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## Worth Reading.

WE are aware that our catalogue goes into homes where will be seen those issued by a dozen or more other Seed Houses, all of which we presume are offaring good seeds, but the question arises, Who has the best? It is not who is the lowest in price? for the price is of little consequence when the crop is considered.
In presenting to you this our annual illustrated Hand-Book for 1894, we beg of you to bear this question constantly in mind as you look it over and carefully study its contents.

The descriptions we have compiled from our own observations in growing the vegetables or flowers, and although perhaps not agreeing with others we have endeavored to describe them as our experience would justify -the illustrations are from photographs.

We believe our facilities are not excelled by any seed house in this country. We have more land covered with glass in which to test seeds at all seasons of the year.

Our Greenhouses are of the largest. One of the four built this season is $\mathbf{4 0 0} \mathbf{~ f t}$. long and $\mathbf{5 2} \mathbf{f t}$. wide and coutains 20,800 square feet, which we plow with a team. We grow at one time in this house 30,000 heads of lettuce, and better than all this we have a man at the head of our business (Mr. Rawson), who has made vegetables his life study, and is now the largest market gardener in this part of the country, requiring always two and sometimes three men in the city to sell his vegetables, which are brought in on market wagons from Arlington. Our cierks have all been brought up on farms, or with greenhouses, where seed has been sown, raised and harvested; thus they have not only a commercial knowledge of seeds but $\boldsymbol{a}$ practical one, being able to converse intelligently to all customers requiring advice on growing and caring for seeds and plants.

Mr. Rawson's thirty years' experience as a seed grower affords the firm a special advantage over others, as he personally selects all seed for stock and attends to all grown upon our farms in Arlington and Medford, which is positive assurance that they will be first-class. We handle no cheap grade of seeds and our prices are as reasomable as first-class seeds can be sold.

## W. W. RAWSON \& CO.

## SUGGESTIONS TO CUSTOMERS.

Order Early. As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is, of course, a great pressure of business just at the sowing season. We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalngue. This would greatly facilitate operations, and insure greater attention. We use every possible precaution to prevent any error being committed in the execution and transmission of orders but should any occur, either by press of business or accident, we earnestly desire our customers to inform us at once, and they will be cheerfully rectified. Such irregularities rarely occur ; but it is almost impossible to escape a few in the hurry and haste of a busy seed season.
How to Send Money. Remitrances can be made in current Bank-bills, Post-Office Orders, Registered Letters, or by drafts upon New York or Boston. Post-office orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss; but, when these cannot be obtained, Registered Letters are surest to reach their destination.
Orders from Unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or a satisfactory reference. In making a remittance, purchasers will please be particular and send a sufficient amount to cover their orders. When only a part of the amount is remitted, goods will be sent onily to the amount of the remittance. We have been compelled to adopt this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances due from many of patrons at the close of our business season.
Postage on Seeds. For the convenience of our customers residing in this vicinity who purchase their seeds at our store, and others who prefer to send their orders by express or otherwise, we have thought it advisable to quote prices at which they are delivered at our counters. Customers, therefore, who desire their seeds sent by mail, will please remit the cost of postage on parcels containing one-half of a pound and upwards, at the rate of eight cents per pound for goods sold by weight, and fiffeen cents per quart on peas and beans, and ten cents per quart on corn. WE PREPAY POSTAGE upon all seods ordered

We Will Guarantee the safe arrival of all packages when orders are accompanied with a draft on Boston, Registered Letter, Express Order, or Post-office Order. Any other form of remittance is entirely at the risk of the sender, except in cases where the amount is less than $\$ \mathbf{1 . 0 0}$. These can be sent at our risk without registering.

## Special Notice to Correspondents.

We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular and give their Names, Post Office Address County and State in full, distinctly zuritten. We are in daily receipt of orders deficient in some one of these important requisites. All orders should be addressed to W. W. Rawson \& Co., 34 South Market Street, Boston, Mass. Please be particular and give the address in full, as letters are often miscarried by not being properly directed. For the convenience of our patrons, and to prevent errors, we have prepared an order-sheet, ready for filling out, also an envelope upon which our address is printed, which will be sent with each copy of the Catalogue. Purchaserswill please use the ordersheet according to the directions, and enclose the same with remittance in the envelope, and return to us.
The Freight on all parcels by Express to be paid by the purchaser, unless by speciai agreement. The cost of
collection and return eharges will he adided to bills sent C. O.D. No Plants, Shrubs or Trees sent C. O. D.

Bags Used in Packing. Clover and Grass-Seed Bags, and Bird-Seed Sacks are not returnable. Others sent out on general seed orders, at our regular prices, will be received at the same rates if returned sound and in good condition within thirty days from date of sale. THis agreement is void If the bags are USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES BEFORE RETURNING. MEALY BAGS ARE NOT RECEIVED AT ANY PRICE.

Bags are furnished at the following rates: Quarter-br-hel, Io cents; half-bushel, 15 cents; one-bushel; 20 cents ; two-
${ }_{5} 5$ cents. Parties renitting with their orders will please oir remittance the requisite amount for bags.

# ARIINGTON-GROWN <br> (e) ARLNGTON SEEDS. 

## The following varieties of Vegetables are such as are grown by the leading Market=Gardeners of Arlington. The seed of these varieties are grown

 from the choicest strains, which are the results of years of careful and continued selection; therefore, they can be relied upon in every particular as the choicest and best of their kind.
#### Abstract

Beet, Crosby's Improved Egyptian.-This variety, well known by some of our Arlington gardeners, is the result of repeated and careful selection for a series of years by the late Mr. Josiah Crosby, of Arlington, from his stock of the original Egyptian Beet. By his method he succeeded not only in producing a variety that was better in form, being thicker and smoother, or evener in growth, but better in quality than the older sort It is the earliest beet grown. Per pkt., 5 cts .; oz., 10 cts ; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. 30 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.00$. Carrot, Imp. Banvers Half-Long (stump root). -This variety originated in Danvers, vass.. where the raising of carrots is made a special business, twenty to thirty tons per acre being no unusual crop. It is now grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, large but medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. smooth and handsome flesh, sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length it gives the largest yield per acre of any carrot. We take extra pains t have our stock second to none. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz , $10 \mathrm{cts}, ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$. Celery, Paris Golden Yellow.-This is the best celery in cultivation for market gardeners. Since its introfuction, in 1884, it has been steadily increasing in sales, until now it is the main early celery raised by market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp brittle and of delicious flavor when blanched with earih; but when the blanching is done with boards it is apt to be more stringy. It is self-blanch ing to a very remarkable degree, for without banking-up or any covering whatever, even the outer ribs become of a handsome, fresh, yellowish white color. The heart is large and solid and of a beautiful rich golden yellow color. Through a very careful selection we have obtained a stock that tuns true, and, we believe, is second to none. Per pkt, 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts . $3 / 4$ 1b., $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{~s}$., Squashe, Bay State.-The chief points of excellence in this variety are its extreme solidity, heavy weight, tineness and dryness of grain, and sweet ness of flavor. It has an extremely hard shell, giving assurance of being an excellent keeper. The shell being gieen, renders it especially valuable in markets where the demand is for a green winter squash. t'er pkt., 5 cts. oz., 10 cts. $; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.


Cucnmber, Rawnenis White Spine.-For a forcing cucumber there is no strain that is superior to this, as we have taken particular pains in selecting the specimens for seed stock from vines saved in our greenhouse in early winter, where nothing was allowed to grow excepting the cucumbers saved for seed stock, and selected by Mr. Rawson personally. Fruit grows very even in size, regular in form Color is dark green, white or light spines running from blossom end. We recommend this as the best strain for forcing, not from mere test, but from practical experience, as we grow cucumbers in large quantities for Boston and New York markets. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts ; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. . $\$ 1.00$.
Danion, Danvers Yellow Globe.-This onion has been for many years the favorite, and is now almost the only sort grown for the Boston market. The true Buxton type is large in size, an early and abundant cropper, very thick bulb. flat or slightly convex bottom, full. oval top with small neck, and rich, brownish-yelow from onions from this type is more sure to bottom well than when grown from onions having too much depth of bulb
or globe-shaped. These tend to stray into thick necks or scullions. The seed we offer was grown from as fine and perfect a selection of the variety as could be had, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as superior in quality and occupying no second place to any of the varieties to be obtained anyand occupying no second place to any of the varieties to $\$$ per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 25 cts ; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., $\$ 1.00 ; \mathrm{lb}$., $\$ 3.00$.

Radish, सanvaongs Gcarlet Globe.-It is of globular shape. of a brilliant red color and has a very short top. In flavor it is all that can be de-
sired, and the flesh is tender and crisp. Excellent for forcing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts .; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., 30 cts .

Fomato, 配axson's Rurifan.- We believe that this variety possesses important advantages over any other, especially for marketing. In comparative tests it has shown not only a marked vigor of growth and productiveness over any of its competitors, but even during the past season it has been entirelv free from disease and "leaf-curl" It never cracks, and, being so very firm, and that of bright scarlet color, which marketmen prefer, it has taken the lead since first offered to this market. Per pkt, 10 cts; oz., 40 cts.; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$., $\$ 1.00$.

The above eight varieties are shown on previous page, painted from specimens grown at our Arlington Farm and, as can be seen, are of the true type.

We wish to have our ARLINGTON TESTED SEEDS MORE THOROUGHLY KNOWN, and as an inducement we make this SPECIAL OFFER. FOR 25 CENTS we will mail, post paid to any address, a package of the above eight varieties, or we will mail a package each of the twenty varieties for 75 CENTS postpaid.

Beet, Reawson's Arlington Favorite, An improved sort, which for form, flavor, deep blood-red color of the flesh, small foliage and general adaption for market garden cultivation cannot be excell $\circ$. if equalled, by any other variety. A strong proof of its superiority over all others is the rapidity with which load after load is disposed of when our wagons make their appearance at the markets. It has taken first premium wherever ex hibited over all others. We consider it a decided improvement in every respect. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{oz} ., 10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Cabbage, Haswon's ancly Sumamer.-A yery fine selected stock of the Early Summer, cominc nearly a week earlier. Forins large. sulid round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakeheld, and mature only about ten days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that the plants may be set closely together, thus making a very prontable sort for marke any of the varieties now being offered of the Early Summer variety Per pki., $10 \mathrm{cts} ; \mathrm{oz}$., $40 \mathrm{cts} .: 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}, \$ 1.00$.
 for this maiket for the past forty years, and is still considered the best late celery in cultivation. It blanches quickly, and is well known for its hardness and crispness, the stalks rarely becoming stringy, even at an advanced stage of growth. Per pkt., 10 cts . ; oz., 40 cts. ; $1 / 1 / \mathrm{ib} ., \$ 1.25$.
Corat, \$weet, Crowby's ixtra Catiy.-This variety, first introtuced by that veteran market gardener, Josiah Crisby, of Arlington, many years since, is still considered the standard of excellence in point of quality, and s the fav rite variety in the Boston market. It has, however greatly deteriorated in quality in many localities on account of becoming hybridized with other varieties. Our stock was procured direct from the originator and has been grown with the greatest care upon our own premises, so that we can guarantee it as the true variety. It is still without a rival for an early market variety, and one of the best for canning. Per pkt., 10c. ; pt., 15c. qt., 25c. ; pk., $\$ 1.25$.
Lettuce, 登agtom wine Cariod, - A very beautiful variety, and of very superior quality. The symmetry of its growth, and fine elegant frilling of the leaves render it highly ornamental, and it is certainly the finest curled variety grown, Per plt., $5 \mathrm{cts} ;$ oz., $30 \mathrm{cts} ; 71 / 4 \mathrm{lb}, 81.00$.

Letture, Fawson's Nesv HIOt-House.-This variety is especially adapted for growing in green-houses and hot-beds, being the largest lettuce grown, nearly double the size of the famous Boston Market or White Seed Tennis Ball. It is a sure header and not liable to rot in the heart, thus making it the most desirable variety for market gardeners. All of the seed has been grown under glass, which makes it of far more value for growing under glass than any other variety. Per pkt, 10 cts ; oz., 50 cts

Pargonf, Arlingtom ary Long smooth; very smooth and true Unsurpassed for market or
bition purposes. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., $10 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{s}. ; 1 / 41 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$.
 rown for private gardens and for market. The true vasiety has a very bright red root, with one of fine quality, with small top. Per pkt., 5 cts . oz ., $10 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 / 41 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$.

Gquath, ArIfngtom Surminev Croolisieck. -The richest and best or summer use. Very early and productive. The popular market variety. Per pkt.. $5 \mathrm{cts} ;$ oz, $15 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 40 \mathrm{cts}$.
 for fall and winter that can compete with this in earliness and productive-
ness, the two most important features for the market gardener, while its attrartive color-brilliant orange red-good cooking and keeping qualities, make it popular with the consumer. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts ; $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 25$ cts. : lb., 75 cts .
 used quite extensively by our Arlington quardeners for fall sowing. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts} ; \mathrm{oz} ., 10 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$.
 idly, setting the crown fruit when quite young. The fruit is very solid and of the finest quality, being unusually free from core and seeds. When first iruiting it ripens more evenly and abundantly than any other comato grown. It is by far the most valuable market varietv ever introduced it being the earliest in cultivation. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts}, ;$ oz., $25 \mathrm{cts} ; 1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.



HAT all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to this extent, that, should iliey prove otherwise, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any farther than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavorably in the germination of seets and maturity of the crop, over which we have no control. Among the causes of fallure may be mentioned unfavorable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper conditiun when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be cold and wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or may be hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavorable for the variety of seed planted. The seeds may be, aud are frequently, destroyed by vermin of various kinds. And, lastly, changes not infrequently occur, especially among new hybridized varieties, by which frequent sports are produced which give the planter the idea that his seeds are badly mixed. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent and for which we cannot be responsible. We wish it understood, therefore, that while we exercase the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

## HOW TO PREPARE HOT-BEDS.


#### Abstract

For a location, a spot facing the south, with a slope in that direction, is the most preferable. After the location has been selected, a fence should ba erected six feet high, and of the length which the bed is to be, to serve as a protection from the wind, and as a support for mats and shutters. For convenience, the fence, or wind-break, should slant back a little from the bottom,-about one foot; it will then form a better support for mats and shutters when leaned against it, and will we much more convenient in working around the beds.

The first plank should be set about three and a half feet from the base of the fence, and should be two inches thick by twelve inches. The front plank should be two inches narrower Place the back plank two and a half inches above the ground, and hold in place by driving stakes at the end and middle. Continue the planking in this manner until the desired length is reached. The stakes should, of course, be nailed to the planks. Place the front plank six feet from the first, and sink into the ground so that the upper edge will be five inches lower than the top of the first, which makes a slant of five inches to carry off the water. Continue this the same length as the first, and you will then have a bed six feet wide and of the desired length. Shovel out the loam sufficient to bank the planks on the outside about half the height, putting in spreaders to keep from crowding in. Let the ground freeze about three inches deep, then rover the banking with leaves or litter to keep out the frost.

If the oed is for lettuce, throw out the loam on the back side of the bed to the depth of twenty-four inches from the upper edge of the plank, and twenty-two inches in front, and of the length required, so as to makz room for the manure. Prepare the required heat by selecting moderately coarse horse manure four or five days before using, turning it once or twice. A horse-cart load, containing about thirty-six feet, is sufficient for a bed six feet square, or for two sashes, the depth of the manure being one foot. This should be trodden down, and made smooth on top; then putin the loam from under the next two sashes, cover to the depth of eight inches, and continue in tnis manner as far as required; then bring the loam which was taken irom the first two sashes, and put then bring the loam which was taken Iro

Radishes require less heat than lettuce, just as a crop of young caulifower or cabbage requires less heat than tomatoes, eggplants,




# Our Free BOOK PREMIUM. 

We offer below a list of standard books, written by acknowledged authorities on the subject of which they treat. We will mail them to any address in the United States, on receipt of price; or they will be sent free, as premiums, with all vegetable and flower seed orders from this catalogue, as follows:-

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# Noyelties * VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES <br> $\Rightarrow$ <br> SEEDS. 

 I making up this list of new vegetables we have taken the descriptions from the introducer. Most of the varieties have been tried by us and found asprepresented. It is our custom to test all novelties in our trial grounds before offering them in our catalogue, but some of the newer varieties eco hmend them to our customers, and we believe they are well worthy of your trial.
## EXTRA EARLY MARKET BEAN.

$\pi$ स American gentleman, interested in horticulture, while travelling in Furope two years ago, noticed this bean in an out-of-the way corner of Germany, and was so impressed with its merits that he brought some home with him. It seemed to him to possess in a marked degree the qualities most desired by our market gardeners here. As it was there grown only locally, and not catalogued by any seedsman, he justly considered himself to be the introducer, and has sold the entire two years' product of the beans brought over in 1891. During the past two years it has been most carefully tried, and the expectations entertained of it have been more than confirmed.
It is an exceedingly vigorous, and healthy grower and enormously produc* tive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as thirty-five to forty on each plant. In earliness of ripening, it is some days ahead of the Mohawk, and fully a week before the Best of All. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than light or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For earliness, productiveness, solidity of flesh, and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation.
Price, per pkt., 15 cts . each; 2 for 25 cts .

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THERE are three distinct types of Lima Beans, the most widely known and cultivated of which is the large white Lima. The others are the small white Lima (Sieva) and the Potato Lima, or Dreer's Improved. All of these have until recently been known as climbers only, their vigorous growth making tall poles an indispensable feature in their cultivation. In field culture, poles add considerably to the expense of the crop, while in gardens they are anything but an ornament. Henderson's Bush Lima, a dwarf variety of the Sieva, was the first intimation of the possibility of a Lima Bean becoming dwarfed. Then came Burpee's Bush Lima, a dwarf variety of the large Lima, and Dreer's Bush Lima, a dwarf of Dreer's Improved Lima.


## BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN

(®)
OMES absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, from two feet to three feet in diameter. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is theroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color, and thick, leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and is also a sure cropper. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing from fifty to two hundred of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well-known large pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty, the largest and best Lima Beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles. Price, per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{pt.}$,$15 \mathrm{cts} . ; pt., 30 \mathrm{cts}$. qt., 50 cts .

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## CUCUMRBER.

## New Japanese Climbing.

THE seed of this variety came originally from Japan, about three years ago, and has proven thoroughly adapted to opea-air culture throughout Earope, and also, as far as tested, in America. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises, wire-netting, brush, or any other suitable support. It clings so tightly that it is not prostrated by heary storms of wind or rain. It comes into bearing quickly and continues to set the fruits abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit of growth enables the hanging fruit to grow perfectly straight; of large size, from twelve to sixteen inches in length. The cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor, of cylindrical shape. flesh pure white, skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe. They are of excellent quality for shcing, and when young make attractive pickles.

Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., 40 cts.: $1_{4}^{1 / 4 b}$., $\$ 1.25$.


## PIE SQUASH.

The Grandest Thing Out for Market Gardeners.

(0)HIS novelty comes from Ohio, and has already become a farorite with mar. ket-men there. It is exceedingly uni form in size and shape, and just the right size for retailing, It has been kept in one family for many years, and is preferred by them to any other for pies. The skin is russety and of a dark orange color making the appearance very attractive. The flesh is very thick, making them so heary that they appear to be perfectly solid. It is sweet, very fine grained, and is unexcelled for making pies. It is of great value to market gardeners, and we hope to see it generally distributed. The seeds are quite small, about the size of the Scallop Squashes.

Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 / 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$.


## PERFECTED DELMONICO MELON.

$\tau$HIS is a selection of the wellknowa Delmonico Musk Melon. This improved type is almost a perfect globe in sbape; the skin is a peculiar grayish green until ripe, when it changes to a bright yellow. The ribs of this Melon are wide and covered thickly with a prominent netting. The Melons average about six inches in diameter, have a very small seed cavity, and are exceedingly thick and heavy for their size. The flesh is a deep, rich orange yellow color, and of very fine grain, without the slightest stringiness. This variety produces Melons of uniformly high quality, and is likely to displace all other red or jellow fleshed sorts. It is a strong, hardy grower and very prolific. We can recommend it either to the market gardener or amateur. (Sce-eut.) Price, 15 cts. per pkt.


## LIVINGSTON'S ARISTOCRAT TOMATO.

His fine, new variety in habit of growth and foliage resembles the "Dwarf Champion" very much, and might be taken for that popular variety, if it were not for the color of its beautiful rich, glossy red fruit, so much preferred in many localities to the purple or rose-colored varieties. The size, solidity, productiveness, smoothness, llavor of its fruit, etc., is up to the present day standard of excellence. It will be found es. pecially desirable for forcing under glass and growing outside for early market purposea. It may be planted $3 \times 3$ feet or even closer, making it also suitable for small gardens, where every foot of land is to be utilized. It is so smooth and round, and its delicate tinted coat so glossy, that it is entitled to the name "Aristocrat." When ready for market its glistening coat, with a sprinkling of its own peculiar, dark green foliage on the top of the basket attracts the attention of every passer-by. Per pkt., 10 cts.


COPYRIGHT, I893, BY M.B.FAXON CO.

ADISTINCTIVE feature of this squash is that the ripe squashes rary in color, some at them being pale yellow with still paler yellow stripes in hollows, while others ase (5) green, mottled and faintly striped with a lighter green.

The flesh is a deep orange yellow, cavity very small and seeds few; the special peculiar ity, however, is that while uncooked it appears to have a shelt like any squash, when $^{\text {s }}$ cooked there is practically none. It is the best squasb we ever tasted -sweet and very dry - and for squash pies it must be tried to be appreciated.

It matures early and can be used as a summer squash. It is the best winter farletp we know of, being a very late keeper, we having repeatedly had squashes in ous cellar in perfece condition in April and May. It is the only squash we ever saw that every specimen is of superior quality without regard to size or whether it is ripe or green This is a very desir able feature, as many squashes (the Hubbard especially) must be thoroughly ripe before frost, or the crop is lost. It is not so with "The Faxon Squash; " every specimen can be gathered and used.

Very early, enormously productive, of medium size and the best possible quality, we fully believe that this new varlety is destined to become a standard amongst squashes both for home use and market purposes. Per pkt., 15 cts ; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $1 / 1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.25$.


POSTAGE.-Please to bear in m of $1 / 2$ Lb. AND OVER. When ordered to b In cases where the postage is not allowed, $u$

PURCHASERS ordering a half-pou
BAGS are furnished at the following MARKET GARDENERS wishing


## AR'TICHOKE.

[Artichaut, Fr. Artischoke, GER. Alcachofa, SP.] If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upward, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - The artichoke may be propagated by seed, or offiset suckers separated in the spring. oy seed, or olfset suckers separated in the spring. the spring, say at the time of the flowering of the peach, in drills a foot apart, and four inches apart in the drills. The next spring transplant to permanent beds, in hills three feet aparteach way, with three plants to a hill. It requires a deep, rich' loam, abounding in moisture, and may be protected in winter by covering with litter or earth.
Giant Green Globe. - The best for general culture. Produces large, globular heads, with thick, succulent scales, the bottom of which is the edible part. Boiled till tender, and served, either hot or cold, with butter and salt, it makes a delicious dish. Per oz., 30 cts.; pkt., 10 cts.

## ASPARAGUS.

 [Asperge, Fr. Spargel, Ger. Esparragos, Sp.] One ounce will sow ábout fifty feet of drill. If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upward, postage must le added at the rate of $\mathcal{E}$ cts. per pound.

ASPARAGUS.

A fair crop may be expected the third year from the seed, or in one or two years from the roots, according to their age when planted, and after that, full crops every year. The soil for this crop cannot be made too rich, and should be thoroughly trenched two feet or more in depth. The plants should be set six to eight inches deep, in rows three to four feet apart, and one foot apar in the rows. The roots should be set in the spring as soon as the ground is in good working order (thay can be set in the fall, but the spring is the preferable time), say about the end of April. The crowns of the roots should be from four to six inches from the surface of the bed.

Palmetto.-This variety is of recent introduction and thus far has proved a grand success in both the North and south. It comes much earier and is a better yuetder. Its growth is even and regular, which is the cause of its being a superior market sort. Its quality is unexcelled. Price, 10 cts. per pkt.; 25 cts. per oz.; 50 cts . per $141 \mathrm{~b} . ; \$ 1.25$ per 1b.

Moore's Cross-Rred-Retains the head close until the stocks are quite long; is of uniform color, while for tenderness and quality it is unparalleled. The size is large and remarkably uniform. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb}$. ., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00.
Conover's Colossal - a well-known variety of large size; tender and of good quality. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; $1-4$ 1b., 20 cts. ; 1b., 60 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Asparagus is a hardy, perennial, marifime plant. It map be grown from seed, or propagated by roots. A bed once properly made will last for years, and no garden should be considered complete without one.

Palmetto, 2 rrs. old Moore's Cross-Bred, 2 yrs. old Conover's Colossal, 2 yrs. old

## BEANS (Dwarf or Bush).

## [Harient, Fr. Bolene, Ger. Frijol enano, Sp.]

If by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 15 cts. per qt.
Culture. - Being extremely sensitive to frost and cold, they should not be planted before the middle of spring, when the ground has become light and warm. In a lavorable season, the first of May will generally be found about rigit. Select a dry, sheltered spot, which has been previously slightly manured and well dug; make drills two inches deep, and three to three and a half feet apart, and plant the beans three inches apart in the drill and cover not mone than two inches deep. Hoe often, but only when dry, as earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust, and greatly injure the crop. Plant at intervals throughout them to rust, and greatiy infure the crop. Plant at interra.

## GREEN=PODDED VARIETIES.

Early Mohawk. - The hardiest of any and the best to plant on poor land, and it can frequently be planted so as to afford beans earlier than more tender sorts. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves, which will stand a slight frost. Blossoms large, purple. Pods long, straight, with long, tapering point. Beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple, and brown. Thais variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods. Perpkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt, 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$.

Imp. Early Red Valentine (round pod)


Improved Early Valentine. see ctet). - Nothing superior to this variety among the green podded vrefer it to the wax varieties. It is at least ten days earlier than the Early Red Valentine, and is usually Farly Red Valentine, and is usually ready to harvest thirty-tive to forty
days from planting. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossomis. Pods mediura length, curved, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp, and tender. Beans medinm size, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. Per pkt: do ets.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts. peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.-Warly, very productive, and of excellent quality. Vines, large, vigorous, branching, with large leaves and Jilac blossoms. Pods Jong, straight, quite thick. Beans long, kidney shaped, yellowish-drab. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Refugse, or Thousand to One. - Vines large spreading, exceedingly hardy. It is esteemed for late planting, and for use as pickles. It is an excellent snap bean. Pods long, cylindrisal, green becoming white, streaked with purple. The seeds are long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 'cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.25$
New Extra Early Refugee. - This is a selection from the above, and has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, which it is gradually superseding, as it is ready for market about ten days earlier. It is an immense yielder and sure to produce a crop. The color of pods and beans is the same as the old standard Refugee. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts. ; peck, 8150 .
Early China Red Eye. - Very early and of good quality. Vines medium stout, erect, healthy, with large leaves and white blossoms. Pods are short, straight, flat. J3eans of medium size, oblong, white with reddishpurple tolotch about the eye. As a snap they are very good, but as a dry bean they are still the best for baking. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts. ; qt., 25 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Champion (see cut).-An excellent shell and string bean. It is abundantly productive, and, being a vigorous grow from mildew or blight The pods are large long and handsome, with from five to eight beans in a pod. The bean, from five to eight beans in a pod. is a beatiful bright-red color, larger in size than the Horticultural, and of the finest flavor, either green or dry. ${ }^{-P e r}$ pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$
Goldard, or Boston Favorite. - An improved variety of the Hprticultural Dwarf, and $\alpha$ great favorite in Boston Market. Vines large, much branched, often having short runners, but very erect, forming a large bush. Leaves large, somewhat crimped, bright green. Flowers light purplish-pink. Pods large, long, flat, usually curved to one side; green when young, but, as the beans


Champion. become fit for use, are beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. Dry beans marked like Dwarf Horticultural, but are longer and larger. Per pkt., 10 cts ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Buby Dwarf Horticultural. - Is similar to the old variety of Horticultural, except the pods are of a very dark-ruby color, making it exceedingly attractive in appearance. It is a strong grower (similar in this respect to the Goddari) and very productive. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts. qt., 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Yellow Cranberry. - One of the early varieties used by market gardeners as a string or snap bean, and is an excellent shell bean. Vines large, vigorous, branching, very productive. Pods long, slightly curved, and very thick. Beans yellowish drab and almost round. It is one of the best snap heans on the market. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$.

Dwarf Horticultural (see cut). - Vines compact, upright, with large leaves ery productive; furmish green shelled beans the earliest of any. Lods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with
splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is undoubtedly the best variety for use shelled green; and when in this condition, the beans are very large, easily shelled, and, althongh of quite different form, are about equal to the Lima in quality. Per pkt., 10 pt., 15 cts. ; qt. 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$
Henderson's Bush Lima. - Is about two weeks arier than any of the elimbing sorts, and produces a continuous crop from the time it comes into bearing until frost. The leans are of the size and cotor of the Sieva. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt. 40 cts. ; peck, $\$ 2.25$.
Large White Kidney, or Royal Dwarf. - As shell bean, green or ripe, this is one
 of the best. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; at., 25 cts.; peck, 1.25.
White Marrow. - Best variety for cooking when ripe. Per pkt., 10 cts. t., 15 cts. ; at., 20 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$

White Pea. - The popular baking bean of New England. Per pkt., io cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Yellow Eye Improved.-Excellent baking bean. Per pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; peek, $\mathrm{B}_{1.00}$
Turtle Soup Black. - The young pods of this variety are of excellent quality; the ripe seet is used in the preparation of turtle soup. Per pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.00$.

## DWARF WAX VARIETIES.

Golden Wax. - This variety has long been the standard among the wax varieties for general use; and while many varieties have been introduced claiming to be superior in some respects and aiming to replace it, they have all been forced to the rear as not possessing as many good qualities. Vines medimm size, erect, hardy, and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and white blossoms. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden-yellow, very fleshy and wax-like. It is of the highest quality as a smap. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with shades of purplish red. Per plet., 10 cts ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. - The vines of this variety are very large, strong growing and vigorous, yielding a large crop of long, nearly straight, wax-like pods. They are of good quality, and on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color, are easily sold, even when most sorts are a drug. They ripen about with the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white, with dark markings about the ese. Market gardeners find this a protitable variety owing to the large size and handsome color of the pods. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 ets.; qt., 30 cts. ; peck, \$1.50.
Black Wax. - A well-known and popular variety. Vines medium size, vigorous, with flowers reddish-white or purple. Pods medium size, round, with slightly curved point, and of clear, waxy-white color, Beans oblong, and black when dry. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts}$. ; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.50$
White Wax.--Vines are small, erect, with large, light-colored leaves and white blossoms. Pods medium size, fat, and of clear, waxy-white color. Beans oval, medium size and white. Per pkt., 10 ets.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 150$.


Yosemite, Mammoth Wax (see cut), - This name has been given the bean on account of its enormous size. The pods frequently attain a length of ten inches, with the thickness of a man's finger, and are nearly all solid pulp, the seeds being very small when the pods are fit for use. Vines grow large and strong, as the seed should be planted twice as wide apart as ordinary bush beans. Pods are a rich golden color, absolutely stringless. It is enormously productive, as many as fifty (50) of its monster pods having been counted on one bush. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} ; \mathrm{pt} .$, 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; peck, $\$ 2.50$.


Golden Pod Yellow-Eyed Wax (see opposite page). - This is the best wax bean for murketing purposes; it is perfectly free from rust which is so apt to prevail on the other wax varieties, and for keeping qualities it stands at the herd. It is not as tender as some of the other varieties. Vines large, with coarse leaves, upright bearing pods, well off the ground, vigorous, hardy, and prolific, with white flowers. Pods same as the Golden Wax only not quite as thick, and more liable to be stringy. Beans medium size and white, with yellow spot about the eye Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Curries Rust Proof. - This is a comparatively new bean; and as we have not catalogued it before, we cannot do better than quote the introducers description as follows: "After having tested it five years, each year side by side with wax beans from other growers, we have found them to be nearest to perfection of them all, it being the earliest wax bean. Vines upright and robust, with large leaflets, holding the pods well up from the ground. Pods long, flat, and straight, and of waxy white color. Beans oblong, and black, quality excellent." Our tests of this variety have proven satisfactory, and we recommend it. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts., qt., 35 cts. ; peck, $\$ 2.00$.
Scarlet Flageolet Wax. -In earliness itt is with other wax beans and very prolific. Vines large, branching, and erect, with rather large light colored leaves and white blossoms. Pods very long, flat, often curved and twisted, of a golden wax color. 'Dry beans large, flat, and bright red. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.50$
Violet Flageolet or Perfection Wax. - The description of this is the same as the above, with the exception of pods being a little longer and the beans of a violet color. It is not quite as early. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ qt., 30 cts . ; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Ivory Pod Wax. - Early and productive. Pods, long, stringless, tender succulent, of a transparent, ivory-white, and of rich, creany tlavor Per pkt., 10 cts. ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.75$.
Refugee Wax. - This is a very valuable sort, being a perfect Refugee with wax pods, and suitable for early or late planting. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; q \mathrm{t} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.

## BEANS (Pole or Running).

[Haricots à Rames, Fr. Stangenbohne, GER. Frijol vastago, SP.]

## One quart will plant about 150 hills.

If by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 15 cts . per $q t$.
Culture. - These are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles eight feet long in rows four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Around each hill plant five to eight beans two nuches deep. Don't worry about getting the "eyes" down; they will grow just as well Jying flat, unless the weather should be very wet. When well started, thin to four plants and start any that fail to climb around the pole in the same direction as the others, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction.
Bliss's Extra Early Lima (Early Jersey). - From ten to fifteen days earlier than any other Lima. It is of the same size and general appearance as the ordinary variety, remarkably prochactive, and of extra fine qual'ty, Those residing in districts where the season is too short to produce the later sorts will now be enabled to indulge in this luxury. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; peck, $\$ 2.25$.

Dreer's Imp. Lima (see cut). The distinctive improvements are its remarkable productiveness, delicious Havor, and the forming of the beans so closely in the pod. Vines vigorous and productive, with pointed leaves and white blossoms. Podsshort, broad, straight Beans medium size; broar and much thicker than the Large Lima. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts,: qt., 40 cts.; peck, \$2.25.
Large White Lima. - With nearly every one, the seeds, either green or ripe, of this variety, are considered the most tender and delicious of all the bean family. Vines growing tall, vigorous, but slender. Leayes medium size, smooth, light green. Blossoms small, white. Pods borne in cluster, long broad, very thin, dark green. Beans large, kidney shaped, greenish white, Hat. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{pt}$., 20 ets.; qt., $40 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ peck, $\$ 2.25$.
Sieva or Small Lima. - Resembles the Large Lima, but is inferior in flavor, is earlier, more hardy, and surer to produce a goor
crop. Beans are smaller but of the same color as the Large Lima. Per pikt., 10 cts ; pt., $20 \mathrm{cts}$. ; qt., $35 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ peck, $\$ 2.00$.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. - An old and popular variety. Vines vigorous, with large, light-colored leaves aud purple blossoms. Pods medium broad, and pale green streaked with bright red. Beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with red, and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50.


