

CARTERS

Practical Gardener and list of TESTED SEEDS

1904

for the Garden.

Presented to the L. H. Bailey Hortorium
by the Missouri Botanical Garden, 1972.

PRIMULA
"KING EDWARD"
See Page 153

James Carter & Co

ORDERED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

237, 238 & 97, HIGH HOLBORN LONDON, ENG

1903.



**FLORA
MEDAL,**
Royal
Horticultural
Society,
for FLOWERS.



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1804

INCORPORATED A.D. 1862

SILVER CUP.

*Awarded to Messrs. James Carter & Co.
for their services, Nov. 1893.*

1903.



**GOLD
MEDAL,**
Royal Botanic
Society, for
CINERARIAS.



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

2 SILVER CUPS.

Messrs. JAMES CARTER & CO.
237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



“The Times,”

May 27th, 1903, says:—

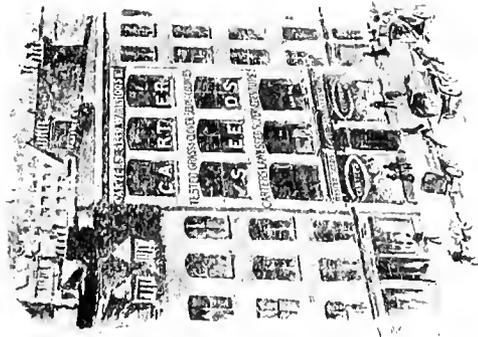
“THE TEMPLE FLOWER SHOW.—The Royal Horticultural Society's Annual Flower Show, which was opened in the Temple Gardens, is always one of the prettiest sights to be seen in London during the season.



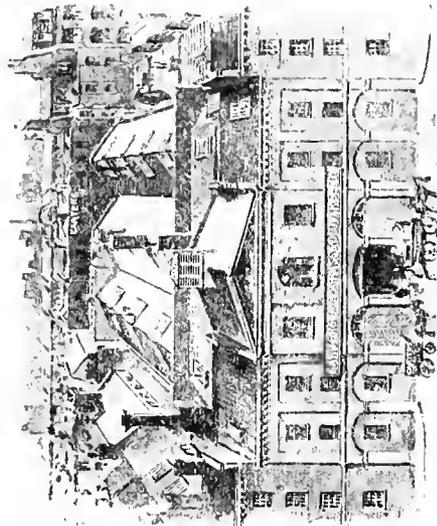
“As to the exhibition itself, the Society have never organised a more delightful and beautiful display; it shows superior cultivation all round, and the flowers have been arranged with much taste. In Tent No. 1 Messrs. James Carter & Co. have a grand exhibit of Gloxinias showing gorgeous blooms, Calceolarias with flowers almost four inches across, staged alongside a pigmy type, enormous Petunias, and a pretty rock garden fully planted with Alpines, while there are remarkable vegetable productions such as Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, and Carrots, and some splendid Melons.”

Carter 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

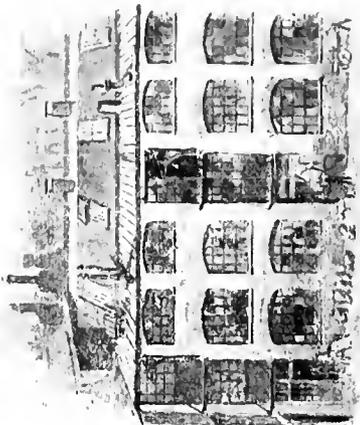
CARTERS' LONDON "TESTED SEED" WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.—1904.



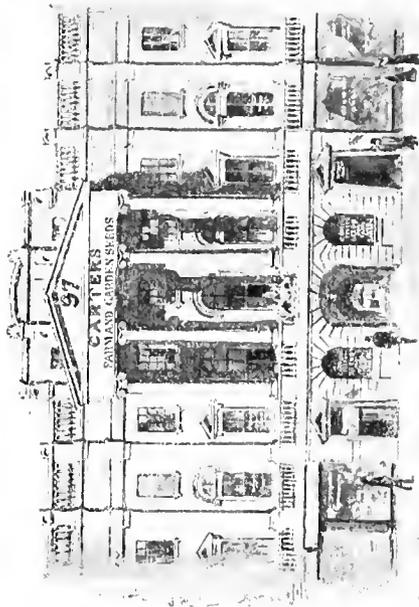
RETAIL SHOP, 237 & 238, HIGH HOLBORN.



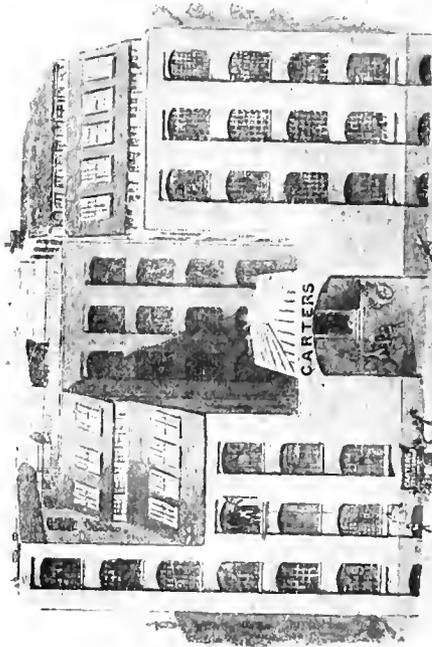
GRASS SEED WAREHOUSES, EAGLE STREET.



CLOVER STORE, WHITEHORSE COURT.



VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, 97, HIGH HOLBORN.



HEAVY GARDEN SEEDS, WHETSTONE PARK.

CARTERS' SELECTED NO

A FORTUNE IN THE POTATO.

A farmer at Tattershall, Lincoln, bought a quantity of the celebrated tubers. In unloading, one potato was dropped in the roadway, and was picked up by a farm labourer, who at once took it to the owner, well knowing its value. As a reward for his honesty the farmer gave the potato to the finder, telling him to plant it. This he did, and he has been offered £30 for the result in his little garden patch.—

Gardeners' Chronicle.

Mr. Findlay, the raiser of this Potato, says:—"Of all the Potatoes I have sent out of fine shape and quality, and the most disease-resisting and weather-defying variety I

The value of any new commodity must naturally depend on the production, which in the case of this £1,600 per ton was given by eager purchasers. Owing to the scarcity and high price of the NORTHERN STAR some cultivators grew their crops from eyes raised in a greenhouse: we did not do so as we are of opinion that

Carters' Selected NORTHERN STAR POTATOES were all grown in the open ground with any protection whatever.

Whether or not the present values will be maintained we cannot say, but there is no doubt it is a good flesh, and grows a robust haulm, so that the plants should be given plenty of room. Last season it was a crop

"IT CROPS WELL, COOKS WELL"

Price **1s.** per tuber; **5s.** per lb.; **32s. 6d.** per 7 lbs.; **62s. 6d.** per 14 lbs.



**CARTERS' SELECTED
NORTHERN STAR
POTATO.**

We guarantee that our Stock was grown as an ordinary Field Crop, not raised in a greenhouse.

NORTHERN STAR POTATO.

GAMBLING IN POTATOES.

The speculation in certain new varieties of potatoes for seed purposes, notably the NORTHERN STAR—it being the product of a Scottish potato grower—has reached a remarkable stage.

With the exception of what has at times been paid for new varieties of flowers, such extraordinary prices are probably unparalleled. In the spring, one of the best-known firms of seed merchants bought at the rate of £1,600 a ton. The resultant crop has not yet been harvested, but if the average result is attained the crop will probably be worth many hundreds of pounds.

A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* tells an interesting story. His employer purchased 2 lbs. of NORTHERN STAR from a Yorkshire grower, which came packed in wadding like peaches. They were first planted in a warm house, and as the shoots appeared above ground cuttings were taken off, 200 in all, and rooted. These were afterwards transferred to the open ground. From the original 2 lbs. no less than 420 lbs. has now been lifted, the largest potatoes being obtained from the cuttings.—*Daily Mail*.

But no one of them so nearly approaches my ideal as this. It is a heavy cropper, of which I have ever known."

This particular Potato was limited last season, and in consequence of the scarcity the enormous price of NORTHERN STAR POTATO last year, and with a view of getting as large a return as possible for the original outlay, that the system weakens the constitution of the Potato, and makes it an easier prey for disease.

Raised round as an ordinary field crop; they were not raised in a greenhouse or under glass.

A good Potato, and well deserving of a trial. It is a main crop, with a flattish round tuber and white skin, a very common thing to dig from 10 to 14 lbs. weight at a root, and as a well-known grower puts it—

"WELL, AND LOOKS WELL."

PACKING AND CARRIAGE FREE.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

For those who are only interested in getting as large a supply as possible from one planting, we illustrate by photograph the method or operation of cutting eyes.

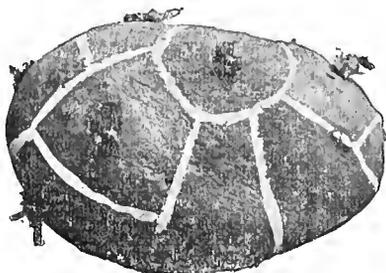
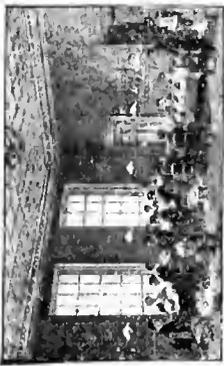


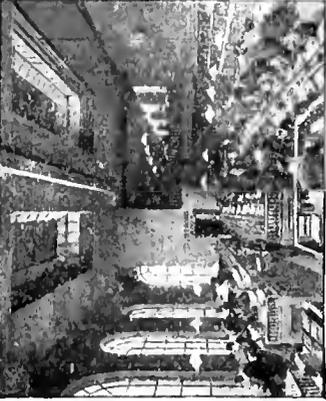
Fig. 1.—Potato showing eyes in growth, which are cut out at the places marked.



Fig. 2.—Single eye cut out, which is potted and transplanted to the open ground in spring after starting into growth.



OPENING LETTERS RECEIVED BY MORNING MAIL.



CORRESPONDENCE AND LEDGER OFFICES.



PACKING PEAS AND OTHER SEEDS.



BILLS BY THE MILLION.



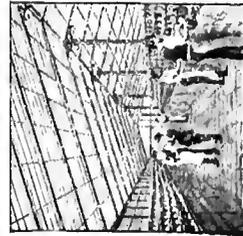
VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT.



FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.



GRASS SEED STORE.



TESTING GERMINATION.



ANALYST'S LABORATORY.



SEED-CLEANING MACHINERY.



PARCEL POST OFFICE.

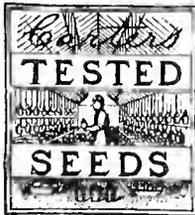
A FEW OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR WAREHOUSES.



It is our privilege to hold the Royal Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty the King, and to announce that we have again been honoured with instructions to supply the bulbs required for the decoration of the Royal London Parks and Gardens next spring.



ALL PACKETS SENT OUT BY US BEAR OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF TWO CARTERS AS ABOVE.



Another of our Registered Trade Marks.

**67th
YEAR**

AT OUR PRESENT ADDRESS.

In presenting our Annual Catalogue of Tested Seeds we would direct attention to the alteration we have made in the title, which seems to us better adapted to the needs of the times. Our object is to make it a more useful guide to the amateur gardener, at the same time serving the purpose of a first-class Seed Catalogue. Hitherto "Carters' Practical Gardener," which has had a sale of over 100,000 copies, has been a separate publication, and for the future we propose to embody its best features, giving amateurs sound advice in a concise but practical form, and useful hints as a reminder to the professional gardener.

Our Trade Mark.—The registered device in the margin has been for several years affixed to every package of seeds distributed by us. It is both simple and sufficiently distinct to protect everyone desirous of obtaining "Carters' Tested Seeds" as supplied in sealed packets. It is not enough to be told that "these seeds came from Carters'": our name and trade mark must be on the seal or we cannot guarantee that they emanate from our establishment.

It is gratifying to be able to state that, notwithstanding the wet and unfavourable harvest of 1903, the sources at our command enable us to offer qualities that will compare favourably with those of preceding years. All our seeds have been produced, harvested, and cleaned with the greatest care, in addition to being subject to repeated trials, which have fully established their claim to the possession of satisfactory germinating powers.

Carters' "Tested Seeds" in the Antarctic Regions. See page 4.

The Finest Collection of Vegetables ever exhibited. See page 2.

Northern Star Potato. See pages 2 and 3 of inset.

In this the 67th year of our being established at this address, we take the opportunity to tender respectful acknowledgments for past favours; and we beg to solicit a renewal of confidence, to merit which our best personal attention shall, as heretofore, be devoted.

James Carter & Co

Seedsmen to H.M. The King,

237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE ADDRESS—

"CARTER, LONDON."

TELEPHONE—332 HOLBORN.

January 1st, 1904.

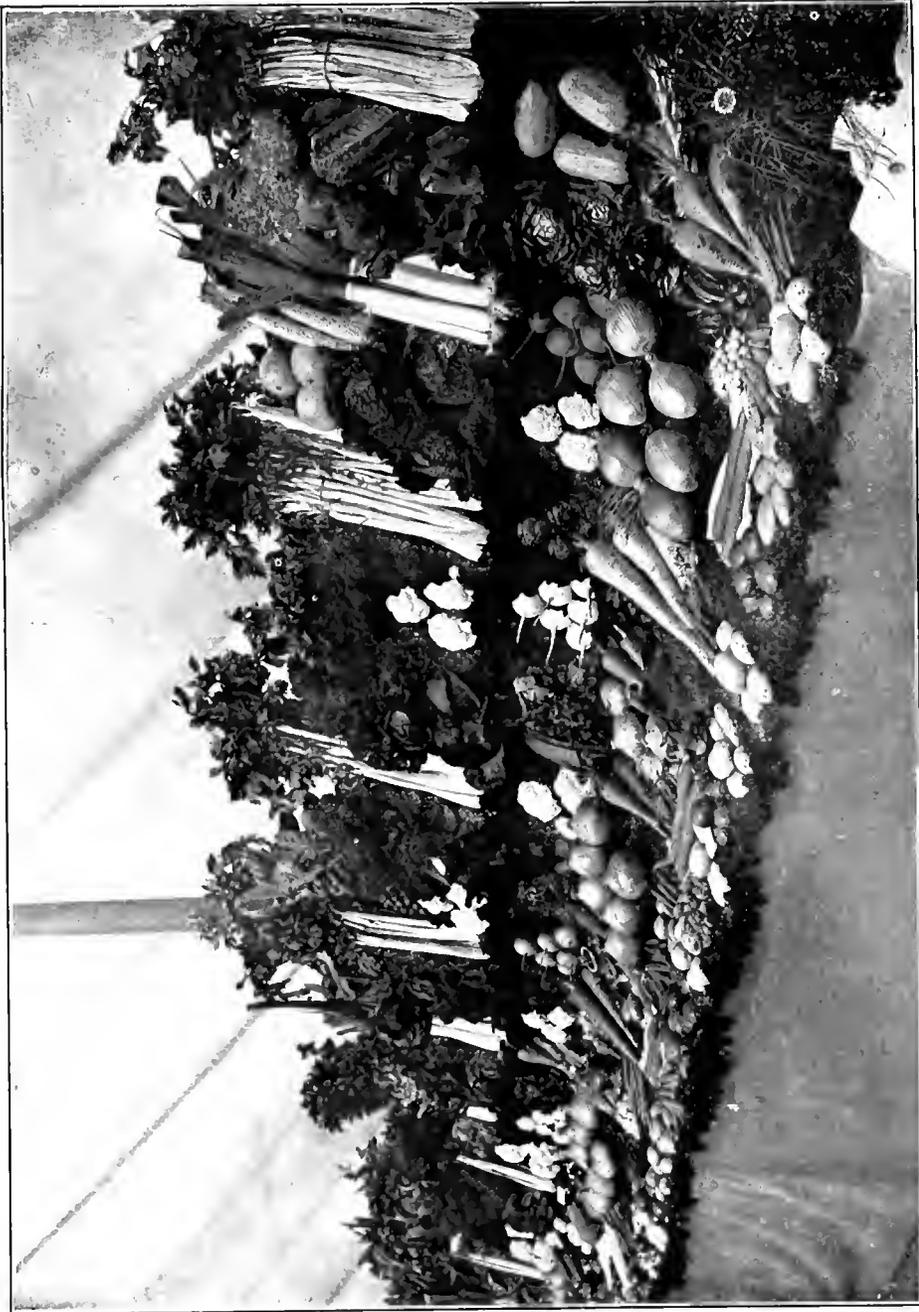


Photo by J. Gregory, West Croydon.

THE LEADING FIRST PRIZE EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES AT THE GREAT AUTUMN SHOW OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Society's Gardens, Chiswick, September 29th, 30th, and October 1st, 1903.

Staged by Mr. E. Beckett, Head Gardener to The Right Hon. Lord Aldenham. See opposite page.

The chief object of this great Exhibition and Conference was to promote the culture of high-class quality products as against those of bulky proportions and less nutrition.

THE PRODUCE OF CARTERS' TESTED SEEDS

AT

The Royal Horticultural Society's

GREAT AUTUMN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW,

HELD AT

CHISWICK,

September 29th, 30th, and October 1st, 1903.

One of the chief objects of this Exhibition was *QUALITY versus SIZE*.

The Gardeners' Chronicle, October 3rd, says:—

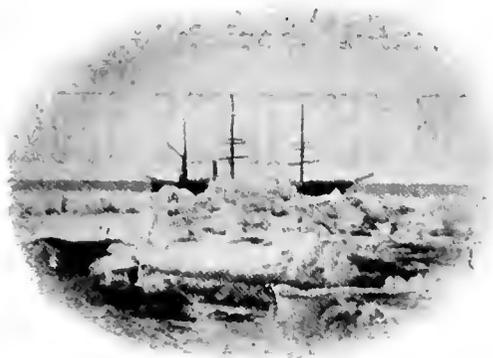
"How well did the exhibits in the vegetable section justify the efforts put forth a few months since to induce the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to promote a great vegetable exhibition. In the large tent devoted to vegetables, without doubt the two collections staged side by side there by Messrs. E. Beckett and J. Gibson constituted the primary feature; indeed, once seen few wanted to see others.

"THE FIRST PRIZE AND THE SHERWOOD 10 GUINEA CUP went to the grand collection exhibited by Mr. E. Beckett, Head Gardener to Lord Aldenham; the whole making a display **THAT IN QUALITY AND ARRANGEMENT HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED."**

Mr. Beckett writes on October 6th—"To Messrs. J. Carter & Co. I am sending along a photograph of the collection, which I think you will agree has come out well. Between 50 and 60 of the varieties staged were grown from seeds supplied by you." *See Photograph on opposite page.*

Over 10,000 Prizes have been reported to us by customers during the last few years. *See full particulars on page 193.*

CARTERS' TESTED SEEDS IN THE ANTAROTIC REGIONS.



S.S. "DISCOVERY" IN WINTER QUARTERS.
From the "Illustrated London News."
By kind permission of Sir Clements Markham and the Editor.



GARDENING ON THE S.S. "DISCOVERY."
From the "Illustrated London News."
By kind permission of Sir Clements Markham and the Editor.

In connection with the Expedition sent out by the Royal Geographical Society, it was our privilege to supply Captain Scott with a quantity of quick growing seeds, with instructions how to raise them under the most adverse influences of soil and situation in the frozen regions of the Antarctic Circle.

From the first reports that have reached England through the agency of the relief ship "Morning," it was stated in the *Daily Telegraph* of May 11th last, that—

"The only bit of green vegetable seen on the 'Discovery' was a crop of Mustard and Cress grown by the Officers on a wet blanket."

We reproduce our letter of Cultural instructions:—

Captain SCOTT, R.N.,

25th July, 1901.

s.s. "Discovery."

SIR,

We send a box containing seeds of quick growing vegetables, including a quantity of Mustard and Cress, which can also be grown on damp flannel in the light, but shaded from strong sun.

The simplest plan is to soak the flannel, scatter the seed over it, place another wet piece on top, and let them lay together for a few days until the seed sticks to one or the other, when they may be laid out separately, and if kept damp the seed will quickly sprout.

You may find the other seeds useful in providing green-meat where you may make your head quarters, if the soil and climate is suitable.

If you try Mustard and Cress in shallow boxes of soil, kindly follow the directions given in the little book enclosed with seeds.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) JAMES CARTER & CO.

An important communication bearing upon the result from Admiral Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S.—

June 12th, 1903.

"Sir Clements Markham hears that the Mustard and Cress supplied by Messrs. Carter to Captain Scott were a great success and much appreciated."

A further consignment of Seeds, specially dried by our original process and packed in air-exhausted receptacles, has been sent out in the relief ship "Terra Nova."

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PEAS.

Since the Royal Horticultural Society of England awarded to our House two First-Class Certificates in the year 1872, for our initial endeavours to create an advance in the cropping and eating properties of Peas, we have never relaxed our efforts in this direction, and although long continued experiments are both laborious and costly (our trials comprising 1,106 rows in 1902 and 1,259 in 1903), we have been more than compensated in being able to state that our persistency has been the means of the production of such magnificent improvements in Peas as *Telephone*, *Stratagem*, *Daisy*, and *Telegraph*, all of which have now a world-wide reputation. We now have the honour to introduce three new Peas, to our minds the greatest advance in Marrowfat Peas that the world has yet seen (*see* CARTERS' EIGHT WEEKS, *page* 7; CARTERS' MAYFLOWER, *page* 8; and CARTERS' BUTTERCUP, *page* 15), and to which we have affixed popular names, as in the case of the four grand Peas mentioned above. These fine varieties will, we are certain, uphold the reputation of our house as introducers of new Peas that come to stay.

GREEN PEAS.

FOR SUCCESSIONAL USE FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

We have offered the following selection of choice garden Peas with so much success that we again quote the group as representing the best collection calculated to produce Peas for five months, under fair conditions, if sown at varying periods during the spring and summer. It would be difficult to give precise dates for putting the seed into the ground, as so much depends upon soil and situation. Suffice it to say that the last sowings should not be made later than the second week in June.

Name.	Description.	Height.	When to Sow.	Expect Ready to Pick.	PRICE, Carriage Free.	
					Per pt.	Per qt.
Carters' Lightning	First Early White Round	2½ ft.	In February ...	May to June...	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Early Morn	First Early Marrowfat ...	3 ft.	End of March ...	During June...	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Daisy	Second Early Marrowfat	1½ ft.	Middle of April	Early in July	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Danby Stratagem	Mid-season Marrowfat ...	3 ft.	End of April ...	July	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Model Telephone	Main Crop Marrowfat ...	5 ft.	Middle of April	July	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Model Telegraph	Main Crop Marrowfat ...	5 ft.	End of April ...	July & August	2s.	3s. 6d.
Carters' Michaelmas	Late Marrowfat ..	3 ft.	End of May to middle of June	Sept. to Nov.	2s.	3s. 6d.

Successional sowings of these Peas may be made at any time between the dates named.

The Collection, 1 pint each of the above 7 varieties, price **12s. 6d.** Carriage Free.

The Collection, 1 quart each of the above 7 varieties, price **21s. 0d.** Carriage Free.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF PEAS.

French—POIS.

German—ERBSEN.

Dutch—ERJOT.

Italian—PISELLI.

Spanish—GUISANTE.

DESCRIPTION.—A popular vegetable. The green seeds are cooked and eaten; in a few varieties the pods are cut into slices and cooked like French Beans.

VARIETIES.—Round-seeded, embracing very early and very hardy kinds. Wrinkle-seeded, including all the sweetest and best marrowfats. Others bear pods that are edible.

SEASON OF SOWING.—From November to June; the usual months extending from February to May.

HOW TO SOW.—One pint of a small-seeded variety will sow a row about 200 feet, whilst a similar quantity of a large-seeded marrowfat may only do 150 feet, in zigzag rows, each seed about an inch apart to allow for failures. In heavy soil it is advisable to sow thickly, as vermin are likely to spoil many. The rows should be the same distance apart as the variety is stated to grow high. Market growers commence in November with the early hardy kinds, but for ordinary gardening purposes the dates given above are recommended. If put in too early, the most delicate of the marrowfats are liable to rot in the ground.

TRAINING.—The present day rage is for dwarf Peas, and even these should have some support, as in a wet summer many of the pods will get spoilt. Nothing is better than the brush-wood, sold in bundles as “pea-sticks.” If the plants stand too thickly they should be thinned a trifle.

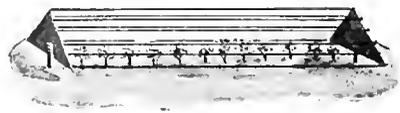
HOW TO GATHER THE PODS.—An unpractised hand should cut them off and not pull them.

GENERAL NOTES.—This fruiting vegetable flourishes in a deeply dug rich soil, and the Peas are all the better flavoured if there is a little lime in it. It should be firm, and the drill made say 3 to 5 inches deeper than ground level. As a rule the seed is sown too near the surface, and the haulm is often burnt up before it has completed its cropping powers. It is an advantage to lay a dressing of manure on either side when in flower to assist to retain the moisture in the soil (*see Illustration*). Never water unless it is done thoroughly. A mere sprinkling is worse than nothing.



MULCHING PEAS.

ENEMIES.—Mice eat the seeds after sowing, but if a dressing of soot, pepper, and lime is scattered up the drill at the time, it will check their depredations. Such an application over the young growth after a sprinkling of water is also serviceable against the attacks of insects and slugs. Birds can be kept away by stretching black cotton along the lines (*see Illustration*), or garden netting may be arranged on supports a foot high, and is thoroughly effectual. The haulm should be burnt after the crop is gathered.



LINES OF COTTON PROTECTING PEAS.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

PEAS FOR FORCING,

OR FOR EARLY USE IN
POTS OR FRAMES.



This New Marrowfat Pea is earlier by several days than the earliest we have ever had in our trial grounds.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' EIGHT WEEKS PEA.

CARTERS' EIGHT WEEKS.—The Earliest Pea we have ever grown. A very hardy Marrowfat, growing 15 inches high, and possessing all the good points of the best type of *American Wonder*, which was one of its parents. As both a forcing and early border variety it must become a boon to gardeners whose demands are heavy early in the season. The seed is slightly dented, and of the same colour as its other parent, *William the First*. The pods are freely produced, and well filled with sweet-tasting peas.

NEW 

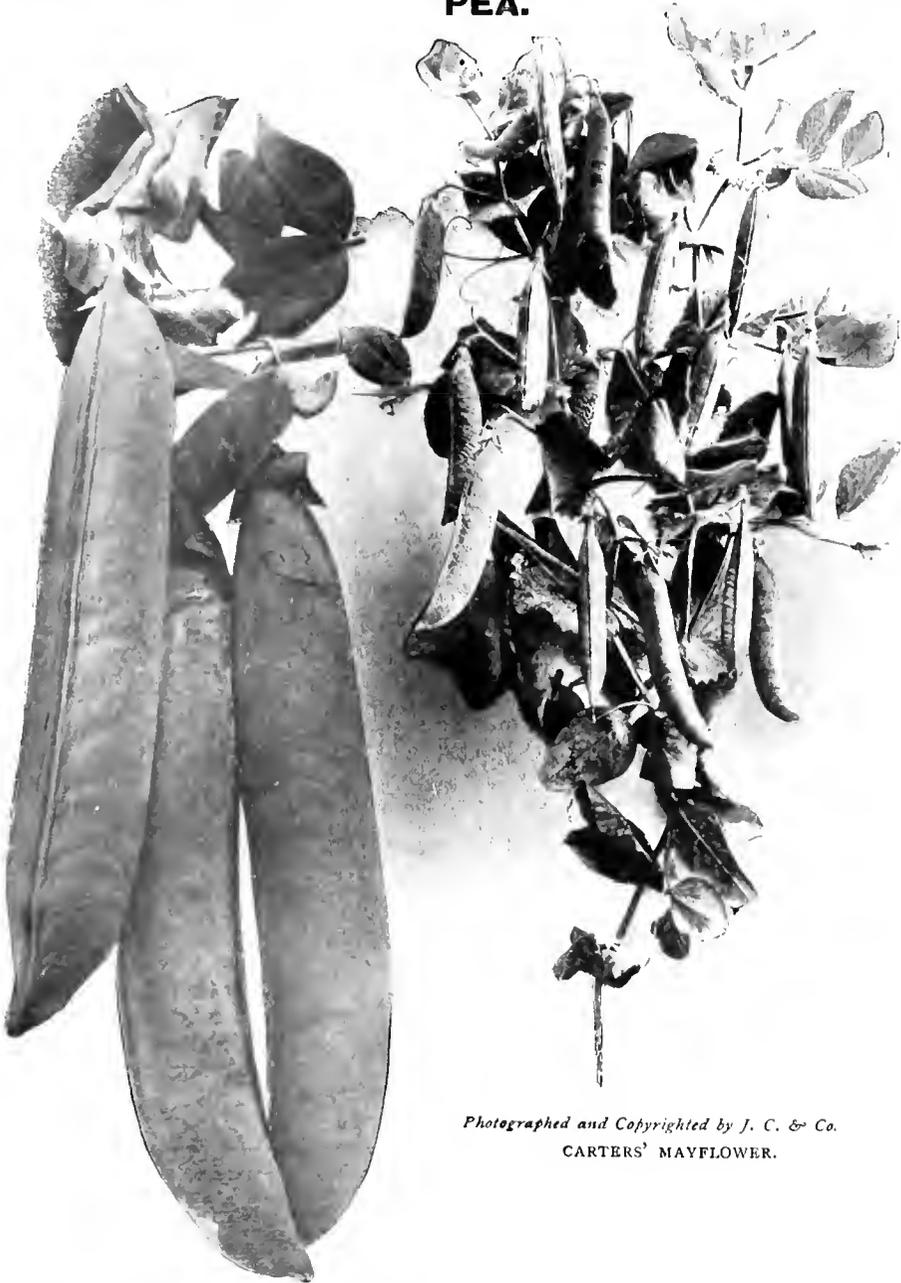
In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Forcing Pea.—A valuable marrowfat Pea for under-glass culture. Its stocky growth is rarely more than 1 foot in height. It commends itself not only to professional gardeners who are required to produce Peas nearly the year round, but also to amateurs having a greenhouse or vinery doing practically nothing through the winter months, and who can, with this sturdy Pea, raise supplies for their table very early in the year.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per pint, 2s. 6d. per quart.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

A NEW FIRST EARLY LONG-PODDED MARROWFAT PEA.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' MAYFLOWER.

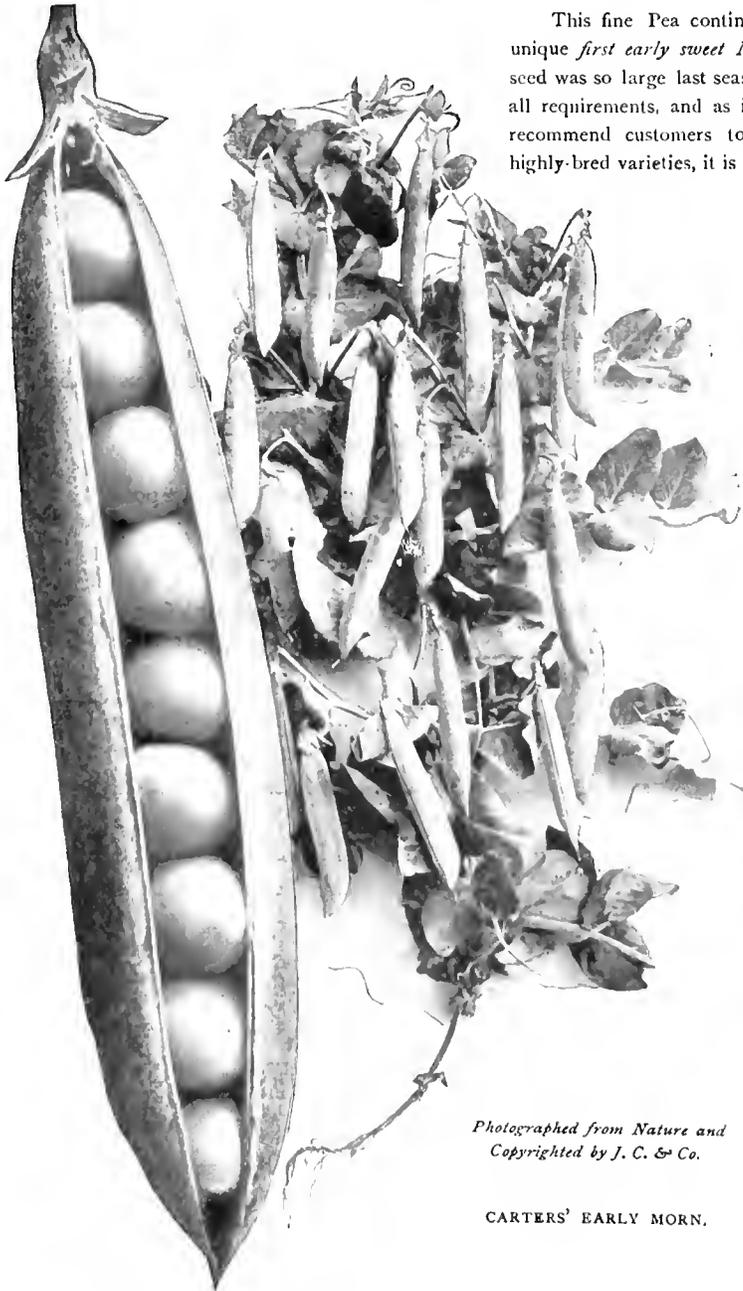
Carters' Mayflower.—A First Early Marrowfat Pea. A CROSS BETWEEN *Daisy* AND *William Hurst*. This is a grand thing, with long pointed pods twice the size of *William Hurst* and much more freely produced. The bine is robust, like *Daisy*, and the healthy habit also favours this parent. Seed wrinkled. Height, about 18 in. Everyone should try this fine introduction, which is but very inadequately shown in the photograph. In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

Carters 237, 238, & 97. HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

A FIRST EARLY MARROWFAT PEA.

CARTERS' EARLY MORN.



This fine Pea continues to retain its position as a unique *first early sweet Marrowfat*. The demand for seed was so large last season that we were unable to fill all requirements, and as it is likely to be so again, we recommend customers to buy early. As with most highly-bred varieties, it is very difficult to keep true, and although on rich soils the haulm will sometimes go a little taller—and it is only by a rigid selection each year of the most approved plants that this peculiarity in its character is minimised—in an ordinary way it does not reach beyond 3 feet. The pods are very large and well filled, and are ready to pick in June. Their size, together with the habit of the plant, is clearly shown in the Photograph.

Granted an Award of Merit,
Royal Horticultural
Society, April, 1899, proving
its adaptability for
forcing.

CARTERS' EARLY MORN
PEA may be briefly described
as a SWEET MARROWFAT,
as early as CARTERS' LIGHT-
NING, with enormous pods
resembling CARTERS' DAISY.

In sealed packets only.

Price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d.
per quart.

We have received very many letters from our customers in praise of this fine Pea, and only regret we have no room to find a place for them.

*Photographed from Nature and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.*

CARTERS' EARLY MORN.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

EARLY PEAS FOR GENERAL USE.

Carters' Lightning.—A re-selected stock of the earliest White Round-seeded Pea. Height, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In sealed packets, price **2s.** per pint, **3s. 6d.** per quart.

Carters' Blue Express.—A re-selected stock of an early Round-seeded and a very productive bearer, the pods well filled with fine flavoured Peas, of a distinct colour when boiled. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 9d.** per pint, **3s.** per quart.

Carters' Daylight.—A very early Marrow, with large well-filled pods. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 9d.** per pint, **3s.** per quart.

Carters' Diamond.—An extra early *White Gem*. Height, 1 foot.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 9d.** per pint, **3s.** per quart.

Carters' Dwarf Favourite.—For gardens where space is an object this is the Pea to grow. Height, 1 foot.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 9d.** per pint, **3s.** per quart.

Carters' Superior.—A highly-selected early Blue-seeded Pea, with large pods. Height, 4 feet.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per pint, **2s. 6d.** per quart.

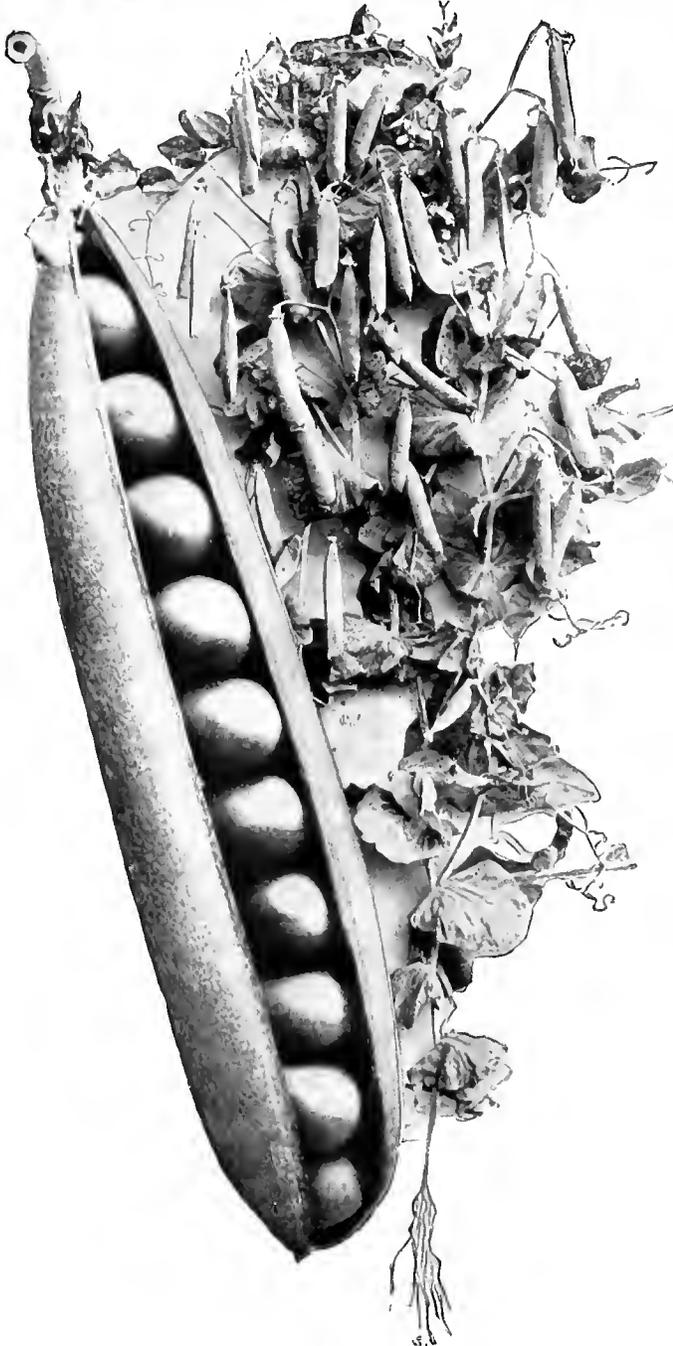
Carters' Springtide.—A first early well-known Marrow. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per pint, **2s. 6d.** per quart.

	Per quart—s. d.
CARTERS' FIRST CROP, or RINGLEADER.—An old and popular Pea	$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 1 9
CARTERS' EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM.—A great improvement on <i>Little Gem</i>	1 foot 2 0
CARTERS' FIRST EARLY	$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 1 8
CARTERS' EARLY DWARF MARROW	2 feet 1 8
WILLIAM THE FIRST.—Re-selected. Long handsome pods	4 feet 2 0
WILLIAM THE FIRST.—Ordinary	4 feet 1 6
AMERICAN WONDER.—Re-selected. An early dwarf Marrow	1 foot 2 6
AMERICAN WONDER.—Original stock	1 foot 1 6
EARLY SUNRISE.—Early white prolific Marrow	3 feet 1 0
ENGLISH WONDER.—A popular early Marrow	1 foot 2 0
EARLIEST OF ALL	3 feet 1 6
FIRST AND BEST.—Very prolific	$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 1 0
ECLIPSE.—An early blue Pea	3 feet 1 3
EXONIAN	$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2 0
GRADUS.—An early large podded Marrow Pea... ..	4 feet 2 6
LIGHTNING.—Ordinary stock, first early white	per pint, 1s. 3d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2 0
BLUE EXPRESS.—Ordinary stock, first early blue	per pint, 1s., $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 1 9
CHELSEA GEM.—A dwarf early Marrow	15 inches 3 0

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

NEW AND VALUABLE MARROWFAT PEAS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' BATTLESHIP MARROWFAT PEA.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

Carters' Battleship

(See Photograph). The blunt-ended pod of this robust Marrowfat Pea is its peculiarity, and we decided to give it a popular name. It is a superior marrowfat of the *Ne Plus Ultra* type, but much earlier. The fine dark green pods, which hang in pairs, clearly imitate in size that grand Pea *Telephone*, which we introduced many years ago. The peas are rich flavoured and a bright green when served at table. The haulm is exceedingly robust, and stands both drought and mildew better than others. Height, 5 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Victor Marrowfat Pea.

NEW 

A dwarf Marrowfat Pea with the highest possible commendations, as it possesses a combination of many of the most desirable characteristics of a serviceable variety. It is among the earliest to mature. Its dwarf bushy habit of about 15 to 18 inches obviates the necessity for sticks and renders it serviceable for borders. Its pods are larger than any of the well-known Peas of the early dwarf class, and its seed is distinct, while its quality and flavour is delicious.

In sealed packets.
price 2s. per pint,
3s. 6d. per quart.

For cultural directions, see page 6.

SECOND EARLY AND MID-SEASON MARROWFAT PEAS.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Carters' King of the Earlies.—This early Pea is a cross between our well-known *Daisy* and another first early sweet Marrowfat, and was raised at the Royal Gardens, Windsor. It produces a robust haulm from 15 to 18 inches in length, covered with giant pods.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Pride of the Market.—A fine main crop blue Marrowfat Pea, belonging to the same family from which our *Stratagem* was selected. Being a strong grower it requires to be thinly sown. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 3d. per pint, 2s. per quart.

Carters' Seedling—A superior main crop Marrow Pea, the result of two distinct crossings, its parents being the well-known and valuable Peas, *Stratagem*, *Queen*, and *Autocrat*. Height, 3 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Majestic.—A splendid mid-season Marrowfat Pea, valuable alike for the table and exhibition. Height, 3 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

	Per quart.—s. d.
CARTERS' LITTLE WONDER.—A wrinkled Marrow, of fine length and breadth of pods, productiveness, and flavour ... ..	... 2 feet 2 0
CARTERS' TALL MAIN CROP MARROW ... ..	... 5 feet 1 8
CARTERS' DWARF MAIN CROP MARROW ... ..	... 2 feet 1 8
ABUNDANCE.—An early dwarf ... ..	... 1½ feet 1 0
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—An old favourite ... ..	... 5 feet 1 3
ADVANCER.—Very prolific ... ..	... 2 feet 1 6
DICKSON'S FAVOURITE ... ..	... 4 feet 0 10
HUNDREDFOLD.—Large well-filled pods ... ..	... 5 feet 1 0
CHARLES I. ... ..	... 3 feet 1 6
BEST OF ALL.—A good flavoured Pea ... ..	... 3 feet 1 3
WILLIAM HURST.—A useful dwarf ... ..	... 1 foot 2 0
FORTYFOLD.—An improvement on <i>Champion of England</i> ... ..	... 5 feet 1 6
TELEPHONE.—Original stock (see also page 18) ... ..	... 5 feet 2 0
TELEGRAPH.—Original stock (see also page 19) ... ..	... 5 feet 1 6
STRATAGEM.—Original stock (see also page 17) ... ..	... 1½ to 2 feet 2 6

FRENCH PEAS.

Carters' Delicatesse (*Petit Pois*).—This Pea has gained a great renown among the continental connoisseurs, who regard it as a delicacy. It is a second early wrinkled, with haulm about 3 feet.

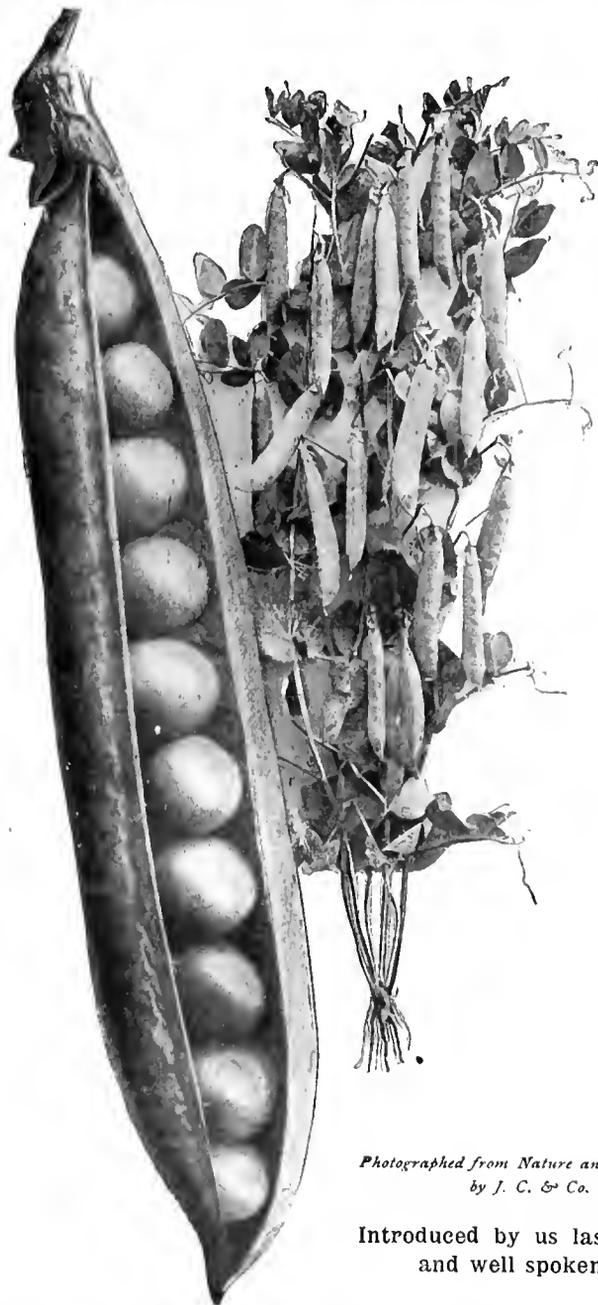
Price 1s. 3d. per pint, 2s. per quart.

Carters' Giant Edible Poddod.—Our friends on the Continent have assiduously developed the Edible Poddod Pea section, and have thus obtained a delicious vegetable not sufficiently well known in this country. The variety we now offer grows about 5 feet high.

Price 3s. per quart.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

NEW MID-SEASON MARROWFAT PEA.



*Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted
by J. C. & Co.*

Introduced by us last Season,
and well spoken of.

Carters' Commonwealth.—A grand selection from one of the best types of Carters' *Stratagem*, differing in several ways, notably the shape of pod, from Carters' *Danby Stratagem*. It is a strong grower, and a prolific bearer of large exhibition pods, besides being a first-class table pea. Strongly recommended. Height, 2 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

For Carters' Selection of the best Peas in the World, see page 5.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CARTERS' DAISY PEA.**CARTERS' DAISY PEA.**

A photograph showing habit of growth.

Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' DAISY PEA.

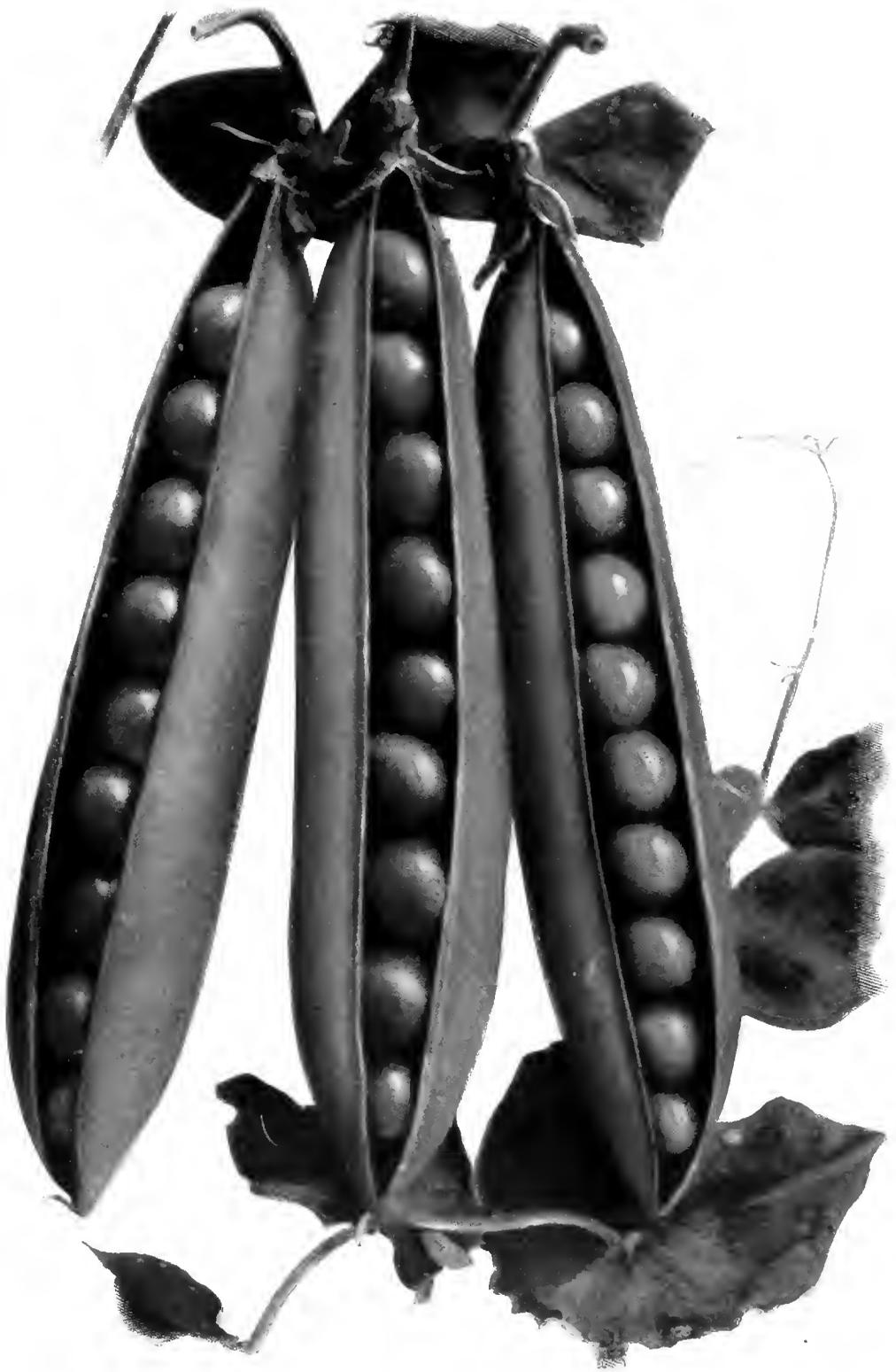
First-Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society, 1902.

This grand dwarf Marrowfat Pea has been before the public for some years, and still stands at the head, as confirmed by the great independent trial of Peas conducted by the Royal Horticultural Society of England in 1902. Their experiment comprised over 80 varieties, and CARTERS' DAISY gained the First-Class Certificate given by the Society.

CARTERS' DAISY PEA is an early main crop, growing about 15 inches high. The haulm is very robust, and the crop of giant well-filled pods of good colour is enormous.

In sealed packets, price 2/- per pint, 3/6 per quart.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.



Le Courat photograph natural size.

CARTERS DAISY PEA.

Awarded First-Class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society, 1902. See opposite page.



A NEW
SWEET MARROWFAT.
Height, 2 feet.

CARTERS BUTTERCUP PEA.

In sealed packets, price 2/- per pint ; 3 6 per quart. For full particulars see page 15.

NEW SWEET MARROWFAT PEAS.

CARTERS' BUTTERCUP.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite.) Best described as a hardy type of *Daisy Pea*. A very fine and robust main crop Pea,

NEW 

with long, handsome, well-filled pods. Height, about 2 feet. Pods dark green, produced in pairs, averaging 10 peas in each. We have counted as many as 22 pods on a single plant ready to gather at one time. May be described as an early main crop, with particularly robust habit. The large, deep green seed, which is almost round, retains the sweet marrowfat flavour when cooked. Peas having seeds of this character are well adapted for cold, wet, and exposed situations.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

CARTERS' EXTRA EARLY DAISY.—We have been endeavouring for some years to create a counterpart of Carters' *Daisy Pea* in the early section, and we offer this magnificent type, which bears its enormous pods closely after the earliest wrinkled seeded types. It is exceedingly robust, with dark foliage, and is literally covered with fine pods. The Peas are also very sweet eating. Height, 18 inches.

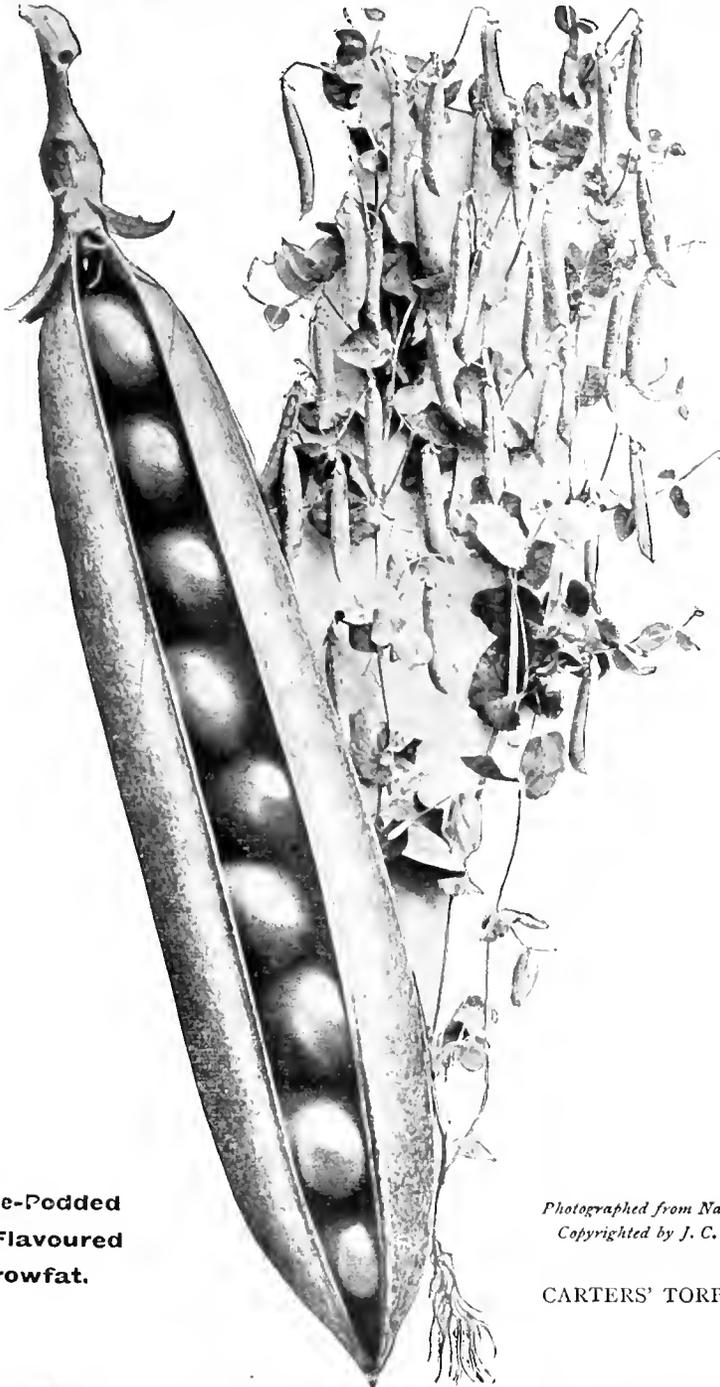
In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

CARTERS' EDWARD VII.—In the trials of the Royal Horticultural Society we were granted an Award of Merit for this superb early Marrow Pea. It is a first-class representative of the forward section of Marrowfats, but has *Ne Plus Ultra* shaped pods of a beautiful lustrous green, filled with fine, large, sweet-eating Peas. Height, 3 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6

NEW MAIN CROP MARROWFAT PEA.



**A Large-Podded
Sweet-Flavoured
Marrowfat.**

*Photographed from Nature and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.*

CARTERS' TORPEDO.

Carters' Torpedo.—This grand Marrow Pea supplies the long-felt want of a first-class table Pea that will come into bearing between Carters' *Early Morn* and the original *Duke of Albany*, which it imitates in all its best characteristics, but is 12 inches shorter in the haulm and seven days earlier in maturing. Our photograph very faithfully depicts the fine pods, which are dark green, borne upon strong branching foliage, and containing from 8 to 12 enormous Peas, very sweet when cooked. Height, 3½ feet.

In sealed packets, price **2s.** per pint, **3s. 6d.** per quart.

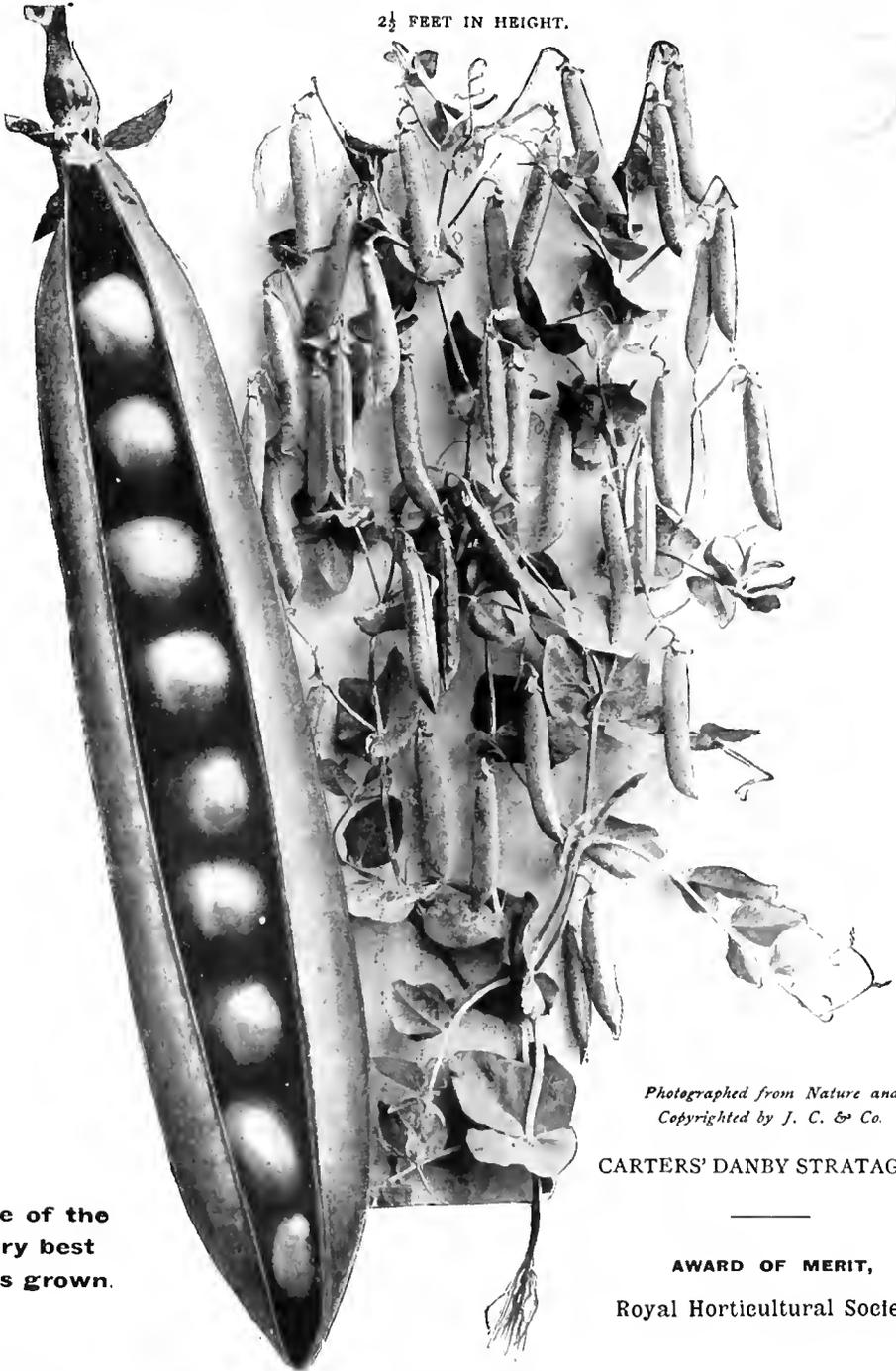
NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

Carters 217, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

A POPULAR MAIN CROP MARROWFAT PEA.

17

2½ FEET IN HEIGHT.



One of the
very best
Peas grown.

*Photographed from Nature and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.*

CARTERS' DANBY STRATAGEM.

AWARD OF MERIT,
Royal Horticultural Society.

Carters' Danby Stratagem.—A distinct improvement on the original *Stratagem*, having longer, straighter, and broader pods, very freely produced. The haulm is very robust, and extends to a height of 2½ feet, bearing a profusion of immense pods, many six inches in length, and frequently containing ten large full-flavoured Marrow Peas.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

For Carters' Selection of the Best Peas in the World, see page 5.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON—1904.

A POPULAR MAIN CROP MARROWFAT PEA.

5 FEET IN HEIGHT.



Carters' Model Telephone.

—A re-selection for robustness and delicacy of flavour from *Telephone*, a main crop wrinkled marrow, which bears to-day a world-wide reputation. No other Pea extant can claim equal honours with Carters' *Telephone* on the exhibition table. Peas wrinkled, 9 to 11 in a pod, delicious when cooked. Height, 5 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint,
3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Dwarf Telephone.—

This is the result of several years' work in the effort to get a Pea with all the excellent qualities of Carters' *Telephone*, without its tall growth. Its height is 1½ to 2 feet; habit stocky, healthy, and vigorous, and remarkably uniform. Stock limited.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

*Photographed from Nature and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.*

CARTERS' MODEL
TELEPHONE.

Award of Merit,
Royal
Horticultural Society.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

POPULAR MAIN CROP MARROWFAT PEAS.



CARTERS'
MODEL
TELEGRAPH.

Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Carters' Model Telegraph.—A

selection from our original *Telegraph*, which is well-known. Very valuable as an exhibition Pea, on account of the size and fine dark colour of the pods. The seed is round and of a deep green colour, which is retained when cooked. The flavour is also of the sweetest. Height, 5 feet.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint,

3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Anticipation.—*Anticipation*

grows to a height of about 2½ feet, and sown at the usual season it comes into bearing early in July. The foliage is of a medium shade of colour, the habit robust, with immense straight pods containing Peas of an exquisite flavour when cooked.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint,

3s. 6d. per quart.

We were awarded
the First-Class Certificate of
the Royal Horticultural Society
for Peas in 1902.

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

MAIN CROP AND LATE MARROWFAT PEAS.

Carters' Dwarf Monarch.—A deep green wrinkled Marrow, square ended, of the *Autocrat* type, but earlier; producing pods in pairs which contain eight and nine peas of a splendid deep green colour, and of finest flavour; wonderfully prolific. 2 feet.



In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

STANDARD MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES.

Carters' G. F. Wilson.—To those who like a good Marrowfat variety that will be serviceable under adverse circumstances this is the Pea to grow. 3 feet.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per pint, 2s. 6d. per quart.

The Gladstone Pea.—A fine late variety, bearing long sickle-shaped pods, dark in colour, very prolific. Height, 3½ feet.

Price 1s. 9d. per pint, 3s. per quart.

Carters' Improved Omega.—A highly-selected type of this popular Pea. 2 to 2½ feet in height.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Glory of Devon.—Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. A Marrowfat Pea of remarkable growth and enormous pods. Height, about 4 feet.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 9d. per pint, 3s. per quart.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Carters' re-selected stock.

	Per quart—s.	d.
A splendid Pea for late crops	per pint, 1s. 6d.	6 feet 2 6
NE PLUS ULTRA—Original Stock	6 feet 1 6
CARTERS' WONDER OF THE WORLD.—A white-seeded wrinkled Marrow	3 feet 2 0
DUKE OF ALBANY.—Re-selected. Handsome pods	per pint, 1s. 6d.	5 feet 2 9
DUKE OF ALBANY.—Original stock. A popular exhibition Pea	5 feet 1 9
CARTERS' SURPRISE.—A very prolific blue Marrow	3 feet 0 10
DOCTOR McLEAN.—Re-selected. A fine Marrow Pea	3 feet 2 6
DOCTOR McLEAN.—Original stock	4 feet 1 9
BRUCE.—A robust grower with blunt-ended pods	5 feet 2 6
REX.—A very large-podded Pea	5 feet 2 6
ALDERMAN.—A strong growing type of <i>Telephone</i>	5 feet 2 6
FILLBASKET.—Very productive	3 feet 1 6
SHARPE'S QUEEN.—A bushy-growing long-podded Pea	3 feet 1 9
DUKE OF YORK.—A fine Pea	4½ feet 2 0
HEROINE	3 feet 2 6
PRINCE OF WALES.—An old favourite	3 feet 1 3
HARRISON'S GLORY.—A good field Pea	3 feet 0 9
CULVERWELL'S GIANT MARROW.—Blue wrinkled marrow	6 feet 2 0
ROYAL JUBILEE.—Large podded...	3-4 feet 3 6
LATEST OF ALL	3 feet 3 0
KING OF THE MARROWS	6 feet 1 6
OMEGA.—A dwarf <i>Ne Plus Ultra</i>	2½ feet 2 0
WALKER'S PERPETUAL BEARER	3 feet 1 9
BRITISH QUEEN.—An old favourite	6 feet 1 6
VEITCH'S PERFECTION.—A popular marrow	3 feet 1 9
AUTOCRAT.—A good late variety...	4 feet 2 6
TRIUMPH	3 feet 1 6
CARTERS' VICTORIA.—Very productive	6 feet 2 0
YORKSHIRE HERO.—A good late Pea	3 feet 1 0
EMPEROR OF THE MARROWS	6 feet 1 9
CARTERS' LATE	5 feet 1 8

NOTICE.—For the best Peas for Successional and Exhibition use, see page 5. For cultural directions, see page 6.

DWARF FRENCH BEANS.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MICH REDUCED.

Carters' Stringless Dwarf French Bean, Canadian Glory.—An *Extra Early* Dwarf Green-podded French Bean, possessing the invaluable quality of bearing pods absolutely without strings or threads. It is equally valuable eaten as a *Pluget* or *Haricot*, as on the Continent.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Stringless Dwarf French Bean, Holborn Wonder.—The great success which has attended our introduction of the first stringless Green-podded Bean, Carters' *Canadian Glory*, has encouraged us to pursue our efforts in selecting stringless Beans for general use. Our *Holborn Wonder* will be found to be free from threads, is quite distinct and very prolific, and we confidently recommend it.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Canadian Wonder.—We were one of the first to make the merits of this fine dwarf Bean known, and its popularity to-day is probably unequalled. The pods are of great length and good for exhibition. Sixty-nine First Prizes reported by customers 2 0

CANADIAN WONDER (ordinary variety) 1 0

Carters' Longsword.—One of the best and most distinct dwarf Beans for forcing.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint.

Carters' White Advancer.—Very early and productive 2 0

	Per quart—s. d.		Per quart—s. d.
EARLY PROLIFIC	1 0	EARLY PALE DUN	0 10
SIR JOSEPH PAXTON	1 6	NE PLUS ULTRA	1 6
MONSTER LONG-PODDED NEGRO	1 9	EMPEROR WILLIAM	2 0
OSBORN'S EARLY FORCING	1 6	WHITE CANTERBURY	1 6
SION HOUSE IMPROVED	1 0	CARTERS' DWARF FRENCH	1 6
NEGRO LONG-POD	1 6		

For cultural directions, see page 23.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF BEANS.

RUNNER BEANS.

French—HARICOTS À RAMES. *German*—STANGENBOHNEN.

DESCRIPTION.—A popular vegetable, the pods of which are gathered young, cut into slices, or boiled whole, and served at table with or without additions.

