Rakes—Steel bow, best garden rakes, 10 tines, 75c each; 12 tines, 85c each.

Spades—Solid cast steel, D handle, \$1.00 each; Long handle, 90c each.

Appliances for Insecticides

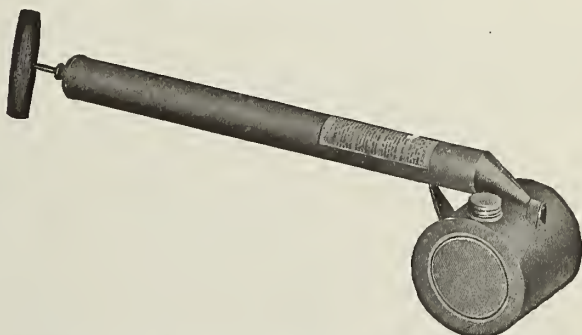
Houchin Powder Bellows—In three sizes. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40 each.

Jumbo Powder Gun—25c each; 30c postpaid.

Large Florodora Powder Gun—Holds 1/2 lb. of powder. 35c each; 40c postpaid.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers—For indoor watering, straight-neck. \$1.00 each.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers—For indoor watering, angle-neck. \$1.00 each.



Tin Sprayer—For spraying liquid insecticides of all kinds on plants, kerosene in chicken houses, etc. An all-round useful instrument and at a low price. 50c each.

Lowell Continuous Sprayer—For spraying liquid insecticides, worked by compressed air. 75c each.

Foreign Names of Vegetables

English	German	French	Spanish	Italian
Artichoke.....	Artischoke.....	Artichaut.....	Alcachofa.....	Articocca.....
Asparagus.....	Spargel.....	Asperge.....	Esparrago.....	Sparagio.....
Beans, Dwarf.....	Krupp-Bohnen.....	Haricot Nains.....	Frijole nano.....	Faginolo mani.....
Beans, Pole.....	Stangen-Bohnen.....	Haricot a Rames.....	Habichuelas enridaderas.....	Faginolo rampicanti.....
Beet.....	Salatruben.....	Betterave.....	Remolacha.....	Barbabetola.....
Broccoli.....	Spargelkohl.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Broccoli.....	Brocoli.....
Brussels Sprouts.....	Rosenkohl.....	Chou de Bruxelles.....	Berza de Brusels.....	Cavolo di Bruselles.....
Cabbage.....	Kopikohl, Kraut.....	Chou pomme.....	Col repollo.....	Cavolo cappuccio.....
Cabbage Savoy.....	Wirsing.....	Chou de Milan.....	Col de Milan.....	Cavolo di Milano.....
Carrot.....	Carotten, Mohren.....	Carotte.....	Zanahoria.....	Carota.....
Cauliflower.....	Blumenkohl.....	Chou-fleur.....	Coliflor.....	Cavolo fiore.....
Celery.....	Sellerie.....	Celeri.....	Apio.....	Sedano.....
Celeriac.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Celem-rave.....	Apio-nabo.....	Sedano-rapa.....
Chervil.....	Kerbel.....	Cerfeuil.....	Perifollo.....	Cerfoglio.....
Chicory.....	Cichorienwurzeln.....	Chicoree sauvage.....	Achicoria.....	Cicoria selvatica.....
Collards.....	Blatterkohl.....	Chou cabu.....	Cabu.....	
Corn Salad.....	Feldsalat.....	Mache.....	Canonigos (macha valerianilla).....	Valeriana.....
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....	Mais.....
Cress.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Cresson aleinois.....	Mastuerzo.....	Agretto.....
Cress, Water.....	Brunnenkresse.....	Cresson de fontaine.....	Berro.....	Nasturzio aquatico.....
Cucumber.....	Gurken.....	Concombre.....	Pepino.....	Cetriolo.....
Dandelion.....	Lowenzahn.....	Pissenlit.....	Diente de leon (Amargon).....	Dente di leone.....
Egg-plant.....	Eierpflanze.....	Aubergine.....	Berengena.....	Petronciano.....
Endive.....	Endivien.....	Chicoree Endive.....	Endivia.....	Indivia.....
Kale.....	Blatterkohl.....	Chou frise.....	Bretton Col.....	Cavolo verde.....
Kohl Rabi.....	Kohlrabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Colinabo.....	Cavolo rapa.....
Leek.....	Porree, Lauch.....	Poireau.....	Puerro.....	Porro.....
Lettuce.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat.....	Laitue.....	Lechuga.....	Lattuga.....
Melon, Musk.....	Melone.....	Melon muscade.....	Muscate.....	Popone.....
Melon, Water.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Melon d'Eau.....	Zandia.....	Melone d'acqua.....
Mushroom.....	Champignonbrut.....	Champignon.....	Seta.....	Fungo pratajolo.....
Mustard.....	Senf.....	Moutarde.....	Mostaza.....	
Nasturtium.....	Kapuciner-Kresse.....	Capucine.....	Capuchina.....	Nasturzio.....
Okra.....	Ocher.....	Gombaud.....	Quimbombo.....	Ocra.....
Onion.....	Zwiebel.....	Ognon.....	Cebolla.....	Cipollo.....
Parsley.....	Petersilie.....	Persil.....	Perejil.....	Prezzemolo.....
Parsnip.....	Pastinake.....	Panais.....	Chirivya.....	Pastinaca.....
Peas.....	Erbsen.....	Pois.....	Chicaroso Guisantes.....	Pisello.....
Pepper.....	Pfeffer.....	Piment.....	Pimiento.....	Peperone.....
Pumpkin.....	Kurbiss.....	Potiron.....	Calabaza totanera.....	Zucca.....
Radish.....	Radies.....	Radis.....	Rabanito.....	Ravanello.....
Rhubarb.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhubarbe.....	Ruibarbo.....	Rabarbaro.....
Salsify.....	Haferwurzeln.....	Salsifis Blanc.....	Salsifi blanco.....	Sassefrica.....
Spinach.....	Spinat.....	Epinard.....	Espinaca.....	Spinace.....
Squash.....	Kulchen-Kurbiss.....	Courge.....	Calabaza.....	Zucca.....
Tomato.....	Liebesapfel, Tomato.....	Pomme d'Amour.....	Tomate.....	Pomo d'ore.....
Turnip.....	Weisse-Rube.....	Navet.....	Nabo.....	Navone.....