Early Golden Cluster (see cut). - This bean is now well established and is one of the earliest wax pole beans, commencing to bear ten days after the Dwarf Golden Wax. Vines large, strong, growing vigorous hardy, with large, light-green crimped leaves and yellowish white. Pods six to eight inches long, borne in clusters, each containing irom three to six pods, broad, very thick and fleshy, slightly curved; color bright golden-yellow. Of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. It is also excellent shelled green. We would recommend this bean for general use. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ qt., 35 cts.; peck, $\$ 2.00$.
old Homestead (Imp. Kentucky Wonder). - The introducer describes this bean as follows: "This we regard as far ahead of any other green pole bean. In our trial grounds, last summer, it was fit for the table on August 1, which was at least ten days earlier than any other green sort. It is enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole. It is entirely stringless, and the pods are a silvery-green color. The pods, though large, cook tender and melting." Per pkt, $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ pt., 20 cts.; qt., 40 cts. ; peck. $\$ 2.75$.
Brockton Pole. - This bears the same relation to the Horticultural Pole that the Goddard does to the Dwarf Horticultural, being strongergrowing, more vigorous, ant productive. Vines grow large, taking the poles well. Pods five to six inches lomg, broad, much curved, and as they mature becoming splashed with bright crinson, giving them a very attractive appearance. Dry beans large, kidney shaped, choco-late-brown, splashed with dark purple. As a shell bean this is in every way equal to the Horticultural pole, and, owing to its superior hardiness and productiveness, we believe that it will give more general satisfaction. Per pkt., 10 ets.; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts} ;$.$q t., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; peck, $\$ 1.50$
Arlington Red Cranberry. - Used largely by market gardeners. It is early and of excellent quality, one of the best snap beans. The green pods retain their tenderness long after the beans have attained a large size. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.50$
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.-- Vines large, but frequently not climbing well, with rough leaves and light purple blossoms. Pods short, oroad, flat, fleshy, white, very wax-like, and of superior quality as snaps: remaming in suitable condition longer than most varieties. Beans indigo blue, medium size, oblong, shortened abruptly at the ends. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; peck, $\$ 2.00$.
Dutch Case-Knife. - Early, productive, and excellent, whether used green or dry. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well. Has large, crum pled leaves and white blossoms. Pods very long, fat, irregular, green, but becoming cream-white. Beans broad, kidney shape, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality green or dry. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Giant Wax. - Pods six to nine inches long, thick and fleshy, of a pale-velow color and waxy appearance. The seeds are tender, and, shelled green or as a snap bean, it has no superior. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts. ; qt., 40 cts
Scarlet Runner. - A favorite sort, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers as well as for culinary uses. Per plkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts ; qt., 30 cts .
White Runner, or Dutch. - Similar to Scarlet Runner, except in color of seed and flower. Per pkt., 10 ets. ; pt., 15 ets.; qt., 30 ets.

## Market Gardeners

and those purchasing seed in large quantities are requested to send for our special price list Although we have quoted very low prices in our catalogue, we believe those ordering in large quantities are entitled to lower prices than those ordering in pounds and quarts. All who consider themselves market gardeners should send for our special price list.
W. W. RAWSON \& CO.

[Betterave, Fr. Runklereube, GER. Remolacha, Sp.] One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill .
If by mail in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - The soil best suited to the beet is a deep, light, and rich sandy loam. For early beets the seed shouid be sown about the middle of April, or as soon as the ground is in good working condition, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and thinned to ten inches apart in the drills. For winter crops the 1 st of July is the right time. Have the drills the same distance apart as for early beets, but do not thin to more than four or six inches apart in the drills; as. the weather being warmer, they will grow as well at this season as early ones grow in April thinned to ten inches apart. Cover one inch deep.
Boston Market. - Crop a failure.
C'roshy's Improved Egyptian (see cut). - This variety, well known by some of our Arlington gardeners, is the result of repeated and careful selection for a series of years by the late Mr. Josiah Crosby of Arlington, Mass., from his stock of the original Egyptian Beet. By his method he succeeded not only in producing a variety that was better in form, being thicker and smoother, or evener in growth, but better in quality than the older sort. It is also equally early. Per pkt., 5 cts; ;oz., 10 cts. ; 1-41b. 30 cts. ; 1b., $\$ 1.00$.
Rawnon's Arlington Favorite (see cut). - A new and improved sort, which for form, flavor, deep blood-red color of the flesh, small foliage, and general adaption for market-garden cultivation cannot be excelled, if equalled, by any other variety. A strong proof of its superiority over all others is the rapidity with which load after load is disposed of when our wagons make their appearance at the markets. It has taken first premium wherever exhibited over all others. We consider it a decided improvement in every respect, and firmly believe that Rawson's Arlington Favorite will eventually supersede all others. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts.


Dewing's Improyed Turnip.
Dewing's Improved Turnip. - Of fine form and flavor, and good color, although not so dark-red as some; a desirable variety. Per pkt., 5 cts.; $\mathrm{oz} ., 10 \mathrm{ets}. ; 1-\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~b} ., 20 \mathrm{ets} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$.
Edmands' Turnip Beet (see cut). -This is the most thoronghly fixed and uniform in type. The flesh is deep blood-red in color, and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. It is round and smooth in shape, and of good market size. It does not grow over large, where room is permitted, as many kincis are apt to do, therefore needs not to be thinned so much as most varieties. It grows a small top, and but a single tap root, which fact commends itself to the gardener's attention who grows beets for bunching purposes. Per plat., 5 cts . ; oz., 10 cts ; 141 b . 20 cts ; 1b, 60 cts .

Bastian's Early Turnip (see cut). - This valuable tarnip is larger than Egyptian Blood Turnip, tender and sugary, but is of lighter color than other varieties. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts ; $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 20$ cts. ; 1b., 60 cts.
New Eclipse Beet. - Of wonderfully rapid growth, small top, and extra tine quality. It is as early as the well-known Egyptian Turnip Beet, and said to be better in every way than that excellent sort. The roots grow smooth, of a perfect round shape; intense red skin and flesh; very tine graíned and sweet. Its small, fine tops, extreme earliness, and heavy cropping qualities will recommend it to all market gardeners. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 14 lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.
Dark Red Egyptian. - Early and distinct, very deep red, tender, and delicious; as early as any, and a valuable market variety. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 ets.; $141 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$.
Early Blood Turnip. - A standard round variety, with small top; very tender ; flesh of good color. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 20 cts.; 1b., 60 cts.
Early Yellow Turnip, or Orange. - Flesh yellow, very tender and sweet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 25$ cts.; lb., 75 cts.
Smooth, Long, Dark-Blood. - This grows to a good size, half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; flesh dark blood-red; keeps well. Yer pkt., $\grave{\text { ets. }}$; oz., 10 cts ; ; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$.


Swiss Chard, or Silyer Beet.

Swiss Chard, or Silver (see cut). -This is sometimes called "Sea Fale Beet," and is cultivated for its leaf stalks, which are served up like asparagus or spinach. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

## TAKE THE <br> 

It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of $\$ 1.00$ or over, provided you have not taken advantage of any other special offer in this catalogue.

Be sure and say you want it.

## MANGEL=WURZEL.

## Six to eight pounds of seed will sow one acre.



Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel.

If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.

Cultore. - The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and, when strong enough, thinned out to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil.
Golden Tankard (see cut). - One of the most nutritious varie ties in cultivation, flesh deep yellow, very productive, Per oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts .
Mammoth Long Red.-This va riety produces roots of manmoth size, very regular, and with a small top. Per oz. 10 cts. ; $1-4$ 1b., 20 cts. ; lb., 50 ets.
Red Globe.-Differing from Yellow Globe only in color. Per oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4$ lb., 20 cts ; lb. 50 cts.
Warden Orange Globe. - A Yellow Globe, unequalled for excellence of quality and pro ductiveness. Yer oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts}$. lb., 50 cts
Yellow Ovoid.- Bulb ovoid, in ermediate between the Long and Globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with yellow, hardy and pro ductive; very nutritious. Per oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 20 cts.; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 40$ cts.
Kinver Yellow Globe (see cut). -This superior variety possesses distinctive
 features in size, shape, and color Unlike the ordinary Globe Mangel, it is of greater girth at the top or shoulder than at the middle of the root, whence it gradually tapers to a perfect tap root. Its skin, which is as fine as that of an apple, is, as far as it penetrates the soil, of a bright orange tint. It is of superb quality and an enormous cropper. Per oz. $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$.

## SUGAR BEET.

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar. An improved variety of the French Sugar Beet, obtained by careful selection in this country and recommended as being hardier, more productive, and containing a greater percentage of sugar than the ordinary variety. Per oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar - An improved variety from France, said to afford the largest percentage of sugar of any known variety. Per oz., 10 cts. $1-4$ lb., 25 cts.; 1b., 80 cts.
Yellow Globe Mangel.

## BORECOLE, or KALE.

[Chou-rest, Fr. Gruener kohl, GER. Breton, Sp.]
"Borecole," "Kale," or "Green Kale" are general terms applied to the class of cabbage that does not head. When used, the crown or centre of the plant is cut off so as to include the leaves, which usually do not exceed nine inches in length. It is tender, sweet, and delicate, provided it has been duly exposed to frost.

Culture. - To secure heavy crops of this hardy, useful winter vegetable, a deep, rich soil is essential, and the ground should be trenched two feet deep, and liberally manured. Sow about the middle of April, in well prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Half an ounce will fow a bed of twenty square feet. Plant out in June, and cultivate as recommended for cabbage.

Dwarf Green Curled (see cut). - Dwarf; leaves yellowish green, very finely íringed. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30$ cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.00$.


Difarf Curled Kale.
Dwarf Purple, or Brown. - A beautiful curled variety, with reddish-tinted leaves Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$.
Green Carled Scotch. - Very hardy, and, like the Savoys, is improved by a moderate frost. Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 30 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.00$ German Greens or "Sprouts" (Winter Kale). - Sow in September, in rows one foot apart, and treat the same as spinach. A very hardy variety, much in favor with the market gardeners around New York. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts, 1-4 1b., $25 \mathrm{cts}$. ; 1b., 75 cts.

## BROCCOLI.

## [Chou brocoli, Fr. Brocoli, Spargel-Kohl, Ger. Broculi, Sp.]

One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet, and produce about 3,000 plants.

Broccoli is nearly allied to the cauliflower, but is inferior in flavor. Culture. - Brocceli requires a deep, rich soil. The seed should be sown in hot-beds, for early crops, in March or April; for main crops, in the open ground in May, in beds of well-pulverized rich soil, making the surface fine, and then beating the seed gently into the ground, and covering it with finc earth. When the plants are sufficiently strong, transplant them into nursery-beds or lines, allowing about four inches between the plants.

Plant in permanent situations as soon as the plants are sufficiently established, in rows from two feet to two feet six inches apart, leaving: about the same distance between the plants. Keep them well supplied with water until they get fairly established. When they begin to flower, break the large leaves over the heads to protect them from the sun, and gather them before they commence running up to seed. Broccoli thrives best in. cool, moist, fall weather.
Walcheren. - Excellent; large white heads. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts. $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.50$.
Early Purple Cape. - Greenish-purple heads; a good variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; O2., $40 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1$ 1-4 lb., $\$ 1.25$.
White Cape; - Very white, sure to head. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; 1-4 lb., $\$ 1.25$

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[Chou de bruxelles, Fr. Greuner sprossen, Ger. Breton de bruselas, Sp.] One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet, and produce about 3,000 plants.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upvards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.

Culture.-Although not in general use in this country, this is a most delicious vegetable.

The seeds should be sown in March or April in the hot-bed, or in the open ground when the weather permits. When the plants are three inches or so high they should be transplanted, and cultivated the same as cabbages or cauliflowers. The early ones will be ready for the table in September; the late ones, for winter use, should be harvested before cold weather, and stored the same as cabbages or cauliflowers. The small heads or cauliflowers. The small heads the eatable parts of this vegetable, and, when boiled like cabbage, or stewed with cream like cauliflower, are very tender and delicious. Where the winters are not very severe they may remain in the ground, to be cut as needed; the sprouts are much improved by a moderate frost.

Improved Dwarf (see cut). - A new variety of excellent quality. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-41b., 60 cts ; 1b., $\$ 2.00$.


Brussels Sprouts.

Paris Half Dwarf.-Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 lb., 60 cts.; lb., $\$ 2.00$.

## CABBAGE.

[Chou pomme ou calus, Fr. Kopfkohl, GER. Repollo, Sp.] One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet, and produce about
$\mathbf{3 , 0 0 0}$ plants.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - The early sorts are sometimes sown early in autumn, and protected in cold frames through the winter, and transplanted early in spring; but more generally at the North they are sown very early in the spring in hot-beds, or later in the open ground. In the mild climate of the Southern States, where they will stand the winter, they are planted out in the fall.

For early use sow about February 15, in the hot-bed or greenhouse, covering the seed about one half of an inch deep. The plants will be large enough to transplant by March 10 ; then put them into cold frames three and one-half inches apart each way. As soon as they get a good start, remove the glass part of the day, in order to harden them for the open ground, and continue increasing the time until by about April 10 the glass should be entirely removed, and about April 20 the plants are ready to be transplanted outdoors. The land best suited to this crop is a deep, rich, loamy soil, and should be prepared by veiy heavy manuring (as high as twenty cords per acre being used with profitable results by market gardeners). Lap two furrows together about three and one-half feet apart, and beat them down nearly level with a fork. Set the plants twenty-two to twenty-four inches apart, according to the quality of the land. It takes about six thousand plants to set an acre. A handful of wood ashes thrown upon the forming heads will not only keep off the cabbage fly, but will assist the growth of the plants to a considerable extent. For late crops sow from the 1st to the 20th of June in the field or in beds, so as to transplant. Cover three quarters of an inch deep, as the soil is dryer now than earlier in the season. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. When the weather is hot and dry, the roots of the plants may be dipped in a puddle of loam and water, and transplanted just at evening, giving each plant a gill of water at the root. Prepare the land the same as for early eabbage. Less manure can be used for late crops, with good results, than will give a good early crop, but we have never seen too much manure used for either. If planting the seed in hills twenty-two inches apart, plant six or eight seeds, and when sufficiently establisbed remove all but the strongest plant.

To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them in a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar or bury them in the open ground with the heads downwards, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States bury the stump and part of the head in the open ground, and place over them a light rovering of straw and boards in severe weather. On the coast, in the Eastern States, cabbages are effectually protected by a covering of seawecd.


Rawson's Volunteer.
Ramson's Folunteer (see cut). - Where extreme earliness is the greatest consideration, we recommend this variety, as it is ready for market or table use in about seventy-five or eighty days from sowing the seed. It is the earliest variety grown, but does not have as hard a head as the later varieties. It resembles the Early Etampes. The leaves grow compactly together, so that it can be planted very close. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $40 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} .$, \$1.00.
Early Etampes. - Excepting only Rawson's Volunteer, this is earlier than any other cabbage. The heads are oblong, rounded at the top. Very solid and firm, while it seldom fails to head. Heads of medium size and of fine quality. Unless extreme earliness is wanted, we recommend this for the best cabbage for early markets. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$. $; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 2.00$.
Early Jersey Wakefield (see cut)- While this sort is not so early as the two previous varieties, it will be found to be the very best conical headed sort to come in immediately after them. Heads are very compact, of medium size, conical, and a sure header. We have selected our stock with the greatest of care and believe it is second to none. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $30 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00 ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 3.00$.
Early York. - One of the earliest varieties. Heads small, rather heart shaped, firm, very tender, excellent fiavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts. $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 2.00$.
Large Early York. - Larger and two weeks later than the Early York. It endures the heat well, and on that account is much esteemed at the South. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 lb., 50 cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.50$.


Earily Jersey Wakefield
Eariy Winnigstadt (see cut) - For general use this is one of the bestearly Harket varieties, as it is a sure header and will grow a hardi head under circumstances where most sorts woukd fail; san that those who have sailed


Early Winnigstadt. with other kinds eould hope to succeed with this. It seemas tosuf fer less from the sabbage worm than other sorts Heads:are reg ular, conical, very hard, anc a goodkeeper. Perplet.,5cts. oz. 20 cts. ; 1-4 lb., $75, \mathrm{cts}_{\mathrm{m}} ; 1 \mathrm{lb}$. \$2.25;
Tawson's Early Summer (see cu(t).-A very stock of the Early Summer coming nearly a week earljer Fomms large solid, round llattened, com. pact heads of excellent qual ity. The heads averace more than clouble the size of the Jersey Wakefield, and matnre only about ten days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that the plants may be set closely together, thus making a verve profitable sort for market gardeners. We have taken particular pains to have our stock superior to any of the varneties now being offered of the Early



Rawson's Early summer.

Hemderson's Tarly Summer. - Tee have the seed from the original strain of thens varisty, which is not quite as oval as the preceding, but otherwise the same, except it is a few days later, and will not ran as evenly. Per qkets, 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 db.., 75 cts.; 1b., $\$ 2.50$.
thaty Flat Wntch. A yaluable early variety, of good size, solid, and of



All Seasons.
All Scasons (see cut). - A greatly improved strain of the Early Flat Dutch. The heads, being large and also thick through, make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, for fall, or for spring marketing. In quality no Drumhead Cabbage can surpass it; while in sweetness, tenderness, and richness of flavor it is very superior, ranking equal to the Oxheart class. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts.; 1b., $\$ 3.00$.
Fottler's Brunswick (see cut). This isone of the Drumhead sorts in cultivation by market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston. It is considered as the best. Plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward beyond the head, making it very compact. Head large, very flat, compact, and solid, and of fine quality. In growing the seed of this variety we have been very partic-
 ular in having seed saved from only the short-stemmed one. Market gardeners will find our stock very true. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00 ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 3.00$


Stone-Mason Drumhead. tone-Mason Drum head (see cut). One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing in winter. Market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston grow this variety entirely for late fall and win. ter use, althouch other varieties have been tried, but none have given the satis faction of this one Plants medium size, with only a moderate number of leaves. Heads large, round, or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp, and tender, ex ceedingly fine tla vor. We take extra precaution in se lecting heads for seed, and our stock is only to be tried to show the pains we have taken in our selection. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 1-4 pains we have take

Premium Flat Dutch. - As a variety for the winter market this is one of the best. Heads large, round, solid, broad, and flat on the top. They open white and crisp, are tender and well Havoren. It is also one of the very best varieties to keep. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 ets ; 1-4 lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$2.00.
Large Late Dramhead, American. - A very large variety, with solid flat or round heads. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 20 cts.; $1-11 \mathrm{~b} ., 50$ cts. ; 1b., $\$ 2.00$.
Marblehead Mammoth. - The largest variety of Drumbead known. Needs to be set about four feet apart each way. Often grows to weigh sixty pounds per head, Not considered the most prontable sort. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-41b., $75 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 2.50$.


## Large Red Drumhead.

Large Red Drumhead (extra selected) (sce ont). - Although many so-called new varieties have been intmoluced there is none, we believe, superior to our strain of Large Red Drumhead. Wherever triod it has given universal satisfaction. Heads are large, round, very solid, and of a deep-red color. Ninety-five per cent. will form extra fine beads. Excellent for pickling. Per pkt., 5 ets.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts.; lb., $\$ 2.50$.
Farly Blood-Red Erfurt. - Plants smaller and more compact, and shorter stemmed than the above. Head is smaller, nearly round, very hard, and is of exceedingly deep color, and one of the best keepers. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts.; lb., $\$ 2.50$.

The Savoy Cabbages are prized in European countries on account of the delicate flavor, and as they become better known in this country they are growing rapidly in favor.

Globe Curled Savoy (extra market stock) (see cyt.) -The popular curlea Baroy Cabloage of the cellent quality, a sure cellent quality, a sure
header, the whole of header, the whole of and pleasantly flavored. Leaves wrinkled and dark green. Is very hardy, andimproved by fro t. As this is one of our specialties, ve have been very particular in saving the heads for
seed. Having personally selected them anl, and grown the entire crop on our Allington farm, we consider
 none. Per nkt., 5 cts

## Globe Curled Savoy.

; oz. 30 cts ; 1-4 lb., $81.00 ; 1 \mathrm{lb}, 84.00$
Drumhead Savoy (cross of Drumhead and Globe Savoy) - A large-headed Savoy Cabbage, very tender and fine flavored. A good winter variety Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-41b., 75 cts.; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 3.00$.
English Curled Savoy (for greans). - Used for early spring greens. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; Ib., 50 cts.

## SUCCESS IN MARKET GARDENING.

## A new vegetable-grower's manual written by W. W. RAWSON.

The Boston market has long been celebrated for the superior quality of its vegetables, as well as for their beautiful appearance, and the inquiry is often made how these results are accomplished. An experience of thirty years as a practical market gardener at Arlington (only five miles from Boston), and in daily communication with the Boston market, has given me an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with every department of the business connected with growing and marketing the stock.

Price of book, $\$ 1.00$. or given free to any one ordering vegetable seeds to the amount of $\$ 6.00$ from this catalogue.

## CAULIFLOWER.

## [Choufleur, Fr. Blumen-kohl, GEr. Coliflor, Sp.]

One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet, and produce about 3,000 plants.
Culture. - When grown to perfection, this is a most delicious vegetable, and well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep, rich soil, and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, caulitlowers can be grown well. The cultivation is similar to that of the cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in May, and transplant in June, in rows four feet apart, setting the plants two feet apart in the row. Water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing, and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching, if the leaves are gathered loosely together, and tied over the tap of the head to protect from the sun. Cut before the flowers begin to open. Sow as late as June 20, for late crops, in beds or, in hills, covering one-half inch deep.
Barson's Sea Foam. - It is of a dwarf and compact habit, with large, firm, and beautifully formed heads, purer white than any other variety grown, Very attractive in appearance, and unsurpassed in quality; and for forcing, it surpasses any variety we know of. In consequence of its dwarf habit it can be planted more closely than other varieties, thereby producing a much larger yield per acre. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence to all cultivators of this popular vegetable. Per pkt., 25 cts. ; per oz., 84.00 .
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt (see full-page cut)- We consider our stock of this as early as any other variety now being offered; and for Boston market it has given equally as good satisfaction as either the Snowball or Sea Foam, and market gardeners are becoming more in favor of this variety each seasou, and growing it more extensively. Plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves, making it the best for close planting. Forms solid, compact heads under very unfavorable conditions, which is one great reason why market gardeners are using it so extensively. Per pkt., $2 \overline{0}$ cts.; oz., S3.00.
Herderson's Early Snowball. - An extremely early dwarf variety, producing magnificent white heads of the finest quality. Its dwarf habit and short outside leaves allow it to be planted as close as eighteen or twenty inches apart each way. Excellent for family use and for market. Per pkt., 25 cts.; oz., $\$ 4.00$.
Early Paris. - An early sort; head rather large, white, and compact. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.
Algiers. - A large and popular late variety, largely grown for the New York market. It is one of the largest in cultivation, and sure to head. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 75 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 2.50$; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 88.00$.

## CARROT.

[Carotte, Fr. Möhre, GER. Zanahoria, Sp.]
One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Three pounds required for one acre.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 onnces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light, and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for


Early Horn. this crop. For field culture, sow in drills, three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills about eighteen inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops cover one half an inch deep, and thin to six inches apart in the rows. For late, cover three fourths of an inch deep, and thin to four inches.
Early Horn (stump root) (see cut). This is the earliest carrot that is of any use to market gardeners, and used mostly for forcing. Is very fine grained and agreeably flavored. Excellent table carrot, and grows well in shallow soil, as it is a short-growing variety, with small top. The best early carrot for market gardeners. Per pkt., 5 cts.: oz., 10 cts. : $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.
Early Half-Long Scarlet (stump or pointed root). - Excellent for early market or field culture on shallow ground. Of medium size between the Early Horn and Long Orange. Flesh bright scarlet, brittle, and fine flavor. Per plet., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 30 cts .
French Intermediate. - An excellent variety, in size between the above and Long Orange. Very smooth, and of beautiful form. Per pkt., 5 ceuts; oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$.
Imp. Long Orange. - This is an improvement on the old standard variety by careful selection. Roots are long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange. It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart in eighteen-inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 30 cts .
Large White Belgian. - Grows one third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse; but the roots on light. rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.


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Imp. Danyers Half-Long.
Imp. Danfers Half-Long (stump root) (see cut). - This variety originated in Danvers, Mass., where the raising of carrots is made a special business, twenty to thirty tons per acre being no unusual crop. It is now grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, large but medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Smooth and handsome flesh, sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length it gives the largest yield per acre of any carrot. We take extra pains to have our stock second to none. Per pkt., 5 cts. oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 30 cts.


GUERANDE, or OXheart.
Guerande, or 0 xheart (see cut) --Tops small for the size of root. Specimens have been grown which were over seven inches across, but the usual diameter is from three to four inches. They are broad at top and terminate abruptly in a small tap root, and, by reason of their shape, very easily dug. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer growing sorts, as it is not over five or six inches long. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature, equally good for stock. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 14 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.


Nantes Half-Long.
Nantes Half-Long (stump root) (see cut). - Tops medium. Roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange. Flesh orange, becoming yellow in centre, but with no distinct core of fine quality. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{~b}$., 30 cts.

## CELERY.

[Ceterie, Fr. Sellerie, GEr. Apio, Sp.]
One ounce will sow a bed of nine square yaras, and produce about 7,000 plants.
Culture. - Sow, for early use, in the field or hot-bed about April 10. If sown much earlier, it is liable to run to seed. Cover one fourth of an inch deep, and firm the soil well after sowing. Moist land, and well enriched, is required for the best results. Make the rows six feet apart, and thin to ten or twelve inches apart in the row. If transplanting from the hot-bed, set the same. For early September use, bank about four weeks before wanted; two bankings are plenty for this season of the year. Make them about ten days apart. For late or Thanksgiving use, bank about October 1, -say the first banking the 10th, the second the 20th, the third banking (and it will be ripe at that time for keepiny through the winter), November 1; put into pits, and cover with hay. Onehalf pound of seed is sufficient to sow an acre if planted in the field. Of cours


Pares Golden Yellow.
Paris Golden Yellow (see cut) - This is the best celery in cultivation for market gardeners. Since its introduction, in 1884, it has been steadily increasing in sales, until now it is the main early celery raised by market cardeners in the vicinity of Boston. The beautiful appearance of the plant, with its close habit, compract growth, and straight, vigorous stalks, is faithfully shown in the illustration. The ribs are


Boston Market. perfectly solid, crisp. brittle, and
of delicious flayor when blanched with earth; but when the blanching is done with boards, it is apt to be more stringy. It is self-blanching to a very remarkable degree, for without bauking-up or any covering Whatever, even the outer ribs become of a handsome, fresh, yellowish white color. The heart is large and solid and of a beautiful rich golden-yellow indeed, equal the Paris Golden, Thfeed, equal the Paris Golden. Through a rery careful selection we have obtained a stock that runs true, and, we beliere, is second to none. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb}$. . s1.25.
Boston Market (see cut), -For many vears the most popular variety in Boston markets. It is unexcelled for its tenderness, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiarly mild flavor. It forms a cluster of heads instead of a single large one, and must be blanched by earth. All of this seed that we sell is grown on our Arlington farm, where we can select the roots and know it is the true strain. Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., 40 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.25$.

Giant Pascal. - This is a green-leaved variety (leveloped from the Paris Golden, which has become so popular within the last few years. It partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but is somewhat larger and taller. It is of a tine, nutty flavor, being entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about two feet high. The stalks are very broad, thick, and crisp. It bleaches with but slight earthing-up and very quickly. The heart is a golden yellow. It is an excellent keeper. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., $35 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., \mathrm{S} 1.00$.
White Plume. - While we are aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as the Paris Golden, and requiring no more labor to blanch, and is also very attractive when fit for use yet we do not think it compares favorably with Paris Golden, either in flavor or solidity, or that it will stay in condition to use as long. Plants light yellowish green, with tips of leares almost white. As they mature, the imner stems and leaves nearly white. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 30 cts. ; 141 b ., 90 cts .
Golden Heart. - A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solit, an excellent keeper, and of fine nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-41b., 75 cts.
Rawson's Early Dwarf Arlington. - Very early, large, of branching habit easily grown and blanched, and of excellent quality. A superiol market variety. Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., $40 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 81.00 ; 1 \mathrm{l} ., 84.00$.
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson. - The red varieties keep better through the winter, and are generally considered to be of superior flavor, and they are yearlybecoming more popular. This is a dwarf sort, of deep, rich color, very crisp and of the highest flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 1b., 75 cts.
Soup Celery for flavoring, per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 30$ cts.

## CHINEREY AND TTE CUITTIVATMON.

## Written by W. W. RAWSON.

It gives, from a practical experience, full details of how to grow and care for celery. Price 25 cents, or Free with an order of $\$ 1.00$ for seeds selected from this catalogue.

## CELERIAC, or Turnip=Rooted Celery.

[Céleri-rave, Fr. Knot sellerí, GER. Apio raiz de Nabo, Sp.] One ounce will sow a bed of nine square yards.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Sow early in the spring in light, rich soil; transplant in May into beds, and water freely in dry weather. When the plants are nearly full grown, it is customary to earth-up the bulbs to the height of four or five inches. In about a month they will be found sufficiently
blanched for use. The roots, which will be ready in October, are used in
soups; or, after being scraped and sliced, boil very tender and stew for four or tive minutes in just milk enough to cover, after which season with salt and serve with butter.
Apple-Shaped. - Of a very regular, almost spherical shape, with a fine neck and small leaves. It may be planted very thickly, and will yield a heavy crop. Per pkt., 5 cents; oz., 20 cts.; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.75$.
Large Smooth Prague. - An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., $30 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$.

## CHERVIL.

[Corfeuil, FR. Gartenkerbel, GER. Perifolio, Sp.] One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
CCLTCRE. - Sow either in autumn or spring, in drills half an inch deep and about one foot apart, covering the seels to the depth of half an inch. When the plants are large enough, thin ont to about eight inches apart. Feep free from weeds, and in very dry weather water occasionally.
Curled. - An aromatic sweet herb, in appearance like parsley, largely userl in soups and salads. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts ; $1-4$ lb., 60 cts. ; 1b. $\$ 2.00$.
Tuberous Rooted. - When boiled the flesh is white, and of a pleasing nutty flavor. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., $25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 14 \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$; 1b., $\$ 2.50$.

## CHICORY.

[Chicorée, Fr. Chicorie, GER. Achivoria cle cafe, SP.] One ounce will sow a bed of four square yards.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upuards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Sow in spring, in drills half an inch deep, in good, mellow soil; and the after-culture is the same as recommended for carrots.
Large-Rooted, or Coffee. - The leaves, when blanched, are esteemed as an
excellent salad. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts ; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$.
Whitlof. - Somewhat resembling Chicory, and excellent used either as a salad or boiled. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts}$. ; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 81.00$.

## MARKET GARDENERS.

and those purchasing seed in large quantities are requested to send for our special price list. Although we have quoted very low prices in our catalogue, we believe those ordering in large quantities are entitled to lower prices than those ordering in pounds and quarts. All who consider themselves market gardeners should send for our special price list.


## CORN (Sugar).

## [Mais, Fr, Welschkorn, Ger. Maiz, Sp.]

One quart will plant 200 hills. One peck will plant one acre in hills, 5 cts. per pt., 10 cts. per qt., extra for postage on corn of all kinds when ordered by mail.
CUlTURE,-Corn requires a good soil and a warm situation. Commence, for first early, by planting the early varieties about May 1, and, if a continuous supply is wanted all summer, make plantings about two week apart, from May 1 until the last of July, first planting early varieties, then later ones. Plant in rows three feet apart, and make the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. Five kernels in the hill are plenty. Cover about one inch deep for early, and a little deeper for late. Thin to three plants in a hill.
Cory (see cut). - In comparing tests of this variety with those already known, and of new, early varieties claiming to be as early or earlier than the Cory, we have proved to ourselves" that the Cory is undoubtedly the earliest of all, and the very best extra early sweet corn, excepting only the Crosby, in flavor, which has no superior. The ears are eight rowed, and medium size, with red cob." Our stock is from the originator, and we recommend it to market gardeners as the very best extra early variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Crosby's Extra Early Susar, or Boston Market (see cut). - This is still considered the standard of excellence in point of quality, and is the favorite variety in the Boston market. The ears are rather short, averaging from twelve to sixteen rows. Rich, sugary flavor, very productive. Our stock was procured direct from the originator, and has been grown with the greatest care. It is still without a rival for an early market variet and one of the best for canning. Per pkt., 10 cts . pt., 15 cts. ; qt., $2 \overline{3}$ cts peck, \$125
Early Marllehead (see cut). -. Extra early, ears rather small, and eight rows well filled with plump kernels of good size. Very sweet, and of dwarf habit. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Perry's Hybrid. - This is the largest early sweet corn that we have ever seen, the ears being twelve rowed, and sometimes fourteen. The kernels are large and tender, and deliciously sweet. Stalks vigorous, with two perfect ears on a stalk. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; pt., 15 cts. ; qt., 25 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.00$
Triumph. - The eartiest of the sweetness, delicacy of flavor, and productiveness. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts. ; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Moore's Early Concord (see cut). - Ripens immediately after the Perry's Hybrid, and produces large, handsome, fourteen-rowed ears, very low on the stalk. For an intermediate variety, there is nothing surpasses this for market gardeners, as it is of good quality, a large yielder, and excellent keeper. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; pt., 15 cts. ; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Potter's Excelsior or Squantum (see cut). - It ripens early, has large twelverowed ears and deep grains. It is remarkably sweet, sugary, and peculiarly succulent and tender. It is a general favorite and wonderBlack Mexican (see cut). - Although the ripe grain is black or bluish black, the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This, by many, is considered the most desirable for family use of the second early sorts; often does well for second early in the South. Per pkt., 10 cts ; $p \mathrm{pt},. 15 \mathrm{cts}$; $q$ t., 25 cts. peck, $\$ 1.00$.

Hickox Hybrid. - Popular wherever it is known, and deserves to be planted rery largely both for home and market use. It is one to two weeks earlier than Evergreen, makes a large, attractive ear, has a white cob and grain, is of the best quality, and remains in condition for use a long time. It is also one of the best varieties for canners' use, and by planting it with Evergreen will lengthen the season considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time the Evergreen comes in. We know of no large kind more prolific than this, as ordinarily almost every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. Per pkt., 10 cts . pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Country Gentlemon (medium Iate), - Of recent introduction, and possesses all the superior qualities of Shoe Peg variety, viz., the deepest grain, smallest cob, and richest flavor of all sweet corns, and resembles it in every other respect, except that the ears are nearly twice as large. Notwithstanding the greater size of the ear, it is fully as productive, producing three to four good ears to the stalk. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ qt., $35 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ peck, $\$ 1,50$.
Marblehead Mammoth (twelve to sixteen rowed). - An early, large variety, of good quality. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Mammoth Sweet (see cut). - The largest late variety, twelve to sixteen rowed. Cob white, large, and well filled. Very productive, and ane flavored. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; q t ., 25$ cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Washington Market, or Egyptian. - This is one of the best of the Jarge varieties. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size. It is very sweet, tender, and of delicious flavor. Invaluable for canning. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
Stowell's Evergreen (see cut). - Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep and exceptionally tender, sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the endency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best of all late varieties. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; pt., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00$.
吅要 All of our corn is grown in the East. We handle no
Western grown.