VARIETIES.—The differences are in the colour of the seeds, the flowers, and the size of the pods. There is also a climbing class of French Bean that is fast becoming popular.

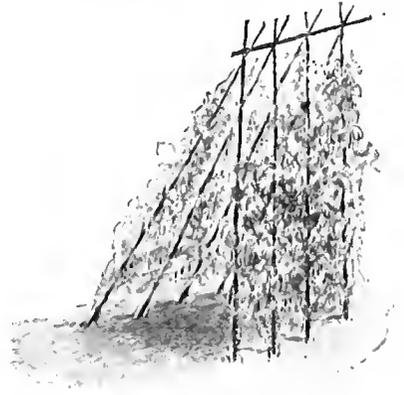
TIME OF SOWING.—Being very tender, this Bean should not be sown out of doors until the end of April in warm situations, and the middle of May in exposed places.

HOW TO SOW.—Set the seeds in a drill about 4 inches deep, each Bean about 6 inches apart, and the rows 6 feet apart. To save time, some sow them in boxes under glass and transplant outside during May.

IN SEASON.—From August until killed by frost.

ENEMIES.—Slugs attack the young plants, and may be checked by frequent applications of soot.

GENERAL CULTURE.—The popular method of culture is on tall stakes, one to each plant (*see Illustration*), or they may be grown like Dwarf Beans, by pinching the climbing portions back to one eye from the main stem. When grown by this method the rows need only be 3 feet apart. The flowers often die off for want of moisture at the root, or sometimes from inclement weather, which hinders the bumble bee from getting amongst them.



HOW TO STAKE RUNNER BEANS.

DWARF BEANS.

French—HARICOTS NAINS. *German*—KRUPPBOHNEN.

DESCRIPTION.—A useful and very popular vegetable, the pods of which are gathered and cooked in much the same way as Runner Beans.

VARIETIES.—There is not much difference noticeable when growing, except in size and shape of pod, but the several varieties have seeds of different colours. There is also a climbing French Bean.

TIME OF SOWING.—For early work they are sown in pots and beds under glass, and grown in a warm temperature. For successional crops they may be sown in pits and frames, and for the main crops out of doors, from the middle of April to the beginning of July.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Sow in rows or drills 2 feet apart in the open ground, and thin out the plants to about 12 inches apart, as they require plenty of air amongst and around them to form robust and sturdy plants. For pot work sow in the 24 size pot, three-parts filled with rich turfy loam, and thin out to three plants in a pot. Grow in moist heat, and support plants as soon as they begin to lengthen with some brushy sticks. Beans may be had in this way during winter and early spring.

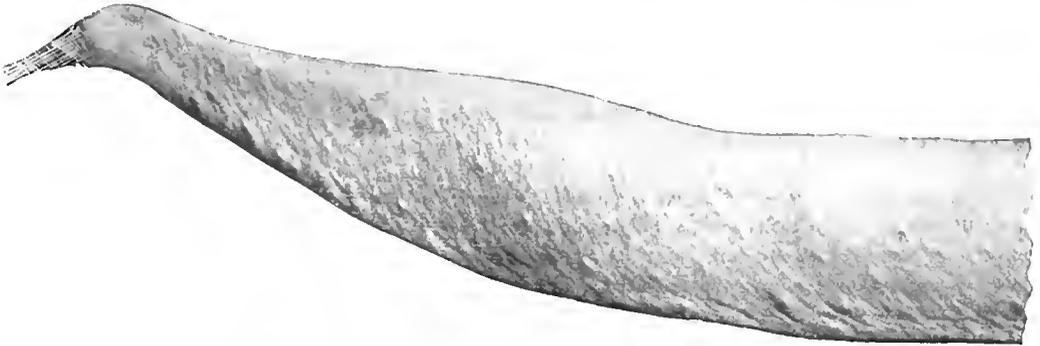
ENEMIES.—Slugs are very destructive to the young plants, and should be kept in check by applications of soot.

RUNNER BEANS.

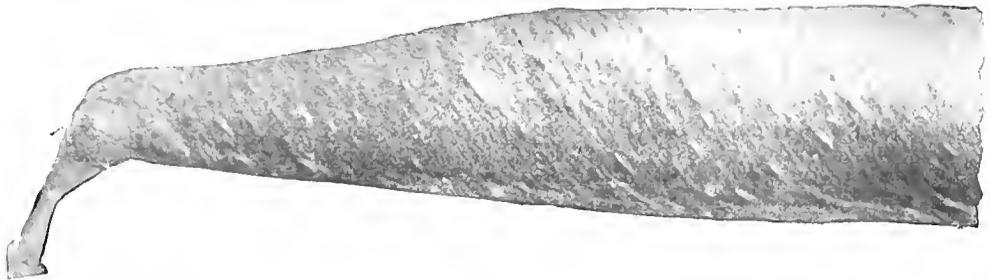


Carters' Holborn Seedling.—A most remarkable Runner Bean. It has new and distinct features, particularly in the size and colouring of its seed, which give it a most striking and distinct individuality.

NEW 



Carters' Jubilee Runner.—This extraordinary Bean still remains one of the best, and its records on the exhibition 'able stand unrivalled. Carters' *Jubilee Runner* produces an enormous crop of immense pods, which are thick and unusually fleshy, the flavour being all that is desired.



Carters' Elephant Runner.—Large size and very prolific.

See price on opposite page.

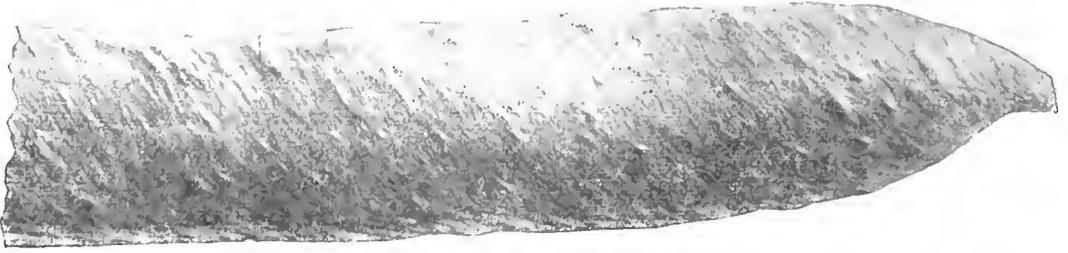
Carters' Holborn Masterpiece.—A very robust and hardy Bean of the Case-knife type.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint.

Carters' Champion Scarlet Runner.—A great improvement upon the old type.

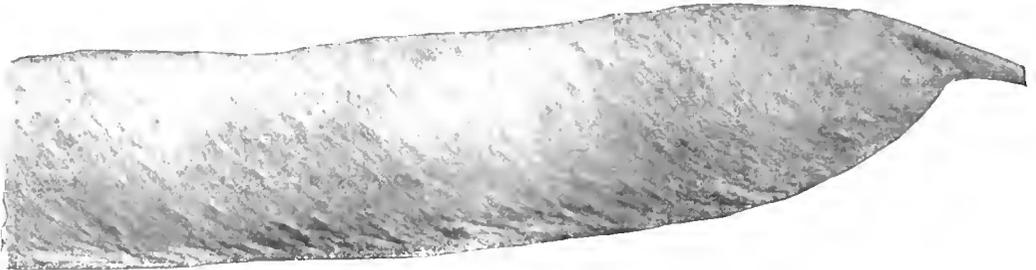
Per pint 1s. 6d. ; per quart 2s. 6d.

RUNNER BEANS.



As a climber, Carters' Holborn Seedling is equal to the most robust of its class, while its large, handsome, fleshy pods—too long to figure naturally within the limitations of the page of this catalogue—are borne in the greatest profusion.

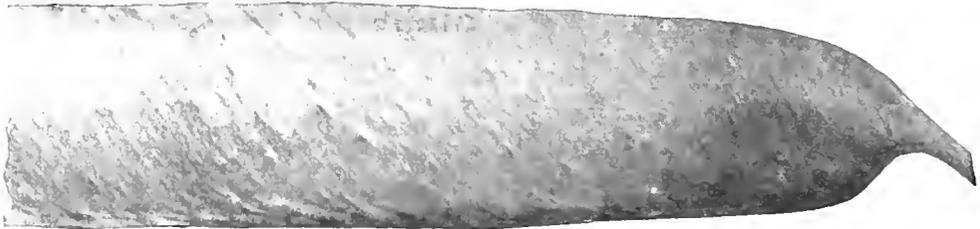
In sealed packets, price **2s. 6d.** per pint.



"We grew Carters' Jubilee Runner Bean 11 inches in length."—Mr. W. J. MILLBROOK.

Fifty-one Prizes have been reported by Customers in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, **2s.** per pint ; **3s. 6d.** per quart.



Thirty-three Prizes have been reported by Customers in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, **2s.** per pint. ; **3s. 6d.** per quart.

	Per quart—s. d.		Per quart—s. d.
CHAMPION RUNNER.—Original Stock ...	1 9	GIRTFORD GIANT	2 6
SCARLET RUNNER.—Popular	1 6	WHITE CASEKNIFE	1 6
WHITE-SEEDED SCARLET RUNNER ...	0 10	GIANT WHITE RUNNER	0 10
PAINTED LADY	1 6	THE CZAR	2 6
NE PLUS ULTRA	2 6	CARTERS' SCARLET RUNNERS ...	1 9
MONT D'OR GOLDEN BUTTER, per pint 2s.			

For cultural directions, see page 23.

CLIMBING FRENCH BEANS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

A REDUCED PHOTOGRAPH OF CARTERS'
TEN-WEEKS CLIMBING FRENCH BEAN.

Carters' Ten Weeks. — (*See Photograph.*) The earliest of all Climbing Beans. It produces pods fit for table use ten weeks after sowing, under normal conditions. The pods hang in clusters, in greatest profusion. If brought upon the table young they have a tenderness and delicacy in flavour quite new and surprising. Its earliness, productiveness, and tenderness make it a great acquisition.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials made at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—"Pods long, broad, straight, and as fleshy as a Scarlet Runner; very heavy crop."

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint,
3s. 6d. per quart.

Climbing French Bean.—
Original type.

Price 2s. 6d. per quart.

Our High-Class Strains.—

We would direct attention to the fact that nearly 60 of the varieties of Vegetables in the **First Prize** Collection at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1903, were the produce of Carters' Tested Seeds. (*See page 3.*)

For cultural directions, see page 23. FREE CARRIAGE OF SEEDS, *see page 195.*

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF BROAD BEANS.

French—FÈVES DE MARAIS. *German*—GARTEN BOHNE. *Dutch*—TUIN BOONEN.

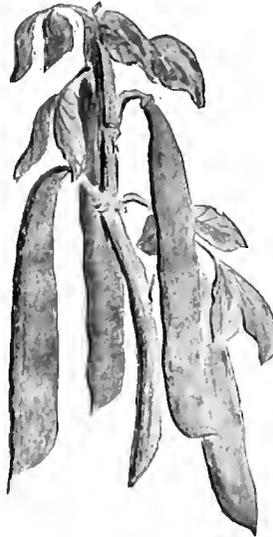
Italian—FAVA. *Spanish*—HABA.

DESCRIPTION.—A popular vegetable, the seeds of which are cooked and eaten.

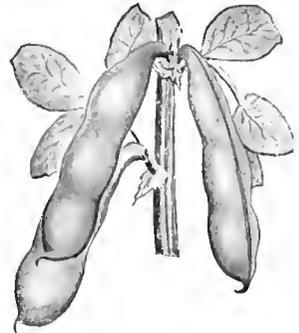
VARIETIES.—Early short podded, and later long podded, some produced upright, others hanging down, some singly, others in clusters. The seeds of the majority are liver coloured when cooked, others of more modern introduction, such as *Carters' Green Leviathan*, retain their green colour.



UPRIGHT OR CLUSTER PODDED.
(*Carters' Royal Dwarf Fan*).



HANGDOWN PODS.
(*Carters' Leviathan*).



WINDSOR BEAN.
(*Carters' Improved*).

TIME OF SOWING.—November for the early varieties, to March. Being hardy, the weather has little effect on this plant while young.

HOW TO SOW.—Make a drill, say 4 inches wide and the same deep, and set in the Beans about 4 inches apart, the later ones 6 inches, in rows 3 feet apart.

IN SEASON.—From May to July according to method of culture.

GENERAL CULTURE.—In windy districts it is an advantage to stick each plant sufficiently secure to keep it from blowing about. This Bean prefers a strong rich soil. After the crop is taken, the stems should be collected and burnt, and the ground dusted with soot before preparing for the next crop.

ENEMIES.—A black fly often attacks this Bean, and in hot and dry soils will sometimes multiply so quickly as to ruin the crop. It generally makes its first appearance at the point of the growth, which should be pinched out, collected in a pail, and burnt. For checking mice and birds apply the same prescription as recommended for Peas.

SECTION OF POD OF CARTERS'
LEVIATHAN BROAD BEAN.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

This fine Exhibition Broad Bean has been known
to reach a length of 21 inches.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

BROAD BEANS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST VARIETIES.

Carters' Leviathan (White Seeded).—The longest podded and finest Broad Bean in cultivation, producing enormous pods, measuring 13 to 21 inches in length; most prolific, and specially recommended for exhibition.

Since the introduction by us of this fine Bean, many so-called longer podded varieties have been brought forward, but none have proved superior, and it stands to-day as the greatest acquisition in its class. Sixty-five First Prizes have been reported in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. per pint, 2s. 6d. per quart.

Carters' Green Leviathan (Green Seeded).

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at their Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—"IMMENSE LONG PODS."

NEW 

We introduce this as a fitting companion to its prototype, Carters' *White Leviathan*. The latter has now acquired such a wide reputation, that any improvement upon it will be well received; and when we state that the Bean we now offer for the first time carries pods of equally enormous proportions, and has the additional advantage of a beautiful green colour which is retained when cooked, its merits will be at once recognised. Its flavour is most mellow and delicious.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per pint, 3s. 6d. per quart.

For cultural directions, see page 27.

BROAD BEANS.—Continued.

WHITE-SEEDED VARIETIES.

Per quart—s. d.

Carters' Market Garden Windsor.—

Very superior to the ordinary type. Its pods are large and carry more Beans, which remain in the cooking stage longer than others. The eye retains its white colour to the last ... 2 0

Carters' Improved Windsor.—Large and productive, bushy habit, well podded from top to bottom of stem ... 1 6

Seville Giant Longpod.—Distinct and handsome, 18 inches high, with pods often 12 inches in length. Awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society ... 1 6

Carters' Mammoth Longpod.—(See Photograph.) A decided improvement upon the Early Longpod. Sent out originally by us ... 2 6

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EARLY MAZAGAN	...	...	...	...	0 6
EARLY LONGPOD	...	...	...	...	0 8
MONARCH LONGPOD	...	...	...	...	0 10
TAYLOR'S WINDSOR	...	...	...	...	0 9
JOHNSON'S WONDERFUL	...	...	...	...	0 10
ROYAL DWARF FAN OR CLUSTER-HEADED	...	...	...	...	1 3
AQUADULCE LONGPOD	...	...	...	...	1 6
MINSTER GIANT LONGPOD	...	...	...	...	1 0
CARTERS' BROAD BEAN	...	...	...	...	1 6

GREEN-SEEDED VARIETIES.

Per quart—s. d.

Carters' Harlington Green Windsor.

—A distinct and valuable Green selection from an old favourite variety. These Green Beans are preferred by many on account of their colour when sent to table ... 2 0

Carters' Masterpiece Longpod.—An

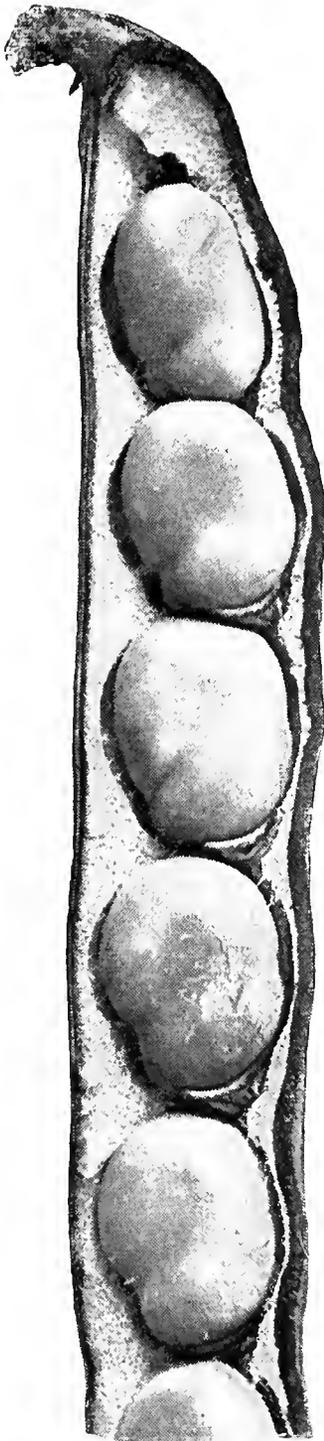
exhibition Green Longpod Bean. It combines all the best properties of a first-class Broad Bean, and possesses the fine quality and flavour of the Green over the White Bean. It is most prolific, a great part of the pods hanging in pairs 2 0

GREEN WINDSOR	...	...	...	...	1 3
BECK'S DWARF GREEN GEM	...	...	...	...	1 6
GREEN LONGPOD	...	...	...	...	0 10
GREEN NONPARIEL	...	...	...	...	1 0

CARTERS' COLLECTIONS OF BROAD BEANS.

s. d.

6 quarts of Broad Beans, in 6 best sorts, for succession	7 6
6 pints of Broad Beans, in 6 best sorts, for succession	4 0
3 pints of Broad Beans, in 3 best sorts, for succession	2 6



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
PART OF POD.

CARTERS' MAMMOTH LONGPOD.

CARROT.

Carters' Long Forcing.—A handsome long Carrot, with the same depth of colour and firmness of texture in its earliest stages as other Carrots possess in their later growths.

CARTERS' LONG FORCING CARROT.—"This forcing Carrot is one of the most distinct and valuable that we possess, and when better known it is sure to be extensively grown. It is the quickest variety that I know of, and makes but very little top, and the quality is excellent. As a Carrot coming into use early in the year, and for exhibition, it is an acquisition."—E. B. in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** each.



CARTERS' SUMMER FAVOURITE.

Carters' Summer Favourite.—

(See Coloured Photograph opposite.) Awarded Royal Horticultural Society's Silver Medal.

A great acquisition, producing handsome, well-grown, bright cochineal-scarlet Carrots very early in the season. The quality is superb, and as an exhibition variety coming into use early it will be found invaluable for showing in the summer months. 16 First Prizes reported to us in 1903.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 3d.** per ounce.

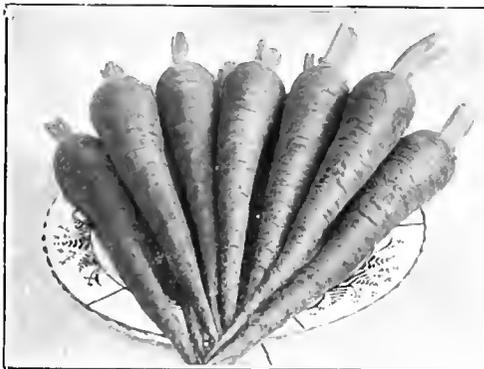


CARTERS' GOLDEN BALL.

Carters' Golden Ball, FOR FORCING

AND FRAME WORK.—A most distinct and very early variety, specially adapted for forcing and frame work. The roots are almost as round as a turnip, flavour excellent and melting.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per ounce.



CARTERS' BLOOD RED.

Carters' Blood Red.—This Carrot has

NEW 

so many good and new qualities that it makes a distinct step in advance of other long Carrots.

It has a depth of colour not hitherto seen in Carrots, the texture of its flesh, while solid and crisp, is of the most tender, and entirely loses the pithy heart found in many large-growing varieties. It has very large handsome long roots, matures very early, carries only a medium top, with a purple neck, and for winter keep cannot be equalled. As an exhibition variety, as well as for the market and the table, its distinctive appearance will make it attractive and quickly set up a demand.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** each.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—"Roots long, handsome, deep rich colour, the core being same colour as the outer part; foliage very fine. A HANDSOME DISTINCT VARIETY."

For other varieties, see next page. For cultural directions, see page 32.



*A coloured photograph
about half size.*

CARTERS SUMMER FAVOURITE CARROT.

In sealed packets, price 1,3 per ounce. For full particulars see opposite page.



A coloured photograph.

CARTERS RED ELEPHANT CARROT.

In sealed packets, price 1 6 per ounce. For full particulars see opposite page.

CARROT.

Carters' Red Elephant.—(*See Coloured Photograph opposite.*) A veritable giant both in length and rotundity. Specimens have been exhibited at our establishment measuring two feet and a half in length (30 inches). It has been brought to this high standard of perfection by one of the best professional gardeners, from whom we originally acquired the whole stock. It is a remarkable variety, and one which has already become prominent in first-class gardens and on the exhibition table. 37 First Prizes reported in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

This fine Carrot was included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1903. *See page 2.*

Carters' Scarlet Perfection.—Awarded a Special Certificate of Merit at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society. A distinct and greatly improved form of Garden Carrot. It is midway in length between the *Long Surrey* and the well-known *Intermediate*, with the bright scarlet colour of the *Surrey*. The flesh is solid, crisp, and fine flavoured. Invaluable alike for table, exhibition, and market purposes. 101 First Prizes reported to us in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per ounce.

		Per oz.—s.	d.
CARTERS' IMPROVED EARLY HORN.—A very distinct and useful variety	1 3
EARLY SHORT HORN.—Original stock	0 8
CARTERS' EARLY SCARLET HORN.—Re-selected. One of the best old sorts	1 0
EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING HORN	1 0
CARTERS' SELECTED INTERMEDIATE	1 0
JAMES'S SCARLET INTERMEDIATE	0 8
CARTERS' STUMP-ROOTED INTERMEDIATE.—Fine form and colour	0 10
CARTERS' LONG SCARLET.—A fine long Carrot	0 6
NANTES.—Stump-rooted	0 8
CARTERS' SELECTED ALTRINCHAM.—Green-topped	0 8
SCARLET ALTRINCHAM	0 6
CARTERS' INTERMEDIATE.—Good colour when cooked	0 6
CARTERS' LONG RED SURREY.—Re-selected	1 0
LONG SURREY.—Original stock	0 6
CARTERS' ORANGE GIANT.—A large yellow variety	0 6
CARTERS' SHORT ROOTED.—Distinct and early	0 6

For cultural directions, see page 32.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF BEET AND CARROT.

BEET.

French—BETTERAVE, POTAGÈRE. *German*—RUNKELRÜBE. *Dutch*—BETWORTEL.
Italian—BARBABIETOLA. *Spanish*—REMOLACHA.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable grown for its root, which is boiled and sliced into salads, or pickled.

VARIETIES.—Round-rooted types and long-rooted ones. Some have bright crimson flesh, others dark blood red, and a few have white flesh. The dark shining-leaved sorts are often used in the decoration of flower beds and borders.

SOWING SEASON.—Beet is rather tender, and should not be sown out of doors before April.

HOW TO SOW.—In lines or drills at the rate of one ounce of seed to 40 feet of length, the seedlings being ultimately thinned out to 1 foot apart. The rows should be 2 feet apart, and the drills about 1 inch deep.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Beet prefers a nice clean soil, fairly rich, and deeply dug. Hoeing frequently between the rows during summer, and keeping weeds out of the lines, is about all the work needed. For the boring process adopted by Exhibitors see Carrot.

SEASONS WHEN READY.—Round Beet is very quick in maturing, and ready for use in the summer salads; but the long rooting variety requires the whole season to develop, and may not be fit to lift until October.

STORING.—See Carrot.

CARROT.—(See pages 30 and 31.)

French—CAROTTE. *German*—MÖHREN. *Dutch*—PEEN WORTEL.
Italian—CAROTA. *Spanish*—ZANDHORIA.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable, the root of which is edible.

VARIETIES.—There are short-rooted and long-rooted kinds, varying in degrees of earliness, shape, and colour. With the exception of Carters' *Long Forcing*, all the very early types are short rooted.

SOIL.—Medium to light, fairly rich.

WIREWORMS ATTACKING
BEET, AND THE SAME
OFTEN HAPPENS TO
CARROTS.

SOWING SEASON.—Early Carrots are grown in frames, and often on hot beds, to be available for gathering during winter. Others are sown in boxes and transplanted, and first sowings are made on warm borders in February to be ready for pulling in spring. The main crops are sown in March and April, and are not ready until summer is well advanced.

HOW TO SOW.—In drills about 12 to 15 inches apart, thinning the seedlings from 4 to 9 inches according to the variety.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Keep weeds down, and stir the soil with a hoe occasionally during the summer; while young, dust with lime and soot about once a week to check slugs, and more frequently during moist weather.



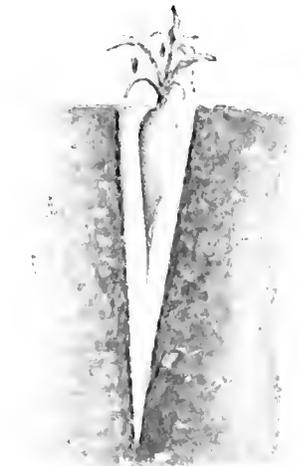
STORING BEET OR CARROTS.

in dry earth or sand in a shed in heaps, the head being lifted and laid. If the surplus leaves are shortened the roots will keep fresh through the winter.

Leading Exhibitors follow the boring process in order to raise symmetrical specimens (see *Illustration*). This plan is adopted to give a fine, long, even growth. In explanation, we may remark that two iron bars are brought into play—first a stout one for making a hole 18 inches deep, and a thinner and longer bar is used to extend the depth another foot. Well prepared loamy compost is then filled into the holes and pressed down, while into the surface five or six seeds are carefully planted. Having grown fairly large, the plants are thinned out. The strong one near the centre is left in the soil, and in the enriched ground the plant quickly asserts itself. This method of culture applies only to long-rooted varieties.

ENEMIES.—The Carrot Fly, which lays its eggs at the neck of the roots; wire-worm, which eats into the roots; and slugs, which eat off the seedlings. All can be checked by dustings of soot, lime, and pepper.

STORING.—If wanted for winter use, the roots should be carefully lifted and laid

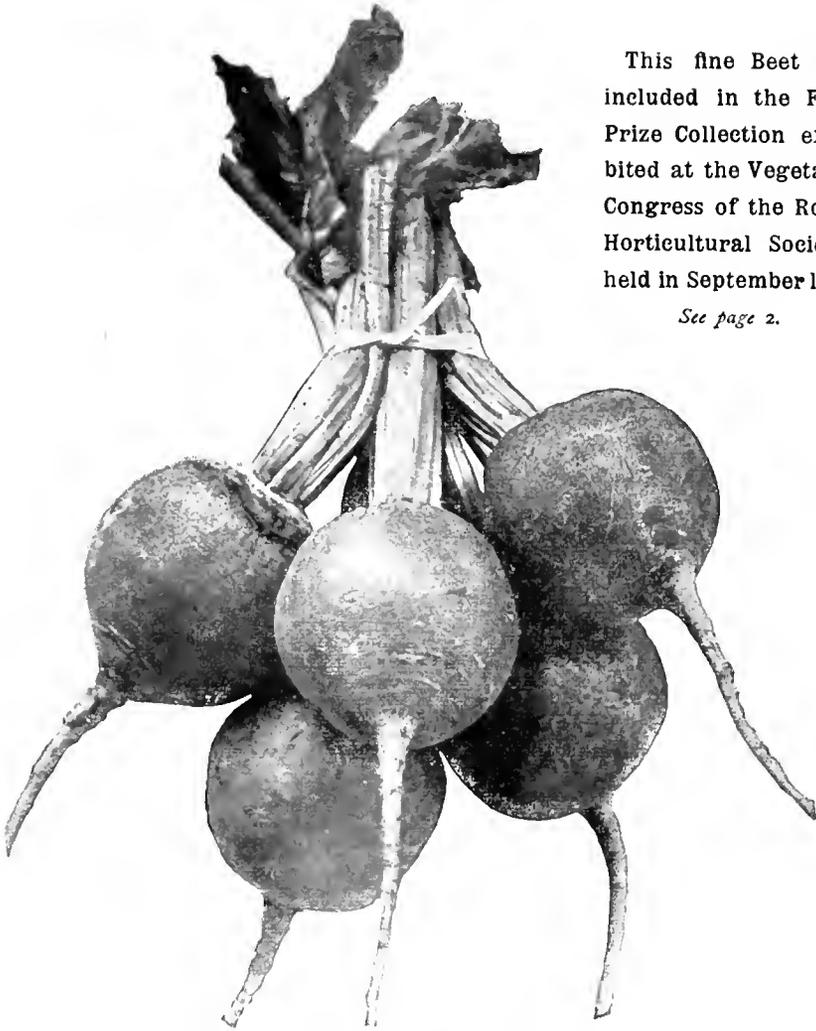


A BEET OR CARROT GROWN BY THE
BORING PROCESS.

SUMMER BEET.

This fine Beet was included in the First Prize Collection exhibited at the Vegetable Congress of the Royal Horticultural Society, held in September last.

See page 2.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

The Roots are ready for use in the Summer Salads.

Carters' Crimson Ball.—(See Photograph.) Round Beets are of the greatest value on account of earliness. The roots can be lifted during the height of the summer season when salads are in demand; and the fresh taste imparted by the highly-coloured slices are considered preferable to those from stored roots. The old-fashioned flat types were never in favour with cooks, because of their weak colour and stringy texture. In Carters' *Crimson Ball* these defects have been remedied.

In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce.

For other varieties, see next page. For cultural directions, see page 32.

FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. See page 195

BEET—Continued.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Carters' Perfection.—(See Photograph.) As the Beet family is very sensitive to cross fertilization, we start afresh from time to time, with stocks with "new blood." We have done so quite recently with our *Perfection* Beet, which is really a perfect and refined root. The best long Beet in cultivation; medium size, rich crimson lake colour, and splendid flavour; foliage shining and dark. Pronounced by the Royal Horticultural Society to be "perfection." Nineteen First Prizes reported in 1903.

In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce.

	Per oz.	Per pkt.
	s. d.	s. d.
Carters' St. Osyth. —A heavy root of high colour; excellent flavour	1 6	1 0
Carters' Flower Garden. —Dark bronzc purple, graceful foliage, effective for bedding... ..	1 6	1 0
CHELTENHAM GREEN TOP. —Green leaves, with fine bright red roots	0 10	—
CARTERS' BLOOD RED. —A rich deep colour	1 6	1 0
PINEAPPLE SHORT TOP. —A good variety	1 6	1 0
IMPROVED DARK RED. —Excellent quality	1 0	—
CARTERS' ROUND. —A fine early Beet	0 6	—
NUTTING'S DWARF RED. —Fine colour... ..	0 9	—
CARTERS' LONG RED. —Rich in colour and flavour	0 9	—
	Per oz.	
	s. d.	
EGYPTIAN TURNIP-ROOTED	0 9	PERPETUAL OR SPINACH (Edible- leaved)
CATTELL'S DWARF RED	0 8	SILVER
DELL'S DARK-LEAVED	1 0	BRAZILIAN
		0 10
		1 0
		— 1 0

Ornamental Foliaged Beet.—An interesting species for decoration in the flower garden. The thick fleshy ribs are beautifully coloured either yellow, crimson, cream, or white, and the contrast with the metallic leafage is very effective.

Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet.

Croton-leaved Beet.—A decided acquisition to the group of decorative Beets, the long, narrow, crimson-bronzc leaves having an elegant appearance. For the ribbon border, or as a pot plant for table decoration, it is effective. The roots are edible.

In sealed packets, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet.

Seakale Beet.—An improved type of a delicious vegetable, in reality a Beet in which cultivation has developed the leaves instead of the root. It is sown at the same season as Beetroot in April, in rows about 18 inches apart and the plants thinned out to 15 inches apart. At the end of summer they may be lifted as required, the green portion of the leaves cut off and the fleshy stems boiled and served at table with sauce, like Seakale. The wonder is that such a dainty dish should have been permitted to almost drop out of cultivation.

Price, 1s. per ounce.

For cultural directions, see page 32.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF BROCCOLI AND BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BROCCOLI.

(See next page.)

French—CHOU BROCOLI. *German*—BROCCOLI. *Dutch*—SCOTSCHÉ KOOL.
Italian—BROCCOLO. *Spanish*—BROCULI.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable producing enormous heads of bloom which, in an immature state, are used for eating when cooked or pickled.

SOIL.—Rich, and well dug ground produces the best heads

VARIETIES.—These are numerous, and according to quickness or slowness of growth are available from October to June.

HOW TO SOW.—Either in frames or boxes, or on a sheltered border.

SOWING SEASONS.—February to June. Carters' Autumn Broccoli sown in March will be ready for cutting in October. Winter Broccoli sown in spring will be ready for cutting in winter. Occasionally in November, and at other times about the turn of the new year, Winter Sprouting Broccoli throws out a profusion of loose sprouts, and not one close head like other varieties. This feature makes it a delectable dish when green vegetables are very scarce. It will continue in cut from March to May. Spring Broccoli will, in ordinary weather, stand throughout the winter. If sown in March, the heads should be ready to cut the following March or April. Summer Broccoli generally follows the spring variety in maturing its heads. Carters' Mammoth Spring White, a large Broccoli of excellent flavour, is ready from February to April, while Carters' Summer, which resists intense frosts, and Carters' Universal Protecting (the longest standing type we know of) are available for cutting from April to June).

TRANSPLANTING.—When the young plants are transplanted in summer, it is necessary that the tap or main root goes straight down into the hole made for it. Most sorts are placed two feet asunder, both in the rows and between the rows. If the soil has not been rolled, a good treading will materially help the plants when they are put in.

ENEMIES.—Broccoli is frequently ill-used by being planted between rows of potatoes, which, with their strong haulms, quite smother the plants long before their season is reached. Caterpillars often get into the heads, but will quickly come out if it is dipped in salt and water before boiling. Frost sometimes spoils the flowers of the winter and spring varieties, the tops of which should be protected during severe weather.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(See page 38).

French—CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *German*—SPROSSEN KOHL. *Dutch*—SPRUIT KOOL.
Spanish—BRETONES DE BRUSELAS. *Italian*—CAVOLO A GERMOGLIA.

DESCRIPTION.—Grown for the succulent and tender sprouts that form on the stem of the plant as it reaches maturity.

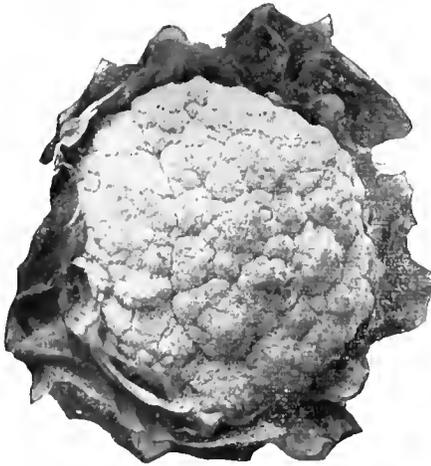
SOWING SEASON.—For the earliest crop, sow the seed in February in a pan or box, in gentle heat, prick out in a frame, harden off and plant out in April. For the main and latest crops sow in March, in cold frames, and in April on a sheltered border. Some market growers sow the seed in August.

TRANSPLANTING.—Set out the plants as soon as they are large enough, in good prepared ground, in rows about two feet apart, giving the plants from 24 to 30 inches space between them in the rows.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Brussels Sprouts like a good rich soil, which must be made very firm to ensure good results

SEASON WHEN READY.—They are fit for use when the Sprouts get firm and hard, but they are sweeter and more tender after they have endured a few frosts.

BROCCOLI.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.
CARTERS' AUTUMN BROCCOLI.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.
CARTERS' SANDRINGHAM WINTER BROCCOLI.

FOR CUTTING FROM SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER.

Carters' Autumn.—This is the earliest white close-headed variety we know of. It will come into use after the early Cauliflower and before the winter Broccoli is ready.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. per packet.

	Per ounce—s. d.
SNOW'S WINTER WHITE	per packet, 1s. 6d. 2 6
WALCHEREN.—For early use	... .. 1 6
PURPLE CAPE	... .. per packet, 1s. 6d.
GRANGE'S AUTUMN WHITE	per packet, 1s.
SELF-PROTECTING.—Not hardy	... .. 1 9
IMPERIAL WINTER	... .. 1 0
PENZANCE EARLY	... .. 1 3
CARTERS' WINTER	... .. per packet, 1s. —

FOR CUTTING FROM JANUARY TO APRIL.

Carters' Sandringham Winter White.—(See Photograph.) A choice re-selected stock of Snow's Broccoli. It is well known that a reliable strain of this popular early Broccoli is difficult to procure.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

Carters' Mammoth Spring White.—One of the largest and best Broccoli; immense white heads, well protected by the leaves, and flavour most excellent; highly recommended.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d.; per ounce, 2s. 6d.

Carters' Improved Early Sprouting.—A select market gardener's stock; much earlier than the ordinary Sprouting; remarkably hardy.

In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce.

Carters' Pyramid.—The habit of the plant is pyramidal, with bunches or sprouts borne in profusion. It will stand a severe winter unharmed.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

	Per ounce—s. d.
COVENT GARDEN EARLY WHITE	... .. 1 0
BRIMSTONE	... .. 0 9
LARGE LATE WHITE	... .. 0 9
LEANINGTON	... .. 1 3
ADAMS' EARLY WHITE	... .. 0 10

	Per ounce—s. d.
KNIGHT'S PROTECTING	... .. 1 0
PURPLE SPROUTING	... .. 1 0
WILCOVE LATE WHITE	... .. 0 9
FROGMORE PROTECTING	... .. per packet, 1s. 1 6
WHITE SPROUTING	... .. ,, 1s. 1 6

We can strongly recommend the following selections:—

8 packets of Broccoli, in 8 best sorts, for succession—our selection	... .. 5 6
4 packets of Broccoli, in 4 best sorts, for succession—our selection	... .. 3 0
8 ounces of Broccoli, in 8 best sorts, for succession—our selection	... .. 11 6
4 ounces of Broccoli, in 8 best sorts, for succession—our selection	... .. 6 0

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

BROCCOLI.—*Continued.***FOR CUTTING FROM APRIL TO JULY.****Carters' Summer.**—(*See Photograph.*)

Very distinct in seed, foliage, and head from all other sorts, and cannot be too highly recommended. This Broccoli resists the most intense frosts.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. ; per ounce, 2s. 6d.

Carters' Champion.—An old established favourite, but still one of the best for early summer use. It carries a very white head, and is altogether a superior variety.

In sealed packets, 1s. ; per ounce, 1s. 9d.

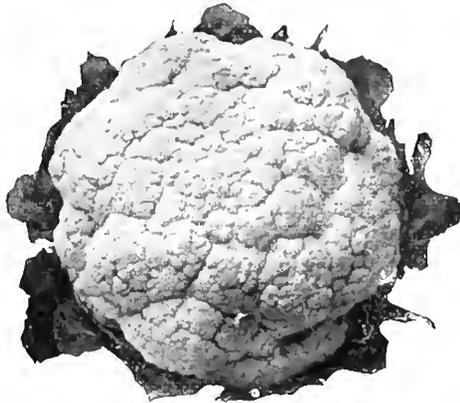


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MUCH REDUCED.

CARTERS' SUMMER BROCCOLI.

		s.	d.				Per oz.—s.	d.
JUNE MONARCH	... per packet	1	6		MODEL	1	6
	Per oz.—s.		d.		EVESHAM GIANT	... ..	1	6
ECLIPSE	... ..	1	0					
LATE QUEEN	... per packet,	1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.						



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

MUCH REDUCED.

CARTERS' UNIVERSAL PROTECTING.

Carters' Universal Protecting.

—(*See Photograph.*) This is between a Broccoli and a Cauliflower, coming in after the latest Broccoli and before the earliest Cauliflower. It produces large heads, compact and pure white. No matter what the winter or what the summer is, this Broccoli will prove itself as the surest heading late Broccoli yet offered, and a decided acquisition to growers.

In sealed packets, 2s. per packet.

THE ADVANTAGE OF GROWING THE BEST.

A Customer writes:—"I took 21 First Prizes and 6 Second at Aberford Show ; I also got two other First for Collections, and a Special."

For cultural directions, see page 35.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
REDUCED.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
REDUCED.

Carters' Holborn Exhibition.—

(*See Photograph.*) A very fine strain, the result of many years' careful selection. Its points for size, colour, and productiveness are good all round, and it is a special favourite with many of our best-known market growers.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each ;
1s. 9d. per ounce.

	Per ounce.—s.	d.
FRESH IMPORTED	0 6
SCRYMGER'S GIANT	0 10
ROSEBERY	1 0
AIGBURTH	1 0
ORDINARY BRUSSELS SPROUTS	0 6

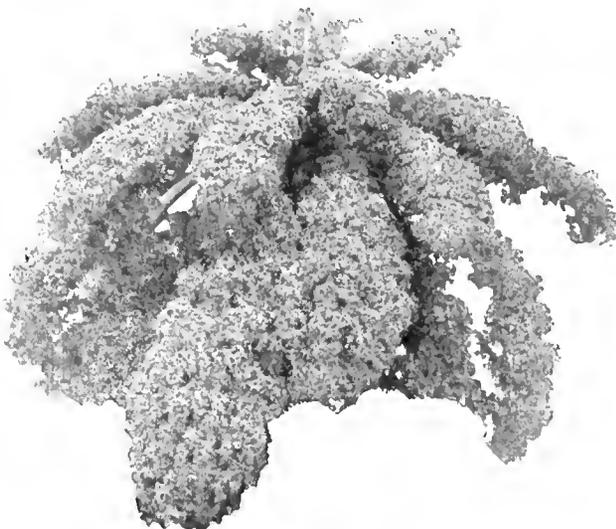
For cultural directions, see page 35.

Carters' Perfection.—(*See Photo-*

graph.) A standard variety for general use, producing large and firm sprouts in great abundance. As a late Sprout it is much appreciated.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each ;
1s. 6d. per ounce.

BORECOLE, or KALE.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' DWARF EXTRA CURLED KALE.

CARTERS' DWARF EXTRA CURLED KALE.—(See *Photograph*.) A re-selected and crested form of the Curly Kale so popular in the North. It will resist the most intense frost, and makes a delicious winter dish.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

Carters' Phoenix Kale.—A valuable addition to the mid-winter group of garden vegetables, and the colder the weather the more delicate and tender are its sprouts.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

Carters' Improved Garnishing.—This is not only a valuable winter vegetable, but also produces a variety of distinct and beautiful shades of colour in its various tinted leaves that are useful for many decorative purposes.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

Carters' Welsh Kale.—Very distinct and superior, the leaves exquisitely fringed and curled; rich glaucous green colour, and dainty flavour when cooked. This fine Kale was included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, held at their gardens in September last.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

Carters' Purple Plume Kale.—Leaves of a rich purple, very handsome; a useful vegetable as a winter dish or for garnishing.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

				Per ounce.—s. d.					Per ounce.—s. d.
CARTERS' CURLED KALE	...	...	...	0 9	TALL PURPLE CURLED	...	...	...	0 6
JERSEY TREE KALE	...	...	...	0 6	COTTAGER'S	...	...	...	0 8
TALL GREEN CURLED	...	...	...	0 6	IMPERIAL HEARTING	...	...	...	1 0
DWARF GREEN CURLED	...	...	...	0 6	ASPARAGUS KALE	...	...	...	1 0
THOUSAND HEADED	...	...	...	0 4					

HINTS ON CULTIVATION.

DESCRIPTION.—A useful vegetable of great hardiness. Grown for its leaves and sprouts.

VARIETIES.—The "Welsh" Dwarf and Tall, "Curled," and "Cottager's" are the varieties in general cultivation.

SOWING SEASON.—The seed is sown in March for early winter use, and again in April for succession and late use.

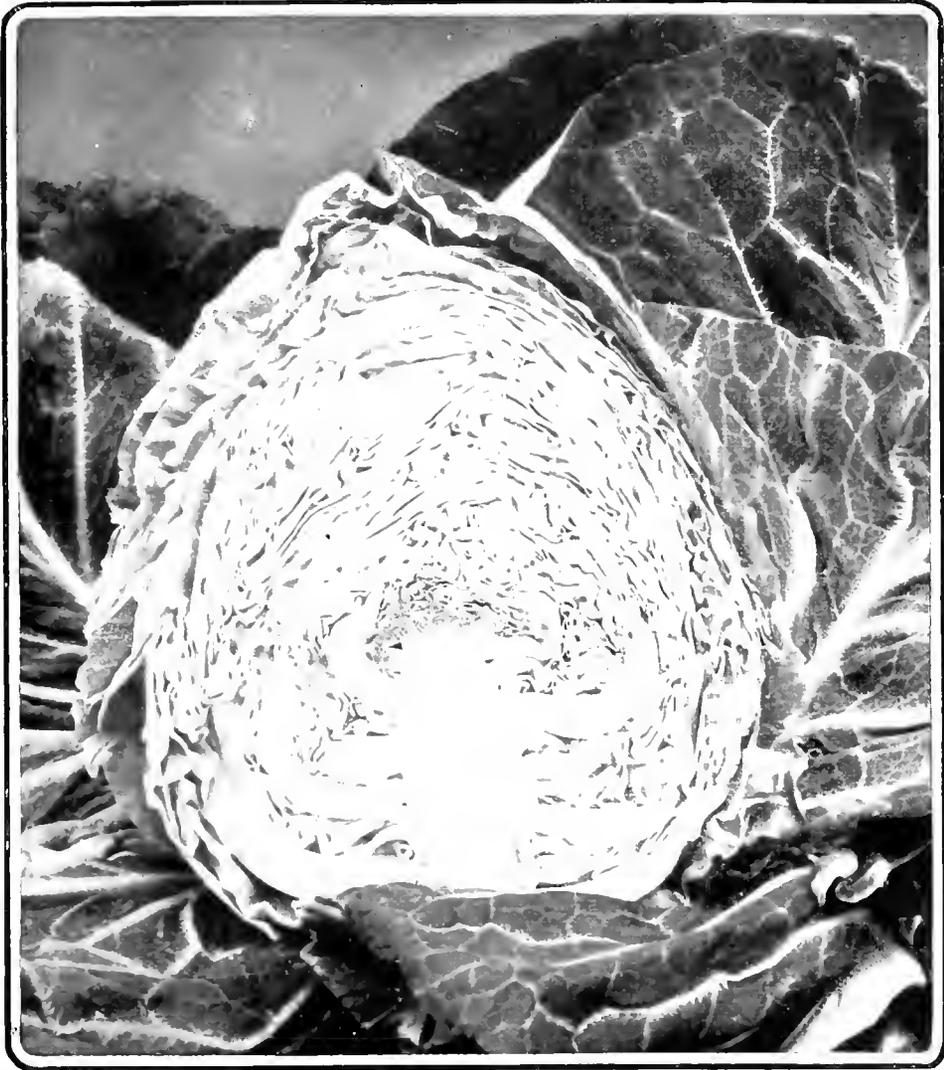
HOW TO SOW.—Sow thinly in rows in prepared beds.

GENERAL CULTURE AND TRANSPLANTING.—Set out in June and July between potatoes, or in a breadth of ground set apart for the crop. Allow the dwarf varieties from 18 to 24 inches, and the taller from 24 to 30 inches between each plant.

USE.—The Scotch Kales are largely used in the making of broth. The Asparagus Kale is a delicious vegetable, the spear-like growths being cooked like Asparagus. Most of the other varieties furnish greens by gathering the leaves, and finally the head of the plant. They are considered to eat better after they have had two or three frosts on them.

CABBAGE.

THE BEST ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND VARIETY.



A greatly reduced specimen, Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Carters' Mammoth Beefheart. — The largest Garden Cabbage grown. Sown in spring it gives enormously heavy heads during summer and autumn, or when sown in August fine heads may be expected in the early spring. It is much more robust and hardy than many of the small varieties now recommended for early summer use.

In sealed packets, price 1s. ; per ounce, 1s. 6d.

TWENTY-ONE FIRST PRIZES REPORTED IN 1902 AND 1903.

For cultural directions, see page 43.

CARTERS' SELECT CABBAGES.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.

Carters' Early Heartwell.—(See Photograph.) A fine early Cabbage. Sown in spring it will be fit to cut during summer; sown in August it may be expected to be ready during April and May.

In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet; 1s. 6d. per ounce.

Carters' Mammoth Beefheart.—(See opposite page.)

Carters' White Prizetaker.—Short leaves and *white heart*. In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' EARLY GARDEN.

A highly selected type with sugarloaf heads. Preferred by some to the round varieties.

In sealed packets, price 1s.; per ounce, 1s. 6d.

Carters' Early.—Useful in cold situations.

In sealed packets, price 1s. per packet.

Carters' Model.—Grows very close to the ground, heads firm and compact. As a summer Cabbage it will also be found invaluable

in sealed packets, price 1s. per packet 1 6

Carters' Red Pickling.—A greatly improved hard heading form of this popular Cabbage

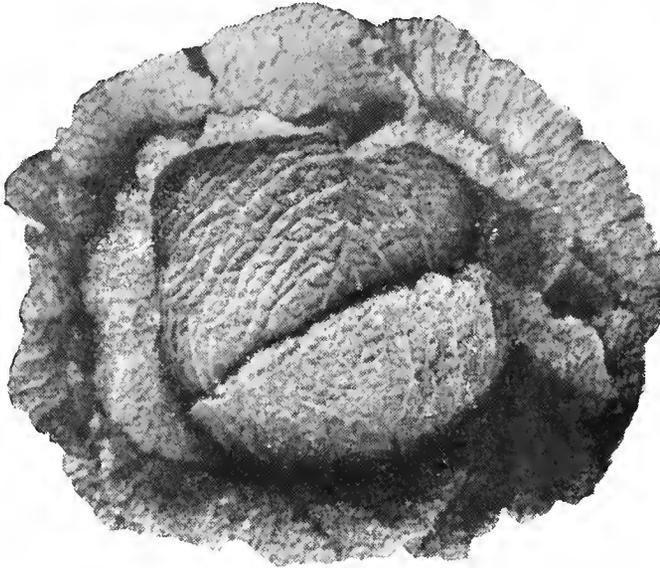
in sealed packets, price 1s. per packet 1 6

MINIATURE DRUMHEAD	...	1s. per packet	1 6
LITTLE PIXIE	...	...	0 8
CARTERS' EARLY SPRING	...	...	0 6
EARLY YORK	...	...	0 8
SUGARLOAF	...	...	0 9
LARGE BLOOD-RED	...	...	1 0
CARTERS' SUMMER	...	...	0 6
ENFIELD MARKET	...	...	0 6
LARGE IMPERIAL OXHEART	...	...	0 6
CARTERS' MATCHLESS	...	...	0 10
COCOANUT	...	...	0 8
NONPAREIL.—Re-selected	...	...	0 10
NONPAREIL.—Ordinary stock	...	...	0 6
ELLAM'S EARLY DWARF	...	...	1 0
EARLY RAINHAM	...	...	0 8
EARLY OFFENHAM	...	...	0 9
MEIN'S NO. 1	...	...	0 9
DEFIANCE	...	...	0 9

For cultural directions, see page 43.

CABBAGE.—Continued.

SAVOY, CHOU DE MILAN, COLEWORT, COUVE TRONCHUDA.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.

CARTERS' GIANT GREEN SAVOY.

Carters' Giant Green Savoy.—(See Photograph.) An improved type with crimped foliage; the individual leaves are very large, but retain their tender properties longer than any other variety.

In sealed packets, price **1s.**; per ounce, **1s. 6d.**

Carters' Early Dwarf Ulm.—A fine re-selected stock of this popular Savoy. Very early, good-flavoured, and very hardy.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per packet.

	Per oz.—s. d.		Per oz.—s. d.
DRUMHEAD	0 6	CHOU DE MILAN "IMPERIAL" per pkt., 1s. —	
GOLDEN GLOBE	0 9	EARLY ULM.—Original Stock...	0 8
LITTLE PIXIE	0 8	GREEN CURLED.—Original Stock	0 6
TOM THUMB.—Re-selected ... per pkt., 1s.		DWARF GREEN CURLED	0 10
CHOU DE MILAN.—Italian Cabbage	0 6		

COLEWORT AND COUVE TRONCHUDA.

	Per oz.—s. d.
HARDY GREEN	0 8
ROSETTE	1 0
COUVE TRONCHIUDA... ..	1 0

COLLECTIONS OF CABBAGE SEED.

	s. d.
8 packets of Cabbage, in 8 finest sorts, for succession—our selection	2 6
4 packets of Cabbage, in 4 finest sorts, for succession—our selection	1 0
16 ounces of Cabbage, in 8 finest sorts, for succession—our selection	10 0
8 ounces of Cabbage, in 8 finest sorts, for succession—our selection	5 6

For cultural directions, see page 43.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER.

CABBAGE.

French—CHOU POMMÉ. *German*—KOPF KOHL. *Dutch*—KOOL. *Italian*—CAVOLO.
Spanish—COLREPOLLO.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable grown for its heart and leaves.

VARIETIES.—Shape and colour, with size, and variations in the time required to reach maturity, are the chief distinctive features.

SOIL.—Strong and well dug.

SEASONS FOR SOWING.—February to April; August and September.

HOW TO SOW.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows 6 inches apart in prepared beds. If early, the beds should be in a sheltered situation.

TRANSPLANTING.—Small varieties are set out 15 inches apart, larger types 24 inches apart, either between potatoes and other low growing crops, or alone, say after the potatoes are off, to stand according to sort from 15 to 30 inches apart.

IN SEASON.—Spring Cabbage ready about May is produced from seeds sown in August and September. Summer Cabbage is produced from seeds sown in February and March. Autumn Cabbage from seeds sown in April and May. Under a good system of culture, this vegetable can be had all the year through.

ENEMIES.—“Clubbing” is perhaps the worst disease. It is caused by an insect which breeds and thrives in unhealthy over-fed soil, and produces a quantity of knob-like excrescences on the roots. The caterpillars of the white cabbage butterfly and cabbage moth are also very destructive, often completely perforating the leaves in summer and early autumn.

CAULIFLOWER.

French—CHOU-FLEUR. *German*—BLUMEN KOHL. *Dutch*—BLOEM KOOL.
Italian—CAVOL FIORE. *Spanish*—COLIFLOR.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable producing heads of bloom which in an immature state are edible when cooked. Although similar in character to the Broccoli, it matures more quickly, and is much more tender, and comes into season under ordinary culture from July to November. In large establishments it is grown in pots under glass, and brought into flower at whatever season it is most required.

SOIL.—Rich and well dug.

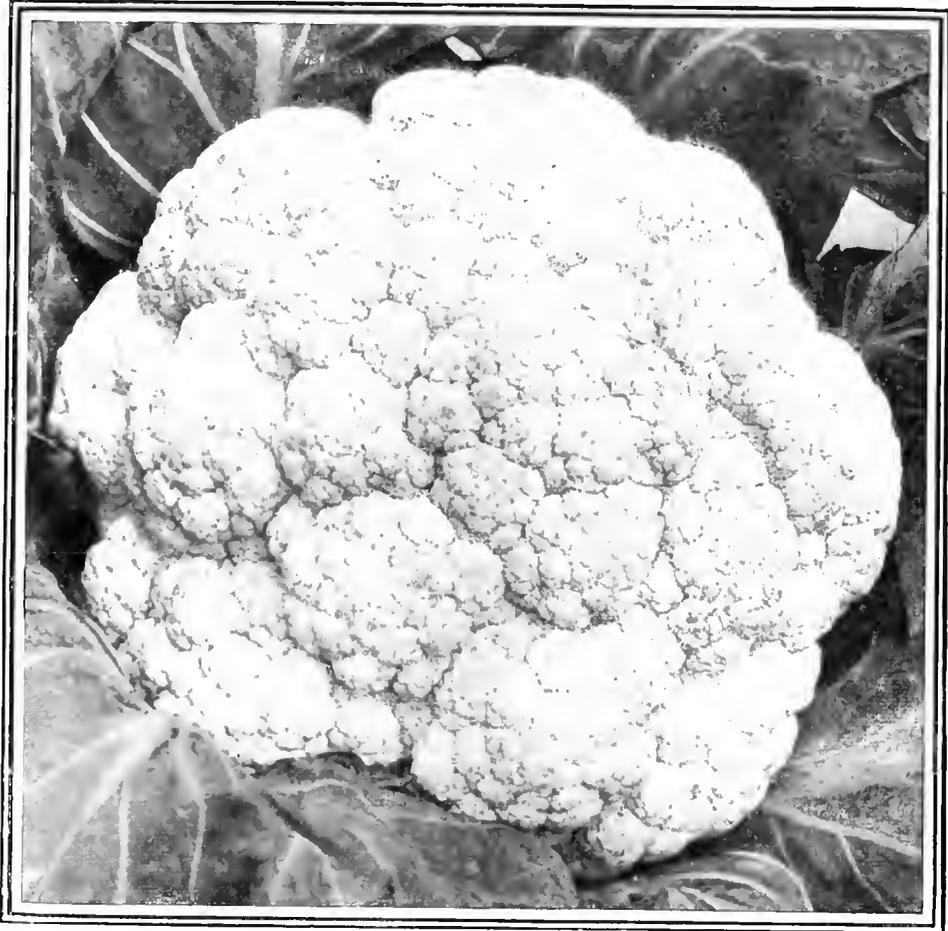
VARIETIES.—Carters' *Defiance* represents a small but very early heading variety, whilst Carters' *Early Autumn Giant* has enormous heads.

HOW TO SOW, AND SEASON WHEN IN CUT.—If small heads are desired in summer the seed of Carters' *Defiance* should be sown in a pan in heat during February, and transplanted into frames in April to form compact heads during summer. The larger varieties, sown in March in a frame or sheltered border, and transplanted in summer, will come into cut in early autumn.

TRANSPLANTING.—*See Broccoli.*

ENEMIES.—*See Cabbage.*

A GIANT AUTUMN CAULIFLOWER.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' EXTRA EARLY AUTUMN GIANT CAULIFLOWER.

Carters' Extra Early Autumn Giant.—This magnificent Cauliflower is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better than the old *Autumn Giant*. It produces enormous snow-white heads, and is admitted to be the largest and the earliest of the giant forms that are of such value during September and October.

We have records of 101 PRIZES having been won by our Customers in open competition.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per packet.

For cultural directions, see page 43.

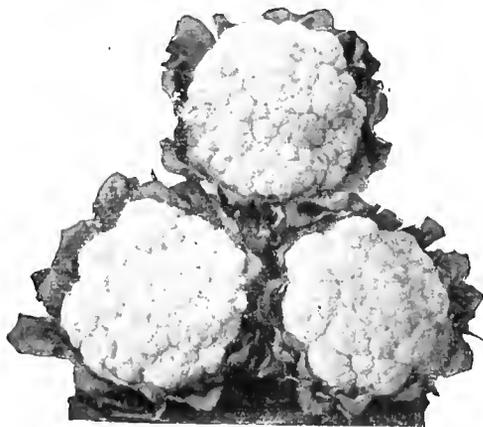
Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1924.

CAULIFLOWER.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' DEFIANCE FORCING.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' MONT BLANC.

	Per oz. s. d.	Per packet. s. d.
FIRST CROP	—	1/6 & 2 6
CARTERS' DWARF MAMMOTH	2 6	1 0
EARLY WHITE LONDON ...	1 9	1 0
EARLY DEFIANCE	—	1 6
WALCHEREN.—A valuable variety	1 6	1 0
AUTUMN GIANT.—Well known	2 0	1 0

Carters' Defiance Forcing.—(See Photograph.) A very useful variety for frame or pot culture. In perfection during early summer—a season when a scarcity exists in vegetables of this description.

In sealed packets, 2s. per packet.

Carters' Early Emperor.—A giant summer Cauliflower for outdoor work. This grand acquisition has fully answered expectations, and has proved itself the very earliest of all the large Cauliflowers. Its enormous heads are beautifully white.

In sealed packets, 2s. 6d. per packet.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials of *Carters' Early Emperor* at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—
“Plants sturdy, producing large, compact, pure white heads of perfect shape.”

Carters' Mont Blanc.—(See Photograph.)

Magnificent snow-white heads, well protected by the leaves; one of the best for soils of a heavy or retentive nature.

In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Our Cauliflowers were included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1903. See page 2.

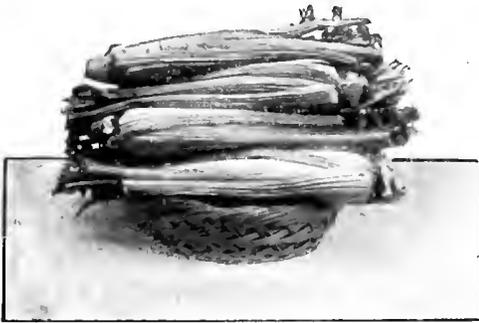
	Per oz. s. d.	Per packet. s. d.
SNOWBALL.—Very early ...	—	1 6
KING OF CAULIFLOWERS ...	2 6	1 0
ECLIPSE.—Distinct	—	1 0
CARTERS' EARLY.—Quick grower	2 0	—
CARTERS' AUTUMN.—Enormous heads	2 0	—

For cultural directions, see page 43.

CELERY.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.
CARTERS' SOLID IVORY CELERY.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.
CARTERS' INCOMPARABLE CRIMSON CELERY.

Carters' Solid Ivory—One of the most remarkable features of Carters' *Solid Ivory* Celery is its extreme dwarf compact habit, and beautiful white colour. If the heads are tied with a little rough matting, the same as with Cos Lettuces, it will assist not only in keeping the Celery perfect, but also to exclude superabundant moisture.

We have records of no less than 105 First Prizes awarded this variety during the past five seasons in open competition. *See also Photograph opposite.*

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per packet.

Carters' Incomparable Crimson.—A dwarf growing, rich-coloured Celery, very crisp eating, and of delicious flavour. Thirty-two Prizes reported in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per packet.

Standard-bearer.—The finest type of giant Red Celery that we know of. Some grand heads were included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables at the Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society held in September last. *See page 2.*

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per packet.

OTHER VARIETIES :—

	Per packet—s. d.		Per packet—s. d.
SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE	... 1 0	SULHAM PRIZE	... .. 1 0
INCOMPARABLE DWARF WHITE	... 0 6	MANCHESTER GIANT RED	... .. 0 6
COLE'S DEFIANCE RED	... .. 0 6	WRIGHT'S GROVE PINK	... .. 1 0
COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE	... .. 0 6	WRIGHT'S GROVE GIANT WHITE	.. 1 0
MAJOR CLARKE'S RED	... .. 1 0	LARGE-ROOTED CELERIAC	... .. 0 6
HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME	... 1 0	CARTERS' WHITE CELERY	.. per oz. 1 6
WILLIAMS' MATCHLESS	... .. 1 0	CARTERS' PINK CELERY	... per oz. 1 6
WRIGHT'S GROVE RED	... .. 1 0	CELERY SEED FOR FLAVOURING SOUPS	
WRIGHT'S GROVE WHITE	... .. 1 0		per lb., 2s.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

LIFTING A ROW OF CARTERS' SOLID IVORY CELERY.

For description, see page 46. For cultural directions, see page 48.

Carters 237, 238, & 07 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.—1904

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HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

French—CÉLÉRI.

German—SELLERIE.

Dutch—SELDERIJ.

Italian—SEDANO.

Spanish—APPIO HORTENSE.



CELERY PLANTED IN TRENCH.



CELERY HALF EARTHED UP.



CELERY FULLY EARTHED UP.



CELERY MAGGOT.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable, the stems of which are blanched, and either eaten raw or used in stews.

VARIETIES.—Some are white, others pink, and one variety lately introduced is yellow.

SOIL.—Strong, rich, and deeply dug.

SEASON FOR SOWING—From January to March.

HOW TO SOW.—In pans or boxes stood in a heated frame or house if wanted early, or in a cool frame in an ordinary way.

AFTER CULTURE.—The seedlings may either be transplanted about March, 4 inches apart in boxes, or direct to a sheltered border in April, and from here they are set into permanent quarters about June and July according to their forwardness. The trench for the final reception should be made 12 inches deep, and filled in with some well decayed manure, mixed and topped with soil until within 6 inches of the surface level; when consolidated with the feet, the young plants are set therein about 9 inches apart, either in one or more rows, and kept well watered during hot weather, and earthed up gradually as the season advances, so that by November nothing is visible but the tips of the leaves.

ENEMIES.—The maggot of a fly is terribly destructive during the summer. It commences its career on the leaves by eating its way into the tissues, and as it matures it often finds its way down the stems. A peppering of lime and soot over the plants when covered with dew in early morning often checks it. Cutting off those leaves which are affected and burning them is also recommended.

Wireworm often disfigures the stems. This pest can be checked by sprinklings of soot about the plants as they are growing.

CELERIAC (or Turnip-rooted Celery) is a Continental variety, in which the stems form an irregular knob. It is becoming more popular in this country, owing to the more frequent contact nowadays of the English people with foreign dishes, of which this is a common one. Seeds should be sown in pans in March, and the plants set out in shallow trenches to mature.

FRAME CUCUMBER.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' MODEL CUCUMBER, growing at our Forest Hill Nurseries for Seed.

Carters' Model is one of the handsomest Cucumbers grown, embodying the fine form and general characteristics of *Tender and True* with the prolific habit and strong constitution of the *Telegraph*. Perfect in outline, with scarcely any neck, and of fine flavour, this variety has become popular, both for exhibition and table purposes.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** and **3s. 6d.** per packet.

TWENTY-ONE FIRST PRIZES HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY CUSTOMERS IN 1903.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

FRAME CUCUMBER.—*Continued.*

Carters' Earliest of All.—Has produced perfect fruit in a trial nine days in advance of all others. It is of good colour, and handsome form.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Royal Osborne.—This grand introduction of ours has now become thoroughly established and is likely to become as famous in the dark-fruited section as *Telegraph* is in the light-fruited class. It was represented in many First Prize Collections during the past year, and for the second time gained the **FIRST PRIZE** at the Royal Caledonian Society's Exhibition in 1902, beating twelve others. As an all-the-year-round variety the professional gardener will find it absolutely the best. It has little or no neck, therefore no waste. Six First Prizes reported in 1903.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** and **3s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Ideal.—Raised by that champion cultivator, Mr. E. Beckett, head gardener to the Rt. Hon. Lord Aldenham. It is quite an aristocratic variety, both in colour, size, and flavour.

This grand Cucumber was included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1903.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** and **3s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Cardiff Castle.—Awarded a Cultural Commendation by the Royal Horticultural Society. The fruit is of a rich emerald colour, perfect in form, growing to a length of about 18 inches. It is remarkably free-bearing, producing three to four fruits at a single joint. A very valuable variety where only one is grown.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Improved Telegraph.—Unquestionably one of the best winter Cucumbers ; indispensable for forcing.

In sealed packets, **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.** per packet.

		Per packet.	
		s.	d.
LOCKIE'S PERFECTION.—A remarkably productive variety, bearing fruits 15 inches in length, perfect models in shape, and of high quality		1	6

		Per packet.				Per packet.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
TENDER AND TRUE ..		2	6	1	6		
ROCHFORD'S MARKET ...		—		1	6	LORD KENYON'S FAVOURITE	1 0
CARTERS' FRAME ...		—		1	0	SION HOUSE	1 0
BLUE GOWN ...		—		1	6	SENSATION... ..	1 6
DUKE OF EDINBURGH ...		—		1	6	CARTERS' CHAMPION	1 0

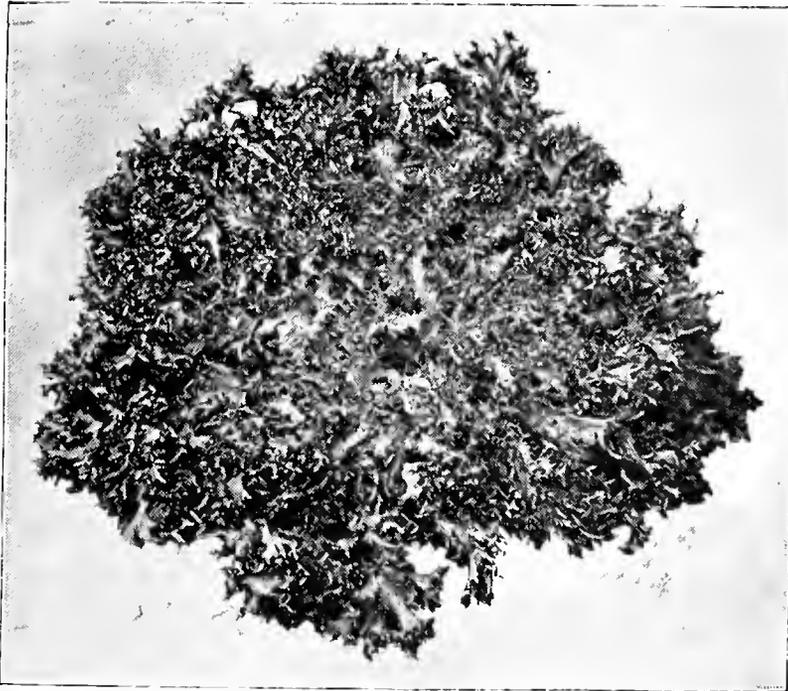
For cultural directions, see page 52.