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Herbaceous Paeonies

These grand perennials are well adapted for massing in beds or for planting in groups amongst shrubs. They should be planted in an open sunny position but will thrive equally as well in a partly shaded place. Plant them in a rich deep soil, setting the roots so that the crowns are covered with two inches of earth. If planted too deep they are liable not to bloom freely. We offer 10 named varieties.

Price 35c each



\$3.50 per dozen

Special Gladioli Collection

America—Soft lavender pink.

Attraction—Dark crimson, white throat.

Augusta—Pure white, blue anthers.

Blue Jay—Deep indigo blue.

Brilliant—Orange red with carmine and white throat.

Canary Bird—Light yellow.

Columbia—Light orange-scarlet.

Klondyke—Primrose yellow, with blotch of vivid crimson-maroon.

Mrs. Francis King—Light scarlet.

Princeps—Rich crimson with broad white blotches.

Sulphur King—Clear sulphur-yellow.

Wm. Falconer—Clear light pink.

One of each of the above 12 newest and best varieties of Gladioli for \$1.25
(For other varieties see page 31)

Hallawell's Prize Strain Pansies

Packet of 500 seeds for 50 cents.

Collection of Spencer Sweet Peas

Asta Ohn—Lavender.

Apple Blossom Spencer—Crimson with white wings tinted pink.

Aurora Spencer—Striped orange pink.

Captain of the Blues Spencer—Purple.

Countess Spencer—Bright pink.

Florence Morse Spencer—White and blush pink with deeper pink margin.

Geo. Herbert—Rose crimson.

Helen Lewis—Orange pink.

King Edward Spencer—Best pure red.

Mrs. Routzahn—Soft chamois pink.

Othello Spencer—Very dark maroon.

Primrose Spencer—Pale yellow.

Prince of Wales Spencer—Bright rose-crimson.

Queen Alexandra Spencer—New bright scarlet.

White Spencer—Pure white.

One packet each of the above 15 varieties for \$1.00.