## FIELD CORN.

## For field corn add 8 cts. per pt., 16 cts. per qt., for postage

Queen of the Prairie. - A variety of Yellow Dent Corn, and certainly the most prolific and the earliest field corn in cultivation. Per qt., 15 cts. ; peck, 60 cts.; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Longfellow. - An eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears ten to fifteen inches long. The cob is quite small, with kernels of good size. Considered safe for planting in the latitude of Massachusetts. Per qt., 15 cts. ; peck, 60 cts. ; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Early Canada, or Canada Yellow:-Ears small. Very early, usually ripening in August. Admirably adapted for culture in the Northern States. Per qt., 15 cts. ; peck, 60 cts .; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Sanford. - Ears very large with small cob, kernel white. Productive and of good quality. Per qt., 15 cts.; peck, $60 \mathrm{cts}$. ; bush., $\$ 2.00$

## FODDER CORN.

Blunt's White Prolific, or Mammoth Ensilage Corn. - Produces three to eight good ears to a stalk. It is also much used for ensilage, and has been known to produce seventy tons of fodder to the acre. Peck, 50 cts.; bush., $\$ 1.25$.
Sugar Corn, for Green Fodder. - This is better than any field corn to grow for green fodder crops, from the fact that it is so very sweet and nutritious that cattle will eat every part of the stalk and leaves. Drill thickly, in rows three feet apart. Per peck, 50 ets. ; bush, 82.00 ; sack of 2 bush., $\$ 3.50$

## POP CORN.

Queen's Golden. - A choice variety of recent introduction. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. Its quality and handsome appearance, when popped, are very noticeable. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Per pkt., 10 cts ; pt., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ qt., 35 cts .
Bice, for Parching. - A rery handsome variety. Ears short. Kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice. Color white. Very prolific. Probably no variety of pop corn is superior to this for parching. Per pkt., 10 cts. pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 ets.

## CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS.

[Mache, salade déble, Fr. Ackersalat Lammersalat, GEr. Macha, Sp.] One ounce will sow twenty feet square.

If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.

Culture. - The seeds are thickly sown in September, in shallow drills one fourth of an inch deep. It requires no other culture, except to keep the ground clear of weeds. In a high, northern climate, it requires protection during winter with a slight covering of straw. If the soil is good and rich, the flavor of this plant will ive greatly improved.
Corn Salad (Lamb's Lettuce). - The well-known common variety. Per pkt. 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 11., 25 cts. ; lb., To cts.

## CUCUMBER.

## [Concombre, Fr. Gurke, Ger. Pepino, Sp.]

One ounce will plant fifty hills. Two pounds will plant one acre. If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be adled at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - For earliest use, sow the seed in the hot-bed or greenhouse in February or March in warm loam, where the temperature is about ainety degrees. Cover half an inch deep, and when the plants are of fair size transplant into hills (made in the greenhouse), four plants in a hill, so that, when the weather permits, the whole hill can be moved to the open ground by means of tins made for the purpose. Plant, for general use, in the open ground, about June 1, in hills six feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill. Fine, old manure (about six cords per acre) is sufficient; or, better still, plant on land that a crop has been taken off from which was heavily manured for that crop. A sprinkling of dry plaster will keep off the striped bug.

Early Russian. - The earliest in cultivation. It sets in pairs, and the first blossoms usually produce frut, which is three to four inches long, mall, oval pointed at each end, covered with fine, small spines, and is remarkably solid, with very few seeds and of the best quality. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 ets.; 1-4 1b., 25 ets.; 1b., 85 cts.
Early Green Cluster. - A short, prickly variety, bearing in clusters near the root. It is a great bearer, and in earliness comes next to the Early Russian. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.
Early Frame, or Early Short Green. - The standard sort for the table and for picking, of medium size, straight and handsome. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 14 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.


## Boston Picklivg

Boston Pickling (see cut). - One of the best for pickling. This is the standard variety in the vicinity of Boston, used for pickling. Fruit short, pointed at each end, bright green, uniform in size, very productive, and of superior quality. Per pht., 5 ets.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts .
Improved Early White Spine. - The White Spine is one of the best sorts for the table, and on account of its color, which never changes to yellow, though kept long after being plucked, is much prized by market inen. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.; 1b., 80 cts.


Rawson's White Spine.
Rawson's White Spine (see cut). - For a forcing cucumber there is no strain that is superior to this, as we have taken particular pains in selecting the specimens for seed stock from vines saved in our greenhouse in early winter, where nothing was allowed to grow excepting the cucumbers saved for seed stock, and selected by Mr. Rawson personally Fruit grows very even in size, regular in form. Color is dark green, white or light spines running from blossom end. We recommend this as the best strain for forcing, not from mere test, but from prac tical experience, as we grow cucumbers in large quantities for Boston and Jew York markets. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts .; 1-4 1b., $\$ 1.00$ 1b., 83.00 .

Messrs. IT. W. Ruwson \& Co.,
Newton, Miss., April 10, 1893.
Gentlemex : - I shall want you to save me six pounds of Rawson's White Spine Cucumber seed, same as I had of you this season. It was the finest strain I ever grew, the cucumbers running so even in size ant color.

Yours truly,
MURPHY.
West India Gherkin or Burr. - A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickling, is the smallest of all the varieties, and should always be picked when young and teader. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts .; $1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 40 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.25$. Improved Extra Long Green (Jersey Pickle). - A standard pickling variety, dark green, tender, crisp, productive, of fine flavor and uniform size. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 14 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.


New Giant Perl.
New Giant Pera (see cut). - This variety was first brought here from Turkey by Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia. They are of the most delicious flavor, no other cucumber we have ever eaten surpassing them. Another remarkable quality is that they are very crisp and tender at all stages and can be eaten at any time during growth. They grow to an enormous size, frequently to one and a half feet in length, and ten to eleven inches in circumference. Very smooth and straight, with a beautiful green skin. The vines grow vigoronsly, fruit sets near the hill and grows closely together, making them exceedingly prolitic The seed cavity is very small, and the seeds are slow to form and few in number. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 lb., 40 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.25$.
Nichols's Medium Green.-Considerably thicker than the White Spine and are full at both ends. The skin light green and very smooth. Handsome in appearance, and of fine quality for table use. The vines are vigorons and productive. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 14 lb., 25 cts. ; Ib., 80 ets.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN FRAME VARIETIES. (See cut.)
The following are recommended for forcing, and should be sown in small pots early in February, and grown in hot-bed or hothouse. When the seedlings have three leaves, plant out in hills of loose, rich soil, in the centre of each sash, and maintain a uniform temperature of from sixty five to seventy-five degrees.


Forcing Cucumber.
Rollison's Telegraph. - Very prolific, early, crisp, and of superior quality Per pkt. of 10 seeds, 25 cts .
Duke of Elinburgh. - A fine variety for summer or winter use. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## rane the FARM JQERTHE so cmest <br> 

It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of $\$ 1.00$ or over, provided you have not taken advantage of any other special offer in this catalogue.

Be sure and say you want it.

## CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS.

[Cresson, Fr. Kresse, GER. Mastuerzo, Sp.]
One ounce will sow sixteen square feet.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Extensively used as a small salad. Sow early in spring, very thickly in shallow drills. The sowings should be repeated at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed.
Upland Cress (see cut). $\mathbf{A}$ most valuable and important acquisition. It is a hardy perennial, thriving on any soil, wet ordry. In early spring it is the first to make its apmake its appearance, and grows rapidly, so that ina few days it is ready to use. It is weeks ahead of any other plant. The young and tender leaves can be eaten raw or be eaten rar pkt., 10 cts .; oz., 15 cts .

xtra Curled. - Fine flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts . ; 1-4 lb., 20 cts ; lb., 65 cts.
Australian. - This is a superior variety, with fine, delicate green leaves, of a piquant flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}. ; \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$.
Water Cress (see cut). -The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of running water, near springs which are not severely frozen in


Water Cress. winter. Trans planting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is therefore preferred. This may be done from March till August. The distance between the plants should not piants slly be less than ally be less than
ten or fifteen ten or fifteen
inches.
Stirring inches. Stirring roots from time to time is useful; but having once taken root, no further care is necessary. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in spring. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 40 cts.; 1-4 lb., $\$ 1.25$.

## DANDELION.

〔Pisse-en-lit, Fr. Loewenzahn, Ger. Amargon, Sp.]

## One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.
Culture. - The dandelion resembles Endive, and affords one of the earliest, as well as one of the most healthful, of spring greens. Sow as early as the weather will permit, in good, well-enriched soil, in rows twelve inches apart, covering seed one fourth of an inch deep, and firming the soil well over them. Thin to two or three inches apart in the rows. By so doing, the roots will be larger, and a great amount of time will be saved the next spring in trimming or gathering the crop. One pound per acre is sufficient.
French, ThickLeaved (see cut).-As dandelions are an delions are an important crop for Boston market, we have grown all kinds, and the one known as French ThickLeaf is far superior to any variety now being offered. our stock has buen stock has been carefuily selected, and most of it grown on our Arlington
 farm. We rec-

French, Thick-Leaved. ommend this strain as second to none. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., 40 cts . $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.25$.

## EGG PLANT.

[Aubergine, Fr. Eierpflanze, GEr. Berengena, Sp.]
One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Sow the seed in the hot-bed or greenhouse about March 1, and transplant to four inches apart; and when the plants grow thick, trausplant to eight inches apart, so as to make good, stocky plants. 411 this is done stocky plants. All this is done m the hot-bed. Set in the field about the same time sweet corn is planted (about May 20), as Egg Plants are very tender.
Early Long Purple. - Does well in almost any section of the Northern States, and, if started early, will perfect its fruit in the Canadas. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 ib. 75 cts . ; lib., $\$ 2.50$.
New York Improved Purple (see cut). - An improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color and of larger size, and of fine quality; superior'market variety. Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., 40 cts ; 1-4 1b., $\$ 1.50 ; 1 \mathrm{~b}$., $\$ 5.00$.
Black Pekin. - A distinct early variety from China. Very prolific, fruit globular and almost black, fine grained, and delicately thavored. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts . ; 1-4 ib., $\$ 1.50$; 1b., $\$ 5.00$.


New York Improved Purple.

## ENDIVE.

## [Chicorée-endive, Fr. Endiven, Ger. Endivia, Sp.]

 One ounce will sow sixty square feet.CULTURE. - Rather moist, well-pulverized, rich soil is best adapted for this crop. For early use, sow in May, scattering the seed thinly in clrills ten inches apart, covering it lightly, and for succession every two or three weeks until midsummer. Thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart in the rows, and keep the ground around them fine and loose by frequent hoeings. The plants must be blanched before using, which is accomplished by gathering the large outer leaves to a point at the top, and tying them together with any soft material. It makes a delicious salad.


Green Curled Endive.
Broad-Leaved Batavian. - This is the Chicorée scariole of the French, and is chiefly used in soups. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 50$ cts., rench Moss. - Beantifully curled, and when well developed appears like a tuft of moss. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 ets.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts.; lb., $\$ 2.50$. Green Curled (see cut). -The hardiest of all, with beautifully curled darkgreen leaves, tender and crisp. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 1b., 50 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.75$.
White Curled. - Resembles the green, except in color and hardiness. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $20 \mathrm{ets}$. ; 1-4 1b., 50 cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.75$.

## MARKET GARDENERS

and those purchasing seed in large quantities are requested to send for our special price list. Although we have quoted very low prices in our catalogue, we believe those ordering in large quantities are entitled to lower prices than those ordering in pounds and quarts. All who consider themselves market gardeners should send for our special price list.

HORSE RADISH. (See cut.)


Horse Radisin produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots.

Culture. - Mark off rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, wellprepared ground, and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, two to three iuches below the surface, the small end down. Cultivate thoronghly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small pieces of rout, 10 cts . doz.; 50 cts. per 100.

## Take the WALTER ATKINSON FARM JOURNAL.

It will be sent one year to bny one orderthe amount of $\$ 1.00$ or over. provided tou have not takel alrantare of any other
special offer in this catalugue price, 50
lise slize and say you want it.

## KOHL=RABI. (See eut.)

[Choutare, Fr. Kohl-rahi, GER. Colinabo, Sp.]
One ounce will sow a drill of about 200 feet.
If by mait, in quantities of 8 ouncers and upucards, postrge must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pornd.

Culture. - Sow the seed in May or June in the hot-bed, and transpiant into eighteen inches apart in the rows. Cul tivate the same as for cabbage. Take up the plants early in the fall, and store for winter use the same as turnips.
Earliest Green Vienna. - Excellent openground sort. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 ets.; 1-4 1b., 50 cts. ; lb., $\$ 2.00$.
Early Purple Vienna. - Above ground, fine early sort, excellent table variety Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-1 \mathrm{lb}$. 60 ctæ.; lb., \$2.00.
Early White Vienna. - Above ground, similar to preceding except in color. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 lb. 60 cts.; lb., \$2.09.
Late White Giant. - Similar to the preceding except in color. Per pikt., $5 \mathrm{cts}$. oz., $25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$. ? 1b., \$2.00.


## LEEK.

[Poireau, Fr. Lauch, Ger. Puerro, Sp.] One ounce will sow a drill of about 100 feet. If by mait, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwarels, postage must be adderl at the rate of 8 ets. per pound.


Ccletree. - A hardy biennial plant, having the flavor of an onion. It succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soll. Sow as early in spring as practicable, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, thes may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deell as possible, that the be b, bemg corered, may are desired, the uround can hardly be too rich.
Extra Large Carentan (see
much rers hardy
much larger than any fineq variety and of 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts : 1-4 1b., 75.; oz., 25 cts : $1 \mathrm{l} ., \mathrm{S} 2.50$. Large American Flag. - A favorite variety with the market gardeners. Of strong and vigorous growth. Per pkt., 5 ets.; oz., 25 ets; ; $1-4$ Large Rouen.-Leaves dark green, broad, and thick. Largely grown in the vicinity of Paris. It is also the best for forcing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 lb. 6 n cts. ; 1b., $\$ 2.00$. Long Winter.-A large Best forgeneral use. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., $25 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts} ;$ lb., $\$ 2.50$.

## LETTUCE.

## [Laitue, Fr. Lettich, GER. Lechugu, Sp.]

One ounce will sow 100 square feet, or 120 feet of drill.
If by mail, in quantilies of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added ut the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Cultere. - Requires a rich, moist soil, and to be crisp and tender needs to be grown in coul weather. For winter use sow in hot-beds every two weeks, at the rate of one ounce of sced to four sashes (a sash is three feet long by six feet wide). Cover very lightly, and transplant first to three inches apart each war, afterwards to eight inches. For garden or field sow in rows, and cover one fourth of an inch deep, and thin to trelve inches apart in the rows. For New England the White-Seeded TennisBall for cultivation under glass, and the Black-Seeded Temnis-Ball for outdoor use, are the standard varieties.
Boston Curled (Arlingtion Seed). - Of great beauty and superior quality The fine, elegant irilling of leaves renders it highly ornamental. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $30 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00 ; \mathrm{lb} ., 83.00$.
Early Curled simpson (White Seed). - Very early, and excellent for forcing. Is largely grown by market gardeners. Per 1 kt., $\overline{5}$ cts.; oz., 15 cts . ; 1-4 $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 40^{\mathrm{cts} . ;} 1 \mathrm{D} ., 81.50$.
Black Seeded Simpson. - Nearly domble the size of the ordinary Curled simpson. Stands the summer well. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 1b., 40 ets.; 1b., \$1.50.
Rawson's Hothouse Lettuce (Arlington Seed) (see full-page illustration). This new lettuce is especially adapted for growing in greenhouses and luot-beds. It is the largest lettuce grown,
being nearly double the size of the famous Boston Market, or White-seerled Ten-nis-Ball Lettuce. It is also a sure header, and not liable to rot in the heart, making it a most valuable sort for market gardeners This is now the lead ing variety for forcing grown for Boston markets. Per pkt., 10 cts. oz., 50 cts.; 1-4 1b.


Black-Seeded Temirs-Ball.

Boston Market, or White-Seeded Tennis-Ball (Selected Stock). - This variety is grown extensively under glass, for winter use. Very
 compact head, and of the oz., 15 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 40 cts ; 1b. S1.50.
Black-Seeded Tennis-Ball (Arlington Seed) (seecut). -This variety is the most popular for open-air culture, being used almost entirely by market gardeners around Boston. The heads are well formed, hardy and crisp, of excellent quality, one of the earliest hearling varieties. Per pkt. 5 cts.; Oz., 30 cts.; 1- 4 lb ., $81.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~b} . \$ 3.00$
American Gathering. - A distinct variety, the tips of the leares being marked with red. Very solid, exceedingly crisp, and of excellent flaror. Per pkt. 5 cts.; Oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 11b., 40 cts.; 1b.. \$1.50.
Bath Cos (see cut).-A superior variety, of enormous size, crisp and fine flavored. Excellent for either spring or autumn sowing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 ll., 40 cts.; 1b., 81.50 .
The "Deacon" Cabbage Leltuce. - This is the best of all the varieties of cabbage lettuce. A rigorous grower, hardy, early, of the highest quality, tender, crisp, and of tine flavor, sure to please. Per likt., 5 cts. oz., 15 ets.; $1-41 \mathrm{~b}$
Oak-Leaved Lettuce (see cut).一The leares of this vamety are oak-leaf shaped, light green, slightly crimpled or curled, set very close, and form a head as compact as the peculiar shape of the It is free from coarse stems, has no bitterness, of taste, is of fine fla-
vor and extreme tenderness. It is very slow in running to seed. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 15 cts. : 1-4 lb., 40 cts. lb., \$1.50.


Oak-Leaved Lettuce.

## DNIMOYD gOnllat asnoh-loh SiNOSMVy




Haxson.
Hanson (see cut). - Heads large, solid, tender, crisp, and of fine flavor Color beautiful green outside, and white within. Stands the summer heat well. One of the very best in cultivation. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts. ; 1-4 lb., $40 \mathrm{cts} ; \mathrm{lb}^{2}$, $\$ 1.50$.


Green Fringed.

Green Friused (see cut). A distinct variety with the edges beauti fully fringed. Innel part of the leaves well blanched. Remains fit for use nearly all summer. Per pkt*, 5 cts. oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 40$ cts. ; 110., $\$ 1.50$.
Brown Dutch. - Generally sown in autumn, as it will endure the winter with slight protection. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 lb., 40 cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.50$.
California Cream Butter Lettuce. - It forms round, solid heads of good size, compact, very hard and solid. It is medinm early, and one of the very best summer varieties of head lettuce we have ever seen. The heads are so solid that generally they have to be cut before any seed stalk can make its appearance. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 1-4 lb., 50 cts.; lb., $\$ 2.00$.


Tomhannock Lettuce.
Tomhannock Lettuce (see cut). - The leaves of this variety grow upright, the upper part of the outer leaves turning outward very gracefully, and are handsomely wrinkled. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glosss; reddish bronze, very ormanental and fresh in appearance. Within, the leaves are almost white, very crisp and tender. It grows quickly, is ready to cut early, and remains for weeks of the finest quality, being slow to run to seed. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 15 cts . ; 1-4-lb., 40 cts ; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.50$.
Salamander. - An excellent summer variety, forming good-sized heads that stand the drought and heat, without injury, longer than any otber sort. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 40$ cts.; lb., $\$ 1.50$.

## Take the

FARM JOURNAL 50 cts
WALTER ATKINSON FARM aOURMAL a year
It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of $\$ 1.00$ or over, provided you have not taken advantage of any other special offer in this catalogue.

Be sure and say you want it.

## MELON (Musk).

[Melon, Fr. Melon, Ger. Melon, Muscatel, Sp.] One ounce will plant about eighty hills.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upuard, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked, and highly ma nured with old rotten compost, is of the first importance. Plant, when all danger of frost is over, in hills five or six feet apart each way. Scatter a dozen seeds to a hill; and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines, and the fruit will come earlier to maturity.
Arlington Green Nutmeg. - By careful selection we have obtained in this variety a great improvement over the old sort. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive. Fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed and covered with coarse netting. Skin is dark green, becoming yellow when over-ripe. Flesh very thick, green, of the highest flavor, and sweet. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 30 cts.


Banana (see cut). - This is externally of a creamy white or delicate straw color; while the flesh, which is quite thick, - the melon being nearly solid, - is of a rich salmon. The quality varies from first to third rate. It grows from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and is very prolific. Per pet., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 30 cts.
Bay View. - It is long, very large, fine flavored, and remarkably produc. tive, being a strong, vigorous grower. Flesh light green. With ordinary cultivation the Bay View will weigh ten to fifteen pounds, while with extra manuring it will reach seventeen to twenty pounds in weight. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.
Imp. Christiana. - Fully ten days earlier than the Nutmeg. Fruit is round and dark green. Flesh is very thick, dark rich.jellow, and of fine quality. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 25$ cts.


Lixtra Early Hackensack.
Extra Early Hackensack (see cut).-By careful selection, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack, but ten days earlier. Fruit very large, flattened globe shape. Ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, coarse, but of the finest flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 1b., 30 cts .
Emerald Gem (see cut). - This variety is of rich, delicious flavor and fine quality. Distinct, very early and prolific. Skin ribbed, yet smooth, and of a deep emerald green, with a few lighter - colored stripes. The flesh is thick, of a The thesh is thick, of a
suffused salmon color. Specially recommended to those who wish a very high-tlavored fruit. Per pkt., 5 cts.; 0z., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts .


Miller's Cream, or Osage (sce cut). - Skin verg thin, of dark green color and slightly netted. The llesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, and of a luscious, spicy flavor, extremely thick, sweet and delicious to the rind. The seed cavity is remarkably small. It is a remarkable keeper, and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Price, per pkt., $\bar{J} \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.


Jenny Lind. - An extra early green-fleshed melon, and one of the sweetest in cultivation. Fruits globular or flat globe shaped, riblued and covered with a shallow netting. Medium size to small. One of the best melons for hotel and restaurant use on account of its convenient size. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.
Bird Cantaloupe., A variety from Colorado, for which the originator claims extra earliness, large size, fine flavor, and good keeping qualities. Flesh thick, light green in color, and of fine quality. Per $p \mathrm{kt}$. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4
Montreal Improved Green Nutmeg (see cut).The fruit is nearly round, llattened at the ends, deepry and very green, densely nettell. green, densely netten. thick, light green, melt ing, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grow to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the bandsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large, fine melons for market, we highly recommend this. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 1b., 40 cts.
Montreal Improved Green Nutmeg.
White Japan. - Early medium size. Fruit oval, white. Flesh green, thick, a ut very sweet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 25$ cts.
dew Surprise. - This melon has a thin, cream-colored skin, thickly netterl. Flesh deep salmon color, of exquisite flavor. Very prolific. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lo},. 80 \mathrm{cts}$.
Netted Gem. - In form a perfect globe. Skin green, ribbed, and netted. Flesh light green, melting, and of luscious flavor. Early, prolific, and keeps well. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4$ lb., 25 cts. ; lb., $\$ 1.00$.
Arlington Long-Yellow (see cut), -Of good size, netted, and slightly ribbed. Flesh salmon colored, thick, and musk flavored. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 Perfection. - Deeply sibbed and heavily netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, extra thick, and of very sweet, rich fla Vor. Per pkt., 5 cts. 3) cts. ; lb., \$1.00.


Mango, or Vegetable Orange. - This new fruit belongs to the melon family, but has a flavor entirely peculiar to itself. It is used exclosively for pickling. Shape is oblong, color very dark green. Per pkt., 5 cts.; OZ., 15 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb}$., 40 cts.

## MELON (Water).

[.Melon d'eau, Fr. Wassermelone, GEr. Zandia, SP.]
One ounce will plant about sixty hillis.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upuards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 ets. per pound.
Culture. - The general directions given under the head of muskmelons are suitable for water-melons. The plants will fruit better by occasionally pinching the leading shoots off the vines.
Phinney's Early (see cut).-A valuable variety for use in the North. Hardy andasure cropper. Vine vigorous and productive, fruitFruit quite early. oblong, smooth, marlled with two shades of green. Rind thin. Flesh pink, very sweet, tender, free from stringiness. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 Vick's Early. - A long, smooth, rathex small variety, high ly prized for its earmess. Size medium. Flesh bright pink, sweet and solid. Perpkt., 5 cts . 2., 10 cts. ; 1-4lb. 25 cts
Dixie. - This new and desirable variety, of Southernorigin,


Phinney's Early.

Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former, combined with the great productiveness, high fiavor, and freedom from stringiness of the latter, and is destined to become, we think, a leading market sort. Vines vigorous, large growing, and hardy. Fruits medium size to very large, about one-third longer.than thick. Color of skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive. Rind thin but tough. Flesh bright scarlet. Ripens closely to the rind. Is of the best quality, and free from all the toughness and stringiness which are so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts . $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$.


Kolb's Gem or American Champion.
can Champion (see cut). - The skin of this variety is dark green, delicately marbled with iorter shades. shape slightly oval. Size large, and remarkably uniform, varying from twenty-five to fifty pounds. Rind very thin, yet so remarkably firm. and tenacious that it bears trans. portation without breakage and injury Flesh tende melting nnsurg, and of unsurpassed quality. Per pkt., $\bar{j}$ cts.; oz., 10

Mountain Sprout or Long Carolina. - A large, long, striped variety, witi bright scarlet flesh, firm and sweet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts. ; lb., 80 cts.
Mountain Sweet. - One of the best for general culture. Color dark green. Rind thin. Flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts}$. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-41b., 25 cts ; 1b., 80 cts .
Mammoth Iron m
Clad(seecut).-
Perfect shape. Skin handsomely striped, and delicious, rich, sugary flavor. The heart is very large, and
the nesh next to the rind is equal to the heartin lusmatures early, and is very productive Perpkt., 5 cts. oz., 10 cts. 1-4 oz., 10 cts.; 1-4


Manhoth Iron-Clad.

80 cts.

Black Spanish.-- Round, dark green, scarlet flesh, thin rind, rich, sugary Havur. Per pkt., 5 ets ; oz., 10 ets.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 25$ cts. ; lb., 80 cts. Cuban Queen (see cut).


Ctban Qteen. -Beautifully striped, dark and light green. Vigorons in growth. Flesh bright red, solid, luscious, crisp, sugary, and of delicions flavor. Perpkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-1 lb., 25 cts, ; 1b., 80 cts.
Ice Trean -- Medimu size, nearly round. Color pale green. Thin rind. Flesh solisl, searlet, crisp, and of good llavor. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 ets.; 80 cts.
Southern Rattlesnake, or Gypsy - Of oblong shape. Light green color, beautifully striped. Remarkably thin rind. Scarlet flesh, solid and deliciously sweet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 ets.; 1-4 lb., 25 ets.; lb., $s 0 \mathrm{cts}$.
Green and Gold. - The fesh is a beautiful golden-orange color, free from any tinge of whte or otser color. The flesh is beautifully granular in of its delicious flavor, its rich golden color will make it most desirable as an orna-
ment for the table, especially if the slices are arranged in contrast with the crimson of the older sorts. Per pkt.,5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 $111 ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b}$, , $\$ 1.00$.
White Gem. - Mel ous are perfectly round, of good average size, weighing fifteen to twenty pounds each, of a beautiful cream white color. When ripe faintly striped witil light green.


SCALY BARK. The rua is the flesh is a rich, bright plak; very juicy. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-41b., 30 cts.

Scaly Bark (see cut). - A very large, oblong variety, with a dark, tough rind which has a peculiar, scaly appearance, crimson flesh, rery solid, remarkably sweet and free from fibre. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.; 1b., 80 cts.
Colorado Preserving (see cut).-This is much more productive than the common preserving citron, and is much larger, weighing from difteen to forty pounds each. The flesh is firm and solid, with few eeeds, which are pale green. The preserring qualities are the finest. Per pkt.,5cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 80$ cts.
Citron. - For preserring. Striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid. Per pkt., 5 cts. $; 0 z ., 10$ cts.; l-4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., si.00.

## MARTYNIA.

One ounce will plant about 200 hills.
Culture - The Martynia is of easy cultivation. The plants require to be set at least three feet apart each way, as they are very large anil spreading. Sow the seed in April or May, in the open ground; or plants may be started in the hot-bed and transplanted. The young pors, which are produced in great abundance, are much used for pickling.

## Martynia Proboscidea (see cut).-Per pkt., 10 cts. oz. 30 cts : 1-1 11)., $\$ 1.00$.



## MUSTARD.

## [Moutarde, Fr. Senf, Ger. Mostaza, Sp.]

One ounce will sow about eighty feet of drill.
Culture. - For early salads, sow in a slight hot-bed in March, and for a general crop at intervals through the spring, in rows six inches apart, and rather thick in the rows. Cutit when about an inch or two high.
Chinese. - Leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, of a deeper green. Flavor, pleasantly sweet and pungent, and preferable as a salad. Per oz., 10 cts. : 1-4 lb., 35 cts.
Black or Brown. - For culinary use. Per oz., 5 cts.; lb., 15 cts.
White or Yellow. - For salads or medicinal purposes. Per oz., 5 cts.; 1b., 15 cts.

## MUSHROOM (Agaricus esculentis). (See cut.)

Ten pounds will spawn about ten feet square.
If by mail, add 8 cts. per pound for either sort.


Mushroom Bed.
Colture. - Take fresh horse manure, and use nothing but the fine portion of it, shaking out the straw. Mix this with fresh loam, one part loam and two parts manure, and turn every day to keep it from burning, until the fiery heat is nearly all out of it. Prepare the bed about four feet wide, and as long as required. Put in the preparation about eight inches deep, making it very solid as it is put in. Let it remain in this condition until the temperature has become reduced to ninety degrees. Make holes two or three inches deep, into which put the spawn, in pieces about as large as an egg, and at a distance of twelve inches apart each way. Cover the spawn and let it remain for eight or ten days. Then cover the whole bed with fine loam to the depth of two inches, making it fizm with the back of a shovel or spade. The bed must be in a covered situation, and the prepared soil kent dry from the commencement, and in a dark place, with the temperature about fifty degrees. If everything is favorably done, the mushrooms will appear in from six to eight weeks. After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry, and, when necessary, use lukewarm water only.
English Spawn.-In bricks, per pound, 15 cts.; 8 lbs., $\$ 1.00$.
Mushrooms. How to Grow Them. - The most practical work on the subject, and the only book on growing nushrooms published in America. By Wm. Falconer. Illustrated. Cloth, $\$ 1.50$, or free with an order for $\$ 8.00$ worth of spawn or seeds from this catalogue.


French Spawn (see cut). - Two-pound boxes, each, $\$ 1.00$; three-pound boxes, each, 81.40 ; four-pound boxes, each, 81.55 ; in bulk, per pound, 25 cts.
With every box of French Mushroom Spawn, we give free a pamphlet Marticila Probusidofa. of instruction how to grow Mushrooms.

## ONIONS.

[Ognon, Fr. Zuriebel, Gerr. Cebolla, Sp.]
One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Four pounds is sufficient for an acre.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be addet at the rate of 8 ets, per pound.
Culture. - Plant in moist soil as soon as the weather will permit, say about May 1, in rows twelve inches apart, and cover one half of an inch deep If the onions grow too thick, thin to about one inch apart, and very few small onions will be the result, Manure highly (twenty cords per acre being used by market gardeners with profit); and if manure is not plenty, some good phosphate, at the rate of 400 to 80 s pounds per acre, will give splendid crops. They succeed equally well any number of years on the same ground, riched with fine yard manure, spread on every spring, and turned in with a light furrow A top dressing of wood ashes, applied atter the second weeding, is very beneficial, as will soon be observed by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants.
Extra Early Red (see cut). - A medium size flat variety, an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size. Moder
ately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly twc weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 1b., 60 cts.; 1b., $\$ 2.00$.
Extra Early Red Globe. - A new variety, maturing as early Flat Red Flat Red, but of a beautiful globe shape. Skin deep red, flesh mild and tender, an excellent keeper, and very desirable for mar ket use. Per pkt, , cts.; oz., 25 cts ; 1-4
Large Red Wethers field (see cut) This is the stand. This is the stand. ard red variety, and a favorite onion in the vicinity of Boston. where 1 mmense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red; form round, some-


Large Red Wethersfield.
What flattened
flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks, if


White Globe Onion. planted on unsuitable soil, than the Danvers, but it is the best variety of any on poor or dry soils. Per poor or 5 cts. oz ., 25 ets. pkt., 5 cts.; 0 . $1 \mathrm{~b}, 25$ cts
White Globe Onion(see cut.)-A large globe-shaped onion, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, keeps well This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skm, and commands the highest market price. Per pkt, 5 cts ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 1 b 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.
Large Red Globe. -This is a very handsome variety, and is deserving of general cultivation. It ma-
tures quite early (none of the perfectly globe shaped onions are as early as the flat varieties), grows to a large size, skin deep red; flesh fine grained, mild, and tender. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts ; 1-4 1b., 60 cts. ; per lb., $\$ 2.00$.

## HOW TO GROW ONIONS.

A new book written by S. Greiner on the culture of onions. It is thorough in every detail, giving complete information of the old and new methols of cultivatorder of seeds amounting to $\$ 3.00$ selected from this catalogne.

Danvers Vellow, Globe (see cut).-Also known as "Round," "Globe," "Pedigree," in some localities. This fine onion has been for many years the favorite, and is now almost the only yellow sort grown for the Boston market. The true Buxton type is large in size, an early and abundant cropper, very thick bult, flat or slightly convex bottom, full, oval top, with small neck and rich, brownish yellow skin. Seed from this type is more sure to bottom well than when grown from onions having too much depth of bulb, or globe shaped. These tend to stray into thick necks or scullions. We ask attention to the seed we offer, which was grown from as fine and perfect a selection of the variety as possible; and we unhesitatingly recommend it as superior in quality, and occupying no second place to any
 of the variety to be obtained anywhere. Per plkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 1-41b., 90 cts.; lb., $\$ 3.00$. Danvers Yellow Globe (Foreign Grown). - This seed is from our stock grown in Europe especially for us; and to those not wishing to pay the price for our best Danvers grown seed, we believe this will give satisfaction. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz , $25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 60 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 2.00$.


White Silverskin, or White Portugal.

White Silverskin, or White Portugal (see cut) - Very desir able for family use; flavor mildand pleasant; skin silvery white of handsome appearance; highly esteemed for \} ickling when young, also for market in early winter. This is the variety of which White Onion Sets are prown sud is known, and is known in some parts of the country as "Philaclelphia White." Per pkt., 5 cts.; lb., $90 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{per}$ lb., $\$ 3.00$.