RIDGE, OR OUTDOOR CUCUMBER.

Carters' Outdoor Cucumber.—The longest hardy Cucumber, Fruits a good shape and colour.
In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

	Per packet—s. d.
CARTERS' BEST OF ALL RIDGE.—A prolific and useful hardy Cucumber	1 0
CARTERS' MINIATURE CLUSTER.—The best for pickling or salad	1 0
SHORT PRICKLY	0 6
STOCKWOOD	0 6
GHERKIN.—For pickling	0 6
CARTERS' PRICKLY RIDGE	0 6

ENDIVE.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' MODEL.

Carters' Model.—(See Photograph.) The most beautiful and perfect form of Curled Endive yet introduced. It is exceedingly ornamental, of a distinct colour, and bleaches admirably.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** and **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Oval-leaved.—The plain leaved Endives are preferred by some, and we recommend this fine selection as of the highest type.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** and **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

	Per pkt.—s. d.	Per oz.—s. d.
CARTERS' WHITE ENDIVE	—	1 0
GREEN CURLED	—	0 8
ROUND-LEAVED BATAVIAN... ..	—	1 0
WHITE CURLED	—	0 10
FRENCH MOSSY CURLED	0 6	0 10
GREEN BATAVIAN	—	0 10
COVENT GARDEN EXTRA GREEN CURLED	1 0	1 6

Our Endives were included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society in September last.

For cultural directions, see page 54.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF CUCUMBER.

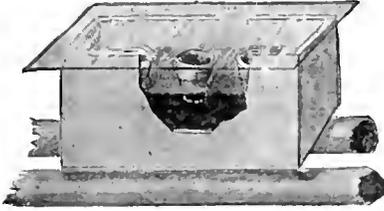
French—CONCOMBRE.

German—GURKE.

Dutch—KOMKOMMER.

Italian—CETRIOLIO.

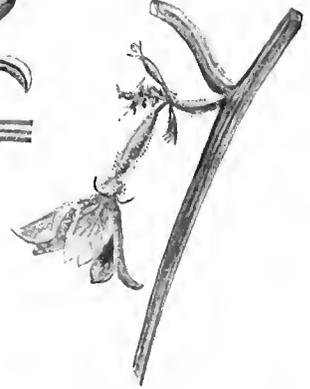
Spanish—PEPINO, OR COHOMBRO.



POTS OF SEED PLUNGED IN COCOA FIBRE IN BOX
STOOD ON HEATED PIPES IN GREENHOUSE.



MALE FLOWER.



FEMALE FLOWER CARRYING
SMALL FRUIT BEHIND IT.

DESCRIPTION.—A succulent plant, the fruits of which are cut green for eating in pieces or cut up in salads.

VARIETIES.—These vary in the size, prolific features, and shades of green in the fruit.

SEASON FOR SOWING.—January to May, according to the season when the fruits are expected. In some large establishments they are in cut all the year round.

HOW TO SOW.—In pots or pans composed of rich soil, about one inch under the surface, and lightly covered in. Stand on a hot bed or on a shelf in heat. When in fourth leaf pot the seedlings separately, and they will quickly reach a stage large enough for planting in a house on a prepared loamy bed to run up the trellis, or set out in a frame at the end of May. The seed of outdoor varieties may be sown in May, on a raised bed where the plants will stand. If a hand-light is put over the seed it will quickly germinate.

AFTER TREATMENT.—Although this plant likes plenty of moisture at the root, it must not be overdone. A humid atmosphere during hot weather encourages a quick growth, but in dull, cheerless weather the house should be kept drier.

ENEMIES AND DISEASES.—If kept too dry in hot weather the leaves soon become infested with red spider, which is a very troublesome pest that spreads quickly. In cold weather mildew often attacks the leaves when the temperature of the house varies. Eelworm and wireworm will sometimes eat into the stem from the roots. Syringing is a check to red spider, sulphur sprinkled on the leaves for mildew. It is difficult to get rid of the worms, as they commit their depredations out of sight.

LEEK.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED IN SIZE.

Carters' Holborn Model.—(See Photograph.) The best both for exhibition and table. The stems are remarkably long and solid, of the clearest white colour, whilst the flavour is exceedingly delicate. One hundred and thirty-six First Prizes have been reported by customers.

In sealed packets, **2s.** per packet.

"I send photo of your Leeks. They have taken **TWO FIRST PRIZES, ONE SPECIAL PRIZE,** at Leek and District Show and at the Old Original Show. I may say Five First Prizes have been taken from one trench.

"J. R., Staffs."

A GREAT WIN.

Over 50 varieties of our Vegetables were included in the First Prize Collection exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1903 See Illustration, page 2.

The Lyon Leek.—A very popular variety. Price **1s.** and **1s. 6d.** per packet.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
	s. d.	s. d.
MUSSELBURGH.—Re-selected	1 0	1 6
MUSSELBURGH	—	0 10
CARTERS' WELSH	—	0 9
LONDON, or BROAD FLAG	—	0 6
HENRY'S PRIZE	1 0	—
AYTON CASTLE	—	1 3
WELSH	—	0 6

For cultural directions, see next page 54. FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. See page 195.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF LEEK AND ENDIVE.

LEEK.

French—POIREAU.

German—LAUCH.

Dutch—PREI.

Italian—PORRO.

Spanish—PUERRO.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable related to the Onion, the blanched stems of which are cooked and eaten.

VARIETIES.—Some have long stems, others short and thick. The long-stemmed variety is preferred in some districts, and the short-stemmed is generally considered best on shallow soils.

SOIL. This cannot be too rich or too deeply dug.

HOW AND WHEN TO SOW.—When required for exhibition purposes, the seed is sown very early in the year (January), in boxes, and the seedlings potted off singly, so that by the time they are put out in the trench in spring they are quite large plants; otherwise they are sown in March, in a frame or bed out of doors.



LEEK IN TRENCH EARTHED UP FOR BLANCHING PURPOSES.

TRANSPLANTING.—This takes place during early summer, when the young plants may be set into a trench similar to that prepared for celery, about 9 inches apart, or they may be dibbled into holes in a rich piece of soil about 6 inches apart in zigzag rows. They are just tightened into these holes up to the leaves and well watered, and will soon come along and make quite useful stuff by winter.

ENEMIES.—Very few vermin seem to interfere with this crop.

ENDIVE.

French—CHICOVÉE.

German—ENDIVIE.

Dutch—ANDIJVIE.

Italian—INDIVIA.

Spanish—ENDIVIA.

DESCRIPTION.—A fine vegetable mostly grown for salads, for which the blanched hearts are greatly esteemed.

VARIETIES.—There are two types—the plain leaved, or Batavian, and the curled, the latter being the one usually cultivated in England.

TIME OF SOWING.—Seed may be sown in spring for producing an early crop, and again in summer for the main and late crops.

HOW TO SOW.—Sow in drills in good rich soil, about 12 inches apart, and thin out to about the same distance in the rows. When the plants have reached a fair size they require to be blanched, which may be done by tying them up closely with bass, or else by placing a flower pot over each plant, choosing a dry fine afternoon for the operation, for if covered when wet it is likely to damage the growth. Some lay a large slate over each plant, which soon causes the growth to turn white.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MELON.

French—MELON.

German—MELONE.

Dutch MELOEN.

Italian—POPONE.

Spanish—MELON.

DESCRIPTION.—A climbing plant greatly esteemed during summer, although its luscious fruits are obtainable by special culture all the year round.

VARIETIES.—The fruits have green, scarlet, white, or cream coloured flesh, all of which have their favourites.

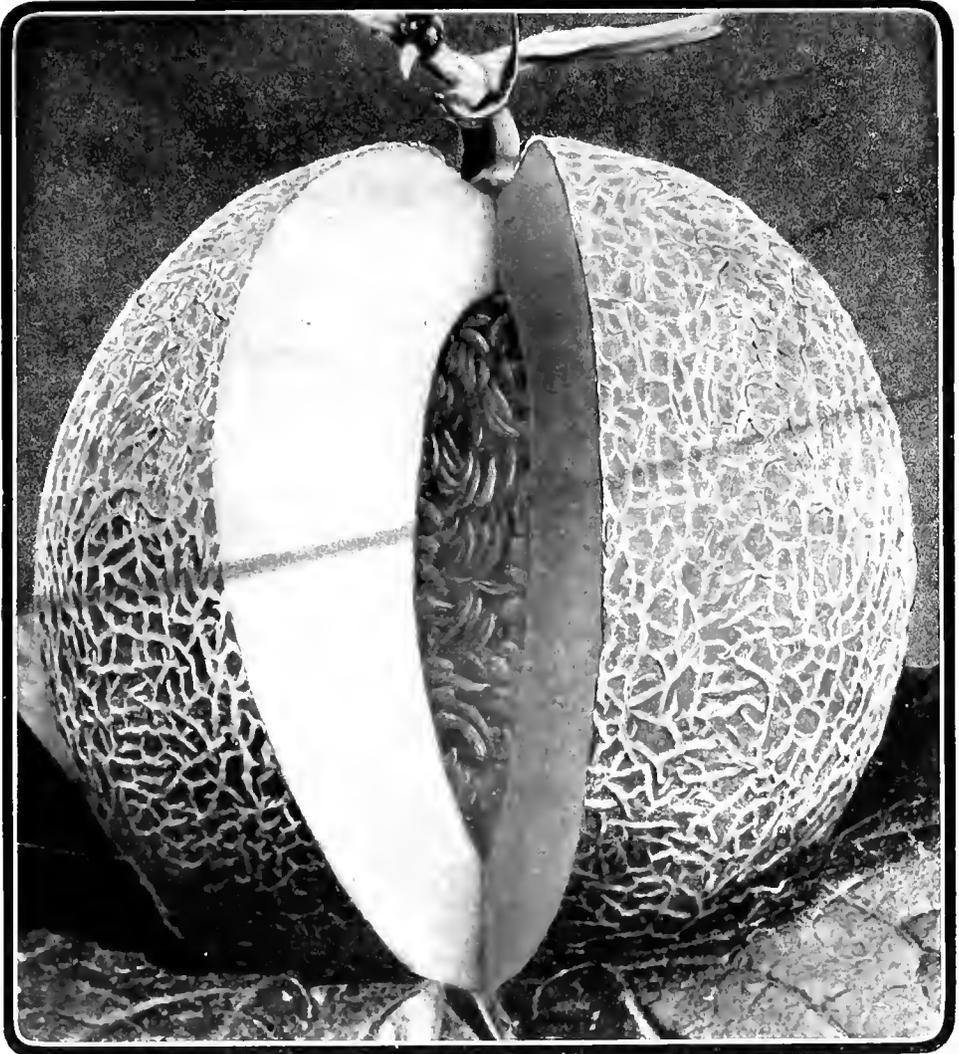
SOWING SEASON. From January to June, according to the time of year when the fruits are required.

HOW SOWN AND TRANSPLANTED.—Three or more seeds are put into a pot during the winter or spring, half filled with rich soil, which should be made moist, and plunged into bottom heat until the seedlings start to grow. Then give more air, and as soon as in third leaf they may be potted singly and stood on an airy shelf, but they grow more quickly in a moist atmosphere. *See Cucumber Culture, page 52.*

AFTER TREATMENT.—If wanted for house culture, the plants must be set out in heaps of soil, or on a bed of a nice loamy material, standing about 3 feet apart, and trained up to a wire or wooden trellis. If for frame culture, a raised bed in the centre of each light should be made, and one or more plants put into it during May. The growth will spread about, and the fruits when commencing to swell should have a piece of tile put underneath them, or lay on an inverted flower pot, when the bed is too rich.

ENEMIES.—Damp through being kept to close, mildew through sudden changes from heat to cold, and red spider through being too dry are the worst pests. Sometimes the plant suffers from the depredations of the wireworm and eelworm, when the bed is too rich.

THE BEST SCARLET-FLESH MELON
IS CARTERS' BLENHEIM ORANGE.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' BLENHEIM ORANGE MELON.

The finest flavoured and most popular scarlet-flesh Melon in cultivation.

We introduced this fine Melon many years ago, and we still claim it to be the finest scarlet-flesh Melon in cultivation.

Carters' Blenheim Orange Melon.—We again offer the stock of new seed, saved specially for us. This Melon is remarkably prolific, has a grand constitution, is a very fine setter, and may be described as a perpetual bearer, ripening in a short space of time. The fruit is superbly netted, the flesh deep and solid, and a special and distinctive feature is the evenly-defined and thin rind. Five First Prizes reported in 1903.

In sealed packets, price **2s. 6d.** per packet.

For cultural directions, see page 55.

THE BEST GREEN-FLESH MELON IS CARTERS' EARL'S FAVOURITE.

AWARDED A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



Photographed from Nature in 1902.—MUCH REDUCED.
A FINE CROP OF MELONS FROM CARTERS' TESTED SEEDS.

Carters' Earl's Favourite Melon.—The finest flavoured green-flesh Melon in cultivation. Is a strong grower, free setter, and may be said to be "canker-resisting." It does quite as well in cool frames as in the houses. Some finely-finished fruits were exhibited before the Fruit Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society at the Great Show held at Chiswick Gardens, and unanimously awarded the coveted distinction of a First-Class Certificate, the highest honour that the Society can bestow.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** and **3s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Holborn Favourite.—Fruit of the largest size, roundish ovate; rind lemon colour, heavily netted; flesh, greenish-white; flavour, sweet, melting, and juicy; habit of plant, strong and vigorous; a free setter and a great bearer. In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Green Gage.—A "perfect" green-flesh Melon; flavour delicious. TYPE OF FRUIT.
In sealed packets, **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Amberwood Beauty.—A very handsome green-flesh Melon, the result of a cross between *Hero of Lockinge* and *Read's Scarlet Flesh*.

In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Emerald Gem.—Very prolific. In sealed packets, **2s. 6d.** per packet.

The following sorts can also be supplied:—

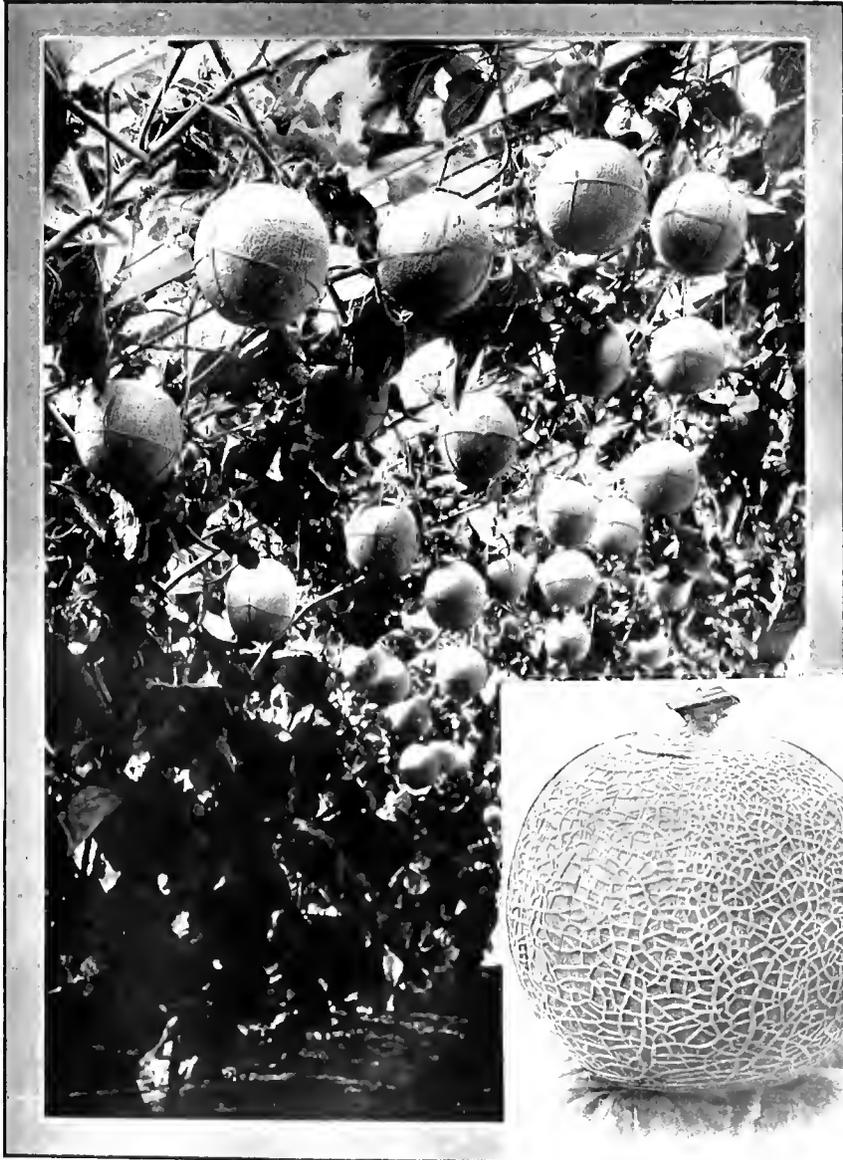
	Per packet—s. d.		Per packet—s. d.
HERO OF LOCKINGE.—Pale flesh	1 6	INGESTRE HYBRID	1 6
LITTLE HEATH.—Hardy, scarlet flesh	6d. & 1 0	SYON HOUSE PERFECTION	1 0

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904



THE BEST WHITE-FLESH MELON IS CARTERS' BRITISH QUEEN.

AWARDED A FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
RAISED AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, WINDSOR.



Photograph of the Crop growing in the Royal Gardens, Windsor.

TYPE OF FRUIT.

CARTERS' BRITISH QUEEN.

This grand cream-flesh Melon is a cross between *Hero of Lockinge* and *Royal Ascot*, and was awarded the First-Class Certificate of the Royal Horticultural Society. Pronounced by the Committee to be the very best flavoured white-flesh Melon ever submitted. Also awarded a Gold Medal, Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, in association with other fruit exhibited from the Royal Gardens, Windsor.

In sealed packets, price 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per packet.

For cultural directions, see page 55.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ONION.

French—OGNON.

German—ZWIEBEL.

Dutch—UIJEN.

Italian—CIPOLLA.

Spanish—CEBOLLA.

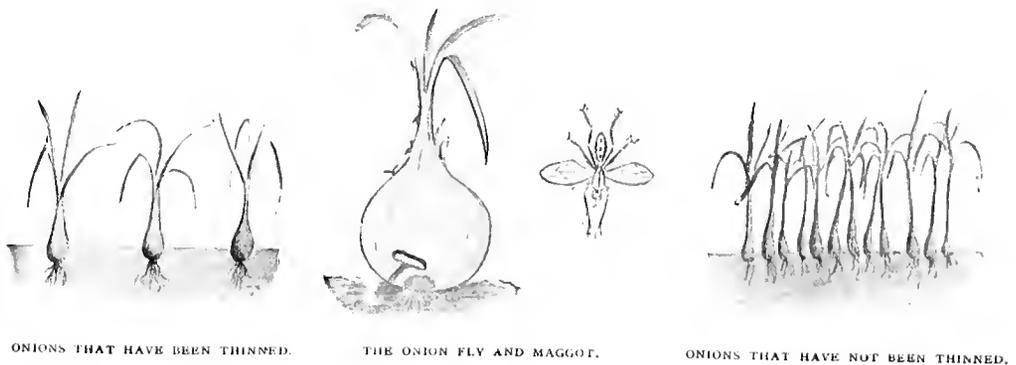
DESCRIPTION.—A useful vegetable, grown for its bulbs, which are eaten raw or cooked.

VARIETIES.—These vary in size, shape, and colour, some being hardier than others, and stronger flavoured.

SOWING SEASON.—In August for giant Onions next summer. In spring for summer and autumn crops, and also for pickling Onions. What are called Spring Onions can be sown at any time.

How to Sow.—In rows or beds where intended to mature, using the thinnings as gathered for eating. The drills are usually 9 inches apart.

TRANSPLANTING.—The summer sown onions are generally transplanted in November or March, about a foot apart, to finish their growth.



ONIONS THAT HAVE BEEN THINNED.

THE ONION FLY AND MAGGOT.

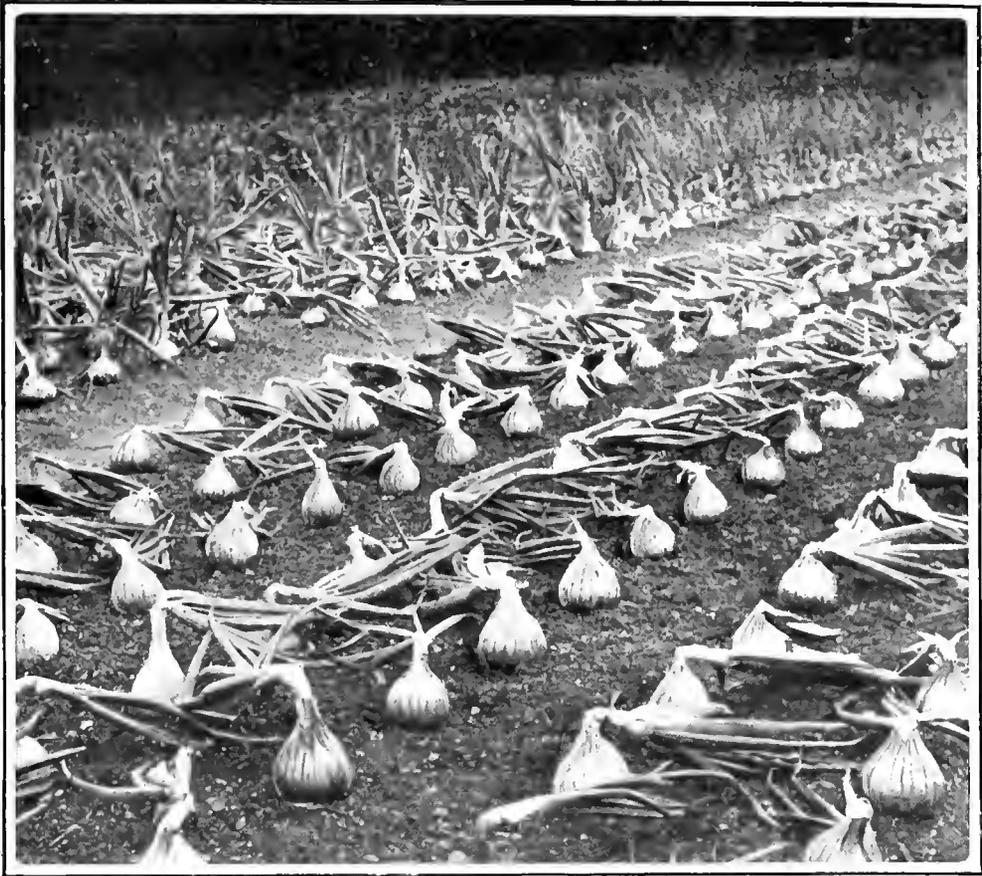
ONIONS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN THINNED.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—The soil should be firm, not too heavy or too rich, and the bulbs should be near the surface. An occasional watering with liquid manure is often an advantage during dry weather. Necky Onions are invariably caused by errors in cultivation.

ENEMIES.—The Onion Fly is perhaps the worst pest. It lays eggs on any exposed part of the plant, and the maggots often eat their way down into the heart of bulb, with the result that the plant perishes. It seems most prevalent on rich soil.

REMEDIES.—Spraying in early summer with some bitter liquid, such as quassia chips will make, or damping the plants and then sprinkling pepper over them, has been found beneficial.

ONIONS FOR SPRING SOWING.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE.

A FINE CROP OF AILSA CRAIG ONION.

AILSA CRAIG.—Carters' Re-selected Strain. (*See Photograph above.*) We offer a very fine strain of this popular Onion, which, on account of its distinct shape, is in great demand amongst exhibitors of vegetables. It is a good keeper, and to those who like an Onion raw, we recommend it on account of its acceptable pungent flavour. Suitable for autumn or spring sowing. Thirty-five First Prizes reported in 1903.

In sealed packets, price **2s. 6d.** per large packet.

CARTERS' HOLBORN.—Equally valuable for exhibition and for table purposes. Perfect in shape, is grown to a large size, and is distinct in colour of skin from other Globe varieties. It is a capital keeper, and the delicate flavour nearly approaches that of the imported Spanish Onions sold by grocers and fruiterers. We hold records of Six First Prizes in 1901. May also be sown in the autumn.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Tennis Ball.—This magnificent Onion is specially adapted for early sowing; the flavour is mild and delicate, and as an exhibition variety in summer it is invaluable.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Pearl Pickler.—This is the genuine miniature Onion that is preserved in white vinegar, and found on the tables at the leading hotels.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per packet.

Carters' Long Keeper.—Will remain sound the year round if properly kept.

"I am sending some examples of your Long-keeping Onion, grown in 1900, and it is now October 5th, 1901. Gardeners about here hardly believe it."—J. L., Blackheath.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

For cultural directions, see page 59.

ONIONS.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

Carters' Silver Ball.—A pretty, medium-sized white globe Onion of fine texture and mild flavour. It makes a nice contrast on the exhibition table.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

		Per oz.—s. d.			Per oz.—s. d.
Carters' White Spanish. —A Re-selected Stock. A perfect form of the Banbury type. It grows to a great size, is very even, and of good flavour ...		... 1 0			...
		Per oz.—s. d.			Per oz.—s. d.
WHITE SPANISH.—Ordinary ...	0 9	IMPROVED READING... ..	1 3		
CARTERS' LARGE BROWN.—Globular ...	0 9	BLOOD-RED	0 9		
ROUSHAM PARK HERO	1 3	NUNEHAM PARK	0 10		
DEPTFORD	0 6	BANBURY IMPROVED	1 6		
JAMES' KEEPING	0 10	ANGLO-SPANISH	1 0		
BROWN GLOBE	1 0	THE QUEEN.—A miniature			
MAGNUM BONUM	0 9	per packet, 1s.	1 6		
BEDFORDSHIRE CHAMPION	1 0	Cranston's Excelsior			
COVENT GARDEN PICKLING	1 3	per packet, 1s.	—		
WHITE GLOBE	1 0	CARTERS' SPANISH.—Large... ..	0 9		
GIANT ZITTAU	1 0	CARTERS' DEEP RED.—Hardy	0 9		
READING	0 8				

ONIONS FOR SPRING OR AUTUMN SOWING.

THESE VARIETIES, IF SOWN IN SPRING, WILL PRODUCE A GOOD CROP, BUT THE ONIONS WILL NOT BE SO LARGE AS IF SOWN IN THE AUTUMN AND TRANSPLANTED.

Carters' Autumn Giant.—A very large white-skinned Onion, mild and agreeable flavour.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Golden Globe Tripoli.—A large variety, similar in size to the *Giant Rocca*. The skin is of a transparent golden-straw colour, and it will be found invaluable in exhibition collections.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Record.—The Champion Exhibition Onion. (*See Coloured Photograph, page 62.*)

In sealed packets, price **2s.** per packet.

Carters' White Emperor.—Unquestionably the finest form of flat Onion in cultivation, with silvery-white skin and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavour.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Giant White Tripoli.—Especially suitable for culinary purposes and exhibition, a rather tender Onion on heavy soils; ripens very early per packet, 1s. 1 6

Giant Rocca.—A fine large Onion. The original variety 1 0

Giant Blood-Red Rocca of Naples.—Grows to a large size; mild flavour 1 3

THE FOLLOWING AUTUMN-SOWING VARIETIES CAN ALSO BE SUPPLIED:—

		Per oz.—s. d.			Per oz.—s. d.
LISBON	0 6	LARGE RED ITALIAN	0 9		
GLOBE TRIPOLI	0 10	SILVER-SKIN	1 0		
RED MAMMOTH TRIPOLI	0 10	LARGE RED GENOA	0 10		

GIANT LEMON ROCCA, 1s. per packet, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

**CARTERS'
RECORD
IS THE**

**LARGEST
ONION
GROWN.**

*30 Onions
Springgrown
Weight. 52 lbs.*



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

As Grown by our Customer, J. W. Green, Esq., Luton. Mr. G. Read, Gardener.

Carters' Record Onion increases in favour each season, and is already exceedingly popular. It can be sown either in the autumn or spring; but if large Bulbs are desired, autumn sowing is recommended. It will be remembered that a specimen, illustrated in the *Gardening World*, turned the scale at $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; this was probably the heaviest Onion ever grown. See Coloured Photograph opposite.

We regret we cannot find room in this Catalogue for the large number of letters that reach us every season regarding successes with this grand Onion. Here are some that have come to hand recently:—

Record is the best Onion I have ever grown. For the last five years I have taken First Prize."

Mr. J. RHODES, Kirkhammerton.

"I had a grand lot of **Record Onions**, some weighed $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs."

Mr. T. WAY, Salisbury.

"**Record Onion** won the First Prize this year, beating another variety that has always secured it before."

Mr. H. BOTT, Pytchley.

"**Record Onion** was the largest in the Show; 14 weighed over 26 lbs."

Mr. W. BROOM, Axminster.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per packet.

We hold records of 165 First Prizes having been gained by Customers.

For cultural directions, see page 59.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON - 1904



*A coloured photograph about
two thirds natural size.*

CARTERS RECORD ONION.

In sealed packets, price 2/- each.

For Prizes gained and full particulars see opposite page.



A coloured photograph.

CARTERS HOLBORN STANDARD LETTUCE.

In sealed packets, price 1/6 each. For particulars see opposite page.

We grow several hundreds of varieties of Cabbage Lettuces in our experimental grounds every year to test their respective merits, and unhesitatingly pronounce Carters Holborn Standard to be the very best in its class. The demand was so large last year that we were completely sold out long before the sowing season was over.

CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Holborn Standard.—(See *Coloured Photograph facing*.) A Lettuce of extraordinary size and duration. It forms well-developed heads in its early stages and is one of the very last to start for seed. Its leaves are crumpled and crisp, while it is very tender and of excellent flavour, and will provide an abundance of salad during the hottest of English summers.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Perpetual.—Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, July 18, 1902. This is a large handsome Cabbage Lettuce, equally suitable for forcing and for open ground. Its great attraction to us is its resistance to drought. It produces very fine heads of a lively green colour and retains its crisp and tender flavour to the last, its deeply crumpled leaves giving it great substance.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says :—"Foliage beautifully curled ; a fine stock."

Carters' Harbinger Forcing.—A valuable and distinct addition to the class of early salading Lettuces.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** ; **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Longstander.—A distinct and valuable variety. From its peculiar habit of growth it is less liable to decay and damage than any other cabbage variety. The colour of the leaf is pale green, and of the most delicious flavour.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** ; **2s. 6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Endive-Leaved.—This Lettuce is quite distinct. Its leaves are deeply serrated and lacinated, which gives it the appearance of Endive—indeed, a prominent gardener suggested that it might be used in early summer salads, and few could tell but that it was Endive.

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says :—"Leaves beautifully cut and divided ; a very handsome variety."

Carters' Round-Leaved.—A hardy flat-shaped variety that can be sown at almost any season.

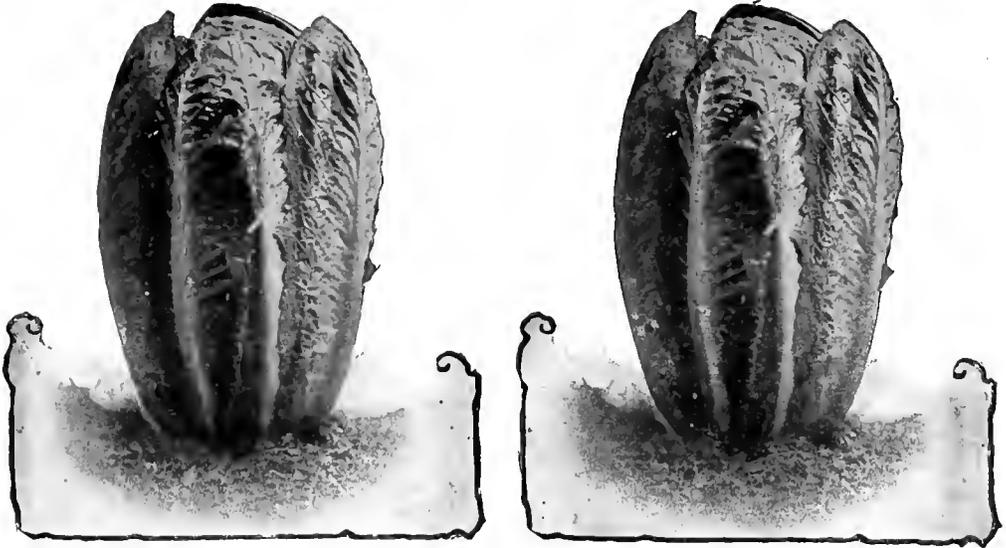
In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Green-Fringed.—Of a very delicate and peculiar shade of green, inner parts of the leaves being white : the edges are prettily fringed.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per packet.

	Per ounce—s. d.		Per ounce—s. d.
All the Year Round. —Very popular		VICTORIA	0 10
per pkt., 1s.	1 6	TOM THUMB.—Re-selected... per pkt., 1s.	1 6
	Per packet—s. d.	TOM THUMB.—Ordinary	1 0
EARLY PARIS MARKET	1 0	CARTERS' CABBAGE	0 9
CONTINUITY	1 0	MALTA, or DRUMHEAD	0 9
	Per ounce—s. d.	GRAND ADMIRAL	0 10
IMPROVED DRUMHEAD	1 0	COMMODORE NUTT per pkt., 1s.	2 6
HARDY HAMMERSMITH	0 10	FINE MIXED CABBAGE	0 9

COS LETTUCE.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE.

THIS FINE LETTUCE IS SELF-HEARTING, AND REQUIRES NO TYING.

Carters' Giant White Cos.—This has long been admitted to be the largest, most delicious, and best summer Cos Lettuce in cultivation; indispensable in every garden. No tying required; heads very solid and crisp eating; slow to seed.

FIFTEEN FIRST PRIZES REPORTED BY CUSTOMERS IN 1903.

In sealed packets, **1s. 6d.** per packet; **2s. 6d.** per ounce.

	Per oz. s. d.	Per pkt. s. d.
Carters' Baldwin Cos. —A splendid broad-leaved, crisp-eating, pale green, self-hearting Cos Lettuce, of exquisite flavour. It grows to a mammoth size, and is equally valuable alike for exhibition or for table purposes In sealed packets	—	1 0
Dunnett's Giant Winter Cos. —Very hardy and crisp; a very large Lettuce; fine for end of summer sowing	2 0	1 0
Carters' Giant Bath Cos. —Most useful for early consumption	2 0	1 0

For cultural directions, see page 66.

Our Lettuces were included in the First Prize Collection of Vegetables exhibited at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1903.

COS LETTUCE.—*Continued.*



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.

CARTERS' JUMBO COS LETTUCE.

Carters' Jumbo Cos.—A distinct summer Lettuce of enormous size. During the hottest period of summer we saw this Lettuce standing as firm as a rock, and many of the heads when fit to eat weighed from 5 to 6 lbs. each.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—"Foliage deep green; hearts immense, solid. Excellent flavour. Stood the drought well. Ready July 1st. The largest Lettuce in the collection (39 varieties)."

In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** per packet; **2s. 6d.** per ounce.

	Per oz.	Per pkt.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
KINGSHOLM COS	1 0	—
SUGARLOAF COS	1 0	—
LONDON WHITE COS	0 10	—
HICKS' HARDY WINTER WHITE COS	2 6	1 0
CARTERS' COS	0 10	—
BLACK-SEEDED BATH COS ... per pkt., 1s.	1 6	
PARIS WHITE COS	1 3	
SUPERB WHITE COS per pkt., 1s.	2 6	
PARIS GREEN COS		1 0
FINE MIXED COS		0 9
WHITE COS		0 10

FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. See page 195.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF LETTUCE, SALSAFY, AND SCORZONERA.

LETTUCE.

French—LAI TUE. *German*—SALAT. *Dutch*—LATOUW. *Italian*—LATTUGA.
Spanish—LECHUGA.

DESCRIPTION.—A popular vegetable, the leaves and heart of which are eaten as a salad.

SOIL.—Fairly rich, and deeply dug. The quicker the plants mature, the more succulent and crisp eating they are.

VARIETIES.—The Cos Lettuce is mostly of upright growth, with a close heart, crisp and blanched, very fine in summer, although some are hardy enough to stand the winter. The cabbage or flat lettuces are of a softer texture and preferred by some, but these points are quite a matter of taste—each section has its patrons.

SOWING SEASONS.—In gardens where heated houses and frames are available, lettuce in one form or another is to be had all the year round, but in ordinary gardens without artificial culture, its season ranges from June to November, the seed being sown at intervals from April to August, the seedlings being transplanted six inches apart.

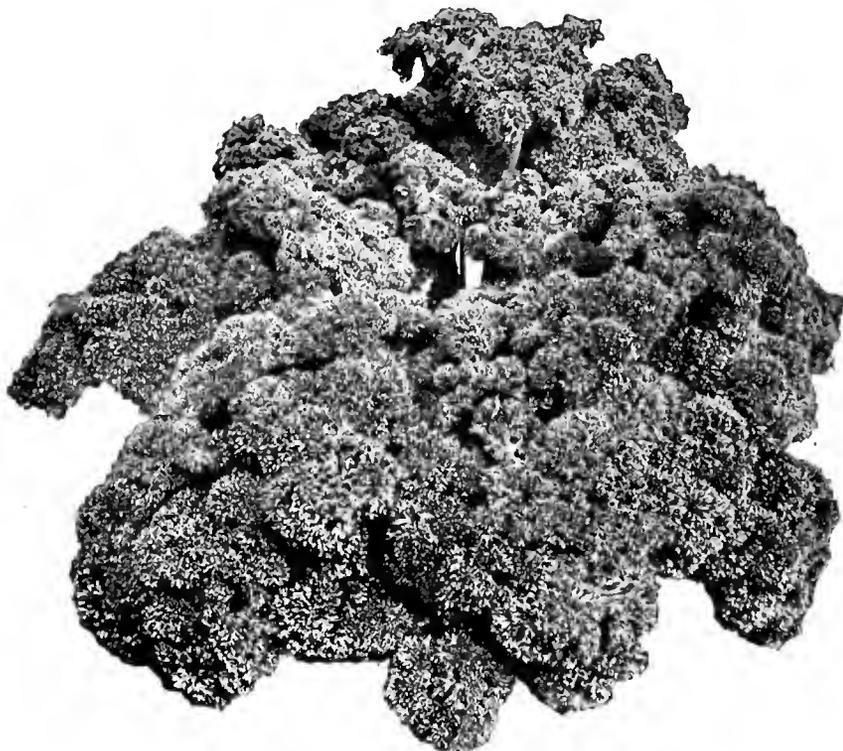
ENEMIES.—During the young stages out of doors, the little plants are often attacked by slugs, but when advanced they do not suffer much from vermin. Under glass they sometimes get infested with green fly, which is got rid of in washing the heads when cut.

SALSAFY AND SCORZONERA.

DESCRIPTION.—These are excellent vegetables, not largely grown in this country, but greatly esteemed on the Continent. Salsafy has long white roots, Scorzonera black skinned ones, otherwise they belong to the same family.

CULTIVATION.—Prepare the bed in autumn by trenching deeply, and manure well by placing a layer at the bottom of the trench. Sow the seed in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart on a fine tilth, in April or May, and thin out to about six inches apart. Lift the plants in the autumn and store in sand, taking care not to break the roots.

PARSLEY.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' CRESTED BOUQUET PARSLEY.

Carters' Crested Bouquet.—(See Photograph.) A Parsley of very attractive appearance, both in the garden and on the table; of very dwarf compact growth, all its strength being thrown into the exquisite curls of its leaves, giving it a pretty crested appearance.

NEW 

In sealed packets, **1s. 6d.** per packet.

Carters' Fern-Leaved.—Exquisitely perfect in form and colour; quite fern-like.

In sealed packets, **1s.** per packet; **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Perpetual.—A distinct and valuable curled variety that does not annually run to seed. It has stood with us upon the same land *for four years before seeding.*

In sealed packets, **1s.** per packet; **1s. 6d.** per ounce.

	Per oz.—s. d.
CARTERS' CURLED.—Compact and hardy	... .. 0 9
DOUBLE CURLED	... .. 0 4
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Very close	... .. 1 0
COVENT GARDEN GARNISHING	... .. 0 6
MYATT'S GARNISHING	... .. 0 10
GIANT SCOTCH CURLED	... .. 0 10
FERNLEAF.—Ordinary stock	... .. 0 8

For cultural directions, see page 68.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF PARSLEY AND PARSNIP.

PARSLEY.

French—PERSIL. *German*—PETERSILIE. *Dutch*—PIETERSELIE. *Italian*—PREZZEMOLO.
Spanish—PEREJIL.

DESCRIPTION.—A plant grown for its leaves, which are used as a decoration to dishes, or chopped up into sauce.

VARIETIES.—These vary in degree of curliness in the leaves, some of which are very mossy.

SOWING SEASONS.—A Parsley bed should be sown every spring on a nice, but not over-rich, soil, and where a quantity is required, again about July. The seeds should be scattered about, raked in, and the surface pressed in.

GENERAL CULTURE.—It is easy to have Parsley through the summer, but it is often missing in gardens during winter, just when most needed. For winter use, the bed should have the protection of a glass frame, which will keep it fresh and in growth through the cold season. All flowering spikes that appear during summer should be promptly cut out. The leaves from young plants are much nicer than those taken from worn-out plants.

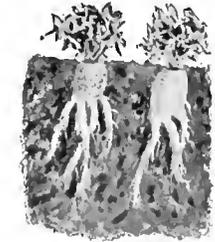
PARSNIP.

French—PANAIS. *German*—PASTINAKE. *Dutch*—PINKSTERNAKEL.
Italian—PASTINACA. *Spanish*—CHIRIVIA.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable grown for its root, which is cooked and eaten.

VARIETIES.—These vary in shape and flavour.

SOWING SEASON.—At the end of winter and during early spring is the best time to sow the seed, in rows 15 inches apart. The seedlings should be thinned out to 12 inches apart.



PARSNIPS IN BADLY
DUG SOIL.



WELL GROWN PARSNIPS
IN DEEP RICH SOIL.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Deeply-dug ground is an important factor in the successful growth of Parsnips, as the tap root will often go down several feet, and if this is checked the body may assume an ugly shape. Lift as needed during winter. The roots retain their flavour in a better degree if not taken up until required for cooking. Cover with straw at the approach of frosty weather to keep the ground from getting hard.

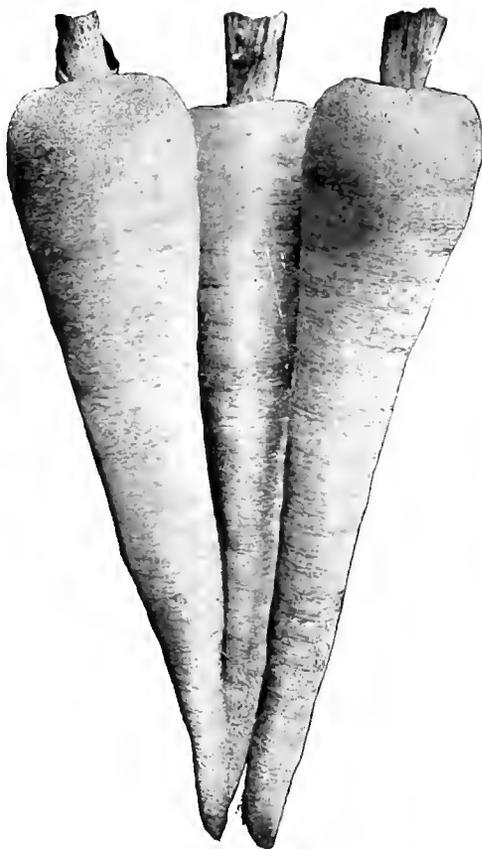
PARSNIP.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' MALTESE PARSNIP.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' HOLBORN MARROW PARSNIP.

Carters' Maltese.—(See Photo-

graph showing portion of root.)

The largest variety for exhibition or table. WE HOLD RECORDS OF 91 FIRST PRIZES HAVING BEEN TAKEN DURING 1902 AND 1903

Per oz.—s. d.

o 8

Carters' Holborn Marrow.—(See

NEW 

Photograph.) A truly refined Parsnip. When lifted it leaves

the ground clean, smooth, and well shaped. It is not so large in growth as our *Maltese*, but its flavour is unusually marrow-like and delicate. Our picture very inadequately represents its merits.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, reporting its trials at the Experimental Grounds, Chiswick, says:—"Roots thick, handsome, and not too large, but just the size and shape a Parsnip should be."

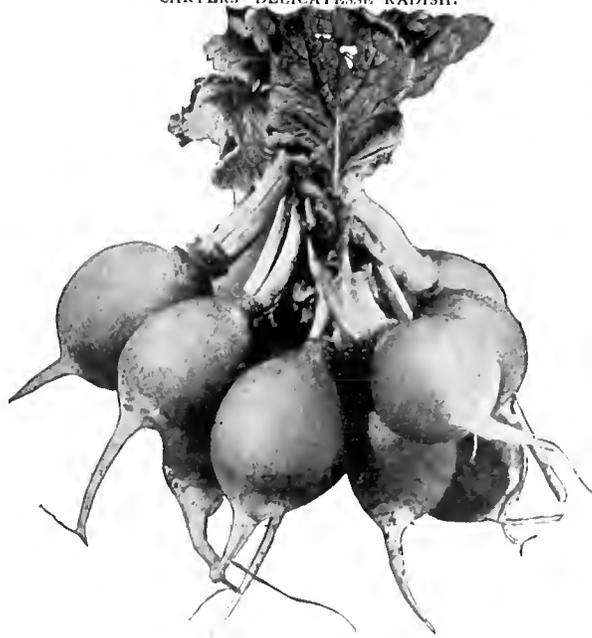
	Per oz.—s.	d.
CARTERS' LONG PARSNIP	o 6
IMPROVED JERSEY MARROW	o 6
THE STUDENT	o 8
HOLLOW CROWN	o 4

For cultural directions, see page 68.

NEW AND IMPROVED EARLY RADISHES.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' DELICATESSE RADISH.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

Carters' Delicatsesse. — (*See Photograph.*) An attractive breakfast dish. Its crisp flesh and nutty flavour gives this new selection a distinct advantage. Suitable for forcing.

In sealed packets, price **3s. 6d.** per pint,
8d. per ounce.

Carters' French Breakfast.

—There are so many inferior strains of this very popular Radish (introduced by our house from Paris years ago) that we recommend all connoisseurs of a fine appetising breakfast dish to grow only our own selected type.

Price **2s. 6d.** per pint, **6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Express.

—Quite distinct in form and colour, being very much brighter than *Wood's Frame* or *Long Scarlet*. In appearance, crispness, and flavour it is a long way ahead of any other variety for *earliest* work.

In sealed packets, price **3s. 6d.** per pint,
8d. per ounce.

	Per quart. s. d.	Per pint. s. d.	Per oz. s. d.
CARTERS' EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (<i>see Illustration</i>) ...	—	3 6	0 8
CARTERS' EARLY ROUND WHITE TIPPED ...	—	3 6	0 8
CARTERS' EARLY ROUND WHITE ...	—	3 6	0 8
FRENCH BREAKFAST (ordinary) ...	3 6	2 0	0 4
WOOD'S LONG FRAME.— An old favourite ...	3 6	2 0	0 4
EARLIEST LONG FRAME. —For general use ...	—	3 6	0 8
CARTERS' WHITE TIPPED. — Good flavour and crisp ...	3 0	1 9	0 3
CARTERS' MIXED ROUND	3 0	1 9	0 3
CARTERS' MIXED LONG	3 0	1 9	0 3

For New Early Radishes, with Photograph,
see page 71.

For cultural directions, see page 73.

FOUR DISTINCT RADISHES.

71



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Carters' Triumph.—(See Photograph, No. 1.) A new turnip-shaped Radish, mottled and striped. This is an altogether novel feature in Radishes; they are prettily mottled and splashed with carmine on a delicate white flesh, which makes them, when on table, as attractive to the eye as they are to the palate.

Price in sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

Carters' Long Forcing Scarlet.—(See Photograph, No. 4.) A great advance on the old varieties. The very best long scarlet Radish for early work. Fresh, crisp, and tender.

Price in sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

The Icicle.—(See Photograph, No. 3.) So named because of its unique transparent whiteness, attractive appearance, and freshness in the early summer. The earliest long white Radish, of extraordinary crispness and tenderness.

Price in sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

Carters' Crimson Olive.—(See Photograph, No. 2.) A great improvement on the old crimson olive-shaped variety. The contrast is as attractive to the eye as the sweet delicate flavour is to the palate.

For full cultural directions, see page 73.

Price in sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

RADISH.

SUMMER AND WINTER VARIETIES.

For particulars of new early Radishes, with Photographs, see page 70.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

A STACK OF RADISH SEED ON CARTERS' SEED FARMS.

Carters' "Knickerbocker."—A veritable giant, frequently growing to a length of 8 inches, and several inches in thickness. For exhibition purposes it is invaluable.

Price 2s. 6d. per pint, 6d. per ounce.

Carters' London Long Red.—The particular fancy of the London Markets.

Price 2s. 6d. per pint, 6d. per ounce.

			Per oz.—s.	d.
Carters' Crimson Marble. —A choice selection, symmetrical in form ; flesh white, crisp, and solid ; colour rich vermilion-erimson ; fine mouse-tail root	... ..	... ..	per pint, 2s. 6d.	o 6
EARLY SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Long red	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
RED TURNIP.—Rich scarlet	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
WHITE TURNIP.—Fine-flavoured	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
MIXED TURNIP	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—Superior...	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
WHITE OLIVE SHAPED.—Fine flavour	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	
MIXED OLIVE SHAPED	... ..	per quart, 3s. 6d. ; per pint, 2s.	o 4	

WINTER VARIETIES.

TURNIP-SHAPED CHINA.—A scarlet variety of the *China Rose* Winter Radish. It may be sown at intervals from spring until autumn, and the roots obtained from late sowings can be kept in store for winter consumption. The root is round, of a fine scarlet colour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter ; flesh pure white, of an agreeable and mild flavour.

Price, in sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

			Per oz.—s.	d.
LONG BLACK SPANISH. —A mammoth variety for autumn sowing ; very distinct	... ..	per pint, 2s. 6d.	o 6	
CHINA ROSE, OVAL SHAPED...	... ..	per pint, 2s. 6d.	o 6	

For particulars of new and early varieties, see pages 70 and 71.

For cultural directions, see page 73.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF RADISH AND SPINACH.

RADISH.

French—RADIS. *German*—RADIES. *Dutch*—RADIJS. *Italian*—RAVANELLO.
Spanish—RABANITO.

DESCRIPTION.—A salad vegetable, the roots of which are either eaten whole or cut into slices.

VARIETIES.—These vary in shape, size, colour, and texture.

SOWING SEASONS.—Radishes are available all the year round. The autumn and winter sowings are made in frames; the spring and summer sowings out of doors.

HOW TO SOW.—It is customary to sow broadcast and not in rows or drills.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—A rich, well-drained soil, fairly firm and plentifully supplied with water in hot weather, are the best conditions for this crop, which should be grown quickly, or the roots will be hot and pithy.

ENEMIES.—Beyond perforated leaves resulting from an insect, there is not much which affects this crop. The remedy is similar to that recommended for Turnips.

SPINACH.

French—EPINARD. *German*—SPINAT. *Dutch*—SPINAZIE. *Italian*—SPINACCIO.
Spanish—ESPINACA.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable, the leaves of which are cooked and eaten when freshly gathered.

VARIETIES.—These vary in degrees of hardness and succulence of the leafage.

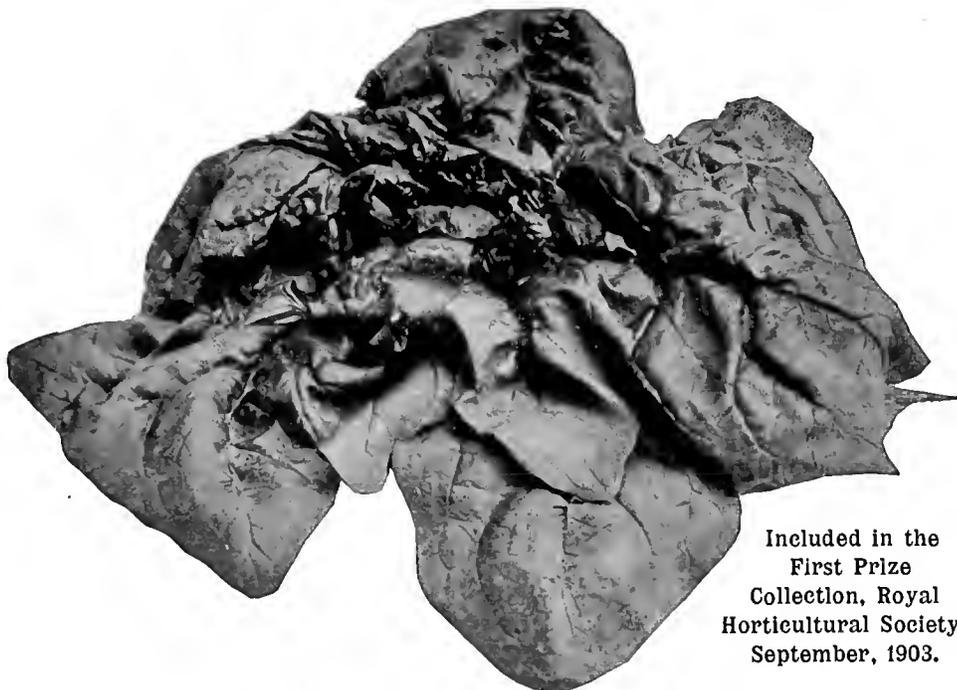
SOWING SEASONS.—If wanted in winter the crop should be grown under glass in a frame. Sowings made in April and repeated at intervals of three weeks, more or less, according to requirements through the summer, will give gatherings up to November.

HOW TO SOW.—The seed is sown in lines about 15 inches apart, and the plants are either thinned out, the thinnings being used, or a portion of the row may be lifted as needed. In large establishments the leaves only are picked, and successional pickings are taken from the row

GENERAL TREATMENT.—Spinach grows strongest on a fairly rich soil, but soon runs up to seed on a poor thin soil. The plant is then useless, and should be burned or thrown away.

ENEMIES.—Very few pests seem to affect this crop, although we have seen plants attacked by wireworm and slugs which have perforated the neck during cold wet weather. A sprinkling of soot is helpful in such cases.

SPINACH.



Included in the
First Prize
Collection, Royal
Horticultural Society,
September, 1903.

Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

THE CARTER SPINACH.

The Carter Spinach.—(See Photograph.) This fine Spinach was sent for trial to the Royal Horticultural Society, and was given an *Award of Merit*. Our photograph illustrates in a remarkable manner the solid substance of the leaves; and the whole plant, which is very fine in colour, is of far greater duration than ordinary Spinach.

In scaled packets, price **2s. 6d.** per pint; **6d.** per ounce.

Carters' Giant-leaved Winter.—A large thick-leaved form of the hardy prickly Spinach. Per oz.—s. d.
Useful on cold backward soils per pint, 2s. 6d. 0 6

Carters' Market Favourite.—A well-known and valuable variety, leaves of great substance.
per pint, 2s. 0 4

New Zealand.—One planting on rich soil will give masses of healthy green foliage to last through the summer season 0 10

	Per quart—s. d.	Per pint—s. d.	Per oz.—s. d.
CARTERS' SUMMER	2 0	1 3	0 3
PRICKLY, or WINTER	2 0	1 3	0 3
ROUND	2 0	1 3	0 3
THICK-LEAVED ROUND	—	2 0	0 4
LONG-STANDING	—	2 6	0 6
PERPETUAL SPINACH, or SPINACH BEET	—	—	0 10
GIANT, or MOUNTAIN ORACH	—	—	0 8

For cultural directions, see page 73.

MUSTARD AND CRESS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

MUSTARD.

	Per quart.	Per pint.	Per oz.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carters' Finest White. —Very popular for Salads	2 0	1 3	0 3
BROWN.—Very pungent ; the seed largely used for grinding	2 0	1 3	0 3
CHINESE.—Black-seeded ; fine pungent flavour	—	2 0	0 4



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CRESS.

Carters' "Parsley Curled."—This selection of Curled Garden Cress

NEW 

is comparable with nothing less than a finely Curled Parsley—hence its name ; a distinct advance on the Triple Curled ...

	Per quart.	Per pint.	Per oz.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
TRIPLE CURLED.—Extra quick growth	2 6	1 6	0 4
PLAIN OR COMMON.—For early salads	2 0	1 3	0 3
CURLED.—Ordinary stock	2 0	1 3	0 3
AUSTRALIAN GARDEN	—	—	0 4
AMERICAN, or LAND CRESS	—	—	0 4
WATERCRESS per packet, 6d. and 1s.	—	—	—

For other Salad Plants, see page 76.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Mustard and Cress.—Two of the most popular salad plants in cultivation, being in season all the year round. They are both cultivated in a similar manner.

CULTIVATION.—Use boxes of good fine soil, make the surface flat, and sow the seed rather thickly over the top, just pressing it in to the surface, but without using any covering material. After sowing, water it well. Place the box in moist heat, and cover with boards or thick paper until the seed germinates. Use shallow boxes half filled with soil. Frequent successional sowings should be made all the year round. Good results may be obtained out of doors in the summer by preparing beds of fine soil in the same way as recommended for boxes, and covering the seed when sown with boards or mats until it germinates.

USE.—Cut as soon as ready with a sharp knife. *See illustrations above.*

Watercress may be successfully grown if sown in rows in a shady border and well watered.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

SALAD PLANTS.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

SOME OF THE INGREDIENTS OF A GOOD SALAD.

The delicious Salads that are so popular on the Continent are only found on English tables upon rare occasions. The cultivation is so simple, and the preparation for table less so, that the extended growth of such healthy food is strongly recommended.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
BEEF.—Carters' Crimson Ball, for early use	1 0	1 6
BEEF.—Carters' Perfection	1 0	1 6
CHICORY	0 6	—
CHIVES.—Plants only	6d. each	—
CORN SALAD.—A Lamb's Lettuce	0 6	—
CRESS.—Carters' Extra Curled	—	0 4
CUCUMBER.—Carters' Earliest of All ; Carters' Model, &c.	2 6	—
DANDELION.—Carters' Thick-leaved	0 6	—
ENDIVE.—Carters' Model ; Carters' Oval-leaved... ..	1 0	—
LETTUCE, COS.—Carters' Giant White	1 6	2 6
LETTUCE, CABBAGE.—Carters' Harbinger, for early use... ..	1 6	2 6
MUSTARD	—	0 3
NASTURTIUM.—The green seed makes a delightful salad	0 3	—
RADISH.—Carters' Delicatesse, for early use	—	0 8
RADISH.—Carters' French Breakfast, an all the year round variety	—	0 6
RADISH.—Carters' China Rose, for winter use	—	0 6
SHALLOT.—Roots only per lb.	0 9	—
TOMATO.—Carters' Blenheim Orange ; Carters' Duke of York	2 6	—
WATERCRESS	0 6	—
WHITLIEF	0 6	—

CARTERS' IMPROVED SWEET CORN.

This Maize is a favourite vegetable dish in Canada, and we are now able to offer an improved type, acclimatized and saved in this country. Price **1s.** per packet.

HERBS AND SUNDRY PLANTS.

The following, price 6d. and 1s. per packet. Our assortment of 12 useful varieties, 5s. ; 6 useful varieties, 3s.

American Sweet Corn.	Corn Salad.	Sage.
Artichoke, Globe.	Dandelion.	Salsafy, oz. 1s.
Balm.	Egg Plant, Purple.	Savory, Summer.
Basil, Bush.	" White.	" Winter.
" Sweet.	Fennel.	Scorzonera, oz. 1s.
Borage.	Lavender.	Seakale Seed.
Celeriac.	Marjoram, Pot.	Sorrell, Broad-leaved.
Capsicum, Long Red.	" Sweet Knotted.	" Common.
" Mixed.	Potatoe Seed.	Squash, Finest.
Cardoon.	Pumpkin, Mammoth.	Thyme.
Chervil, Curled.	Rampion.	Tobacco.
Chicory for Salad.	Rhubarb.	Whitlief.
Chili.	Rosemary.	Wormwood, &c.

For Herb Roots, see page 184.

SALADS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Modern lists of vegetables contain few subjects more generally acceptable, or which are more easily grown or obtainable than are the several crisp and piquant forms of which salad plants are comprised. Of easy culture, they can, with very limited space, outlay of labour, time, or money expended for seeds, be grown by all. It is, however, a singular fact that in this country good salads are only obtainable and seen in real excellence in the large cities, and are seldom met with in suburban gardens, while on the Continent they are one of the most important of all crops, and considered a necessity on every table. Yet, we repeat, they may be cheaply and expeditiously produced if a proper system be favoured. Kitchen gardening in moderate or small spaces is often too complex; too many things are expected from a given area of ground; the consequence is that minor subjects (and these, in a general way, include salads), suffer. Most gardens possess, upon one or more sunny aspects, a strip of ground, either in form of wall-border or divisional "quarters." This, be it six or nine feet wide, should be entirely set apart for salad-growing, and no matter what the length may be it may be so arranged as to give crops in bulk or quantities, more or less according to the requirements.

More seeds are wasted and crops destroyed in the numerous attempts which are made in growing these than in connection with other culinary vegetables. This we can best neutralise by describing how a piece of ground as suggested should be treated. First prepare the space, in part or whole, by digging and manuring, then divide it into as many parts as there are varieties of salad to be grown. Commencing in early spring, transplant a breadth each of autumn-sown seedling Lettuces (hardy cabbage and brown cos) and Endive. About the first week in March sow also seeds of Radishes, like Carters' *Delicatess*e and *Crimson Marble*, and of the two Lettuces already named and also *Curled Endive*, in drills. So soon as the three latter are up and the plants large enough to handle, transplant a few rows of each, and thin out such as are to remain on the seed bed to good distances apart. Again sow seeds of Carters' *Giant White Cos* and all the finer summer Lettuces (including *Jumbo* and *Harbinger*) and *Model Endive*, so soon as the first signs of active growth are seen in the former crops; sowing Radishes once in every three weeks during the remainder of the summer, and Lettuces about once every twenty-three days. Sow thinly and water carefully after sowing.

It is important that every seed bed be well thinned out immediately the plants are large enough. Endless are the crops of these things that are entirely wasted owing to the want of this simple process. Cos Lettuce should be carefully tied up as soon as the heart begins to turn in, so that they may be nicely blanched. Endive should be tied up, or else a flower pot should be placed over each plant as soon as it is large enough, choosing a bright dry afternoon for the operation.

Towards autumn, or say after the month of August, sowings should cease, and then as much Lettuce and Endive should be transplanted as possible. These will form nice hearted crops, which, as regards all the forwardest, must either be taken up and planted very closely in cold pits or frames, or have some kind of protection placed over them to ward off and keep out the frost. The Endive, if tied up and placed in a shed, with its roots in soil and its head kept dry, will afford good white salad indefinitely, according to the quantity stored. Pits containing saladings should be afforded all the air possible when severe frosts do not prevail. From the first week in May, Mustard and Cress should be sown out of doors on a warm border as needed until the beginning of October, and during the rest of the year in shallow pans or boxes under glass every week, using rich finely sifted soil. To produce white or blanched leaves for winter use, sow seeds of Chicory or Witloef in rows in the open ground, alongside and in the same way as Beetroot. One-fifth of Chicory will suffice in conjunction with what may be called the usual crop of Beetroot. The ground should be deeply dug and well manured.

In the autumn lift the roots and put them in boxes or large pots of sandy soil, water well and stand in a dark place, such as a warm mushroom house or cellar, and in a few weeks nice heads of well-blanched leaves will be ready for use. A succession can be kept up through the winter by putting in a fresh batch every few days according to the demand. The roots may be lifted and wintered together with the Beet crops.

The Beet crop is a most important one, and the roots when properly cooked are a most welcome addition to the salad bowl. By growing the most improved varieties they can be had all the year round. The Dandelion is another very useful and succulent salad plant, and should be grown and treated in the same manner as Chicory. It is said to be one of the most wholesome of all plants used for this purpose.

Corn Salad is very little grown in this country, though of the easiest culture. It is in great demand in France in lieu of Lettuce in winter and spring. When Endive is scarce it is of great service. It should be sown in boxes in gentle heat, or in a warm frame for early use, and in rows in the salad border in the spring and summer.

The American Cress is useful for standing the winter, and should be sown in August.

By carrying out the foregoing suggestions, and well manuring the ground between the crops, a constant supply may be kept up all the year round.

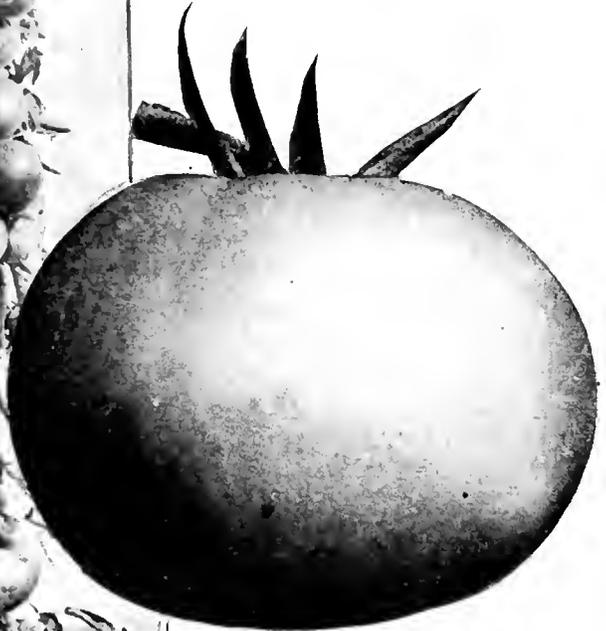
T O M A T O .

C A R T E R S ' D U K E O F Y O R K .

Awarded the First-class Certificate of the Royal Horticultural Society and Four Silver Medals, and included in the First Prize Collection, Royal Horticultural Society's Great Autumn Show, 1903.

103 FIRST PRIZES REPORTED
to us by Customers.

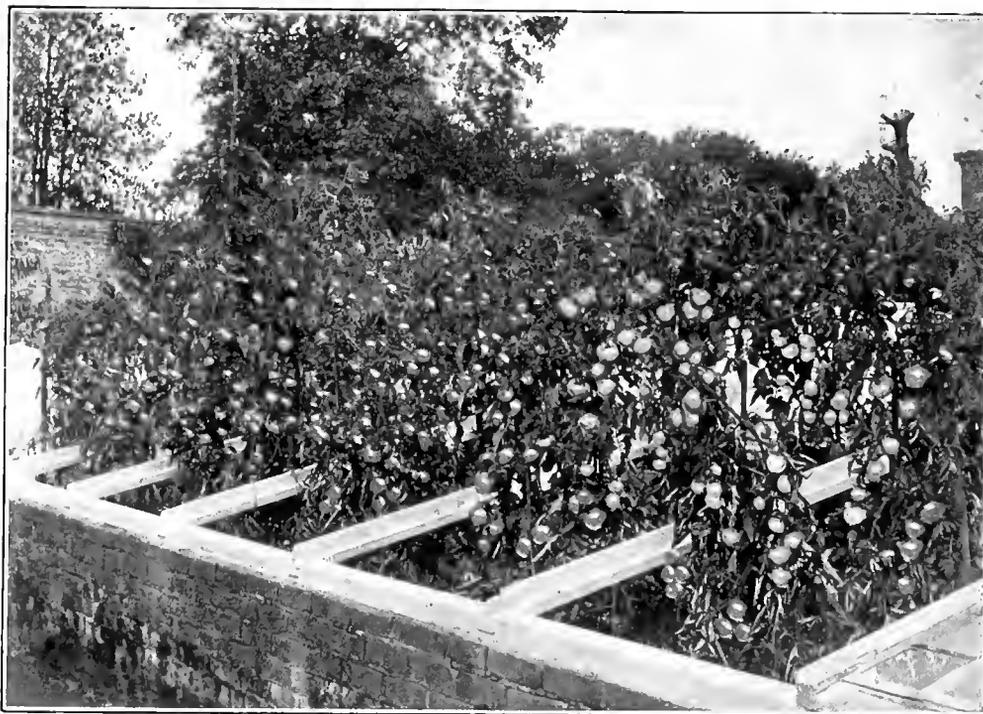
CARTERS' DUKE OF YORK. — We have now considerably improved this, the grandest Tomato ever introduced. Colour rich scarlet, splendid cropper, almost globular in shape; flesh very firm, fine flavour. A leading feature of this superb variety is that it ripens its fruit more uniformly than any known kind, whilst the profusion of clusters, averaging six and ten large evenly-formed fruit each, makes it conspicuously handsome. Invaluable as an exhibition variety as for private growers and market purposes.