Prize Taker. - This is the laroe, beantiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stores in New York and other large cities. They are a rich stiaw color and of enormous size, averaging twelve to fourteen inches in circumference. Although of such great size, it is very hard and an excellent keeper. The flavor is mild and delicate, making the Prize Taker a favorite variety for slicing for salads. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts. ; 1-4 1b., $\$ 1.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 3.50$.

## TAKE THE ATKINSON

FARM JOURNAL,
A Year.
It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of $\$ 1.00$ or over, provided you have not taken advantage of any other special offer in this catalogue.

Besure and say you want it.

## FOREIGN ONIONS.

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are every way well adapted to culinary purposes.
Giant White Italian Tripoli.-A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion, of mild and excellent flavor, and will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portngal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started vey early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts}$.$; oz., 20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 141 \mathrm{~b} ., 60 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 2.25$.
Red Mammoth Tripoli, or Bermuda Red.-Similar in shape and size to the Giant White Tripoli. Skin thin and of a rich blood red color. Flesh white, tine grained. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts. ; 1-4 1b., 40 cts.; per 1b., $\$ 1.50$.
Queen.-A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and, if sown in July, will, with favorable weather, be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer. Particularly valuable for pickles, as, if sown thickly, they will mature perfect, hard onions from one cts. $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 60 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} .$, \$2.25.

## ONIONS - Continued.



NEW WHITE ADRIATIC BARLETTA,
New White Adriatic Barletta (see cut). - The earliest, neatest, and smallest onion grown. Valuable for pickling or table use. Its great rapidity of growth will astomish every one who tries it. Per pkt., 10 cts.: 0z., 20 cts.; 1-41b., $75 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 82.50$.


Sellow Bottom Sets. - Produced by sowing seed rery thickly in the spring, and not thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch in diameter. The bulbs are used the following spring for setting out, in place of sowing seed, and produce large onions earlier setting out, in place of sowing seed, and produce large on
White Bottom sets. - The seed of the White Silverskin, or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Per qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.50$.
Potato Onion. - Yaluable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster. Of mild, sweet flaror. Per qt., 25 cts. ; peck, $\$ 1.00$.


White Mcltiplier.
able quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market three to
four weeks ahead of any other onion sets. It is aptly said of them "that the grass and weeds cannot grow fast enough to cover then . The largest of the sets, if allowed to grow through the summer, maike an onion of fair size, which divides when ripening in the fall, multiphlyan onion of fair size, which divides when ripening in the fall,
Top Sets, or Buttons. - These produce on the top of the stalk, instead of seed, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns. which, if planted, will produce a large onien, maturing earlier thars from seed. The large oniou produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion. Per qt., $2 \overline{2}$ cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Egyptian, or Perennial Tree Onion. - The proper time to plant the sets of this onion is in August or September. This is an entirely distinct variety of onion. When once set out, without having the slightest winter protection, it will come up year after year as soon as the frost lreaks ground, and will grow very rapidly. The bottoms divide, mak ing several irregular shaped onions, which are sweet and tender. The young sets grow on top of the stalks, like Tree Onions, and can be planted in the fall. Per eqt., 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25.

We are hearlquarters for Orion Sets in New England, and can supply them at reduced prices, by the bushel or barrel. We will make special prices on application.

## OKRA, or GOMBO.

Gombo, Fr. Esbarve hibiscus, GER. Quimbombo,SP.]

## One ounce will plant 100 hills.

If by mail, in quantities of 4 ounces and upwaids, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pouna.
Cultcre. - In mild climates plant late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in hills about two and a half feet apart, and thin to three plants in a hill. Hoe often, and earth up a little to support the stems. The pods should be gathered while quite young and tender.
New Improved Dwarf (see cut).-Long, slender pods, very productive, and only fourteen inches high. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 14 lb., 30 cts. ; 1b., $\$ 1.00$.
White Velvet. - Said to be the best of all. Pods not ridged, but smooth and of a velvet appeaxsance. Tender, and of good flavor. Per $\mu$ kt., 10 ets. ; oz., 20 cts. ; $1-4$ lb., 50 cts .


New Mrproved Dtarf.

## PARSLEY.

[Persil, Fr. Petersilie, Ger. Perejil, Sp.]
One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and umwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pourd.
CULTLRE.-Parsley succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil, and, as the seeds germinate very slowly, should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to six or eight inches. Cover one half of an inch deep. To have parsley green during winter, remove some plants into a light cellar, and treat them as in open culture in autumn.


Extra Fine Ctrled Parsley.
Extra Fine Curled (see cut), -Dwarf and tender, leaves crimped beantifully and curled. Used principally as a garnish for the table. Per pkt., 5 cts . : oz. 10 cts . ; 14 lb ., 30 cts . " as., Si .00 .
Extra Champion Moss Curled.-Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 1b., 30 cts.; 1b., 81.00.
New Fern-Leaved. - Exquisite in form, and admirably suited for table decoration. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz,, 10 cts.; $1-4$ lib., 25 cts.; $1 \mathrm{lb}, 90 \mathrm{cts}$.
Plain Parsley. - Hardier, and the leaves are longer and of a darker green than the Curled. Better for seasoning. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 20$ cts.; lb., 60 cts.


PHOTOGRAPH OF A FIELD OF RAWSON＇S CLIPPER PEAS
Grown in Woburn，Mass．，on BRADLEY＇S FERTRLIZER，using about one ton to the acre．
For description see below

## PEAS．

［Pois，Fr．Erbse，（iEer．Chicuros，SP．］
One quart will plant about 125 feet of drill；from one to two bushels per acre．
8 ets ．per put．， 1 u cts．per qto，extru for postage on peas，if sent by meril．
Culture，－The pea comes earliest to maturity in light，rich soil．For general crops，a deep loam or a soil strongly inclined to clay is the best． For early crops，mild manure，such as leaf mould，should be employed． lant as early as the weather will permit，in well－prepared soil，and cover about two mehes deel；the rows about three feet apart for early kinds， and tour feet for late．

## EXTRA EARLY．

Rawson＇s Clipper（the earliest variety known）（see cut）．－（xrows uniformly about thirty inches in height，profusely covered with well－filled pots． all of which can be gathered in two pickings，and is one of the sweet－ est and best flavored of the smooth varieties．Dry peas，medium size， sinooth，blue．We to not hesitate to pronounce this the very earliest variety known，and one that will not fail to give satisfaction，either to private or market garieners．It has been the first pea in Buston markets for the last six years．Per pkt．， 10 cts．；pt．， 15 cts．；qt．， 30 cts．；beck，$\$ 1.50$ ．
＂Mand S．＂－One of the best first early peas for market or mivate use． Yines about two feet high．Large，well－illed pods．Dry peas，merlium． size，smooth，white．Per pkt．， 10 cts．；pt．， 15 cts．；qt．， 25 cts．；peck，$\$ 1.15$.

## 

It will be sent one year to any one ordering seeds or plants from this catalogue to the amount of sh．00 or over，provided ygu have not taken advantage of any other special offer $1 n$ this catalogite．
be sure and say you want it．

Improved Early Daniel O＇Rourke．－By careful selection we have secmut a stock of this old and popular variety，whicl）has all the sood qual ities it originally pos． sessed．Dry pea， smooth，white．Per pkt．， 10 cts．；pt．， 15 s1．00．
Early Dexter．－A very early，strong grower， with good－sized pods well filled．Very pro－ ductive，grows about two and one－half feet high．bry peas，medi－ nmsize．smooth，white． Per pkt．， 10 ets．；pt． 15 ets．；qt．， 25 ets． peck，\＄1．15．
Bliss American Wonder （spe rut）．－This yariety stands unrivalled in point of productive－ mess，flavor，and qual－ ity，and 1s．withont exception，the earliest wrinkled pea in cul－ tivation．It is of rwarf and robust habit，growing from ten to fifteen inches high，and produes a profusion of good－ sized and well－filled pools of the finest Havor．Dry peas，me－ dium size，wrinkled
 and flattened，pale
ireen．Requres liberal fertiliging．Per plet．， 10 cts．：pt．， 15 cts．；qt． 30 cts－；perk，$\$ 200$
Fifchean＇s littie fiem．－A riwarí，prohtic，green，wrinklea marow．Very
 veck，が，u儿。

## PEAS - Continued.

Extra Early Premium Gem (see cut). A very tine dwarf pea of the Little crem type, on which it is an improvement. Larger pods and more productive. Highly recommended. Try peas are medium size, wrinkled, Hattened, green. Per pkt., 10 ets., pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, \$2 00.

## SECOND EARLY.

MeLean's Advancer (see cut). - This pea is used very extensively in the Vicinity of Boston by the market gardeners, on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its exceeding fine flavor. It is a wrinkled variety; grows about two and one-half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well
filled to the end. Ripens immediately after the Extra Early, and so uniformly that the vines can be picked clean in two pickings. After comparing our stock with others on our own fields, we are convinced that there is none better than the strain we offer, Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 ets.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$.


McLean's Advancer.
 Alundance. - A second early variety, attaining, a height of three feet. Pods three to three and one-half inches long, roundish and well filled, containing six to eight large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. This variety is re markable for branching directly from the roots. Per pkt.. 10 cts-; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts ; peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Horsford's Market Garden. - A grand wrinkled variety, coming in with Advancer. The vines are two feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolitic bearer, and has Fielded more per acre than yuy otber American eriety The pods, although of medium size, are namerous, and are literally packed with peas of a delicious, sweet flavor. These peas should be planted from three to four inches apart to obtain the best resuits, as their habit is to branch, and will usually have three to four pickings from them. Perpkt., 10 cts ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.25$. new second early wrinkled pea is a decided mmprovement on the Old Yorkshire Hero. It is a robust grower, about three feet high, producing long, handsome, and welltilled pods in abundance. Flavor exquisite. We recommend it highly. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck,
Telephone. - This pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines large, with large, coarse leaves. Pods very large, filled with immense peas, which are the largest of any. Tender, sweet, and of excellent flavor. The stock we offer has been carefully selected, and is prolific and the true broad-pod type. Per pkt. 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; peck, S1.75.
Sugar Dwarf. - Edible pods; can be used in a green state, like string beans; two feet. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; peck,
Heroine. - This grand new table pea originated with Mr. Henry Eckford, the famous hybridizer of sweet peas. It is a medium early wrinkled pea of robust growth, uniformly about two and one-half feet high; fine for field culture. It produces most abundantly long, pointed, wellfilled pods, which contain from eight to nine large peas of exquisite Havor. Upon its intrinsic merits alone it has fairly leaped into popularity. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 ets.; qt., 40 cts. ; peck, 82.50. .

## GENERAL CROP.

Yorkshire Hero. - Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas, of extra fine quality, and very productive. Well worthy of general cultivation. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts ; $q t ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$; peck, $\$ 1.25$.
Champion of England. - Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet; seed whitish green and much shrivelled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, and the best of its season either for the amateur or market gardener. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck., \$1.00.

Pride of the Market. - This famous pea grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and bears grand pods, well filled with large and finely flaFored peas from top to hottom of vine. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness, and superior appearanceinsure its acceptance as a market favo. rite. Per pkt., 10 ets.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 ets.; peck, \$1.25.
Bliss's Everbearing (see cut).- $\mathbf{A}$ ing soon after ing soon arter the Advancer, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about two to two and a half feet high, bearing at the top six to ten broarl pods. removed as thermature and they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus pro$10 n g i n g$ the season. Peas wrinkled, large, cooking quickly and very tender, of superior flavor. On this aceount preferred by many

sort. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; peck, 1.25.
Stratagem (seecut).-Vines are strong, vigorous, and covered with immense pods, many of the pods measuring nearly five and a half inches in
 taining as high as ten large, fine-flavored, wrinkled peas. From the Rural Vew Yorker: "A remarkable variety. Vines very strong and needing but slight support. Twenty pods to a vine. The vine bravches just under the surface of the soil, two, generally of equal vigor, growing to a height of two to two and a half feet. The quality is excellent." Notwithstanding the laroe amount of inferior and of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit sterling merit which gardeners appreciate. Our stock has been carefully selected, and will run remarkably true-crop short. Per pkt., 10 ets. : pt., 20 cts.; qt., 3. cts. ; peck, Marrowfat, Dwarf White, - An old variety, of dwarf habit, preferable for small gardens. Per pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 cts. ; peck. qt., 20
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed - Excellent either for garden or field culture. Has large and well-filled pods; four feet. Per pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 10 cts.; qt., 20 ets.; peck, 75 cts.

## PARSNIP.

[Panais, Fr. Pastinake, GEr. Chirivia, Sp.] One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds required for one acre
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of $8 \mathrm{cts} . \operatorname{per}$ pound.
Culture. - Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in Arills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed one half of an inch deep. When well up, thin out to five or six inches apart in the rows. Parsnips

ARLINGTON LONG Smooth. by frost; and it is a usual custom to take up in the fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving ground unti spring, to be dug as re quired Aside from the value of the parsnip as a table vege table, it is also one of the best roots for cultivation for farm purposes, furnown a very food, particularly adapted to and relished by dairy stock.
Short Round French (see
cut). - The earliest va-

Imp. Guernsey Parsnip.

Short Round FRENCH.
pkt. 5 riety. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 lb., 60 cts.
Arlington Long Smooth (see cut). - Very smooth and true, unsurpassed for market or exhibi tion purposes, and the best for general crop. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} .$, Per p
$\$ 1.00$.
Improved Guernsey (Improved Half-Long) (see cut).A greatly improved and wonderfully fine strain of Guernsey Parsnip, of which our customer are unamimous in praising the fine quality. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily grathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth, the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; l-4 lb., 20 ets.; lb., 60 cts .

We make a specialty of Parsnip seed, growing the Long Smooth on Our Own Farms. Market Gardeners and others who have grown our seed pronounce it the best strain in existence.

Imp. Hollow Crown. - Roots medium length with a small tap root Grows mostly below the surface, has a easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on top of
crown or root. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{l} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$.

## PEPPERS.

[Piment, Fr. Spanish Pfeffer, Ger. Pimiento, Sp.]

## One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

If by mail, in
uantities of 8 ounces and upwards, added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.
Culture. - Sow early in April in the hot-bed, and transplant into the open ground when the weather is warin and settled. The plants should be set in warm, mellow soil, in drills three feet apart, and about two feet apart in the drill; or the seed may be sown at once into the open ground when all danger from frost is past, and when all danger from distance as above. The thinned to the same distance in inses, and is very extensively cultivated.
Cayenne (true). - Pods small, cone shaped, red, intensely acrid. Used for pickles, and for making pepper sauce. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., 35 cts.
Cherry Red. - A small, smonth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep, rich, glossy scarlet color. Per likt., 5 ets.; oz., 25 cts.
Larse Bell, or Bull Nose (see cut'). - A rery for flling or for a mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard, and less pungent than Large Bell, or Bull Nose. most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts .

Red Cluster (see cut). - "A sport of the Chili Pepper, which it resembles, the leaves and fruits, however, are smaller. The latter are curiously crowded together on the top of each branch. They are rather thin, and of a very conspicuous coral red color; very pungent." Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts. ; 1-4 11., $\$ 1.00$.
Golden Dawn (see cut). - In color this is a bright golden-yellow, and in productiveness it is said to surpass any other variety. It is entirely free from fiery flavor. Per pkt., 10 ets.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts .
Oxheart. - Medium
 sized, heart Red Cluster Pepper.
shaped, produc-
tive, plquant, excellent for pickles. Pér pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $1-4$ lb., 75 cts.
Dwarf'Early Squash (see cut). - This is remarkable for its handsome appearance and thickness of the flesh,
being much thicker than any of


Golden Dawn Pepper. when ereen, of a bright, deep green rich red. Flesh very thick, sweet, and mild flavored. Per pkt., 5 cts. oz., 25 cts.; $1-4$ lb., 75 cts.
Ruby King Pepper (see cut). - Remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. equalled by any other red pepper. They ordinarily grow four and a half to six inches long by three and a half to four and a fourth inches through. So mild and pleasant is their flavor: that they can even be pepper and vinegar (like pepper and vinegar (ike tomatoes or cucumbers), and make a very pleasantandappetizing salad. The plant is of sturdy, bushy habit, and each plant produces from eight to sixteen large,


Dwarf Early Squash Pepper. handsome fruits. Per 10 ets.; 1-2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 60 cts.; 1-4 lb., $\$ 1.00$; 1b., $\$ 3.00$.


Rubl King Pepper.

PEPPERS - Continued.


Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper.

The flesh is sweet, mild and pleasant. l'er以にt., 5 cts.; oz., 2\% cts.; 1- $\ddagger 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 75$ cts Coral Gem Bouquet (see cut). -Is the finest of the smallsized varieties. Its beautiful litt]e pods of shiming red color are so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals, bence its name. Beside its great beauty it serves the house keeper in a most conveuient way when pods are wanted for seasoning. In the open ground the plants grow to a height of twenty four to thirty inches, so densely set with pods as to bend its branches down. Per pkt., 10 ets. : oz., 50 cts.

## POTATOES.

## [Pomme de Terre, Fr. Kartofjel, GEr. Potata, Sp.]

 (Prices subject to variations of the market.)CULTURE. - In order to have the best success in growing potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and levelling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is dressing over the neld after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is
desired, it will be necessary to sprout the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause chem to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.
Bliss Triumph (see cut). - This extra early variety is very attractive in appearance, of excellent flavor, and very procluctive. The color is red. It is very extensively grown in the Southern States. Per peck, 60 cts.; Early, Northerner This new variety is the standard early varieties, and is a Early Rose, which it resembles in
shape and color. It being of strony, rigorous habit of
growth, fine eating quality, and so great a yielder, we feel confident of its becoming a leading variety. Per peck, 60 cts . bush., \$2.60.


Beauty of Hebron Potato.

Beauty of Hebron (sed crit.-An early, rapic earlier than the Ear ly Rose and excelling it from twenty-five to forty per cent in yield. Skin smooth, slightly tinged with pink about the eyes, but becoming pure white during the winter. Very prolific, excellent quality, and good keepers Per peck, 60 ets. bush., \$2.00.

New Oueen. - This variety resembles the Beauty of Helron and is fully as eariy. Exceedingly large vielder. Tubers will not grow strong in winter like some other varieties. Per peck, 60 cts ; bush., 32.60.

Pearl of Savoy (see cut). This choice early potato originated in Vermont, and has always been a fayorite with market gardeners. It is the result of a hybridizarite sorts - Clark's No. 1 and Extra Early Vermont. It is an either sort. The tubers are oblong fair, and of large size, and the flesh is of the most beauti
 ful pearl white and

Pearl of Satot Potato.
very hardy and vigorous habits and is exempt from disease. Earlier than the Early Rose and a heavier cropper.
Early Rose (see crit). - The pioneer of all the improved varieties, and still highly esteemed. Per peck, 60 cts., bush., $\$ 2.00$

Early Sunrise. - Early, and of gool quality. Tubers oblong, large, uniform, solid, and handsome. Flesh white, fine grained and dry, vines strong and vigorous, keeps well. Per peck, 60 cts. ; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Clark's No. 1. - A highly esteemed variety; re. sembles Early Rose. Per peck, 60 cts. bush s2.00.
Early Puritan. - This new variety originaterl with Mr. E. L. Coy, of Washington
County, N. Y., originator of the well-known and popular Early Beauty of Hebron. Mr. Coy says his Early Puritan far excels the Beally of Hebron in productiveness and quality, which indeed is saying a great deal in its 1 avor. The skin and llesh are very white. It cooks dry and mealy, even when half grown. It ripens with the Early Rose, and greatly exceeds it in productiveness. Wines grow strong, fast,
The Polaris. - This potato originated in Northern Vermont. It is of long, oval shape and creamy white in color, cooking as white as the finest flour; is hardy, prolific, handsome, early, and a good keeper. With the originator it has yielded at the rate of 600 bushels per acre. It has made for itself a wonderful record during the past few years wherever grown. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., S2.00.
Dakota Red. - This variety is a big vielder, capturing the Third American Agriculturalist Prize, with a yield of 744 bushels, twenty-six pounds, in 1890. It is a dark red potato, eyes dented. Cooks dry and mealy. The tops are vigorous growers. Per peck, 60 cts.; bush., 82.00
Rural New Yorker. - This grand variety originated on the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker, where more than 500 varieties have been tested in the past few years. It has been tried there and elsewhere, by experienced growers, and critically watched for weak points, and so far may well lay claim to being a perfect potato. It is must distinct in appearance, and could readily be distinguished anong a hundred other varieties. Very large and smooth, with few and shallow eyes. In form oblong, inclined to round, Skin and flesh white. Of superior quality, cooking dry and floury. The vines are very strong; and the Field of handsome tubers, of great unformity of size, is unusually: large. Per peck, 60 cts ., bush., \$2.00.


## Lady Finger Potato.

Lady Finger Potato (see ent). - Although this variety has been in cultivation in certain sections of the country for many years, it is comparatively but little known in others. To those who are acquainted with it, it is unnecessary to say anything in its favor, but to those who havenot tested a baked "Lady Finger," we would say that they have a rich treat in store for them if they will test this variety. No other variety can approach it in quality and delicate flavor when properly baked. It is very prolific and quite free from disease. Three pounds, by manl, \$1.00; peck, 60 cts. ; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Late Beanty of Hebron. - Remarkably productive, skin and flesh white, table properties good. Per peck, 60 cts. ; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Any other varieties wanted, that are not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at market prices.

## PUMPKIN.

[Potiron, Fr. Kurbis, Ger. Calabaza, Sp.]
One pound will plant from 200 to 300 hills
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.

Culture. - The common practice is to drop two or three seeds into


Small Sugar Pumpkis. every third or fourth hill in the corn-field; but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills, eight feet apart each way, four plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers.
Small Sugar (see cut). - This is very handsome and prolific, of small size, the pumpkins averaging about ten inches in diameter. The skin is is a deep orangeyellow. It is fine grained, sweet, and an excellent keeper. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts .
Nantucket Sugar. - This great pie pumpkin is comparatively unknown outside of a few Eastern States, where it is used exclusively in making the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin Pies. The skin is very dark green, almost black, flesh thick, and of a rich orangeyellow. They weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds, and will keep for a year. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} .$, 25 cts. ; 1b., 75 cts.
Connecticut Field (see cut). - A large yellow variety, the best for field culture. Per pkt., 5 for field culture. Per pkt., 5 cts. $;$ OZ., 10 ct
cts. $; 1 \mathrm{l} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$.
Large Tours, or Mammoth. - Very productive, large size, often weighing 100 to 150 pounds. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts ; $1-41 \mathrm{lb}$., 25 cts ; 1b., 60 cts .
Large Cheese. - Hardy, productive, and superior in all respects to most of the fieldgrown sorts. Of fine grain grown sorts. Of fine grain pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4


Connecticut Field Pumpkin. 1b., 25 cts. ; 1b., 60 cts.


Everybody is well pleased with this Knife. It is thin, and will cut one, two, or three eyes in a piece easier, better, and faster than in any other faster Give it a fair otrial wad if not sotistied it will and ir not satisfied it win pay you to cut your potatoes with it, return it to us, and we will refund your money.

Price (postpaid), 35 cts. ; ly express (not paid), 30 ets.

## RADISH.

[Radis, Rave, Petite Rave, Fr. Rettig, Radies, Ger. Rahano, Sp.] One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ownces and arpwards, postage must be alded at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - The soil for radishes should be very rich, light, and melIow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depent much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in geutle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days for a succession, as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, and lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar. Nearly all radishes are a short crop this season.
Rawson's Scarlet Globe. - It is of globular shape, of a brilliant red color, and has a very short top. In flavor it is all that can be desired, and the flesh is tender and crisp. Excellent for forcing. Crop a failure.
Ne Plus Ultra. - This new German variety is pronounced to be the earnest of all radishes for forcing, being fit for table in three weeks. Roots round and bright scarlet. Flesh tender and delicate. Produces but few small leaves. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$.

Earliest Scarlet Erfurt (see cut). - Next to our strain of Scarlet Globe we consider this the best for market gardeners, and is one of the earliest. Short leaved, excellent for forcing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; 1-4 lb. 30 cts . 1b. $\$ 1.00$
Early Purple Turnip. - Color deep purple, very early, and of fine flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 1b., 30 cts. ; $1 \mathrm{bb} ., \$ 1.00$.
Early Scarlet Turnip (see cut.). Small ton, quick growth, mild and crisp, excellent for forcing. Per pkt., 5 cts . ; oz. $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{~b} .$, $\$ 1.00$.


Earliest Scarlet Erfurt Radish.


Frexch Breakfast Radise.


Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.


Early Scarlet Turnip White Thi Radish.

Arlaygtox loxg Scarlet.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip (see cut), - Resembles the above, except it is a very deep scarlet winh white tip. Excellent for forcing; very handsome. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.01$
French Breakfast (see cut). - A very popular, quick-growing variety; the best for forcing. It is of oval form ; color scarlet, tipped with white, making it quite ornamental in appearance. Per plet., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts .; 1-4 10., 30 cts.; 1b., 81.00 .
White Turnip. Like the scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. Per

Olive-shaped scarlet. - A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color, and oblong in shape. Per plat., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lk} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$. 1b. S1.00.
Early Short Top Long Scarlet. - When pure and trie it has a bright scarlet root and a very small top. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.: 1-4ib.,
Wood's Early Frame.-Gimilar to Long Scarlet, hut does not orow quite as long; of more brilliant color ; excellent for forcing. Per put., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts. : $1- \pm 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 30$ cts.; 112.. 81.00 .
Arlington Long Scarlet see cut). - This strain of Long Scarlet is the same as we have had for the past six years. it is grown entirely away from all other seed, and the roots, when transplanted, are carefully selected; and our increasing sales each rear prove to us, beyond a doubt, that there is no superior strain of Lona sedrlet Rantish than the one we offer. It is a favorite in Boston market, on account of its beautiful appearance and fine Havor. Per plet., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.00$.
Chartier, or Shepherd Radish. - A variety of the Long Scarlet, originated in Western Pennsylvania, It is exceedingly handsome and attractive, being of a deep crimson color at the top, ant blending off to alinost White at the bottom. It is very tender, and remains so for a long time family gardener. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts. ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30$ cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.00$.
Rose-Colored China Winter. - Form rather concal and rery smooth. Of a lively rose color, flesh firm and pungent. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb},, 30$ cts. ; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$
California Mammoth White Winter. - Introduced into California by the Chinese. It grows to a large size. Flesh white, firm, and of good flavor. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb},. \$ 1.00$.

## RADISH - Continued.

White Giant Stutggart, Summer (see cut). - Very early and remarkable for its quick growth. In dive to eight weeks after being sown it will


White Giant Stlutgart, Sumaer Radish. produce roots as large as a purple winter radish. and of most excellent quality Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 30 cts ; lb., 11.00 .
Spanish Winter, Long Black. - Of very large size and firm texture. Store in sand in the cellar for winter use. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; ll.. 81.00 . Spanish Winter, Round Black. Similar to the above except in form. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$; 1b., $\$ 1.00$.

## RHUBARB.

Culture. - Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seeds, but is usually grown from roots. But whether grown from seed or roots, a deep, rich soil, trenched to the depth of two or three feet, is required to insure the full development of the leaf stalks. Sow the seed in April in clrills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to nine inches apart in the drill. In the fall followins, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows three feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the spring, and sometimes in the fall. Either spring or fall will do, but the spring is con sidered best.
Linnæus. - One of the leest sorts for family use. Skin thin, very early and productive. Per pkt., 5 ets.; oz., 25 cts.; 11.., $\$ 2.00$.
Victoria. -Leaves large, skin rather thick, more acid than the above, but more productive Cultivated largely for market. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1b., $\$ 2.00$.

## RHUBARB ROOTS. (See page 41.)

## SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

[Salsifis, Fr. Bocksbart, Ger. Ostra regetal, Sp.
One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill. If by mail. in quantities of 8 ounces and upuards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts. per pound.
Culture. - Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills twelve inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four or five inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being ieft in the ground till sprine, but should be dug up before commencing their growth.
Sandwich Island Mammoth (see cut). - An excellent variety. Very smooth, fine quality, white, and grows double the size of the Long White. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts. ; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 40$ ets. ; lb., $\$ 1.50$.

## SPINACH.

[Epinard, Fr. Spinat, Ger. Espinaca, Sp.] One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; ten pounds for one acre.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upurnds, postage must be added at

CELTURE, - Spinach will succeed well in any good garden sonl. For spring use, sow the seed in August or September, and cover with some coarse litter during the winter. If wanted for summer and fall, sow early in the spring at intervals of two or three weeks, as the crop is needed. Spinach, as all know, furnishes us with one of the best as well as one of the most healthful of spring greens.


SANDWICH ISL.NND MAM мотн.

[^1]Bawson's Round Thick-Leaf (see cut). - The popular market variety in the vicinity of Boston. Produces large, thick, dark green leaves
somewhat
crumpled,
and possesses the valuable quality of standing a long time. Good either for spring or for spring or Per sowing. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 15 cts.
Arlington Pointed Leaf. - A hardy, largegrowing va riety. Used quite exten-
sively by our


Rawson's Round Thick-Leaf Spinach.
Arlington gardeners for fall sowing. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 20 cts ; 1b., 60 cts .
Long Standing (see cut).- Excellent for spring sowing, as it will stand two weeks longer than the old Round Leaf without going to seed, but does not mature as early by ten days as Rawson's Round Thick-Leaf. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 15 cts.; 1b., 35 cts.


New Zealand. - This plant grows very large and uxuriant in warm, rich soil, and protuces a large quantity of leares during sum. mer. The plants should stand two or three feet apart. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30$ cts.; lb., \$1.00.
Prickly, or Fall. - Prickly seeded, with triangilar, oblong, or arrowshaped leaves. Mostly employed for fall sowmg. Per pkt., 5 ets. : oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 15 cts.; 1b., 35 cts.
Saroy-Leared. - One of the best market varieties. Productive, hardy, tender, and well flavored. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 15 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ lb., 35 cts.

## SQUASH.

[Courge, Fr. Kurbiss, GER. Calabazo tontanero, Sp]
One ounce Early will plant fifty hills; one ounce Marrow twenty hills. Four to six pounds will be required per acre.
If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.
Culture. - The squash is a teader annual, and should not be planted until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm and settled; a3, aside from the tender nature of the plant, the seed is liable to rot in damp, cool weather. The hills should be nine feet apart each way, and thoroughly manured. Slightly elevate them, and on this place seven or eight seeds, so as to have plenty for the bugs. The bush varieties, such as Summer Crookneck, White Bush Scallop, etc., may be planted a little nearer together. Press the seeds down firmly before covering, and cover early planted ones one meh deep, and late one and one half inches. Ground plaster is about as good an article as has yet been found for keeping off the bugs.
Arlington Summer Crookneck (see cut). - Known . $n$ some localities as "Mammoth or Giant Crookneck," Originated in Arlington, and although larger than the ordinary crookneck, it is earlier, grows from fifteen to eighteen mehes


Arlington Summer Crookyeck Squash. long, and of the
finest quality. Their handsome appearance commands an extra price on the market. Arlingion Grown Seed. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 40 \mathrm{cts}$; $1 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.25$.


Arlingtox White Btsh Scalloped.

Arlington White Buxh Scalloped (see cut). - Originated in Ar. lington from a selection of the old sort, which it resembles with the exception of beins larger in size and equally as early. Arlington Grown seed. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts. : 1-1 lb., 40 cts. ; 1b., $=12.5$
Early Summer Crookneck. - 1 small, crooknerked summer squash. Skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very earlv and quite cences. productire. Per pkt., 5 cts.; 60 cts.

Early White Bush Scalloped. - This is the well-known white patty pan squash. Matures the earliest of any, very productive, light cream color, and scalloped shaped. Perpkt., 5 cts . 0 oz., $10 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-4 \mathrm{Jb} ., 20 \mathrm{cts}$.; lb. 60 cts.
Butman. - Has a thick shell, and is thick meated. Dry, sweet, and deli cious. In its prime from October to January. Per pkt., 5 ets.; oz., 10 cts., $1-41 \mathrm{lb.}$,25 cts.; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 80$ cts.
Essex Hybrid (see cut). Distinct in appear-
ance, of a short, cylindrical shape, having on the blossom end a suall capshaped eulargement. the fesh is and of a brioht or and of a bright or ange color, while its keep1ng qualities are admixable. Ihose desiring a dry squash should grow Essex Hybrid: Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $1-4$ lb., 25 cts.; 1b., 75 cts.
Boston Marrow. - A fall and winter variety. Of oval form. Skin thin. When rıpe, bright orange mot. tled with light cream color. Flesh rich salmon yellow, very


Essex Hybrid Squash. dry, fine grained, and for sweemess and excellence unsurpassed, Dut not as dry as thelHub. oard. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 ets; $1-41 \mathrm{l}, 25 \mathrm{cts}$. lb 75 ct
Hubbard (see cut). - More largely grown as a late sort than any other


Hubbard. Squash. squash. It is of large size of ten weighing nine to twen ty-five pounds. Color bluish green, occasionally marked with brownish or ange or yellow. grained, dry, and excellent llavor. It can be had in use from septem ber to May. Per pkt. 5 cts. oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts.
Perfect Gem. - Ex cellent both as a summer and winter squash. Of a creamy white color Thin skinned with fine-grained, sweet, deliciously flavored flesh. Per pkt., 5 cts. oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., $25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.
Turban, or Turk's Cap. - A most excellent late table variety. Flesh orange-yellow, thick, fine grained, sugary, and well flavored. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. $1 \mathrm{ib} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Marblehead (see cut). - Flesh Jighter in color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.


Mariblehead Squash.

Canada Crookneck (True). - A small, early variety of the Winter Crook. neck. One of the best for keeping. Will often keep good until the crop is gathered the following year. Per plit., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts ; 1-4 b., 25 cts. ; 1b., 80 cts

Fall or Winter Crooknerk, - Neck long and solid. Color pale yellow sometimes striped. Per: pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.; 1b., 80 cts .

Early Prolific, or Orange Marrow (see cut). - There is no variety for fall and winter that can compete with this in earliness and productiveness, the two most important features for the market features for the market gardener; while its at. tractive color - brilliant orange-red-grood cooking and keeping qualities, make it popular with the consumer. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 25 cts . $; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Cocoanut, - A handsome little squash. Very prolific, and excellent for table use, Color a creamy-yellow; except at the bottom, where it Flesh fine grained, and solid. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30$


Early Prolific, or Orange Marrow.