*Photographed and Copyrighted by
J. C. & Co.*

In sealed packets, price **2s. 6d.** and
3s. 6d. per packet.

For cultural directions, see page 80.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' OUTDOOR TOMATO IN HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S GARDEN.

Carters' Outdoor Tomato.—The best for culture in the open air, and a long way ahead of others. The annexed photograph will give a good idea of its prolific character, together with the very fine appearance of the individual fruits when grown firstly under glass and the frames ultimately removed—a capital plan to hasten along the growth for early fruiting.

This variety readily fruits under the warmth of a south wall, or along the front of a greenhouse, in any situation where the full influence of the sun is felt.

In sealed packets, price 2s. 6d. per packet.

Carters' Perfection.—Quite distinct from, and immeasurably superior to any other variety named Perfection already in commerce. It is very handsome in form, somewhat resembling *Dedham Favourite*, but very distinct in colour, exceedingly prolific, and of exquisite flavour. Thirty-five First Prizes reported in 1902 and 1903.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per packet.

Carters' Blenheim Orange.—We raised and introduced this extraordinary Tomato, a curious cross between the red and yellow. In colour the fruit may be described as like the setting sun—a happy combination of translucent scarlet and yellow. Gathered when quite ripe they are luscious and juicy, and the nearest approach to the flavour of a plum. It contains but very few seeds, a point in its favour as a dessert fruit.

In sealed packets, price 2s. 6d. per packet.

CARTERS' SANDWICH ISLAND.—A most distinct variety, unique in form, colouring, and general character.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per packet.

CARTERS' DEDHAM FAVOURITE.—A well-known and deservedly popular variety.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per packet.

CARTERS' MARKET FAVOURITE.—A variety very much needed in the market, being very early, of medium

size, good shape and colour. It possesses remarkably free setting properties.

In sealed packets, price 2s. per packet.

CARTERS' GREENGAGE. Introduced by us, and the first of the golden section of any value. Awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society.

In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. per packet.

The following can also be supplied, price 6d. and 1s. per packet according to sorts:—

HAM GREEN FAVOURITE.
CHEMIN ROUGE.
HAREFIELD GOLDEN GEM.
TROPHY.

LARGE RED.
CHALLENGE.
LARGE YELLOW.
COMET.

HATHAWAY'S EXCELSIOR.
RED CURRANT.
HACKWOOD PARK.

For cultural directions, see page 80.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOMATO.

French—TOMATE. *German*—LIEBESAPFEL ODER TOMATE. *Dutch*—TOMAAT.

Italian—POMO D'ORO. *Spanish*—TOMATE.

DESCRIPTION.—A cultivated plant, the fruits of which are either gathered green for pickling, or ripened on the branches to be eaten raw or cooked.

VARIETIES.—These are numerous. Some have yellow fruit, others scarlet, the latter being the most popular. In some the fruits are corrugated; in others as smooth and round as a ball.



A POT OF SEEDLINGS.

SOWING SEASONS.—If the fruit is wanted early, the seed should be sown in January. If the plants are for outdoor culture they may be sown up to the end of March, but the forwarder the plant is the quicker it will fruit when put out.

HOW TO SOW.—In a pan composed of three parts loam, one part leaf mould, one part silver sand, and stood either on a hot bed, or on a shelf in a heated house. The seed should be sown thinly, and just covered.

AFTER TREATMENT.—As soon as four leaves show, pot each plant into a 60-size pot, stand in a light airy place, and keep well watered. In about six weeks they should require potting again into a 48-size pot. From this size they may either go into 24-size pots or boxes for fruiting under glass, or transferred at the end of May to a warm sunny spot out of doors. They should be sturdy and robust, not long and lanky.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Keep all superfluous growths cut away, and the fruits well out in the full light. The leaves can be shortened, but plenty of foliage must remain, or the health of the plant may be affected.

PESTS AND DISEASES.—There are several incidental to this crop. They are known as black spot, yellow spot, the same disease that affects the potatoes, black stripe, green and white fly, red spider, and eelworms. They generally arise from the use of rich soil or over feeding, a want of more air, unhealthy surroundings, such as a damp, humid atmosphere will produce, whilst an atmosphere that is too dry, or an insufficient supply of water, will induce the fly and red spider, and sometimes mealy bug.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIP AND VEGETABLE MARROW.

TURNIP.

French—NAVET.

German—HERBST RÜBE.

Dutch—RAAP.

Italian—NAVONE.

Spanish—NABO.

DESCRIPTION.—A hardy vegetable producing a bulbous root, which is cooked and eaten. The tops are also used in winter, cooked under the name of "Greens."

VARIETIES.—These vary in shape, colour of skin and flesh, in early maturity, and hardness.

SEASONS FOR SOWING.—To have Turnips in May the seed must be sown in March in a heated frame, scattered broadcast and pressed into the soil. April is soon enough for the first sowing out of doors, to be followed by others about every month up to the end of July. The yellow-fleshed varieties are best for winter use.

HOW TO SOW.—Sometimes in drills a foot apart, but more usually broadcast in beds.

GENERAL CULTURE.—Fairly rich and well dug soil, but firm, suits this crop best. If loose it will often decline to bulb.

ENEMIES AND REMEDIES.—The Turnip beetle-fly is a terrible pest on light soils in hot, dry weather. Soot scattered between the seedlings will get rid of slugs. To check the beetle it is a good plan to soot the row or bed at early morn, and then pass a soft broom over the young plants; this smothers the underside of the leaf, where the vermin congregate, with dusty dirt and they do not like it. Repeat the dose a few days after and they will soon depart. In a field the operation is done with a light wooden roller. Types of roots affected with the Gall Weevil and Finger and Toe are also shown. Lime, soot, and soda are good in checking the Weevil, but the Finger and Toe is often due to errors in culture, shallow digging, or a want of lime in the soil.



Turnip affected with
Finger and Toe.



Gall Weevil, showing how it
affects the roots.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

French—COURSE À LA MOELLE.

German—SCHMEER KÜRBISS.

DESCRIPTION.—A tender plant, the fruit of which is cooked and eaten.

VARIETIES.—These vary in colour of skin, size, and flavour. In growth most are trailers but one variety is bushy.

HOW AND WHEN TO SOW.—Three or more seeds placed an inch deep in a well-drained pan containing rich soil, and stood on a greenhouse shelf, or on a hot bed, will quickly germinate from March to May, or they may be sown during the latter month on the heap where they are intended to grow through the summer. This latter method saves transplanting, which sometimes is a check to the growth unless properly managed. Marrows will not stand the slightest frost.

AFTER-CULTURE.—Plenty of water during dry times is essential, and the fruits should have a piece of porous tile laid under them. Although some do not eat the fruit until ripe, it is most delicately flavoured when eaten young.

ENEMIES.—Cold and sunless weather often checks the growth, and sometimes slugs are troublesome; these can be got rid of with dustings of soot.

CARTERS' EARLY FORCING TURNIP.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

In sealed packets, price **1s.** per packet. For full particulars, see opposite page.

A VALUABLE TURNIP FOR FRAMEWORK.

Carters' Early Forcing.—(*See Photograph opposite.*) A new and distinct Turnip for frame or outdoor work. It matures more rapidly and is fit for table quicker than any other variety we know of. In shape it is distinct, whilst the flesh is close, firm, and crisp.

Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, to Mr. E. Beckett, Head Gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Aldenham, for Roots sown in cold frame March 6, and exhibited May 8.

Mr. G. WYTHES, Head Gardener to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, writes :—“ A perfect root, and a great gain for forcing under glass and early crops on border. It is also good at any season, as its length of root defies drought, and do not lose their quality.”

In sealed packets, 1s. per packet.

OTHER SPECIAL TURNIPS FOR EARLY USE.

Carters' White Swan's Egg.—A very distinct and symmetrical Garden Turnip. It comes to the size of a lemon, is of rapid growth, the top remarkably small, short, and very compact. The flesh is of fine texture, and the flavour particularly delicate and melting.

In sealed packets, 8d. per ounce.

“ I am very pleased with Carter's *White Swan's Egg* Turnip. It is not only of first-class quality but I pulled Turnips over a fortnight before anyone near here, and what is far more to the purpose, nearly twice the size of any other sort I saw.”—E. A. H.

Early Milan.—A very quick growing red-top strapleaf variety, clean in growth, and very fine flavour. This is an exceptionally fine selected stock.

Price 6d. per ounce, 2s. 6d. per pint.

Early Munich.—A popular early purple-top variety.

Price 6d. per ounce, 2s. 6d. per pint.

For cultural directions, see page 81.

FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. *See page 195.*

TURNIPS FOR THE GARDEN.

For Early Frame and Forcing Varieties, see page 83.



Thirteen

First Prizes in 1903.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' JERSEY LILY TURNIP.

Carters' Jersey Lily.—(*See Illustration.*) The most perfect in outline, and the best White Garden Turnip grown. In shape as round as an orange, of exquisite flavour, with single tap root, and very distinct small top.

In sealed packets, price 1s.

Carters' Purple-Top Strapleaf.

—A variety with plain strap-like leaves and flesh of fine texture; colour of top of root a rich reddish purple. A perfect model in form, and highly valuable for early use as well as for exhibition.

In sealed packets,
per ounce, 6d. ; per pint, 2s. 6d.

Carters' Golden Rose.—One of the

hardest and best Winter Turnips; flesh of a rich golden-yellow colour, with single tap root; flavour most delicate and melting. Awarded a Special First Class Certificate at the Vegetable Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society.

In sealed packets, price 1s.

Carters' Crimson-Top Table

Swede.—A choice stock of Swede Turnip with orange flesh, and specially adapted for growing as a winter table vegetable.

Per pint, 1s. 6d. ; per ounce, 3d.

	Per pint.	Per oz.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
ALL THE YEAR ROUND	1 9	0 4
CARTERS' NIMBLE SIX-WEEKS.—Very quick growing	1 9	0 4
SILVER BALL.—A choice stock	2 6	0 6
WHITE DUTCH.—Hardy	1 6	0 3
RED AMERICAN STRAPLEAF.—Useful on light thin soils	2 6	0 6
GREEN-TOP SIX-WEEKS	1 6	0 3
EARLY WHITE STRAPLEAF	2 6	0 6
CARTERS' WHITE ROUND.—Clean growth	1 6	0 3
EARLY WHITE MOUSETAIL SNOWBALL	2 6	0 6
EARLY SELECTED STONE	1 6	0 3
RED AMERICAN STONE	2 6	0 6
RED GLOBE... ..	2 6	0 6
ORANGE JELLY.—Fine golden flesh	2 6	0 6
JERSEY NAVET.—Very distinct	2 6	0 6
YELLOW MALTESE.—Hardy	2 6	0 6

For cultural directions, see page 81.

KOHL RABI, or KNOL KOHL.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—GREATLY REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' EARLIEST WHITE OR PURPLE KOHL RABI. Each 1s. and 1s. 6d. per packet.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

DESCRIPTION.—A useful vegetable, not nearly so much cultivated in this country in gardens as it would be were its merits known.

USE.—As a substitute for Turnips, especially in hot dry seasons. The bulb grows entirely out of the ground.

VARIETIES.—There are two varieties in general cultivation, the white and the purple.

CULTIVATION.—Prepare a breadth of good well-manured soil. Drill the seeds in rows about 15 inches apart in May, and thin out to about 9 inches apart. They are ready for use when they attain the size of a small Turnip.

Our High-Class Vegetables.—We would direct attention to the fact that nearly 60 of the varieties forming the First Prize Collection exhibited at the Vegetable Congress of the Royal Horticultural Society, September, 1903, were grown from seed supplied by us.

Carters 217, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

VEGETABLE MARROW.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

SELECTING TRUE STOCKS OF VEGETABLE MARROWS AT OUR TRIAL GROUNDS, No. 3.

Carters' Trailing White.—One of the quickest growing varieties we know of; the fruit will extend to a great length whilst retaining all the tenderness of small young Marrows.

In sealed packets, price 1s. and 1s. 6d.



CARTERS' LONG GREEN STRIPED.

Carters' Long Green Striped.—A giant prolific variety, the very best for gardens that lie in a bleak and exposed position.

In sealed packets, price 6d. and 1s.

MUIR'S PROLIFIC.—A distinct variety, with small globular fruit, creamy-white in colour, and solid flesh.

In sealed packets, price 1s.

PEN-Y-BYD (The best in the world).—A round fruiting Marrow, creamy-white in colour; very superior.

In sealed packets, price 1s.

	Per packet—	s.	d.	s.	d.
MOORE'S VEGETABLE CREAM	1	0	0	6
BUSH, or CLUSTER.—A useful variety in small gardens	1	0	0	6
SHIRLEY HIBBERD'S.—Small and full of quality	1	0	0	6
LARGE CREAM	0	6	0	3
IMPROVED CUSTARD.—Curious	1	0	0	6
LONG WHITE	0	6	0	3
LONG YELLOW	0	6	0	3

For cultural directions, see page 81.

SEED POTATOES.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PLANTING A RELIABLE CHANGE OF SEED POTATOES.

It is generally admitted that one of the most fruitful elements of the potato disease is supplied by a repeated growth year after year of the same stock of potatoes on the same land.

Another danger frequently recurring is the gradual undermining of the constitution of the potato by injudicious selection, alternately resulting in a weakly impoverished stock that too readily succumbs to the earliest attacks of the potato murrain.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this subject, and a change of seed is positively essential if a thoroughly reliable and superior crop is expected.

Our stocks have been grown and selected with the utmost vigilance, and under normal conditions of soil and situation will produce first-class crops.

We grow potatoes on the chalk in Kent, on the sand in Bedfordshire, on the rich fen-lands in Lincolnshire, and the healthy loams in the Lothians, so that we possess the advantages of a distinct change to send every customer.

Our crops are especially grown for seed purposes, that is to say, they are not over-fed for the sake of producing enormous tubers. They are kept true to name and description, and are not lifted until thoroughly ripe.

We go to this trouble and expense with a view to make our potatoes as disease-resisting as the season will permit.

We do not list several of the rank-growing new varieties that are only fit for field culture.

For particulars of the celebrated NORTHERN STAR, see coloured inset facing page 1.

For hints on cultivation, varieties and prices, see following pages.

HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

French—POMME DE TERRE.

German—KARTOFFEL.

Dutch—AARDAPPEL.

Italian—PATATA.

Spanish—PATATAS.

DESCRIPTION.—A popular vegetable grown for its tubers, which are cooked and eaten.

VARIETIES.—These vary in extent of haulm, size, shape, and colour of skin and flesh in the tubers, and in quickness of reaching maturity. The different classes being described as for forcing, for summer use, for autumn use, for winter and keeping.

PLANTING SEASON.—From November to May according to requirements.

HOW TO PLANT.—When new potatoes are wanted by Christmas, sprouted tubers should be planted early in November in pots, in fairly rich soil and stood in a heated house. For later use potatoes may be grown in a frame to which heat can be applied when necessary. Tubers produced in this manner do not grow very large, but are very sweet eating.

For outdoor culture, on dry soils in particular, it is customary to sprout the tubers before planting them in the ground; this gives them a start. As early frosts damage the growth of this crop they should not be planted, unless in sheltered borders, until the middle of April. Small-topped early varieties from 12 inches apart in the rows with 18 inches between the rows, and strong growing later kinds 18 inches apart with 3 feet between the rows—all about 6 inches deep. One bushel contains about 500 seed tubers.

AFTER TREATMENT.—Frequent hoeing between the rows to let in both air and rain, which is beneficial. Earthing up admits greater action of the sun and assists the tubers to increase in size. The crop is not ripe until the haulm has withered. The season for this to happen depends upon the variety and extends from August to November.

Potatoes should be stored in a dark place with an equable atmosphere between 40 and 50 degrees.

ENEMIES AND DISEASES.—The potato disease is a dreaded scourge, and as it seems to be connected with the weather, it is difficult to assign anything that will hinder its ravages. Spraying with a poisonous compound is adopted in the fields in some localities, and is often beneficial, but it can never become a general practice in small gardens. Good healthy tubers with a clean friable soil not over-fed are the best checks.

CARTERS' HAND-PICKED SEED POTATOES.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Carters' First Crop.—(See Photograph.) A perfect type of forcing or frame Kidney Potato for a gentleman's garden. The haulm is compact, and the tubers come in remarkably quick. They are beautifully shaped, and the flesh is of a pale canary colour.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **5s.** Trial Box, 1s. 6d.

Carters' Advancer.—Kidney shaped, smooth skin, white flesh, medium haulm. In the trials of the Royal Horticultural Society a few years since this variety was one of the very few that were selected for fine appearance and good cropping qualities. A heavy producer on all good garden soils.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **4s.** Trial Box, 1s. 3d.

Carters' Early Favourite.—An oval-shaped, white fleshed, smooth skinned Potato, with a medium haulm. A first-class cooker from light and medium soils. A very useful Potato where space is limited, for it can be dug in an ordinary season during July.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **4s.** Trial Box, 1s. 3d.

Sir John Llewellyn.—An early White Kidney Potato, raised in Wales, stated to be 24 days earlier than reliable stocks of *Early Ashleaf Kidney*. Haulm fairly tall, eyes shallow. Award of merit, R.H.S. It has proved a good cropper in our trial grounds.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **10s. 6d.**; per lb. **1s.**

Carters' Royalty.—(See Photograph.) A grand early Potato. It produces a medium haulm, of clean lustrous growth, and is very productive on all soils, the tubers seeming to retain their whiteness, dryness, and fine flavour when cooked under all methods. In the Cheshire County Council agricultural experiments it came out first in its class, beating fifteen others. Although an early Potato it will keep good until the end of the year.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **4s.** Trial Box, 1s. 3d.

Carters' Excelsior.—The earliest round variety with which we are acquainted. Compact in growth, and a good table Potato on all kinds of soils.

Price, per peck of 14 lbs., **4s.** Trial Box, 1s. 3d.

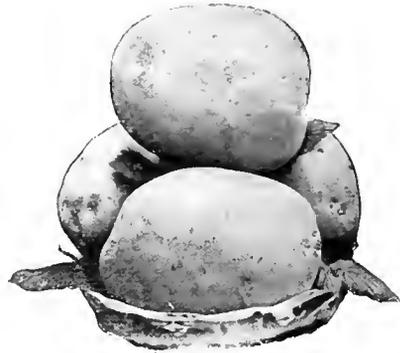
Carters' Enterprise.—This fine early oval Potato has been grown for some years by a well-known Lincolnshire expert, and we have been so impressed with its cropping and cooking properties that we are determined to give our customers the opportunity of trying it. The name under which we had it being purely a local one, we re-christen it as above, and hope many of our customers will test it on this recommendation as a first early, almost white-fleshed cooker.

Price, **1s.** per lb.; **6s.** per 7 lbs.; **10s. 6d.** per 14 lbs.



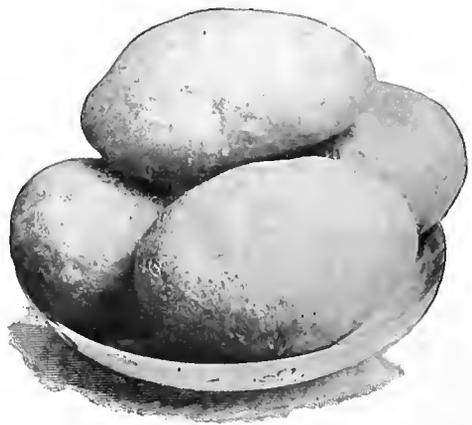
Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' FIRST CROP KIDNEY POTATO.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' ROYALTY POTATO.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' ENTERPRISE POTATO.

CARTERS' HAND-PICKED SEED POTATOES.—

Continued.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' IMPROVED EARLY ASHLEAF POTATO.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' SURPRISE POTATO.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATO.

EARLY AND MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

Carters' Improved Early Ashleaf.—A fine yellow-fleshed Kidney with a small top, ready for lifting in summer; very popular

Old Early Ashleaf

Myatt's Kidney

Lily White.—An aristocratic early white-fleshed Kidney for frame work

Ringleader.—White-fleshed Kidney

Early Rose.—Pink skinned

Early Puritan.—Fine early Kidney

Victor.—Useful for frame work

Duke of York.—Very prolific

Snowdrop.—White Kidney. Of sterling merit. Awarded a First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. Seems to do well on all soils

Early Regent.—White Round. A fine Potato, possessing the sterling qualities of the *Old Regent*, with the advantage of being considerably earlier. Useful where space is limited

The Canon.—A remarkably fine Kidney. The result of a cross between *Chancellor Kidney* and the *White Beauty of Hebron*. Succeeds on all soils

British Queen.—A fine early pebble-shaped variety, very popular

Carters' Cosmopolitan.—An excellent white oval, producing heavy crops of tubers of very fine quality

Carters' Surprise.—The result of a cross between *Magnum Bonum* and *Myatt's Prolific Ashleaf Kidney*. Succeeds on all soils

Beauty of Hebron.—Pink Oval. A very useful Potato with white flesh of great productiveness. One of the best on light and medium soils in a dry summer

White Beauty of Hebron.—A white-skinned variety of the last named

Per Bush, or ½ cwt.		Per Peck (14 lbs.)		Per Trial Box.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
15	0	4	6	1	3
12	6	3	6	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
...	...	4	6	1	6
...	...	5	0	1	6
8	6	2	6	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
15	0	4	6	1	6
14	0	4	0	1	3
8	6	2	6	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0
12	0	3	6	1	3
12	0	3	6	1	0
10	6	3	0	1	0

For cultural directions, see page 88.

CARTERS' HAND-PICKED SEED POTATOES—

Continued.

For particulars of NORTHERN STAR, see coloured inset facing page 1.

MAIN CROP AND KEEPING VARIETIES.

Carters' Long Keeper.—

(See Photograph.) Although many late Potatoes keep well enough up to the end of winter, it is often difficult to find tubers grown in gardens in a good eating condition after that period. In *Carters' Long Keeper* our customers will find something satisfactory, as it does not grow an outrageous haulm. It is almost round in shape, with a white flesh, very floury when cooked, and a good cropper ...

	Per Bush. or ½ cwt.	Per Peck 14 lbs.)	Per Trial Box.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Carters' Long Keeper</i> ...	14 0	4 0	1 6
Carters' King of the Russets. —(See Photograph.) A pink-skinned keeping Potato with a white and floury flesh. Strongly recommended as a heavy cropper and good keeper ...	12 0	3 6	1 3
Imperator (Re-selected).—White Oval. A large keeping Potato and a heavy cropper on all soils ...	8 6	2 6	1 0
Carters' Magnum Bonum. —A re-selected stock of this popular late Kidney Potato ...	8 6	2 6	1 0
Up-to-Date. —This is a robust-growing Scotch Potato, almost round, with a pale coloured flesh, best adapted for cultivation in large areas where the consumption is great ...	8 6	2 6	1 0
Schoolmaster. —White Round. A popular Show variety, combining excellent quality, great productiveness, and general immunity from disease. Thrives well on all soils ...	12 6	3 6	1 3
Scottish Triumph. —Flat Oval. A good variety Potato ...	10 6	3 0	1 0



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' LONG KEEPER POTATO.

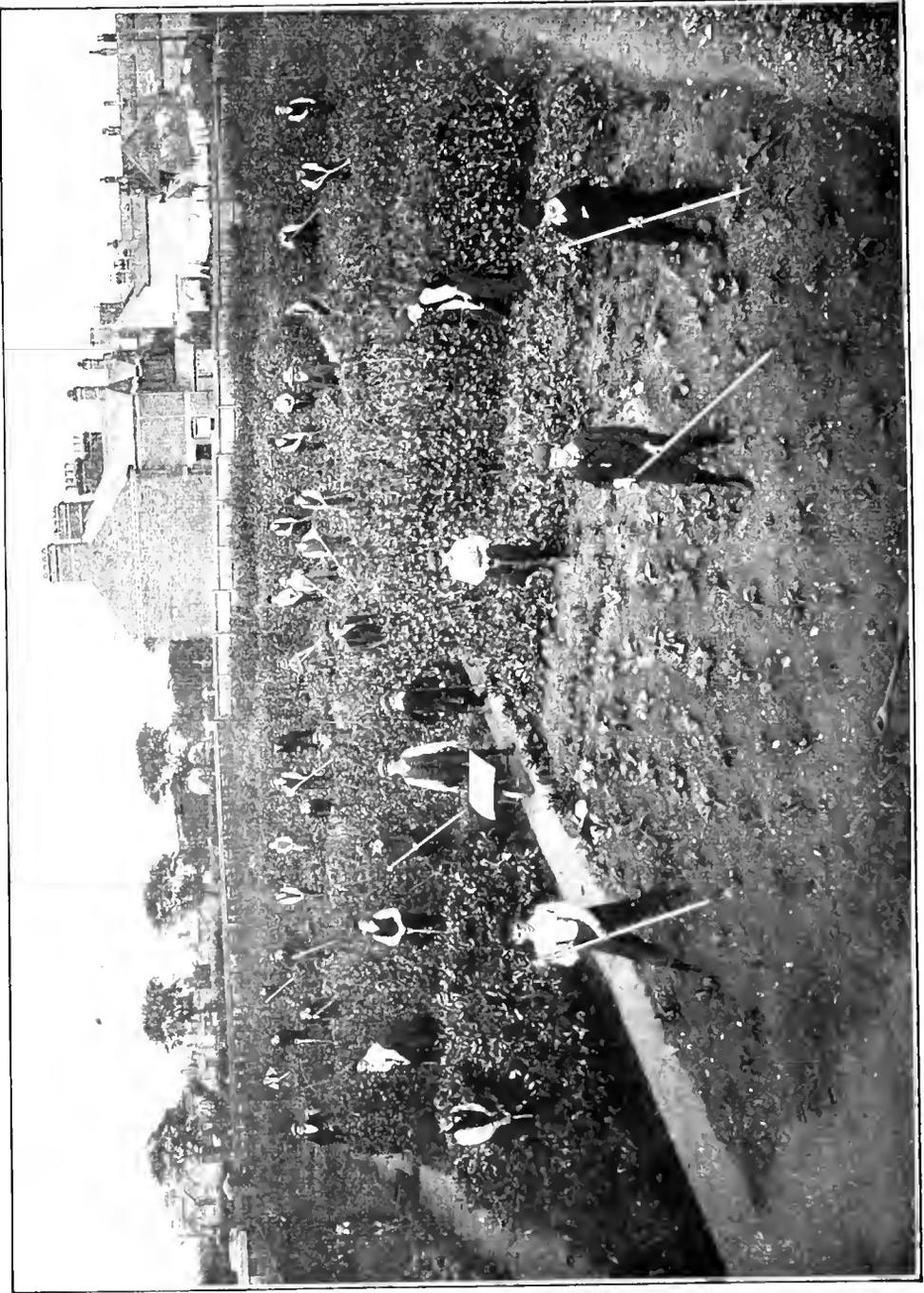


Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' KING OF THE RUSSETS POTATO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It is necessary that Seed Potatoes procured during winter, and not required for planting for several months, should be taken out of the bag or package in which they are received and laid out in an airy shed protected from frost, or the eyes will begin to sprout and a weakly growth follows. It is the custom with professional gardeners to lay out the tubers of early varieties in the light to induce sturdy sprouts, and each Potato is carefully planted with this growth on it.

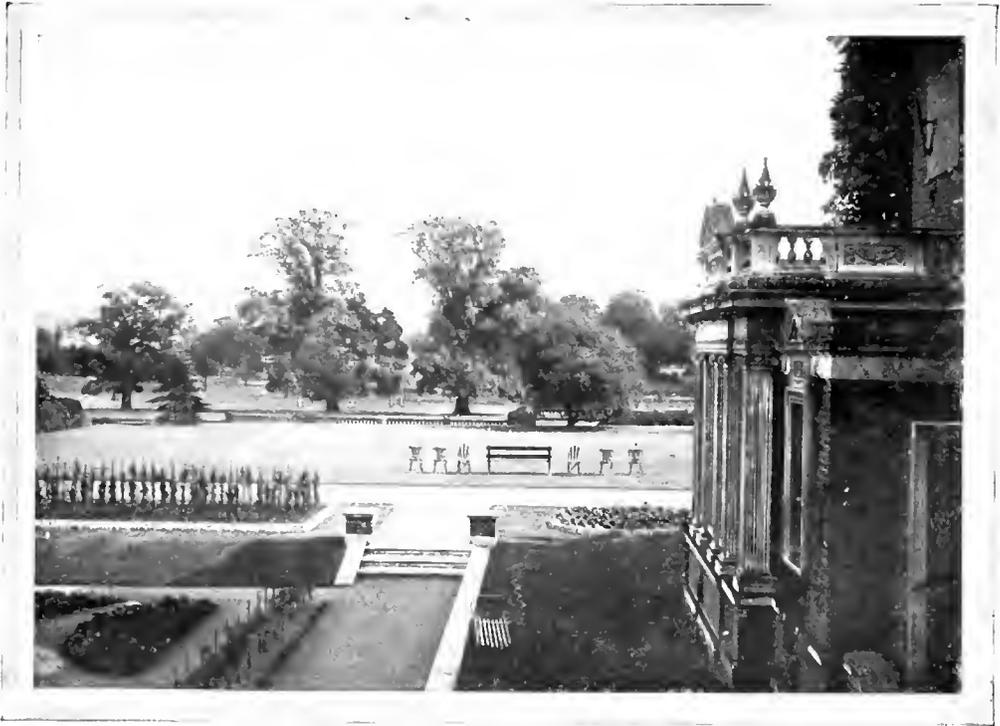


ACTIVE YOUNG GARDENERS AT THE COUNCIL SCHOOL, LOWESTOFT,

Where Practical Gardening forms a part of the School Curriculum.

Mr. F. J. RADCLIFFE, the Head Master, writes :—“The Garden is cropped with Carters’ Seeds.”

GRASS SEEDS FOR LAWNS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

A WELL KEPT LAWN.

PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO MAKE A NEW LAWN AND RENOVATE AN OLD ONE.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

Dig up the ground to the depth of the blade of a spade or fork, throwing over the spadefuls so that the underneath soil will be brought to the surface, the old turf being turned below. Pick out roots, weeds, and large stones as the work proceeds.

Whenever soil is dug up or disturbed it is as well to seize the opportunity and dig in stable or farm-yard or other manure. If the spade cannot be stabbed through the turf, it may be found necessary to take the turf off with a turfing iron, or it can also be done with the spade.

Break up the clods with an iron rake, and level up the ground; all large stones, roots, and weeds being gathered up and taken away.

It is necessary to consolidate the surface before sowing seed. Grass will not thrive in a loose bed because the sun or frost penetrates and destroys the tender rootlets.

This operation is undertaken with a heavy roller; roll and cross-roll, all weak places being carefully levelled up with the rake. This will leave the surface smooth and firm.

SOWING THE SEED.

Before sowing the seed it is well to disturb or scratch the soil very lightly with an iron rake, and in

this state it is ready to receive the seed.

This operation should be undertaken on a calm day; grass seed is very light, and the least puff of wind will blow it away. The ground should be divided into squares of 4 yards each way, or 16 square yards, and the seed required for that area should not be less than 1 pound, which is at the rate of 1 bushel of 25 pounds to an area of 20 yards each way, or 400 square yards.

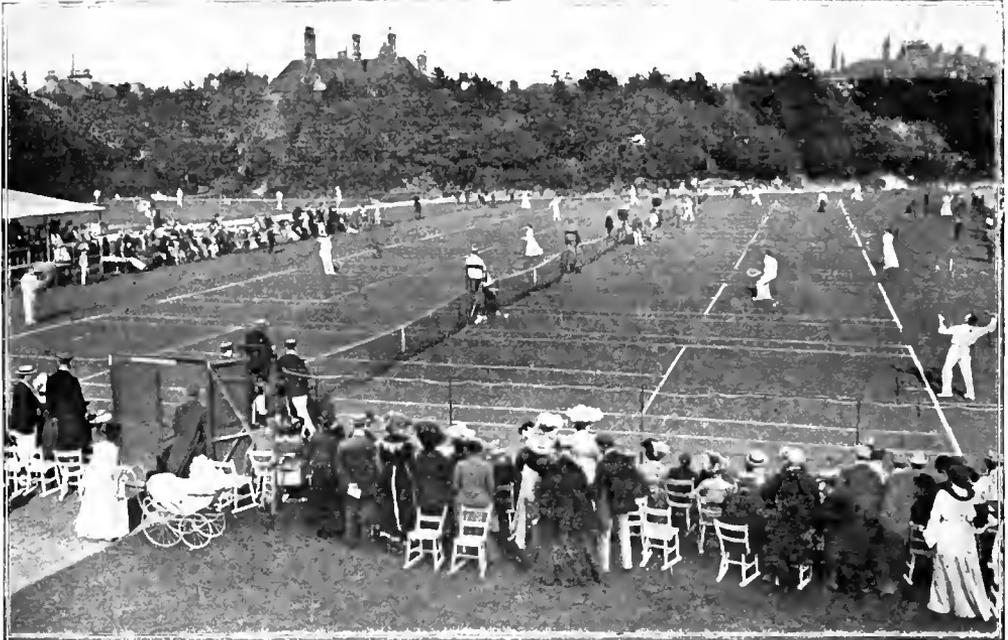
The weight of seed that we recommend is a great deal more than a farmer would sow for agricultural purposes, but then pasture grasses are more robust and spreading—a liberal seeding is necessary for quick results and a firm close turf. The operator should not wear boots with high heels as they disturb the level of surface. The seeds when sown on the ground should almost touch one another.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED.

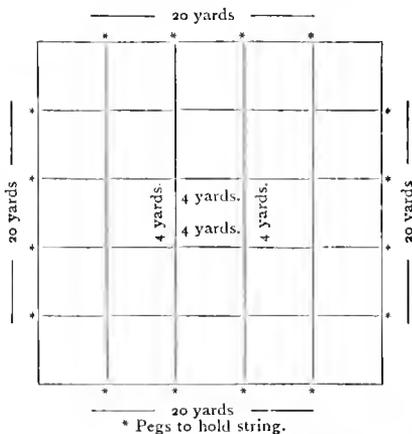
One bushel of seed weighs 25 pounds. This is the least that we can recommend for an area (*see Diagram*) which has been divided into 25 parts, allowing one pound of Grass Seed to be sown on each.

The object of dividing up the area and seed is to insure an even distribution, and it avoids any possibility of the sower missing a small part of the ground by accident.

Do not use less seed than is recommended. If the surface is not thickly seeded, the grass may appear tufty, and must be renovated at the following season, whether spring or autumn, whichever is the nearest.



DEVONSHIRE PARK, EASTBOURNE. (Photo. by C. Breach, Eastbourne.)
A SIMPLE GROUND PLAN.



A PLOT, 20 YARDS EACH WAY, OR 400 SQUARE YARDS, READY FOR SOWING, MARKED OUT WITH STRING INTO 25 SQUARES OF 4 YARDS EACH WAY, OR 16 SQUARE YARDS.

COVERING THE SEED.

After the seed is sown, and before removing the string, sifted loam should be evenly laid over by hand at the rate of 1 bushel for the 4 yards each way, or 16 square yards, or about 18 bushels per 20 yards each way, or 400 square yards. If this operation is carefully carried out the seed will all be covered to a depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, it *should not be more*. This will nourish the seed and also hide it from the birds.

As regards using loam or sand for covering, the operator must be guided by whichever it is easiest to procure, but generally it may be taken that a very heavy clay would be improved with a covering of sand, and a poor sandy ground would be improved with a covering of good loam. Any soil that binds too tightly when rolled should not be used.

The best soil is that found where turf has been

removed from an old pasture. It should be as free as possible from weed seeds.

ROLLING.

The seed being covered with fine sifted loam or sand, the next operation is to roll once very lightly; if rolled hard the top covering may be inclined to harden and cake, which makes it difficult for the young seedlings to penetrate. It must be done with judgment, and with an eye to keeping the correct level, or it may be found that certain spots will require a sprinkling of soil to bring them up; the soil used in such places should have a little seed mixed with it.

If there is any danger of birds taking the seed, a simple way of frightening them is to peg black thread across in various ways about two inches off the ground.

Under favourable circumstances, that is to say, if the seed and soil has been moistened by rain or watering, the growth will be showing in little spears in a few weeks. These will spread into grass plants in about five or six weeks. At this stage the grass seedlings should reap the benefit of further nourishment, and we recommend the use of compost (see note, p. 96), which, when spread over the growth to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, or at the rate of about 1 bushel for the 4 yards each way, or 16 square yards, or 18 bushels per 20 yards each way, or 400 square yards, will assist to protect the small plants from excessive cold, heat, or drought; at the same time the manurial constituents materially strengthen the rootlets and consolidate the sole of the turf.

RENOVATING WORN GRASS.

In spring or autumn, whichever is the nearest, cut the grass as short as possible. During dull weather scratch out with a rake all moss or weeds, collect and burn the refuse, then loosen the bare patches so as to assist the tender roots of the new grass to penetrate down; this is very important. We have seen dead turves lightly scratched and then sown with seed, which has germinated, but the seedlings being unable to penetrate through the old turf perish during frost, intense heat, or drought. All dead turf recently laid should be removed, as the decaying roots stifle the seedlings.



ROYAL PORTRUSH GOLF LINKS.

SOWING THE SEED.

After the soil on bare or thin patches is well raked up, gently press the surface with the back of a spade, add a little compost (see below) to level up, and sow the grass seeds by hand at the rate of a quarter or half that recommended for a new lawn. The quantity depends upon the condition of the turf.

COVERING THE SEED.

After the seed is sown, it should then be covered with compost to a depth of not more than a quarter of an inch, the less covering the better at this stage; the seeds should be hidden—that is all that is required—the surface raked, and then rolled very lightly. If the weather becomes dry, the growth will be much assisted by watering with a fine spray, care being taken not to wash the seed out. Under usual circumstances grass should be showing through within three weeks, and two or three weeks after that it should be about a half an inch high. When the young grass is about an inch high, it is often advantageous to throw over a light covering of the compost used at sowing time; it helps to stiffen the tender growth. It may be mown now at any time, preferably with a

scythe the first two cuttings, although some gardeners who are experts at banding the mowing machine may do it with this tool.

COMPOST.

The compost should be made up of one-half leaf mould, or good loam free from weed seeds, and one-half well rotted stable or farm-yard manure, mixed together and passed through a sand screen or sieve; or, three-quarters leaf mould, or good loam free from weed seeds, and one-quarter Carters' Artificial Complete Grass Manure, mixed together and sifted as just recommended.

To keep grass in good condition at least half an inch of compost should be applied each year—say one dressing of an eighth inch early in September, an eighth late in autumn, an eighth in March, an eighth in April, to be applied during showery weather; it will nourish grass that has been much worn, and will help it to withstand the vicissitudes of climate. Grass should never be permitted to make more than two inches of growth, nor should the flowering stems be allowed to appear, as these will make the finest grasses look rough and shaggy.

PRICES OF CARTERS' FINEST GRASS.

AS SUPPLIED TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOLF GROUNDS AT WINDSOR.

A mixture of the very fine bladed species, which, if sown according to our recommendations, should produce a close thick turf on all good soils.

Price, **30s.** per bushel of 25 lbs.; **4s.** per gallon; **1s. 6d.** per Parcel Post pound.

PRICES OF CARTERS' FINE GRASS.

A prescription adapted for lawns near towns, in confined spaces, or upon cold and ungenerous soils; or in any situation where a stronger growth than that made by our Finest Grass is desirable.

Price, **25s.** per bushel of 25 lbs.; **3s. 3d.** per gallon; **1s. 4d.** per Parcel Post pound.

Carters' Fertilising Fibre.

We supply Carters' Fertilising Fibre for newly-sown ground, which is a combination of fibre and manure. It tends to lighten a clayey soil, and gives more substance to a poor, thin soil. It should be applied at a thickness of *not more* than a quarter of an inch, or at the rate of 1 bushel per 16 square yards, or 4 yards each way, after the growth is well above the ground. It is best to scatter it about in dull weather before rain.

Price, in sealed bags of 5 bushels, per bag 7s. 6d.; per 5 bags, 32s. 6d.; per 10 bags, 60s. Carriage paid.

Carters' Grass Manure.

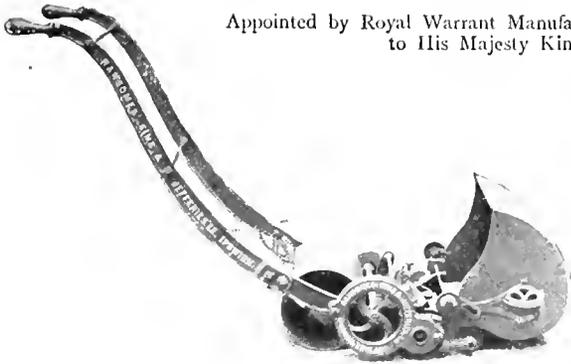
When applied as a food to existing grass in the spring or autumn the grass can be cut as usual during the growing season. It should be sprinkled over the grass during showery weather at the rate of 56 lbs. (price 12s. 6d., carriage paid) per 400 square yards, mixed with three times its own bulk in sifted mould or sand, according to the composition of the existing earth—a heavy clay would be improved with sand, while a sandy soil would be improved with good loam.

Price—14 lbs., 4s. 6d.; ½ cwt., 7s. 6d.; ¼ cwt., 12s. 6d.; 1 cwt., 21s.; 5 cwt. at 19s.; 10 cwt. at 18s.; 1 ton at 17s. per cwt. Carriage paid.

14 lbs. will dress 100 square yards, or 10 yards each way.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

Appointed by Royal Warrant Manufacturers of Horticultural Machinery
to His Majesty King Edward VII.



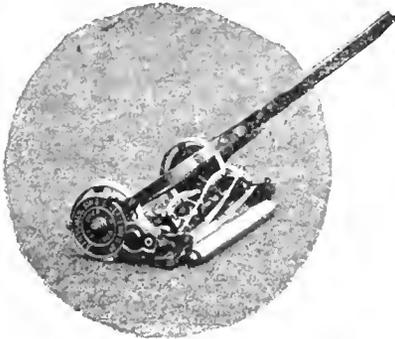
RANSOMES' LAWN MOWERS.

RANSOMES' PATENT GEAR AND CHAIN AUTOMATONS.

The Chain Automaton is rather the lighter running, and is practically noiseless.

The Gear Automaton is rather stronger and more economical in wear.

RANSOMES' EMPIRE AND EMPIRE MAJOR LAWN MOWERS
(BEST SIDE WHEEL MACHINES.)



Ready to cut the grass.

RANSOMES' EMPIRE LAWN MOWER.



Out of gear, should be wheeled in this position.

RANSOMES' HORSE AND PONY LAWN MOWERS.

As used at the leading Golf Clubs, Cricket Grounds, and Public Parks.

ONE OF OUR PRINCIPALS RECENTLY VISITED THE LAWN MOWER WORKS OF MESSRS. RANSOMES AT IPSWICH, AND HE CAN SPEAK PERSONALLY FOR THE SKILLED WORKMANSHIP AND HIGH-CLASS FINISH OF ALL THESE LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

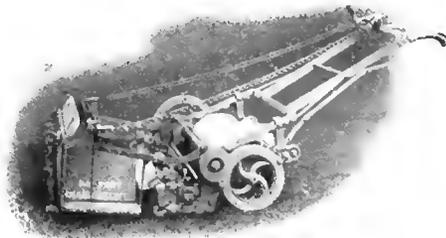
All these high-class Lawn Mowers are sold at lowest store prices for cash only, on or before delivery, as under:—

PATENT GEAR AND CHAIN AUTOMATONS (including Grass Boxes).

8 inches ...	£2 6 9	14 inches ...	£5 2 0	20 inches ...	£7 6 6
10 inches ...	£3 6 0	16 inches ...	£5 19 0	22 inches ...	£7 17 3
12 inches ...	£4 3 0	18 inches ...	£6 18 0	24 inches ...	£8 5 9

"EMPIRE."

10 inches ...	£2 11 0
Grass Box	0 6 6
12 inches ...	3 3 9
Grass Box	0 6 6
14 inches ...	3 16 6
Grass Box	0 9 0
16 inches ...	4 5 0
Grass Box	0 9 0



TYPE OF HORSE AND PONY MACHINES.

PONY MACHINES.

26 inches to 30 inches,
from £16 15s. to £22.

HORSE MACHINES.

30 inches to 48 inches,
from £24 10s. to £38.

Further Particulars, with Illustrations, can be supplied from High Holborn by return of post.

RANSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES, Ltd., Orwell Works, Ipswich.

Wasters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CARTERS' POPULAR BOXES OF SEEDS.

The Seeds offered in our Collections are of the best re-selected stocks only, taken from the same sacks as general orders given from this Catalogue. We can supply more Seeds for the money when purchased in this form, because we put up these Collections by the hundred, and by such means effect a great saving in labour. They can be despatched immediately, packed in wooden boxes, and sent carriage free to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, on receipt of remittance. It is inconvenient to make alterations in these Collections.

CARTERS' GUINEA BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

21s.

21s.

CONTAINS—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 pints PEAS, best for succession, including Carters' Lightning and Telephone. 4 pints BROAD BEANS, in variety. 1 pint RUNNER BEANS, Carters' Champion. 1 pint FRENCH BEANS, Canadian Wonder. 1 pkt. BEET, Carters' Perfection. 1 pkt. KALE, Dwarf Curled Scotch. 1 pkt. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Perfection. 3 pkts. BROCCOLI, for succession. 3 pkts. CABBAGE, Heartwell, Beefheart, &c. 1 pkt. SAVOY, Dwarf Curled. 1 pkt. COLEWORT, Hardy Green. 2½ ozs. CARROT, Intermediate, Early Horn, Surrey. 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Autumn Giant. 2 pkts. CELERY, Crimson and White. 3 ozs. } CRESS, for Salad. 1 pkt. } 2 pkts. CUCUMBER, Carters' Telegraph, &c. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 pkt. ENDIVE, Green Curled. 1 pkt. LEEK, Holborn Model. 4 pkts. LETTUCE, Giant White Cos and Cabbage. 4 ozs. MUSTARD, for Salads. 1 pkt. MELON, Blenheim Orange. 4 pkts. ONION, including Long-keeping. 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Covent Garden. 1 oz. PARSNIP, Carters' Maltese. 3½ ozs. RADISH, Long, Oval, and Extra Early Turnip. 1 pkt. SCORZONERA. 1 pkt. SALSIFY. 4 ozs. SPINACH, Summer and Winter. 3 ozs. TURNIP, Summer and Winter. 1 pkt. TOMATO, Carters' Perfection. 1 pkt. VEGETABLE MARROW. 3 pkts. HERBS, Sweet and Pot. |
|---|--|

For particulars of other Boxes from 2s. 6d. to 105s., see following pages.

Other Boxes, price 12s. 6d., 15s., 31s. 6d., 42s., 63s., 84s., 105s. Full particulars free.

CARTERS' "EXHIBITOR'S" BOX OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

10s. 6d.

10s. 6d.

Price 10s. 6d., packing and post free.

We strongly recommend this Collection for Suburban Gardens of limited dimensions. It contains 30 packets of absolutely the very best of everything.

A complete list of the contents of these Boxes will be supplied post free on application.

CARTERS' POPULAR BOXES OF SEEDS.—Continued.

All sent packing and carriage free by rail.

CARTERS' SPECIAL "VICARAGE" BOX

20S. OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, PRICE **20S.** **20S.**

For Clergymen's Gardens, as recommended by the Rev. Ernest Brown.

Packed in Wood Box and carriage free to any railway station. Contains—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>5 pints PEAS, best for succession.
 2 pints BROAD BEANS, of sorts.
 1 pint RUNNER BEANS.
 ½ pint DWARF BEANS.
 1 pkt. BEET, Carters' Perfection.
 1 pkt. KALE, Dwarf Curled.
 1 pkt. BRUSSELS SPROUTS.
 2 pkts. BROCCOLI, for succession.
 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Early.
 1 pkt. SAVOY, Green Curled.
 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Frame.
 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER.
 1½ ozs. CARROT, Horn and Intermediate.
 1 pkt. CELERY, Carters' Crimson.
 3 ozs. CRESS.
 1 pkt. ENDIVE, Curled.
 1 pkt. LEEK, Holborn Model.
 3 pkts. LETTUCE, Cos and Cabbage.
 1 pkt. MELON, Blenheim Orange.
 3 ozs. MUSTARD.</p> | <p>2½ ozs. ONION, Spring and Autumn.
 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Covent Garden.
 ½ oz. PARSNIP, Maltese.
 2 ozs. RADISH, Long and Turnip.
 1 pkt. SALSIFY.
 4 ozs. SPINACH, Summer and Winter.
 2 ozs. TURNIP, of sorts.
 1 pkt. TOMATO.
 1 pkt. VEGETABLE MARROW.
 1 pkt. HERBS, Mixed.
 16 pkts. CHOICE FLOWERS,
 including—
 Lobelia,
 Aster,
 Stock,
 Wallflower, mixed,
 Zinnia,
 Mignonette,
 Nasturtium,
 and 1 oz. Sweet Peas.</p> |
|---|---|

Price—s. d.

CARTERS' "UNIVERSAL" BOX OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, POTATOES, AND FLOWER SEEDS.—					
Contains 7½ pints Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion, 5 sorts of					
Potatoes, and 25 packets Choice Flower Seeds 25 0					
CARTERS' "SMALL GARDEN" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 7½ pints					
Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 12 6					
CARTERS' "SMALL GARDEN" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 10 pints					
Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 15 0					
CARTERS' "VILLA GARDEN" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 12½ quarts					
Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 31 6					
CARTERS' "MEDIUM GARDEN" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 17½					
quarts Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 42 0					
CARTERS' "LARGE GARDEN" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 27 quarts					
Peas and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 63 0					
CARTERS' "MANSION" BOX OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.—Contains 36 quarts Peas					
and Beans, and other Seeds in proportion 84 0					

Full and complete particulars of the contents of these Boxes will be sent on application.

CARTERS' ROYAL MAIL BOXES OF SEEDS

ARE ALL SENT FREE BY PARCEL POST.

CARTERS' BOX OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,

10s. 6d.

IN WOOD BOX AND POST FREE FOR 10s. 6d.

10s. 6d.

Specially adapted for a small Garden, contains:—

3 pkts. PEAS, 3 choice sorts.	1 pkt. HERBS, mixed.
2 pkts. BROAD BEANS, best sorts.	1 pkt. LEEK, Holborn Model.
1 pkt. RUNNER BEANS, Carters' Champion.	1 pkt. LETTUCE, Giant White Cos.
1 pkt. FRENCH BEANS, Canadian Wonder.	1 oz. MUSTARD.
1 pkt. BEET, Carters' Perfection.	1 pkt. ONION, White Spanish.
1 pkt. KALE, Dwarf Scotch.	1 pkt. PARSLEY, Covent Garden.
1 pkt. BROCCOLI, Mammoth Spring.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. PARSNIP, Carters' Maltese.
1 pkt. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Carters' Perfection	2 pkts. RADISH, Round and Long.
2 pkts. CABBAGE, Carters' Heartwell, &c	1 oz. SPINACH, Summer.
1 pkt. SAVOY, Green Curled.	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ TURNIP, Six-weeks.
1 pkt. CARROT, Improved Horn.	1 pkt. VEGETABLE MARROW.
1 pkt. CELERY, Carters' Crimson.	12 pkts. CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, including
1 oz. CRESS, Plain.	Aster, Candytuft, Everlastings, Mignonette,
1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Autumn Giant.	Stock, Sweet Pea, Viscaria, Saponaria,
	Nasturtium, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL BOX OF 40 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS AND	s. d.
20 PACKETS CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS	14 0
THE ROYAL MAIL BOX OF 35 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY	9 0
THE ROYAL MAIL BOX OF 30 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY	7 6
THE ROYAL MAIL BOX OF 22 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY	5 0
THE ROYAL MAIL BOX OF 14 PACKETS VEGETABLE SEEDS ONLY	2 6

This Box is suitable for distribution amongst Cottagers, Artisans, and Allotment Holders.

Price 25s. per dozen.

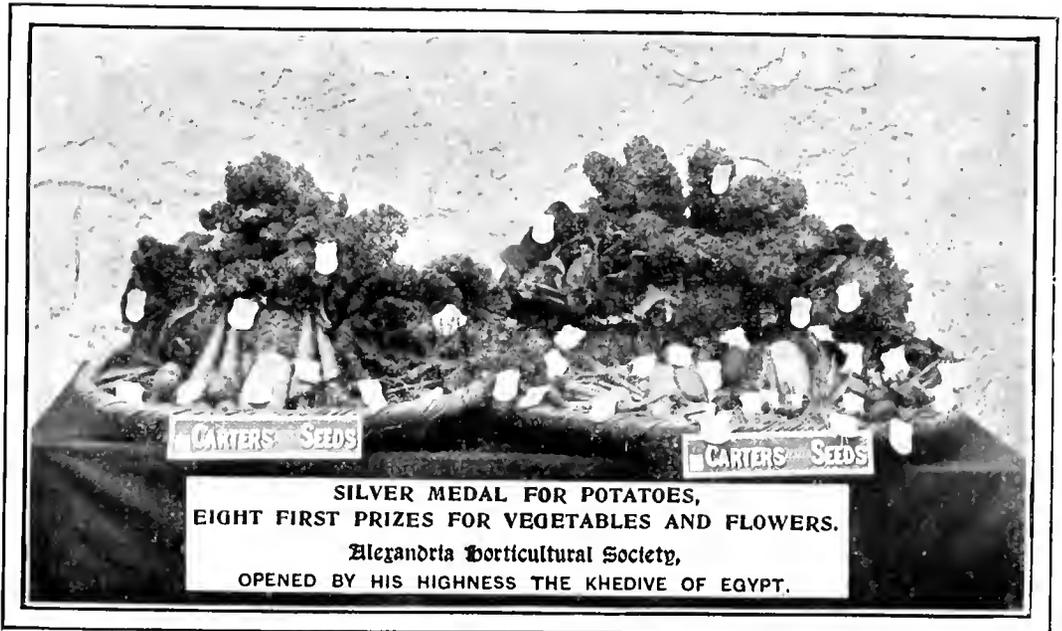
FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. See page 195.

SEEDS FOR THE TROPICS.

Carefully arranged and suitably Packed for all Climates.

Each packet enclosed in Tinfoil and placed in air-exhausted hermetically sealed boxes.

CARTERS' SEEDS IN EGYPT.



VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Peas, best sorts.	Beans, dwarf.	Turnip, white and	Vegetable Marrow.	Melon.
Cauliflower, best sorts.	Beans, runner.	Kale [yellow.	Brussels Sprouts.	Radish, best sorts.
Kohl Rabi.	Beet.	Cabbage, best sorts.	Savoy.	Carrot, best sorts.
Onions, best sorts.	Celery, white and red.	Lettuce, cos and	Capsicum.	Herbs.
Couve Tronchuda.	Leek.	cabbage.	Cucumber.	Egg Plant.
Suinach.	Potatoe Seed.	Parsley.	Tomato.	Mustard and Cress.

CARTERS' BOX, comprising useful quantities of the above varieties, sent packing and postage free to all parts within the Parcels Post Union, on receipt of remittance or an order for payment in England, price 16s.

Boxes containing larger quantities, price 23s., 43s., 56s., 70s., and 90s. A Small Box, omitting heavy seeds, 8s.

FLOWER SEEDS.

MOST OF THE PACKETS OF FLOWER SEEDS CONTAIN A VARIETY OF COLOURS.

Aster.	Cobæa.	Golden Feather.	Maurandya.	Portulaca.
Amaranthus.	Convolvulus.	Heartsease	Mesembryanthemum.	Salpiglossis.
Antirrhinum.	Dahlia.	Heliotrope.	Mignonette.	Stock.
Balsam.	Delphinium.	Ipomæa.	Nasturtium.	Sunflower.
Begonia.	Dianthus.	Larkspur.	Nemophila.	Sweet Pea.
Calliopsis.	Eschscholtzia.	Linum.	Perilla.	Sweet William.
Canary Creeper.	Everlasting Flower.	Lobelia.	Petunia.	Verbena.
Candytuft.	Gaillardia.	Lupinus.	Phlox.	Wallflower.
Celosia.	Globe Amaranthus.	Marigold. Hibiscus.	Polyanthus.	Zea.
Chrysanthemum.	Godetia.	Marvel of Peru.	Poppv.	Zinnia.

CARTERS' BOX, comprising large packets of the above varieties, sent packing and postage free to all parts within the Parcels Post Union on receipt of remittance or an order for payment in England, price 22s.

Smaller Boxes, containing selections from the above list, price 7s. 6d., 11s., and 17s.

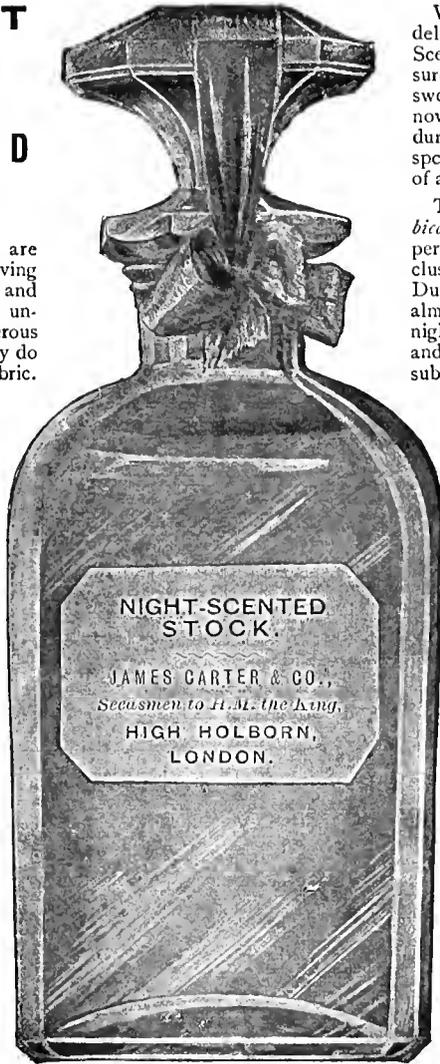
All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance to cover Value, or the Goods must be paid for in England.

Postal Orders to be made payable to James Carter & Co., at the General Post Office, London.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

**THE SWEET
FRAGRANCE
OF
OLD-FASHIONED
FLOWERS.**

Our Natural Flower Scents are the concentrated essences of living flowers extracted with such skill and care that the perfumes contain unimpaired the delicate and odoriferous constituents of the petals. They do not become stale or stain the fabric.



Fac-simile of the 10s. 6d. Handsome Cut-Glass Bottle.

We have recently added the delicious perfume of the Night Scented Stock, and we are quite sure that the unique and fragrant sweetness of the flower and the novelty and truth to nature and durability of the essence will speedily ensure for it the position of a first favourite.

The little flower (*Matthiola bicornis*) which yields this exquisite perfume is cultivated almost exclusively for its lovely aroma. During the day the flower is an almost inconspicuous object, but as night approaches it unfolds its petals and fills the evening air with a subtle fragrance.

The following perfumes are so exact to nature as to at once recall the characteristic and favourite odours of the respective flowers:—

CLOVE CARNATION.	HYACINTH.	MOSS ROSE.	WALLFLOWER.
HELIOTROPE.	LILAC.	NARCISSUS.	WHITE ROSE.
HONEYSUCKLE.	LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.	PARMA VIOLET.	WOOD VIOLET.

NIGHT SCENTED STOCK.

All the above are supplied in bottles. Price 2s. 8d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s., post free.
The 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. sizes are Handsome Cut-Glass Bottles, most suitable for Presents.

LAVENDER WATER.

Larger Bottles. Price 2s. 8d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s., post free.

CARTERS' HANGING FERNS.

PERMANENT AND INTERESTING NOVELTY.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' FERN BALL.

First Year's Growth.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' FERN BALL.

Second Year's Growth.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

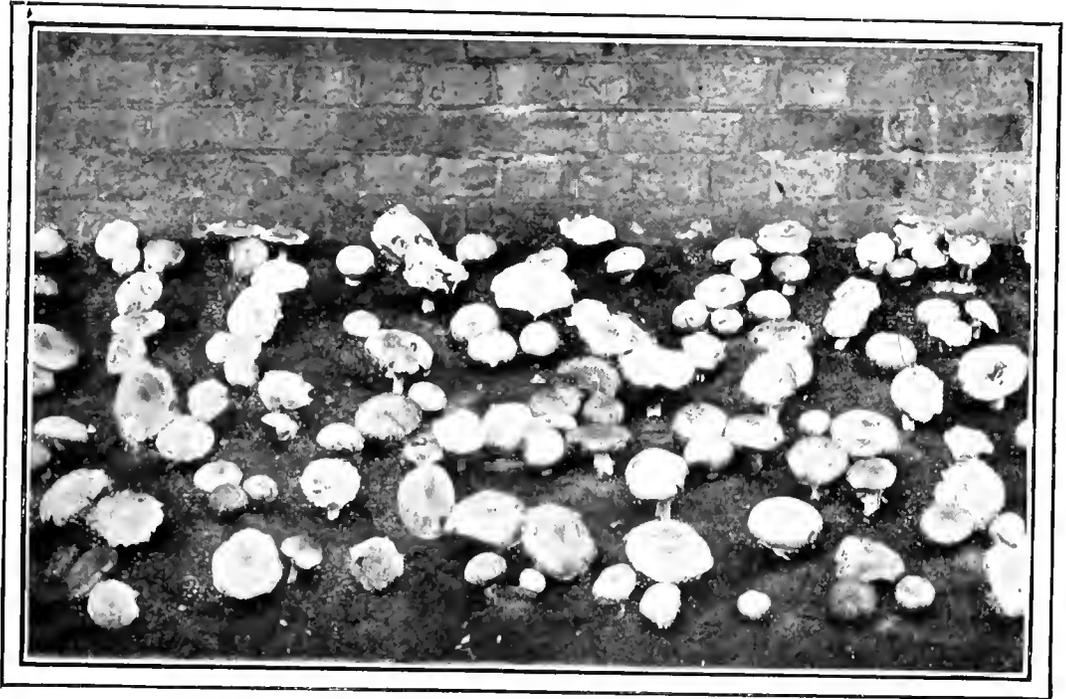
Soak the whole design for an hour or two in rain water. Let it drain, then hang up in greenhouse or window. It should be taken down and watered two or three times a week, and kept always moist according to the dryness of the atmosphere in which it is placed. In due time it will throw out a mass of dainty fronds. These are very pretty and will remain in luxuriance through the summer; they will turn yellow in autumn and drop off. The Fern should be kept in a dry state during the winter months. Fresh fronds will come again with renewed vigour after the design or ball is watered in the following spring. Keep away from frost and gas as much as possible; for early results it is best to start the growth in a greenhouse or conservatory on about the first of March.

DORMANT BALLS.

Price 3s., 4s., and 5s. each, according to size.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CARTERS' SPECIAL "MILLTRACK" BRAND.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

MUSHROOMS BY SIMPLE METHODS.

Preparation of Material.—This is the most essential point to be studied to ensure success. Procure fresh stable manure, which should consist of half droppings and half short litter; this must be thoroughly turned over every other day for about a fortnight. Manure obtained from unhealthy cattle, or from those who have been fed on green food or carrots, should not be used for this purpose.

For Making Outdoor Beds.—The material should be put into a heap, the measurements of which should be, when made up, 2 ft. 6 in. at bottom, 2 ft. 6 in. high, and 6 in. wide at the top, and to any length required, the whole to be firmly put together. After making the bed, put stakes down the centre by which to gauge the heat, and cover all with long litter; after three or four days pull out the stakes, and when the temperature is at about 80° the bed is ready for spawning; break the bricks of spawn into pieces about the size of a hen's egg, and put it into the bed about 8 inches apart; cover the whole with fresh fibrous loam, and beat it well, making the surface quite firm, lightly water and smooth the surface with the back of a spade, finally cover up with long litter and Russian mats to keep away light and excessive moisture.

Mushrooms may also be grown in any shed or cellar where the temperature does not fall below 45°; the best site for a bed is a hard dry floor. A moderate size bed would measure 5 ft. 6 in. × 4 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. When made up and well pressed down, in about six weeks Mushrooms should show, and the bed should then have a light watering with tepid water about every ten days, as success depends upon maintaining an even temperature.

Another and very easy mode of providing a supply of Mushrooms in the autumn and early winter months is to insert lumps of spawn, in August, in the beds that are devoted to Cucumbers and Melons. By that time the heat of the fermenting materials has declined to the proper temperature for the spawn to "run" freely; and just when the Cucumbers, &c., are ready for removal, large quantities of Mushrooms are often seen breaking through the soil, and with protection in the form of hay coverings, the supply is continued for a long time. The spawn should be inserted rather deeply—four or five inches.

CARTERS' SPECIAL MUSHROOM SPAWN.

1 Brick 6d.	4 Bricks 1s. 6d.	8 Bricks 3s.
1 Brick, Carriage free ... 9d.	4 Bricks, Carriage free ... 2s. 0d.	8 Bricks, Carriage free ... 4s.
16 Bricks 5s. 6d.	24 Bricks 7s.	
16 Bricks, Carriage free... 6s. 6d.	24 Bricks, Carriage free ... 8s.	

A CURIOUS FLORAL NOVELTY FROM CENTRAL ASIA.

MONARCH OF THE EAST.

As originally named and offered by us.

This remarkable plant, as shown in the illustration, exhibits one of those extraordinary traits in nature that few are able to understand, for the magnificent flowers, as depicted, actually come out of the dry bulb without being placed in soil and water.

The flower sheath sometimes reaches a length of nearly two feet, is of a red-brown colour, tipped with red and yellow, whilst the inner parts of the flower are equally as brilliant. The bulb of this extraordinary plant needs only to be placed in some fancy receptacle, *without water*, in a warm room, or on the mantelshelf, when, without showing either leaves or roots, the flower makes its appearance, early in the year, thriving entirely upon the nourishment contained within the bulb.

Directly after the flower fades and a growth appears to be coming from the bulb, it should be potted in a large pot in good soil and freely watered. Later on an umbrella-shaped leaf will be formed on a stout stalk spotted with a granite-like colour, and sometimes reaching a height of three feet. In autumn this leaf fades, when water should be lessened, and as soon as it has died off, the bulb is lifted out of the soil, cleaned up, and placed in a dry



*Photographed and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.*

FIRST GROWTH—THE
FLOWER.

condition in a warm room, when the previous year's display may be repeated.

"The MONARCH OF THE EAST is magnificent; it is two feet high, has never had any soil nor any moisture, according to the directions sent with it, and is simply perfect. I intend to show it to all my friends as it is a remarkable curiosity."—Mrs. MOORE, Ardmore.

"The MONARCH OF THE EAST is a great success. Its length from base to tip is 28½ inches, and length of flower 27 inches. It has had no earth or water. To-day it emits a strong odour like Freesias."—Miss FRYER, Clifton.

A LADY CUSTOMER writes: "The one you sent us in the spring has done beautifully in both forms. I am anxious to introduce these Bulbs to my friends."



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

SECOND GROWTH—THE LEAF.

We have imported a limited quantity of this novelty, price 1s. 9d. each, carriage free.

Although these plants will produce their flower in any warm, dry place without support, we offer Special Oriental Bowls for holding one Bulb. Price, 9d. and 1s. each.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CONCISE DIRECTIONS FOR THE GENERAL CULTIVATION OF ANNUAL, BIENNIAL, AND PERENNIAL FLOWERS.

ANNUAL flowers are not only among the most beautiful ornaments of the summer flower garden, but the ease with which they are cultivated, and the long time they remain in bloom, give them the highest claim to our attention and care.

Annuals are not what they were in former days. The skill of the hybridizer in the production of new varieties, and the diligence of the enthusiastic florist in the selection of the finest plants, have entirely changed the character of many of these flowers. What should we do without the grand *Pæony*-flowered *Asters*, the brilliant double *Zinnias*, the large-flowered and rich-coloured *Petunias*, the Dwarf *Nasturtiums*, large-flowered *Sweet Peas*, and new annual *Delphiniums*? These give an entirely new feature to our annuals, to be cherished by every lover of beautiful flowers.

Among florists and gardeners, the term "annual" is given to those plants which are sown in the spring, bloom and seed in the summer, and soon afterwards perish. A few are included among annuals, like the *Petunia* and *Mignonette*, because they flower the first year; but they are only annual as regards treatment. By cultivators they have been divided into three classes—viz., *Hardy*, *Half-hardy*, and *Tender Annuals*—a very convenient classification; and as such we shall treat of them here.

HARDY ANNUALS.

The cultivation of what are popularly known as hardy annuals, although simple in a sense, requires a certain amount of knowledge to ensure satisfactory results. As a rule the seeds are sown much too thickly, and no more space is given to the contents of a whole packet than should be reserved for not more than half-a-dozen plants. The result is that one practically crushes the existence out of its neighbour, and the outcome is a poor, weedy specimen instead of a strong bushy plant. Many of the common garden flowers are most beautiful when given proper room in which to mature, and where they are grown under proper conditions a pleasing effect is obtained without much trouble. They do not require any artificial heat at any period of their growth, and are capable of enduring any ordinary weather from April to November, a frosty morning—not unusual in the former month, or even in May—doing them no injury if advanced beyond the seed leaf. Many may be sown in autumn, and, if kept under protection through the winter, make large plants and flower earlier than when the sowing is deferred until spring.

The best soil for annuals, and indeed for most flowering plants, whether biennials or perennials, is a light, rich loam, neither too sandy nor too stiff. In such they grow readily, and attain to great perfection of bloom with but little care. Deep and thorough trenching in the autumn, if possible, and the application of very old decayed manure or leaf-mould, will give the amateur a well-prepared and suitable soil. If the situation of the garden is low or damp, first of all it should be well drained; for, in addition to the injury from excessive moisture, such soils are cold, and the young plants are injured by early frosts, when they would escape damage in one of the opposite character. Neither should the situation be too dry, as, in this case, the plants would suffer in summer, and present a meagre in place of a vigorous bloom. Where the soil is too light, a thin layer of clay, if to be had, spread over the surface in the autumn, and dug in (after being pulverised by the winter frosts) in the spring, is the best remedy. This, with the use of old manure—that which has lain a year or more, and been frequently turned over till it becomes thoroughly decayed—will keep the garden in good condition.

TIME FOR SOWING.

This must depend much upon the season as well as the locality. Our springs are so variable that no definite period can be named. As a general rule, the proper time to commence sowing is about the middle of April, though a few sorts may be planted as soon as the ground can be got ready; and for a succession the sowing should be continued until June.

METHOD OF SOWING.

This must be varied according to the style of the garden and the variety to be sown. Many of the most showy and beautiful annuals are very impatient of removal; and these

must be sown where they are to remain and flower. Other annuals may be transplanted, and some of which flower the stronger for removal. In small gardens undoubtedly the best way is to sow where they are to remain, thinning out the superfluous plants; this gives the least trouble, but in larger gardens, or where there are beds of early spring bulbs to be filled, the safest and best plan is to sow in well prepared boxes, and, when the young plants are of proper size, to transplant to the flower garden.

Never sow seed when the ground is very wet, particularly early in the spring. Select a time when the soil is neither wet nor dry. If there are vacant beds, the seeds may be sown in rows across the bed; but if in the border, where there are only limited spaces among the perennials or bulbs, they may be planted in masses or groups.

It is a great error to cover the seeds too deeply; and the cause of more than half of the complaints against seedsmen comes from inexperience or want of judgment in sowing. No rule can be given in this respect; but, as a general guide, all large seeds, such as *Sweet Peas*, *Lupins*, &c., may be sown one to two inches deep—smaller, less; and for the smallest, just a pressing in and covering. If sown too deeply, they are longer in germinating, and are liable to decay. Avoid the general error of sowing the seeds too thickly, as it causes an elongated and feeble growth, which no subsequent thinning will entirely remedy.

If the weather should be warm, or the soil very dry, it will be advisable to give a slight watering with a pot with a fine rose. It is not often that seeds planted in April need watering; but later in the season they frequently require it. Use water of the same temperature as the soil; or if warmer it will do no harm. The watering should be given in the afternoon and repeated every few days, as when the seeds begin to swell they are more susceptible of injury from drought, and the young plants often perish when it is neglected. A good plan with very small seeds is to cover them with a sheet of paper pegged down, being careful to remove it before the young seedlings appear above the surface; otherwise they will be drawn up weakly, and are likely to be injured by the hot sun or a cool night. Seeds vary in their period of germination. Some will be above ground in a week, while others require two or three weeks.

As soon as the seedlings have made three or four leaves, and are an inch high, they should be thinned out. If they are kinds which will bear removal, they may be replanted in vacant spaces in the border. No rule can be given for thinning. Tall-growing plants with spreading branches will require more room than slender-growing dwarf kinds. Stir the soil around the plants from time to time, and if they appear crowded, a second thinning will be of great benefit to those that remain.

TRANSPLANTING.

Presuming that many cultivators will transplant the seedlings into prepared boxes, from whence the plants are to be removed to the borders to bloom, it is necessary that the work should be carefully performed to ensure success. Transplanting should, if possible, always be done in cloudy weather, and towards evening. If the soil is dry, the plants will require a light watering to settle the earth around the roots. This applies more particularly to seedlings transplanted from a bed or pan to another position. All large-growing plants should be transplanted singly; but many of the smaller may be removed in patches, without any trouble, if the soil is previously well watered. After the plants are established, they will need no other care than to tie up the taller-growing sorts to stakes, to prevent the wind and rain from beating them down to the ground and injuring the blossoms.

The flowering period of all annuals may be lengthened by keeping the seed-pods picked off when the flowers wither, because the production of these takes a great deal of strength out of the plant, and, if allowed to develop, its beauty as a decoration in the garden ceases.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

We have already remarked that half-hardy annuals are those that require the aid of artificial heat to assist germination; but it should be understood that this is not absolutely necessary if the sowing is deferred until the ground is warm—say the end

of May. This is exemplified in the *Portulaca*, which sows itself; but the plants rarely appear above ground till June; and those who do not wish the trouble of sowing seed early should plant in open ground in May. But to gain time, and ensure an early and abundant bloom, it is best to plant early, and assist the growth by a gentle artificial heat. Some of the most magnificent annuals are embraced in this class, of which the *Aster* and *Zinnia* are leading examples. The cheapest, most convenient, and simplest mode of doing this is the ordinary hot-bed of stable manure, which gives a gentle bottom-heat quite sufficient for any of this class.

Presuming that the bed is made and all ready for use, the seeds may be sown on the prepared soil, just the same as in the open ground, and afterwards transplanted to the borders; but as this is often attended with many failures in inexperienced hands, it is the safest to sow the seeds in pots or pans; if in neither of these, in shallow boxes. The soil should consist of a uniform compost of light, sandy loam, enriched with some fine leaf-mould, avoiding any raw or crude manures, which are certain to injure the young plants. Put in a few crocks at the bottom of each pot for drainage, and fill to the brim with the compost, giving the pot one or two gentle knocks on the bottom to settle the earth, which should be within half an inch of the rim. Level the surface by gently pressing it with the bottom of a pot, or the bottom of a wine-glass. Observe the same rules in regard to covering that we have already named. Some kinds will need nothing more than a thin sprinkling of earth, just to fairly hide the seeds; and each pot should have the surface again gently pressed down. A slight watering with a very fine rose will complete the operation of sowing.

When all the pots are filled and planted, and marked, as they should be, with the name of each and date of sowing upon a neat label, remove them at once to the hot-bed or frame, and place them perfectly level, so that each pot may receive its proper proportion of water evenly over the surface. Sometimes the level of the bed gets disturbed by the manure rotting. If this happens it should be raked over, footed, and re-levelled down. If there are but a few pots, and a greenhouse is at hand, they may have a place on a sunny shelf near the glass, shading them during the middle of the day. The temperature should not exceed 75°, or the seeds will germinate too quickly, and be drawn up weakly. As the seedlings appear above ground, give air by tilting the sashes at the back. Give water as the pots require it, and always at the same temperature as the bed, and be careful in the operation not to wash away or destroy the young and slender seedlings. During cold nights a mat may be thrown over the frame, which will prevent the loss of heat, and maintain a more even temperature. As some of the seeds will make their appearance before others, those that appear above ground should be placed together towards the back of the frame, where they can have a greater abundance of air and be more freely watered than the others. As the plants acquire a proper size, they should be thinned out so as not to injure those that remain; and then, when further advanced, should be transplanted into four-inch pots—one, three, or five plants in each, according to the variety—using a compost similar to that in which they were sown, replacing the pots in the bed, and shading slightly till they are well established and able to bear the full sun. Those that are later in vegetating should be treated in the same manner, until all are transplanted, unless it is such kinds as will not bear removal safely, and must be allowed to remain in the pot in which they were sown, thinning them out so that not more than three to five plants are left.

By the end of May, the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the beds or borders where they are to bloom; but before this is done the plants should be "hardened off," as it is termed, in order to prepare them for the change. This is effected by gradually giving the plants more air, and when the weather is favourable, both day and night, removing the sashes wholly during the day; or if more convenient, removing them to a cold frame, where they can be fully exposed in the daytime, and protected at night, if cold, with a covering of mats. Much must be left to the judgment of the cultivator and the amount of available space, the object being to prevent the plants from being injured by a too sudden exposure to the open air. Proceed in transplanting as already recommended under that head for hardy annuals.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Biennial and perennial plants are almost indispensable additions to the flower garden, displaying their blossoms both early and late, succeeding and even flowering with the spring bulbs, and continuing long after the frost has destroyed the hardest Annuals. They are also so easily cultivated, and require so little care for their great amount of beauty, that they must be ranked as the most showy objects of the flower-border. We only need name the *Antirrhinum*, *Calliopsis*, *Oriental Poppy*, *Columbine*, *Gaillardia*, *Larkspur*, *Phlox*, *Lychnis*, &c., as a few among the many imposing and elegant groups.

Biennials are those plants that generally do not flower until the second year, and, after blooming, die. These include, however, many splendid things, such as the *Foxglove* and *Canterbury Bells*. **Perennials** are plants which generally do not bloom until the second year, but continue to bloom for years in succession, and may be propagated, after once obtained, by division of the roots, growing more vigorously and flowering better if divided and replanted every three or four years.

The proper time for sowing the seeds of hardy kinds is in April or May, in order to obtain a good strong growth the first year and a greater abundance of flowers the second; but the sowings may be continued with success as late as August, after which the plants will not become strong enough to flower the following year. Whether the seeds are sown in beds or in the border, the young plants should be thinned out, and afterwards transplanted, just as we have directed for hardy annuals, only giving them more room, and encouraging a vigorous growth by hoeing, watering, &c. On the approach of severe frosty weather, protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or coarse manure, and the succeeding year they will blossom in great profusion.

SELECTION OF ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS.

Miniature Growing.—*Calandrinia umbellata*, *ionopsidium*, *mesembryanthemum*, *portulaca*, *sauvitalia*, *sedum*, *leptosiphon*, *saponaria*.

Plants under Six Inches.—*Clitonia*, *pulchella*, *cornflower* (miniature), *linna*, *thus*, *lobelia*, *nemophila*, *phlox Drummondii* compacta, *rock cistus*, *saponaria*, *silene compacta*, *sweet alyssum*, *sweet pea* (dwarf), *tagetes signata*, *pumila*, *Virginian stock*.

Plants from Six to Ten Inches.—*Ageratum*, *antirrhinum* (Little Gem), *aster* (Dwarf Bouquet), *aster* (Victoria) *bartonia aurea*, *calendula poncei*, *calliopsis nana*, *candytuft*, *collinsia bicolor*, *convolvulus minor*, *daisy* (Swan River), *dianthus*, *erysimum*, *eutoca viscida*, *eschscholtzia*, *gilia tricolor*, *Indian pink*, *jacobaea*, *larkspur*, *linaria*, *linum* (scarlet), *lupinus nanus*, *malope*, *marigold* (dwarf striped), *nigronette*, *nasturtium* (Empress of India), *oxyura*, *phacelia*, *rhodanthe*, *stock* (Ten-week), *tagetes*, *viscaria cardinalis*, *whitlavia grandiflora*, *zinnia*.

Plants from One to Two Feet.—*Antirrhinum*, *amaranthus*, *balsam*, *bidens atrosanguinea*, *calendula*, *calliopsis*, *celosia*, *chrysanthemum* (annual), *clarkia elegans*, *clarkia integriflora*, *cornflower*, *godetia*, *gypsophila*, *paniculata*, *hibiscus*, *helichrysum*, *love-in-a-mist*, *lupinus subcarneus*, *mimulus*, *nigella*, *petunia*, *pink malow*, *poppy*, *salpiglossis*, *scabious*, *schizanthus*, *sweet sultan*, *zinnia pumila*.

Creepers and Climbers.—*Convolvulus major thunbergia*, *variegated hop*, *mim lobata*, *canary creeper*, *cobaea scandens*, *tall nasturtium*, *sweet pea*.

Annuals with Everlasting Flowers.—*Acroclium*, *ammobium*, *helichrysum*, *helipterum*, *morna*, *rhodanthe*, *waitzia*, *xeranthemum*.

SOILS FOR POTTING PLANTS.

Equal parts Loam, Peat, Leaf-Mould, and Sand.—*Adiantum* (maidenhair fern), *aralia*, *ardisia*, *asplenium* (fern), *bouvardia*, *caladium*, *canna*, *clerodendron*, *cuphea*, *datura*, *epiphyllum*, *erythrina*, *gardenia*, *gloxinia*, *grevillea*, *habrothamnus*, *heliotrope*, *hoya*, *impatiens*, *jasminum*, *lantana*, *lastræa* (fern), *magnolia*, *osmunda* (fern), *passiflora*, *pteris* (fern), *tacsonia*, *todea* (fern), *tradescantia*.

Two parts Loam, one part Leaf-Mould, one part Sand.—*Agathæa*, *agave*, *alyxia*, *amaryllis*, *aristolochia*, *arum*, *asparagus aspidistra*, *auricula*, *begonia*, *bougainvillea*, *calceolaria*, *calystegia*, *campanula*, *capsicum*, *celosia*, *cerus*, *chamærops* (palm), *chimonanthus*, *chrysanthemum*, *cineraria*, *citrus*, *clenatis*, *clianthus*, *cobea*, *coleus*, *coprosma*, *cycas* (palm), *cyclamen*, *dahlia*, *davallia* (harefoot fern), *echeveria*, *eucaiytus*, *fuchsia*, *funkia*, *geranium*, *gossypium*, *gynerium*, *humea*, *hydrangea*, *kalanchoe*, *lavatera*, *nigronette*, *myrtle*, *oleander*, *osmanthus*, *pancratium*, *pandanus*, *pelargonium*, *phenix* (palm), *ploridium*, *pilea*, *poinsettia*, *primula*, *ricinus*, *roses*, *salvia*, *seafortia* (palm), *sedum*, *smilax*, *solanum*, *thalicttrum*, *verbena*, *wigandia*. All the common annuals will thrive in this compost.

Two parts Peat, one part Sand.—*Apelexis*, *azalea*, *boronia*, *cyripedium*, *erica* (heaths), *kalmia*, *lycopodium*, *platycerium*, *polygala*, *rhododendron* (greenhouse), *selaginella*.

CARTERS' BOXES OF POPULAR FLOWER SEEDS

(FREE BY POST OR RAIL).

In various-sized packets to suit all Buyers, containing only the best varieties.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 10s. 6d. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR SMALL GARDENS.

12 choicest varieties	Pæony-flowered Aster.	25 beautiful Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals,
6 „ „	Dwarf German Stock.	such as—
2 oz. best mixed var.	Sweet Peas.	Nasturtium, Scarlet King.
1 oz. „ „	Tom Thumb Nasturtium.	Poppy, all sorts, mixed.
1 oz. finest selected	Crimson Giant Mignonette.	Choice Balsam.
1 oz. „ mixed	Flower Seeds for Shrubberies, &c.	Gaillardia.
6 choice selected varieties	Hardy Perennials.	Phlox Drummondii.
		Sunflower.
		3 varieties Everlasting Flowers.
		Silene Compacta.
		Convolvulus major.
		Petunia.
		Salpiglossis, mixed.
		Star Zinnia.
		Marguerites, &c.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 15s. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Similar to preceding, with increased varieties.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 21s. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR MEDIUM-SIZED GARDENS.

Similar to preceding, with proportionately-increased quantities and varieties.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 31s. 6d. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR MEDIUM-SIZED GARDENS.

Similar to preceding, with proportionately-increased quantities and varieties.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 42s. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR LARGER GARDENS.

Similar to preceding, with proportionately increased quantities and varieties.

CARTERS' COMPLETE 63s. BOX OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR LARGER GARDENS.

Similar to preceding, with proportionately-increased quantities and varieties.

Complete list of contents of these Boxes will be sent on application.

HARDY ANNUALS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
25 finest selected varieties, separate ...	5	0
12 „ „ „ „ ...	2	6

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

25 finest selected varieties, separate ...	7	6
12 „ „ „ „ ...	3	6

HARDY PERENNIALS.

25 finest selected varieties, separate ...	6	6
12 „ „ „ „ ...	3	0

HARDY FLOWERS FOR ROCKWORK.

12 finest selected varieties, separate ...	3	0
6 „ „ „ „ ...	1	9

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

12 choice selected varieties, separate, including Calceolaria and Primula ...	10	6
12 choice selected varieties, separate, omitting Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Primula ...	5	0
6 choice selected varieties, separate, omitting Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Primula ...	2	6

FLOWERING HARDY CLIMBERS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
12 finest varieties, separate ...	3	0
6 „ „ „ „ ...	1	9

SELECTED FLOWERS FOR CUT BLOOMS.

12 beautiful varieties ...	5	0
6 „ „ „ „ ...	2	6

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES FOR WINTER BOUQUETS.

12 fine selected varieties, separate ...	3	6
6 „ „ „ „ ...	2	0

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (Immortelles).

12 splendid varieties, separate ...	3	0
6 „ „ „ „ ...	1	9

SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS.

12 selected varieties, separate ...	3	0
6 „ „ „ „ ...	1	9

CARTERS' ÆSTHETIC OR DECORATIVE FLOWERS.

FOR CUT BLOOMS.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
GOLDEN SUNSET.

Culture.—Sow in spring and plant out as soon as the seedlings are strong enough, or sow in the place where they are intended to flower, and thin out as may be necessary. Sow also in September.

No. Per packet—s. d.

88. **Blue Marguerite** (Perennial).—Hardy, admirable for cutting. 1½ feet... .. 6d. & 1 0

89. **White Marguerite** (Perennial).—Dwarf habit. 1½ feet... .. 1 0

90. **Yellow Marguerite** (Perennial).—Compact growing. 1½ feet 1 0

91. **Blood Marguerite** (Annual).—Character of the favourite single Dahlia. 1½ feet 6d. & 1 0

92. **Orange Marguerite** (Annual).—Excellent pot plant. 1 foot 6d. & 1 0

93. **Blue Cornflower** (Annual).—Cut flower; profuse bloomer. 1½ feet. (*See also page*) 6d. & 1 0

94. **Golden Sunset** (Perennial, flowering the first season).—Best of the Coreopsis tribe. 2 feet 1 0

95. **Crimson Spray** (Perennial).—Tribe of Saxifrages; crimson scarlet. 1 foot 1s. & 2 6

96. **Alpine Poppy** (Perennial).—Neat dwarf habit, for pots or bouquets; mixed colours. 1 foot 1 0

- No. 97. **Caucasian Beauty** (Perennial).—For the rockery or mixed border; colour lavender blue; a cut flower. 1½ feet 1 0
- „ 98. **Pennant Pink** (Perennial, flowering the first season).—An importation from Japan, long petals deeply lacinated; colour rich and varied; continuous bloomer. 1 foot 6d. & 1 0
- „ 99. **Silver Thistle** (Perennial).—Unique ornament to the mixed border; bright metallic lustre. 2½ feet 1 0

No. 100. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF ABOVE (Nos. 88 to 99), price 6s.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
 CARTERS' SILVER BALL HELICHRYSUM.

Acroclinium.		Per packet—s. d.
No. 140.	Double. Beautiful rose-pink; good for pot or window, or for early forcing	... 0 6
" 141.	Roseum. Ordinary	... 0 3
" 142.	Album. White	... 0 3
Ammobium.		
No. 160.	Alatum. Pure white; eccentric growth	... 0 3
Helichrysum. —For winter decorations; the effect is much enhanced by an admixture of ornamental grasses, for which see page 110.		
No. 653.	Carters' Fireball. Brilliant crimson	6d. & 1 0
" 654.	Silverball. Silver white	... 6d. & 1 0
" 655.	Monstrosum. Mixed colours	... 0 6
" 656.	Purple; No. 657, Scarlet; No. 658, White; and No. 659, Yellow	... each 0 3
" 544.	Mixed. Everlasting flowers	... 6d. & 1 0
" 53.	Helichrysum. 12 varieties, separate	... 2 6
Helipterum. —Annual.		
No. 665.	Sandfordi. Delicate pale gold	... 0 6

Rhodanthe. —Annual. The pick of the Australian Flora in Everlasting Flowers. Immense favourites. Well adapted for forcing in early spring, and for window boxes.		Per packet—s. d.
No. 1010.	Maculata. Bright rose, with dark centre	0 6
" 1020.	" alba. Large; pure white	0 6
" 1021.	Atrosanguinea. Dark rose	0 6
" 1022.	Manglest. The earliest introduction	0 6
Waitzia. —Flowers in clusters; hardy and effective.		
No. 1256.	Aurea. Golden	... 0 6
Xeranthemum. —Annual. Free-growing.		
No. 1276.	Double Purple	... 0 6
" 1277.	" White	... 0 6
" 1278.	Satin Cerise. A lovely colour, soft mauve	1 0
Everlasting Flowers.		
	12 selected varieties	... 3 0
"	6 " "	... 1 9

CARTERS' STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS.

ALL OTHER SEEDS NOT MENTIONED IN THIS CATALOGUE CAN BE SUPPLIED.

In giving orders it is preferable to mention the numbers without the names; but as the numbers are changed every year, it is absolutely necessary to give the date of the Catalogue from which the numbers are taken. *Ex Catalogue 1904.*



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CARTERS' LONG-SPURRED AQUILEGIA.

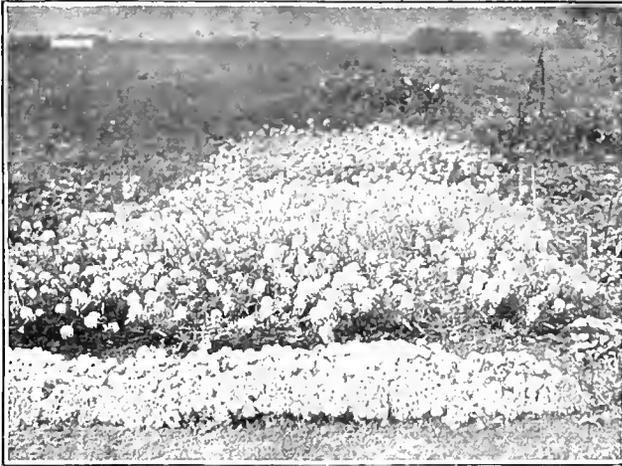
ALL COLOURS MIXED.

No. 187. In sealed packets, price 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.

Aquilegia (COLUMBINE).—Hardy perennials of great beauty and utility; good cut flower. Sow seeds under cover in February for transplanting in spring to a border, when, if the summer is favourable, they may bloom in autumn. If sown in summer sturdy plants will be ready by autumn for transplanting to the border to flower next spring. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

		Per packet—s. d.	
No. 180.	Californica hybrida. Blue, white, and yellow ...	1	0
„ 181.	Cœrulea. Brilliant blue and white ...	6d. &	1 0
„ 182.	Chrysantha. Bright golden ...	1	0

		Per packet—s. d.	
No. 183.	Chrysantha, double. A novelty	1	0
„ 184.	Glandulosa. Blue, white throat ...	1	0
„ 185.	Skinneri. Vermilion & yellow	1	0
„ 186.	White, Carters' superb. Novel	1	0



ALYSSUM.—That in the foreground is the Minimum variety, which makes a very pretty dense growth as an edging to beds and borders (See below.)

Acacia (MIMOSA, WATTLES).—Shrubs in high repute for decorative purposes under glass.

- No. 136. Armata (Kangaroo Thorn). Good pot plant 0 6
- „ 137. Lophantha. Elegant foliage 0 6
- „ 138. Choice mixed. A special mixture 1s. & 2 6

Achimenes.—Tuberous rooted. Sow in heat in February and treat as Gloxinias.

- No. 139. Choice mixture 2 6

Acroclinium.—Nos. 140 to 142. (See Everlasting Flowers, page 111).



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ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS.

Asparagus.—Easily grown and raised from seed sown in early spring in heat. Valuable for cut sprays for personal and table decoration. It also makes a nice plant for covering a pillar in the conservatory, or for training over a balloon-shaped frame. *A. sprengeri* is a grand basket plant.

- No. 196. Asparagus plumosus nanus In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. & 2 6
- „ 197. Asparagus sprengeri 1s. 6d. & 2 6

Per packet—s. d.

Abronia (SAND VERBENA).—Half-hardy annual of elegant trailing habit for rockeries and dry places. Sow in early spring in pots and plant out.

- No. 133. Umbellata. Purple 0 3

Abutilon (INDIAN MAL-LOW).—Elegant form. Useful for conservatory decoration and for sub-tropical bedding. Sow in heat early in spring, and pot off as soon as large enough to handle. For bedding out they should be hardened off well before planting out. Height, 6 feet.

- No. 134. Thompsonianum. Variegated foliage ... 1s. & 2 6
- No. 135. Choicest mixed, 1s. & 2 6

Ageratum.—Hardy annuals, neat habit. For bedding out. Sow early in spring in pans, in heat, and prick off as other half-hardy annuals.

- No. 143. Little Dorrit. Lavender, for pots. 6 inches 1 0
- „ 144. Victoria Louise. Charming novelty 1 0
- „ 145. Imperial Dwarf Blue. Bedding variety. 9 inches... .. 0 6
- „ 146. Imperial Dwarf White 0 6
- „ 147. Cœlestinum 0 3
- „ 148. Mexicanum 0 3

Alonsoa.—Treat as half-hardy annual; pretty plants for flower borders.

- No. 149. Warszewiczi. Bright scarlet. 2 ft. 0 6

Alstræmeria (PERUVIAN LILY).—Sow in gentle heat early in spring, and prick off. Makes fine clumps for herbaceous borders.

- No. 150. Choice mixed. 1½ feet ... 6d. & 1 0

Alyssum.—For spring or summer. For pots or rockery. Easily grown.

- No. 151. Maritimum Sweet Alyssum. White 3d. & 0 6
- „ 1321. Minimum (see above) 0 6
- „ 152. Saxatile. Yellow 0 3
- „ 153. Saxatile compactum. Hardy perennial for rockwork. 6 inches; colour, golden 6d. & 1 0

Aquilegia.—See page 112.



**CARTERS' WHITE PLUME
ASTER.**

*Photographed and Copyrighted
by J. C. & Co*

The most noble flowered Aster in cultivation. Pure white, with flowing feathery petals; grand for cutting.
Height, about 18 inches.

No. 222. In sealed packets, price **1s. 6d.** and **2s. 6d.** each.

For other varieties, see following pages.

Carters 272, 338, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.



**CARTERS'
VICTORIA
ASTER.**

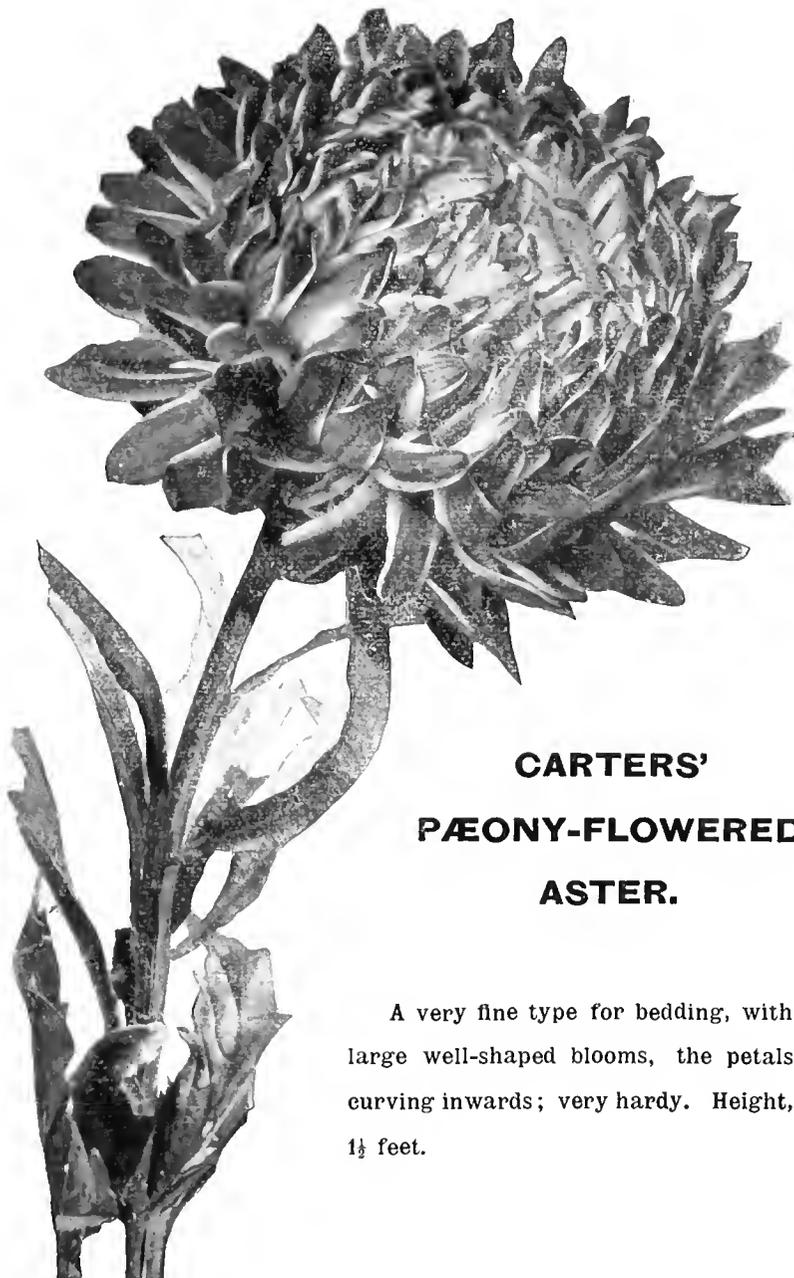
A beautiful type. The blooms are large, profuse, and handsome, whether grown in beds or pots. It has a good habit, and makes a grand end of summer bedding plant.

Height, 1½ feet.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

For other varieties see following pages.

		Per packet—s. d.				Per packet—s. d.	
No.	216.	Dark blue ...	... .. 1 0	No.	1326	Violet ... ..	... .. 1 0
"	1322.	Light blue ...	... .. 1 0	"	1327.	Crimson ... ..	... .. 1 0
"	1323.	Blue and white	... .. 1 0	"	18.	Six superb selected colours (100	... .. 2 6
"	217.	Rose ... ..	... .. 1 0			seeds each) ... ..	... .. 4 6
"	1324.	Rose and white	... .. 1 0	"	21.	Twelve superb selected colours ...	... .. 4 6
"	1325.	Sulphur yellow	... .. 1 0	"	219.	Splendid Mixture, in sealed	... .. 2 6
"	218.	White ... ..	... .. 1 0			packets ... ..	... .. 1s. &



CARTERS'
PÆONY-FLOWERED
ASTER.

A very fine type for bedding, with large well-shaped blooms, the petals curving inwards; very hardy. Height, 1½ feet.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

No.	Description	Per packet—s. d.
9.	12 superb selected colours, separate (100 seeds each)	5 0
10.	12 " " " " smaller packets (50 seeds each)	2 6
211.	Choice mixture, in sealed packets	1s. & 2 6
1304.	Crimson	1 0
208.	Blue	1 0
209.	Rose	1 0
210.	White	1 0
1328.	Blue and white	1 0
1329.	Rose and white	1 0

For other varieties, see following pages.



**LARGE
SINGLE COMET
ASTERS
WITH FLOWING PETALS.**

There was quite a rage for these last year for use as cut flowers, for which purpose they are eminently adapted. In a bed too, they make quite an effective display until autumn is well in. Height, about 1 foot.

		Per packet—s. d.	
No. 1330.	Blue	1	0
„ 1332.	White	1	0
„ 1333.	Rose	1	0
„ 20.	Three colours separate, blue, rose, and white	2	6
„ 204.	All colours mixed	1	6

*Photographed and Copyrighted by
J. C. & Co.*

For other varieties, see following pages.

ASTER.

Since the introduction of this beautiful garden Flower into England by the late Mr. James Carter, about the year 1830, continuous skilful cultivation has produced the present phenomenal development in form and colour.

The whole group may be best described as half-hardy annuals, the seeds being best sown under glass in early spring, and the seedlings pricked out into boxes or in frames for planting out or potting as the occasion requires, when they are ready about June.

The Aster in its various tall and dwarf forms makes a grand Bedding plant, as its fullest beauty appears when the ordinary summer flowers are beginning to look rusty. The blooms are freely produced and last long, and are effective until spoilt by the frosts of autumn. The magnificent *White Plumbe*, see page 114; *Victoria*, see page 115, and the fashionable Single types on page 117, together with the *Comet* class described below, should be largely grown in every garden.

Comet.—A very attractive class, with flowing petals. For pot work or planting out. Fine for cutting. Height about 1½ feet.

		Per packet—s. d.			Per packet—s. d.				
No.	202.	Pure white	1s. &	1 6	No. 1337.	Scarlet	1s. &	1 6	
"	1334.	Rose and white	1s. &	1 6	"	201.	Rose	1s. &	1 6
"	1335.	Crimson and white	1s. &	1 6	"	1338.	Light blue	1s. &	1 6
"	1336.	Blue and white	1s. &	1 6	"	200.	Dark blue	1s. &	1 6
No.	4.	6 selected choice colours, separate (100 seeds each)							2 6
"	203.	Superb mixture, in sealed packets							1 6

Improved Comet.—We offer a limited quantity of a large-flowered selection from the last-named.

		Per packet—s. d.			Per packet—s. d.				
No.	1339.	Azure blue	1s. &	1 6	No. 1343.	Pink	1s. &	1 6	
"	1340.	Dark blue... ..	1s. &	1 6	"	1344.	Pink and white	1s. &	1 6
"	1341.	Blue and white	1s. &	1 6	"	1345.	White	1s. &	1 6
"	1342.	Crimson	1s. &	1 6	"	1346.	Mixed, all colours	1s. 6d. &	2 6

Chrysanthemum-Flowered.—A dwarf variety of great beauty, the sort most used for bedding.

The petals are reflexed; effective as a pot plant. Height, 1 foot.

		Per packet—s. d.			Per packet—s. d.				
No.	11.	8 superb selected colours, separate (100 seeds each)	5	0	No. 212.	Dark blue	1s. &	1 0	
"	12.	8 superb selected colours, smaller packets (50 seeds each)... ..	2	6	"	1347.	Fiery scarlet	1s. &	1 0
"	215.	Choice mixture, in sealed packets	1s. &	2 6	"	213.	Crimson	1s. &	1 0
					"	214.	White... ..	1s. &	1 0
					"	1348.	Purplish violet	1s. &	1 0
					"	1349.	Rose	1s. &	1 0

Extra Early Feather.—Very early; pure white.

No. 1307. Per packet, 1s. 6d.

Dwarf Bouquet.—Flowers in profuse bunches, fine for front row. Height, about 9 inches.

		Per packet—s. d.	
No.	13.	12 choice select varieties, separate (100 seeds each)	5 0
"	14.	12 choice select varieties, separate, smaller packets (50 seeds each)	2 6
"	220.	Splendid mixture, all colours, sealed packets	1 0

Crown, or Cockade.—Very interesting. The outer petals of various colours, with centre of pure white. Height, 1½ feet.

No.	16.	6 best selected colours, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
"	221.	Splendid mixture, all colours, sealed packets	1 0

Queen of the Market.—A very early class. Height, about 15 inches.

No.	7.	6 finest selected varieties, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
"	223.	Mixed packets of all colours, sealed packets	1 0

Conqueror.

No.	205.	Fiery red. Early, incurved petals. Height, 1 foot	2 6
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Coronet.

No.	206.	Pure white. Curiously backed with petals. Height, 1½ feet	1 6
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Flying Scud.

No.	207.	Snow white. Early <i>Comet</i> type. Height, 15 inches	1 6
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Quilled.—Improved strain.

No.	226.	Best mixed	1 0
"	227.	Chinese quilled, ordinary	3d. & 0 6
"	1.	12 colours, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
"	2.	12 " " (50 " ")	1 6

Emperor.—A grand variety. Height, 2 feet.

No.	228.	Choice mixed. All colours	1 0
"	17.	6 colours, separate (100 seeds each) ..	2 6

Ball, or Jewel.—Incurved petals; for pots. Height, 1 foot.

No.	229.	Choice mixed	1 6
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Carters' Meteor.—Majority of blooms brilliantly striped with carmine, the lower petals deep maroon crimson; habit compact. Height, 1½ feet.

No.	230.	1s. &	2 6
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Globe Quilled.

No.	3.	12 colours, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
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Pyramidal.—Free growing, bushy varieties.

No.	231.	Mixed. All colours	1 0
"	5.	12 varieties, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
"	6.	12 varieties, separate (50 seeds each)	1 6

Pompones.

No.	232.	Choice mixed. All colours	1 0
"	15.	12 varieties, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6

Queen.—Free-blooming. 1 foot.

No.	233.	Finest mixed. All colours	1 0
"	19.	6 colours separate (100 seeds each)	2 6

Shakespeare.—Wonderful bloomer.

No.	234.	Choice mixed. All colours. 9 inches	1 6
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Triumph.—Rich colours. 1 foot.

No.	235.	Price, in sealed packets	1 6
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Washington.—Large *Emperor* type.

No.	236.	Mixed, all colours. 1½ feet	1 6
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La Superbe.—Peony-flowered.

No.	237.	Rose. Bright colour. 1½ feet	6d. & 1 0
"	238.	White. Large, pure. 1½ feet	6d. & 1 0

Porcupine.—Fringed petals. 12 inches.

No.	3.	6 select colours, separate (100 seeds each)	2 6
"	224.	Choice mixture, all colours	1 6

Yellow Quilled.

No.	225.	Distinct and curious. In sealed packets	1 0
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Michaelmas Daisies.—Hardy perennials. Sow in early spring in gentle heat, and prick off. Useful for mixed borders, and cut flowers in autumn. We can also supply rooted plants. Send for List.

No.	239.	Splendid mixture. Height, various	1s. &	2 6
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Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' ST. BRIGID ANEMONE (see below).

		Per packet—s. d.
Amaranthus. —Half-hardy annuals with very ornamental foliage. Used for decorative purposes in conservatory, and for sub-tropical bedding outdoors in summer. Sow in March in gentle heat.		
No. 154.	Melancholicus ruber. Maroon. 1 foot. Hardy	... 3d. & 0 6
" 155.	Princess of Wales. Brilliant colour; sub-tropical. 3 feet	... 1 0
" 156.	Salicifolius. Long, graceful, willow-like foliage, tinted crimson and gold. 3 feet	... 0 6
" 157.	Tricolor. Sub-tropical; colours scarlet, crimson, and gold. 2 feet	... 0 6
Ambrosia Mexicana.		
No. 159.	Delicate perfume; hardy annual.	... 0 3
Ammobium alatum. —Half-hardy annual of easy culture. Dried flower useful for winter decoration. Sow in spring in borders.		
No. 160.	White Everlasting. (See page 111)	... 0 3
Anagallis (PIMPERNEL).—An old-fashioned half-hardy annual. Will flower all the season in warm soils, or may be grown in pots for greenhouse decoration.		
No. 161.	Large Blue. Ultramarine. 6 inches	... 0 6
Anchusa (BUGLOSS).—Hardy perennials, of easy culture. Sow in spring, and transplant.		
No. 163.	Capensis (Cape Forget-me-not). Blue. 1½ feet	... 0 6
" 164.	Italica. Brilliant blue. 3 feet	... 0 6
Anemone (WIND FLOWER).—These beautiful spring and autumn flowers are perfectly hardy. Nos. 165 and 166 are bulbous, and 167 and 168 herbaceous perennials. Seed should be sown thinly in light soil in spring and remain in seed bed until after flowering. We can also supply Nos. 165 and 166 in dry bulbs and Nos. 167 and 168 in rooted plants.		
No. 165.	St. Brigid. Double and semi-double, easily grown from seed (see above)	... 1s. & 1 6
" 166.	Coronaria (Poppy Anemone)	... 0 6
" 167.	Japonica. Hardy perennial, flowering in September; grand in borders...	... 0 6
" 168.	Japonica Honorine Joubert. The best white for cutting. 2 feet ...	... 1 0
<i>For Anemone Roots, see page 180.</i>		
Arabis. —Hardy perennial for spring bedding.		
No. 188.	Albida. White; neat. 6 inches	... 0 6
" 189.	Alpina. Paper white. 6 inches	... 0 6
Aralia. —Foliage plants for general purposes. Sow in pots in early spring, in heat, and pot off.		
No. 190.	Papyrifera (Rice Paper Plant)	... 1s. & 2 6
" 191.	Sieboldi. Palmate foliage	... 1s. & 2 6
Arctotis. —New annual from S. W. Africa.		
No. 192.	Grandis. White, lilac shade	... 1 6
Argemone (TICKLY POPPY). Sow in March and plant out in sunny borders. Very easily grown.		
No. 193.	Grandiflora. Hardy annual; white	... 0 6



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' LITTLE GEM ANTIRRHINUM.

A dwarf and compact strain. Flowers variously coloured from pure white, as shown above in the Photograph, to the richest crimson purple. Our strain makes a good pot plant, and is invaluable in borders or beds, and if the withering flowers and seed pods are kept picked off, will last in bloom for a long time, and continue again the following year.

									Per packet—s. d.
No. 170.	Little Gem.	Mixed colours.	6 inches	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
„ 43.	„	„	6 varieties, separate	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
„ 171.	Star varieties.	Very dwarf and bushy	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d. & 1 0
„ 1312.	Black Prince.	Very dark	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0

Antirrhinum Majus (SNAPDRAGON).—This hardy perennial is perhaps the most generally used of any. The colours have been greatly enhanced in late years. Sow seed in pans, and transplant in bed or border when large enough.

No. 169.	Large-flowered,	mixed.	Serviceable in the mixed border, in beds or clumps.						
							2 feet.	per oz., 2s. ; 6d. &	1 0
„ 172.	Sunlight.	New golden-foliaged varieties	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
„ 173.	Victoria.	Cream, crimson blotch.	1 foot	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
„ 1313.	Picturatum,	varied colours and shadings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
								Per packet—s. d.	
No. 174.	Tall Crimson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
„ 175.	„ White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
„ 176.	„ Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
„ 44.	Large-flowered, 12 varieties, separate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
								Per packet—s. d.	
No. 177.	Dwarf Crimson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
„ 178.	„ White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
„ 179.	„ Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6

Aristolochia (THE DUTCHMAN'S PIPE).—Climbing plants, with curious flowers. Sow in heat in March, and pot off.

No. 194.	Elegans.	Perennial ; handsomely spotted.	Pretty for conservatory	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
„ 195	Sipho.	Hardy climber ; splendid foliage, and easily grown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0

Asperula.—No. 199. Odorata (Woodruff). Perennial, white. 4 inches 0 6

Aubrietia.—Great favourites for spring bedders, rockeries, &c. Perennial, quite hardy. Bright perpetual bloomers. Easily raised from seed sown in spring. 4 inches.

		Per pkt.—s.	d.
No. 240.	Deltoidea. Blue	...	0 6
„ 241.	Leichtlini. Rosy lilac	...	1 6
„ 242.	Græca. Pale purple	...	0 6
„ 243.	Purpurea. Dark	...	0 6

Auricula.—Hardy perennial. Sow seeds in August or February, and pot off. This is one of the best and most interesting of the florist's flowers for amateurs' cultivation. It thrives well near large towns.

No. 244.	Carters' Prize Show. Saved from only the choicest	...	2 6
„ 245.	Alpine	... 1s. &	2 6

Azalea.—Evergreen greenhouse shrubs. Sow under glass in spring and pot off, using a compost of two-thirds peat with leaf mould.

No. 246.	Show (Ghent) varieties. Superb mixture	...	2 6
„ 247.	Pontica. Hardy garden species; excellent	...	1 0

Bartonia.—Hardy annual. Showy, and very easily grown. Sow in open border in spring.

No. 251.	Aurea. Rich golden colour	...	per oz. 9d. 0 3
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Bee Larkspur (DELPHINIUM).

Of easy culture for large flower borders and wild gardens.

No. 252.	Hardy perennial for borders; bright blue.	3 feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	Per packet—s.	d.
									0	6

Beet, Ornamental.—For mixed beds or borders and sub-tropical gardens. Sow under glass in spring, prick off and harden well before planting out.

No. 253.	Flower Garden. Rich coloured variety	6d. &	1 0
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Begonia.—Nos. 254 to 258. (See page 122.)

Balsam, Carters' Challenger.—(See Photograph.) Matchless in form, substance, size, and colours. These Balsams are as double as Roscs and as handsome as Camellias, and are not to be surpassed by any others, wherever they may be. Chiefly used for pot culture, and easily grown. Sow in heat in early spring and pot off.

No. 45.	12 superb selected colours. Separate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6
„ 46.	8 „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
„ 248.	Balsam, Carters' Challenger. Superb mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
„ 249.	„ Camellia-flowered. Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
„ 250.	„ Double mixed. For pots or borders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6d. & 1 0

Bidens (BLACK DAHLIA).—Half-hardy annual for beds and borders.

No. 259.	Atrosanguinea. Excellent for cutting.	1½ feet	0	6
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Bignonia (TRUMPET FLOWER).—A fine climber for conservatory decoration. Seeds must be sown in heat early in spring.

No. 260.	Grandiflora. Large	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
„ 261.	Radicans. Scarlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0

Brachycome (TASSEL FLOWER).—See Daisy, Swan River, page 135.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
BALSAM, CARTERS' CHALLENGER.

CARTERS' CHOICE BEGONIA.

A VERY POPULAR PLANT FOR POTS AND BEDDING OUT.

See Photograph opposite.

Saved at our Nurseries from one of the finest groups in Europe, including only the newest and best forms, many of which are absolutely novel. Such a strain cannot be obtained elsewhere.

The seed should be sown in heat in winter to produce strong flowering plants in the summer, in pans of very fine soil. Then prick off into boxes and pot off. Care should be used when sowing as the seed is very fine. We can also supply tubers ready to start into growth in early spring. *See page 183.*

Begonia, Carters' "Crown Jewels" Mixed Single.—It is impossible to praise too much this superb strain of this highly-favoured flower; it is simply perfection, and needs but finished culture to attain universal celebrity, alike for size and quality of the flowers, combined with brilliance in colours. Grand for bedding out.

No. 257. In sealed packets... .. Per packet —s. d.
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0

Begonia, Carters' Choicest Double.—This glorious strain contains all the best forms and most brilliant colours in cultivation.

No. 254. In sealed packets 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0

Begonia, Carters' "Fringed" Double.—This is a production of great novelty and beauty, and is bound to create a sensation.

No. 255. In sealed packets 2s. 6d. & 5 0

Begonia, Carters' Perpetual Bedding.—Fibrous-rooted, dark-leaved species; flower rosy-crimson.

No. 258. In sealed packets 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0

Begonia Hybrida Cristata.—Novelty with grand flowers, crested by the elongation and fimbriations of the stamens; 70 per cent. true from seed.

No. 256. In sealed packets 2s. 6d. & 5 0

For price of Begonia Bulbs, see page 183.

"I raised 200 plants from the 2s. 6d. packet of Crown Jewels Begonia. They are a grand lot, and have been very much admired."

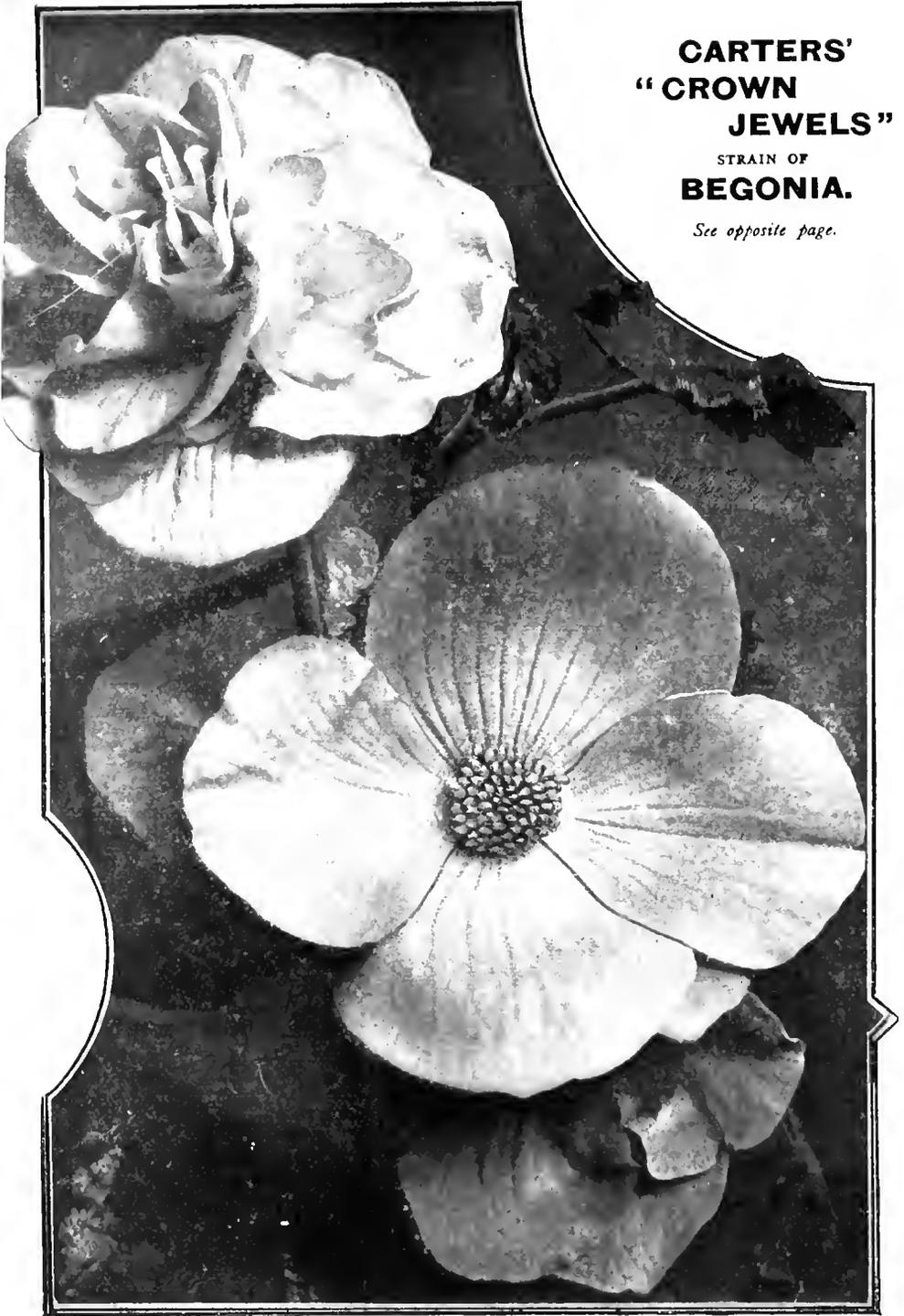
Mr. W. H. JENNER, Gardener to Miss Walters.

"I have about 60 plants of Crown Jewels Begonia now in flower. They are really good, and have been greatly admired."

Mr. J. CRISP, Gardener to Miss Willis.

CARTERS'
"CROWN
JEWELS"
STRAIN OF
BEGONIA.

See opposite page.





Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CALLIOPSIS SPLENDENS.

Calliopsis (COREOPSIS).—Hardy annuals and perennials. All are universal favourites, and useful for cut flowers. Should be sown out-doors in April in the place they are intended to flower, or, for earliest work, may be sown under glass, and then pricked out.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|------------------|-----|
| | | Per packet—s. d. | |
| No. 279. | Grandiflora. Grandest of all; large golden-yellow. 3 feet | 6d. & | 1 0 |
| „ 280. | Burridgi. Rich crimson and gold | | 0 3 |
| „ 281. | Bicolor (Tinctoria). Ordinary varieties | | 0 3 |
| „ 282. | Coronata. Perennial; yellow, dark spot. 2 feet | | 0 6 |
| „ 283. | Drummondii. Yellow, dark centre | | 0 3 |
| „ 284. | Philadelphica. Perennial; fringed flowers. 2 feet | | 0 6 |
| „ 285. | Ackermanni. Very early; free bloomer | | 0 3 |
| „ 286. | Bicolor atrosanguinea. Crimson maroon | | 0 3 |
| „ 287. | Bicolor splendens. Gold and maroon | | 0 6 |
| „ 288. | Choice mixed. All varieties in mixture | | 0 6 |
| „ 289. | Dwarf varieties, mixed. 6 inches | | 0 6 |

Cacalia.

No. 262. Coccinea. For mixed borders. Annual. 1 foot 0 3

Calampelis (ECCREMOCARPUS).—Climber for verandahs, trellises, &c.; handsome bloom.

No. 263. Scabra. Orange-scarlet; perennial. 10 feet 0 6

Calandrinia Umbellata.—Succulent plant. Sow in pans in spring, place in frame, and prick out in bed or border for summer blooming.

No. 264. Umbellata. Vivid crimson; good rock plant 0 6

Calendula (GARDEN MARIGOLD).—Very showy border plant, lasting the whole of the summer without any attention whatever beyond keeping the seed vessels picked off. They are not at all particular to either soil or surroundings, and may be described as everybody's flower. Sow in spring where plants are intended to flower.

- | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| No. 273. | Cockade Orange. Very large double flowers; showy colour. 1 foot | 1 0 |
| „ 274. | Meteor. Lemon yellow, orange stripes. 1½ feet | 6d. & 1 0 |
| „ 275. | Hybrida, or Pot. 1½ feet | 0 3 |
| „ 276. | Officinalis. The cottage garden Marigold | 0 3 |
| „ 277. | Pluvialis. Pure white. 1 foot | 0 3 |

Callirhoe (POPPY MALLOW).—Very pretty half-hardy annual. Sow in spring, in gentle heat, and prick out.

No. 290. Digitata. Rosy-carmine; erect habit. 1½ feet 0 6

Calvary Clover.—An interesting novelty. Raise in spring, and treat as an annual.

No. 291. The leaves are singularly blood marked 6d. & 1 0

Camellia.—Greenhouse shrub, universally admired. Sow seeds early in the spring in pots, place in heat, and pot off as soon as seedlings can be conveniently handled.

No. 292. Japonica fl. pl. Saved from best varieties Is. & 2 6

For cultural hints on flowers generally, see page 106.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CANARY CREEPER.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CANDYTUFT, CARTERS' SPIRAL.

Per packet—s. d.

CAMPANULA (BELL-FLOWER). —A lovely perennial, from the graceful miniature <i>Hairbell</i> to the magnificent varieties of the <i>C. pyramidalis</i> and others—No. 294, <i>Giant White</i> , and 293, <i>C. mirabilis</i> , in particular—all useful in borders and rockeries.		
No. 293.	Mirabilis. Magnificent, pyramidal and bushy; pale blue. Novelty, perennial. 2 feet	1 6
" 294.	Persicifolia (<i>Giant White</i>). Large, lustrous. 3 feet	1 0
" 329.	Canterbury Bells, mixed. 1½ ft. (<i>See page 129</i>)	6d. & 1 0
" 295.	Carpatica. Large blossoms; excellent pot plant; blue. 6 inches	0 6
" 296.	" alba. White variety	0 6
" 297.	Grandiflora (<i>Platycodon</i>). Purple violet. 1½ feet	0 6
" 298.	" alba (<i>Wahlenbergia</i>). White. 1½ feet	0 6
" 299.	Pyramidalis. Charming pot plant. 2 to 3 feet	0 6
" 300.	" alba. White variety	0 6
" 301.	Rotundifolia (<i>Hairbell</i>). The true wild species	1 0
CANARY CREEPER (TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM). —Favourite climber for trellises, arbours, stumps of trees, &c.; very graceful, bright canary colour. Sow in pot or in open in spring. 10 feet.		
No. 302.	Canary Creeper. Half-hardy climbing annual	0 6
CANDYTUFT, ANNUAL. —These hardy flowers are now a necessity; brilliant in colour, compact in habit, and useful alike in pots or border. Sow in spring in ordinary soil. For pot work, sow in pots in frame, and thin out the seedlings. Nos. 304 and 309 are great improvements. Average height, 1 foot.		
No. 303.	Rose Cardinal. A beautiful shade of rosy scarlet	1 0
" 304.	CARTERS' Carmine. Bright rose, excellent form	1 0
" 305.	Little Prince. Mignon white variety. 4 inches	1 0
" 306.	Crimson (<i>Dunnett's</i>). Brilliant	per oz., 1s.; 3d. & 0 6
" 307.	Purple	0 3
" 308.	White	0 3
" 309.	CARTERS' SPIRAL. Pure white; best transplanted (<i>see above</i>)	1 0
" 310.	Mixed. For open borders	0 9
Perennial Candytuft, for Borders or Rockwork.		
No. 311.	Iberis Gibraltaria. Purest white, lovely species	1 0
" 312.	Iberis semperflorens	0 6
" 313.	" sempervirens	0 6
Canna (INDIAN SHOE). Ornamental-foliaged plants with showy flowers, for stove, greenhouse, or sub-tropical planting. Steep seeds 24 hours in tepid water, and sow in strong heat. Pot off seedlings as soon as they can be banded.		
No. 314.	Crozy. Choicest dwarf varieties; magnificent	1s. & 2 6
" 316.	Mixed. All the best varieties	6d. & 1 0
Cannabis (INDIAN HEMP). One of the finest foliage plants for sub-tropical gardens and beds. Sow in spring and prick off.		
No. 317.	Indica. 6 feet	0 6

CARTERS' BRILLIANT PRIZE CINERARIA.

(See Coloured Photograph on opposite page.)

Our house has long been famed for its Cinerarias, and extra care has been taken in the selection of the plants this season. The colours are simply lovely; vivid self and brilliant bordered varieties, &c., unequalled.

Sow seed in pans filled with a good light sandy compost in spring up to the beginning of June, and place in a cool frame. Transfer to small pots as soon as the seedlings have developed their nice leaves, and pot on as the plants require it. They should be grown in a cold frame until frost necessitates their removal to a greenhouse. Even in winter they should not receive much artificial heat. Will come into bloom from Christmas to May.

Cineraria, Carters' Brilliant Prize Mixed.—The only strain awarded two Gold Medals of the Royal Botanic Society. Choicest colours saved from largest flowers.

No. 398 In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

From a Customer in 1903.

"The Cinerarias are now blooming, and for size, colour, and shape are the finest we have ever seen. Several blooms measure over five inches, and one well over six inches in diameter."—J. A. WHITCHURCH, Great Barford House.

Cineraria, Carters' Snowflake.

No. 399. Pure white In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Cineraria, Carters' Choice Double.—Of all the finest forms and colours.

No. 401 In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Cineraria (Single) "Ixion."—A novel and eccentric variety, with semi-quilled petals.

No. 402 In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.
,, 400. Cineraria, mixed, ordinary strain Per packet, 1s. 6d.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED.
CINERARIA, STELLATA.

Cineraria, Stellata.—This free-panicked variety has now obtained general approval, especially for decorative arrangements, and as grown at the Royal Gardens, Kew, and elsewhere, has proved marvellously effective, and has proved to be a valuable adjunct to the much admired Carters' *Brilliant Prize*. It should be raised and treated the same as the other greenhouse varieties.

No. 403. In sealed packets,
2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Cineraria, Cruenta Hybrids.—Similar in form and habit to the *Stellata* varieties, but more compact.

No. 1297. In sealed packets,
1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

Cineraria, Maritima.—A well-known hardy silver-foliaged perennial, for bedding or mixed borders; height 1½ feet. Seed should be sown in pans in early spring under glass, and the seedlings pricked off into boxes, hardening before planting out.

No. 404. Per packet, 6d. and 1s.



A coloured photograph.

Natural size of bloom.

AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, 1902-1903.

CARTERS BRILLIANT PRIZE CINERARIA

Illustrating range of colours.

Price per packet (all colours mixed), 5/-, 3/6, and 2/6.



Natural
size of bloom.

A coloured photograph.

CARTERS PERFECTION CYCLAMEN.

1. Carters White Swan.
2. Carters Crimson Queen.
3. Carters The Sultan.
4. Carters Duke of Connaught.

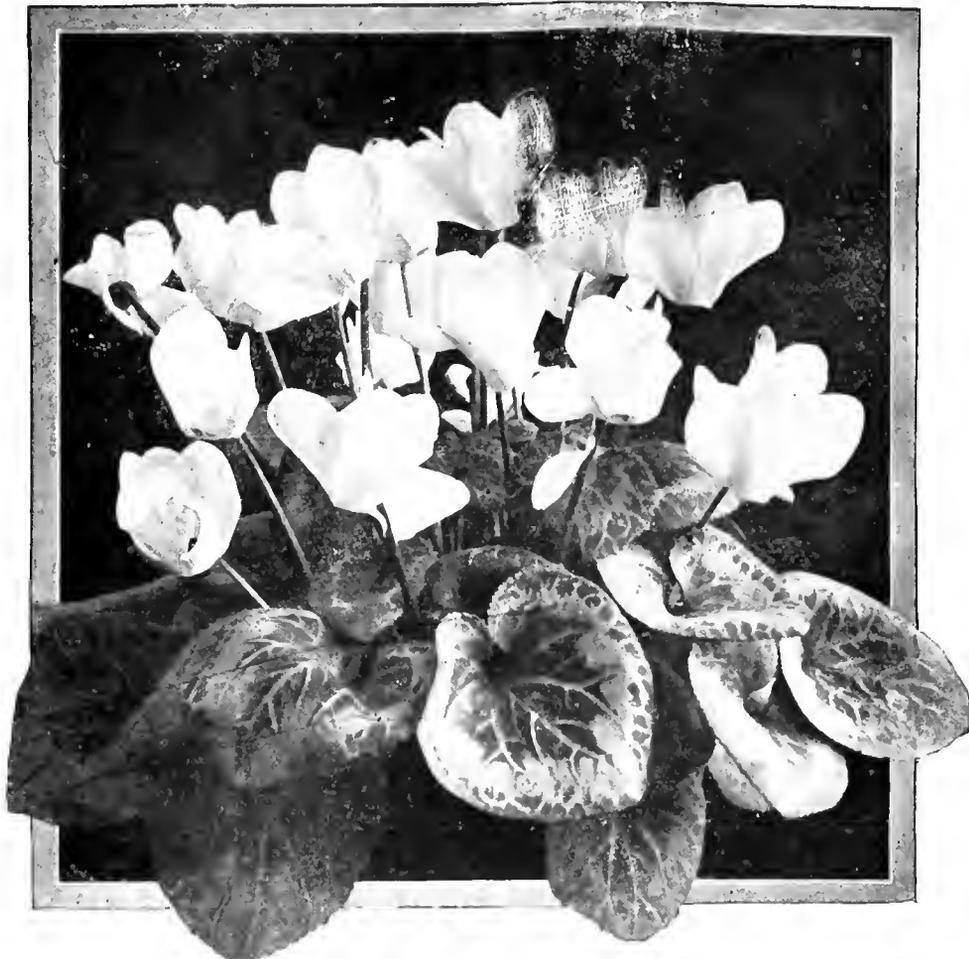
5. Carters Princess Ida.
6. Carters Rosy Morn.
7. Carters Fairy Queen.
8. Carters Princess May.

Each in sealed packet, separate, 2/6 and 1/6.

All colours, mixed, price 5/-, 2/6, and 1/6.

CARTERS' "PERFECTION" CYCLAMEN.

The Coloured Photograph opposite is intended to give some idea of the range of colours contained in our lovely strain.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED IN SIZE.

CARTERS' PERFECTION CYCLAMEN, WHITE SWAN. Showing habit.

Sow at any time (spring and autumn to be preferred) in pots or pans, in peaty loam and sand, covering the soil scarcely a quarter of an inch, place on warm shelf near the glass in greenhouse, keeping the soil moist but well drained. The seed takes from four to eight weeks to germinate. When the bulbs are the size of a pea transplant singly into small pots, transferring to larger pots as the plants develop. An average of 60° is the temperature best suited for producing strong trusses of flowers, and good ventilation without draught is a safeguard from disease. We also supply dry bulbs at end of summer (*see page 183*).

No. 464. **Carters' Superb Mixture**, unequalled. Price, in sealed packets, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. CHOICE CYCLAMEN IN SEPARATE COLOURS, AS UNDER. Price, in sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each:—

No. 465. Charming Bride. Superb white petals; compact habit	No. 473. Sunray. From dark to light rose, flamed scarlet.
" 466. Crimson Queen. Deep maroon red; bold; first class.	" 474. The Sultan. The richest coloured Cyclamen; intense crimson; superb.
" 467. Dixon Hartland. White, dark claret base; large flower.	" 475. White Swan. Grand, with large pure white blossoms.
" 468. Duke of Connaught. Deep cherry colour.	Per packet—s. d.
" 1299. Fairy Queen (Novelty). Pale rose, compact habit.	" 476. Complete Collection, as above, 12 varieties for 15 0
" 469. Mont Blanc. Magnificent, pure white; a novelty.	" 477. Six varieties (purchaser's selection) ... 7 6
" 470. Princess Ida. Blush, with dark rose base.	" 478. Cyclamen, mixed, older varieties ... 1s. 6d. & 2 6
" 471. Princess May. New variety; colour a dainty soft pink.	" 479. "Crested" Cyclamen, Pioneer ... 2 6
" 472. Rosy Morn. Bright rose, dark claret base.	

Mrs. PITT PITTS writes in 1903:—"Our Cyclamen were beautiful and very much admired."

CARTERS' VICTORIA PRIZE CALCEOLARIA.

CALCEOLARIA, VICTORIA PRIZE.—It is impossible by photography to give any adequate idea of the glory and beauty of these magnificent flowers; the variations and markings are endless, the flowers are of large size and perfect in form, and the habit is unexceptionable. Our exhibit at the TEMPLE SHOW OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is always the theme of general admiration.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—NATURAL SIZE.

CARTERS' VICTORIA PRIZE CALCEOLARIA.

		In sealed packets—s. d.
No. 265.	Calceolaria, Carters' Victoria Prize, mixed, all colours	2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
„ 266.	Calceolaria, Golden Princess. Exquisite yellow	... .. 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
„ 267.	Calceolaria. Fine ordinary strain	... .. 1 6
„ 271.	Calceolaria, Hardy Shrubby. From best varieties	... .. 2 6
„ 272.	Calceolaria, New Dwarf Bedding.	... .. 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0

A. G. BROWN, Esq., Sydenham, writes:—"My Calceolarias this season are the best I ever grew, and the blooms the best I ever saw."