Fordhook. - The flesh is dry and sweet, and one of the best in quality, Placed in a cool, dry room, it keeps in perfect condition throughout the winter and spring until late in June, when summer squashes are ready. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 15 cts.; 1-4 1b., 40 cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.25$.
Mammoth Chili (see cut). - This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash Family, and all the so-called mammoth squashes of different names owe their ca.
pacity for large


Mammoth Chili Squase. 1-4 1b., 50 cts.; 1b., $\$ 1.50$.
Pike's Peak, or Sibley, - In form this differs from all others, having the stem at the large end. The seed also is of a peculiar shape and color The shell is pale green, very hard and flinty, being at the same time so very thin and smooth as to occasion the least possible waste. The flesh is solid, thick, a vivid brilliant orange in color. The vine is remarkably vigorous, and ripens its fruit simultaneously with the Hubbard, though the quality is considerably improved by being housed a few weeks. It will keep in a good, dry cellar perfectly sound until the last of March, improving in flavor and quality. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 25 cts.; 1b., 75 cts .

Bay. State Squash (see cut). - The chief points of excellence in this variety are its extreme sondity, ness and dryness of grain, and sweetness of flavor. It is also a trifle earlier than the Hybrid, and has an extremely hard shell, giving assurance of being an excellent keeper. The shell being green, renders it especially valuable in markets where the demand is for a green winter squash. The flesh, however, is of a bright goldenyellow, and very fine Havored. In productiveness it fully equals, if not excels, the Hybrid. It is also very uniform in


Bay State Squash shape and size, areraging in weight about ten or twelve pounds each. Per pkt.. $5 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 25 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.

## TOMATO.

[Tomate, Fr. "Liebesanfel, (rer. Tomates, Sp.]
One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.
If by mail, in qumbtities of 8 oumres and upuards, postaye must he ulded at the rate of 8 cts . per poumd.
Colture. - The tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hot-bed about February 20, and continuous sowngs made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about two inches high, transplant to four inches apart; and after three or four weeks transplant from the hot-bed into a cold frame, setting the plants eight inches apart each way. (A cold-frame is simply a low wooden frame covered with glass, used to protect such plants as are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters.) Keep the plauts cool, so as to make them stocky. Set out in the open ground about June 1, in wellemriched sonl, setting the plants five feet apart each way.


Atlantic Prize (see cut).-This to-
mato is the remato ls the reyears' careful selection by one of the most successful tomato growers of At lantic County New Jersey who has for a few years past York and Plin adelphia markets tine large tomatoes fully two weeks ahead of all competitors being the first northern fruit that has reached those markets. The vines grow strong, stiff, and very rap idly, setting the crown fruit when quite young, the buds appearing before the plant is four inches high. The frutt is borne in immense clusters, each vine producing from sixty to eighty large, perfect fruits, very solid and of the finest quality, being unusually free from core and seeds. Another great feature, besides extreme eariness, about this tomato, and one which must prove of great advantage to all tomato rrowers and market gardeners, is that when first fruiting it ripens more evenly and abundantly than any other tomato grown. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 25 cts ; 1-4 lo., 75 cts.

Lorillard (see enet).-Tohn


Lorillard Tonato.

Gr. Gardi-
ner, $\quad t h e$ originator says: "I t sets freely with four and five fruits to a bunch, all equal and
of 800 d size: and the color, vermilion searlet, gives it oreat value The shape is a plumpy roumd, not quite so
Hat as that of Perfection, smooth anct clean cut, and when very far advancerl in maturity takes on a bluish timt. As a yariety for forcing under glase. it is without a rival in the important features of prolificacy, color flavor, and solidity. Last winter I grew. from Son ten-nch pots, each containing one galion of pure loam, $\bar{i}, 500$ pounds of fruit, being an average of twenty-five pounds to a plant, all of tive marketahle size, firm and handsone." Per plit., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $1-\frac{11 \mathrm{l}, .}{}$. 5 cts.
The Volunteer. - One of the earliest. Large size, averacing six to ten nunces. Round, very smooth, and perfect in form, color bright red. No core, very early, and when first fruiting ripening mome chondontly than any other sort. Quality rery supernor for table rise and canning. Enormously productive, ripening well to the stem. Per pkt, 10 cts. oz. 25 cts.; $1-411$.. 75 cts
Acme.- One of the earliest. Produces an abundance of handsome, merlinmsized fruit, of a dark-red color, slightly tinged with purple. But few seeds, is free from core, and of delicious Havor. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts} . ; \mathrm{oz}$., 25 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lh} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Dwarf Champion (see cut). - In manner of growth it is peculiar, growing upright, quite dwarf, with firm, short-jointed stem, which makes it self-supporting. The fruit resembles the Acme in color, and is always smooth and symmetrical in form. Medium in size, and attractive in appearance. It is also very early. Its upright, compact habit of growth permits it to be planted closer together than other sorts. Per pkt., 10 cts ; $02 ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1-4$ lb., 80 cts.

Boston Market. - The old favorite early variety. Color bright red. Deeply ribbed. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 75$ cts.
Mayflower. - This is one of the earliest large tomatoes. Of splendid shane perfectly smooth, of a bright-red color, and ripens uniformly up to the stem. The flesh is solid, free from seeds, and of a pure, rich flavor. In productiveness it is unexcelled. Yer pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts. ; $1-41 \mathrm{~b}$. ., 75 cts .


Dwarf Champlon Tomato.
Essex Early Hybrid. - Very early; solid, rich flavored; large in size; grows perfectly smooth; of a bright purplish crimson color, and is extremely productive. It ripens all over alike, leaving no green spots around the stem; resembles Acme in color and shape. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts. ; $1-4$ lb., 75 cts.


Rawson's Puritan Tomato.
Rawson's Puritan Tomato (sce mut). - We believe that this variety.possesses important advantages over any other, especially for marketmy. In comparative tests it has shown not only a marked vigor of swowth and productiveness over any of its competitors, but has been entirely free from disease and "leaf"curl." It never cracks, and, being so very firm, and of that bright scarlet color which marketmen prefer, it has taken the lead since first offered to this market. Allington sued. Per pkt., 10 cts. : oz., 40 cts. ; $1-4 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00$.
Livingstou's Beanty. - A popular variety. The color is a glossy crimson, with a purple tinge. It grows in clusters of four and fire, retaining its large size late in the season. Very solid, with a tongh skin, making it very desirable for shipping. Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., 25 cts ; $1-4 \mathrm{lb}$., 7 T cts.
Livingston's Perfection.- This valuable variety comes from the same somree as the Acme and Paragon. It is shaped like the Acme, larger, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, very solid, and a heavy cropper. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts}$. ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-11b., 75 cts.

## MARKET GARDENERS.

Before making up your order for the coming spring, please take notice of the colored plate of this catalogue, painted from legetables grown on Our Own Farms, the seed of which we grew ourselves. Are there not some of these you would like to raise? Our Special price list to Market Gardeners sent on application.
W. W. RAWSON \& CO.

Livingston's Favorite. - An early variety. Somewhat smoother than the Yaragon. Does not crack after ripening, is of a darker red than the Perfection, and is larger than either. Yer pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 Perfection
New Stone. - The fact of this tomato also coming from Mr. Livingston, the well-known originator of such excellent varieties as the Paragon, Favorite, Beauty, Acme, and Perfection, is of itself sufficient recommendation to strongly endorse it. In describing it we cannot do better than to quate the following from Mr. Livingston, who writes: "The New Stona Tomato ripens for main crop; is very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably actractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded with very uniform specimens of fruit." Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., $30 \mathrm{cts}. ; 1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.
Trophy. - Fróit very large, generally smooth and solid, and of fine quality. Our seed is all saved from selected specimens. Per pkt., 5 ets.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts .
Golden Trophy.-A sport from the well-known Trophy. Of a beautiful light yellow, occasionally faintly streaked with red. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 80 cts.
Red Cross. - Very highly recommended by many large growers. Very smooth and even in size. Solid, brilliant crimson color, ripens evenly, and bears handling equal to any. Our seed was saved from selected fruit. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75 cts.
Paragon. - A second early, large, bright crimson, smooth, solid, of excel lent flavor; bears transportation well; very productive; an excellent market variety. Per pkt., $5 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., 25 cts.; $1-41 \mathrm{lb} ., 75$ cts.

Yullow Plum. Shape uniformly fectly smooth. color lemon-yellow; used for preserves. Perpkt. 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1-4 lb., 75
GoIden Queen (see cut). - Of good size, handsome, round shape, very smores, and ripens up evenly. They mature ear ly and are very productive. The tomatoes are of good substance, and excellent for slicing, the hand some yellow slices making a beautiful contrast in a dish with red toma toes. Perplst. 10 cts. : oz., 30 cts. $1-4 \mathrm{lb} ., 80 \mathrm{cts}$.

White Egg (see cut). - Of very rapid growth, eqg shaped, with thin, white skin. Very solid, firm, fine-grained Hesh, of sweet, mild Havor. It grows to a good size, and is excellent either as an early or late variety. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., $10 \mathrm{cts} . ; 14 \mathrm{lb} .$, White Top Strap Leaf lute Top Strap Leaf.-Differs from the Red or
Ionly in color luxple Top only in color. Per pkt.,
oz., 10 cts. $; 1-4 \mathrm{ib} ., \underline{0} 0$ cts. $; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$.
Sweet German (see cut).-This variety is very popular in many

Sweet German


Highly recommended for use Per plat 5 ets ; oz, 10 ets ; 1 d cts. ; 1b., 50 cts .
Purple Top White Globe (see cut). - An early variety, globe shaped, heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early turnip for market-garden purposes cts. ; 1-4 lb., 20 cts ; lb., 50 cts.

## YELLOW FLESH VARIETIES.

Large Yellow Globe. - Handsome, globular shape. Color pale yellow, with greenish top. One of the best for a general crop, either for table use or stock. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 1b., 20 cts.; 1b., 50 ets.
Bobertson's Golden Ball. - The most delicate yellow-fleshed turnip we know of. Not large, but firm, hard, and of excellent flavor. As a table variety has no superior. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., 20 cts.; 1b., 50 cts.

Yellow Aberdeen Purple Top. - Bull


Purple Top White Globe.
in drills two feet apart, and thinn between each plant. The flesh is close grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during winter, and are excel. lent for the table early in spring. Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede. An English variety, highly recommended as producing extraordinary crops. Purple top, yellow flesh, solid, firm, sweet, and rich. Per pkt., cts.; oz., 10 cts ; $1-41 \mathrm{~b}$., 20 cts . 1b., 50 cts .
Improved American (Purple Top) see cut).-Largely grown Yellow fiesh, solid, of tine quality, Keeps well until summer. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts. $; 1+1 \mathrm{~b} ., 20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$. Shamrock Yellow Swede. - Similar to the above except that it is globe shaped. Per pkt., 5 cts. ;oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 1b., 20 cts. lb., 50 cts.
Westbury swede - Superior qual ity. Yellow, with purple tol. One or the pes. 1 per pke. lb., 50 cts .
Large White French.-FIesth white, solid, muld, and sweet. Excellent for the table, also for stock. Per pkt., $\overline{0}$ ets.; oz. 10 cts ; 1-4 1b., 20 cts ; $\mathrm{Jb}, 60 \mathrm{ets}$. globular, reddish purple above and deep yellow below. Tap root small. Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary,
and solid. Per pkt ., 5 cts.; oz, 10 and solid. Per pkt., 5 cts. oz., 1
cts. $; 1-4 \mathrm{lb}$., 20 cts. $; 1 \mathrm{lb}$., 50 cts. Yellow Stone., Similar in appearance to the Golden Ball. Splendid for table, and highly recommended for feeding stock. Excellent for late sowing. Per plkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1-4 lb., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ lb., 50 cts.

## SWEDISH OR RUSSIAN TURNIP (Ruta Baga).

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Two pounds will sow an acre. If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and apwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cents per pound.
CUlTURE, - Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July,


Improved American Ruta Baga.

## TURNIP.

[Navet, Fr. Rube, Ger. Nabo, Sp.]
One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Two pounds will sow an acre. If by mail, in quantities of 8 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts , per pound.
Culture. - For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin to eight inches apart as soon
as plants are large enough to haudle. as plants are large enough to haurcession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should always be done just before rain, if possible; and the success of the crop in a great measure depends upon quick germina tion, and a rapid and free growth at first.

## WHITE FLESH VARIETIES.

Dxtra Early Milan Purple Top. - A new Hiat. strap-leaved variety, with white llesh. Skin white under ground and purple-red above. It is two or three weeks earlier than any other variety.


Early Red, or Purple Top Strap-Leaved Turnip.

Early Red, or Purple Top Strap-Leaved (see cut). - The most generally planted variety. It is a quick grower. The thesh is very fine grained and sweet flavored. The red top of the bulb, which extends down to where it rests in the soil, adds very much to the appearance of this popular variety. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 10 cts. ; 1-4 lb., 20 cts. ; 1b., 50 cts.


## HERBS, Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

Angelica, Garden (Archangelica officinalis). Native biennial, at one time much in request for confectionery and for its supposed medicinal value. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.
Anise (Pimpinella anisum). Hardy annual, used for garnishing and seasoning. Per pkt., 5 cts ; oz., 20 cts .
Balm (Melissa officinalis). Perennial herb, used as a drink for the sick, and for culinary purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts
Basil, Sweet (Ocymum basilicum). Tender annual, must be raised in gentle heat. Foliage largely used for Hlavoring. Seeds sown in April, indoors, in rich, light soil, and in beds in June. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz. 40 ets.
Bene (Sesamum orientale). Extensively grown in tropical countries for the oil contained in its seeds. Per pkt., 10 cts .; oz., 30 cts .
Borage (Borago officinalis). Leaves used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Per pkt., 5 cts.: oz., 20 cts
Caraway (Car'um carvi). Grown for the seeds, which are used in flavoring, Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts
Catnip, or Catmint (Nepeta cataria). Used for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts .
Coriander (Coriandrum sativum). Young leaves employed in soups and salads. Seeds are used in confectionery and for flavoring. Per pkt, $10 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ oz., 30 cts .
Dill (Anethum graveolens). Young leaves used for flavoring. Per pkt.,
Fonnel, Sweet (Anethum foniculum). Hardy perennial. Leaves used in fish sauces and for garnishing. Seeds used for flavoring. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.
Fenusreek (Trigonella foenum Grocum). Used in veterinary practice. Per pkt, 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts
Henbane (Hyoscyamus nêger). Contains medicinal properties. Per pkt.,
Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Hardy perennial. The product obtained by soaking the leaves and tops in boiling water has long been popular as a medicine for subduing irritating coughs. Per pkt., 10 cts ; oz., 40 cts .
Myssop (Hyssopus officinalis). Aromatic evergreen bushy herb. Flowers and tops used for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 20 cts.
Lavender (Lavendula vera.). Hardy perennial. Flower spikes are dried for their peculiar lasting fragrance. Usually grown for oil largely used in perfumery. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 ets.
Marjoram, Sweet (Origa num marjorana), Hardy perennial, cultivated for use of its leaves, for flavoring and other culinary purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.
Opium Poppy (Papaver somniferum). Opium, a milky juice is obtained by making incisions in the capsule. Seeds are used for bird food. under name of Maw Seed. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.
Pennyroyal (Mentha Pulegium). Hardy perennial, cultivated for the occasional use of its leaves and tops in culinary preparations, and for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts
Pot Marigold (Calendula officinalis). Hardy annual. Open flowers dried are used in soups, Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 40 cts.
Rusemary (Rosmarinus officinalis). Hardy evergreen shrub; foliage used for medicinal purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.
Rue (Ruta graveolens). Hardy; leaves emit a powerful odor, and have nn exceedingly acrid taste. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts .
Saffron (Carthamus tinctorius). Used in medicine and also in dye. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.
Sage (Salvia offcinalis). Most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning Per pkt. 5 cts. oz. 20 cts
Summer Savory (Satureja hortensis). Hardy annual. Aromatic tops are used for culinary purposes. Per pkt., 5 cts. ; oz., 20 cts
Tansy (Tanacetum vulgaris). A medicinal herb. Curled-leaved variety, used for garnishing. Per pkt., 10 cts. ; oz., 30 cts.
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris). Leaves and tops are used for culinary purposes. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.
Wormwood (Antemisia absinthium). Hardy perennial. Leaves and tops are grown for medicinal use; they are intensely bitter. Per pkt., 10 cts; ; OZ., 30 cts .

## TOBAPCO SEEED.

One ounce will sow twenty-five feet square, and produce plants for one acre.
Seeds may be started in hot-beds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed. and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very Slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out the first of June, three feet apart, in land tbat has been
heavily manured. Look out for the tobacco worm, which must be removed as soon as it appears, or it will destroy the crop.
General Grant. - The earliest tobacco in cultivation; produces immense foliage of fine texture, small veined and very elastic; ripens as far north as Minnesota. Per plit., 15 cts..; oz., 30 cts .; $1-41 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 1.00 ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., \$ 3.00$, Connecticut Seed Leaf. - Saved from selected plants. Per pkt., 10 cts. oz., 30 cts ; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 1.00$; lb., $\$ 3.00$.
Havana.-Imported seed. Per pkt., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; oz., 40 cts ; $14 \mathrm{lb} ., 81.25$; lb., Sumatra-Leaves large, broad, and of fine texture. Excellent quality. Per pkt., 15 cts.

## BIRD SEEDS, Etc.

By mail, 16 cts. per qt., 8 cts. per $u$., additional for postage. Prices.

Bird Sand. - Per pkg., 10 cts
Canary.-Per qt., 15 cts., bush., $\$ 3.00$, Cuttle Bone.-Per 1b., 30 cts.
Hemp.-Per qt., 10 ets.; bush., $\$ 2.50$. Lettuce. - Per oz., 10 cts.; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$. Haw. - Per 1b., 15 cts.

## FRUIT SEEDS.

By mail,-16c. per qt., 8c. per tb., additional for postage. Prices t'ariable. Apricot Pits (Armenica vulgaris). - Per lb., 20 cts.
Apple Seed (Pymus Malus).- Per lb., 30 cts.; bush., $\$ 6.00$.
Cherry Mahaleb (Cerasus Mahaleb). - Per 1B., 30 cts.
Currant seed (Ribes).-Red and white. Per oz., 20 cts.; llo., $\$ 1,50$.
Peach Pits. - Per 1b., 10 cts ; bush., $\$ 2.00$.
Pear Seed (Pyrus communus). - Peroz, 20 cts. ; lb., \$1.50.
Plum Pits (Prunus communis)- Per lb., 20 cts.
Quince Seed (Cydonza vulgaris).-Per oz., 20 cts.; lb., $\$ 1.50$
Strawberry Alpine. - Red and white. Per pkt., 10 ets.; oz., 60 ets.

## SEEDS FOR HEDGES.

If by mail, in quantities of 4 ounces and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cts . per pound.
Barberry (Berberis vulgaris). - Very hardy producing a fine, compact hedge, affording ample security against intrusion. Also valuable to its fruit, which is excellent for preserving. Per oz., $15 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{~s}$. 1.50 .
Honey Locust, or Acacia (Three Thorned) (Gleditschia triacanthos), Vers hardy, and effectual for protection against man or beast. Admirably adapted for the prairies, Per lb., 50 cts.
Osage-0range (Maclura aurantiacea). - Thirty-three pounds to the bushel. Per oz., $10 \mathrm{cts}$. ; $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$.; bush., $\$ 8.00$.
Yellow Locust (Robinia pseudo acacia).-Per oz., 10 ets. ; lb. 70 cts

## MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

## By mail, 15 cts per $q t$., 8 kts . per lb., additional for postdge.

Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen. - Per qt., 25 cts.; bush.. $\$ 4.50$.
Broom Corn, Medium. - Grows from three to tive feet high. Per qt., 25
enney's Eariy
some twenty or twengar cane.-If skilfully handled, it will yield of ine syrup per acre When ground and mixed with bran horses. Per 1b., by mail, 25 cts. When sent by express at purchaser's expense, per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 15 \mathrm{cts}$., $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 6.00$.
Sainfoin,-Double cutting. Much grown in Europe for soiling. Per lb., 40 cts
Kunflower, large Russian. - Per qt., 15 cts .: bush. $\$ 3.00$.
Flax (Linum usitatissimum). - Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rams. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed, if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and, if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Per qt., 25 ets.; bush., $\$ 4.00$
Soja Hispida (Soja Bean).-Resembling a bean; the hanlm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive
well in hot and dry weather. well in hot and dry weather. Very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} . .15$ cts.; per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 9.00$.
Peas (Canada Field), -Valuable for northern chmates, for cattle feed-
ng. Per qt., 15 cts.; per bush. $\$ 1.50$.
Vetches (Spring) (see cut). - Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valu. able plant. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bush., $\$ 3.50$.
Lupins (White). - One of the best plants known for soiling. It may
be sown from April to July, and ploughed under when in fiower. ploughed under when in thower. manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cts . ; per 100 lbs., $\$ 9.00$.
Lupins (Fellow). Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remanning ceeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly pool have had their value greatly enhanced
 by ploughing in this Lupin as a
manure. Per lb., 20 cts , per $100 \mathrm{lbs} .$, , 8.00 . ferent in habit from all others of - Non-saccharine, but distinctls difperfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blaries, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per 1b., 20 ets.; per 100 lbs ., \$8.00.

## BUCKWHEAT.

 almost all other vegetation is dried feen fodder or for ensilaging, and makes hay of best quality. Sow broadcast about one bushel of seed per acre, from the middle of June till the first of August ( 48 lbs . to the bushel) Price variable. Per bush., $\$ 1.50$
Millet, Common or Italian (Panicum miliaceum) - Very similar to the preceding. The flower stem is of a more branching, open appearance. Requires a rather better soil than Hungarian; cultivation the same (50 lbs. to the bushel). Price variable. Per bush., $\$ 1.50$
Golden Millet (German millet), - Grows much taller, and produces larger crops, than either of the preceding species. It also requires more time to grow, and a good soil. It makes a very coarse looking, dry fodder, which is readily eaten by live stock. Cultivation the same as the other millets ( 50 lbs . to the bush.) Price variable. Per bush., \$2.00.

## OATS.

Pringle's American Triumph Oats."- This variety usually grows to a height of six feet; yet the straw is so strons and firm that it holds up well, without lodging. The quality and priductiveness of the grain are unexcelled, yielding from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre Per peck, 30 cts.; bush. (of 32 lbs .), $\$ 1.00$.
Welcome. - The Welcome Oats usually grow five to six feet high, with strong, straight straw. well supporting the enormous heads, and not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain. The grain is large, and very plump and full, with thin, white, close fitting husks. Per peck, 30 cts ; bush. ( of 32 lbs.), $\$ 1.00$.

## RYE.

Winter. - Choice stock, carefully cleaned. Per bush., $\$ 1.25$. Spring. - Best Northern grown. Per bush., $\$ 1.25$.

## WHEAT.

Japanese (see cut). - Ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and fields two or three times as much. This variety should be largely grown by those interested in Bee Culture. Per peck, 50 cts.; per bush., \$1.75.
Silver Hull. - Light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety, while the husk is thinner Per peck, 40 cts.; bush., \$1.50
Common Variety. - Too well known to require description; one bushel of ${ }^{\prime}$ the seed required for an acre. Per bush., $\$ 1.00$

## BARLEY.

Common. - Succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat it is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and a half bushels per acre (48 lus. to the bushel). Per bush., \$1.25.

## MILLET.

Hungarian (Panicum Germanicum). An annual forage plant of great An annual forage plant of great of summer, remaining green when


Hungarian Millet.

Spring. - White Russian. Per bush., \$2.50.
Winter. - Early Red Clawson. Per bush., $\$ 3.00$.

## CLOVERS.



Alsike Clover.

Alsike Clover (see cut) (TVifolium hybridum).-Perennial. Flowers in June and July it is deservedly in repute as one of the best perennial clovers, and is well adapted to this country. A valuable acquisition, and is now, generally approved of in all mixtures of grasses and clovers ( 60 lbs . to the bushel). 12 los. will sow one acre. Per lb., 25 cts .
Crimson, or Italian Clover (Trifolium incarnatum). - Spikes or heads oblong and of a beautiful crimson color when in flower. Annual. Height, eighteen nehes to two feet. Flowers in June and July. It forms a valuable green food for cattle early in the season, and if cut when in full bloom yields an abundant crop. Twenty lbs, will sow one acre. Per lb., 30 ets.
Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense), - The common or medium red clover, so generally cultivated in this country ( 60 lbs . to the bushel). Market price.
White Clover (see cut) (Trifolium repens). - This variety is more valuable than any other for permanent pasture, and is also used in lawn mixtures ( 60 lbs . to the bushel). Per lb, 30 ets.
Lucerne Clover, Alfalfa (Medicago sativa).-Perennial. Height about three feet. Flowers in June and July. The soils which appear most congenial to it are those of a light sandy nature. If proper care is taken of the young plants, they will yield a considerable crop the second year; but it is at least the third season after sowing before they arrive at full maturity. It can be sown either in drills twelve inches apart, or broadcast. If in drills, use 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. If broadcast, use $25 \mathrm{lbs} .(60 \mathrm{lbs}$. to the bushel). Per


White Clover.

## GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

Bawson's Mixture for Shady Locations. - This is a mixture of such grasses as are best suited to grow in locations partially shaded, such as orchards, shrubberies, etc. Sow two and a half to three bushels per acre. Per qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts., peck, $\$ 1.00 ;$ bush., $\$ 3.50$. Rawson's Mixture for Permanent Pastures.- Composed of grasses and clovers, best suited for permanent pastures. Great care is used in the selection
of the varieties composing this mixture. Per bush., $\$ 3.00$.

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## "Rawson's पelvet Jawn Grass Mixture.

Our increased sales each year of Rauson's Velvet Laun Grass mixture show that it is all we claim it to be, and that is, "the best mixitre of grasses for lawns that can be obtuined." It is composed of dwarf and close growing grasses which properly managed produce a fine, velvety lawn and permanent sod. Sow 4 bushels per acre. Per qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts., 65 cts.; peck, $\$ 1.00 ;$ bush., $\$ 4.00 ; 5$ bush., and upwards, $\$ 3.50$.

## BOKKIREIR'S INAKYN DREESSING.

This dressing has heen in use for several years, and we have the most satisfactory reports from our customers who have tried it.
It should be sown broalcast when the grass is dry, from 5 to 10 pounds to every 1,000 square feet, during the spring months, and once during the summer after the grass has been mowed. It is a fine, dry powder, and can be very easily sown from the hand without any inconvenience. It produces a luxuriant growth of dark-green grass, introduces no weeds, and leaves no filth, as is the case with barnyard or stable manure. PRICES. - 100-1b. bag, for plat $100 \times 100$ feet, $\$ 3.00 ; 50-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bag, for plat $50 \times 100$ feet, $\$ 1.65 ; 25-\mathrm{lb}$. bag, for plat $50 \times 50$ feet, $\$ 1.00 ; 10-1 \mathrm{l}$ 。 bag, for plat $10 \times 100$ feet, 50 cts .

## SELECT GRASS SEEDS FOIR THE TARMI AND LAKVN.

Creeping Bent, or Marsh Bent Grass (Agrostis stolonifera) - Excellent for lawn. Sow forty pounds per acce. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 20$ cts.; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 16.00$. Crested Dog's Tail, or Gold Grass (C'mosurus cristatus).- Excellent for lawn and permanent pasture. About twenty-live pounds sown to the acre. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$. ; 100 lbs ., $\$ 25.00$.
Darnel-Leaved. or Rye Fescue (Festreca loliacea). - Especially adapted to marshy soils. Sow 40 pounds to the acre. Per 1b., 25 ets.; 100 lus., $\$ 20.00$. Hard Fescue (Festucu duriuscula):-Excellent for pasture, as it retains its verdure during long-continued drought. Thirty pounds will sow an acre. Per 1 h . 20 cts . ; 100 lbs ., 811.0 ok .
Italian Rye Grass (Lolium Itulicum).-Fifty pounds to the acre. Per lb., 12 cts.; 1001 bs , $\$ 8.00$.
Johnson firass (Sorgherm halepense)- A strong grower; twenty-five pounds will sow an acre. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 20 \mathrm{cts}$.; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12.00$.
Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis). - This should be used in all permanent mixtures especially in lawns ( 14 lbs . to the bush.). Forty-five pounds wili sow an acre. Extra clean. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 18 \mathrm{cts} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 12.00$. Meadow Foxtail (diopecurus pratensis).-An excellent grass for permanent pasture. 25 pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 25 cts. : 100 lbs., $\$ 20.00$. Meadow Fescue (Festuca pratensis).-Especially adapted for permanent pastures. Forty pounds will sow an acre. Perlo., 20 cts.; $100 \mathrm{lbs} .$, . 10.00 Meadow Soft Grass (Holcus lanatus)- Is adapted to most any soil, also grows well under trees
18 cts. $; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., 812.00$.
Orehard Grass (Dactylis glomerata). - Forty pounds will sow an acre (14 los. to the bush.). Per $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 18 \mathrm{cts}$. $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 14,00$.
Perennial Rye Grass (Lolirm perenne).-Sixty pounds will sow an acre (24 lbs. to the bush.). Per 1b., 12 cts. ; 100 lbs., $\$ 7.00$.
Red or Creeping Fescue (Festuca rubia).- Is especially valuable on account 3 of its suitability for loose, light and dry soil ( 12 lbs . to the bush.). Twenty-five pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 25 cts .; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., 818.00$.

Rhode Island Bent (Agrostis canina). - A valuable grass for lawns. Thirty pounds will sow an acre. Per $1 \mathrm{~b} ., 25$ cts.; 100 lbs., $\$ 20.00$.
Roagh-Stalked Meatow Grass (Poa trivilis)--Is especially adapted for pasture and irrigated meadow, 'hirty-five pounds will sow an acre. Per 1b., 30 cts.; $1001 \mathrm{bs} ., 525,00$.
Red-Top Grass (Agrostis vulgaris).-Thirty pounds will sow an acre. Valuable for permanent grass or as mixture in lawn. Per lb., 8 cts .; 100 los., $\$ 5.00$.
Red-Top.-Fancy çleaned, absolutely clean seed. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs.
Sheep Fescue (Festuca ovina).-Grows freely in high, dry and open pastures. Thirty-five pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., $\$ 12,00$
Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum).-Twenty-fire pounds will sow one acre. Per 1b., 20 cts ; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12.00$.
Sweet-Scented Vernal,- True perennial, per 1b., 50 cts ; 100 lbs., $\$ 45.00$.
Tall Fescae (Festuca elatior).-Excellent for permanent pasture mixture. Forty pounds will sow one acre. Per 1b., 25 ets. ; 100 lbs., $\$ 20.00$.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Avena elatior) - Is early and very productive. Fifty pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 25 cts. : $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 18.00$
Timathy, or Herd's Grass (Phleum pratense).- We keeponly the best grade ( 45 lbs . to the bush.). One half bushel will sow an acre. Per lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs ., $\$ 6: 00$. Price subject to change without notice.
Varions-Leaved Fescue (Festura heterophyllu).-Forty pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 25 cts.: 100 lbs ., $\$ 20.00$.
Wood Meadow Grass (Poa nemoralis).-It is especially valuable for lawns and grounds somewhat shaded. Thirty pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 35.00$.
Yellow Oat Grass (Avend flarescens).- Twenty-five pounds will sow an acre. Per lb., 75 cts ; $100 \mathrm{lbs.} \$ 70.00.$,

## 

Plants, sent by either mail or express, will be packed with all possible care; but, as unavoidable delays will sometimes occur while on the route, we cannot be responsible for the condition in which they reach the purchaser, nor can we make any allowances for losses that may oceur. We do uot recommend sending plants by mail. Positively no plants sent C.O.D.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Oonover's Colossal.-Two-yeur-old roots, by express. Per 100, $\$ 1.00 ; 1,000$, $\$ \mathrm{~S} .00$
Conover's Colossal.-One-year-old roots, by mail (postage paid). Per 100, $\$ 1.00$.
Moore's New Giant Cross-bred.-Two-year-old roots, by express. Per 100, $\$ 1.25$; $1,000, \$ 8.00$
Palmett0.-Two-year-old roots, by express. Per 100, $\$ 1.50$

## CABBAGE PLANTS

Rawson's Early Summer.- Per 100, $\$ 1.2 \overline{5} ; 1,000, \$ 10.00$.
Henderson's Summer.- Per 100, $\$ 1.00 ; 1,000, \$ 7.00$.
Stone-Hason Drumhead.-Per $100, \$ 1.00 ; 1,000, \$ 1.00$
Fottler's Brunswick.-Per 100, $\$ 1.00 ; 1,000, \$ 7.00$.
American Improved Savoy.-Per 100, $\$ 1.00 ; 1,000, \$ 7.0 c$.
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.
Henderson's Snowball.-Per $100, \$ 2.00 ; 1,000, \$ 15.00$
Early Dwarf Erfurt.-Per 100, $\$ 1.00 ; 1,000, \$ 8.00$.

## CELERY PLANTS.

Rawson's Early Arlington.- Pex 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.
Boston Market.-Per 100, 75c. ; 1,000, $\$ 6.00$
Paris Golden.-Per 100, 75c.; $1,000, \$ 6.00$.

## EGG PLANTS.

New York Improved.- Each, 10c.; doz., $\$ 1.00 ; 100, \$ 6.00$.
HORSE-RADISH SETS.
By mail, per doz., 10c. By express, per 100, 50 c. ; 1,000, $\$ 3.00$.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Strong tubers, per qt., 25c.; peck, $\$ 1.25$; bush., $\$ 3.00$. A 3 -ib. package by mail, \$1.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS.
Boston Market.-Per 100, 1.00
Black-seeded Tennis Ball.- Per 100, \$1 00 .

## PEPPER PLANTS.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose.-Per doz., 50c. ; 100, $\$ 3.00$. squash, or Tomato-Shaped.-Per doz., $50 \mathrm{c} . ; 1.00, \$ 3.00$.

## RHUBARB ROOTS.

Rhubarb roots may be planted early in the spring or in fall (spring preferred), setting the roots 3 feet apart each way. It requires but litte labor ; once planted, it will remain in bearing condition for 3 or 4 years, only requiring' a top-dressing of manure dug in spring or fall. Each, 20 only requiring a tol
cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.00$.

TOMATO PLANTS.
(READY MAY 1.)
Perfedion.-Per doz., 30 cts ; per 100, $\$ 2.00$.
acme. - Per doz., 30 cts.; per $100, \$ 2.00$.
Trophy. - Per doz., 30 cts. ; per 100, \$2.00.
Favorite. - Per doz., 30 ets. ; per $100, \$ 2.00$.
Dwarf Champion. - Per doz., 30 ets.; per $100, \$ 2.00$.


## SWEENH POTATOO.

## EARLY GOLDEN.

Early, productive, good quality. Slips planted May 10 produce tubers large enough for the market July 25 . On account of its early maturity, it is well adapted for culti vation in the Northem States. They will grow on quite ordinaxy soil, with but a light coat of manure, and yield a large crop. In good soil they will produce many specimens weighing 3 to 5 pounds each.

Slips ready about May 1.
Price of slips, by mail, post-paid, per doz., 40 cts. ; per $50, \$ 1.00 ;$ per $100, \$ 1.50$. By express, at purchaser's expense, per 100, $\$ 1.00$; per $1,000, \$ 7.50$

# Usefal Tables for the farmer and Gardener. 

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

| Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows........ I $1 / 2$ bush. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beans, Pole, in hills............... 8 to 12 qts. |  |
| Beet, in drills. | 6 to 8 lbs. |
| Barley, broadcast. | 2 to 3 bush. |
| Buckwheat, broadcast | $3 / 4$ to 1 bush. |
| Broom-corn, in hills. | 6 to 8 qts. |
| Cabbage, sown in hills | 1/4 1b. |
| Carrot, in drills. | 2 to 3 lbs. |
| Cucumber, in hills | 1 to 2 lbs 。 |
| Corn, in hills | 8 qts. |
| Corn, in drills, for soil | 3 bush. |
| Clover, Red, alone | to 20 lbs . |
| Clover, White, alone | 10 to 15 lbs . |
| Clover, Alsike, alone. | 8 to 10 lbs . |
| lover, Lucerne, alon | 20 lbs . |

Flax, broadcast Grass, Herds, or Timothy, alone $1 / 2$ bush. Grass, Red-top, alone .......... 30 lbs., or 3 bush. Grass, Rhode Island Bent, alone 30 lbs., or 3 bush. Grass, Lawn, alone.
Grass, Orchard, alone
....... Grass, Kentucky Blue.

Grass, English Rye-grass, alone
Millet, Hungarian, alone Millet, large, alone. Mustard, broadcast Oats, broarlcast Onion, in drills Parsnip, in drills Peas, early in drills

40 lbs., or 3 bush. 45 lbs ., or 3 bush.

1 to 2 bush
Peas, Marrow, in drills............ $1^{1 / 2}$ to $11 / 2$ bush Peas, broadcast....................... 3 bush. Potato, cut tubers, in drills........ 8 to 10 bush. Radish, in drills....................... 8 to 12 lbs. Rye, broadcast.

11/ bush.
alsify, in drills........................ 6 to 8 lbs.
Squash, Bush varieties............. 5 to 6 lbs.
Squash, Winter varieties............ 3 to 4 lbs.
Spinach, in drills.................... 8 to 12 lbs.
Turnip, in drilis...................... 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ibs.
Wheat, broadcast
11/2 bush.
General Grass-Seeding for Mowing-Lands.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Clover } \\ \text { Timothy }\end{array}\right\}$ together for one $\left\{\begin{array}{l}6 \text { lbs. Clover. } \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1\end{array}\right.$ bush. Timothy.

Quantity of Seeds required for a given number of Plants, or number of Hills, or length of Drill



|  | 1 qt to 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{P}$ | 1 oz . to 40 hills. |
| Pepper | 1 oz . to 2,000 plants. |
| Radish | 1 oz , to 100 feet of drill. |
| Salsify in | 1 oz , to 50 feet of drill. |
| Spinach | 1 oz . to 100 feet of drill. |
| Squash, Early | 1 oz , to 50 hills. |
| Squash, Marrow | 1 oz . to 16 h |
| Tomato. | 1 oz . to 1,200 plants. |
| urnip | 1 oz . to 150 feet of drt |

Number of Plants, Trees, etc., required to set an Acre.

| 1 foot by | 43,560 | 3 feet ly 3 feet. |  | 4,840 | 10 feet by 10 feet |  |  |  | 434 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11/2" " $11 / 2$ " | . 19,360 | 4 " | " 1 foot. | 10,890 |  | " | " 12 | " | 302 |
| 2 feet " 1 " | . 21,780 | " | 2 feet. | 5,445 | 16 | " | " 16 | '6 | 185 |
| 2 " "2 | ... 10,890 | 4 | " 4 feet. | 2,722 |  | " | " 20 | ' | 108 |
| 23/2" " $21 / 2$ | ... 6,970 | 5 | c 5 " | 1,742 |  | " | " 30 | 6 | 40 |
| 3 " "1 foot | . 14,520 | 6 | 6 | 1,210 |  | " | " 49 | " | 27 |
| 3 " "2 feet | 7,260 | 8 | 8 | 680 |  |  |  |  |  |



Plants are generally known and described as Annuals, Biennials, or Perennials.

## HARDY ANNUALS.

The term "annual" is applied to those plants which flower and ripen their fruits the season they are sown, and then perish. This definition is in no way affected by the fact that many annuals may be treated as biennial, or, in other words, may be sown in Autumn for flowering early in the following season. By hardy annuals is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth ; every stage of their development, from germination to ripening of the seed, being passed in the open ground; whilst the term half-hardy is applied to those species which Hower, and often ripen their seeds, in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth.

In common, however, with the more scientific groups of the botanists, the two classes of hardy and half-hardy annuals, though sufficiently distinct at one extreine, are blended by the other; for while, on the one hand, there are plants whose seeds will germinate in the open ground under the most unfavorable conditions, and others which will fail to do so under any circumstances, unless aided by artificial heat, there are many which may be placed in either category, according as the nature of the local conditions may vary. It will be evident, therefore, that no classification of annuals could be given which would be strictly applicable in any locality, nor even which should hold good for all places in the same State.

It is to be regretted that the cultivation of popular flowers, i.e., havdy, half-hardy and tender annuals, biepnials, and peremials, has hitherto not received that attention which their attractiveness, beauty, and easy culture so well merit. For what class of flowers, when properly grown, combines such richness of color, elegance of form, and profusion of bloom? Annuals, etc., to be appreciated, must receive the same liberal treatment as is given to Geraniums, Verbenas, and other plants used for bedding purposes. They should be early, carefully and sufficiently thinned out to prevent the plants being injured through crowding, and to allow room for individual development. Tall-growing varieties should, when necessary, have supports, to prevent damage from wind and rain. This additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants.

Soil. - The soil best adapted to flowering plants, generally, is a light, friable lvam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter, and sufficient sand to render it porous; but as it rarely happens that the amateur has much soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry, sandy, or calcareous nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive character. In the former, the plants are sure to be starved; and in the latter, if they ever fairly take root, there is generally an undue development of the foliage at the expense of the flowers. In soils of this description, much may be done by thoroughly breaking up the superficial crust, or, as it is technically termed, "trenching" it at least one spade deep, digging in sharp sand or road-scrapings; and if the operation be performed in Autumn, so that the loosened soil is thoroughly exposed during the Winter to the disintegrating influences of frost and other atmospheric agencies, the advantage will be greatly increased. In soil of an opposite character, i.e., sandy or calcareous, the remedy will obviously consist in the addition of loam in conjunction with decayed leaves or old rotten manure; or, where expense is no object, the surface may be entirely removed to a depth of eight or ten inches, and its place surplied with the best loamy compost at hand. The use of strong, crude
manure of an animal nature should be avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of leas would, decayed turf, or thoroughly rotted manure, in quantities proportioned to the requirements of the soil, dug to the depth of a few inches, will be all that is requisite. These should be applied in Spring, only just previous to sowing seeds, or much of the benefit resulting from their application will be lost, though a single digging may be advantageously given in Autumn. In preparing the beds, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, so that the water may run off, and the plants show to a better advantage.

PERIOD OF Sowing. - With regard to the proper season for sowinge much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule, the first sowings of this class in the open ground may be mada about the middle of April, and continued until June. We doubt if any real advantage is gained by committing the seed to the ground at an earlier period, particularly in our Northern States; for even should the weather chance to be sufficiently mild and open to permit of their being sown earlier, no reliance can be placed on its contimuance. In any case it is advisable to sow but a portion of each packet in the first instance, the remaining seed being reserved for subsequent sowing in case of failure.

Mode of Sowlvg. - Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule, the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the moment of sowing; but the operation never should be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of the spring. Whenever it may be desirable, for some special reason, to sow when the ground is too damp, the surface should be scraped off to the depth of an inch or two, and its place supplied by a handful of dry soil, on which the seeds may be sown. In the case of seeas of a moderate size, the surface soil may be scraped aside with the edge of a trowel to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and around the circum ference of the slight hollow thus made the seeds may be thinly strewn; the soil being then returned, and gently pressed flat with the hand. of trowel. If the soil should be of an adhesive nature, the pressure should be very slight, or the surface will cake; it will be better in this case to cover the seeds with a little sandy lcam or other friable soil, instead of that of the border where the sewing is made. It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise most of the failure of inexperienced gardeners. The depth at which seeds are sown will vary with their size: large seeds, such as those of the Lupins, Sweet Pea, or Marvel of Peru, may be three quarters of an inch deep; other rarieties, from an eighth to half an inch deep, according to the size or nature of the seed. Some that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to embed them to a proper depth For a majority of the seeds a very thin covering suffices; if sown tpo deep, they are longer in germinating, and the small ones are liable to decay It sometimes ensures a more even distribution of very small seeds, sueh as those of Campanula, Digitalis, etc., if they are intimately mixed, before sowing, with a little, fine, dry soil, the mixture being sown in thel same way as the seeds. Woolly seeds which adhere to each other, like the Globe Amaranthus, etc., should be rubbed with a little fine sand ${ }_{1}$ which will generally separate them. In all cases, the more thinly the seeds are strewn, the better; when too thickly sown, the seedlings become clongated and sickly, - an evil which no subsequent thinning out will entirely remedy. If the soil be dry and the weather sunny, it will bo
necessary to water the seeds slightly from a very fine rose watering-pot. Rain-water is preferable. In the absence of rain, this application must be repeated every day or two; for it is important to observe that when once the seeds have begun to swell, they are peculiarly susceptible to injury from drought and will speedily perish, unless the soil be maintained in a moist condition. To neglect of this important precaution, many failures are solely attributable, and the Seedsman unjustly blamed. On the other hand, an excess of moisture previous to germination will often cause seed to decay, especially in cold seasons. Early in Spring, therefore, the water-pot must be used with judgment, and never late in the day when frosts threaten.

Thansplanting.-As soon as the seedlings are an inch high, such of the patches as are too thick should be carefully thinned out, especially about the centre of the tuft. The seedlings removed may, if thought desirable, be replanted, and will generally bloom a week or ten days after the others. As a general rule, tap-rooted annuals, such as the Larkspur and most of the Poppy tribe, will not bear transplanting; occasionally they will succeed if removed very young, but are rarely worth the trouble. Transplanting should, if possible, always be performed in cloudy weather or towards evening; and, unless the soil is wet, the seedlings should be slightly watered, to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them for two or three days subsequently, should the weather be sunny. Plant the dwarf-growing varieties in the front of the border, and the taller ones in the rear. As they increase in size, tie them up to neat stakes, to prevent the rain and wind from prostrating them.

## HALF=HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS.

The term "half-hardy," as has already been explained, is applied to those annuals which, though they will flower freely in the open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination, and protection from atmospheric changes during the earliest stages of their growth. Many of them are of great beauty and interest, and derive an additional value from flowering after most of the hardy annuals are out of bloom. The ordinary hot-bed or stable manure offers the simplest means of obtaining a gentle bottom heat sufficient for most seeds; though when other more perfect sources are available, they will of course be employed. In many cases the seeds are sown on the layer of soil which covers the hot-bed, but the most usual, and by far the best plan is to sow them in pots or seed-pans,the latter being preferable, as they are more shallow than pots, and afford a larger surface in proportion to their breadth. If these cannot be procured, shallow boxes will answer. The pots should be quite dry and clean when used, and to insure thorough drainage, which, essential for all plants, is doubly so for seedlings, must be filled at least one third their depth with broken crock or lumps of charcoal, the largest fragments being placed at the bottom, and the smallest at the top. A uniform compost of light, sandy loam, enriched by a considerable mixture of fine leaf-mould or very old hot-bed manure, kept until it can be easily rubbed to powder, may be used. Fill the pots lightly with the soil to the brim, when the pot should be gently struck, to settle the mass about half an inch from the brim. If it should settle below that point, a little more may be added. When a sufficient number of pots are filled, the surface of each should be gently levelled by pressure with a circular piece of wood, having a clean, smooth surface, which, from rendering the smaller seeds more evident to the eye, will facilitate their equal distribution. The rules observable in sowing in the open ground apply equally in pots. The seeds should be uniformly and thinly scattered over the flattened surface, and be then covered by a slight layer of pulverized soil, which for most seeds need not be thicker than a twenty-five cent piece; after which the surface may again be slightly pressed, then gently watered with a very fine rose watering-pot or an elastic plant-sprinkler which is better, and it is ready to be placed in a frame. In the case of very small seeds, such as those of Petunia, Lobelia, etc., the covering of the soil should be very thin, barely covering the seeds; and as seeds so minute are liable to be carried dewn into the soil, unless very carefully watered, it is even advisable to moisten the flattened surface of soil in the pot before sowing the seeds instead of afterwards. Place the pots containing the seeds on the hot-bed, or in the greenhouse near the glass. Keep them shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which cakes the soil, and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Flat seeds, such as Zinnia, Stocks, Coboea, Didiscus, also Melons and Cucumbers, when sowed for forcing, are best put in edgeways, being sometimes liable to rot when sown flat. As the seedlings of slender-growing kinds appear above ground, care must be taken that they are not washed down and lost when water is applied. Towards the middle or end of May, many of the seedlings will be ready for transferring to the borders or beds they are intended to decorate; but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to prepare them for the removal, by admitting air to the frame both day and aight, or, what is better, by placing them in a separate frame, in which they may be gradually hardened off, - z. first by keeping the lights down during the day only in favorable weainos for five
or six days, after that, at night also, proceeding carefully while the nights are cold. Many of the half-hardy and tender annuals will succeed well if planted in the open ground the last of May, and treated the same way as recommended for hardy annuals.

## BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, and are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown at any time from May to August. Some varieties may be sown in September, or as soon as ripe, and, if the plants get strong before the setting in of Winter, will flower the next Summer. Many of them may be raised in the open ground, like hardy annuals, and transplanted; but choice kinds should be sown, as directed for jialf-hardy and tender annuals, in pots or seed-pans. Several of them, on account of their slow tendency to vegetate, are more difficult to raise than annuals; and the remarks respecting watering and shading will apply particularly to them. As they do not blossom the first year, they may be thinned out or removed from the seed-beds as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either into different parts of the garden or into a nursery-bed, in rows a foot or more apart. Keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which will greatly promote their growth, and prepare them for transplanting into the permanent blossom-beds, either in the Autumn or the following Spring. Biennials are raised principally from seed sown every year. In transplanting, take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie the tall-growing kinds to neat poles or rods. Remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery-bed. Keep all the beds free from weeds, and the walks clean and neat.

## SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

especially Begonia, Calceolaria, Achimenes, Gloxinias, etc., require extra care in sowing, as the seeds are very fine and delicate. The pots and soil should be prepared as recommended above for tender anuuals. Make the surface as smooth as possible, and sprinkle a little silver sand over it; water with a fine rose. After the pans have thoroughly drained, the seed must be very evenly and carefully sown. It will require no covering. After sowing, place the pans under a glass in a close frame (it will require no artificial heat); keep shaded, as exposure for a short time to the sun's rays is often enough to scorch the delicate leaves and rootlets of the seedlings. Directly the plants are large enough to handle, they must be pricked into other pans, which have been prepared in the same manner as for seed sowing, and allowed to grow till they touch each other; then shifted into small pots, and replaced in close frames. As soon as the roots fill these pots, it will be necessary to re-pot in larger sizes. They will now do, if replaced in frames or put on shelves in the greenhouse near the glass. Water regularly, re-pot and stake when required. If troubled with green fly, select a quiet evening, and fumigate with tobacco.

These remarks will apply also to the cultivation of the Cineraria, Chinese Primrose, Carnations, and many other rare seeds, except that they are more hardy, and will thrive with less care. The seeds being larger will require a light covering of finely pulverized soil.

## SEEDS OF TREES AND SHRUBS

require careful treatment. Most failures arise from not sowing them in PARTIAL SHADE. If hot bursts of sun come on the seed beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many seeds are liable to rot before they appear above the surface. For raising seeds on an extensive scale, many now use artificial arbors, tall enough to work under. For smaller lots, brushwood, or a thin shade of corn-stalks on a skeleton frame, is an excellent plan. Where birds are destructive, lattice frames are made to cover the beds with. There are many kinds of seeds, which, in the hands of experienced cultivators, need no shade; but to all persons of limited knowledge we would recommend to shade every seed.

Seeds take some time to swell their coats after going in the ground; hence all should be put in as early as possible, even though the frost be not out of the ground. If any dry soil can be had to cover, many find advantage in sowing even on frozen soil. In some climates where the Springs are early, some seeds will remain in the ground till the following Spring. If they fail to appear by the time the Spring is over, cxamine, and, if found with fresh kernels, keep the beds weeded and shaded till the next season. At the end of two years they may be transplanted into nursery rows, six to eight inches apart, according to the size of the plants.

Walnuts, Acorns, Horse-chestnuts, should be planted as soon as gathered; or they may be preserved in sand or soil so that they will not become dry through the Winter, and planted in the Spring.

These simple directions are all that any one needs to have tolerable success in raising tree-seeds. The greater the experience, of course, the greater the success.


In making up this list of new varieties of flowers we have taken the descriptions from the introducer. Most of the varieties have been tried hy us and found as represeuted. It is our custom to test all novelties in our trial grounds before offering them in our catalogue, but some of the newer rarieties which come to our motice late, we were unable to do so. Having obtained them from reliable parties whom we have every confidence in, we would recommend them to our customers, and we believe they are well worthy of your trial.
comes almost true from seel. The plants of this pretty and useful novelty are semi-dwaif and bushy, and bear in great profusion compact double llowers of a very fine golden-yellow color, which are admirably adapted for cutting.
A yellow Scabious having been long looked for, we do not doubt that this introduction will secure a large share of popular favor.

$$
\text { Price, } 15 \text { cts. per packet. }
$$

## NEW HIBISCUS "CRIMSON EYE."



## Golden=Yellow Double.

The originator describes it as follows:- with us, and after many years of careful selection we have it entirely distinct, always coming true from seed. It is a robust grower with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size, often measuring twenty inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the centre of each flower. It is a striking combina. tion of color, and one that must be seen to be fully appreciated. A well-developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It will succeed anywhere and is perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground.
The following is a letter to the originator from a customer :-
WM. F. BASSETT \& SON,
Dear sirs, - You may remember that I bought a few Crimson Eye Hibiscus of you two years ago. I foolishly sold all but two or three to a florist, so that I have only these to bloom. I think it a splendid thing. One great point in its favor is that it will grow and bloom freely in this, the dryest season in thirty years, when very few other herbaceous plants or rather when many Weigelas, Spirxas, Hydrangeas, etc., with Iris, Funkias, and other herbaceous plants, have largely died to the ground, and many outright, the Crimsoll Eye grew about four feet high and bloomed magnificently:
Yours respectfully,
Irvington, Ind., Sept. 25., 1893.
Price per pkto, 20 cts. 2 plits. for 35 cts.
Each. Doz.
Plants 1 yr. old,
by mail, . $20 \$ 2.00$ Plants 2 yrs, old,
by express, $30 \quad 3.00$ Send your orders early as our stock is limited.


## WATER LILIES.

## (Grown as annuals from seed.)

No class of plants has created such a decided sensation as these grand Water Lilies Though natives of the tropical island of Zanzibar, their growth is wonderful and rapid from seed. Sown in March, they will make nice plants by June, which begin blooming in July, and will continue to produce a profusion of flowers every day until frozen in the fall. This is no exagoerated statement; it has been proven under our own observation.

Plant seed in old teacups about the middle of March. Fill the cup two thirds full of rich garden soil, press firm, and seatter the seed on top; cover carefully with sand, then fill with water and place in a temperature of from seventy to eighty until they germinate, which will be in about ten days; then move to a warm, sunny window. After the plants are large enough to handle, prick nut and set them into two-inch pots, and place in a pan of water deep enough to cover the pots about an inch. Keep in a warm window until about the cirst of June, then transplant into tubs or pool of water out of doors.

## BLUE ZANZIBAR WATER LILY.

## (Nymphæa Zanzibarensis Azurea.)

Plants grown from seed produce flowers of varions shades of blue, from the lightest to a royal purple. They are very large, with beautiful odor and golden-yellow stamenand remain in perfection four days, opening in the morning and closing at night each day.

Seed, per pkt., 25 cts.

## RED ZANZIBAR WATER LILY.

(Nymphæa Zanzibarensis Rosea.
I superb and rare rarietr of the red, and like the lhate in every respect except colm which varies from a beautifil rich pink to a deep crimson,

Seed, per pktog 25 cta.
lie fiate a limiced sumby of strong, healtly bulbs of hoth the above varietics, fut immediate blooming, for those who do not care to grow from seed.。

Per bulb, \$1.00.


Bliss Perfection Panst.


Double yellow Phlox Drummondir.

## BLISS' PERFECTION PANSY

It las now been several vears since we first introduoed this stram of Pansies, and we continue each season to have more new testimonials pronouncing it the very best strain to be had. We are continually adding new varieties after first having tested and proven them satisfactory. For vanety of marking, beauty of form, large size, good substance, and splendid satiny texture, they cannot be excelled.

Miss. Avgustes Howe, of E. Bridge. water, writes us in a letter, March 23, 1893:-

I had your Bliss Perfection Pansy seed last year and my Pansies were the admiration of all who saw them; such beauties I never saw before
Price, per pkt., 50 cts.; 2 pkts. for ' 75 cts.

## STOCK.

## Ten=Week White Mammoth.

A grand novelty of high perfection which will be much appreciated by all lovers of Stocks. The plant is of a luxurious, robust growth, attains in the open ground a height of three feet, and produces only a single strong spike about one foot in length, closely covered with enormously large, faultlessly shaped flowers of the purest possible white. The luxurious growth and the large white flowers of this novelty make it particularly valuable for large groups.

Price, 15 cis. per packet.

## Phlox Drummondii

## (LUTEA FLORA PLENO).

Of tate years several semi-double flowering Phox Drummondii have been introduced, the value of which as ent Howers will have been recognized by those who have tried them. The very pretty yellow llowering variety which we now offer comes quite true from seed, and possesses a slight perfume.
It is worthy of note that in urdex to produce the best double Howers these Phloxes should be grown in a light soil.
Price, 15 cts. per packet.

## "HARLEQUIN" SWEET WILLIAM.



The Sweet William, one of the most admired of our gar den tlowers, has been a favorite for many years, on account of its hardy, vigorous growth, and rich profusion of bloom, and extremely easy culture. The march of prog. ress in horticulture has not left the Sweet William behind, as was apparent to all who grew and saw the "New Harlequin" is full wealth of bloom the past summer. As a mass they are extremely effective, and the plants individually are especially attractive, bearing mumerous large heads of flowers, from four to five inches across, each head bemg composed of different colored florets, such as dark crimson, ,white, pink, flesh, struped, etc. etc.; these colors banking against each other in charming confusion, produces a very bizarre effect, andl brings out a richness and vividness of coloring by the sharp contrasts that we lave never before seen equalled.

Price, per pkt., 15 cts.



Bliss Perfection Pansy.


Mammoth White Ten-Weeks' Stock


In ordering Flower seeds by numbers, it is absolutely necessary to state the year of publication of the catalogue from which they are taken, as new editions are annually published, and the numbers changed.

A dash (-) indicates a repetition. fl. pl. signifies flore pleno, or double. Full cultural directions are given on each packet. POSTAGE PREPAID ON ALL PLOWER ISEEDS AT PRICES QUOTED.


## ABOBRA.

Half-hardy Perennials.
An elegant climber, allied to the gourd family, with inconspicuous flowers; but the finely-cut, dark-green foliage, and the small, glossy, scarlet fruit, render it highly rnamental.
1 Viridiflora.
Very graceful; $6 \mathrm{ft} .$.

## ABRONIA.

Half-hardy Annuals.
Charming trailer, with beautiful verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented Howers; continues in bloom a long time; very efrective in beds, rockwork, or hangingbaskets.
2 Umbellata. Rosy-lilac; very fragrant
3 Arenaria. Yellow; very fragrant.

## ABUTILON.

(Chinese Bell Flower, Flowering Maple.)
Desirable plants for the conservatory, freely producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped Howers; many of the varieties succeed well if plunged in the border during summer.
4 Choice mixed variecties


Adlumia.

## ADLUMIA.

Mountain Fringe, Alle ghany Vine.)
Hardy Biennial.
A beautiful climbing-plant, of graceful habit, with delicate pale-green pinnate foliage; flowers freely all summer.

- Cirrhosa. Flesh-colored; 15 ft.

Window Gardening.-A lot f delightful and practical arti. cles and pleasing illustrations. written by expert flower and written by expert flower and
plant growers. Covers every plant growers. Covers every house.

Price. 15 Cents

 this magnificent imbricated aster. The blossoms are large, and distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals, thus giving to the flowers a distinctive character. The growth is an elegant pyramid, and each plant carries from 10 to 20 flowers. Finest varieties
per oz., $\$ 3.50 \$ 0.10$

Comet, rose and white. It grows in a pyramilal form, J 2 to 15 inches high, covered with large double flowers, with long curled petals
25 —— Rose
26 - Blue, light
Betterrid
Setterridge quilled. For beauty and quality of flower, and variety and brilliancy of color, nothing fintr in the way of a
quilled aster can be had than this strain..............er oz., $\$ 1.06$
29 Hedsehog, Porcupine. or Needle. A grand variety; massive flowers, with petals long, guilled, and sharply pointed; mixed 30 Boston Florists' double white. Of branching pyramidal form very early; flowers pure white, and perfect in shape; used largely by florists about Boston. Seed from finest flowers.
31 Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet. So profuse in bloom that the foliages are completely hidden with flowers; mixed colors; 1 ft .
3 Chrysanthemom Dwarf. Immense flowers; free bloomer; wixed colors ; $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{ft} . .$. .......................................................... p ., $\$ 3.00$ 34 Collection of 12 distinct colors.
35 German Mignon, pure white. This aster, although bearing a greater resemblance to the Victoria race than to any other, surpasses it in flower-bearing qualities; extra fine
36 Imbrique Pompon. Exquisitely formed small flowers; mixed
37 -Dark scarlet. New; splendid.
38 Lilliput, pure white. The chief characteristics of this race are the diminutive size of its flowers, and the abundance with which they are produced. Exceedingly useful for cut flowers.
39 Schiller. A dwarf bouquet aster, double; profuse bloomer Parge flowers, very double ; mixed colors; 2 ft ..
41 Triumph, dark scarlet and white. (Prony-Flowered Tom Thumb.) A new color of this well-known variety. Very eflective for bedding; also excellent for growing in pots.
42 "Triumph," dark searlet. This splendid aster is undoubtedly the most beautiful and perfect of all dwarf asters. In its earlier growth it resembles in habit somewhat the Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered section; but, in developing its large, handsome, and beautifully shaped flowers, it assumes quite another aspect. The individual nowers measure from two and faultless Pæony form, all petals being beautifully incurved The color is peculiarly rich and brilliant; when beginning to flower it is a pure scarlet, which, when in full bloom, changes to a magnificent lake crimson. It produces its flowers in great abundance, making it extremely useful for borders, groups, or pot-culture
43 Washington. Without exception the largest aster in cultivation the flowers being frequently 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and of perfect form; mixed colors; 2 ft .
44 Collection of 6 distinct colors.
45 Choicest mixed varieties
per oz., $\$ 3.00$
Choice mixed, all sorts. .
Fine mixed, quilled.
per 0z, \$1.00

## Aster Plants. <br> There is no class of plants more valuable <br> for all purposes of a garden flower or gives such a variety of color as the Aster. We make a specialty of these, and can furnish them of our own growing

 in any quantity. Price, 10 cts . each, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 4.00$ per 100 .
## ADONIS．

Ifardy Annuals

A very momlar border－flower，often called Flos Adonis or Pheascint＇s Eye；they are quate ornamem al，and remain a long time in bloom； 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
45 Evivali－scarlet
Sil．05

## AGERATUM．

Half－hardy Anmuals．
Splendid p＇ants for large clumps or masses，as well as for indoor blooming during Winter；very useful for cut Howers．
jo lmpeital lwary blue
51 Lameauxi，l＇ink：I：ft
53 － 1 lhum．White： 2 fthe： 2 ft
54 Little Dorris．Very dwarf，azure－blue；a profuse bloomer；fine for bedding

## AGROSTEMMA（Rose of Heaven）．

## Hordy Annuals

Handsome；free－flowering，attractive border plants，at home in any garden； ．excellent for cut hower
5．）Cali rover．Rose； 1 ft
－

## 57 Corobaria．（Rose Champion．）Rose； 2 ft



## ALONSOA（Mask Flower）．

Hatf－hardy Annual．$P$ w 11 in any good gard n soil，frefly producing flowers of great brillian－ cy from arly summer until frost； valuable for indoor decoration．
is Grandiflora．Scarlet； $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \$ 0.05$

## ALYSSUM．

Hurdy Anmuals．
Free－tloweing．$]^{\prime}$ etty゚litte ふlants for bens，erings or Tuckwork．The annal varreties hoom the whole Sumatrer，and the peremmals are amono our earliest and most attrac－ tive Spring 11．wvers
¿S Sireet Alysum，Frarrant，white
Go Saxalile conputa．Fublen yellow
（i）Little from．They irow hat of or 4 inches in leight，very compart． of sprealing growth，（ach flant often forming a circle a foot in diamo
6）Benthami Compartum．Of dwatf， compact growth ；fine for borders； white．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．per oz．， 50 cts．
.10
． 05


## AMARANTHUS．

Half－hardy Annveals．Price．
Ornamental foliaged plants，extremely graceful andinteresting，producing a striking effect，whether grown for the decoration of the conserva－ tory or outdoor flower garden．
63 Abyssinicus．Very effective when grown as isolated specimens； 3 ft ．
$\$ 0.05$
$6 t$ Bicolorruber．Foliage green，shad－ ed with red，and soinetimes point－ ed yellow； 3 tt
65 Candatus（Love Lirs Bleerling）．Red rlrooping panicles of flowers； handsome； 3 ft ．
66 Cruentus（Prince＇s Peather）．Crim－ son；highly ornamental
67 Henderi．Varied colors：very bril－ Hiant one of the best ； 3 ft
68 Ilelanclolicus ruber．Rich．re－ splendent carmine foliace： 1 ft ． 69 Salicifolios．Scarlet，honzs－green follawe；sraceful，dronping： 3 ft ． 70 Tricolor（Josiflis（rurt．Foliage scarlet，yellow，and creen
71 Splendens．A decided improrement on the preceding：taller and more elegant；a lovely decorative plant， 72 Fine mixed．

## AMPELOPSIS

## Hardy Climbing Plants．

Of great beauty，particularly in the fall of the year when the foliage assumes rarious shades of crimson，scarlet，bronze，etc．
73 Quinquefolia（Mirimia Crevper）．One of the best varieties for covering screens
74 Veitchii．Well known under the name of Japanese I2v，Boston Ivy，without exception the most popular hardy climbers．It elings closely to stone，bricks or stumps of trees，and is extensively grown in Boston．as well as in many other cities，for corering he fronts of houses and churches．Those who have ridden or walked through Commonwealth Avenue，Boston，could not fail to be attracted by its luxuriant growth and great beauty．It is sure to become nopular wherever it grow

## ANAGALLIS（Pimpernelle）．

## Half－hardy Annual

Yaluable for small beds，edgings，rustic baskets，wases or rockwork． 75 Anagallis．Fine mixed

## ANEMONE（Coronaria）．

## Hardy Perennial

These rank among the earliest and brightest of our Spring flowers，and succeed well in any sunny situation．with rich，light loam． $\because 6$ Coronaria．Mixed；$\frac{1}{2} f t$

## ANTIRRHINUM（Snap Dragon）．

Half－hardy Perennials．

The Antirrhinum，popularly called Snap－dragon，is one of our most showy and useful border plants
77 Majus．kinest mixed： 2 ft
78 －Striatum．Splendid striped； 2 ft
79 －Picturatum norum．New dwarf variety，striped and blotched，of great beauty； ors mixed： 2 ft
80 Collection of eight distinct colors，tall．
81 Tom Thumb．Dwarf，finest strains，mixed； 1 ft ．
82 Collection of ten distinct colors，dwarf Tom Thumb．

## ASPERULA（Woodruff）．

Hardy Peremial．
A charming，profuse－blooming little plant，bearing clusters of fragrant flowers， admirably adapted for bouquet－making．
83 Odorata．Blue； 1 ft


Aquilegia.

## AUBRIETIA.

Hardy Perennial.
Price.
An early, free flowering plant, sometimes called Blue alyssum; indispensable in 6 edgings, rockwork or small beds.
96 beltoides. Rosy-lilac; $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$

## AURICULA.

Half-harry Perenmials.
A well-known garden favorite of great beauty; succeeding best in a cool frame or as in conservatory plant.
97 Alpina. Varions colors; $\frac{2}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
98 Enelish Hybrids. Green-edged, etc.; from prize flowers.

## BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper. Touch-me-not.) Tender Anmuals.
Magnificent conservatory or outdoor plants producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion. The soil in which they are grown should be of the richest possible character; plants should be set fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manurewater.
99 Alba Plena Double white
100 Camellia-flowered. Mixed.
101 Collection of 8 distinct colors.
102 Dwarf Double. Mixed coiors
103 Rose-flower. Mixed colors..
104 - Collection of 8 distinct finest prize varieties
105 Rawson's Prize. Extra double large flowers, of various shades
106 Solferino. Beautifully striped with lilac and scarlet; 2 ft
107 Atrosangninea plenissimo. Splendid deep blood-red; very double; one of the most effective of its class, either for groups or for florists' use
108 Victoria. Satiny white; punctated, spotted with scarlet
109 Perfection. New double Camellia flowered variety; immense pure-white flowers of large size, and of the most perfect form; highly recommended for florists

## BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff).

Half-hardy Annual.
A rapid-growing, handsome climber, with an inflated membraneous capsule from whioh it derives its name.
111 Balloon Vine. White; 5 ft

## BARTONIA. <br> Hardy Armual

An effective plant for borders and beds, producing a profusion of metallic yellow flowers, showing well above the downy, thistle-like foliage, brilliant in the sunshime.
112 Bartonia aurea. Golden yellow

## BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).

## Half-hardy Anmuals.

Beautiful $\mathbf{I r e e}$-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the Summer with a profusion of Cineraria-like flowers; eftective as edgings, in beds, rustic baskets, or pot culture.
113 Iberidifolia. Blue; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
ilit - Albifiora. White; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$

## BOCCONIA.

## Hardy Perennial.

Ornamental foliage plants, exceedingly effective as single specimens on lawns or in borders. 115 Boccomia Japonica. Produces racemes of bloom 2 to 3 ft . long

## AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

## Hardy Perennials.

A class of highly ornamental plants, its varieties combining at once flowers the most curious in form, with colors the most striking and beautiful.
84 Alba Plena. White
85 Californica hybrida. Centre petals golden yellow, sepals and spurs deeporange red; iz ft
6 Chryantha (Golden Spurred). Bright golden yellow flowers; blooms all summer 2 to 3 ft
Corulia hybrida. Violet, blue and yellow; fine; 2 ft
Durandii. Donble, variegated; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
Glanduloa. Blue, tipped white; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
skinnerii. Scarlet and yellow; 1 f f.
Finest mixed. All color's
Collection of 12 distinct varieties

## ARGEMONE (Prickly Poppy).

## Hordy Annuals.

Remarkably distinct plants, both in flower and foliage ; their large, poppy-like flowers are effective in the border.
93
94
Mexicana. Yellow; 2 ft .