CARTERS' MINIATURE CALCEOLARIA.

- No. 268. CALCEOLARIA, THE PIGMY. A dainty plant, with beautifully variegated blossoms. Height, 5 inches. In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.
- No. 269. CALCEOLARIA, TOM THUMB. Brilliant as the *Victoria Prize* varieties, but of dwarf habit. In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.
- No. 270. CALCEOLARIA, THE GEM. Similar to *The Pigmy*, but the flowers are more of one colour. In sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Per packet—s. d.

Canterbury Bell.—Hardy perennials of immense utility in the herbaceous border. Best select kinds. Sow in summer, transplant to a bed in winter for flowering following year. Averaging 3 feet in height. (See *Photograph.*)

No.			
318.	Calycanthema (Hose-in-Hose).		
	Mixed. 2 feet ...	6d. &	1 0
319.	Calycanthema. Blue ...		0 6
320.	„ Rose 6d. &		1 0
321.	„ White ...		0 6
322.	Double blue ...		0 6
323.	„ lilac ...		0 6
324.	„ rose ...	6d. &	1 0
325.	„ white ...		0 6
326.	Single blue ...		0 3
327.	„ rose. Delicate shade	6d. &	1 0
			0 3
328.	„ white ...		0 3
329.	Superb Mixed. All shades of		
	colour; a treat for lovers of		
	hardy perennials; single and		
	double ...	6d. &	1 0

Capsicum.—Excellent pot plants for conservatory or table decoration. Sow seeds in heat in spring, and pot off singly.

No.			
330.	Little Gem. Scarlet. 1 foot		1 0
331.	Prince of Wales. Yellow ...		1 0
332.	Elephant's Trunk. Scarlet		1 0
333.	Mixed. Various colours for		
	general use ...		0 6

Cassia (INDIAN LABURNUM). Sow in spring in heat, and pot off.

No. 345.	Corymbosa. Pot plant		0 6
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Castor Oil Plant (RICINUS).—Stately plants with large palmate foliage for conservatory or sub-tropical garden and general decoration. Mostly grown as annuals. Sow in spring in heat, and plant out in summer.

No. 346.	Cambodgiensis. Foliage crim-		
	son, almost black ...		1 0
„ 347.	Gibsoni. Popular bronze-leaved		
	variety. 3 feet ...	6d. &	1 0
„ 348.	Zanzibariensis. Grand foliage;		
	various. 6 feet ...	6d. &	1 0
„ 349.	Africanus. Light. 6 feet ...		0 6
„ 350.	Glaucus. Greyish. 4 feet ...		0 6
„ 351.	Sanguineus. Hardest variety;		
	dark stems. 6 feet ...		0 6
„ 352.	Mixed varieties ...	6d. &	1 0

Catananche Cærulea.

No. 353.	Hardy perennial, useful as cut		
	flower; bright blue. 1½ feet		0 6



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CANTERBURY BELL.

Catchfly (SILENE). Per packet—s. d.

No. 354.	Red. Hardy annual. 1 foot ...		0 3
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Celosia Plumosa (FEATHERED COCKSCOMB).—Grand features in sub-tropical bedding; graceful plumes. Sow in spring in heat, prick off into pans, and pot on. They like a good rich soil in a sunny spot. 2 feet

No. 1309.	Carters' Rainbow. A		
	good strain in all the richest		
	colours ...	1s. 6d. &	2 6
„ 356.	Carters' Perfection Plume. A		
	fine selected strain ...	1s. &	2 6
„ 357.	Aurea, golden ...		0 6
„ 358.	Coccinea, scarlet ...		0 6

Celsia.—A pretty plant for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. Sow in spring and summer for pot work.

No. 359.	Golden Spray ...		1 0
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CARNATION AND PICOTEE.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Carters' Prize Carnation.

A popular and lovely flower, always in fashion. In colour and form unique, with a pleasing fragrance in many types. Whether grown in pots for conservatory decoration or in the garden beds for summer display, its charms are equally attractive. Our seed is saved with the greatest care, and should produce a large percentage of the very best flowers.

Sow in spring in cool frame, prick out, and plant out in good soil when strong enough.

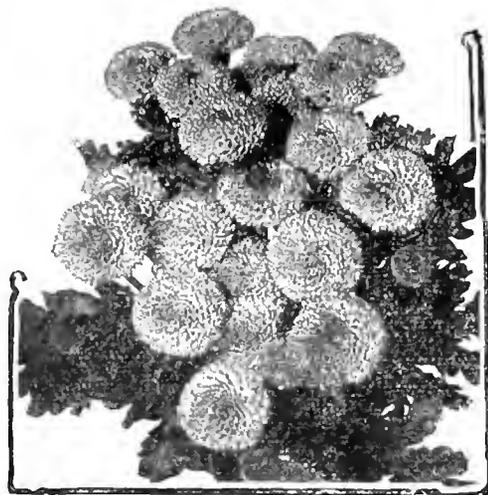
- | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| No. 334. | Carnation, Choicest Double.
Including all varieties. | to seeds of each—s. d.
Is. & 2 6 |
| " 335. | Carnation, Choicest Perpetual, or Tree.
Includes all the best French varieties in cultivation. | Is. & 2 6 |
| " 336. | Carnation, Margaret, Mixed.
A new class of this beautiful flower, which begins to bloom in the fourth month from the time of appearing above ground. | Is. & 2 6 |
| " 337. | Carnation, White Margaret.
Pure white blossom, delicately scented ... | Is. & 2 6 |
| " 338. | Carnation, Germania. Splendid new yellow self, comes true from seed: rare (5 seeds) ... | 2 6 |
| " 339. | Carnation, Grenadin. Very early; bright scarlet ... | 1 0 |
| " 340. | Carnation, Perpetual Yellow.
About 75 per cent. true from seed ... | 2 6 |
| " 342. | Carnation, White Lady. Large pure white ... | 2 6 |
| " 343. | Picotee, Choicest Double. Mixed | Is. & 2 6 |
| " 344. | Picotee, Choicest Perpetual Mixed | Is. & 2 6 |
| Per packet—s. d. | | |
| " 78. | Carnation. 12 varieties Bizarre ... | 3 6 |
| " 79. | Carnation. 12 varieties. Bizarre and Self ... | 3 6 |
| " 81. | Carnation. 12 varieties. Perpetual... .. | 3 6 |
| " 82. | Carnation. 12 varieties. Selfs | 3 6 |
| " 83. | Carnation. 12 varieties. Yellow Fancy... .. | 3 6 |
| " 86. | Picotee. 12 varieties. White Ground... .. | 3 6 |
| " 87. | Picotee. 12 varieties. Yellow Ground ... | 3 6 |

CHRYSANTHEMUM—ANNUAL GARDEN VARIETIES.

Of all Annuals these pretty flowers perhaps hold the premier position, and many of them have been raised on our Seed Farms. All are beautiful in beds and borders and good for window boxes or cutting. Sow seed in spring in boxes for early flowering, and in the open for general work. Some varieties make useful pot plants; they should be sown under glass and thinned out to about 4 or 5 plants. 1½ feet.



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CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANNUAL.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, GOLDEN BUTTON.

- Per packet—s. d.
- No 372. **Morning Star.** Delicate sulphur-coloured blossoms. It is equally good as a single plant, grown in masses, or as a cut flower. In sealed packets, each 1s. & 2 6
- No. 380. **Choice Mixed Annual.** In sealed packets, price 1s. and 2s. 6d. each.
- „ 376. **Lord Beaconsfield.** Crimson maroon and gold... 0 6
- „ 377. **Purple Queen.** Distinct dark purple... 0 6
- „ 378. **Sultan.** Crimson with golden ring near centre ... 0 6
- „ 379. **Gladstone, W. E.** Crimson and violet ... 0 6
- „ 373. **Pumilum.** Colour, bright gold 1 0
- „ 374. **Imbricatum, Double.** Yellow 1 0
- „ 375. **Burridgi.** Pure white, with crimson ring ... 0 6
- „ 381. **Inodorum.** Double white ... 1 0
- „ 383. **Snow White Double.** 1½ feet 6d. & 1 0
- „ 384. **Double Golden** ... 6d. & 1 0
- „ 385. **Double Mixed.** 2 feet ... 0 6
- „ 386. **Double White** ... 0 3
- „ 387. **Double Yellow** ... 0 3
- „ 388. **Tricolor (Carinatum)**... 0 3
- „ 389. **Single White (Ox-eye Daisy)**... 0 3
- „ 390. **Single Yellow**... 0 3
- „ 391. **Single Mixed** ... 0 6
- BEDDING VARIETIES (PERENNIAL).
- „ 392. **Golden Button.** Charming plant; neat habit. 1 foot. 1s. & 2 6
- „ 393. **Snowball.** Beautiful pure white. Height, 1 foot. 1s. & 2 6
- „ 394. **Maximum "Princess Henry."** Hardy, pure white; good for cutting ... 1 6

Chrysanthemum (EXHIBITION PERENNIAL SPECIES).—Sow in pans in gentle heat, and pot off.

- No. 395. **Carters' Show.** Large blooms, fine colours ... 1s. & 2 6
- „ 396. **Carters' Japanese.** Gracefully petalled varieties... 1s. & 2 6
- „ 397. **Carters' Pompone.** Neat, globular blossoms ... 1s. & 2 6



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED.
CARTERS' EMPRESS COCKSCOMB (see below).

Per packet—s. d.

Cerastium.—Silver-leaved ornamental hardy perennials. Seed may be sown in spring or summer.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--|-----|---|---|
| No. 367. | Biebersteini. | Perennial edging plant. 6 inches ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 368. | Tomentosum. Neatest and most effective. 6 inches ... | ... | 1 | 0 |

Chamæpeuce (FISHBONE THISTLE).—Half-hardy biennial with ornamental foliage. Is seen at its best the first season. Seed should be sown in early spring, in gentle heat, and potted off.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 369. | Diacantha. | Spiny border perennial; glaucous ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
|----------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----|---|---|

Chamærops (FAN PALM).—Sow in bottom heat, and pot off.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|--|-----|---|---|
| No. 370. | Humilis. | A fine decorative for house, garden, or conservatory | ... | 0 | 6 |
|----------|----------|--|-----|---|---|

Chelone.—Sow in spring, and transplant. Useful variety of great decorative value.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 371. | Barbata coccinea. | Bright scarlet perennial ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|

Clary.—Sow outdoors in spring.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 416. | Purple. | Annual ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
|----------|---------|------------|-----|---|---|

Clematis (VIRGIN'S BOWER).—Well-known climbing perennials. Sow seed in early spring under glass, pot off and plant outdoors early in summer.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--|-----|-------|-----|
| No. 417. | Flammula. | Ordinary white, sweet scented | ... | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 418. | Jaekmanni varieties. Saved from the best colours | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |

Clianthus (GLORY PEA).—Magnificent greenhouse climbers. Seed should be sown in well-drained pot of light soil early in spring, in strong heat.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| No. 419. | Dampieri (Sturt's Pea). | Unique, scarlet and black | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ | 420. | Puniceus (New Zealand Glory). Crimson | ... | 1 | 0 |

Clintonia.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---|-----|---|---|
| No. 421. | Pulchella. | One of the loveliest pot annuals; purple, white, and yellow. 6 inches ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
|----------|------------|---|-----|---|---|

Cobæa.—Handsome Mexican climber. Easily grown from seed sown early in spring, in heat, and potted off.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| No. 422. | Scandens. | Half-hardy; purple | ... | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 423. | „ alba. White | ... | 6d. & | 1 0 |

Cockscomb.—Our strain cannot be surpassed. For earliest work, sow in January or February, and again in spring for general work, using good light sandy loam.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| No. 424. | Empress (Carters'). | Combs of immense size; rich crimson | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ | 425. | Crimson. Good ordinary stock | ... | 0 | 6 |

A customer writes in 1903:—"I would rather give a shilling for 12 seeds of your Empress Cockscomb than one penny for a hat-full of any other."

Collinsia Bicolor.—Pretty annual. Very useful for pot work as well as for border cultivation. Sow in autumn in pots for spring flowering, and in spring for summer flowering in borders.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 427. | Purple and white. | 1 foot ... | ... | 0 | 3 |
|----------|-------------------|------------|-----|---|---|

Columbine.—See also *Aquilegia*, page 112.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| No. 428. | Mixed. | Ordinary garden variety ... | ... | 3d. & | 0 6 |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-----|

Commelina.—Hardy tuberous plant. Sow in heat in early spring, and plant out in May or June.

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|----------|-----------|-------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 429. | Cælestis. | 1½ feet ... | ... | 0 | 6 |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-----|---|---|

Cordyline.—Perennial shrubs. Sow in early spring, in strong heat, in pots or pans of sandy soil, and pot off.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 449. | Australis. | Favourite. 3 feet ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|-----|---|---|

Cornflower.—See *Cyanus*, page 134.

Cosmea.—Hardy.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 450. | Bipinnata. | Purple | ... | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 451. | Mixed. Choice | ... | 1 | 0 |

Cowslip.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|----------------|-----|---|---|
| No. 452. | American (Dodecatheon) | ... | 1 | 0 | |
| „ | 453. | English, mixed | ... | 0 | 6 |
| „ | 454. | „ yellow | ... | 0 | 6 |



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COLEUS.

Mixed varieties, per packet, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CYANUS MINOR (CORNFLOWER).

No. 457. Emperor Blue, per packet, 6d. and 1s.

Coleus.—Grand ornamental foliaged plants, brilliantly variegated; for stove, greenhouse, or sub-tropical garden in summer. Sow in heat in early spring, and pot off. The variegation does not show itself plainly until the plants have reached some size. We also offer plants of choice named varieties.

No. 426. Choicest mixed. Saved from the best varieties 2s. 6d. & 2 6

Convolvulus Major.—Lovely climbers for garden, trellis, &c. Sow in spring where intended to bloom.

No. 430. Mixed. All colours per oz., 1s.; 3d. & 0 6
 ,, 431. Blue; No. 432, Crimson; No. 433, Violet; No. 434, White each 0 3

Convolvulus Minor.—Annual. A dwarf species. Sow in spring in open border where plants are to bloom.

No. 435. Bouquet. White and rose 1 0
 ,, 436. Crimson Violet ... 0 6
 ,, 437. Dark Purple. The general favourite per oz., 9d. 0 3
 ,, 438. Blue; No. 439, Striped; No. 440, White each 0 3
 ,, 441. Mixed Varieties. For general borders per oz., 6d. 0 3

Convolvulus (IPOMÆA).—Greenhouse climbers, embracing some of the loveliest colours imaginable. Sow in early spring in heat, and pot off.

No. 442. Mauritanicus. For hanging baskets ... 0 6
 ,, 443. Heavenly Blue. Surprisingly lovely; a gem ... 1 0
 ,, 444. Leari. Dark violet ... 1 0
 ,, 445. Rubro-cærulea ... 1 0

Cuphea.—A pretty shrubby perennial which makes a useful pot plant. It is employed for bedding out in summer, and for this work is best treated as an annual. Seeds may be sown in autumn or spring in heat.

No. 455. Eminens. Red and yellow 1 0
 ,, 456. Platycentra ... 0 6

Cyanus Minor (CORNFLOWER).—Everything may be said on behalf of these interesting and useful flowers, both as a border plant and also as a cut bloom. Sow in open border in autumn and spring.

No. 457. Emperor Blue 2 feet. 6d. & 1 0
 ,, 458. Double, mixed ... 1 0
 ,, 459. Single, mixed ... 3d. & 0 6
 ,, 460. Victoria. Miniature... 0 6
 ,, 461. Purple... 0 6
 ,, 462. Rose ... 0 6
 ,, 463. White ... 0 6

DAHLIA.



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DAHLIA, CARTERS' CHOICE CACTUS.

Dahlia.—CARTERS' CROSS-FERTILISED STRAINS.

The Double Dahlia was for half a century a leading florists' flower. However, fashion changes, and the Single Varieties a few years since evoked a species of mania which has not yet subsided. Yet another kind now heads the race, the so-called Cactus Dahlia, of which our illustration shows the type. Our strain has been specially hybridised and fertilised with various species, and should produce some novel kinds. Sow the seed in early spring, in heat, and pot off. Plant out as soon as large enough in June. We can supply plants in May. (See page 183.)

Per packet—s. d.

- No. 481. **Cactus Dahlia** from the best varieties, mixed 1s. 6d. & 2 6
 „ 482. **Single Dahlia.** A beautiful variety of colours 1s., 1s. 6d., & 2 6
 „ 1310. **Pigmy Dahlia.** Forms a dwarf bush 1 0
 „ 483. **Dahlia, Perfection Giant.** The variety in this strain is very great ... 1s. & 2 6

- No. 484. Dahlia.—Show, Double. For perfect form cannot be surpassed 1s. & 2 6
 „ 485. „ Bouquet or Pompom. One of the most useful flowers for cutting 1s. & 2 6

Daisy.—Charming spring flowers. Sow in light soil in spring, and prick out.

- No. 486. Finest Double (Bellis). Selected strain 1s. & 2 6
 „ 487. Paris White (Chrysanthemum) 1s. & 2 6
 „ 488. Paris Yellow (Golden Marguerite) 1s. & 2 6
 „ 489. Swan River (Brachycome). A bright, free-blooming annual; blue and white. 1 foot ... 0 6

Datura (THORN APPLE).—Sow in heat in early spring, and pot off, hardening off well before planting out. *B. suaveolens* may be placed out of doors in summer, but must be protected from frosts.

- No. 491. *Atroviolacea plena*. Trumpet-shaped flowers for conservatory or sub-tropical gardens. 2 feet 0 6
 „ 492. *Chlorantha*, fl. pl. Fine double golden trumpet, sweet-scented; half-hardy. 2 feet ... 0 6
 „ 493. *Suaveolens* (*Brugmansia*).—Splendid shrub for greenhouse; granol white blossoms. 1s. & 2 6

Devil-in-a-Bush (*NIGELLA*).—Pretty annual. Sow thinly in good garden soil in spring.

- No. 494. Bright blue; free bloomer. 1 foot 0 3

Delphinium.—Nos. 698 to 707. (See Larkspur, page 147.)

Dianthus.—Nos. 495 to 506. (See page 136.)

Didiscus.—Pretty annual. Will grow outdoors, but is seen to most advantage if sown in heat in early spring, potted off, and grown and flowered in cool house in the summer.

- No. 507. *Ceruleus*. Bright blue. 1 foot 0 6

Disemma.—Easily raised from seed, by sowing in heat in early spring, and potting off.

- No. 508. *Coccinea*. Greenhouse perennial climber 1 0

Dracæna.—Easily raised from seed. Sow in pans, in heat, in early spring.

- No. 509. *Rubra*. A decorative table plant with variously-coloured foliage. 2 feet 1 0



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CARTERS' DIANTHUS, CRIMSON BELLE.

Dianthus Chinensis (INDIAN PINK).—We are inclined to assert that there is no tribe of hardy flowers more generally known and admired than the "Pink" tribe. We consider the *Heddewigi* section introduced by our house from the East, and the parent of many of the best types, to be the finest addition to our annual flora for the last fifty years, and the varieties detailed below are the improved results from the original importation. Sow in spring in boxes or pots, and transplant to where intended to bloom.

No.		Per packet—s. d.
496.	Crimson Belle. Colour a rich brilliant crimson. 1 foot 1 0	
497.	Diadem. Singular colour, black, with distinct white border 1 0	
498.	Diadematus fl. pl. A double variety of extraordinary beauty, edged and blotched 1 0	
495.	Choicest Mixed. This superb mixture meets with unstinted praise wherever grown 1s. 6d. & 2 6	
No. 499.	Eastern Queen. Marked with delicate tracery of bright colours; a beauty. 1 foot ... 1 0	
„ 500.	Salmon Queen. Brilliant, bright salmon 1 0	
„ 501.	Queen of Holland. Single, pure white 1 0	
„ 502.	Double White. Fine flower of good form 1 0	
„ 503.	Heddiwigi. The original strain from Japan; large single blossoms, fine colours 0 6	
„ 1314.	Heddiwigi Nobilis. A grand improvement 1 0	
„ 504.	Laciniatus. Grand single flowers 0 6	
„ 505.	Deltoides (Maiden Pink). Perennial... .. 0 6	
„ 506.	Six Choice Varieties, separate, for 3 6	

Digitalis.—See FOXGLOVE, page 138.

Edelweiss (ALPINE, EVERLASTING).

No. 51C. Edelweiss. From native sources 1s. & 2 6

Egg Plant (AUBERGINE).—Ornamental fruited. Sow in spring in heat, and pot off as soon as they can be handled.

No. 511. Purple 0 6
 „ 512. Scarlet 0 6
 „ 513. White 0 6

Epacris.—Choice Evergreen Shrub.

No. 514. Mixed. Superb varieties 2 6

Erica (CAPE HEATHS).—Winter-flowering plants.

No. 515. Superb Mixed. Choice varieties... .. 2 6

Erinus Alpinus.—Herbaceous perennial. Sow in spring where plants are to grow, and thin out.

No. 517. A charming Alpine rock plant; blue 1 0

Eryngium (SEA HOLLY).—Ornamental foliage. Sow in winter or spring in pans, and plant out.

No. 518. Amethystinum. Blue stem and bracts 1 6
 „ 519. Gigantum. Grand foliage, ivory white 1 6
 „ 520. Maritimum. Silvery-grey spiny leaves 1 6

Erysimum.—One of the brightest and best hardy annuals; grown every where. Sow in autumn for spring flowering, and in early spring to flower later.

No. 521. Golden Gem. Brilliant 6d. & 1 0
 „ 522. Perowskianum. Orange Virginian Stock. 1 foot per oz., 9d. 0 3

Erythrina (CORAL TREE). Greenhouse shrubs. Sow in heat in early spring, and pot off.

No. 523. Mixed 1 0

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

Per packet—s. d.



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ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Eschscholtzia (CALIFORNIAN POPPY).—Hardy annual (or biennial) of immense utility for mixed borders. Hardy, bright, and free-blooming, and of the easiest culture. Sow in open in spring, and thin out.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|--|-----|
| No. 524. | Carters' Mandarin. | Exterior of blossom orange-crimson ... 6d. & | I 0 |
| „ 525. | Rose Cardinal. | Delicate bright rose ... 6d. & | I 0 |
| „ 526. | Diana. Rosy white, fluted petals | ... | I 0 |
| „ 527. | Carters' Double Orange. | Semi-double | I 0 |
| „ 528. | Carters' Double White. | Pure colour ... | I 0 |
| „ 529. | Maritima. Bright gold, blue-grey foliage | ... | I 0 |
| „ 530. | Aurantiaca... .. | ... | 0 3 |
| „ 531. | Californica, yellow | ... | 0 3 |
| „ 532. | Crocea, orange | ... | 0 3 |
| „ 533. | Alba, white | ... | 0 3 |
| „ 534. | Crocea rosea | ... | 0 3 |

Eucalyptus (AUSTRALIAN GUM TREES).—Handsome ornaments in the sub-tropical garden or in pots. Sow in gentle heat in early spring, and pot off.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-----|
| No. 535. | Amygdalinus ... 6d. & | I 0 |
| „ 536. | Citriodorus (Lemon Gum) | I 0 |
| „ 537. | Globulus (Blue Gum) 6d. & | I 0 |

Eutoca.—Sow out of doors in spring.
No. 538. Viscida. Hardy annual; bright blue. 1 foot ... 0 3

Evening Primrose (E. NOTHERA).—Hardy perennials, exceedingly useful in mixed borders. The perennial species may be sown in early spring in pans in cool frame, and then transplanted. The annuals and biennials out of doors in April and May.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|-----------|
| No. 539. | Acanlis (Taraxacifolia). White; trailer | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 540. | Lamarckiana. Golden; magnificent. 4 feet | ... | 6d. & 1 0 |
| „ 541. | Macrocarpa. Large blossoms. 1 foot | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 542. | Speciosa. Pure white. 4 feet | ... | I 0 |
| „ 543. | Garden (Biennis). Ordinary species | ... | 3d. & 0 6 |

Everlasting Flowers. (See page 111).

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|-----------|
| No. 544. | Mixed (Helichrysum). All colours | ... | 6d. & I 0 |
|----------|---|-----|-----------|

Everlasting Pea (LATHYRUS).—Favourite hardy perennial for cottage or palace garden. Sow in spring.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| No. 545. | Red (Latifolius) | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 546. | White (Latifolius albus) | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 547. | Rotundifolius. Dark rose | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 548. | Splendens. Superb crimson | ... | I 0 |

Ferns.—Seed (or spore) carefully saved. Sow in pans of sandy peat, and prick off as soon as large enough.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|-----------|
| No. 549. | Greenhouse varieties. Choice selection | ... | 1s. & 2 6 |
| „ 550. | Hardy varieties. All sorts | ... | 1s. & 2 6 |

Flos Adonis.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|-----|-----|
| No. 551. | Adonis. Hardy annual; scarlet and black. 1 foot | ... | 0 3 |
|----------|--|-----|-----|

Forget-me-not (MYOSOTIS).—These lovely dwarf plants are in great repute for spring bedding. Sow seeds in summer to produce good plants for flowering in following spring.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|-----|-----------|
| No. 552. | Dissitiflora. Best bedding; blue. 6 inches | ... | I 0 |
| „ 553. | „ alba. White | ... | I 0 |
| „ 554. | Azorca. Dark blue. 6 inches | ... | I 0 |
| „ 555. | Rupicola. A gem in pot work. 4 inches | ... | I 0 |
| „ 556. | Star of Love. Beautiful novelty | ... | 1 6 |
| „ 557. | The Jewel. Large truss. 1 foot... .. | ... | I 0 |
| „ 558. | Palustris. The true species. 1 foot | ... | 6d. & I 0 |
| „ 559. | Victoria. A favourite for market. 4 inches | ... | I 0 |
| „ 560. | Garden. Ordinary kind, select stock. 1 foot | ... | 0 6 |



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

A FIELD OF SINGLE GAILLARDIA HYBRIDS ON
CARTERS' SEED FARMS.

Per packet.—s. d.

Gaillardia.—Showy and handsome hardy perennials, for beds and borders. Sow early in spring under glass, prick off into boxes, and plant out in May.

No. 574.	Choice Double	...	...	...	...	In sealed packets, 1s. &	2 6
575.	Single Hybrids. (See Illustration)	!	...	...	...	1s. &	2 6
576.	Grandiflora hybrida. Crimson and gold, large blossoms	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
577.	compacta. Dwarf. 12 to 15 inches	...	...	...	...	1s. &	2 6
578.	Picta. Old variety. 1 foot	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
579.	Picta aurea. Golden Yellow. 1 foot	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
580.	Aurora Borealis. Very prettily marked red and yellow	...	...	...	...	...	0 6

Foxglove (*DIGITALIS*).—See Illustration opposite.—Stately perennials. As a background in a shrubbery, or as specimen plants on large beds, they are equally striking and effective. Sow in July for strong flowering plants the following season.

No. 561.	Carters' Spotted Varieties. A superb mixture.	...	...	...	...	6d. &	1 0
562.	Monstrosa (Rayi). A singular variation	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
563.	Canariensis. A novel colour, orange brown	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
564.	White. Superb variety. 4 to 6 feet	...	...	...	...	6d. &	1 0
565.	Gloxinioides. Large-throated species. 3 feet	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
566.	Grandiflora. Curious species, yellow 3 feet	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
567.	Purpurea. The wild Foxglove; purple. 3 feet	...	...	...	...	...	0 3

Fraxinella (*BURNING BUSH*).—Hardy herbaceous plant. Seeds may be sown in spring.

No. 568.	Red-Purple. 2 feet	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
569.	White. Border perennial. 2 feet	...	...	...	...	...	0 6

Freesia.—A bulbous plant with beautiful flowers. Sow in pans in heat, in early spring, using some good light compost.

No. 570.	Choice Mixed. Deliciously scented, white and yellow. 1 foot	1s. &	2 6
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French Honeysuckle.—Hardy, free-growing perennial. Sow in spring, and transplant.

No. 571.	Red or Crimson. 3 feet	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
572.	White. Showy plant	...	...	...	...	...	0 3

Fuchsia.—Handsome flowering shrub. Sow in gentle heat in early spring, pot off, and grow on in cool house.

No. 573.	Superb Mixed. A splendid collection	1s. 6d. &	2 6
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Photographed and Copied by J. C. & Co.

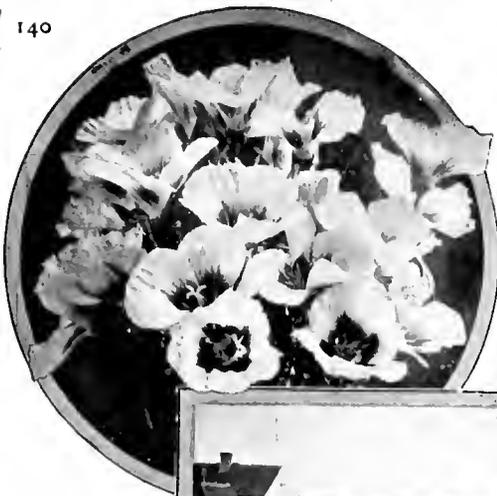
A WOODLAND WALK BORDERED WITH FOXGLOVES.

(See opposite.)

No. 561. Carters' Spotted Varieties; a superb mixture.

All colours mixed, price 6d. and 1s. per packet.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.



Gardenia (CAPE JESSAMINE).

No. 581. Florida. Pure white; delicious scent; pot plant ... 1s. 6d. & 2 6

Gazania.—A brilliant plant for edging beds.

No. 582. Splendens. Gold and black, white spots ... 1s. & 2 6

Genista (CYTISUS). Sow in spring, in pans, and transfer to boxes ready to plant out in June.

No. 583. Andreeana. Orange - yellow, maroon markings ... 1 6
 ,, 584. Candicans. Yellow; favourite for table decoration. 2 feet ... 0 6

Gentiana.—Beautiful dwarf Alpine perennial.

Sow in pans in spring, and plant out.
 No. 585. Acaulis. For borders or rockery; intense blue. 3 inches ... 0 6



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

GODETIA LADY SATIN ROSE, IN GROWTH FOR SEEDS AT OUR FARMS.

Godetia.—There is no class of annual flower producing more abundant or beautiful blossoms. The Godetia makes an excellent cut flower. Sow in spring, and plant out.

		Per packet—s. d.			Per packet—s. d.
No. 609.	Choice mixed. All the best varieties ...	...	...	...	1s. & 2 6
,, 610.	Lady Satin Rose. Dark satin rose. 1½ feet ...	...	...	...	1s. & 2 6
,, 1315.	Rosamund. A new and prolific race; rich glossy pink ...	...	...	...	1 0
,, 611.	Gloriosa. Rich glowing crimson... ..	...	...	...	1s. & 2 6
,, 612.	Duchess of Albany. Pure white; silky. 1 foot ...	...	...	...	1 0
,, 613.	Duke of York. Carmine-scarlet	1s. & 2 6	No. 616.	White Pearl	1 0
,, 614.	Lady Albemarle. Dark rose 6d. & 1 0	1 0	,, 618.	Alba. White	0 6
,, 615.	Princess of Wales. Dark crimson rose	1 0	,, 619.	Roseo-alba. Spotted	0 3
			,, 620.	The Bride. Dark ring	0 3
			,, 621.	Whitneyi. Spotted per oz. 1s. ...	0 3

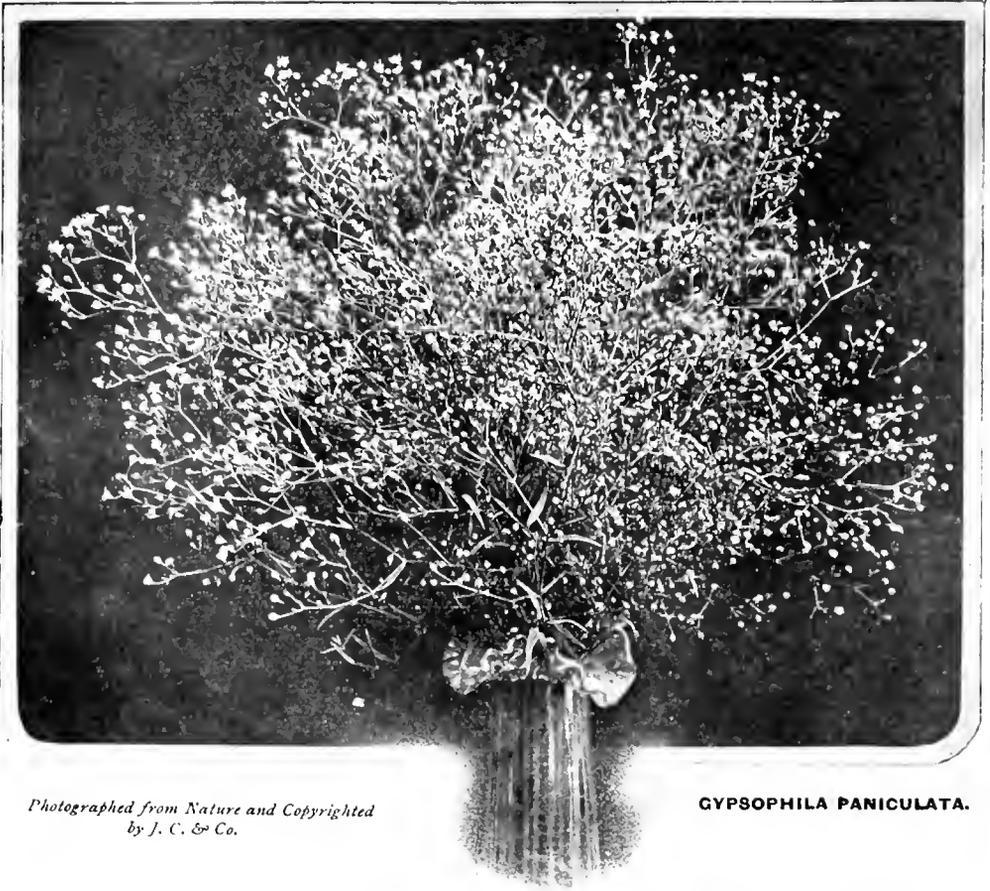
Geranium, or Pelargonium.—Bedding and Greenhouse Plants. Sow under glass in early spring, and pot off.

		Per packet—s. d.			Per packet—s. d.
No. 586.	Large-flowcred show	1s. & 2 6	No. 590.	Silver Tricolor... ..	2 6
,, 587.	Fancy	1s. & 2 6	,, 591.	Zonal. Mixed	1s. & 2 6
,, 588.	Golden and bronze	2 6	,, 592.	The collection of above 6 varieties for 10s.	...
,, 589.	Ivy-leaved. For window boxes 1s. & 2 6	2 6			

Gesneria.—Tuberous-rooted stove perennials, of the same tribe as the Gloxinia, and should receive similar treatment as regards sowing seeds and growing on. No. 593. Choice mixed... .. 2 6

Geum.—Hardy perennials. 2 feet. Sow in spring, and transplant.
 No. 594. Coccineum, per packet, 6d. No. 595. Flore pleno. Double 0 6

Gilia.—Earliest Annual. May be sown in spring, or at the end of summer out of doors.
 No. 596. Tricolor. Purple, lilac, and white. 1 foot 0 3



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by J. C. & Co.

GYPHOSPHILA PANICULATA.

Per packet—s. a.

- Gypsophila** (CLOUD PLANT).—Graceful panicles of wavy blossom; bouquets, vases, &c. Sow the annual species in spring where the plants are meant to flower, and thin out seedlings. *G. Paniculata* is a perennial, and should be sown in seed bed in spring and transplanted.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| No. 626. Elegans, cream white; No. 627, Rosea, rose | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each | 0 3 |
| „ 628. Muralis. Hardy annual for rockwork. 6 inches | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| „ 629. Paniculata. The pure white perennial kind. 1½ feet. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 |
- Globe Amaranthus**.—A pretty greenhouse pot plant of easy culture. Sow seed in spring, in heat, and pot off when about 1 in. high in light soil. No. 593.—Orange. Crisp petals. No. 599.—Purple, rich colour. 1 foot each 0 6
- Globe Thistle** (ECHINOPS RITRO).—No. 600. Bee feeder each 0 6
- Gourd**.—Ornamental-fruited climbers. Sow in pots under glass in spring, pot off, harden off, and plant out.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. 622. Bottle. Singular | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 623. Mixed. Bright fruits; ornamental | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 |
- Greenhouse Seeds**.—For amateurs. No. 624. Mixed. All kinds in mixture 1s., 2s. 6d., & 5 0
- Grevillea**.—An ornamental plant. In great use for decorative purposes. Sow in heat in early spring, and pot off as soon as they can be handled. No. 625. Robusta. The best for general use 1s. & 2 6
- Hawkweed**.—Popular annuals. Will grow anywhere if sown in spring.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| No. 630, Red; No. 631, White; and No. 632, Yellow. 1 foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each | 0 3 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
- Helichrysum** (EVERLASTINGS).—Nos. 653 to 659. (See page 111).
- Heliotrope** (CHERRY PIE).—Sweet-scented perennials. Sow under glass in early spring, and pot off.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| No. 660. Large-flowered varieties. Beautiful novelties; good colours | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 | |
| „ 661. Anna Turrel, light; No. 663, Roi des Noirs, dark. 2 feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each | 0 6 |
| „ 662. White Lady, packet, 1s.; and No. 664, mixed, ordinary varieties | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
- Houcheira**.—Charming for bouquets. Sow in spring, and plant out.
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|
| No. 667. Splendens, crimson, 1½ feet; and No. 668, Splendens alba, white | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | each 1s. & | 2 6 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----|
- Hibiscus** (MALLOW TRIBE).—Showy annual and perennial. Sow *H. Africanus*, the annual species, in early spring under glass, and plant out when all fear of frost has gone. *H. Coccineus* should be sown in heat, and potted off and grown in warm house. No. 669. Africanus, annual, 3d.; No. 670, Coccineus, greenhouse; brilliant 0 6

CARTERS' INVINCIBLE PRIZE GLOXINIA.

AWARDED TWO SILVER CUPS, Royal Horticultural Society, 1903.

(See Coloured Plate opposite.)

It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that no flower for exhibition produces a greater effect than a first-class group of Gloxinias. The superb mixture we offer under the name *Invincible* is magnificent. It contains all the best self-colours, crimson, sapphire, purple, rose, blush, violet, white, &c., also the finest edged, tipped, ringed, and shaded varieties, together with the most beautiful spotted or marbled kinds, and is the finest we have seen.



A HOUSE OF GLOXINIAS AT CARTERS' NURSERIES.

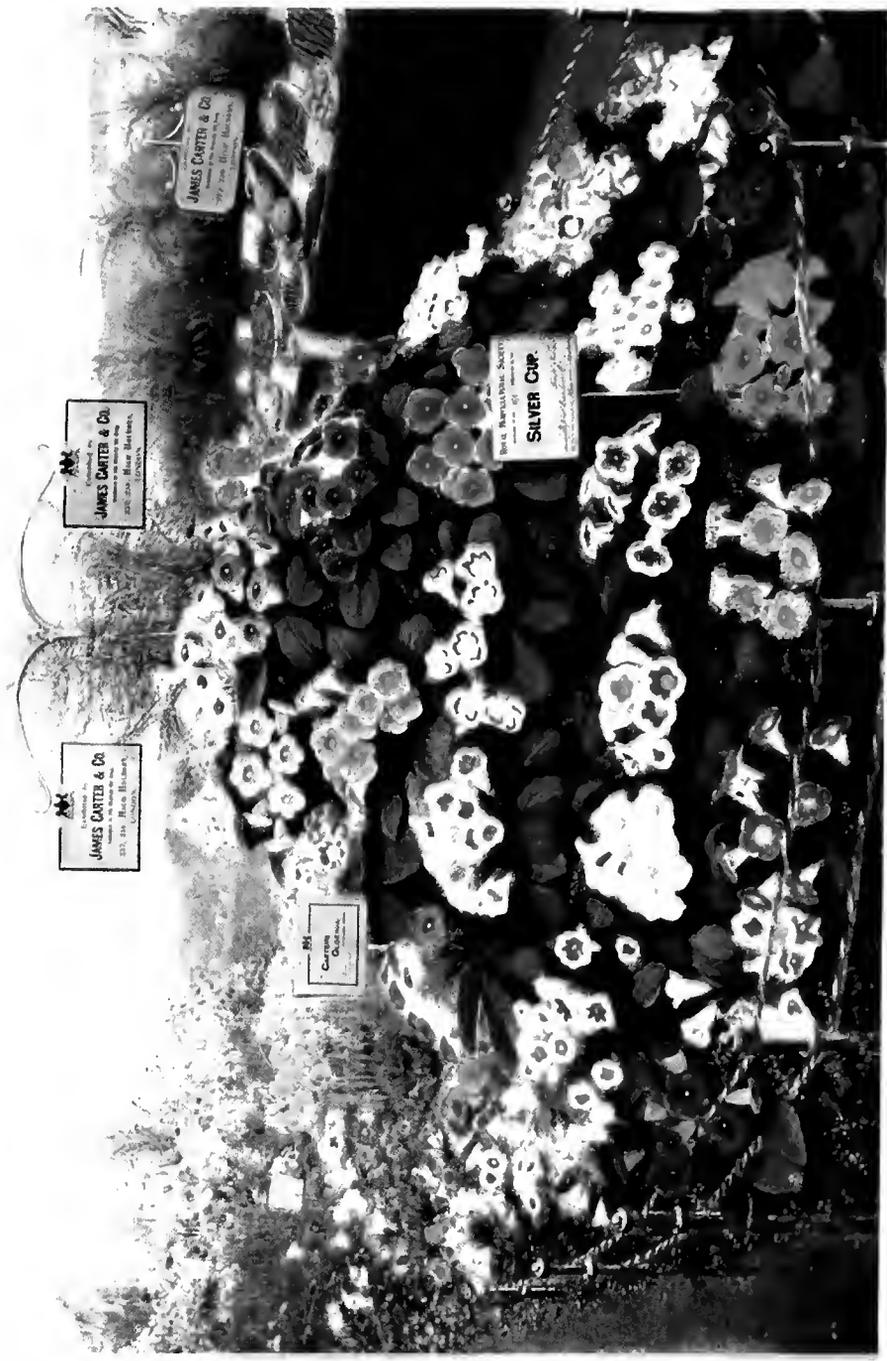
Photographed from Nature and
Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

		Per packet—s. d.	
No. 601.	Carters' Invincible Prize. Superb Mixture	2s. 6d.,	& 5 0
„ 602.	CARTERS' GIANT CARMINE. This is a brilliant variety of great merit	2s. 6d.	& 5 0
„ 603.	CARTERS' GIANT PURPLE. A lovely velvety purple, spotted throat	2s. 6d.	& 5 0
„ 604.	CARTERS' GIANT SCARLET. Superb; scarlet, pure white margin	2s. 6d.	& 5 0
„ 605.	CARTERS' GIANT WHITE. A gem of the first class; a pure white of exquisite texture	2s. 6d.	& 5 0
„ 606.	The collection of above 4 Giant Varieties for 7s. 6d.		
„ 1311.	OTHELLO. Very large; deep blue... ..	...	2 6
„ 607.	GLOXINIA. Ordinary erect varieties. No. 608. Drooping varieties... ..	1s. 6d.	& 2 6

A CUSTOMER WRITES:—"I raised 500 plants from the packet of Gloxinia; they are now blooming and comprise some beautiful colours."

Culture.—Sow in well-drained pans from January to March (or in the autumn), fill the pans with soil consisting of a mixture of half peat and half leaf mould, with a small quantity of pulverised charcoal and silver sand sifted very fine to within half an inch of the rim; water with fine rose, then sow the seed thinly, taking care not to cover it with soil; place in a temperature of 75 deg., and cover the pans with a piece of shaded glass, gradually removing the same as the seedlings progress. When large enough to handle, prick off into pans at about one inch apart, then pot off into single pots. Many will soon attain the requisite strength to go into 5-inch or 48 pots, and will bloom in August and September of the same year. The potting-off soil should consist of one half good loam, one-half fibrous peat, with a good sprinkling of sand and broken charcoal.

For price of Gloxinia Bulbs, see page 183.



A coloured photograph.

AWARDED THE SILVER CUP AT THE TEMPLE SHOW, LONDON, 1903.
CARTERS INVINCIBLE PRIZE GLOXINIA.

Price per packet (all colours mixed). 5/6, 3/6, and 2/6.



A coloured photograph.

TOM-THUMB NASTURTIUMS.

All the above beautiful types were raised on Carters Seed Farms—see opposite page.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Carters Terracotta. | 5. Carters Scarlet King. |
| 2. Carters Chameleon. | 6. Carters Golden Queen. |
| 3. Carters Vesuvius, Climbing (see page 144). | 7. Carters Empress of India. |
| 4. Carters Cloth of Gold. | 8. Carters Spotted King. |

The collection as above complete in separate large packets, price 7. 6.

DWARF NASTURTIUM.

THIS BEAUTIFUL ANNUAL ORIGINATED AT OUR ESSEX SEED FARMS.

These make the most beautiful bedding and border plants, and if sown at intervals from March to June the display of bloom will last until cut down by frost.

See Coloured
Photograph
opposite.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' GOLDEN QUEEN DWARF NASTURTIUM.

NEW									
	No. 1316.	Carters' Golden Queen.	Rich golden-hued foliage; very compact; flowers bright yellow; a very effective variety	...	price per packet	1	0		
DARK BLUE-GREEN FOLIAGE VARIETIES.									
No. 842.	EMPEROR OF INDIA.	This has been justly described as a sensation variety; foliage dark bluish green, with flowers of an intense crimson scarlet	...	per oz. 2s.	in sealed packets, each	1	0		
" 843.	SCARLET KING	may be called the "Pet" of the Nasturtiums; fine dark foliage, brilliant scarlet flowers, well thrown up above the leaves	...	per oz., 1s. 6d.	per packet	0	6		
CHOICE SHADED FOLIAGE VARIETIES.									
No. 844.	Chameleon.	Flamed, and beautifully marked	...	Per oz.	Per pkt.				
" 845.	Golden King.	Beautiful rich dark gold colour	...	1 6	0 6				
" 846.	King Theodore.	Intensely dark crimson or chocolate	...	1 6	0 6				
" 847.	Ladybird.	Golden colour, with scarlet spot	...	1 6	0 6				
" 848.	Ruby King.	Ruby rose, novelty in colour...	...	1 6	0 6				
" 849.	Spotted King.	Rich golden yellow, with crimson spot	...	1 6	0 6				
" 850.	Dark-leaved Mixed.	All varieties	...	1 6	0 6				
" 851.	Cloth of Gold.	Yellow foliage, scarlet flower; bright and effective	...	1 6	0 6				
" 1350.	Terra-Cotta.	A rich salmon-brown flower; nice habit; bright green foliage	...	1 6	0 6				
ORDINARY GREEN FOLIAGE VARIETIES.									
No. 852.	Tom Thumb Beauty.	Orange-scarlet, flamed	...	1 0	0 3				
" 853.	Tom Thumb Crimson.	Dense maroon crimson	...	1 0	0 3				
" 854.	Crystal Palace Gem.	Pale sulphur, with a carmine spot...	...	1 0	0 3				
" 855.	Tom Thumb Pearl.	Light cream, nearly white	...	1 0	0 3				
" 856.	Tom Thumb Rose.	Rose colour, with a bluish tint	...	1 6	0 3				
" 857.	Tom Thumb Scarlet.	The freest bloomer of all this section; orange-scarlet	...	1 0	0 3				
" 858.	Tom Thumb Spotted.	Dark orange, with chocolate spot	...	1 0	0 3				
" 859.	Tom Thumb Yellow.	Fine, clear yellow; good bedder...	...	1 0	0 3				
" 860.	Dwarf Mixed (Tom Thumb).	All colours	...	0 9	0 3				

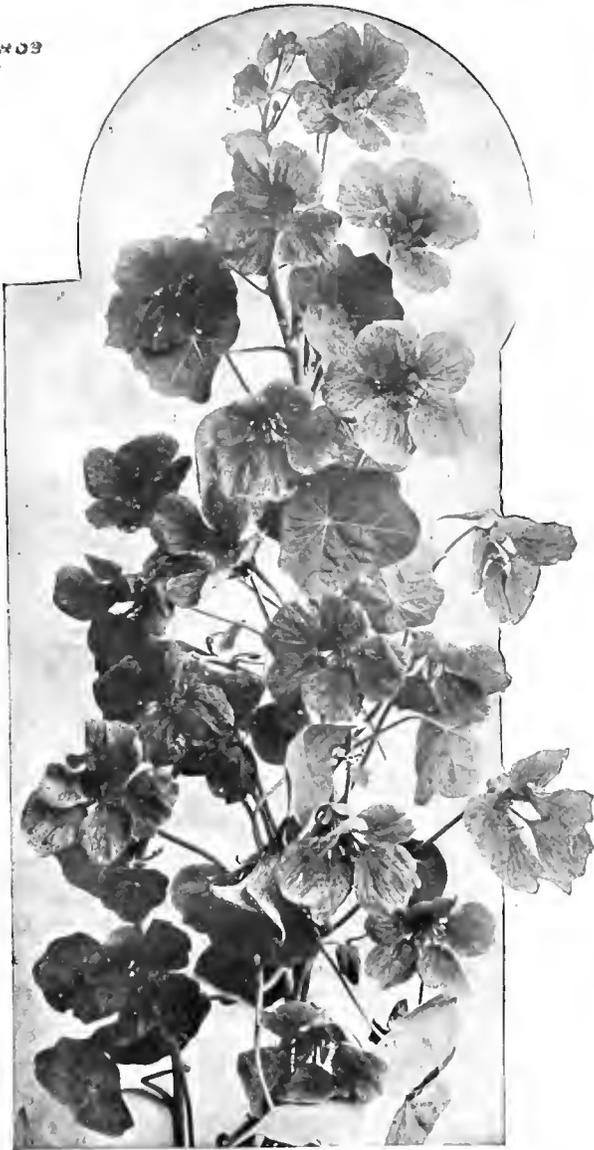
Carters

237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904

L

CLIMBING NASTURTIUM.

1909



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

Nasturtiums, both climbing and dwarf, are of the easiest culture, and anyone desirous of having a display of the most brilliant flowers, without any trouble beyond sowing the seed, should select this delightful family, as they will give off their best efforts right through the summer, merely needing the seed balls plucked off.

The colours of the dwarf varieties contain many more shades and tints than the climbing section, and both may be grown near the ground if the situation requires it, but the Climbing Nasturtium shows off its best features when climbing over a fence or rustic woodwork.

NEW. 10th

No. 1351. Vesuvius. Rich dark foliage, with salmon-rose flowers; very distinct and effective	Per oz. s. d.	Per pkt. s. d.
	—	1 0

No. 1305. Carters' Choice Mixed Climbing Nasturtium	Per oz.	Per pkt.
	—	0 6

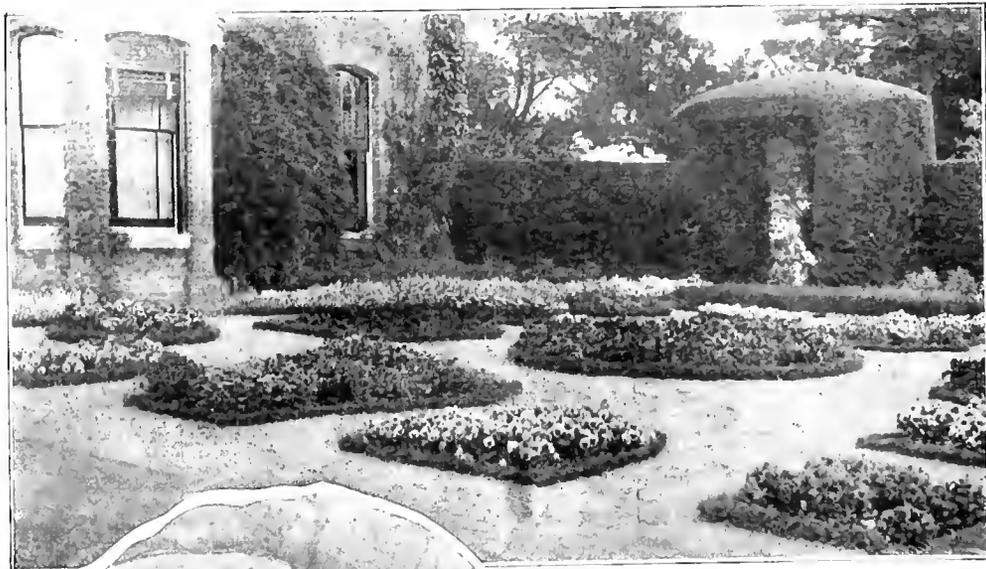
ORDINARY TALL VARIETIES.

Of great use for trellises, old tree stumps, large rockeries, &c. To be sown where intended to bloom as soon as all chance of frost is past in spring.

No. 861. Bronze. Singular glossy shade	1 0	0 3
„ 862. Dark Varieties	0 9	0 3
„ 863. Light Varieties... .. .	0 9	0 3
„ 864. Mixed Tall, all shades	0 6	0 3

For Climbing Tropaeolums, see page 175.

PANSY, OR HEARTSEASE.



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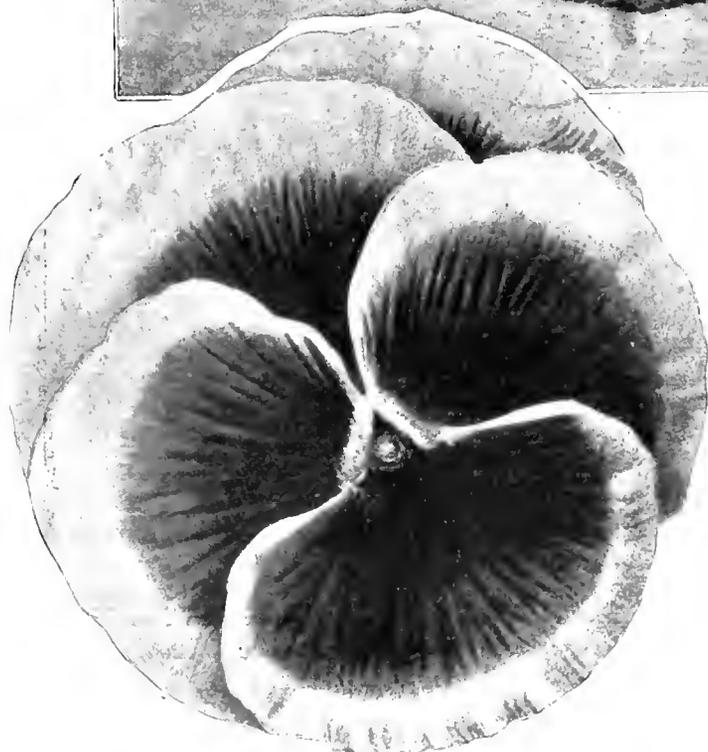
CARTERS' "INTERNATIONAL" PRIZE PANSY.

THE FINEST STRAIN IN CULTIVATION.

The Pansy is a delightful Plant for spring and early summer flowering in beds and borders, and this grand strain produces enormous blooms under good cultivation.

Sow seed in pans or boxes of light sandy soil in cold frame in spring, and plant out. Seed can also be sown in autumn, when plants will bloom early in the following year.

- No. 633. In sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.
- " 634. **Carters' Giant Curled.** A new class of great beauty. Price, in sealed packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
- " 635. **CARTERS' PRIZE SHOW.** Mostly selfs; rich colours. Price, in sealed packets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.
- " 636. **CARTERS' PRIZE FANCY.** Choice variegated varieties. Price, in sealed pkts., 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.



No.	Description	Price	per packet	s. d.
No. 637.	BEAUTY OF ST. OSYTH. Black or purple variety; velvety surface	...	1	0
" 638.	BLUE KING. Bright and effective; for bedding	...	1	0
" 639.	CASSIER. Grandly blotched blossoms	...	1s. &	2 6
" 640.	FLEUR DE LYS. An immaculate white flower	...	1s. &	2 6
" 641.	LORD BEACONSFIELD. Purple-violet, shading to silver-grey	...	1	0
" 642.	LORD BEACONSFIELD. Purple-violet, shading to silver-grey	...	1s. &	2 6
" 642.	CARTERS' PEACOCK. When in its best form is incomparable	...	1s. &	2 6
" 643.	PRESIDENT CARNOT. Rich blue; distinct white margin	...	1s. &	2 6
" 644.	ROYAL STANDARD. A grand golden Pansy for bedding	...	1s. &	2 6
" 645.	STRIPED VARIETIES. Mixture of all shades	...	1s. &	2 6
" 646.	TRIMARDEAU. Handsomely marked new race	...	1s. &	2 6
" 647.	VICTORIA. Red and bronze of various shades	...	6d. &	1 0
" 648.	CLIVEDEN BLUE. Old-fashioned bedding variety	...	6d. &	1 0
" 649.	" PURPLE. Pale purple, useful bedder	...	6d. &	1 0
" 650.	" WHITE. Original white outdoor variety	...	6d. &	1 0
" 651.	" YELLOW. An enlivening bedding variety	...	6d. &	1 0
" 52.	PANSY. 12 varieties, separate, small packets	...	3	0

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.



Giant HOLLYHOCKS. Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

HOLLYHOCK.—This stately plant has been seen at its best during the past moist summer. It makes a grand show in summer at the back of an herbaceous border.

Seed is usually sown in summer, and the plants grown on to flower next season, but some prefer to sow in boxes or on a hot-bed early in the year, prick the young plants out, and plant out in April to bloom same summer. We can supply plants in spring.

		Per packet—s. d.
No. 671.	Hollyhock, Double Show, choice mixed	1s. & 2 6
" 672.	" " Fancy, " "	1s. & 2 6
" 673.	" Mammoth Fringed, " "	1s. 6d. & 2 6
" 54.	" Show, 12 choice varieties	6 0
" 55.	" " 6 " "	3 6

Iris (Fleur de Lys).—Hardy bulb.

No. 687.	Mixed, all sorts	6d. & 1 0
" 688.	Kämpfeil. Japanese varieties	1s. & 2 6

Jacobæ. —Hardy annuals.	Sow in open border in spring.	
No. 689.	Mixed. For pots or borders	0 6
" 690.	Crimson	0 6
" 691.	Purple	0 6
Jacob's Ladder (<i>Polemonium Cæruleum</i>).—Hardy perennial.	Sow in spring, and plant out.	
No. 692.	Blue. One of the oldest recorded British plants. 1 foot	0 6
Kaulfussia. —Hardy annual.	Sow in spring where plants are to remain.	
No. 693.	Amelloides. Bright blue. 6 inches	0 3
Lantana. —Half-hardy perennial.	Sow in heat in early spring, and pot off.	
No. 695.	Choice mixed. Heliotrope-like beautiful colours. 2 feet	1 0
" 696.	Dwarf varieties. For pots or bedding. Novelty	1 0

LARKSPURS AND DELPHINIUMS.

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL.

Carters' New Annual Delphinium, Blue Butterfly.—The greatest acquisition in blue annual flowers for many years. The Royal Horticultural Society, when granting it the Award of Merit, stated in their report that it is "a dainty annual of bushy branching habit, and very floriferous." The seed should be sown in February, in heat, and grown on in pots until ready for bedding out.

No. 698. In sealed packets, price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

The **Perennial Delphiniums** are best sown in summer, as they then make strong plants to flower following season. They can be sown early in spring as well.

All are very effective in borders during the early summer.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—MUCH REDUCED.
DELPHINIUM, CARTERS' "BLUE BUTTERFLY."



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.—REDUCED.
DELPHINIUM, CARTERS' HYBRIDS.

		Perpkt. s. d.
No. 699.	Delphinium, choicest mixed. 3 to 5 feet ...	2 6
„ 700.	Delphinium cardinale. Scarlet species from California. 3 feet ...	2 6
„ 701.	Delphinium Cashmerianum. Rich blue. 3 feet ...	1 0
„ 702.	Delphinium nudicaule. Dwarf orange-scarlet; hardy. 1 foot ...	2 6
„ 703.	Delphinium sulphureum (Zalil). 3 feet ...	2 6
„ 704.	Delphinium formosum. Blue. 3 feet ...	0 6
„ 705.	Delphinium formosum celestinum. 3 feet ...	0 6
„ 707.	Delphinium, mixed ...	0 3

ANNUAL LARKSPURS.

The popular Larkspur of every garden. Very effective in beds. The seed should be sown in spring, in boxes, and transplanted.

No. 709.	Larkspur, Branching. Mixed, for cut flowers	0 6
„ 710.	„ Dwarf. Mixed	0 3
„ 711.	„ Stock-flowered. Mixed ...	0 6
„ 712.	„ Emperor. Mixed	0 6
„ 57.	Branching. 6 var. sep. ...	1 6
„ 61.	Stock-flowered. 10 var. sep.	2 6
„ 62.	Tall. 6 var. sep. ...	1 6
„ 63.	Emperor. 6 var. sep. ...	1 6



JAPANESE VARIEGATED HOP.

- Honeysuckle, Japanese.** Per packet—s. d.
No. 676. Variegata. Evergreen 1 0
- Humea.**—For greenhouse. Sow in summer in pots, in cool frame or greenhouse, and pot off.
No. 677. Elegans... .. 1 0
- Humulus (Hop).**—Hardy climbers. No. 679 is a very pretty quick-growing annual climber. Sow in pots early in February, in heat, and plant out in May.
No. 678. Japonicus 1s. & 2 6
,, 679. ,, Variegatus (*see Illustration*) 1s. & 2 6
,, 680. Lupulus (Garden Hop) 1 0
- Ice Plant.**
No. 681. Mesembryanthemum crystallinum 0 6
- Lageria.**—Greenhouse climber. Sow in well-drained pans of sandy peat and leaf mould in spring, under glass.
No. 697. Rosea. Mottled rose; wax-like 2 6
- Lavandula (LAVENDER).**—Hardy shrubby perennial. Sow in spring, in light soil.
No. 713. Spica. Fragrant 0 6
- Lavatera (CULTIVATED MALLOW).**—Sow in spring or autumn.
No. 714. Arborea variegata. Striped 1s. & 2 6
,, 715. Lavatera. Red 0 3
,, 716. ,, White 0 3
- Leptosiphon.**—Free-blooming hardy annuals. Sow in spring where plants are to grow.
No. 717. Densiflorus albus. White. 1½ feet 0 3
,, 718. French hybrids. Mixed; miniature beauties. 3 inches 0 6
,, 719. French albus. Pure white. 3 inches 0 6
,, 720. Aureus. Golden 0 6
,, 721. Roseus. Rose. 3 inches 0 6
- Lily of the Valley.**—Sow seeds in light soil in spring.
No. 722. Majalis. Tuberous perennial; sweet scent. White 1 0
- Honesty (LUNARIA).**—Singular seed vessels; bouquets, &c. Sow in spring.
No. 674. Purple 0 6
,, 675. White. 1½ feet 0 6
- Impatiens (BALSAM).**—Greenhouse annuals. Sow in spring in heat, and pot off.
No. 682. Sultani (Zanzibar Balsam). Perpetual bloomer 1s. & 2 6
- Incarvillea.**—Beautiful Gloxinia-like flowers. Sow in spring under glass, and pot off.
No. 683. Delavayi. Very pretty 1 6
- Indian Pink (DIANTHUS CHINENSIS).** Per packet—s. d.
No. 684. Choice (Carters') 1 0
,, 685. Mixed. Ordinary 0 3
- Ionopsidium.** Sow in pots in spring or autumn, in cool frame or greenhouse.
No. 686. Acaule. Pale lilac; for pots, edgings, or rockwork... .. 0 6
- Limnanthes.**—Good honey plants, will grow anywhere. Sow in spring.
No. 723. Alba. Annual. 4 inches 0 3
,, 724. Douglasi, yellow 0 3
,, 725. Grandiflora 0 3
- Linum (FLAX).**—Hardy annuals. Sow in spring where plants are to grow. They also make useful pot plants.
No. 728. Scarlet. 1 foot. Per ounce 1s. 6d.; 3d. & 0 6
,, 729. Blue, bright 0 3
,, 730. White, pure 0 3
,, 731. Flavum. Golden; perennial 0 6
,, 732. Narbonense. Blue. 1 foot 0 6
,, 733. Perenne. Blue. 2 feet 0 3
- Linaria (TOAD FLAX).** Dwarf hardy annuals, of easy culture. Sow in spring. 1 foot. Per packet—s. d.
No. 726. Aurea reticulata. Crimson and gold 6d. & 1 0
,, 727. Bipartita splendida (annual heather) 0 3
- Loasa.**—Climber. Sow under glass in spring, pot off, and plant out when frosts are over.
No. 735. Aurantiaca 0 6
- Lophospermum.**—Half-hardy perennial climber, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. Sow in heat, pot off, and plant out when frosts are over.
No. 759. Scandens. Nice pot plant 0 6
- Love-in-a-Mist (NIGELLA).**—Hardy annual. Sow in spring where plants are to remain.
No. 760. Blue. 1 foot 0 3
- Love-Lies-Bleeding (AMARANTHUS).**
No. 761. Red. 2 feet 0 3

FRENCH AND AFRICAN MARIGOLDS.

A very showy class of annuals for beds and borders. The *Calendula* and *Tagetes* are closely related to these. See pages 124 and 174.

All may be sown in March in boxes or pots under glass, then transplanted into boxes to make sturdy stuff for planting out in June or earlier.



FRENCH MARIGOLD, CARTERS' COMPACT STRIPED.

Marigold, French—These half-hardy annuals richly merit the favour they receive.

		Per packet—s. d.
No. 790.	Carters' Compact Striped (see <i>Illustration</i>). Beautiful large blossom, dwarf variety, about 1 foot; splendid end of summer flower	2 6
„ 791.	Electric Light. A dwarf variety of surpassing merit; lemon and maroon	2 6
„ 792.	Legion of Honour. Dwarf. Is. &	2 6
„ 793.	Silver King. Dwarf. ... Is. &	2 6
„ 794.	Butterfly. A taller growing kind, brilliantly marked and striped; double. 1½ feet Is. &	2 6
„ 795.	Cloth of Gold. Bright	Is. & 2 6
„ 796.	Dwarf Golden. Fine dwarf bedding variety. 1 foot	0 6
„ 797.	Dwarf Orange. Selected colour; excellent	0 6
„ 798.	Dwarf Striped. Useful for bedding or edging	0 6
„ 799.	Mixed Dwarf Varieties. All colours; for beds or general borders. 1 foot	0 6
„ 800.	Tall Orange. Nice variety for cutting. 1½ feet	0 6
„ 801.	Tall Striped. Original species from Mexico... ..	0 6
„ 802.	Mixed Tall Varieties. An effective and welcome ornament to the mixed border, shrubberies, &c. ...	0 6

Marigold, African (TAGETES).—From their bold appearance these showy annuals are specially effective in large mixed borders. Average height, 2 feet. Treat the same as French Marigolds.

No. 803.	African Gold Nugget. Enormous blossom; dwarf, compact habit. 1 foot	Is. & 2 6
„ 804.	„ Lemon Dwarf. Fine habit; grand flower. 1 foot	Is. & 2 6
„ 805.	„ Lemon. The tall garden variety; select stock	0 6
„ 806.	„ Orange. Showiest of flowers; brilliant effect	0 6
„ 807.	„ Mixed Varieties (Indian Rose). Carefully selected	0 6
„ 64.	Marigold, double. 12 varieties each in separate packets	2 6

Lupinus (LUPINE).—Hardy, free-flowering border plants. Sow in spring, and transplant.

No. 762.	Arborcus. Yellow. (Tree Lupin)	0 6
„ 763.	„ Snow Queen „	1 0
„ 764.	Polyphyllus (bluc). Perennial	0 6
„ 765.	„ (white). „	0 6
„ 766.	Perennial. Mixed	0 6
„ 768.	Nanus. Annual. 1 foot	per oz. 9d. 0 3
„ 769.	Annual. Mixed	„ 9d. 0 3
„ 770.	Large Blue ; No. 771, Rose ; No. 772, Large white ; No. 773, White ; No. 774, Yellow each	0 3

Lychnis.—Brilliant hardy perennials. Sow in spring, and transplant as soon as they are large enough.

No. 775.	Chalcedonica. Bright scarlet, 2 feet	0 3
„ 776.	„ alba. Pure white	0 6
„ 778.	Haageana. Scarlet <i>Maltese Cross</i> ; first class. 6 inches	0 6

Lythrum Roseum.