## ASPARAGUS (Climbing).

## Hardy Perennial.

The finest of all the hardy climbers; it has the beautiful feathery foliage of the ordinary Asparagus, in the form of a graceful, running vine; invaluable for decorative purposes.
95 Asparagus, climbing. Bright-red berries; very desirable; 10 ft
BEGONIA.

## Greenhouse Perennial.

A beautiful tribe of plants, resplendent during the Summer with their flowers of various shades of scarlet, crimson, rose, etc., and continuing in bloomuntil frost. Being as hardy as most of the bedding plants, and of very easy culture, they are simply indispensable where brilliancy of effect is desired. Masses on a lawn present a gorgeous aspect. They are also very deaspect. fhey are also very de 116 Tuberous-rooted. From the newest English hybrids choice mixelt.
117 Single flowering.
118 Double flowering. Mixed.
119 Flowering Bulls. ...each . 20 to
120 Rex hybrida. Beautiful varieagated foliage, for pot-culture
121 Scharffiana. Species from Brazil, with large, thick, velvety leaves, of emerald-green color on the surface, and deep, purplish-red underneath. The flowers are large and pure white. Being much harlier than any of the Rex varieties, it can be recommended not only as a good stove plant, lut also as a fine plant for apartments


## BELLIS (Double Daisy).

Hardy Perennials
deservedly popular flower, and one of the best for early Spring blooming. However fine the blooms from which daisy seed is saved it always produces a few
singles and semi-doubles. singles and semi-doubles.
122 Fmest mixed.
124 Longfellow. Fine large flowering; dark rose flowers
12b Snowball fl. pl. Large, double, pure white fowers

## BROWALLI.

Half-hardy Annuals.
Very handsome, profuse-blooming piants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful 126 Elataccerulea. Dwart, a lovely blue, having the appearance, when planted in 127 - Boezli. Azure blue and white mixed.

## CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

Hardy Annuals.
A beautiful and profuse-flowering genus of plants, of remarkably easy culture; suc128 Aurea. Golden yellow; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ft..

## CALANDRINIA.

## Half-hardy Annuals.

Very beautiful, free-flowering plants, invaluable for edgings, rockwork and dry, hot banks, or similar situations; they have fleshy leaves and succulent stems, like the Portulaca, and produce an abundance of blossoms which, when fully expanded, have a charming effect; succeed in a light, rich soil.
130 Speciosa. Rosy purple; a most pro-
181 - Alba. A white flowering variety of the preceding; distinct and beau.

## CALCEOLARIA.

Plants of a highly decorative character, indispensable for the greenhouse or the flower garden. The finer strains of C. hybrida are remarkable for their large, magnificently marked flowers, and are chiefly cultivated for indoor decoration.
132 Hylrida. Choice mixed,
133 Superba Grandiflora. Beautifully spotthe finest in cured, extra select;
134 Striata. This type has bee Striata. This type has beenl so far
fixed that one-fourth of the plants raised from seed may be expected to produce flowers striped or marked after the manner of Bi-

## CALENDULA (Marigold)

 Hardy Ammuals.A very showy, free-flowering genus of plants, producing a very pretty effect in mixed borders, and growing freely in almost any soil.
Officinalis. (Pot Marigold). Fine 136 Ranumculoides, fi. pl. Double; average
137 Meteor. Light, golden yellow, striped


HARDY PERENNIALS.
148 Carpatica. Mauve; 1 ft .
149 Alba. White; 1 ft.
Alba. White; I ft..
Pyramidalis. Blue, handsome; 3 ft . Perennial Parieties. Mixed.
153 Perennial varieties. Mixed
154 Media (See Canterbury Bells).Finest mixed.

## CANDYTUFT.

Hardy Annuals
One of the most useful border annuals; very effective in beds, groups, ribbons, etc. ; also very useful for pot-culture, for conservatory decoration during the Winter. Seed sown in Autumn will flower early in Spring; and, sown in April or May, will continue in bloom until frost; indispensable for bouquets.
160 Carter's New Carmine. Distinct and beautiful, presenting one mass of vivid carmine bloom.

## 161 Dunnettii. Rich crimson; 1 ft .

Empress. Intermediate in height between the old Rocket and the newer Tom Thumb sort. The plant is of a very branching habit, and covered with large trusses of pure-white flowers.
163 Fragrant. Pure white; 1 ft .
164 Hybrid dwarf. New and brilliant colors in great variety
165 Purple. Fine for bedding; 1 ft

167 Tom Thumb. Forms dwarf, compact clusters of clear white, flesh-color, lilac, purple and
168 White-colberis amara). An old, well-known sort
169 Fine mixed
White Fragrant Candytoft. For perennial varieties, see Iberis.


French Canna.

## CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(Tropæolum peregrinum.) Price. well-known, desirable Annuals.
A. well-known, desirable climbing plant, of rapid growth, highly ornamental foliage and a profusion of curiously shaped Hlowers; the habit of the plant is of a luxuriant and rambling character, and trained on even the most unsightly objects, it imparts to them a most pleasing aspect.
176 Canary Bird flower. Flowers re sembling a canary bird, yellow. $\$ 0.05$

## CANTERBURYBELLS.

(Campanula Media.)
Hardy Biennials.
When well grown, Canterbury Bells are amongst the most attractive of border plants; they succeed in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart.
177 Canterbury Bells, double blue. $2 \frac{1}{2}$
178 Double Rose. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
179 White. $2 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
181 Single BIue. ${ }^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$
182 - White. ${ }^{2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \text {. }}$
184 Dean's Hybridis. A splendid strain, remarkable for the size of the flowers and their diversity of colors: $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
.10
185 Striata (Double striped), Large flowers' $v e r y$ double, with slight violet streaks on white ground; elegant in shape, and of very elegant in shape, and of very

## CANNA (Indian Shot).

## Half-hardy Perennials.

A genus of highly ornamental plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage, majestic habit and brilliant flowers. When planted in groups or masses they impart quite a tropical aspect to the garden. Cannas are easily raised by sowing the seed early in Spring, in a strong, moist heat, when the plants are highly decorative the tirst season; may also be planted in the fower border in May and June, but will not flower so early
170 Anneii. Rich crimson; 3 ft .
171 Musæfolia Hybrida. Orange flowers, large grand foliage....
172 Warscewiczii. Brilliant red, foliage striped.
173 Fine Mixed varieties
174 Crozy's Fine Mixed. Monsieur Crozy may be considered the most successful raiser and improver of this magnificent genus. They are distinguished by the luxuriance and diversity of color of theirfoliage, but above all by the size and brilliancy of hue of their flowers; finest mixed.
175 Collection of 12 distinct varieties
The roots can be preserved during Winter by being covered with dry sand and placed in a warm, dry cellar.
hose desiring to make more effective display than can be had with plants the first season from seed can obtain extra strong roots of all the best varieties at 15 cts . each; $\$ 1.50$ per dozen.

## CARNATIONS.

## Half-hardy Perennials.

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of which are deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer is from the finest collection in Europe, and will produce many double flowers, and amongst them many choice novelties.

## CASTOR OIL BEAN.

(See Ricinus.)

## CENTAUREA.

Showy, hardy plants; many of the varieties have beautiful silvery foliage, and are indispensable for ribbon bordering or carpet bedding.

## 199 Candidissima. Half-hardy perennials. Silvery-leafed

 plants for beds, vases, baskets and pots; 1 ft........... 200 Clementii. Hardy perennial. Elegant, deeply-cut foli. age, covered with a snowy white down; handsome.... 201 Gymnocarpa. Half-hardy perennial. A graceful, sil-very-leafed variety, for bedding or pot-culture; $1 \mathrm{ft} . .$. 202 Americana. Hardy annual. Lilac purple, very attractive...203 Cyanas. Annual. Blue-bottle or Corn-flower, free blooming; continues in flower a long time; fine for cutting; mixed colors.


Canterbury Bell.

186 Carnation. Saved from choicest double flowers, very select; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. 187 Fine German. From named towers 188 Good Mixed. For border culture. 189 Perpetual, or tree. Saved from choicest double flowers
190 - Fine German. From named
191 "Shakesperian." For size of Howers, brilliancy of colors, constancy of bloom, this strain cannot be equalled.
192 Dwarf double early flowering. A distinct variety, of compact, bushy habit; 1 ft .
193 Grenadin. Scarlet double flowers of great brilliancy, unsurpassed for florists' use
194 Collection of 12 distinct varieties. 19. Marguerite Carnation. Of recent introduction. Very early. The seed produces nearly eighty per cent of double flowers, and if sown in March, and other sowings are made in succession, flowers can be had the whole year round. The plants will Hower in four ponths will Hower in four months after 195! $\frac{1}{2}$ - Half dwarf, white.............

## PICOTEE PINK.

196 Picotee Pink. Saved from the most desirable varieties; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. 197 -German mixed. Double 198 -Good mixed. Fine border var-


Centaurea Cyanus.

## CELOSIA (Cockscomb).

## Hardy Annuals.

Magnificent, free-flowering, graceful-growing plants, producing in the greatest profusion spikes of the most beantiful feathery flowers. Plants of the Celosia flower freely if planted out in June in light soil, not too rich; grown in pots they are the 204 Cristala nana. Choice mixture of the newest
20. Empress. Combs large and bright-purple, dark foliage

206 Glasgow Prize. A splendid distmet dwarf variety, with dark foliage, large, crim
207 Huttonii. A beautiful dark foliage, bedding or greenhouse plant
208 Japnica (Japanese Cockscomb). The combs are almost as delicately cut as ruffed e, shile the colors are the briontest maginabe.
209 Pyramidalis. Choice mixture of all the plumed or feathered sorts
¹0 Collection of 8 splendid varieties

## CENTRANTHUS.

## Hardy Anmuals.

Very pretty free-flowering, compact-growing plants, very effective in beds, ribbons, or as an edging; their transparent stem, delicate branches, and light glaucous leaves render them very beautiful; grow freely in any common garden soil.
$\because 11$ Centranthus. Mixed colors; 2 ft.

## CERASTIUM.

Silvery-foliaged plants, admirably adapted for edgings, rockwork, etc.; so profuse and pure-white are the flowers that the plant is frequently termed "Snow in


## CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Hordy Annuals. $P$
The tall, double-flowered, annual Chrysamthemums when well grown are amongst the most showy and effective of Sum-mer-flowering border-plants; to allow for individual development, they should be thinned out from twelve to eighteen inches apart. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding plants.
214 Burridgeanum tricolor. White, with crimson band; beautiful-
215 Dunnettii album fl. pl. Double snowwhite flowers; 1 ft .
216 -- tureum fi. pl. Large a ouble golden-yellow flowers: 1 ft
217 Lord Beaconsfield. Crimson-maroon, edged and striped with a golden rim surrounding a rich brown eye.
218 The Sultan. Rich, velvety, crimson maroon, with golden rim surround ing' a dark-brown centre
219 Segetum grandiflorum. The large single, yellow, flowering variety grown extensively iu pots.
:20 Eclipse. A very showy variety, the form of the flowers resembling the well-known Cnrysanthemum Burringeanum, butsurpassingititgreatly by its striking colors, which are pure golden-jellow, with a purplisl
scarlet ring. Disk dark-lrown....
Qel Coronarium. Doulse white, fine bot der plant
222 Golden Feather. Beantiful golden foliage and large fowers, often three inches in diameter, with a dark disk in the centre surrounded with bright-yellow and crimson 223 Fine mixed....................per oz.; 35 cts.


Chersanthemuly Lord Beaconsfield.

Price.



Cosmos Hybridus.

## CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower).

## Hardy Climbers.

Well-known, rapid-growing, free-flowering climbing shrubs, some of which are fragrant; admirably adapted for covering arbors, verandas, etc.; succeed in any good garden soil.
243 Coccinea. A slender-growing hardy climber. Its tubular fowers, freely produced, are distinct and beanti-deep-vermilion and the color is deep-vermilion, and in the interior,

## Price.

r, $\$ 0$.244 Flammula. White, fragrant
245 Hybrida. From Jackson's hybrids, the best of all Clematis.

## COLLINSIA.

## Hardy Annuals.

An exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, popular genus, remarkably attractive in beds, mixed borter's, or ribbons.
246 Collinsia. Fine mixed.

## CONVOLVULUS MAJOR

## ( Morning Glory).

## Hardy Ammals.

A well-known and beautiful free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied-colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation, and producing a splendid effect when grown on rockwork, stumps of trees, or banks, and when trained over trellis, rustic-work, or against rough fences.
247 Blue
48 Dark-red
49 Striped
250 White
251 Finest varieties mixed...per oz., 20 cts .
2 Collection of 10 distinet colors.......

## CINERARIA.

Greenhouse leremials.
Well-known favorite free-flowering plants for the greenhouse, which may be had in splendid bloom through the gieater portion of the year; and, from the richness and diversity of the colurs, are among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers; succeed best in light, rich, free and open soil.
233 Dwarf. A new German strain of compact growth, highly recommented
234 Extra Choice. From prize flowers; this stran is unsurpassed in qualíy. 235 Fine Mixed. Good colors.
236 New Double. Representing every shade of color, unquestionably one of the best of recent introductions
The following half-hardy perennial varieties of Cineraria are desirable for bedding and other purpo-es fur which Centaurea is recommenkel.
237 Acanthifolia. Silvery leaves; beautifully eut; 1 ft.
238 Maritima. Silvery foliage $; 1^{1}{ }_{2} \mathrm{ft}$.

## CLARKIA.

## Hardy Anmuals.

A beautiful tribe of favorite plants, with pretty, cheerful-looking flowers, growing freely and blooming profusely under almost any circumstances.
239 Elegans. Mixed; 2 ft.
940 Pulchella. Deep-rose; 110 ft
241 Fl. pl. Double; rich-magenta
242 Fine mixed. Double and single.

## $\underset{\sim}{3}$ <br> COBAEA.

A magnificent rapid-growing climber, with beautiful foliage and large bell shaped flowers; trained on piazzas, arbors, etc., the effect is grand.
2 2b3 Scandens. Purple-lilac: 20 ft . ...per oz., \$1.00................... preceding.

## CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR

## Dwarf Morning Glory

Hetry!y -imutals.
Remarkably showy plants, with exceet ingly hawdsome, rich-coloted fowers producing in beds and mixed border an unusmally brilliant eflect, either in distinct colors, ribboned or mixed.
2.55 Tricolor, crimson-violet. Flowers have a brilliant-yellow ere, eveir
cled with hand of snow - white cled with hand of snow - Whinte 256 - Splendens. Rich-violet, with 5\% Wbite centre
257 - Striped. Blue, beautifuly striped
©5 Mauritanicus. Beautifulfor hangins baskets and vases; flowers bhe very flociferous.
259 Fine mixed varieties.... per oz., 20 cts.

A magnificent race of plants which attain a height of nearly five feet, and which in the fall months are literally covered with fowers which closely resem. ble siugle dahlias. These new hybrids are from one to two inches in diameter, and range through all shades of rose, purple, tlesh-color and purewhite, and are excellent for cutting. They present a gorgeous sight when most other flowers have been destroyed by frost.
260 Cosmos hybridus. Best varieties mixed. (See cut.) $\$ 0.05$ $260^{2}$ The Bride. Pure white .10

## COWSLIP.

## Hardy Peremials.

Favorite early free-flowering plants, which should be extensively grown for filling the beds and borders of the Spring flower garden; succeed best in rich soil.
261 Cowslip. Fine mixed varieter; $3 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$.
CUCUMIS.
(See Gourd's Omamental.)
(INERIRIA

## CYCLAMEN.

Greenhouse Bulbs.
genus of the most beautiful and elegant Winter and Spring blooming plants, for pot culture in parlor or conservatory, universally admired. If sown early in Spring under glass, and well grown, will make flowering bulbs in one year
$26 \%$ Persicum. Finemixed.
263 - Giganteum. An improved type, with broad, beautifully mottled leaves, immense fowers of great substance, pure-white with violet-purple ey
264 Choice mixed. Including those varieties that are hardier than Persicum, many of which are charming both in flower and foliage, and delightfully fragrant.

## CYPRESS VINE.

Half-hardy Annuals

One of the most popular of all-Summer climbers; flowers small, thickly set in a most beautiful ark-green foliage.
265 Crimson. Brilliant; 10 f
266 Rose. Very delicate.
267 White. For cemeteries
268 Scarlet ivy-leared. Graceful climber, of rapid growth; Howers profusely

## CUPHEA (Cigar Plant).

A highly decorative plant, equally well adapted for the conservatory or the flower border.
269 Platycentra. Half-hardy perennial. Scarlet, white and purple; 1 ft.
270 Purpurea. Half-hardy annual. Rosy-scarlet, purple calyx, elegant; 1 ft...................

## DAHLIA.

## Half-hardy Perennial. Price

Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation, of various heights and colors; if sown in early Spring, they will flower in August
271 Single. Mixed; saved from splendid new varieties, which for brilliancy of color cannot be surpassed
272 Double. Fine mixed.
273 - New Liliput. Dwarf, Fery beautiful.
274 - New Cactus flowered. The result of a cross between the well-kuown "Juarez" with a semi-double variety which produces charming Tariegated flowers that cannot fail to please.
275 Gracilis, single striped. An interesting new single class producing flowers which are striped, mottled, flaked and dotted with a great diversity of colors, and in a manner no less grotesque than charming. These Dahlias have been awarded numerous first prizes, and have elicited general admiration wherever shown

## DAHLIA ROOTS

(See Bullbs.)

## DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean).

## Tender Annuals

Beautiful class of quick-growing ornamental climbers, often growing fifteen to twenty feet in a season; producing an abundance of clustered spikes of purple and white fowers, which are followed bs exceedingly ornamental seed-pods.
276 Dolichos lablab. Mixed.......................
.05



Cyclamen Gigantecm.

## DAISY.

(See Bellis.)

## DATURA (Trumpet Flower).

## Half-hardy Annuals.

Price.
An ornamental genus of plants, many of which possess attractions of the highest order. in large clumps or borders of shrubbery they produce an excellent effect. The roots may be preserved in sand through the Winter, in a dry cellar.
275 Atroviolacea plenissima Almost black. inside beautiful light-purple
278 Ceratocaulon. Satin white, striped pur279 Chlorantha, fl. pl. Golden-jellow, fragrant; 2 ft .
280 Fastuosa alba. Pure white, double: 2 ft .
281 -Huberiana rarietates. Splendid. mixed. new varieties
2s2 Meteloides (Hrightio). White-hordered lilac, handsome; 2 ft $\qquad$
DELPHINIUM
(Perennial Larkspur). Hardy Perennial.
Plants remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades, and highly decorative qualities. They differ greatly in habit of growth, some producing magnificent spikes of flowers, while others are dwarf and completely corered with blonm. The principal color is blue, shading from the softest celestial to the darkest purple, while all are more or less shaded or marked with some other color.
(For annual varieties, see Larkspur.)

 this magnificent family ; flowers dark-blue; large, very handsome
285 Formosum. Rich dark-blue, with white centre; $2 \frac{2}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
286 Hybridum, fl. pl. Finest prize varieties; double-fine mixed
287 Nudicaule. Varying in color from light-scarlet to a shade verging on crimson; very brilliant; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
288 Sinensis. Choice mixed.
289 Brunonianum. Dwarf, musk-scented Larkspur. The flowers are larger in size than any in cultivation, and of a peculiar shade of light-blue. It is particularly interesting because of its powerful odor of musk, a property unique in this variety, as heretofore a scented variety has been unknown.
290 Hybridum Sulphureum (Larkspur, New Sulphureolored). A remarkably handsome species, resembling in habit of growth the Branching or Stock-fld. Lark spur, and attaining a height of three and one-half to four and one-half feet. The flowers, one inch in diameter, being of the same size and form as those of the best single-fld. perennial Larkspur, are of the most beautiful pure sulphur-yellow color. It continues in flower from June to August. Though a hardy perennial, it will, if sown early, flower the first season....

.20


## Dianthus Plumarius.

## DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

Hardy Perennials. Price.
Very ornamental and exceedingly showy plants for shrubberies and other half-shady places.
308- Alba. Pure-white; 3ft. $\$ 0.05$ 309 Lutea. Golden-yellow; 3 ft....
310 Purpurea. Purple spot311 Gloxinoides. Splendid large-flowered variety; brilliant colors, mixed..
312 Monstrosa. A new and greatly improved variety; extra fine.
313 Maculatasuperba. Ivery's strain, beautifully spotted.......

## EUPHORBIA

(Variegated Spurge). Hardy Annual. A showy border-plant, with foliage veined and margined with white, very attractive.
314 Euphorbia variegata.
:05


## DIANTHUS.

A magnificent genus, which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. D. Chinensis and its varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of our hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors in beds or masses, are remarkably attractive; while the recently introduced varieties, with their large, richly-colored Howers, close, compact habit, and profusion of blooms are unsurpassed for effectiveness in beds or mixed borders.

291 Chinensis. (China or Indian Pink). Single, many colors mixed; showy
292 - Fl. pi. A splendid mixture; producing a large proportion of double fiowers per oz., 40 cts., 293 Heddewigii. Color varies from the richest velvety crimson to the most delicate rose; a magnificent variety; $\mathbf{1 f t}$.
294 Fl. pl. Double variety of the preceding, very showy; 1 ft
295 Diadematus, fl. pl. Of dwarf, compact habit, of various tints of rose, maroon and purple; one of the best of its species
Laciniatus. Beautifully fringed, finest colors mixed; 1 ft .

- F1. pl. A double variety of the preceding, in splendid colors; ift

Imperialis, fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink). Many colors mixed.
e99 Choice dwarf varieties. Mixed.

## HARDY PERENNLAL VARIETIES.

300 Barbatus. (See Sweet William.) Finest mixed .....................
302 Dentosus. A mass of pretty rosy-lilac flowers; a perfect gem.
303 Atrosanguineus. Deep blood-red.
304 Plumarius, (Pheasant Eye Pink). Double, very fragrant, fine for the border
305 Florists' or Paisley Pink. Turner's finest strain, from the finest named varieties. Flowers with white ground, beautifully blotched and edged with different shades of purple; growing freely, and flowering profusely, either in pots, in the greenhouse, or in the open border.
306 Choice Mixed, perennial varieties
307 Collection of 12 distinct varieties.

## ECHEVERIA.

Greenhouse Perennials. Very popular plants for bedding or pot-culture; their large, massive, succulent, peculiarly colored leaves never failing to engage attention. A group composed of the different varieties can be marde one of the most attractive spots in the flower garden.
324 Metallica. Broad, large, bucculent leaves, beautifully shaded with a purplish glaucous hue
325 Steundaglauca Silvery-gray foliage; liandsome..

## ERYTHRINA

(Coral-Tree).
Half-hardy Shrubs. A splendid genus, with tine leaves and beautiful, brilliant, scarlet flowers; they grow freely out-ofdoors if planted in a warm situation.
326 Erythrina crista-galli.
Scarlet; from West Indies..

## ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).

## Hardy Annuals.

An exceedingly showy, profuse-flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beau tiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing or ribboning; light, rich soil.
315 Californica. Yellow, rich-orange centre; ift.........................
316 - Alba, fl. pl. A new double white variety; fine
317 Carminea (Grandiflora rosea). A charming variety, with large flowers of intense carmine blooms until late in the fall
Crocea. Rich-orange; $1 \mathrm{ft} .$.
Alba. Creamy-white; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
319 Alba. Creamy-white; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..
320 Mandarin. The inner side of the petals is of rich-orange color; the outer side being the brilliant-scarlet known as the mandarin scarlet. 321 Mixed colors. per oz., 40 cts


BED OF ECHEVERIAS.

## ETERNAL,

or Everlasting Flowers, Hardy Annuals.
Ornamental border-plants, the blossoms of which are extensively used for Winter bouquets. (See Helichrysum, etc.)
322 Flowers. Many, varieties and species mixed: 323 Collection of 12 distinct vaxi eties.

## ERYSIMUM.

Hardy Annuals.
Very showy, free-flowering, handsome, very effective in beds, mixed borders, or ribbons; succeed in light, rich soil.
327 Arkansanum. Sulphur-yellow, very handsome;


## FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis).

Half-hardy Perennial.
A favorite and well-known border plant, flowers early, blooms freely, and is indispensable for 09 Forg gardenin
329 Forget-me-not. Fine mixel varieties


Effective border plants, among the prettiest of our white-foliages plazis, Their elegantly indented glaucous green leaves make them attractive at all seasons.
332 Glatucium. Fine mixed

## GAILLARDIA.

## Hardy Ammuals

Splendid bedding plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brillianey of their flowers, s30 Granditiora. Choice mixed anmual and Autumn.
330 Grandiflora. Choice mixed annual varieties, rich colors; $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$
331 Picta Lorenziana (New Double Guillardia). As an ornamental plant, and on account of its long duration of bloom and its usefulness for cut flowers, this variety cannot be too highly recommended. The colors offered (in mixture) comprise sulphur-yellow, solden-yellow, orange, amaranth and claret

## GLADIOLUS.

## GLAUCIUM.

## Hardy Perennials.

## Globe Amaranthus

(Gomphrena).
Half-hardy Annuals. Price. Handsome everlastings, with showy flowers, which may be cut and preserved for Winter decorations; they are exceedingly beautiful plants for conservatory decoration, and when well crown in small pots are a pleasing feature in the sittingtoom.
388 Flesh color.
${ }_{303} 3$ Purple. 2 ft .
335 Orange. 2 ft
336 Rose. ¿ft..
337 Variegated. Striped rose and $38-$ white
339 Globosa nana compacta. A dis tinct new variety of dense, - bushy habit; flowers a cleep Fiolet-red; good for Int 310 Vine mixed..

## GLOXINIA.

## Greenhouse Perennials.

A superb genus of greenhonse plants, producing in great profusion beautiful flowers, of the richest and most brilliant colors; thrive luest in sandy peat and loam.
341 Gloxinia. Choicest mixed, from the tinest erect and drooping varieties


## GOURDS (Ornamental).

The varieties in this collection have been selected either for the ornamental character of their follage, the singularity or synmetry of their fruit, or the variety and peculiarity of their coloring. These are picturesque, curious, interesting and beautiful when grown on mounds, sloping banks, trained over arches, or planted in beds; wherever grown thev never fail to excite admiration: cultivate in the same way as for melon.
351 Bottle. Well known, and very useful
35) Dipper. A favorite variety; very useful

353 Nest Egg. Resembles auegg; used for artificial eggs 354 fooseberry. very pretty
 56 Hiniature Orance and oreen striped, very orna mental
357 Orange. Well-known sort; frut resembles an orange
358 Pear-shaped. Green and white striped. fine.
3ั9 kurar trough. Immense size, holds several gallons. 360 Powderhorn.
 362 Flexuosus. Snake cucumber.
3 , Medulliferus. Scarlet. thom
364 Perennis. Foliage hiohly ornanental.
36.5 Collection 12 distinct varieties

GG6 Finest mixed varieties.


## GODETIA.

## Hardy Amuals.

A very desirable, free-flowering genus; attractive in beds, mixed borders and riblbons.
368 Fairy Queen. New, handsome variety, of the same habit and dwarf commact growth as the "Lady Satin Rose," but with white flowers passing into blush, and large
carmine spots at the base of each petal. The flowers are the same size as those ot "Lady Albemarle." Fine acquisition to these free-flowering annuals 369 Duchess of Albany. Large, handsome, satiny. white Howers.
370 Alba. Pure-white; $1 \frac{1}{2}$ It.
371 Bijou. Very dwarf; the plants form dense bushes coverel with innumerable flowers of the finest white, with a dark-rose spot; very handsome; 1/2 $\mathrm{ft} .$. 372 Lady Albemarle. Intense carmine-crimson, compact habit; beautiful 373 The Bride. White, with a rich-carmine centre; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 374 Fine Mixed

## GYPSOPHILA.

Hardy Annuals.
A pretty, free-flowering, elegant little plant, adapted for rustic rockwork, baskets and edgings.
375 Muralis. A charming little plant, covered with red flowers, contrasting beautifully with its graceful foliage; ${ }^{1} / 4 \mathrm{ft}$.
376 Paniculata (Hardy perennial). White, fine for bouquets, giving them a light and airy appearance; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

## HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower).
A well-known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth and the brilliancy of their wers
37 Californicus. Orange, extra large, 3 - $\boldsymbol{3}$ Cumerifolius. A showy variety growing about 3 feet high, of branehing habit; blooms profusely through the season; flowers 2 inches in diameter, orange-yeliow with 3.9 Globosus fistulosus. A remarkably laroe, very double and showy variety, globular formed, bright, rich safton color. ..... 3u( Green Centred. Yellow, very double, conspicuous green centre
381 Russian mammoth. Very large; protitable for poultry
382 Nanus foliis vaxiegatis. Dwari, with variegated 20 iage..
383 Oscar Wilde. A small black-centred variety, of great utility as a bedder and most attractive as a corsage
 384 Fine mixed.

## HELIOT ROPE.

## Half-hardy Perennials

A well-known genus of protuse flowering, deliciously fragrant plants, splendid for bedding or ribboning, and for askets or pot-culture. Seeds sown in Spring make fine plants for Summer ind Autumn decoration.
385 Heliotrope. Finest mixed

## HELIPTERUM. <br> Half-hardy Annuals

For Summer blooming, or drying for Winter bouquets, a valuable border plant
386 Anthemoides. White, graceful habit; 387 Sanfordii. Dwarf, tufted habit; round clusters of yellow flowers; $3 / 4 \mathrm{ft} . .$.

Mibliscus.



Helichrysum.

## HONESTY (Lunaria).

## Hardy Biennials. <br> Price.

Early Summer free-flowering plants, with silver seed pods, much admired for Winter decoration with ornamental grasses, etc.
$\mathbf{3 8 8}$ Honesty. Purple; very showy; $2 \mathrm{ft} . . \mathrm{\$ 0.05}$

## HIBISCUS.

Hordy Annuals.
One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy genera of plants cultivated; characterized by the size and varied and beautiful colors of their flowers
389 Africanus. Cream-color, rich-brown centre $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..
390 Coccinea (Greenhouse perennial). Bright searlet

## HUMEA.

Half-leardy Biennial.
A remarkably handsome plant, invaluable for decorative purposes, whether in the conservatory or disposed in pots about the lawn; planted in the centres of beds or mixed borders, its majestic and gracefnl appearance renders it a most effective and striking object.
391 Humea elegans. Ted; 3 ft...

## HELICHRYSUM.

## Hardy Annuals.

Exceedingly handsome and ornamental plants for mixed borders, and peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; handsome bouquets and festoons may be formed of them for indoor decorations during Winter.
392 Brachyrhynchum. Lemon-yellow; 1\% ft 393 Bracteatum album. White; 2 ft . $39 \pm$ - Aureum. Goblen-yellow: 2 1t.
395 Nanum atrococcineum. Dwarf, rose.
396 Atrosanguineum. Dwarf, red; 1 ft . 397 Monstrosum album, fl. pl. Double, white; 2 ft .
398 - Luteum, fl. pI. Double, yellow. 399 - Purpuremm, fl. pl. Purple; 2 ft . 400 - Roseum. fl. pl. Douhle, ruse; 2 ft 401 Mininum. Very dwarf, mixed 402 Fine mixed varieties
403 Collection of 10 splendid varieties.

## HOP JAPANESE.

## Half-hardy Annual.

This may be ranked amoug our most useful amnual climbers. It is of meredibly rapick frowth, and makes a thick cover on trellises, etc.; and as it will thrive in almost any soil, and is only killed by hard frost, it is especially valuable. As the foliage is more deeply cut than the common Hop, it does not have so heavy an appearance.
404 Hop Japanese (Humatus. Jif ponicu:


Heliancilus Glubuste Fistthosus.

## HOLLYHOCK.

## Hardy Biennials.

Price.
This splendid plant now ranks with the Dahlia for late Summer or Autumn decoration; from its stately growth, and the varied colors of its magnificent spikes of flowers, it may justly demand a place in every large garden or pleasure ground. The cultivation of this noble Hower has been vigorously renewed botr in this country and in Europe the past two years, and it bids fair to become the most popular flower in cultivation. If sown early, in heat, the plants may be in bloom the first year.
405 Boston Prize. Extra fine mixture from prize flowers.
406 Chater's (English) Prize. We have secured a supply from Chater's celebrated collection, which stande unrivalled in Europe. Mr. Chater has made a specialty of Hollyhocks for many years, and is the originator of many of the leading varieties there cultivated. This collection contains a splendid mixture of the following colors, selected from the very best double flowers: canary-yellow, white, crimson, violet, rose, scarlet, purple, bronze, salmon, orange, lilac, and maroon. Five pkts., $\$ 1.00$.
407 Rawson's Snomball. The stock of this magnificent white Hollyhock is grown by one of the most successful cultivators in the country, and is especially adapted for florists' use, to whom it has proved a most valuable acquisition, giving as it does a profusion of large, double, pure-white tlowers, which are of great value for all occasions where white flowers are required. 5 pkts., $\$ 1.00$
408 Good mixed varieties. Containing many colors double, semi-double, and single........ 10 409 Collection of 12 separate colors. Chater's prize varieties.
410 Collection of 6 separate colors

## IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft).

Hardy Perennials.
Profuse-blooming, pretty little plants, especially adapted for rockeries, old stumps or rustic baskets; they come into flower amongst the earliest Spring plants, and for a long time continue a dense mass of beauty.
411 Gibraltarica. Very fine species; flowers 412 - Hybrida. A dwarf variety of the above; very handsome.
413 Jucunda. Rose, very charming; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. 414 Pruiti. One of the finest perennial Candytufts, with pure-white flowers, of dwarf growth; one of the earliest of Spring flowers.
415 Sempervirens. Pure-white; $1 / 2$ ft.......

## ICE PLANT

(Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) Half-hardy Annual.
A pretty little trailing plant, much used for garnishing, the leaves of which are covered with crystalline globules, thus giving it the appearance of being coated with ice
416 Ice Plant. White; very effective.......

## IPOMOPSIS.

## Half-hardy Biennials.

Handsome, free-flowering plants; long spikes of dazzling flowers; effective for conservatory and outdoor decoration.
417 Fine mixed varieties..


Rawson's Snowball Holly hoce.


Hop Japanese.