No. 780.	Superbum. Long spikes; crimson	0 3
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CARTERS' PERFECTION.

MIGNONETTE.

WE OFFER A FINE SELECTION OF THIS POPULAR ANNUAL.

For pot culture, may be sown in batches in spring or autumn in pots of light rich soil. Thin plants out to four or five of the strongest, and grow on in cool frame or house. For outdoor cultivation, sow in spring where they are to flower.

		Per packet—s.	d.
No. 819.	Carters' Perfection. —Admittedly the finest Mignonette in cultivation; grand flower, delicious scent in sealed packets, 1s. &	2	6
„ 821.	CARTERS' VICTORIA.—Produces a fine large shapely spike of bloom; excellent colour, and highly scented 1s. &	1	6
„ 822.	CARTERS' SPIRAL.—First-class free-blooming variety, with long slender spikes; makes a good exhibit. 1 foot 1s. &	1	6
„ 1301.	GOLIATH (NOVELTY).—Magnificent blossoms; richly scented	1	6
„ 820.	MACHET.—A most excellent variety for pot work; strong, dense blooms, glossy green foliage in sealed packets, 1s. &	2	6
„ 823.	GOLDEN GEM.—The very finest of the dwarf dark golden varieties; neat compact habit. 6 inches 1s. &	2	6
„ 824.	CARTERS' WHITE.—This has been rigidly selected from the purest white strain; admirable contrast. 1 foot 1s. &	2	6
„ 825.	GOLDEN QUEEN.—For a long time the leading yellow variety; more branching in habit than <i>Golden Gem</i> 1s. &	2	6
„ 826.	BISMARCK.—A new robust-growing variety, with a strong continental reputation for vigour of bloom. 1 foot in sealed packets	1	6
„ 827.	CRIMSON GIANT.—Fine hardy variety of the greatest use for general purposes. 1 foot per oz., 1s. 6d.	0	6
„ 828.	DWARF COMPACT.—One of the good old useful kinds for pot work; free bloomer. 6 inches	0	6
„ 829.	HYBRID TREE.—Hardy variety for pots or borders	0	6
„ 830.	PYRAMIDAL BOUQUET.—Fine long spike. 1 foot	0	6
„ 831.	GARDEN SWEET.—This is a selected stock of the original Mignonette of gardens; delicious odour per lb., 6s.; per oz., 6d.	0	3

MIMULUS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' QUEEN'S PRIZE MIMULUS.

Half-hardy annual. To those who know only the original kind, the present magnificent specimens will come as a delightful surprise, the blossoms being of grand size and richly coloured. Besides being of service in beds and borders, they make nice pot plants.

Sowing in early spring, in pans under glass, and prick off into boxes, and plant out when hardened. For pot work, the seedlings should be pricked out, and potted off in good light compost, and kept in warm frame.

Per packet—s. d.

No. 832.	Carters' Queens' Prize, Mixed. Magnificent. (<i>See Illustration</i>)	1s. & 2 6
„ 833.	Garden, Mixed. Select stock	6d. & 1 0
„ 834.	Cardinalis. Brilliant annual for conservatory	0 6
„ 835.	Cupreus, Brilliant. For edging fountains, rockeries, &c. 6 inches ...	1 0
„ 836.	Tigridioides. For pots or rockeries...	1 0

Meconopsis (WELSH POPPY).—Quite hardy. Sow in spring, and plant out in moist soil.

No. 813. Cambria. Large flower; golden yellow. 2 feet 0 6

Medeola (SMILAX).—Evergreen climber. (*See Illustration on page 171.*)

No. 814. Asparagoides. For table decoration 1s. & 2 6

Melianthus (HONEY-FLOWER).—Easily grown plant, much liked by bees. Sow in spring, under glass, and transplant.

No. 815. Major. Pinnate foliage. 6 feet 0 6

Mesembryanthemum.—Sow in spring, in pans of very light sandy soil, and prick off.

No. 816. Cordifolium variegatum. For carpet bedding 1 0
„ 817. Tricolor, rose variety. Lovely for edging 0 6

Michaelmas Daisies.

No. 818. Mixture. In choicest varieties. 2 feet 1s. & 2 6

Mina.—Half-hardy annual climbers. Sow in pots in heat, in spring, and transplant.

No. 837. Lobata. Red and yellow. 6 feet 1s. & 2 6

Musk (MIMULUS MOSCHATUS).—May be grown in pots, or planted out in beds and borders. Sow in spring under glass.

No. 840. Yellow. Fragrant pot or garden variety 0 6

Myrtle (MYRTUS).—Evergreen Shrub. Sow seeds in spring under glass.

No. 841. Communis. White, fragrant 0 6

Myosotis.—*See Forget-me-Not, page 137.*

Nasturtium.—Nos. 842 to 864. (*See page 143 and 144.*)

Nemesia.—Half-hardy annual. Nearly related to the *Linaria*; free blooming dwarf bushes, for pot culture and open borders. Sow in spring under glass, and transplant; or sow out of doors in May, in patches, where they are intended to flower.

No. 865. Strumosa. A recent novelty; variety of colours. 1 foot 0 6

CARTERS' SUPERB FRINGED SINGLE PRIMULA.

(See Coloured Photographs on cover.)

CAREFULLY GROWN AT OUR OWN NURSERIES, AND OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY.

OUR STRAIN
IS
MAGNIFICENT.

—
THE RARE
BLUE PRIMULA
WAS FIRST
DISTRIBUTED
BY
OUR HOUSE.



AWARDED
HIGHEST
HONOURS
AT MANY
EXHIBITIONS
IN
ALL PARTS
OF
THE WORLD.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
A PLANT SHOWING HABIT OF FLOWER TRUSS.

A very large share of the beauty in a conservatory during the winter months is missing if the display does not embrace a collection of Primulas.

- No. 1352.—**Carters' King Edward.**—(See Coloured Photograph on front cover.) In sealed packets—s. d.
The finest White Primula we have yet seen. As will be observed in the coloured photograph on the cover, the flowers possess immense substance, and are well thrown up 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 988. **Carters' Princess May.**—(See Coloured Photograph on back cover.) A dainty pink colour, the enormous blooms showing with fine effect; fine truss and growth, very robust. Should be in every collection 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 998. **Carters' Prize Single Mixed.**—A grand mixture of all the best 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 985. **CARTERS' BLUE.**—The First-Class Certificate of the Royal Horticultural Society was granted to our House for this grand break in colour, and we have continued our efforts to intensify the colour with much success 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 986. **CARTERS' WHITE ELAINE.**—Grand truss, dark palm foliage, robust ... 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 987. **CARTERS' SCARLET.**—Splendid variety, the result of many years' care; most brilliant colour 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 989. **CARTERS' CARMINE.**—A lovely rich colour 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 990. **CARTERS' CRIMSON.**—Excellent habit and brilliant colour 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 991. **CARTERS' BLUE IRIS.**—Immense size and lovely colour; seed scarce ... 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 992. **CARTERS' WHITE QUEEN.**—Dainty white of exquisite purity, pale green foliage of highest class 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 993. **CARTERS' ROSE.**—A really pure rose colour of exceptional size 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 994. **CARTERS' RUBY.**—Brilliant crimson rose, fern leaved; first class 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 995. **CARTERS' STRIPED.**—Very prettily marked 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- „ 996. **CARTERS' VERMILION.**—High class, rich colour 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0
- No. 997. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF 12 VARIETIES FOR 21S.
- „ 1298. **PRIMULA SINENSIS, MIXED.**—Ordinary strain, good 1 6

Culture.—Sow in pans of finely-sifted soil in spring, and pot off singly into thumb pots when large enough to handle. They require to be raised in heat and kept growing in cool house or frame. A cool bottom for pots to stand on is essential. Use a compost of leaf mould and rich fibrous loam when shifting into larger pots.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF OUR HOUSES OF PRIMULAS
AT FOREST HILL.

To bring a Florist's Flower to the highest state of perfection, there are many operations that have to be carried out by skilled hands, quite unknown to the purchaser of the packet of tiny seeds. This photograph illustrates the act of cross-fertilising two varieties of Primulas in order to obtain something new. It was by this process that we produced our

magnificent new variety King Edward, as illustrated on page 1 of the cover.

SISTER MARY writes in 1903:—"The Primulas have been very beautiful. The gardener from the Castle asked where I obtained the seeds, as he had never seen so fine a strain."

For particulars of our choice Primulas, see page 153.

CARTERS' CHOICE DOUBLE PRIMULAS.

In addition to its decorative features, the Double Primula is most useful as a cut flower.

- | | In sealed packets—s. d. | | In sealed packets—s. d. |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| No. 999. Carters' "Carmine Empress." Rich colour, the deepest of all the double varieties; a free bloomer, of excellent habit, high-class flower | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 | No. 1002. Carters' "Lilac Queen." Remarkably free bloomer; a good cut flower, superior to that generally sold as double blue | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 |
| „ 1000. Carters' "Daybreak." Remarkable colour, varying from apricot rose to terra-cotta | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 | „ 1003. Carters' "Snowflake." A most excellent and useful variety, and in great demand for its earliness in bloom | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 |
| „ 1001. Carters' "Dark Rose" (Prince of Wales). A choice variety that has been in great demand for a long period | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 | „ 1004. Carters' "Striped." An indispensable variety in forming a complete collection | 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0 |
| No. 1005. Complete Collection of above 6 Choice varieties for 12s. | | | |
| „ 1006. Carters' Prize "Double" Primula, Superb Mixture , in sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each. | | | |
| „ 1007. Carters' Prize "Fern-Leaved" Single Primula, Mixed , in sealed packets, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each. | | | |



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

PRIMULA STELLATA.

Per packet—s. d.

Primula Stellata (STAR PRIMULA).
—Rising in repute as a cut flower.
Free flowering. Treatment for *Primula sinensis* will suit this species well.

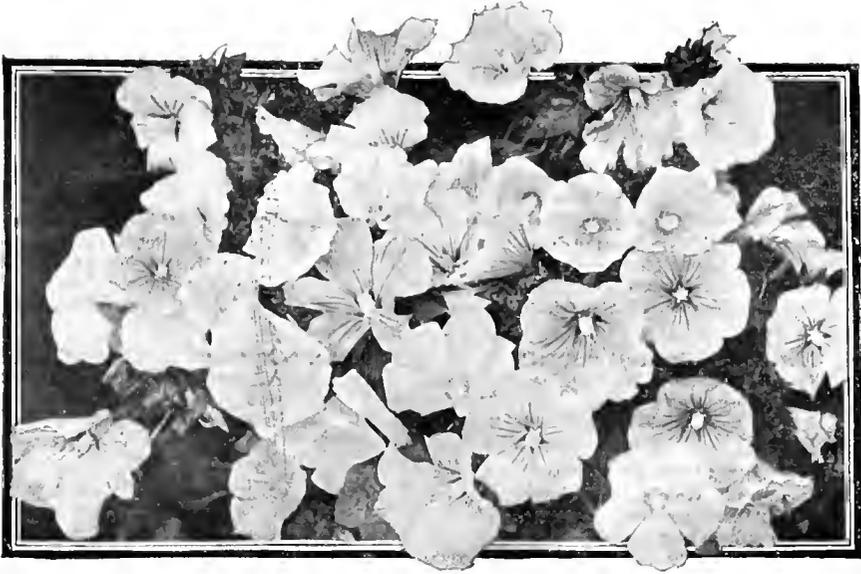
No. 984. In sealed packets
2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., & 5 0

Primula, HARDY VARIETIES.—Perennial.
Sow in pans in cool frame, and prick off into boxes, then transplant. *Primula obconica* should be sown in heat, potted off, and grown in warm frames for conservatory decoration and cut flowers.

No. 981. Cortusoides. Bright, for pots or rockeries. 6 inches ... 0 6

„ 982. Japonica (Queen of Primroses).
With tiers of bloom. 1 foot
1s. & 2 6

„ 983. Obconica. Perennial; for use in greenhouse, &c.; continuous bloomer. 1 foot ... 1s. & 2 6



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CULTIVATED MALLOWS, *see* page 149.

Nemophila.—Hardest of annuals, and of the easiest culture. Makes a very effective front row to a bed or border, and should be sown out of doors in spring, in patches, where they are to flower. In sealed packets—s. d.

No. 866.	Holborn Bluebell. Of exceptional merit; ultramine, white throat. 6 inches	...	1s. &	1 6
„ 867.	Atrocærulea. Bright blue, with minute spots. 6 inches	...	...	1 0
„ 868.	Discoidalis. Black, with white border	...	...	0 3
„ 869.	Insignis. Blue; the leading hardy annual for many years; for pots or borders, per oz., 6d.	...	...	0 3
„ 870.	„ alba White variety	...	...	0 3
„ 871.	Maiculata. White, purple blotch	...	...	0 3

Nertera.—Sow in spring, in light sandy soil.

No. 872.	Depressa. Covered with small scarlet berries; for pots. 2 inches	1 0
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Nierembergia.—Half-hardy perennial. For hanging baskets. Sow in spring, and pot off.

No. 881.	Graeilis. Delicate silver lavender, like miniature Petunias	1 0
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Nigella.—*See* Devil-in-a-Bush, page 135.

Œnothera.—*See* Evening Primrose, page 137.

Oxalis.—Hardy bulbous perennial. Seeds should be sown in spring, in pans, and transplanted when large enough.

No. 884.	Rosea. Delightful pot plant; bright rose. 4 inches	...	...	0 6
„ 885.	Tropæoloides. Bronze-leaved Shamrock; for rockeries, &c.	...	...	0 6

Pæonia (PÆONY). Hardy tuberous perennials. Sow in autumn, in pots or pans of sandy soil in cold frame, and plant out in spring.

No. 886.	Choice mixed. Saved from the best varieties	1s. & 2 6
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Pansy.—*See* Heartsease, page 145.

Papaver.—*See* Poppy, pages 159 and 160.

Passiflora (PASSION FLOWER). Sow in pots in heat, and pot off.

No. 887.	Cerulea. Hardy climber; favourite	...	...	0 6
„ 888.	Edulis. Edible fruit; greenhouse	...	...	1 0
„ 890.	Tacsonia ignea. Bright scarlet; greenhouse	...	...	1 0
„ 891.	Tacsonia van Volxemi. Crimson; greenhouse	...	...	1 0



CARTERS' LARGE- FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.

See Coloured Plate facing
next page.

Photographed and Copyrighted by
J. C. & Co.

Cupid or Miniature Sweet Peas.

In sealed packets—s. d.	
No. 1179. Pink Cupid. Promises a great future... Is. &	1 6
„ 1180. White Cupid. The original; improved Is. &	1 6
„ 1181. Mixed Cupid. Noveland inter- esting varieties Is. &	1 6



Carters' First-Class Tall-growing Sweet Peas.

In sealed packets, Is. each.

No. 1164. Blanche Barpéc. Pure white.	No. 1169. Emily Henderson. White.	No. 1174. Mrs. Eckford. Primrose.
1165. Boreatton. Maroon.	1170. Indigo King. Rich blue.	1175. Mrs. Sankey. Grand white.
1166. Cardinal. Dark scarlet.	1171. Mars. Crimson scarlet.	1176. Countess of Powis. Salmon carmine.
1167. Dorothy Tennant. Mauve.	1172. Miss Hunt. Rosy crimson.	1177. Vesuvius. Dark eye.
1168. Earliest Detroit. Rose & white.	1173. Mont Blanc (The Earliest).	1353. Coccinea. Pure cerise.

Older Varieties, for ordinary garden.

Per packet—s. d.		Per packet—s. d.	
No. 1182. Black or Purple ... per oz., 6d.	0 3	No. 1187. Scarlet ... per oz., 6d.	0 3
„ 1183. Butterfly. Grey, blue edged ...	0 6	„ 1188. Scarlet. Striped ... per oz., 6d.	0 3
„ 1184. Invincible Black ... per oz., 9d.	0 6	„ 1189. White. Pure ... per oz., 6d.	0 3
„ 1185. Invincible Scarlet ... per oz., 9d.	0 6	„ 1190. MIXED. Fine quality per lb., 3s.	0 3
„ 1186. Painted Lady. Scarlet and white per oz., 9d.	0 6		

Schizopetalon.—Hardy annual. Early blooming, sweet-scented, for pots. Sow seed out of doors in spring, in rich soil. For pot work, sow in pots of good rich soil, place in cold frame, and thin out.
No. 1068. Walkeri. White. 6 inches 0 6

Sedum.—See Stoncrop, page 174.

Sensitive Plant (MIMOSA PUDICA).—Perennial. A curiosity. Sow in pots or pans, in heat, and pot off. Very easily grown.
No. 1070. Sensitive Plant. 1½ feet ... 0 6

Shamrock (TRIFOLIUM MINUS).
No. 1071. Fine Selected Stock ... 1 0

CARTERS' LARGE-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.

(See Coloured Photograph.)

General Remarks.—LATHYRUS ODORATUS, or SWEET PEA, first reached us from its home on the shores of the Mediterranean, a modest bluish-purple flower, scarcely shadowing forth a promise of the foremost position it now occupies in the floral world. The late Mr. James Carter gave prominence to several varieties in his early Catalogues, and we were one of the pioneers in its improvements, and some remarkably handsome forms are now available, remarkable for delicious fragrance, enormous size, graceful form, and general adaptability for decorative purposes—vases, tables, posies, &c., and rows of it should be found in every garden. See our Selection, No. 1161 below.

Cultivation.—It is preferable to sow seed in prepared trenches in spring, but they may also be sown in rows or clumps in flower borders. Protect the young plants from cold and cutting winds, and stick them as soon as they need it. Where a quantity of cut flower is needed, it is advisable to make more than one sowing. To obtain flowers in May they should be sown in autumn in pots, kept under protection, but cool, through the winter, and transplanted out in March.

No. 1306. **Carters' Special Mixture** of all the showiest Sweet Peas, including those in coloured photograph opposite. In sealed packets 2 6

For general convenience we append a selected list of Twenty proved distinct varieties, in our opinion the best for growing separately. Many of the group are shown in the coloured photograph on opposite page. Our own saving:—



- In sealed packets—s. d.
- No. 1141. AURORA.—Pure white, with salmon-pink striation... 1 0
 - „ 1142. CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 10.) The finest of the blue varieties... 1 0
 - „ 1143. CAPTIVATION.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 3.) Brilliant magenta 1 0
 - „ 1144. COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 6.) Beautiful pale mauve 1 0
 - „ 1145. DUKE OF YORK.—Rosy-pink and pale primrose ... 1 0
 - „ 1146. LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.—Mauve and lavender 1 0
 - „ 1147. HER MAJESTY.—Brilliant rose 1 0
 - „ 1148. IGNEA.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 2.) The best vivid crimson 1 0
 - „ 1149. LORD SALISBURY.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 5.) Grand intense dark blue... .. 1 0
 - „ 1150. LOVELY.—Bright pink, shaded 1 0
 - „ 1151. MONARCH.—Bronze standard, deep blue wings ... 1 0
 - „ 1152. ORANGE PRINCE.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 4.) Orange-salmon standards, rose wings ... 1 0
 - „ 1153. PRIMA DONNA.—A delicate clear pink 1 0
 - „ 1154. PRIMROSE.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 1.) Pale yellow, carefully selected 1 0

- No. 1155. PRINCE OF WALES.—Dark rose 1 0
- „ 1156. PRINCESS BEATRICE (the pale pink Sweet Pea of flower market).—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 7.) Delicate colour 1 0
- „ 1157. PRINCESS OF WALES.—The handsomest striped variety 1 0
- „ 1158. STANLEY.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 9.) Magnificent flower, rich velvety-maroon 1 0
- „ 1159. VENUS.—Pink, salmon, and buff; unique 1 0
- „ 1160. WHITE EAGLE.—(See Coloured Photograph opposite, No. 8.) Our own variety of immaculate purity 1 0
- „ 1161. **Carters' "Perfect" Collection of the above Twenty Distinct Colours for 12s. 6d.**
- „ 1162. **Twelve Varieties, carefully selected, 7s. 6d.**
- „ 1163. **Eight Varieties, purchaser's selection, 5s.**

LARGE-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.

No. 1178. **CARTERS' SUPERB MIXTURE**, from 100 varieties.

In sealed packets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per ½-pint 5s. 6d.



A coloured photograph reduced from natural size.

CARTERS LARGE-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

All selected from list on opposite page.

See also key on opposite page.

- No. 1,161. 20 distinct colours, price 12 6 the collection in separate packets.
- No. 1,162. 12 distinct colours, price 7 6 the collection in separate packets.
- No. 1,163. 8 distinct colours, price 5/- the collection in separate packets.



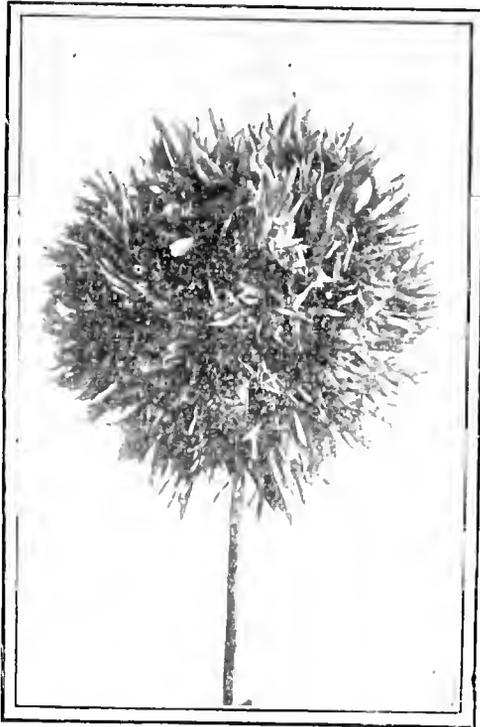
A color red 1900s copy

CARTERS SELECTED SHIRLEY POPPY.

No. 940. In sealed packets, price 1 and 1 6 each.

For full particulars see opposite page.

POPPY (PAPAYER), ANNUAL VARIETIES.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' CARDINAL POPPY.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
GIANT PÆONY POPPY.

These showy hardy flowers continue to absorb the attention of the greater number of amateur gardeners and deserve the position from their varied and intrinsic beauty. Sow in patches, rows, or beds where the plants are intended to bloom, and thin out.

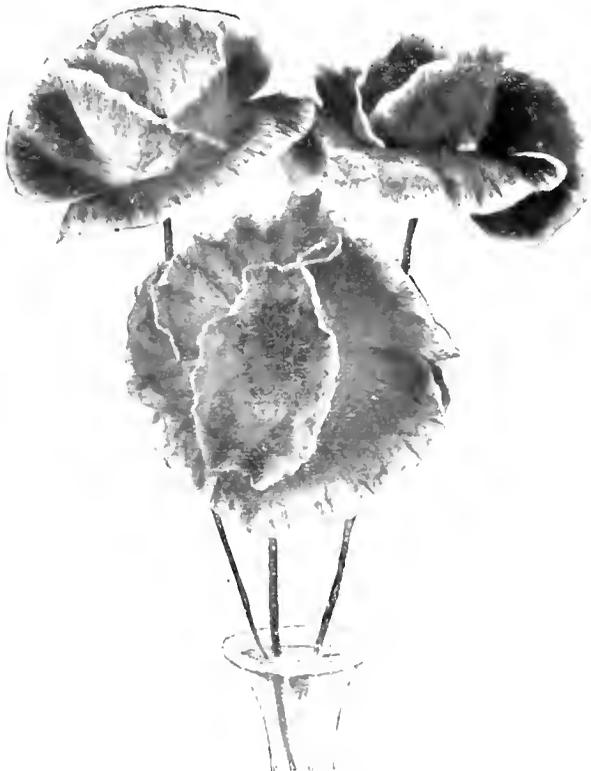
- Per packet—s. d.
- Poppy, Shirley** (CARTERS' SELECTED).
(See Coloured Photograph opposite.)
These lovely varieties are in continual course of improvement, and merit all the favour that they universally receive.
- No. 940. In sealed packets 1s. & 1 6
- Poppy, Carters' Picotee** (see Illustration, page 160). This is a worthy companion to the *Shirley*. Mostly semi-double, of brilliant markings and variegations
- No. 941. In sealed packets 1s. & 2 6
- „ 942. **Japanese Dwarf Double**, Dwarf compact brilliant flowers. 1 foot 2 6
- „ 943. **Pæony-flowered Giant** Mixed colours. (See Illustration, page 161) 2 6
- „ 944. **Pæony-flowered Nankeen**. Colour pale lemon 1s. & 2 6
- „ 945. **Pæony-flowered Snowball**. Finest pure white 1s. & 2 6
- „ 68. **Pæony Poppy**. Eight varieties, separate 3 6
- „ 946. **CARDINAL**. (See Illustration.) A magnificent Poppy, the petals being dense and delicately cut; edged scarlet on white ground ... 1s. & 1 6
- „ 947. **CARDINAL HYBRIDS**. New variations of colour 2 6
- „ 948. **TULIP (GLAUCUM)**. A bijou variety 1s. & 1 6
- „ 950. **WHITE SWAN**. Delicately cut and fringed 1s. & 1 6
- „ 951. **Carters' Superb Mixture of Annual Poppies** 1s. 6d. & 2 6
- „ 952. **DOUBLE**. A bed of these makes a grand display 3d. & 0 6
- „ 953. **DOUBLE SCARLET**. A selected colour 0 3
- „ 954. **FRENCH (PAPAYER RHŒAS FL. PL.)**. Known as the Ranunculus Poppy. 1½ feet 0 6
- „ 955. **FRENCH, SCARLET**. Useful in small gardens 0 3
- „ 957. **MIKADO**. Double scarlet, with white edgings. 1½ feet 1 0
- „ 958. **PEACOCK (pavoninum or umbrosum)**. Charming miniature blossom; crimson, with black spot. 1 foot ... 1 0

POPPY.—Continued.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
ICELAND POPPY.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. 965. | Oriental, Scarlet (<i>Papaver orientale</i>). This is the gorgeous Perennial Poppy of the carriage drive and shrubbery; scarlet and black. 2 feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 966. | Oriental Mixed. Different colours | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| „ 967. | Bracteatum. Orange-scarlet. 2 feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| „ 949. | Victoria Cross. A variety of remarkable beauty; scarlet, with broad white cross; annual | 1s. & | 1 6 | | | | | | |



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
POPPY, PICOTEE.

For particulars, see page 159.

Perennial Varieties.—The merits of this species are great; of easy growth, adapted for pot or garden work, first class as cut flowers, and neat in appearance. 1 foot.

Sow in patches where plants are to bloom, or in prepared seed bed, and transplant. They make good rockery plants.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|-----|-------|------------------|
| | | | | | Per packet—s. d. |
| No. 960. | Ice land, Mixed. All the colours blended | ... | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ 961. | Ice land, Golden. Pale golden yellow | ... | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ 962. | Ice land, Orange. Terra-cotta red | ... | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ 963. | Ice land Rose. Tinted rose | 1s. & | 2 6 | | |
| „ 964. | Ice land, White. Pure white; delicate | ... | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |

Portulaca Grandiflora.—

Half-hardy annuals; habit trailing; specially adapted for rock-work, rough places, and dwarf beds. Sow in pans or boxes in spring, in warm frame, prick off, and plant out when frosts are over.

- | | | | |
|----------|--|-------|-----|
| No. 968. | Double. Choice mixture of colours; high-class | 6d. & | 1 0 |
| „ 969. | Single, Large flowered. Mixture specially saved | 0 6 | |
| „ 69. | Collection Single Portulaca. 8 varieties, separate | ... | 2 0 |
| „ 70. | Collection Double Portulaca. 6 varieties, separate | 2 6 | |

Potentilla (CINQUEFOIL).—

Hardy herbaceous perennials. Average height, 1 foot. Sow in prepared seed bed, and transplant.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| No. 970. | Double Varieties. Novel colours | ... | 1s. & | 2 6 |
| „ 971. | Single Varieties. Mixed | 6d. & | 1 0 | |

Prince's Feather.—

Sow in open. No. 100S. Purple foliage, with spikes of crimson blossom.

2 feet 0 3



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

A GARDEN OF DOUBLE POPPIES.

No. 943. **Carters' New Giant Pæony-Flowered.**

Mixed colours.

Price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

Per packet—s. d.

PERILLA.—Ornamental foliaged hardy annual. Raise seedlings in heat, prick off into boxes, harden off, and plant out in June.

- No. 896. Compact Curled. Rich colour ... 6d. & 1 0
 „ 897. Nankinensis. Metallic purple-bronze leaves. 1½ feet per oz., 1s. 6d.; per packet, 3d. & 0 6

PETUNIA.—Nos. 898 to 916. See page 165.

PHACELIA.—Bee-feeding hardy annual. Sow in spring in open air, and transplant.

- No. 917. Campanularia. Ultramarine blue. 1 foot 1 0

PHORMIUM (NEW ZEALAND FLAX). Easily raised from seed sown in pans of light soil under glass in spring. Pot off seedlings when large enough to handle.

- No. 934. Tenax. Grand foliage; sub-tropical ... 0 6
 „ 935. „ variegata. Gold striped ... 1s. & 2 6

PHYSALIS (WINTER CHERRY). Sow *P. edulis* in pots in warm house, pot off and grow against wall in cool house. *P. Francheti* may be sown out of doors in spring.

- No. 936. Edulis (Cape Gooseberry). Pots or borders ... 0 6
 „ 937. Francheti (Chinese Lantern Plant). First class for decorative purposes ... 1 0

PINK.

- No. 938. Double Garden. Sweetly scented; fine variety ... 1s. & 2 6

PLATYSTEMON.—Hardy annual. Sow in spring in patches where they are to grow, and thin out.

- No. 939. Californica. Delightful colour, delicate foliage ... 0 6

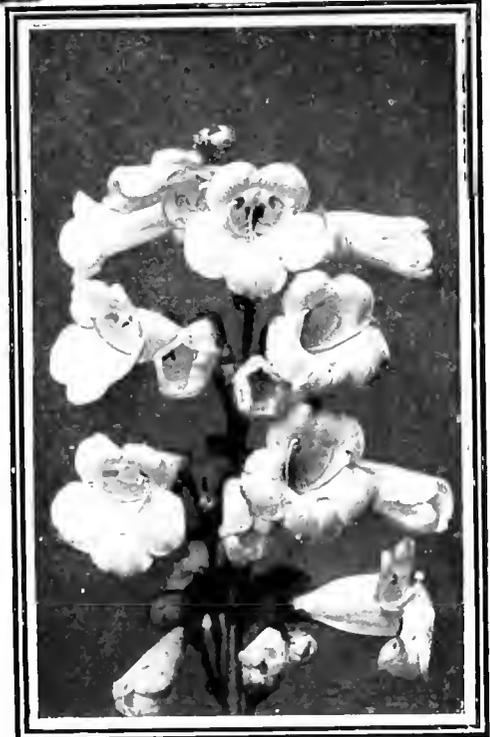
NICOTIANA (TOBACCO).—Stately half-hardy perennial. Grown as foliage plants for sub-tropical garden. Sow in pans, in heat, prick off into boxes, harden off, and plant out when frosts are gone.

- No. 873. Affinis. The beautiful white species, deliciously scented in the evening. 2 feet ... 1s. & 2 6
 „ 874. Sylvestris. Pure white blossoms, drooping in bunches like *Fuchsia fulgens*; sweet scented. 3 feet ... 1s. & 2 6
 „ 875. Colossa. Magnificent deep green foliage. 6 feet... 1s. & 2 6
 „ 876. Atropurpurea. Dark midrib to leaves... 1 0
 „ 877. Havana. Delicate foliage. 3 feet ... 6d. & 1 0
 „ 878. Macrophylla. Grand foliage; makes a bold specimen ... 1 0
 „ 879. Virginian. Popular variety; for general use. 6 feet 6d. & 1 0
 „ 880. Mixed varieties. All sorts 6d., 1s., & 2 6

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium, page 140.

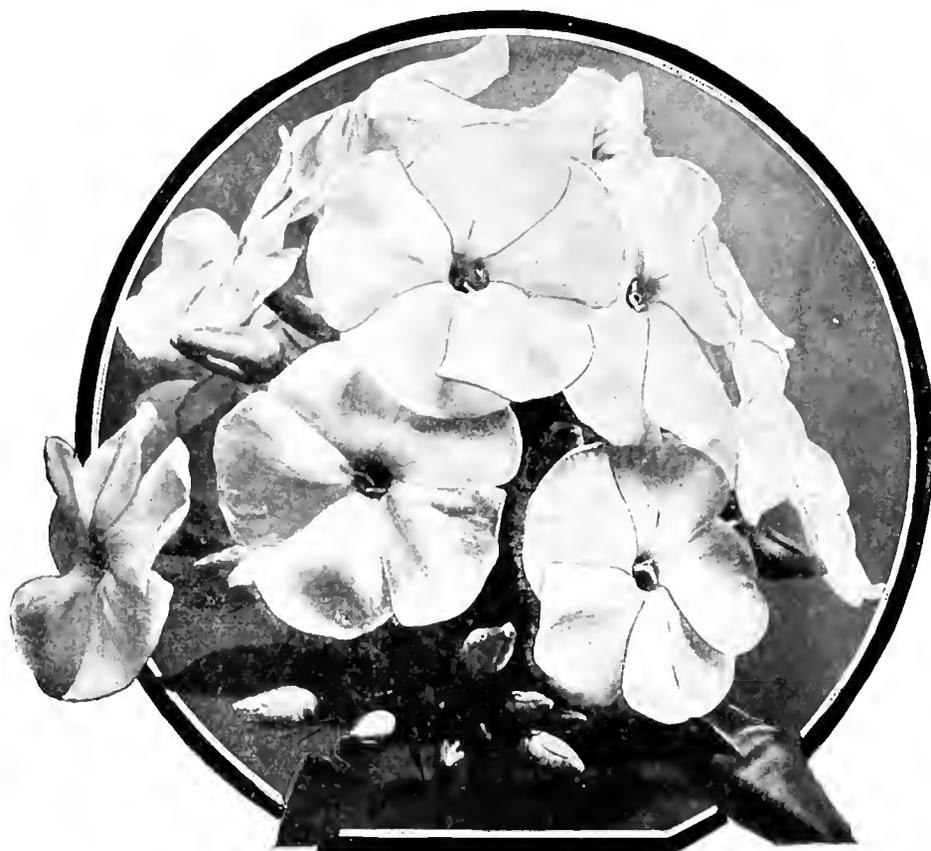
PENTSTEMON.—Hardy herbaceous plants. Brilliant flowers, somewhat like Foxglove, with white throats; continual bloomers. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Sow seeds in a pan of light soil in spring, and transplant.

- No. 892. Gloxinioides. May be treated as annual, as it blossoms freely the first season 1s. & 2 6
 „ 893. Perennial, mixed. Saved from a first-rate collection... 6d. & 1 0
 „ 894. Hartwegi. Fine Gentian-like blossoms; perennial ... 0 6
 „ 895. Murrayanus. Unique species; amber-scarlet tubes ... 1 0



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 PENTSTEMON GLOXINIOIDES.

PHLOX.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' PHLOX, SHOWING TYPE OF BLOOMS.

One of the most beautiful annuals we have. Splendid new colours have been produced in the *Grandiflora* varieties, Nos. 919 to 923. The *Nana compacta* varieties, Nos. 926 to 928, are equally fine in flower and of very dwarf habit. Height about 6 inches, suited to pot culture. Sow seeds in spring, in pans in warm frame, prick off, and plant out when hardened off.

	Per packet—s. d.
Phlox Grandiflora. —Half-hardy annual. Height, 1 foot.	
No. 918. Choicest mixed 1s., 1s. 6d., &	2 6
„ 919. Alba. Large pure white ...	1 0
„ 920. Coccinea. Scarlet ...	1 0
„ 921. Splendens. Vivid crimson ...	1 0
„ 923. Star varieties with white margin; long points in star form ...	1 0
„ 924. Collection of six colours, separate ...	3s. 6d.
Phlox Drummondii. —Ordinary garden.	
No. 930. Mixed. Fine mixture, bright colours ...	oz., 2s. 6d. 0 6
„ 931. Alba. White variety for bedding, &c. 1 foot ...	0 6
„ 932. Coccinea. Bright scarlet ...	0 6
„ 66. Collection, 12 varieties small packets, 3s.	

	Per packet—s. d.
Phlox Nana Compacta. —Half-hardy annual. Brilliant in colour and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches.	
No. 925. Choicest mixed. Finest varieties 1s., 1s. 6d. &	2 6
„ 926. Nana caerulea. New violet blue	1 0
„ 927. „ Snowball. Purest white	1 0
„ 928. „ Sunrise. Colour, rosy sunlight ...	1 0
„ 929. Collection of 6 colours, separate	3s. 6d.
Phlox Decussata Var. —Hardy perennial. Height, 2 to 3 feet.	
No. 933. Perennial, mixed. All best varieties ...	6d. & 1 0
„ 67. Collection, 12 varieties small packets, 3s. 6d.	



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A BED OF CARTERS' CLUSTER POLYANTHUS PRIMROSES.

The strain grown in the Royal London Parks.

Polyanthus, Cluster Primrose.—The superb strain we here offer of these lovely spring flowers cannot be obtained elsewhere, and there is no other flower which produces such a chaste, brilliant, and enduring effect during the spring months, either singly or in masses in beds. Sow in spring or summer, in prepared seed bed, and transplant when large enough.

No. 972.	Polyanthus, Primrose,	Royal Parks. All shades, mixed ; perfect gems	Per packet—s. d.
„ 973.	„ „ „	Golden and White Cluster	1s. 6d. & 2 6



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PRIMROSE, CARTERS' GARDEN.

No. 975.	Polyanthus, Collection of 5 Distinct Colours.	Separate	3 6
„ 976.	Polyanthus, Gold Edged.	All colours, dark and light, edged and laced with gold	1s. & 2 6
„ 977.	Polyanthus, Choice Self.	Large Auricula-like blossoms	1s. & 2 6

GARDEN PRIMROSES.

No. 978.	Primrose, Blue.	—A great novelty in blue in various shades	1s. 6d. & 2 6
„ 979.	Primrose, Choice Mixed.	A mixture of all obtainable colours, continually improved by cross fertilisation	1s. 6d. & 2 6
„ 980.	Primrose, Yellow Garden	... ..	6d. & 1 0

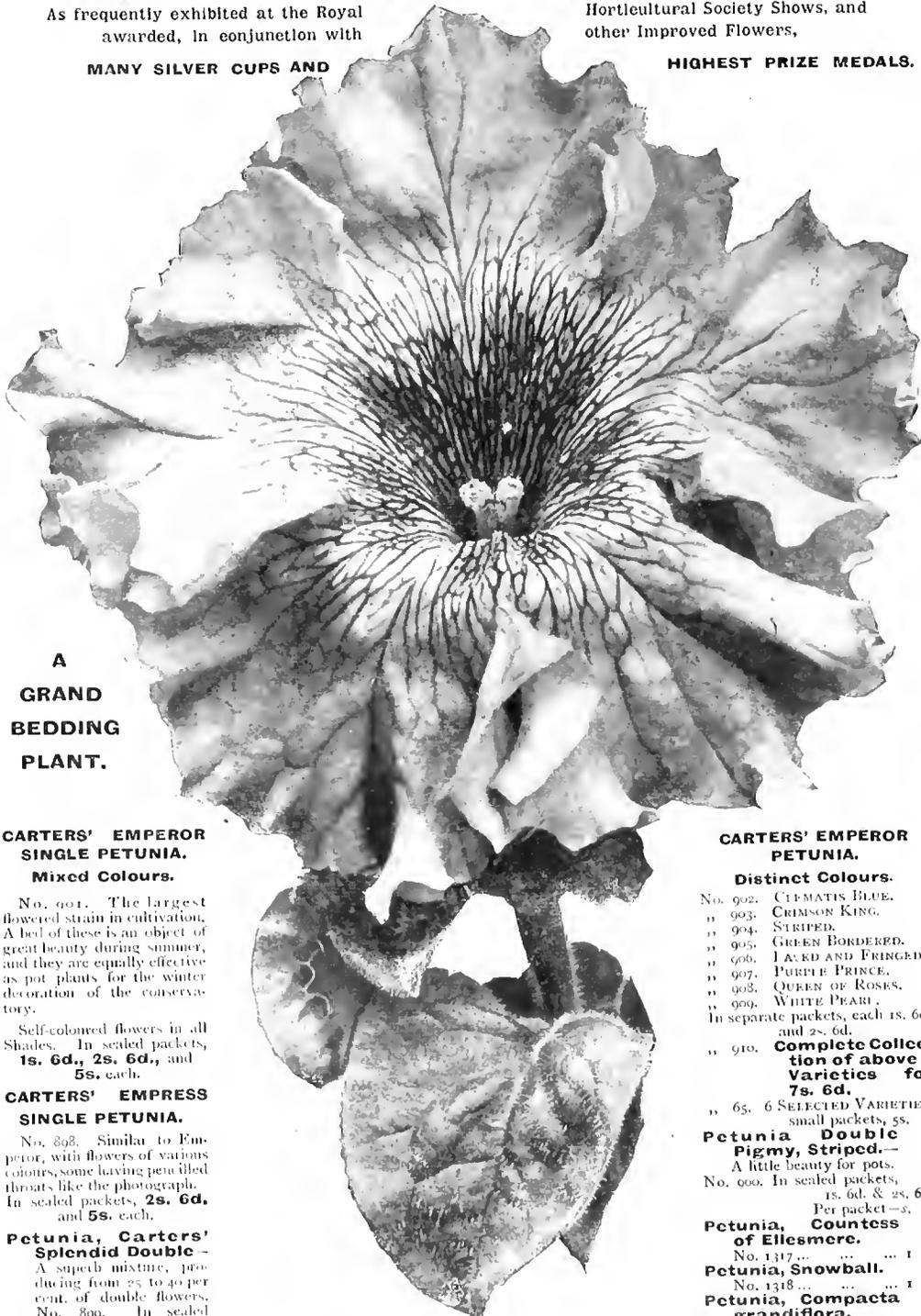
CARTERS' GRAND STRAIN OF PETUNIA.

As frequently exhibited at the Royal
awarded, in conjunction with

Horticultural Society Shows, and
other Improved Flowers,

MANY SILVER CUPS AND

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS.



**A
GRAND
BEDDING
PLANT.**

CARTERS' EMPEROR SINGLE PETUNIA.

Mixed Colours.

No. 901. The largest
flowered strain in cultivation.
A bed of these is an object of
great beauty during summer,
and they are equally effective
as pot plants for the winter
decoration of the conservatory.

Self-coloured flowers in all
shades. In sealed packets,
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and
5s. each.

CARTERS' EMPRESS SINGLE PETUNIA.

No. 898. Similar to Em-
peror, with flowers of various
colours, some having pencilled
throats like the photograph.
In sealed packets, 2s. 6d.
and 5s. each.

Petunia, Carters' Splendid Double -

A superb mixture, pro-
ducing from 25 to 40 per
cent. of double flowers.
No. 899. In sealed
packets, 2s. 6d. & 5s. each.

Petunia, Older Varieties.

	Per packet—s. d.
No. 912. Mixed Bedding Varieties...	.. 6d. & 1 0
" 911. Morning Star. Carmine rose with white star 6d. & 1 0	.. 6d. & 1 0
" 913. Crimson ... ..	... .. 0 6

No. 914. Dark Violet ... ..	... .. 0 6
" 915. Striped ... ..	... .. 0 6
" 916. White ... ..	... .. 0 6

CARTERS' EMPEROR PETUNIA.

Distinct Colours.

- No. 902. CLEMATIS BLUE.
- " 903. CRIMSON KING.
- " 904. STRIPED.
- " 905. GREEN BORDERED.
- " 906. LACED AND FRINGED.
- " 907. PURPLE PRINCE.
- " 908. QUEEN OF ROSES.
- " 909. WHITE PEARL.

In separate packets, each 1s. 6d.
and 2s. 6d.

" 910. Complete Collec-
tion of above 8
Varieties for
7s. 6d.

" 65. 6 SELECTED VARIETIES,
small packets, 5s.

Petunia Double Pigmy, Striped.—

A little beauty for pots.
No. 900. In sealed packets,
1s. 6d. & 2s. 6d.
Per packet—s. d.

Petunia, Countess of Ellesmere.

No. 1317 1 0

Petunia, Snowball.

No. 1318 1 0

Petunia, Compacta grandiflora.

No. 1319 1 0

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

CARTERS' ANNUAL ROSE.



A real gem. If the seed is sown in a pan in a slight heat, well watered and kept from getting dry, the seedlings will appear in a few weeks. Pot off when fit to handle, and expect some fairy blooms within three months.

No. 1030. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

Per packet—s. d.
Rose.
 No. 1031. Hybrid Perpetual. Excellent for experiment. 1s. 6d. & 2 6
 „ 1032. Tea-scented. Mixed varieties, all colours ... 1s. 6d. & 2 6

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

- Pyrethrum** (GOLDEN FEATHER).—Hardy perennial. Ornamental foliaged plants; universal in carpet and other bedding; indispensable. Sow seeds in pans or boxes of sandy soil, prick off into boxes, and plant out in June.
- No. 1009. Selaginoides. Neatest of varieties; good colour. 6 inches 1 0
 - „ 1010. Crispum. Bright colour, erect habit. 4 inches 1s. & 2 6
 - „ 1011. Laciniatum. Foliage deeply cut, pale gold. 6 inches 1 0
 - „ 1012. Glanum. Greyish; used in pinushion beds. 4 inches 1s. & 2 6
 - „ 1013. Aureum. The original Golden Feather; useful for general garden work. 1 foot 0 6
- Pyrethrum** (FLOWERING VARIETIES).—Hardy perennials. Sow in spring and transplant.
- No. 1015. Single. Saved from the best colours, excellent cut flower for all purposes 1s. & 2 6
 - „ 1016. French Var. Double and semi-double, carefully selected; scarce 1s. & 2 6
- Ranunculus** (CROWFOOT).—Hardy. Sow in spring or autumn, in pans in a cold frame, and plant out in spring when large enough.
- No. 1018. Asiaticus. Saved from all the best colours. 6 inches... .. 0 6
- Rhodanthc.** Annual.—The pick of the Australian Flora in the way of everlasting flowers. (See page 111.) Well adapted for forcing in the early spring. When dried the flowers are amongst the best for winter bouquets. For pot culture sow under glass in early spring, in pots filled with good light soil, and thin out seedlings when large enough. Grow on in cool frame or greenhouse.
- No. 1019. Maculata. Bright rose, with dark centre 0 6
 - „ 1020. Maculata alba. Large; pure white 0 6
 - „ 1021. Atrosanguinea. Dark rose 0 6
 - „ 1022. Manglesi. The earliest introduction 0 6
- Ricinus.**—See Castor Oil Plant, page 129.
- Rhododrendon.**—Evergreen Flowering Shrubs.
- No. 1024. Hybrids. Saved from the finest known varieties 1s. & 2 6
- Rudbeckia** (CONE FLOWER).—Hardy perennial. Plants presenting the characteristics of the Single Sunflower with flower petals narrower and raised central discs. Sow in spring in a seed bed with a warm aspect, and transplant when large enough.
- No. 1034. Amplicaulis. Free bloomer, branching; yellow. 2 feet 1 0
 - „ 1035. Bicolor superba. Fine novelty; golden yellow, with maroon spots; large blossoms 1 0
 - „ 1036. Californica. Grand plant; golden blossoms. 2 to 3 feet 1 0
 - „ 1037. Grandiflora. Nice free bloomer. 3 feet... .. 1 0



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Per packet—s. d.

Rock Cistus (HELIANTHEMUM).—Hardy.

Seed should be sown in pans or boxes in cold frame, in spring, and seedlings planted out when large enough.

No. 1025. Mixed. Excellent for low banks and rockeries. 6 inches 0 6

Rocket (HESPERIS MATRONALIS).—Hardy perennial. Sweet scented flowers. Sow out of doors in sunny position, in spring, and transplant.

No. 1026. Purple. Light pale purple; free bloomer. 1½ feet ... 0 3

„ 1027. White. Sweet scent, chiefly towards evening ... 0 3

„ 1028. Mixed. Various shades of purple and white. 1½ feet ... 0 6

Romneya.—Half-hardy perennial. When well grown is a handsome plant. Seed should be sown under glass in early spring, and seedlings potted off and hardened before planting out.

No. 1029. Coulteri. Bush-like plant; large white flowers. 3 feet 1 0

Rose Campion (LYCHNIS CORONARIA).—Sow in spring in open border.

No. 1033. Red or Crimson. Foliage woolly and silvery ... 0 6

Salpiglossis.—Half-hardy annuals. Remarkably handsome. The newer types have flowers almost as large as a Petunia, and the most artistic colours. Sow in spring, in heat, prick off into boxes in a cool frame, gradually harden off, and plant out in beds or borders when fear of frost is over.

No. 1040. Emperor. New. Bushy habit; fine large blossoms. Height, 1½ feet ... 1 0

„ 1041. Large-flowered. Mixed varieties ... 6d. & 1 0

„ 1042. Black. Intense violet-crimson, veined throat. 2 feet ... 0 6

„ 1043. Scarlet. Large, bright blossoms, veined and marbled ... 0 6

„ 71. 12 Varieties, separate, small packets ... 2 6

„ 1320. Dwarf, bright colours ... 1 0

Saintpaulia.—Stove perennial. Gesneriad section; first-class pot plant. Sow in pots or pans in heat, and pot off, using some good light peaty soil.

No. 1038. Ionantha. Bright violet-blue. 4 inches ... 1 6

Salvia.—Annuals and perennials. Sow in heat, in early spring, prick off into boxes in warm frames, and harden off well before planting out. *S. argentea* may be sown in pans or boxes in a frame, and then planted out.

No. 1044. Argentea. Large procumbent silver foliage. Fine border perennial. 2 feet ... 0 6

„ 1045. Coccinea. Brilliant scarlet half-hardy annual. 2 feet ... 0 6

„ 1046. Patens. Half-hardy blue perennial, for pots or bedding ... 1 0

„ 1047. Splendens. Crimson perennial, for pots. 1½ feet ... 0 6

„ 1048. „ compacta. Neat habit. 1 foot ... 1 0

Sanvitalia (TRAILING SUNFLOWER).—Hardy annual.

No. 1049. Procumbens. Yellow, dark centre; 6 inches; spreads freely ... 0 3

„ 1050. „ fl. pl. Bright effective edging plant; yellow ... 0 6

Saponaria.—Hardy annual. Charming miniature, for edging, &c. Sow seed where plants are intended to flower.

No. 1051. Scarlet Queen. Rich rose colour, dark stems. 6 inches ... 6d. & 1 0

„ 1052. Calabrica. The old favourite; rose ... 3d. & 0 6

„ 1053. „ alba. White; companion variety ... 3d. & 0 6

„ 1054. Ocyroides. Perennial rock plant, pale pink; trailer ... 0 6

Scabiosa (SCABIOUS).—Hardy perennial. Fine for borders and for cut flowers. Sow seed in pans or boxes, in gentle heat, in early spring, prick off when large enough.

No. 1055. Caucasica. Lovely silvery lavender-blue. 2 feet ... 1 6

„ 1056. „ alba. Choice, select novelty; delicate flower ... 1 6

„ 1057. Pompadour. Fine handsome double blossoms. 2 feet ... 1 0

„ 1058. Double mixed. A fine mixture of all colours; useful in mixed border or for cutting ... 1 0

„ 1059. Purple; No. 1060, Scarlet; No. 1061, White ... each 0 3

„ 72. 10 Varieties, separate, small packets ... 2 6



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SCHIZANTHUS.

Schizanthus. — Hardy annual. Interesting and beautiful flowers, useful for pot culture. The new variety No. 1067, is a grand thing as a pot plant from May to July. Sow the seed in spring, in pans, and prick out into boxes for planting out into beds and borders. For conservatory decoration, sow in March and August. pot off seedlings, and grow on in cool frame.

- Per packet—s. d.
- No. 1062. Pinnatus. Original species from Chili. 2 feet ... 0 3
 - „ 1063. Papilionaceus. Free bloomer; bright coloured ... 6d. & 1 0
 - „ 1064. Pyramidalis Tom Thumb. Dwarf, bushy variety. 1 foot ... 0 6
 - „ 1065. Tigridioides. The choicest Kew species. 2 feet ... 0 6
 - „ 1066. Retusus. A greenhouse variety; salmon-rose. 1½ feet ... 0 6
 - „ 1067. Wisetoniensis. Makes a fine greenhouse decorative plant ... 1 6

Solanum (NIGHTSHADE). — Ornamental fruit, useful as decorations. Nos. 1079 and 1081 are very serviceable during winter in the conservatory. Sow in early spring, in heat, pot off, and grow on in cold frame; plant out in June in prepared beds, and lift and pot up in September.

- No. 1078. Hybridum compactum. Berried plants for table and conservatory. Perennial. 1 foot... 1 0
- „ 1079. SOLANUM—Capsicastrum. A bright scarlet-berried species. Perennial. 1½ feet ... 0 6
- „ 1080. „ Robustum. Stately, grandly-foliaged species for specimens. 4 feet ... 1 0
- „ 1081. „ Weatherill's hybrids. Berried varieties for table decoration. Perennial. 1 foot ... 0 6

Snapdragon.—See *Antirrhinum*, page 120.

Silene.—Dwarf annuals of essential service to the spring and summer garden. These brilliant effects are produced from seed sown in summer, and transplanted into beds in autumn or in early winter.

- No. 1072. Empress of India. Cimson flower and stalks; a great improvement on older kinds. 4 inches ... 1 0
- „ 1073. Snow King. The finest dwarf white edging flowering annual yet produced. 4 inches ... 1 0



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SILENE, DOUBLE PINK.

- No. 1074. Double Pink. A variety of approved merit; bright rose, abundant bloomer. 4 inches ... 1 0
- „ 1075. Pendula. Old fashioned; pale colour ... 0 3
- „ 1076. Pendula compacta. First-class edging annual. 4 inches 3d. & ... 0 6
- „ 1077. Pendula compacta alba. White ... 3d. & ... 0 6

Spergula (SPURREY).—Perennial. Sow in light soil out of doors in spring.

- No. 1082. Pilifera. Foliage bright green 1s. & ... 2 6
- „ 1083. Pilifera aurea. Yellow foliage; used in carpet bedding 1s. & ... 2 6



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CARTERS' CHOICE HYBRID STREPTOCARPUS.

Streptocarpus.—Perennial. A novel race of free-blooming greenhouse pot plants, now in universal demand; bright, cheerful, lasting. The mixture we offer is a carefully fertilised strain. Sow in pans of rich soil in early spring, in heat, and pot off into small pots when large enough to handle. Keep the seed pans moist.

No. 1124. Choice Hybrids. Superb mixture, all colours	Per packet—s. d. 1s. 6d. & 2 6
--	-----------------------------------

FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS. *See page 195.*



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1.—No. 1303. CARTERS' CACTUS OR SUN'S-EYE SUNFLOWER.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each.

2.—No. 1308. MINIATURE SUNFLOWER, PERKEO.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each.

For full descriptions, see opposite page.

SUNFLOWER (HELIANTHUS).

Sow all varieties in spring, and only transplant if necessary.

No. 1308. **PERKEO.**—A miniature variety of exceptional interest. Of bushy habit as shown in Illustration. Height, from 12 to 18 inches. In sealed packets, price 1s. each.



No. 1303. **CACTUS** or **SUN'S-EYE.**
—(see *Photograph opposite.*) A grand double sunflower of attractive guise.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each.

No. 1300. **PLEIADES.**—A grand mixture of small decorative sunflowers, in various shades of gold and sulphur. Height, 3 feet.

In sealed packets, price 1s. each.

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*).

Per packet—s. d.

No. 1125. Stella. Favourite, select miniature variety; in great demand	...	...	1	0
" 1126. Orion. Quilled petals, a curiosity	...	...	1	0
" 1127. Henry Wilde. Æsthetic. 4 feet	...	...	6d. &	1
" 1128. Carters' Miniature. Nosegay Sunflower; gold, dark centre. 3 feet	...	...	6d. &	1
" 1129. Miniature Double. Annual. Height, about 2 feet	...	...	1	0
" 1130. Æsthetic. For ordinary cut work. 4 feet	...	...	6d. &	1
" 1131. Californian. Double. 6 feet	...	...	0	6
" 1132. Double Dwarf. Splendid bloom. 3 feet	...	...	0	6
" 1134. Leviathan (Carters' Giant). 8 to 10 feet	...	...	0	6
" 1135. Primrose. Delicate colour	...	...	6d. &	1
" 1136. Variegated. Variegated foliage. 4 feet	...	...	0	6
" 1137. Dwarf. Single garden per oz., 6d.	...	...	0	3
" 1138. Tall. Common or garden. 6 feet	...	...	per oz., 6d.	0

SUNFLOWER, PERENNIAL (*Harpalium*).

Per packet—s. d.

No. 1130. Mixed. Best distinct varieties	1s. &	2
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For general hints on the cultivation of flowers, see page 106.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

No. 814. **Smilax.** (see *Mediola*, page 152).

Price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

Carters 247, 248, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CARTERS' BEAUTIFUL STOCKS.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
CARTERS' LARGE-FLOWERED DOUBLE STOCK.

Carters' Large-Flowered.—Annual.

Has the largest blossoms of all the popular types of Double Ten-week Stocks. First class. 1½ feet.

No.	26.	12 superb colours, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	5	0
„	27.	6 superb colours, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	2	6
„	1089.	Splendid mixture	...	...	1	6
„	1090.	Cloth of Gold. Novel colour	...	...	1	0
„	1091.	Crimson	...	...	0	6
„	1092.	Dark Purple	...	...	0	6
„	1093.	Rose	...	...	0	6
„	1094.	Scarlet	...	...	0	6
„	1095.	White	...	...	0	6

Per packet—s. d.

Carters' Dwarf Double.—Annual.

Original dwarf varieties. 1 foot. For pots, beds, or borders.

No.	22.	20 beautiful varieties, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	5	0
„	23.	16 beautiful varieties, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	3	6
„	24.	10 beautiful varieties, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	2	6
„	25.	6 beautiful varieties, separate, 100 seeds each	...	...	1	6
„	1096.	Finest mixed. All colours	...	...	1	0

Per packet—s. d.

Carters' Giant Ten-Week.

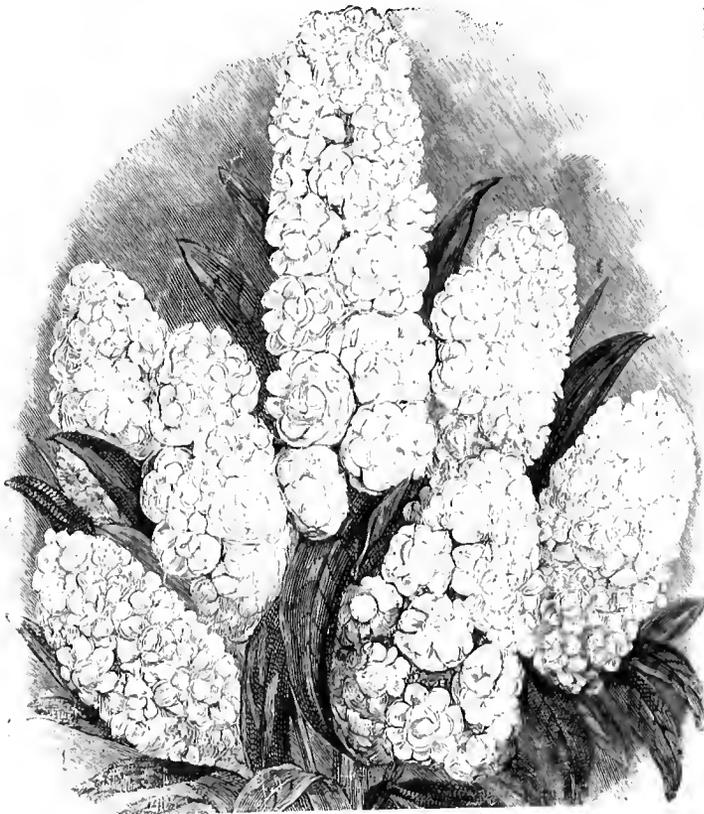
No.	1101.	Monarch. Magnificent spike, often 2 feet long, pure white. 3 feet, 1s. 6d. &	2	6
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For ordinary Ten-Week Stocks, see No. 1097 opposite page.

Mr. W. H. MILES, The Gardens, Sydenham Park, writes:—

"Your Stocks have been exceptionally fine. I never had a better lot—true in habit and colours."

CARTERS' BEAUTIFUL STOCKS.—Continued.



The Annual and Ten-week varieties should be sown in spring, in boxes or frames, and transplanted to get best results. The biennial and perennial varieties may be sown in summer, and transferred to pots or frames, some being afterwards put out to flower next season in the open.
Per packet—s. d.

Carters' Dwarf Pyramidal.—Annual. Similar to the large-flowered, with pyramidal form

- No. 28. 6 finest selected colours, separate, 100 seeds each ... 2 6
- „ 29. 6 finest selected colours, separate, 50 seeds each ... 1 6

Carters' Branching Ten-Week.—Annual.

- Produce a goodly proportion of double flowers; delicious scent. For open-air growth. 1½ feet.
- No. 30. 6 best varieties, selected, separate, 100 seeds each ... 2 6
 - „ 31. 6 best varieties, selected, separate, 50 seeds each ... 1 6
 - „ 1097. Ten-week Stock, mixed ... 3d. & 0 6
 - „ 1098. Purple ... 3d. & 0 6
 - „ 1099. Scarlet ... 3d. & 0 6
 - „ 1100. White ... 3d. & 0 6

Per packet.—s. d.

Carters' "Avalanche" White Winter Stock.—The finest White Stock in cultivation.

- No. 1104. In sealed packets ... 1s. & 2 6

Carters' Autumnal.—Annual.

- No. 32. 12 selected colours, separate, 100 seeds each ... 3 0
- „ 33. 12 selected varieties, separate, 50 seeds each ... 1 6

Carters' East Lothian Stock.—

- A splendid Stock of the intermediate type. Average height, 1½ feet.
- No. 1105. Grand mixture of all colours ... 1 0
 - „ 1106. Crimson, rich ... 1 0
 - „ 1107. Purple, fine ... 1 0
 - „ 1108. Scarlet, bright ... 1 0
 - „ 1109. White, pure ... 1 0

Carters' Intermediate.—Biennial.

- A great favourite. 1½ feet.
- No. 36. 12 fine select colours, separate, 100 seeds each ... 3 0
 - „ 37. 12 fine select colours, separate, 50 seeds each ... 1 6
 - „ 1110. Splendid mixture of all colours ... 1 0
 - „ 1111. Scarlet. Grand flower ... 1 0
 - „ 1112. White. Excellent truss ... 1 0

Carters' Queen.—Perennial. One of the hardiest. Average height, 1 foot.

- No. 1113. Queen, mixed. Great variety ... 0 6
- „ 1114. Hardy's Perpetual. A perpetual bloomer ... 1s. & 2 6

Carters' Brompton.—Perennial. Sturdy, hardy, strong-growing.

- No. 41. 12 finest select colours, separate, 100 seeds each ... 2 6
- „ 1115. Superb mixed. All colours ... 0 6
- „ 1116. Empress Elizabeth. Splendid ... 1 0
- „ 1117. Purple ... 0 6
- „ 1118. Scarlet ... 0 6
- „ 1119. White ... 0 6

Carters' Oape or Giant.

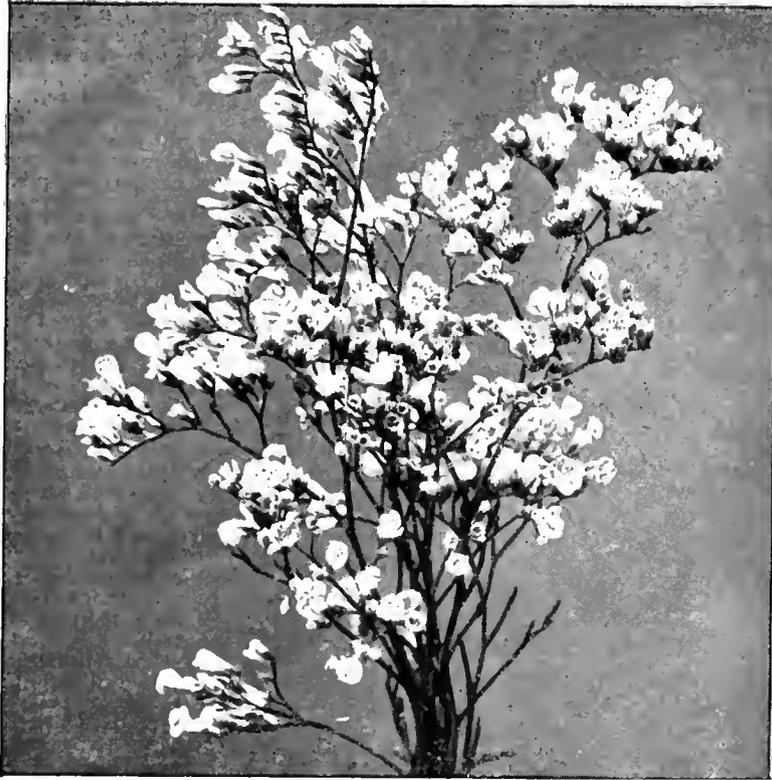
- No. 40. 6 varieties, 100 seeds each ... 2 6

Carters' Emperor.—Perennial. First-class indoor kind. 2 feet.

- No. 38. 10 splendid varieties, separate, 100 seeds each ... 5 0
- „ 39. 10 splendid varieties, separate, 50 seeds each ... 2 6
- „ 1120. Emperor, mixed. Great variety ... 1 0

Carters' Wall-Flower Leaved.—Ten-week varieties, with glabrous foliage. 1 foot.

- No. 34. 12 best select colours, separate, 100 seeds each ... 3 0
- „ 35. 12 best select colours, separate, 50 seeds each ... 1 6
- „ 1102. Finest mixture of all colours ... 0 6
- „ 1103. Princess Alice. Lovely, pure white variety ... 1 0



Photographed from Nature and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.
 STATICE LATIFOLIA.

Statice (SEA LAVENDER).—See *Photograph*. Hardy perennial. In great request for rockeries, rough places in the garden, and as decorative cut flowers and winter bouquets. Sow in pots of good sandy loam early in spring, and transplant when large enough.

No. 1085. *Candela-brum*.—Of singular and delicate beauty; soft shade of rose.

1 foot. 1s.

No. 1086. *Latifolia*. Lavender blue. 1½ feet. 1s.

No. 1087. *Fortunei*. Strong heads of violet-blue blossom. 1½ feet. 6d.

No. 1088. *Incana*. Dwarf compact habit; steel blue. 9 inches. 6d.

- Sphenogyne**.—Hardy annual. Good as a pot plant and cut flower. Per packet *s. d.*
 No. 1084. *Speciosa*. Golden yellow; profuse bloomer. 9 inches 0 3
- Stock**.—Nos. 1089 to 1120. (See page 172.)
- Stoncrop** (SEDUM).—Hardy perennials. We may safely say that no rockery is without the Sedum. We offer, as under, seed best adapted to the general convenience.
- No. 1121. Blue. Annual trailer 0 6
 „ 1122. Yellow. Familiar to every cottage wall; useful for garden edging 1 0
 „ 1123. Mixed Varieties. Perennial kinds for general garden and rockwork 1s. & 2 6
- Sweet Brier** (EGLANTINE).—Hardy shrub.
 No. 1140. Scented. Delicious odour; for hedges, &c. 3 feet 0 6
- Sweet Pea**.—Nos. 1141 to 1190. (See pages 157 and 158.)
- Sweet Sultan** (CENTAUREA).—(See page 131.) Annual. The best and sweetest of all cut flowers, and of easy culture in open ground. Sow in spring, in open, and thin out.
- No. 1191. Purple (*Centaurea moschata*). For pots or borders. 1 foot 6d. & 1 0
 „ 1192. White („ „ *alba*). Delicate odour... .. 6d. & 1 0
 „ 1193. Yellow („ „ *suaveolens*). Brilliant; a lovely colour and delicious scent ... 6d. & 1 0
 „ 1194. Mixed. All varieties 1 0
- Sweet William**.—Nos. 1195 to 1201. See page 175.
- Tacsonia**.—See *Passion Flower*, page 156.
- Tagetes**.—Hardy annual. Sow in spring, and transplant into beds or borders.
- No. 1202. *Pumila* (*Edging Marigold*). First-class; orange yellow. 9 inches 3d. & 0 6
 „ 1203. „ *Golden Ring*. A great improvement. 6 inches 1s. & 2 6
- Tecoma**.—Greenhouse. Sow in early spring, in heat, and pot off.
- No. 1204. *Smithi* (*Great Novelty*). First-class plant for autumn and winter greenhouses; golden blossoms. 1 foot 1 6
- Thalictrum**.—Hardy.
 No. 1205. *Adiantifolium*. Fern-leaved, for cutting. 2 feet 1s. & 2 6
- Thunbergia**.—Half-hardy climber. Annual. Yellow and white, black centre. Sow under glass in spring, pot off, and plant out when hardened.
- No. 1206. *Choicest mixed* 0 6

Per packet—s. d.
Sweet William (DIANTHIUS

BARBATUS). — Perennial. Beyond a good soil it requires but little attention. No. 1195, *Carter's Holborn Glory*, is magnificent, the single bloom being larger than a penny piece. Sow in summer, and transplant when large enough in autumn for blooming the next spring and summer. 1 to 2 feet.

No. 1195. Holborn Glory. (<i>See Illustration</i>)	1s. 6d. &	2 6
„ 1196. <i>Carter's Auricula-eyed</i>		1 0
„ 1197. <i>Dark Crimson. Intense colour, dark foliage</i> ...		0 6
„ 1198. <i>Double (dwarf compact). 1 foot</i> ...		1 0
„ 1199. <i>Scarlet. Bright colour; distinct</i> ...		0 6
„ 1200. <i>White</i> ...		0 6
„ 1201. <i>Garden, Mixed</i>		0 3
	per oz., 2s.	0 3



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co. CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
 SWEET WILLIAM, HOLBORN GLORY.

Tobacco.—*See Nicotiana, page 162.* **Tagetes.**—*See page 174.*

Torenia.—Greenhouse pot plants for hanging baskets. Sow in early spring in pans of light soil, prick off, and pot on.

No. 1207. <i>Bailloni. Golden yellow, red throat.</i> Perennial. 1 foot	1s. &	2 6
„ 1208. <i>Fournieri. Sky blue, spotted in ligo.</i> Annual. 1 foot	1s. &	2 6
„ 1209. „ <i>White Wings. Handsome novelty.</i> Annual	1s. &	2 6

Tritoma. (RED-HOT POKER PLANT). — Tuberous. Of great value in the mixed border in the late summer. Sow in cold frame in spring, and transplant as soon as seedlings can be handled.

No. 1210. <i>Grandis. Scarlet and gold.</i> 4 feet	1 0
„ 1211. <i>Uvaria grandiflora. Old garden favourite</i>	0 6

Tropaeolum (INDIAN CRESS).—Climbing annual. Succeed best when treated as half-hardy annuals. Excellent for trellises, window boxes, or hanging baskets. Nos. 1212 to 1217 are useful winter-flowering climbers in the conservatory. Sow seed in boxes in warm frame in spring, harden off, and plant out when ready.

No. 1212. <i>Lobbianum, mixed. All shades</i> ...	6d. &	1 0
„ 1213. <i>Defiance. A new variety; deep crimson-scarlet; leaves blue-green</i>	1 0	
„ 1214. <i>Ivy-leaved. Effective scarlet flowers</i>	1 0	
„ 1215. <i>Brilliant. Crimson-scarlet</i>	0 6	
„ 1216. <i>Crystal Palace. Scarlet</i>	0 6	
„ 1217. <i>Fireball. Brilliant colour</i>	0 6	
„ 1219. <i>Minus. Miniature; spotted</i>	0 3	
„ 1221. <i>Canary Creeper (see page 125)</i>	0 6	
„ 1222. <i>Speciosum (Flame Flower). Tuberous climber</i>	1 0	
„ 1223. <i>Tricolor. Bulbous greenhouse climber</i> ...	1 0	



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Per packet—s. d.

Verbena (VERVAIN).—Perennial. Few plants are more generally liked than the Verbena, as it makes a first-class bedder, brilliant in colours, excellent habit, and of long duration in bloom. Sow in heat in spring, prick off into boxes in cool frame, harden off and plant out.

- No. 1229. **Carters' Holborn Mammoth.** A strain of superb beauty 1s. & 2 6
 1230. **MAMMOTH, Scarlet Shades.** Magnificent blossom, novelty... 1 6
 1231. **SCARLET DEFIANCE.** A brilliant colour ... 1 0
 1232. **WHITE.** Excellent truss; sweet-scented ... 1 0
 1233. **CARTERS' HYBRIDS, Mixed.** Mixture of the best colours, excellent bedder ... 6d. & 1 0
 1234. **Collection of 10 varieties,** separate ... 4 0
 1235. **Collection of 6 varieties,** separate ... 2 6
 1236. **LEMON-SCENTED (ALYSSIA).** Half-hardy shrub ... 1 0
 1237. **DRUMMONDI.** Hardy perennial ... 0 6
 1238. **VENOSA.** Hardy perennial, rosy purple ... 0 6

Valerian.—Hardy perennial. For beds or borders. Sow in spring in warm position, and transplant.

- No. 1224. **Red Garden** ... 0 3
 1225. **White Garden** ... 0 3

Venus' Looking Glass.—Hardy annual. Sow in open border in spring. Per packet—s. d.

- No. 1226. **Blue.** Campanula-like, 1 foot 0 3

Venus' Navewort.—Sow in open border in spring.

- No. 1227. **Annual.** Dwarf, white ... 0 3

Verbascum (MULLERIN).—Hardy perennial. Sow seeds in summer, and transplant in autumn to bloom following year.

- No. 1228. **Pinnosum.** Grand foliage, silver white in centre. 2 feet 1 0

Veronica.—Perennial.

- No. 1239. **Greenhouse Varieties** 1s. & 2 6

Viola.—Hardy perennial. Every large extent of bedding makes use of one or more of the Violas, and their enlivening effect is remarkable. Sow seed in spring, in pans of light sandy soil in a cold frame, prick off and plant out in May or June. Height, about 6 inches.

- No. 1241. **Carters' Blue Bedding** 6d. & 1 0
 ,, 1242. **Carters' Golden Bedding.** 6d. & 1 0
 ,, 1243. **Carters' White Bedding** 6d. & 1 0

Viola.—Continued.

- No. 1244. **CHOICEST MIXED** ... 1s. & 2 6
 ,, 1245. **Cornuta, Mauve Queen** ... 0 6
 ,, 1246. ,, **Purple Queen** ... 0 6
 ,, 1247. **O.lorata, Sweet Violet** ... 0 6
 ,, 1248. ,, **alba, White Violet** 1 0
 ,, 1249. ,, **The Czar.** 6 inches 1 0

Virginian Stock.—Annual. The hardiest of annuals adapted for edgings. Sow in spring where plants are to bloom.

- No. 1250. **Crimson King.** Rich rose crimson ... 0 6
 ,, 1251. **Red.** Ordinary garden variety per lb., 6s.; per oz., 6d. 0 3
 ,, 1252. **White** ... per oz., 6d. 0 3
 ,, 1253. **Mixed** ... per oz., 6d. 0 3

Viscaria.—Hardy annual of brilliant colour and effect. Sow in spring where plants are to bloom, and thin out.

- No. 1254. **Cardinalis.** Vivid carmine-lake. 1 foot... 0 6
 ,, 1255. **Oculata.** Metallic lilac 3d. & 0 6



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CARTERS' MAY-DAY WALLFLOWER.

No. 1259. A great favourite among spring flowers, and largely employed for house and other decorations. Various shades of colour. Price 6d. and 1s. per packet.

For other varieties, see page 179.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CARTERS' SUPERB ZINNIAS.

Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.



When well grown, the Zinnia is one of the showiest of half-hardy Annuals, either as a bedding or a border flower. It is quite a matter of taste whether the single or double form is considered best.

No.	Carters'	Mammoth	Per packet—s. d.
1280.	Mixed.	Double	
	Magnificent ...	... 1s. &	2 6
1281.	Double Mixed.	Best colours, 1 1/2 feet 6d. &	1 0
1282.	Double Carmine ...	... ..	0 0
1283.	Double Crimson ...	... ..	0 0
1284.	Double Orange ...	... ..	0 0
1285.	Double Purple ...	... ..	0 0
1286.	Double Rose ...	... ..	0 0

No.	Carters'	Per packet—s. d.
1237.	Double Scarlet	0 6
1283.	Double White	0 6
1289.	Haageana, Double. Dwarf species. 1 foot ...	1 0
1290.	Pumila, Double. Miniature. 1 foot ...	1 0
1291.	Striata, fl. pl.; flowers striped. 2 feet ...	1 0
76.	Double Zinna, 6 distinct varieties, separate ...	2 6
77.	Zinna Pumila fl. pl., 6 varieties, separate ...	2 6

For single varieties, see next page.

Zinnia Elegans, Choice Single.—(See Photograph opposite.) These contain the finest varieties that have been obtained by skilful cultivation. The Single Zinnia is unique in form, and combines richness and variety of colour; attractive in beds or mixed borders.

No. 1292.	Single Mixed.	Includes all the best colours.	2 feet	6d. &	1 0
„ 1293.	Single Crimson	... ..	... ..	... ..	0 3
„ 1294.	Single Orange	... ..	... ..	... ..	0 3
„ 1295.	Single Scarlet	... ..	... ..	... ..	0 3
„ 1296.	Single White	... ..	... ..	... ..	0 3
„ 75.	Zinnia Elegans, single, 8 varieties, separate	... ..	... ..	... ..	2 0

Wallflower (CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI).—Hardy perennial. Long-established favourites in every garden—in fact invaluable for early spring and summer. Delicious scent. Sow in summer in seed bed, prick out on special border, and remove to flowering quarters in the autumn.

No. 73.	Double.	12 select colours, separate, 100 seeds each	... ..	... ..	5 0
„ 71.	Double.	12 select colours, separate, 50 seeds each	... ..	... ..	2 6
„ 1253.	Double Mixed.	Magnificent spikes of blossom.	2 feet.	1s. &	2 6
„ 1259.	Single Mixed.	All colours, of largest size (see page 177)	... ..	6d. &	1 0
„ 1260.	Carters' Annual.	Blooming throughout the year; light brown.	1½ feet	1s. &	2 6
„ 1261.	Vulcan.	New variety	... ..	... ..	2 6
„ 1262.	Eastern Queen.	Salmon shaded	... ..	... ..	1 0
„ 1264.	Ruby Gem.	Exceptionally fine colour; new	... ..	... ..	1 0
„ 1265.	Old Gold.	Golden bronze	... ..	1s. &	2 6
„ 1266.	Graham's Perfection.	Pale gold...	... ..	6d. &	1 0
„ 1267.	Carters' Primrose.	Delicate	... ..	... ..	1 0
„ 1268.	Flood or Dark.	Selected stock	... ..	per oz., 2s.	0 6
„ 1269.	Golden Tom Thumb.	Superior bedding	... ..	per oz., 2s.	0 6
„ 1270.	Purple or Violet.	Older variety	... ..	... ..	0 6
„ 1271.	Yellow.	For borders	... ..	per oz., 1s. 6d.	0 6

Whitlavia.—Hardy annual. Sow in open border in spring.

No. 1272.	Grandiflora.	Dark purple.	1 foot	0 3
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Wigandia.—Ornamental foliage.

No. 1273.	Caracasana.	Grand foliage.	6 feet.	No. 1274.	Imperialis.	Sub-tropical.	6 feet...	each	1 0
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Winter Cherry (see also page 162).

No. 1275.	Red fruited.	For winter bouquets	0 6
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Zea Mays (JAPANESE MAIZE). Sow in slight heat in May, and plant out in June.

No. 1279.	Variegata.	Beautifully striped	per oz., 1s. 3d. &	0 6
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Please note that all other Flower Seeds not mentioned in this Catalogue can be supplied.

Carters' Mixture of Flower Seeds for Woodland Walks, Shrubberies, &c., &c.

SOW IN MARCH, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE.

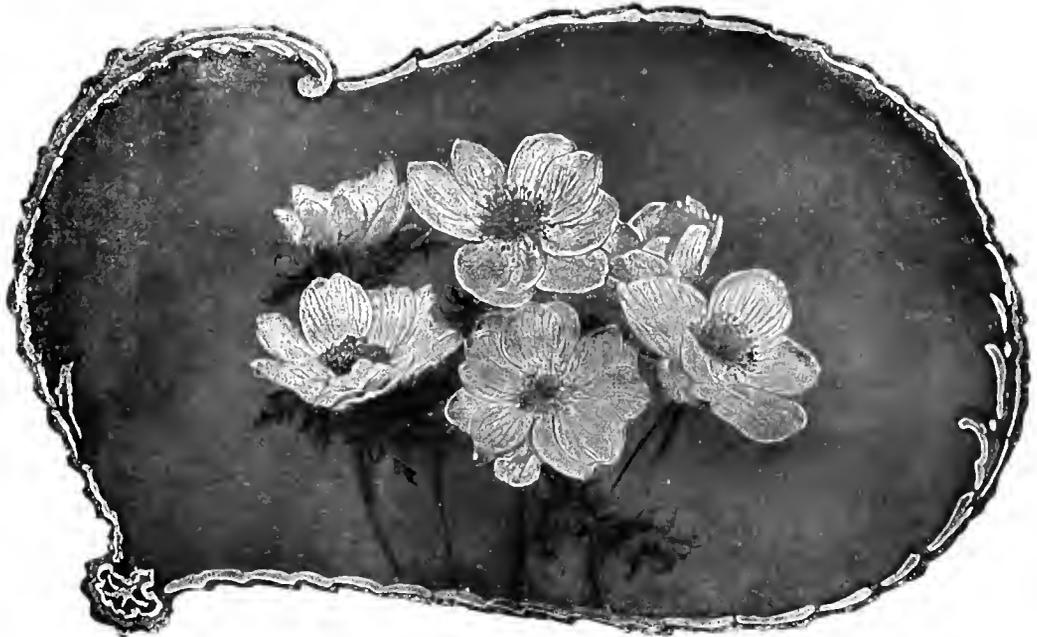
Tall varieties, per oz., 6d.; dwarf varieties, per oz., 6d.; tall and dwarf varieties, mixed, per oz., 6d., per lb. 5s.

SELECT LIST OF TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS FOR PLANTATIONS OR EXPORTATION CAN BE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

Carters 217, 235, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

ANEMONES.

Anemones planted in rich, deep, dry soil in autumn and winter make a grand display at the end of spring, and quantities should be grown in every garden. The dry roots are very convenient for planting, and are very cheap.



CARTERS' EMPRESS POPPY ANEMONE.

Suitable for vase decoration, lasting when cut. Price per 1,000, 75s.; per 100, 8s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 3d.

Anemone, The Bride.—Pure White, per 1,000, 40s.; per 100, 4s. 6d.; per doz., 9d.

	Per 100.	Per doz.			Per doz. s. d.
ST. BRIGID ...	10	6	1	JAPONICA ALBA	5 0
FULGENS.—Vivid scarlet	14	6	1	" ROSEA	5 0
APPENNINA.—Sky blue ...	7	0	1	" BURRA	5 0
" ALBA.—White	7	0	1	} The charming autumn-flowering Anemones	5 0

SINGLE ANEMONES

	Per 100.	Per doz.
FINEST SINGLE MIXED.—Largest ...	3	0 8
LARGE SINGLE SCARLET ...	4	0 0
LARGE SINGLE BLUE ...	4	0 9

DOUBLE ANEMONES.

	s. d.	s. d.
108 roots, 12 of each of 9 varieties, for clumping	10	0
54 roots, 6 of each of 9 varieties, for clumping	6	0
27 roots, 3 of each of 9 varieties, for clumping	3	6

DOUBLE ANEMONES.

	Per 100.	Per doz.
LARGE DOUBLE SCARLET ...	6	6 1 0
LARGE DOUBLE BLUE ...	6	6 1 0
LARGE DOUBLE WHITE ...	6	6 1 0
FINEST DOUBLE MIXED.—Largest ...	5	6 1 0
100 choice named varieties, in 25 sorts, separate	...	9 0
50 choice named varieties, in 10 sorts, separate	...	5 0
12 choice named varieties, in 6 sorts, separate	...	1 6

Chrysanthemum Flowered.—ROSE DE NICE, beautiful soft rose, very double, largely imported from the South of France for sale in a cut state, per 100, 6s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED CHAPEAU DE CARDINAL, crimson, per 100, 6s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED MIXED, splendid variety, per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculus, Carters' Cockade.—In a splendid variety of colours and shades, immense double flowers. The flowers are as double as the most perfect rose, of immense size, and combine every possible shade of colour peculiar to this interesting and easily cultivated flower. Price, per 1,000, 45s.; per 100, 5s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

Double Persian Ranunculus.

Extra fine double, mixed, very large roots, per 1,000, 20s.; per 100, 2s. 6d.
96 roots, comprising 12 of each for clumping, 8 sorts, 5s. 6d. | 48 roots, comprising 6 of each for clumping, 8 sorts, 3s.

Turban Ranunculus.

Fine mixed Turban (Dutch), all varieties, per 1,000, 20s.; per 100, 2s. 6d.		s. d.
Finest mixed Turban (Guernsey-grown), very superior to above, per 1,000, 35s.; per 100, 4s.	700 roots, comprising 100 of each of 7 sorts ...	21 0
	350 " " 50 " 7 " ...	11 0
	175 " " 25 " 7 " ...	6 0

Carters' Practical Gardener Series. The Cultivation of Bulbs, price 6d., post free, 7d.

GLADIOLUS.



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A CHEAP SECTION OF AUTUMN-FLOWERING GLADIOLI.

	Per doz.—s. d.		Per doz.—s. d.
Ceres. —White flaked	4 0	Ncronia. —Mauve	3 0
Chamont. —Lilac and purple	4 0	Napoleon III. Red, yellow centre	3 0
Gabinia. —Yellow, rose spot... ..	3 0	Orcus —Light red, shaded	4 0
Gorgo. —Salmon-rose	4 0	Stembrotus. —Orange-red... ..	4 0
Memnon. —Scarlet	4 0	Surprise. —Amaranth	3 0
Mrs. Laxton. —Rose, white centre	4 0	Thespis. —Orange-carmine	4 0

3 each of 12 above varieties, 10/6. 6 each of 12 above varieties, 20/- 12 each of 12 above varieties, 35/

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. W. 1.

Carters' Butterfly Gladiolus.

A really grand acquisition to this charming autumn-flowering bulbous plant. A choice mixture. Fine bulbs, per 100, 10s. 6d.; per dozen, 1s. 6d.

Choice Gladiolus for Shrubberies, &c.

GLADIOLUS, NAMED VARIETIES. —A descriptive list will be forwarded on application.

TWELVE FINE NAMED VARIETIES, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

EXTRA FINE MIXED.—A really fine mixture of carefully blended colours. Per 100, 6s. 6d.; per doz. 1s.

Gladiolus, "Scarlet Brenchleyensis."

Handsome spikes of brilliant scarlet. Special estimates for large quantities. Gigantic Bulbs, per 100, 10s.; per doz., 1s. 6d. Good flowering Bulbs, per 100, 6s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

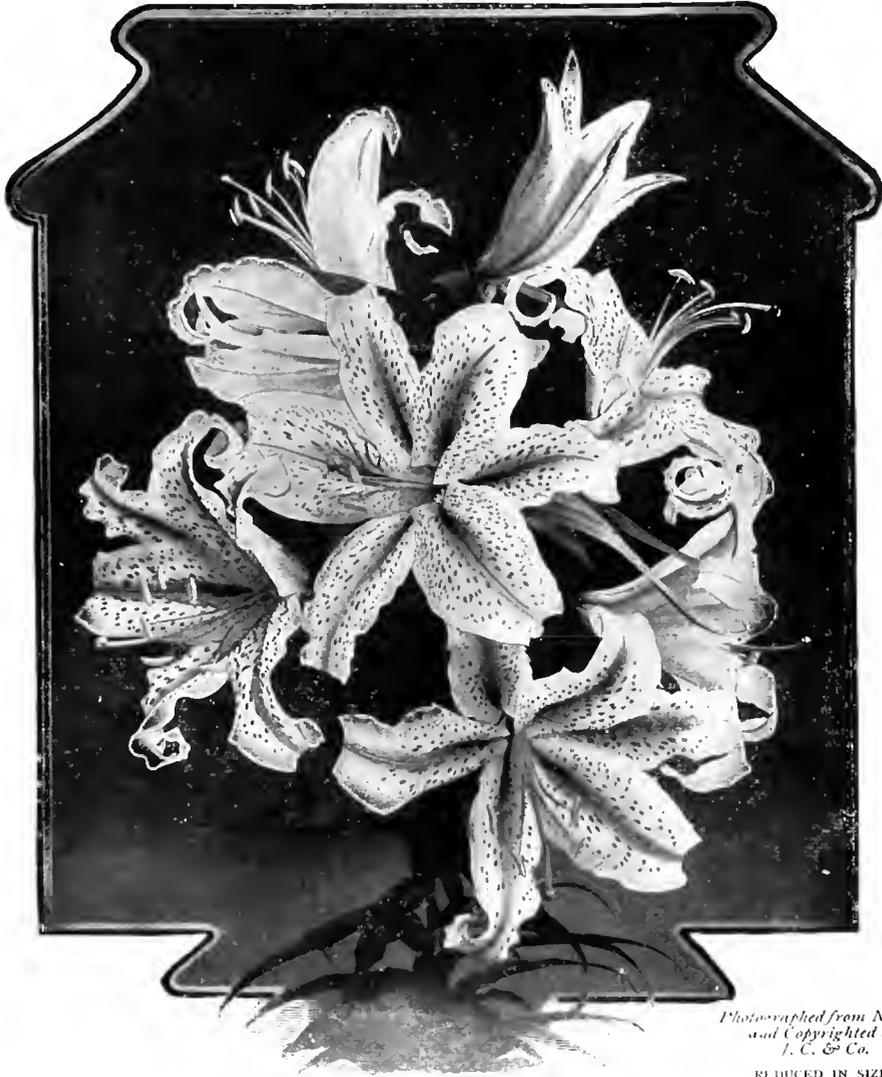
GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS. —The parent of all the hybrid varieties. Scarlet and yellow throat. Price per 100, 8s. 6d.; per doz., 1s. 6d.

A New Race of Gladiolus.

LEMOINE'S BLOTCHED VARIETIES. Colours striking and diversified, filling up the gap between the summer and autumn sections. Price, per 100, 6s. 6d.; per doz., 1s.

CARTERS' BEAUTIFUL AND HARDY LILIES.

SHIPPED DIRECT to JAMES CARTER & CO. from the JAPANESE BULB FARMS.



*Photographed from Nature
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J. C. & Co.*

REDUCED IN SIZE.

LILIAM AURATUM ("The Golden rayed Lily of Japan")

Extra selected imported Bulbs. Equal to the finest English-grown. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. each; 15s. and 21s. per dozen. Carriage free. Smaller Bulbs, 6d. each; 7s. 6d. per dozen.

OTHER BEAUTIFUL LILIES.

	Each. Per doz.			Each. Per doz.	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Lancifolium album. Pure white	0 10	8 0	Excelsum (Testaceum). Distinct nankeen	1 0	12 6
Lancifolium Henryi. The beautiful yellow	5 0	—	Giganteum. The King of Lilies	5s. &	7 0
Lancifolium melpomene. Rich ruby crimson; the best	1 0	10 6	Humboldtii. Yellow spotted; grand	2 6	25 0
Lancifolium roseum. Delicate rose spots	0 9	7 6	Japonicum Brownii	1 6	12 0
Lancifolium rubrum. Rich crimson spots	0 9	7 6	Martagon. Yellow	0 6	4 6
Lancifolium punctatum (true). Beautifully spotted crimson maroon, white ground	1 0	10 6	Svoizianum. Pale primrose, purplish black spots	2 6	25 0
Lancifolium album Krætzeri. Finest of section	1 6	15 0	Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)	0 4	2 6
Aurantiacum (or Crocenn). The true orange Lily	0 6	4 0	Tigrinum fl. pl. Double	0 5	3 6
Candidum. The common white garden Lily	0 6	4 0	Tigrinum splendens. Rich orange, spotted	0 5	3 6
Chalcedonicum (the Scarlet Turk's Cap)	1 0	10 6	Umbellatum. Dark red	0 5	3 6
			Washingtonianum. The great American Lily	2 6	25 0

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

CARTERS' POPULAR COLLECTIONS OF ROSES.*(Carriage Free, the Selection of Varieties being left to J. C. & Co.)*

12 Finest Standard Hybrid Perpetual Roses, in 12 varieties	price 24s. & 30s.
12 Standard Tea and Noisette Roses	" 30s.
12 Tea and Noisette Roses, for Climbing	" 15s.
15 Dwarf Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, in 15 varieties	" 10s. 6d.
30 Dwarf Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, in 30 varieties	" 21s.
50 Dwarf Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, in 50 varieties	" 31s. 6d.
100 Dwarf Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, in 50 varieties... ..	" 52s. 6d.

**CARTERS' "CROWN JEWELS"
BEGONIA BULBS.**

Single varieties, choice named sorts, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each; 24s., 36s., and 42s. per doz.

Single varieties, choice Seedlings, from First-Prize sorts, 6s., 9s., 12s., and 18s. per doz.

Double varieties, choice named sorts, 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

Double varieties, choice Seedlings, from First-Prize sorts, 12s., 18s., 24s., and 30s. per doz.

For full particulars of our "Crown Jewels" Begonia Seed, see page 122.

**CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GRANDI-
FLORUM, in variety.**

Flowering plants in 5-inch pots, 18s. and 24s. per doz.

**CARTERS' "INVINCIBLE PRIZE"
GLOXINIA BULBS.**

Our Invincible Prize strain stands unequalled, and has on several occasions gained the Highest Awards at Exhibitions.

Strong Bulbs, choice named varieties, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each; 24s. and 36s. per doz.

Unnamed Seedlings, very good, many equal to named varieties, 9s., 12s., and 18s. per doz.

For full particulars of Seeds of our "Invincible" Strain, see page 142.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We grow a large quantity of this popular fruit, and our plants are very fine.

From open ground, 1s. 6d. per doz.; 6s. 6d. per 100. In pots, 4s. per doz.; 21s. per 100.

Detailed List of all kinds on application.

CARNATIONS.

These charming flowers should be largely grown in every garden. The brilliant colours and delicate scent strongly apparent in many varieties render them objects of great beauty.

Choice named Border varieties, for outdoor cultivation

... .. 9s., 12s., and 18s. per doz.

Detailed List on application

PINKS.

Choice named varieties.

These are specially suitable for Cut Flowers. 6s. and 9s. per doz.

Detailed List on application.

DAHLIAS—POT ROOTS.

	Per dozen—s. d.
Finest Show and Fancy varieties	9s. & 12 0
" Bouquet " "	9s. & 12 0
" Single varieties	9s. & 12 0
" Cactus " "	9s., 12s., & 18 0

Detailed List on application.

**CARTERS' BLACK CHAMPION
CURRANT.**

The largest and best.

Awarded a First-Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.

Strong Plants, price 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

Carters' Prolific. One of the finest red varieties in cultivation. 4s. per doz.; 25s. per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Choice large-fruited American varieties, named. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Best named sorts 6s. per doz.

FRUIT TREES.

Apples, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, &c.

Price List sent on application.

VINES.

Planting Canes, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.
Forcing Canes, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. each.

CLEMATIS (IN POTS).

Our Selection of 12 distinct varieties, 18s., 24s., and 30s.

HARDY CLIMBERS (IN POTS).

The best varieties.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Detailed List on application.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

We have one of the largest and most perfect stocks of Chrysanthemums in the country, full descriptive lists of which will be sent gratis and post free on application. Orders now being booked for delivery about the end of February. Price 9s. and 12s. per doz.

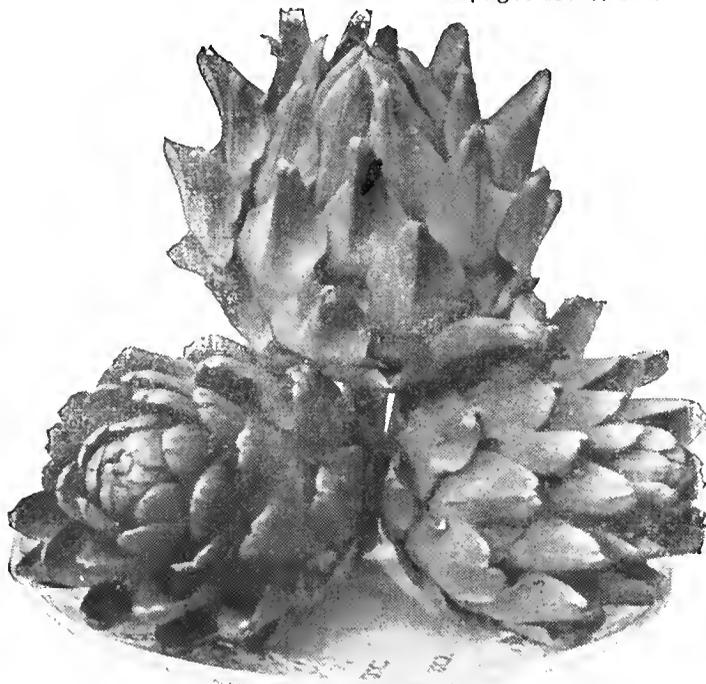
CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

These can be supplied in nice variety for flowering during the winter and spring months, or as permanent foliage plants. Price 24s., 36s., and 42s. per doz.

Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. 1901.

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS.

For descriptive and illustrated Articles on the Cultivation of Asparagus and Seakale, see pages 185 to 188.



Photographed and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

GLOBE ARTICHOKE HEADS.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

(For Hints on Cultivation, see opposite page.)

	Per 100—s.	d.
GIANT.—3 years old strong roots, for planting or forcing	8	6
GIANT.—2 years old roots, for planting	5	0
GIANT.—1 year old roots, for planting	4	0
GIANT.—Extra strong, for forcing	21	0
MAMMOTH EMPEROR.—1 year old roots, for planting	4	6
MAMMOTH EMPEROR.—Strong 2 years old roots, for planting	5	6

ASPARAGUS SEED.

CARTERS' MAMMOTH EMPEROR.—Superior in size, colour, and flavour.

In large sealed packets, price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

	Per lb.	Per oz.
	s. d.	s. d.
BATAVIAN ...	4	0 4
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Large ...	4	0 4
READING GIANT ...	6	0 6

SEAKALE.—(See Hints on Cultivation, page 187.)

	Per 100.	Per doz.
	s. d.	s. d.
Extra strong roots for forcing	17	6 2
Large roots for forcing	12	6 9
Good roots for planting	7	6 1

Ordinary Seakale Seed, 9d. per oz. Lily White Seakale Seed, 1s. per packet.

GLOBE ARTICHOKE PLANTS.—(See Illustration.)

CROWN OR GLOBE EARLIEST DRUMHEAD.—The best; strong plants	per doz.	9 0
CROWN ARTICHOKE SEED, EARLIEST DRUMHEAD.—The finest strain in cultivation, per oz., 2s. 6d.; per pkt.		1 0

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

SILVER-SKINNED	per peck of 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; per bushel of 56 lbs.	8 0
RED-SKINNED...	2s. 6d.;	7 0
CHINESE ARTICHOKE (<i>Stachys tuberosa</i>).—A delicious vegetable of distinct flavour. Selected Roots for planting	per lb., 1s.; 3 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 7 lbs.	5 0

RHUBARB ROOTS.

	Per doz.	Each.		Per doz.	Each.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
PARAGON...	15	0 6	ROYAL ALBERT...	7	6 0
JOHNSON'S ST. MARTIN'S	10	6 0	VICTORIA	7	6 0
SCARLET DEFIANCE	10	6 0	SALT'S PERFECTION	7	6 0
MYATT'S LINNÆUS	7	6 0	CHAMPAGNE	7	6 0

Strong Roots for Forcing, 2s. 6d. each.

SHALLOTS, GARLIC, &C.

CARTERS' MAMMOTH EXHIBITION SHALLOTS.—Very fine and distinct	per lb., 1s.; per 14 lbs.	12 6
SHALLOTS.—Ordinary variety	9d.;	9 6
UNDERGROUND ONIONS	8d.;	8 6
GARLIC	9d.;	9 6

CROWN OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION.—Cultivated from Bulblets which appear on top of stalks.

HERB ROOTS, &c.

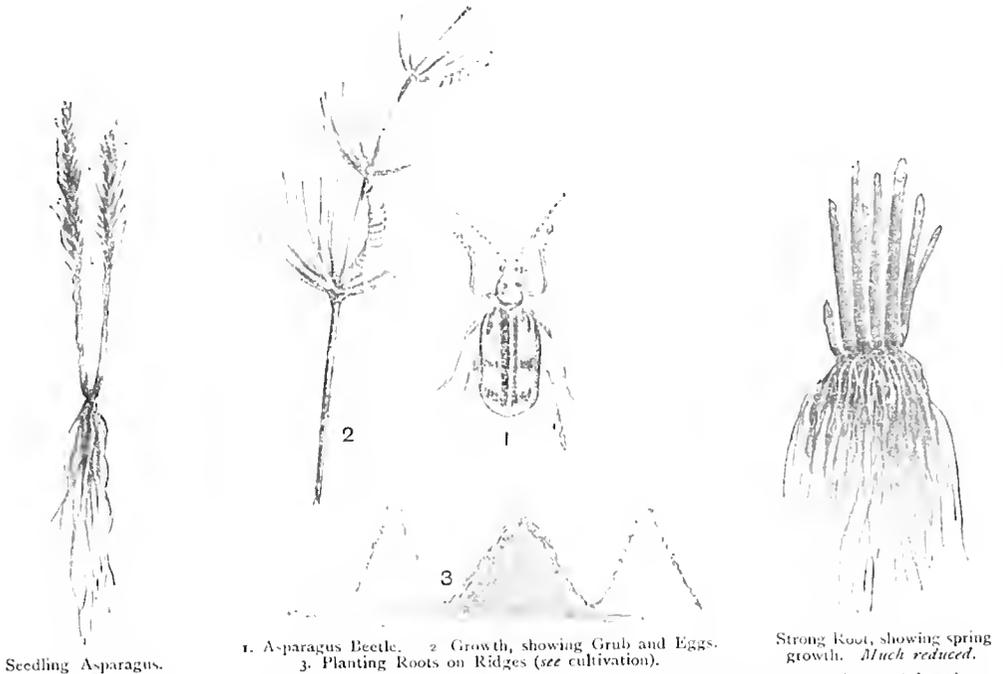
BALM.	RUE.	ROSEMARY.	HOREHOUND.	LEMON THYME.	WORMWOOD.
CHICORY.	SORREL.	PENNYROYAL.	WINTER SAVORY.	TARRAGON.	MARJORAM.
CHIVES.	FENNEL.	LAVENDER.	MINT.	HYSSOP.	COMMON THYME.
SAGE.	Strong Clumps, each 6d.; per doz. 5s.		HORSE RADISH SETS, 2s. 6d. per doz.		

For Herb Seeds, see page 76.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

French—ASPERGE.

German—SPARGEL.



Seedling Asparagus.

1. Asparagus Beetle. 2. Growth, showing Grub and Eggs.
3. Planting Roots on Ridges (see cultivation).

Strong Root, showing spring growth. *Much reduced.*

DESCRIPTION.—One of the most delicious and highly-prized vegetables in cultivation, the edible portion of the plant being the young shoots which are cut as soon as they attain the length of about six inches. They are extremely succulent, and are said to possess many excellent diuretic properties.

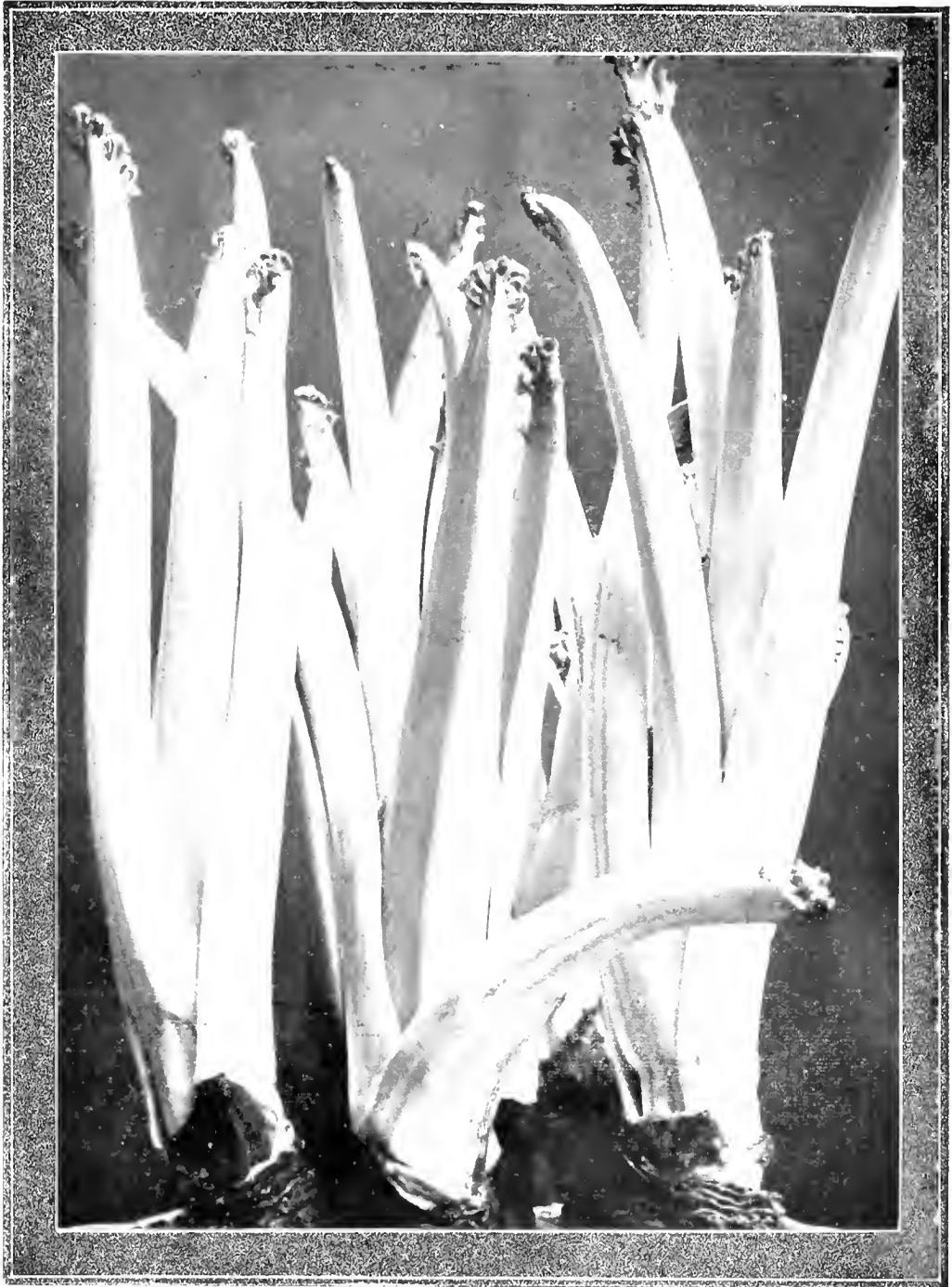
VARIETIES.—The original plant is a native of Great Britain, and is found growing wild on the seashore, and those in cultivation have been obtained by careful selection, one of the best types being Carters' *Mammoth Emperor*.

CULTIVATION.—The best crops and finest shoots are obtained from plants grown in a deep, rich, and friable loam, but good results can be obtained on most soils by careful cultivation. Having decided to make a bed, trench the plot selected deeply in the autumn, adding plenty of good farmyard manure. In early spring break down the surface nicely, and plant the roots in rows on ridges a foot apart, allowing the plants 12 inches space in the rows, parting the roots so that they fall nicely on each side of the ridge, and taking care not to damage the roots more than can be helped. When the planting is completed, fill up the spaces between the ridges with rich soil to about three inches above the crown of the plants, then make it firm. Two-year old roots are best for planting, and they should not be cut from for at least two years. Roots for forcing can be supplied directly the top growth withers in autumn, but for planting a bed the roots should be obtained about the end of March or early in April.

PROPAGATION.—Seeds may be sown in drills in April, thin out and transplant when two years old.

GENERAL HINTS.—The cutting should finish early in June, and the growth then thrown up must be permitted to mature through summer. Copious supplies of water are necessary during summer so that the roots may be encouraged to become as strong as possible for producing thick heads for next year.

PESTS.—The plants often suffer from the depredations of a beetle which lives in the summer growth and produces eggs and a grub as shown in the illustration. They should be picked off and destroyed.



Photographed from Native and Copyrighted by J. C. & Co.

FORCED HEADS OF SEAKALE.

For full particulars, see next page. For prices of roots, see page 184.

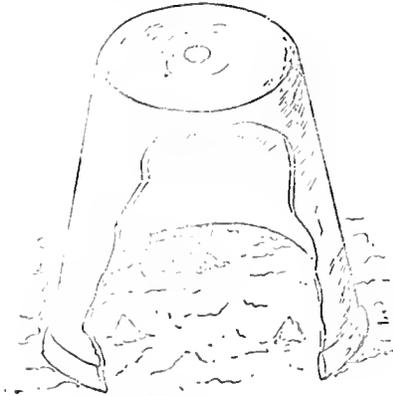
Carters 237, 238, & 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—1904.

HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF SEAKALE.

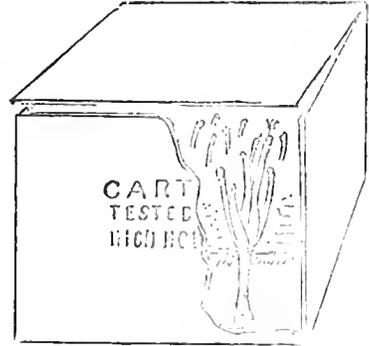
French—CRAMBÉ.

German—SEE-KOHL.

Dutch—MEERKOOL.



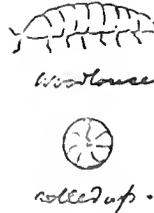
Roots planted and covered with a pot.



Roots in full growth in an ordinary seed box.



Planting and forcing root of Seakale.



Head of Seakale, showing where to cut.

DESCRIPTION.—A vegetable raised in the dark, and eaten when boiled. Serve up with sauce.

WHEN AND HOW TO BUY.—Dormant roots, as shown in illustration, are ready as soon as the frost has killed the leaves in the autumn, and are sold by the dozen and hundred. The small sample represents what is called a planting root for outdoor use; the large one a strong root for forcing purposes.

TIME OF PLANTING, AND HOW TO PLANT.—For forcing, from November to February, in either heated frames, or in boxes placed in a hothouse about 6 inches apart (*see Illustration*). If for outdoor treatment, plant in triangles, each root 9 inches apart, and cover with a Seakale or an ordinary pot (*see Illustration*). When garden pots are used, the holes should be stopped up. The roots may be set in rows, in any quantity according to requirements, from January to March, to be ready for cutting from March to May.

WHEN TO CUT.—When forced in the dark in heat, the growth grows rather close, and should be cut when about 6 to 9 inches in length. Out of doors it will be more spreading, and may be left to get a little longer.

It is in cut from December to May, according to the heat applied, and strength of the roots to produce it quickly.

HOW TO CUT.—This operation is clearly shown in the illustration. Sometimes side growths also come, which may be cut close to the stem. Take away covering after cutting, and let new growth develop during summer. If a flower spike appears cut it out.

SOIL.—This should be very rich, and kept fairly moist. The pots, or whatever covering is used out of doors, are generally surrounded with fresh stable manure, to assist a quick and tender blanch growth.

ENEMIES.—The wool-louse (*see Illustration*) is the most destructive, and may be checked by a sprinkling of salt over and about the plants during growth; or a toad put in the pot for a night or two will account for a good many.

GENERAL NOTES.—It is best to obtain a fresh supply of roots each winter. Some plant the old ones out, and when this is done, they are permitted to make all the growth possible through the summer. The leaves drop off after the first sharp frost, and the roots are ready soon after for treating again, either in the bed where they stand, or put into boxes.

Seakale can also be grown from seeds, but it takes some time to get strong roots.

For prices of roots, see page 184

CHICORY.

Photographed and C. pyrighted by J. C. S. & Co.

FORCED HEADS OF CHICORY.

It is only on the Continent one can appreciate the delicate piquancy attached to salads, as they seem to understand them better than we do here. Chicory is a leading ingredient in French salads, and the plant is so easily cultivated that it should be more popular here. The seed is sown in late spring, in a sheltered position on a nice soil, very similar to Carrots, the plants thinned out to about 9 inches apart and left to grow on until the end of the summer, when the growth will die down, leaving a root somewhat like a Parsnip. These are taken into a shed and kept in a heap of soil away from frost, and transferred to a hothouse when needed to produce their blanched heads during winter. They may also be grown in boxes as described in the article upon Seakale culture (*see page 187*).

Price of seed, **6d.** and **1s.** per packet.

HORTICULTURAL REQUISITES.

A separate and complete list of Garden Tools and Sundries will be sent on application.

PRUNING KNIVES, large size, 3s. 3d. & 3s. 6d., medium size, 2s. 9d. & 3s., small size, 2s. 3d. & 2s. 6d. each.	
PRUNING KNIVES, with two Blades, large size, 4s. & 4s. 6d., medium and small size, 3s. 9d. & 3s. 6d. each.	
PRUNING KNIVES, sheath Blade, will not close up, 2s. 3d. & 2s. 6d. each.	
BUDDING KNIVES, ivory handles, plain, large 3s., medium, 2s. 9d., small, 2s. 6d. each.	
BUDDING KNIVES, ivory handles, brass shoulder, large, 3s. 9d., medium, 3s. 6d., small, 3s. 3d. each.	
BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES, combined ivory handle, 6s., horn handle, 5s. each.	
STUDENTS OR BOTANISTS' KNIVES, with Microscopic lens, one bladed, 4s., two bladed, 5s. each.	
SCISSORS, for Flower Gathering, 3s. & 3s. 6d., for Thinning Grapes, 2s. 6d. & 3s. per pair.	
SCISSORS, for Pruning, with slide attachment, 6s. 6d. & 7s. 6d., plain, 2s., 2s. 6d. & 3s. per pair.	
SCISSORS, OR FRENCH SECATEURS, wood handles, 2s., 2s. 6d., & 3s., iron handles improved, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., & 5s. 6d. per pair.	
THE GARDENER'S KNIFE, with Glazier's Diamond attached, 21s. each.	
THE GARDENER'S EXHIBITION BLOOM DRESSERS, complete set, 15s., Ivory Tweezers, 2s. 6d. per pair.	

GARDEN TOOLS.

PRUNING HOOK AND SAW... ..	each, 14 in., 5s. 6d. ; 16 in.	6 6
PRUNING SAWS	each, 14 in., 3s. 6d. ; 16 in.	4 6
PRUNING SAWS, Grecian	each, 10 in., 2s. 6d. ; 12 in., 3s. 6d. ; 14 in.	4 6
DRAW HOES, width 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in.	each 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., &	1 6
ASPARAGUS KNIVES	each	2 6
HATCHETS	each 2s. 6d. &	3 0
GARDEN RAKES, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 tooth	each 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., &	2 6
GARDEN TROWELS, steel	each 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., &	1 9
GARDEN HAMMERS	each 2s., 2s. 6d., &	3 0
GENT.'S BILLHOOKS	each 2s. 6d. &	3 0
SOLID SPUDS, with Handle... ..	each 1s. 6d. &	2 6
GRASS SHEARS	each 2s. 6d. &	3 6
FERN TROWELS, in Leather Sheath	each	3 6
GARDEN LINE AND REEL, complete ... ..	...	3 6
GARDEN LINES, best quality	each 1s. 6d., 2s., &	2 6
GARDEN REELS	each 1s. 6d. &	2 6
WEED FORKS... ..	each 1s. &	1 6
SPADES, all steel	each, size 1, 4s. ; size 2, 4s. 6d. ; size 3	5 0
SHOVELS, all steel	each, size 1, 4s. ; size 2, 4s. 6d. ; size 3	5 0
DIGGING FORKS, best cast steel	each, 4 prong, 4s. ; 5 prong	4 6
BORDER FORKS, best cast steel	each, 4 prong	3 0
POTATOR FORKS, Flat Prongs	each	4 6
SCYTHE BLADES	each 3s. 9d. ; with handle complete	5 6
EDGING SHEARS	pair 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. &	6 6
EDGING KNIFE, with handle	each 3s. 6d. &	4 6
TURFING IRONS	each 7s. 6d. &	9 0
GARDEN SHEARS, with pruning notch	each 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., &	6 6
SET OF GARDEN TOOLS, polished steel	per set 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., &	15 0
MATTOCKS, with handle	each	4 6
PICKAXES, with handle	each	4 6
ASH HANDLES FOR RAKES, &c.	each 4d., 6d., &	0 8
EYED DIBBERS	each	0 9
EYED DIBBERS, steel pointed	each	1 6
PRUNING HOOKS	each 3s. 6d. &	4 0
DUTCH HOES, width 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in... ..	each 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. &	2 0
SYRINGES, best quality	each, 12 in. x 1¼ in., 6s. ; 16 in. x 1½ in., 10s. ; 18 in. x 1½ in.	12 6
SYRINGES, best quality, with Reid's Ball Valve	each, 18 in. x 1½ in., 17s. ; 20 in. x 1½ in.	21 0
SYRINGES, best quality, with Stone's Patent Plungers and Cooper's Protector	each, 16 in. x 1¼ in. 18s. ; 18 in. x 1½ in., 20s. ; 20 in. x 1½ in.	22 6
SYRINGES, Pneumatic Spray Diffuser and Air Pump, plain metal	each 6s. ; nickel plated	7 6
COOPER'S PATENT SELF-SUPPLYING SYRINGE, with 4 feet of Hose	each, 16 in., 21s. ; 18 in.	25 0
GARDEN ENGINES, galvanised-iron Tubs	each, 16 gallon, 88s. ; 24 gallon	110 0
WATER BARROWS	each, 12 gallon, 25s. 9d. ; 20 gallon	33 6

MATS AND TYING MATERIALS.

BEST ARCHANGEL	size, 9 ft. x 4½ ft., each 2s. ; per doz.	21 0
BEST HEAVY ST. PETERSBURGH ... ..	.. 7 ft. x 4 ft. .., 1s. 6d. ..,	16 0
BEST CLOSE WOVEN ... ..	.. 7 ft. x 3½ ft. .., 1s. ..,	10 6
ROUGH CARGO MATS for covering mushroom beds, packing, &c. ... ..	...	7 6
RAFFIA TYING MATERIAL	1 lb., 1s. 6d. ; 3 lbs., 3s. 9d. ; 7 lbs.	8 6
TARRED TWINE ... ..	.. fine, in 1-lb. balls, 1s. ; ½-lb. balls	0 6
TARRED CORD ... ..	.. in 1-lb. balls, 10d. ; ½-lb. balls	0 5
TARRED TWINE in hanks ... ..	.. per hank, fine, 6d. ; coarse	0 5
GREEN DYED RAFFIA for tying specimen plants, &c. ... ..	.. per lb.	2 0

HORTICULTURAL REQUISITES.—Continued.

A separate and complete List of Garden Tools and Sundries will be sent on application.

PATENT EXTENDING TRELLIS.—For garden fencing, also attaching to walls for training climbing plants, &c., Size of laths, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 in. Size of mesh, 5 in. by 5 in. Prices and sizes when extended:		s. d.
14 ft. \times 12 in., 2s. ; 14 ft. \times 13 in., 2s. 8d. ; 14 ft. \times 22 in., 4s. ; 14 ft. \times 27 in., 5s. 4d. ; 14 ft. \times 30 in., 6s. 8d. Reduced length, increased height in proportion.		
HAW'S PATENT WATERING POTS.—With one fine Rose		each, 2 pts., 2s. ; 4 pts.
With two fine Roses		each, 3 qts., 4s. 6d. ; 4 qts., 5s. 6d. ; 6 qts.
EXTRA STRONG WATER POTS.—With Short Spouts		each, 2 qts., 1s. 6d. ; 4 qts., 2s. ; 8 qts.
" " —With Long Spouts		each, 2 qts., 2s. ; 4 qts., 2s. 9d. 8 qts.
GALVANISED IRON WATER POTS		each, 1 gall., 3s. ; 2 gall., 4s. 6d. ; 3 gall.
STRAWBERRY WATER POTS		each, 3 pts., 1s. 9d. ; 2 qts., 2s. 6d. ; 4 qts.
LONG BENT SPOUT WATER POTS		each, 2 qts., 2s. 3d. ; 4 qts., 3s. ; 8 qts.
SUSSEX TRUGG BASKETS		each, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., and
HANDLE BASKETS		in sets of 3 sizes, deep, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. set; shallow, 4s. 6d. and
ORCHID BASKETS.—Various shapes		each, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and
THERMOMETERS.—Hot Bed		each, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and
" Garden, Boxwood		each, 1s. 3d. and
" " Minimum		each
" " Oxford Frame		each, 1s. 3d. and
" " Metal Frame		each
" Greenhouse		each
" Conservatory, Porcelain Index, Maximum and Minimum combined, 8 in., 12s. 6d. ; 10 in.		15 0
" Wood Index		8 in., 7s. 6d. ; 10 in.
RUSTIC GARDEN SEATS		each, 5 ft., 24s. ; 6 ft.
" CHAIRS.—Various designs		each, 6s., 8s., 9s., and
" FLOWER STANDS		each, 5s., 6s., and
" WINDOW BOXES		any length, per foot
" GARDEN TABLES		each
WOOD GARDEN BARROWS		28 by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 28s. ; 31 by 21 in.
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GARDEN GLOVES		Ladies', per pair, 2s. 6d. ; Gent.'s, per pair, 2s., 2s. 6d., and
NAIL BAGS.—With pockets		each, 4s. 6d. and
TAR TWINE		per ball, 6d. and
SHALLOON APRONS		each
SERGE APRONS		each
CAST WALL NAILS		in bags, 3 lbs., 1s. ; 7 lbs., 1s. 9d. ; 14 lbs.
SHREDS.—Patent Medicated, for nailing trees, 2 in., 4d. ; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 6d. ; 3 in., 8d. ; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 10d. ; 4 in., 1s. per 100.		3 0
VIRGIN CORK.—For rockeries, &c.		per cwt., 20s. ; per $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., 11s. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ -cwt.
COIR POT BRUSHES		each, 6d. ; doz.
APHIS BRUSHES.—For removing aphides from rosebuds, &c.		each, 1s. 6d. and
STICKS, plain		per 100, 1 ft., 9d. ; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1s. ; 2 ft., 1s. 6d. ; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 2s. ; 3 ft., 2s. 6d. ; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3s. ; 4 ft., 3s. 6d. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3s. 6d. ; 5 ft.
" green painted, per 100, 1 ft., 1s. 6d. ; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1s. 9d. ; 2 ft., 2s. 3d. ; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3s. 3d. ; 3 ft., 3s. 9d. ; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 4s. ; 4 ft., 5s. 6d. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 6s. 6d. ; 5 ft.		4 6
STAKES, DAHLIA (extra stout), green painted and tarred points—		per doz., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 2s. 6d. ; 4 ft., 3s. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 3s. 6d. ; 5 ft., 4s. ; 6 ft.
ROSE STAKES, stout		per doz., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 1s. 6d. ; 4 ft., 2s. ; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 2s. 6d. ; 5 ft., 3s. ; 6 ft.
BAMBOO CANES, thin		per 100, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 2s. ; 3 ft., 2s. 6d. ; 3 ft. 10 in.,
" " medium		per 100, 3 ft. 10 in., 4s. ; stout, 4s. 6d. ; extra stout
" " " "		per 100, 5 ft., 7s. 6d. ; stout
" " " "		per 100, 6 ft., 10s. 6d. ; stout
" " " "		per 100, 7 ft., 15s. ; stout
" " taper to point		per 100, 6 ft. to 9 ft.
WIRE STAKES, COIL CARNATION (Porter's Patent)		20 in., per doz. 1s., per 100, 7s. 6d. ;
" " " "		25 in., per doz. 1s. 6d., per 100 10s. 6d. ; 30 in., per doz. 2s., per 100
STRONG WIRE MOULD AND GRAVEL SIEVES, 20 in., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. oak frames		$\frac{1}{4}$ -in. mesh
" " " "		$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh
" " " "		$\frac{3}{8}$ -in. mesh
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" " for roses, &c.		per lb.
" " plated, for Camellias, &c.		per lb.
" " reels, plated for binding		per reel, 4d., 6d., and
" " green covered		per reel 9d., 1s., and
SHEET TINFOIL for wrapping the Stems of Cut Flowers		per lb.

Every description of Horticultural Wirework supplied.

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	14 lbs. <i>s. d.</i>	½-cwt. <i>s. d.</i>	¼-cwt. <i>s. d.</i>	1-cwt. <i>s. d.</i>
CARTERS' FERTILISER (The Universal Perfect Plant Food), in sealed packages 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d.; 7 lbs. 2s. 6d.	4 6	7 0	12 0	20 0
CARTERS' SPECIAL POTATOE MANURE 1s., 2s., and 3s.	4 0	7 0	10 0	18 0
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BEST LOOSE PEAT FOR FERNS	2 0	5 0
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BEST COARSE CRYSTAL SAND	3 0	—
BEST COCOA NUT FIBRE	1 3	3 6

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"XL ALL" VAPORISER.—Orders booked for this, and sent direct from Manufacturers at Advertised Prices.

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MESSRS. CARTERS' CASH PRIZES FOR 1904.

JAMES CARTER & Co., Seedsmen to His Majesty the King, 237, 238, & 97, High Holborn, London, undertake, upon being furnished with certified evidence from the Secretary of any Horticultural Society in the United Kingdom, to duplicate First, Second, or Third Money Awards made to the exhibitors who show the products of Seeds and Potatoes from purchases made by the exhibitor from this Catalogue above 10s. in value, and obtained direct from Messrs. Carters' establishment during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1904. The said duplication will be limited to the value of the purchase, but exhibits of exceptional merit will be treated with liberality at the option of Messrs. Carter.

The products to be of the exhibitor's own growth, and in case of any dispute as to purchase, &c., an invoice of the seeds purchased must be produced if required, and the specimens are to be staged in accordance with the regulations of the Society. This offer does not apply to special prizes offered by Firms and other Patrons.

EXAMPLE.—If 10s. or 20s. are offered by the Society as Prizes for, say, the best dish of Peas, James Carter & Co. will award an equal amount if their customer gains one or other of them, providing his purchase extends to 10s. or 20s., and that he has carried out the above conditions.

Customers intending to claim the advantages of these Special Prizes must notify the fact to us a week before the day of the Show, stating the names of the Vegetables, Potatoes, or Flowers they intend to stage, when we will send neatly named cards, *which must be exposed to view on the exhibit during the whole time of the Show, or if not we may withhold the prizes.* We shall also send the applicant a sheet on which to record his prizes to save the Secretary unnecessary work.

IMPORTANT.—If this announcement does not appear in the Prize Schedule of the Horticultural Show in the intending Competitor's district, the offer must be considered cancelled. We are always pleased to hear from our Customers of their intention to compete, and in the event of their winning open prizes, we may decide to give them an honorarium for their trouble. We invite our Customers to bring this novel form of Prizes to the notice of their local Horticultural Society.

These Prizes are open to all Messrs. Carters' Customers, but not available to Market Growers, Seedsmen, Nurserymen, or Horticultural Traders.

PRIZES GAINED BY CUSTOMERS IN OPEN COMPETITION.

Since our Customers commenced sending records of their Prize-winnings, gained in open competition with the produce of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds at Horticultural Exhibitions in various parts of the Country, we are enabled to compile an extraordinary list of successes. Space will not permit extended reports, but we give below sufficient particulars to convince the most exacting cultivator that CARTERS' TESTED SEEDS maintain their reputation all over the United Kingdom.

10,040 PRIZES REPORTED BY CUSTOMERS.

Southern Counties	...	...	2,452 Prizes in Open Competition against all Comers.
Eastern Counties	1,014 Prizes in Open Competition against all Comers.
Western Counties	1,889 Prizes in Open Competition against all Comers.
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Northern Counties	999 Prizes in Open Competition against all Comers.
Wales, Ireland, Scotland, &c.	941 Prizes in Open Competition against all Comers.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Reprinted from "The Garden," August 29th, 1903.



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A VIEW IN CARTERS' EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS, No. 3, MORTLAKE, SURREY.

MESSRS. JAMES CARTER AND CO.'S MORTLAKE TRIAL GROUNDS.

Most fortunate in getting possession of the ground on which their various flower, vegetable, and other trials are conducted is this eminent metropolitan seed firm. It is placed just midway between Mortlake and Richmond Stations, on the Windsor branch of the South Western Railway. There is always something to see in such trial grounds, and though the huge trial of some 1,000 rows and 250 varieties of Peas was practically over, there were many other things to command attention. The firm have a high reputation for their lawn grasses, and to that end keep very many patches of diverse grasses, and mixtures suitable for lawns, tennis courts, cricket pitches, bowling greens, and golf greens. All of these, some fifty in number, of varying sizes, were sown last autumn, as early as September, some in October, and others in March and April. Besides these testing patches there are two large ones specially kept to show the value of their grasses for golf greens. All are kept regularly mown. What are described as Mixtures, varying according to soils and requirements, give most perfect lawns, and the patches sown as late as the spring seem to be as good as those sown last autumn. The firm advise using the seed with a liberal hand, even at the rate of some twelve bushels per acre. That anyone should endure the miseries of a weedy lawn when by first thoroughly cleansing the ground, then sowing with the best lawn grasses, they may have a lawn of the most perfect kind, passes comprehension.

If Peas are over, there is furnished in the many pods put to dry off evidence of the care taken to secure fine stocks. The firm's experts go over every row or variety and mark the plants that are producing the best or finest pods. These alone when ripe are gathered, wintered, and then sown to create the improved stocks of the future. No other pods are gathered. That is one of the things which show what the seed trade is doing to supply the best class products to customers. Runner Beans are now fast coming to perfection, and the many stocks there represent the finest of strains. How far we have got away from the old short-podded forms of Painted Lady and scarlet flowered the present stocks show. The firm have a strain which is designated Holborn Seedling. It gives seeds of diverse colours, and refuses to be selected; but no matter what the colour of the seed, it all produces the same fine, robust growth, abundant crops, and fine, long, handsome pods. A parti or red and white flowered stock has been obtained, which resembles in bloom the old Painted Lady, but is far more prolific, as the pods are double the length of those of the original variety.

Carters' Champion (white flowered) and Carters' Jubilee (red flowered), with Holborn Seedling and their Ne Plus Ultra all give grand crops and superb, long handsome pods.

Onions, both winter and spring sown, are just now a great feature. Of the latter there are some 250 rows, the stock throughout showing fine billing properties. A huge breadth of Lettuces was over, with the exception of one curled Cabbage variety named Holborn Standard, that refused to run to seed at all. It is, indeed, a useful late-keeping Lettuce.

There were eighty-five varieties of Beets, there were 600 rows, and a wonderful collection of stocks. Of them all, we liked none better than Carters' Perfection, an ideal garden Beet. Spring-sown Cabbages, too, were in huge quantity, but being sown late were not yet matured. There were various other vegetable stocks, but these suffice for reference. Of course flowers are grown in rich profusion. Specially noticeable was a big plantation of Hollyhocks from seed, carrying noble spikes of capital double flowers, varied in colours, white, yellow, pink, red, crimson, and other hues.

The firm have long had a high reputation for their dwarf Tropæolums. Just now, in spite of the heavy rains, a big breadth of the self yellow Golden Queen Nasturtium is most attractive, and is a fine foil to a lesser breadth of Empress of India (rich crimson) close by. There are some beautiful dwarf Godetias, of which Rosamund (soft rose) is a beauty. Glorioso is an intense rich crimson, and Lady Satin Rose and Whitneyi are intermediate, yet most effective colours. Very fine indeed is the strain of what are termed "Butterfly" Gladioli. These seem to be intermediate between the gandavensis and Lemoinei sections, and have large flowers variously and brilliantly coloured. Summer, Intermediate, and Brompton Stocks are grown in immense quantities.

Asters, all sown in the open ground, are later, but will give a very fine show presently. So, too, will Helichrysums, Marigolds, and various other annuals. Amidst several rows of the Sweet Alyssum it was not possible to fail to notice one of the compact Koniga maritimum compactum, 3 inches high, forming dense cushions of white flowers, perhaps the most perfect summer carpet plant to be found. Pansies, Polyanthuses, and many other hardy things on trial are there also. Carnations from seed sown at this time last year have flowered, and still are flowering profusely, and carrying large double flowers. To see all that is growing in such trial grounds they need to be visited often.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

CONDITIONS OF GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

We guarantee our Seeds according to the quality purchased to be of the highest average standard of vitality of the season, and it is open to the purchaser to confirm this by submitting the samples to professional analysis at his own expense. We cannot, however, be in any way responsible for the produce of Seeds sold under this guarantee, or for errors of description; and it must therefore be clearly understood that our responsibility ceases upon the final acceptance of the Goods.

ORDERS.

ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN SEPARATELY FROM GENERAL LETTERS OR LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

Please write your name and address in full, also nearest Railway Station or Shipping Port to which the Goods are to be forwarded.

All letters are opened under the direction of one of our principals, and the orders are given out for execution under personal supervision. Plant orders are sometimes delayed by severe or hot weather, and they at all times take longer to execute than Bulb or Seed orders, in consequence of the time required in lifting and packing, especially in the autumn after the long accumulation of orders.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

We beg respectfully to state that on opening an account it is necessary for us to receive Cash with the order, or a reference to a Banker or some one known to our House.

FREE CARRIAGE OF GOODS.

(Except in cases where the cost of Carriage on the parcel, through being unusually bulky in proportion to value, absorbs the profit on the transaction, when we reserve to ourselves the right to send unpaid.)

We deliver SEEDS, POTATOES, PLANTS, and BULBS, CARRIAGE PAID to any RAILWAY STATION IN ENGLAND and WALES, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, where practicable, also FREE by PARCELS POST to Purchaser's door where possible.

We occasionally hear of charges being made by the Railway Companies, notwithstanding that our address label bears the imprint in RED letters "Carriage Paid." In cases where a Charge for the Railway Carriage is made, notwithstanding that the Package is labelled "Carriage Paid," Purchasers should on no account pay the demand, but refer the Carriers to us. Charges for delivery from Stations (if any) must be borne by the Consignee.

Glass and other Goods liable to breakage are sent out securely packed, but beyond that we cannot be responsible for damage in transit. Notice of damage should be at once made to, and compensation claimed from, the Carriers.

CASH DISCOUNT.

We allow 5 per cent. discount off the total amount of invoice on all goods paid for with order, or within fourteen days from the date of invoice (but at no later period), UNLESS OTHER TERMS ARE SPECIFIED OR ARRANGED.

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OUR FULLEST TERM OF CREDIT IS THREE MONTHS FROM DATE OF INVOICE, AND WITHOUT DISCOUNT, and our books are made up quarterly—*i.e.*, March 1st, June 1st, September 1st, and December 1st. Five per cent. interest will be charged upon overdue accounts.

REMITTANCES.

Postal Orders, Post Office Orders, or Cheques on any Bank are acceptable, and should be drawn in favour of JAMES CARTER & Co., and crossed "London and Westminster Bank."

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Are charged at cost price, and full price will be allowed on them when returned immediately, carriage paid and in good condition. These should be in every case marked—"Empties from ——" ; a letter by post informing us of their despatch is also necessary. Booking charges must be prepaid, and a receipt should be taken, so that the value may be recovered if they are lost or mis-sent. Coin, other valuables, or important communications should on no account be enclosed with returned empties. On receipt of a post-card we will send labels.

ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS.

It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of Customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, AND WE PRACTISE THE UTMOST PERSONAL SUPERVISION TO SEE THAT THEY ARE CARRIED OUT. We would, therefore, respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Please notify to us any change of Permanent Address, in order that we may be able to forward our Catalogues with regularity. The favour of your kind recommendation of our House to those of your friends requiring Seeds for the Garden or Farm, or Plants and Flower Roots for the Garden or Conservatory, is respectfully solicited. We shall be pleased, at all times, to forward our Catalogues to any address we may be favoured with.

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