## IPOMCEA (Convolvulus).

Tender Annuals.
Of all flowers in general cultivation, this ranks preeeminent for delicate and intrinsic beauty; the brilliant and varied hues of its many species and varieties are exceedingly beautiful, and its fine foliage and graceful form render it an indispensable ornament for greenhouse, indispensable ornament for green.
418 Bona Nox (Evening Glory). Satin rose, large fragrant blossoms, which expand in the evening; $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .$.
419 Coccinea (star Ipomoa). Scarlet, small flowers in profusion........................
420 Fol. marmoratis. Japanese varieties,
foliage beautifully mottled; mixed colors.
421 Limbata elegantissima. Rich, bluish-
purple centre in the form of a star,
421 Limbata elegantissima. Rich, bluish-
purple centre in the form of a star, with broad, pure-white margin.... Quamoclit. (See Cypress Vine.) .........
423 Learii. Rich-blue, changing to red; magnificent; from Ceylon; $20 \mathrm{ft} . . .$.
424 Mexicana Grandiflora alba. Large white
425 Noctiflora, Moon flower (Evening Glory). This variety has been widely Flower. It is one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers, and "it is impossible to overrate the, many excellences of this Ipomoea." The flowers are of immense size, quite 4 inches in diameter, some a beautiful blue, and others pure-white in color they are produced in hundreds all over the twining branches of the plants. The flowers, placed in saucers of water, are very handsome for table a magenta color under gastight.......

Recently introduced from South Africa, and is a most valuable addition, both for the conservatory and the flower garden. The plant grows freely, and flowers most profusely and continually, resembling somewhat a Balsam in habit of growth and shape of leaf; the flowers are single, more than an inch in diameter, of the richest car-mine-magenta color. We have no hesitation in saying this is a really valuable novelty, and will be a most popular plant for all garden decorations.
426 Sultani
427 Sultana foliis variegatis. Its leaves are edged and otherwise variegated with yellow, which causes the charming rose flowers to show to greateradvantage than in the type.

## JACOBAA (Senecio).

## Hardy Annuals.

A useful and exceedingly showy class of gay-colored, profuse-blooming plants.
428 Fine mixed double varieties
429 Pompon. This variety produces only double flowers, and is of a very compact and regular habit of growth. The flowers are of a fine, lustrous purplered, perfectly double and imbricated. Its richness of color and uniform growth render it very serviceable for edgings, carpet bedding, and masses.



THE increasing popularity of this favorite flower and the many flattering testimonials received from those who procured this variety from us last season have induced us to give it more prominence than usual. In making this selection we take nothing but the finest varieties to be obtained, having not only tested the varieties, but personally inspected the fields as they were growing this season, and know that the varieties we put in this mixture are true, and that those who plant the "Boston Beauty" Sweet Peas will obtain the best mixture of sweet peas in existence. You will find all the colors represented in the hand-painting and more, too, as we were unable to have them all appear.

Price per Ounce Packet, 25c. Per lb., \$2.00.

| 0 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Greymouth, New Zeaiand. <br> W. Rawson \& Co. <br> nen: In sending you my order for I will say that I have been rery much h your seeds and especially the "Boston weet Peas. <br> EDWARD L. ROBINSON. | Mrs. S. E. HARWOOD, of Swanton Junction, Vis., writes in a letter to us, saying: "A package of your 'Boston Beauty' Sweet Peas were more beautiful and gave greater satisfaction than any and all other sweet peas of which I had many varieties." |

Miss C. G. HINSDALE, of Princeton. N. J., writes in a letter to us, that "the "Boston Beauty" Sweet Peas are beauties indeed, as I have planted them for several years."

# A Grand New White Sweet Pea. Emily Henderson. 

Is a gloriously beautiful acquisition of American origin, a sport from that splendid pink and white variety, "Blanche Ferry." Every meritorious quality which has given the latter its distinctive value and made it famous with amateur and florist has been reproduced in the "Emily Henderson."

## ITS COLOR IS AS PURE AS THE DRIVEN SNOW;

 all other so-called whites have either a green or dull yellow keel. Hoid a single blossom of the "Emily Henderson" up to the light and the daintiest fush is barely perceptible, a delicate suggestion of the pink blood of the parent variety, and only just enough to show its pedigree and give to the flowers the lustrous tone and texture of satin.THE FLOWERS ARE EXTRA LARGE, of remarkable substance, and in form perfection, broad, round standards without the slightest tendency to reflex or curl. The stems are stiff and long, supporting the blossorns so that they stand out boldly, giving this variety an added value for cutting.

IN EARLINESS OF BLOOM the "Emily Henderson" outrivals all competitors by nearly two weeks, and it also holds longer-a veritable "cut-and-come-again" to the end of summer.

THE FRAGRANCE IS MOST DELICIOUS AND POWERFUL, and distinct from any other variety.

ITS PRODIGAE ABUNDANGE OF BLOOM IS PHENOPIENAL; where other varieties produce two flowers on a stem the "Emily Henderson" bears rarely less thąn three and nearly as often four, and it is not unusual to find stems bearing five or six flowers each, and occasionally we have found them with seven. The stems are stiff and long and so boldly support the flowers that they seem to look one squarely in the face. The strong stems give the variety an added value for cutting.
THE PLANTS ARE ROBUST, very branchy and of compact habit, about four feet high, and if not supported and not planted too closely, they form bushy plants, averaging only three feet high and are so completely covered with flowers that a field of them looks as if it had been visited by a heavy snow-storm.

FOR FLORISTS' FORCING UNDER GLASS the "Emily Henderson" Sweet Pea is bound to outstrip all others on account of its color, earliness, profusion, short, stocky growth, and the immense size of its long-stemmed flowers.

As new varieties sometimes run back to the parent plant we have deemed it advisable to offer the seed of this variety put up in the originator's packets, although we have thoroughly tested the variety in our trial grounds and know it to be all that is claimed by the originator.



## KAULFUSSIA.

Hotrly Annuals.
Price.
Pretty little free-tlowering plants of a neat, compact growth, exceedingly effective in beds or xed borders 430 Kaulfussia. Mixed.

## LANTANA.

Greenhouse Shrub.
A rewarkably handsome free-flowering genus of plants, with brilliantly colored flowers, constantly changing in hue, very effective, either for pot-culture or for bedding.

## LOBELIA.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants, of great value and importance to the flower garden. The low-growing kinds make the most beautiful edgings. All the varieties of $L$ evinus are valuable for hanging-baskets, rustic work, or vases, over the edges of which they droop in the most graceful and elegant manner. The perennial varieties are exceedingly ornamental, and are valuable from their blooming in Autumn.

> ANNUAL VARIETIES.

482 Erinus (Gracilis). Deep-blue; 1́r ft. .
433 - Alba. Pure-white; $1 / 2$ ft.
34 Compacte oculate. Dark stalks, dark-blue flowers, white eye; very effective.
435 Erecta duplex. Fine shade of blue, produces about 50 per cent. double Howers.
436 - Bicolor. The plant almost the shape of a ball, Howers white and blue.
437 Paxtoniana. Pure-white with sky-blue belt; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
438 Prima donna. Flowers velvety-maroon; quite distinct

440 Mixed varieties. Of uniform height........... excellent for edgings and carpet bedding
P PERENNIAL VARIETIES
These are conspicuously beautiful border plants, the richness of color rendering them remarkably striking.
441 Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Brilliant-scarlet
$441 \begin{aligned} & \text { Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Brilliant-scarlet............................................................. } \\ & 442\end{aligned}$ blooms from July to October; 2 ft .

LATHYRUS
(Everlasting Pea).
Hardy Perennials.

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$$

Lathyres Evirlasting Pea, White.

## LIMNANTHES.

## Hordy Annuals

Easily grown, free-flowering, slightly fragrant plants, excellent for beds or edgings in damp, shady places.
44 Limnanthes. Mixed colors; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

## LOPHOSPERMUM.

Exceedingly beautiful and highly ornamental genus of climbers, with handsome, showy, foxglove-nke flowers; may be used with advantage for hanging-baskets. 450 Lophospermum scandens. Rosy-purple; very fine trellis plant; 6 ft .

## LUPINUS.

## Hardy Annual

A splendid genus of ornamentai, beautiful and free-flowering garden plants, with long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped blossoms; colors rich and varied.
451 Mixed annual varieties.
458 Collection of 12 choice varieties...........

## LYCHNIS.

## Hardy Peremials.

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants, of easy culture, strikingly effec tive m mixed flower and shrubbery borders, good, rich soil.
454 Chalcedonica. Scarlet; 2 ft
$4 \overline{\text { ̄ }}$ - Alba. White; 2 ft . . .............
456 Haageana. Bright-scarlet, splendid.
457 - Hybrida. Various shades........

Price.
Price.
$\$ 0.05$ $\qquad$

## LARKSPUR (Delphinium).

Extremely ornamental plants of great beauty, combining the richest possible variety of brilliant and effective colors with great duration and profusion of bloom.

(For perennial varieties, see Delphinium.)


## LINUM (Flowering Flax).

## Half-hardy snmual.

## One of the most effective and showy bedding plants we have; habit

 of growth is slender and delicate.468 Grandiflorum coccineum. Rich scarlet-crimson, with dark black centre (hardy annual). 1 ft .. 469 Luteum. Straw-color; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. 470 Lewesii. Blue, white stripes.

## Candelabrum. Double mixed; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ <br> Collection of 6 distinct colors. <br> Double dwarf rocket. Fine mixed. <br> Tall Collection of 10 distinct colors. <br> Emperor. A profuse bloomer, very do <br> Emperor. A profuse bloomer, very double, mixed colors; 1 ft <br> Stock-flowered. Tall, mixed........

-lion of 8 mixt dietion...
................ with dark black .........................................



Larespur Candelabium.

## MARIGOLD.

## Hardy Annuals.

Price.
Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flcwers, of rich and beautiful colors. The African is the most striking in large beds or mixed borders.

See Calendula and Tagetes for other varieties.
471 African. Lemon; 2 ft .
per oz., 40 cts.
$\$ 0.05$
472 - Orange. 2 ft . per oz., 40 cts
473 - Fine mixed. All colors. per oz., 40 cts.
474 - Collection of 6 distinct varieties .05
475 - Miniature Gold Nugget. This charming variety is remarkable for its dwarf, dense growth, flowering from July until frost; the blooms being very double, of a peculiar shade of color, like Australian gold.
466 - El Dorado. Without exception the very finest type of this showy Autumn flower. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly imbricated, and very double. The colors run through all shades of yellow, from very light primrose to the deepest orange, and the proportion of double flowers is greater than in any other selection
477 French dwarf. Double, brown; 1 ft
${ }_{478}$ - Golden striped. 1 ft
${ }_{47} 78$ - Gollow striped 1 fL.
480 - Cloth of Gold. Bright-gold bars on dark velvety petais.
481 - Butterfly. The alternate petals of velvety-brown and old-gold being most clearly defined over the entire plant
482 - Nana faviflora brunea (new dwarf). The color of flowers is a blending of maroon, ruby and orange, shading to lighter tints
483 - Fistulosa lutea. Bright-brown, yellow
. 30

85 Tall, double, striped
486 - striped. Golden-yellow and brown
487 - Fine mixed. All colors.
per oz. 75 cts.
10

.10
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$\qquad$

## MALOPE.

Handsome Hardy Annuals. Price. producing their branching habit, preat ing their large flowers in mixed borders; succeed effective in garde orders; succeed in common 9 arden soil.
489 Malope grandiflora. Crimson; 2 ft. $\$ 0.05$ MALVA OP MALLOW.
Showy and $\begin{gathered}\text { Hordy Anmmerls. } \\ \text { free-fowering }\end{gathered}$ border plants; succeeding 11 any common garden soil.
490 Moschata. Rose, foliage fragrant
. 05

## MARTYNIA.

Holf-hardy Annuals.
Handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect when planted in the open border; Hlowers as large and handsome as Gloxinias, succeeded by curious double-horned fruit.
491 Martynia. Mixed colors; $1 / 1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} .$. .
.05

## MATHIOLA.

(Night-Scented Stock.) Half-hardy Annuals.
The delicions, rich perfume emitted by the flowers of this plant in the afternoon, evening, and after a shower is truly delightful, and perceptible some distance off.
492 Mathiola bicornis. Pink and lilac;

## MIVATRICARIA (Feverfew).

 Hardy Annuals. Har ísome, free-fowering, ornamental plants, fine for bedding or pot-culture.
mganonette Machet.
493 Capensis. Dwarf, double, white, very fine ; 9 inches..........
494 Eximia grandiflora. An improved pure-white, very double.
$\$ 0.10$
494 Eximia grandiflora. An improved pure-white, very double
495 Dana, fl. pl. Dwarf, double flowers, various shades of
.10
.15


Marigold, african, El Dorado.

## MIGNONETTE.

(Reseda odorata.) Hardy Amuals.
A well-known fragrant favorite; produces a pleasing contrast to the more showy occupants of the parterre; if well thinned out immediately, the plants are large enough; they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of bloom.
496 Srreet-scented. The old and wellknown variety; very fragrant; .per oz., 20 cts. $\$ 0.05$
497 Ameiiorata. Large-flowered, pyramidal; plants of tine form; foliage and flowers large size; the latter have a reddish tinge.
498 Golden 0 ueen. A very fine variety, bearing fine spikes of goldenyellow flowers, distinct from any other variety.
499 Grandiflora "Machet." A variety specially valuable for pot-culture. The dwarf and vigorous plants are of pyramidal growth, with thick, dark-green 1 age, throwing up numerous stout long, broad stripes of deliciously scented red flowers, per oz., $\$ 1.00$
500 Victoria. Large-flowered, with reddish flowers... per oz., 50 cts.
501 Parson's white. A distinct, delightfully fragrant variety, highly recommended.
502 The Prize, Recommended for size of flower and fragrance....
503 Giant white spiral. A very showy, robust variety; grows in good soll 2 to 3 feet high, with spikes of snowy-white flowers 12 to 15 inches long; a most profuse bloomer, and very fragrant; fine for pot-culture
б04 Bird's New Mammoth. It produces immense trusses of flowers, and is of the most delicions fragrance..
ธ05 Collection of 10 distinct sorts.....

Few plants combine so much beauty, both of foliage and flowers, as this handsome genus; the roots may be preserved through the Winter; sometimes called Four-o'-clocks.
506 Variegated foliage; 2 ft .

...................... \$0. | 0.05 |
| :--- |
| 0.5 | 507 Fine mixed. ........................... . 50

## MAURANDYA.

## Half-hardy Perennials

These superb climbers cannot be too strougly recon mended; they are particularly adapted for greenhouse or conservatory, or for training on trellises; they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white, and rose foxglove-shaped blossoms; seed should be started in a hot-bed or greenhouse, as without artificial heat they will scarcely Hower the first season.
509 Fine mixed, from named varieties.
MUSK PLANT.
Hardy Perennials.
This fragrant and universally favorite little plant is so well known we need only remark that it is equally at home in the sittingroom, greenhouse, or flower garden.
510 Musk (Mimulus moschatus)。3/4 管,......................................
Marvel of Peru.

Maurandya.


## MARVEL OF PERU.

Mirabilis, Four-o'-clocks.)
as
the 508 Collection of 8 choice varieties
.10


Musa Exsete.

MOMORDICA.

## Half-hardy Annuals

Trailing plants, with curious and very ornamental foliage; the fruit is of a golden-yellow color, warted, and when ripe opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant-carmine interior. 518 Balsamina (Balsam Apple). 519 Charantia (Balsam Pear)

MORNING GLORY.
(See Convolvulus Major.) MIMULUS.
Hardy Perennials
A genus of extremely handsome, pro-fuse-flowering plants, with singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers.
520 Cardinalis. Scarlet; $1 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$.


5\%3 "Queen's Prize." This strain Queen's Prize. most exquisite mottled shades of rich-purple, crimson yellow, ruby, etc....... 52t Roezlii. Bright-yellow, spotted with crimson, fine for bedding; 1 ft. ......................................... Price. $\$ 0.05$ . 05

## NIGELLA.

(Love in the Mist, or Devil in the Bush.) Hardy Annuals.
Compact-growing, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods.
525 Damascena. Mixed; 1/2 ft. $\qquad$ .05

## MUSA (Abyssinian Banana).

Greenhouse Perennials. $P$
The leaves are magnificent, long, broad, and massive, a beautiful green, with a broad, crimson mid-rib. In our hot Summers it luxuriates and attains gigantic proportions when freely supplied
with manure and water. The seeds germinate easily if started in hot-bed or bottom heat, in with manure and water. The seeds germinate easily if started in hot-bed or bottom heat, in
greenhouse. The plant should be taken up before frost and potted. It may be preserved through the Winter in the sitting-room, a warm, dry cellar, or a greenhouse.
万11 Musa Ensete. Packet containing four seeds.

## MINA.

Half-hardy Annuals.
512 Mina Iobata. Charming, half-hardy Mexican climbing annual, closely resembling the Ipomceas, though from its flowers quite distinct from that genus. In color they are as singular as they are attractive; the buds are at first of a vivid-red, but turn to orange-yellow immediately before they open, and when fully expanded the flowers are of a creamy-white shade. They are copiously produced from the base to the summit of the plant, which attains a height of from eighteen to twenty feet, and constitutes a strikingly beautiful object. Like the Cypress Vine (Ipomoca Quamoclit), this rapid-growing species cannot fail to become popular. It requires the same treatment as other half-hardy annuals

## MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

## Tender Annuals.

I brilliant and profuse-flowering tribe of dwarf-growing plants, effective in beds, edgings, rockwork, rustic baskets, or vases, in warm, sunny situations; fine for pot-culture.
513 Capitatum. Pale-yellow; 3/4 ft...
514 Crystallinam. (See Ice Plant.).........
516 Album. White, purple centre; $3 / 4 \mathrm{ft}$
517 Fine mixed. All colors.

## NICOTIANA.



## MYOSOTIS (Forget=me=not). Half-hardy Perennials.

Charming little plants, very popular, producing their beautiful starlike flower in great profusion; invaluable for spring garden decoration.
527 Alpestris ${ }^{6 /}$ Victoria," Its growth is very bushy, with umbles of large, bright azure-blue flowers. The plant attains a height of 5 to 7 inches by a circumference of 16 to 18 inches, and when fully grown is quite globular in shape, perfectly covered with Howers; remains in
bloom a long time...
528 Alpestris nana alba. Very dwarf, white; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
529 - Corulea. Bright-blue; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
530 - Rosea. Delicate rose; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$...................
531 Azorica. Blue-shaded purple; this and the two following varieties best for pot culture.
532 Alba. Pure-white; 1 ft .
633 Dissitiflora. Blue, fiowers early, long in bloom;
534 Palustris semperforens. A beautiful azure-blue, continues in bloom until frost; does well in moist and shady situations.
Fine mixed

## NEMOPHILA.

Hardy Annucals.
Charming dwarf-growing annuals, with a neat, compact habit of growth, and colors strikingly bautiful. To secure the greatest perfection, thin to 4 inches apart; the plants will then present a dense mass of flowers.
536 Atomaria. White, with black spots; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$.
537 Insignis. Clear bright-blue, white centre..
538 All colors mixed.

## Half-hardy Annuals.

539 Nicotiana affinis. Very fragrant, pure-white, star-shaped flowers, 3 inches across, blooming continually in the greenhouses in Winter, or bedded out in Summer; 2 to 3 ft .

## NIEREMBERGIA.

## Half-hardy Perennials

Charming little plants, which flower profusely during the whole Summer; well adapted for hanging. baskets and edgings.
540 Frutescens. White..................

## NASTURTIUM, TALL.

## (Tropæolum majus.)

Hardy Annuals.
Well-known, profuse-flowering plants, admurably adapted for rockwork,
banks, covering trellises, or rustic
work; the seeds, if prkked young,
are an excellent substitute for
banks, covering trellises, or rustic
work; the seeds, if prkked young,
are an excellent substitute for are an excellent substitute for capers.
(See Tropæolum for choicer varieties of
Tall Nasturtiums.)
 rimson................per , 15 cts . 43 Orange................." " 15 cts. 544 Scarlet. ..............."، "، 15 cts.
546 Yellow................" " 15 cts. Collection of 12 distinct colors.


## NASTURTIUM，DWARF（Tropæolum nanum）． <br> Hardy Anmuals

The dwarf improved varieties of Nasturtinms are among the most useful and beautiful of garden lavorites，for bedding，massing，or ribboning；their compact growth，rich－colored flowers，and the freedom with which they bloom，all combine to place them in the category of first－class bedding plants；should be grown in rather poor soil．
549 Beanty．Yellow，tlushed with vermilion．．
obo Beauty，corulea rosea．Beautiful peach
bo Crystal Palacevem
a compact bush with dark－tinted foliage one foot high．This is the most striking variety of its class．
万⿹\zh26灬 Aurora．The ground color of this variety is chrome－yellow，the upper petals being of a somewhat lighter tint；the two lower ones are spotted and veined with purplish－carmine
5b4 Kiag of Tom Thumbs．Intense scarlet，bluish－green foliage
©is．King Theodore．Dark－green foliage，flowers almost black．
5056 Fine mixed from named varieties
758 Collection of 6 distinct colors．．．．
万ั9 Crimso
560 Golden King．Golden－yellow Pearl．Creamy－white
.05 562 Rose．Very desirable．．． .05063 Spotted．

## NOLANA．

## Hardy Annuals．

An extremely beautiful，free－flowering genus of trailing plants，the nowers resembling the Convolvulus Tricolor，but softer in color， while some are beautifully pencilled；fine for rockwork，hanging－
baskets，old stumps，etc．
อั64 Nolana．Mixed．

## ENOTHERA．

（Evening Primrose．）
Beautiful，free－bloowing plants of majestic habit，with large， silvery－white，golden－y ellow，
crimson－spotted flowers． crimson－spotted flowers．
565 Acanlis．Hardy perennial． Silvery－white blossoms．
566 Drummondii．Hardy annual． Yellow，freeflowering， 7 －Nana alba．Horly annual． Flower jearl－white
568 Grandiflora（Lamarekiona）． Hardy perennial．Bright－ vellow，the most strikingly beautiful of this splendid genus；flowers 3 to 4 inches mi9 Fine mixed rais

## OXALIS．

Half－hardy Perennials．
A splendid class of plants，with brilliantly－colored flowers and dark foliage，suitable either for greenhouse decoration，rock－ work，or rustic baskets out of doors．
570 Rosea，Rose－colored；blooms
is1 Troproloiles．Deep－yellow， brown leaves；interesting variety．


Bugnots Patisy． marked with three large blotches or spots，quite distinct

## PANSY．


Hardy Annuals．
This lovely Hower，a favorite with every one，is too well known to need any description．Nothing can be more effective，whether grown in beds，ribbons，groups， or interspersed among other plants in the border．It is also admirably adaptell for pot－cul－ ture for the decoration of the conservatory during the Winter and Spring months．The fol－ lowing collection embraces some of the finest varieties ever offered ；flowering the first year．

Bliss＇s Perfection．（See cut page 58．）For variety of narkings，beanty of form， arge size，grod substance， and splendid satiny texture， they cannot be excelled． We unhesitatingly pro－ nounce them superior to any other varieries in cul－ tivation．l＇ackets contain about 100 seeds． 5 packets， s2m．
574 Bugnots．Flowers very large， of good substance，and beautifullystained．A mag－
575 Trimardeau．Is of French origin，the flowers of which are the largest of any variety；each flower is
576 Odier or five－spotted．A distinctly blotehed variety of great beauty，which has been


Pansy，Odier． greatly improved of late by careful selection，and gives general satisfaction
577 Lord Beaconsfield．Large flowers of deep purple－violet shading off in the top petals only to a whitish hue；very attractive
578 Snow Queen．A charming，delicate，satiny white，tinged with yellow toward centre．
579 Rainbow，or Quadricolor．Beautifully marked．
580 Azure－blue．Very fine ．．．．．．．．．．．．．
581
582 Dark Blue，or Black Blue．．．．．

584 ＊Faust，or King of the Blacks．Intensely black．
585 Gold margined．Very showy．
586 ＊Light sky－blue
587 Striped or variegated．Very show，
588 ＊White．Appropriate for cemeteries
589 ＊Yellow（Golden）．Pure
500 Cassiers．Splendid mixed colors．Flowers large，and of good substance．Very attractive
591 Fire King．New and distinct Pansy，of brilliant coloring．The upper petals are bright purplish－red，the lower ones brilliant－yellow，with remarkably tine，deep，brown eye
ธ92 Giant Yellow．Amagniticent，large－flowering，yellow variety，with dark centre．One of the nost useful varieties．Very showy and attractive when planted in masses． 5 pkts．，$\$ 1.00$ ．
593 New Giant Striped．The perfection of all the giant varieties．The plants are of a vigorous and robust growth，and Howers of the largest size
594 Choice mixed．Next to＂Bliss＇s Perfection，＂this mixture is unrivalled in quality 595 Fine mixed．Great variety of color．
596 Good mixed．

| .05 | 598 | Collection of 8 distinct varieties |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .75 | e99 | Collection of 6 distinct varition |

＊Those designated thus（＊）are best adapted for bedding．

## PETUNIA.

Half-hardy Perennials.
Price.
Most valuable plants, succeeding almost anywhere. When grown in large beds, hooped over, and the plants trained to the hoops, the effect is very fine; trained on trenises, or rences, or old stone walls, stumps of trees, vases, rustic baskets, and allowed to droop, they are matchless. As a pot pant or hanging-basket, they are invaluable; they are also effective for the decoration of the greenhouse and sitting-room window, while for planting out in beds or mixed borders they are unsurpassed. The brilliancy and variety of their colors, combined with the duration of their blooming period, render them invaluable.
600 Hybrida. From a collection of fine flowers.
601 - Finest mixed. First quality; a superb and showy strain
602 -Inimitable (striped and blotched). Flowers with stelliform blotehes of symmetrical form; very attractive; desirable for massing or pot-culture.
603 - - Nana compacta multiflora. Its little bushy plants stuaded with flowers beautifully striped produce a very striking effect either in pots or planted in masses.
604 Grandiflora single. Large-flowering, superb mixed, from show flowers;
605 Grandiflora, fi. plo, new double. This strain is saved from carefully fertilized Howers, and will produce a large percentage of doubles, while such plants as are sinele are marveds of beauty in colors and markings.
606 - Inimitable, A double-flowering variety of this supero sort, with similar markings to that of the single-ftowering.
$\$ 0.05$
.10 .10

10
.20
.50
.25
607 Double Green-edged. Green bordered and

## 0 veined.

Grandiflora fimbriata.
colors, superb mixed - Fl. pl., new double-fringed. For richness and delicacy of tint this variety is unsurpassed, and yields at least 25 per yields at least 25 pel cent. of plants that never fail to ericit 610 White. Large-flowering, double purewhite. This is the first separate color of double Petunia that has been successfully established. The flowers are very regularly double and come true from seed come true from Rawson's New Hybri dized. The flowers of these magnificent yarieties are exquisicely and delieately veined with crimson, lake, etc., and are, without exception, the finest in existence. ollection of 12 largeHowering single varieties.
613 Collection of 6 large Howering single va

614 Collection of 6 largeHowering double va rieties
615 Collection of 12 Jargeflowering doublefringed.
616 Collertion of 6 large. Howering doublefringed..............

Single-fringed, various

$\$ 0.25$
.25

.50
1.00

$$
.50
$$

.50

Perunia; New Doublf-Fringed.

## PHLOXDRUMMONDII

Hardy Anmuals, Price
These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all. Their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled rich. ness of color, render them of invaluable service in the general Hower garden, and a finer sight than a bed of Phlox Orummondii is rarely to be seen.
617 Alba. Pure-white. 618 Coccinea. Pure deep619 Rosea. Rose color. 620 Mixed. Finest varieties per oz., 75 cts. 621 Cuspidata. A very striking novelty, selected from Phlox Drimmondii Fimbriata. The growth is generally 4 inches (lwarfer, and tle: labit more comyact, than that vajlety; the ehief diflerence, however, consists in the flowers, the centrepetals, which are five 12 number, being much elongated, from four to five times the length of the lateral ones, thus giving the fowers a most distinct and star-like appearance, their attractiveness being greatly ennanced by the broad white margins which border the edges of the petals
62: Alba flore pleno (Double white). This, the first really doulble phiox ever offered to the trade, may be considered an introduction of great importance, inas much as it will be the progenitor of a new class of one of the most popular and showy annuals. At least sixty per cent. double pure-whitefowers. 623 Radowitsky. Deep-rose, striped with white
624 - Atropurpurea (Princess Poyal). Purple and white
625 William I. Ccimson, scarlet, striped with white.
620 Collection of 12 choice varieties, in separate colors
6:7 Ihlox Drumm. (Graf-Gero). Lilac, white, rose, and violet mixed. A new strain sutable for pot-culture

## PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Grandiflora).

Large-flowered Drummond's Phlox; magnificent new class, with flowers large as those of the perennial phloxes.
629 Alba. Pure white, fine, large... . 10 . 631 Rosea. Rose, white eye........


## PHLOX DRUMMONDII (Dwarf).

The dwarf, compact varieties of Phlox Drummondii are very handsome, most useful,
638 and worthy of general cultivation.
633 Purple
634 Scarlet
635 Carmine
.10 Stripert

| .10 | 683 | Mixed. Finest varieties....... |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .10 | 638 | Collection of 6 distimet varieties |



## POPPY.

A genus of showy, free-flowering plants, producing a rich and effective display in large mixed borders, or select plantations.

# 640 Carnation. Double, mixed, 2 ft <br> NUAL VARIETIES. 

641 Danebrog. Brilliant-scarlet, having a large silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a Maltese cross, showy and striking

644 Prony-flowered. Double, $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$.
645 Collection of 12 double varieties
646 Peacock (Papavea pavoninum). Habit dwarf, fowers brillant-scarlet, nearly 4 inches in diameter, with conspicuous glossy black zone which meets the petals near the base, forming a complete ring equaliy apparent on both surfaces; a single plant often produces a hundred blooms.

## 647 Scarlet. Single; 2 ft

648 Snowdrift. One of the finest white sorts in existence. Dwarf stout habit, flowers rery large, perfectly round, and of the purest snow-white color.
649 Vesuvius. The flowers are $31 / 2$ to 4 inches in diameter; the petals are finelyicut; color, glowing-scarlet striped with white. The plants grow $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high, and bear in abundance
6.50 Somniferum (Opium poppy). White

651 Umbrosnm. Immense flowers of a brilliant-crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal; very showy.
652 Japanese Pompon. Introduced from Japan. Compact in growth, with very small, though
6 b3 The 3 , varied, and range from bhush-white, rose, delicate pink, and carmine, through innumerable tints to bright, sparkling crimson.

## POPPY - Continued.

 654 Fairy Blush. The immense globular lowers are perfectly double, and measure from 10 circum ference; he petals are petals are eleanty rringed and are-white, except the tips, where hey are distinetly colored with rosyshading of lemon at the Dase of the central petals gives the Howers n appearance of great depth. The reat depth. The 12 to 14 in in oiply 12 to 14 in , in height bove which Howersare borne on stems 6 to 8 in . long $\$ 0.10$PERENNLAL VARIETIES. 655 Bracteatum. Orangerimson; very large and hand 6 ² - Nanum splen. dens. A dwarf variety of the preceding; very bril liant; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $65 \%$ Croceum orange. A 1 fture bloomer; 658 1 ft................... fora. Large, whitefowering variety; fine.


## PENTSTEMON

Plants of a Perennials.
mental
graceful in habit, and remarkable for the abundance and beauty of their individual blossoms: in bloom from July to October. 663 Pentstemon. Choice mixed..

## POTENTILLA.

 Handsome Howering, her baceous plants, rer usefuland ornamental in mixed flower borders, lasting a long time in bloom664 Double. Choice va665 Singles, mixed, 1 it

## POLYANTHUS.

Half-hardy Perenniats Splendid Spring-flowering plants, either for potculture or the open border.
666 Splendid mixed. 664 Gold laced. Finest show varieties and management of a most promising race of plants new to American gardens. By numerous practical growers, 20 c .



661 Orientalis. Deep-scarlet with black blotches; a very showy border plant; $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
602 Collection of 8 distinct peremial varieties:


Perilla Nankinemisis.

## PERILLA.

## Half-hardy Annuals

Amongst ornamental-foliaged plants for flower-garden decoration, the Perilla claims attention. Its foliage is of a deep-mulberry or blackish-purple, and forms a fine contrast to of cineraria maritima, or the lively green of other plants
668 Nankinensis. Leaves deep-mulberry or purplish-black

Atropurpurea foliis laciniatis. The foliage reoularly fringed and toothed, which makes it very at-

760 Macrapylla compacta. Splendid, very
$\rightarrow-$

## PORTULACA.

Halt-hardy Annuals.

charming, profuse-flowering plant indispensable for Winter and Spring decoration 10 the conservatory or sitting-room. The seed we offer has been saved from the best fringed flowers, remarkable for their size, color, and perfect form, from the finest collection in Europe, and is of unsurpassed quality.
681 Sinensis fimbriata alba. Pure-white fringed flowers
682 - Alba magnifica. Foliage deeply indented; flowers of immense size, 683 pure-white, with a citron eye, and most beantifully fringed.....
684 - Rosea. Beautifulrose.
685 - Finest mixed. From fringed varieties
686 - Filicitolia alba. Beautiful ferm-leaved foliage, white
687 - - Rosea. Fern-leaved, crimson-lake, very showy
688 - - Mixed. Fern-leaved, of brightest colors
689 - Alba, fi. pl. Double, white
690 - Rosea, fi. pl. Double, rose
691 - Mixed. Double, various shades of red and This seed produces a large percentage of double 692 Collection of 12
693 Colle
694 varieties....... 75 094 ering varieties. 1.25

## PYRETHRUM.

Hardy Perennials.
Handsome, free-flower ing, lighly ornamental plants, pro
ducing a fine effect in the mixed flower and shrubbery borders.
695 Roseum. Light-red;
696 atrosanguineum. Dark-red, showy; 2 ft.................. 697 Carneum. Flesh698 Cinerariafolium Dalnation in. sect powdernlant
699 Hybrid. Single varieties mixed 200 - F1. pl. New double, finest hybrid; very ornamental
701 Golden Feather (Parthenifolium aureum). Gol. den foliage; a splendid bed-ding-plant; 1 ft .
302 Golden Gem. Foli. age of bright-yel. low; unsurpassed for bedding
308 Aureum selaginoides. Foliage of golden-yellow, leaves re sembling ferns; very orna mental..
$\$ 0.10$



## STOCKS.

Half-hardy Anmuals. Price. popular, beautiful and moportant of our garden favorites; and whether for bedding, massing, edging, ribboning, or pot culture, it is unsurpassed, either for brilliancy and diversity of color, or profusion and duration of bloom. Our stock is selected from the finest grown pot plant, and may be relied upon as producing a large proportion of double flowers.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS. Comprising those varieties which if sown in Spring, will flower in Summer and Autumn.
( Ding, Crimson.... Iarge-flow-
729 -Canary-yellow.
730
731 White
$332-$ Carmin
${ }_{733}$ - Fine mixed
$734-$ Collection 12 distinct colors
$735-$ Collection 6 distinct colors 336 -Pyramidal. This variety produces more double Howers than any other; unequalled for bedding pur 737 - Collection 6 distinet colors 738 - Giant Perfection. One of the best, large-flowering, pyramidal varieties; mixed, 738 ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Giant Perfection, white. \$39 Boston Fiorist"s, white. Pure white clouble Howers on long 3397 Cut and Come Agaín $340^{2}$-Wall-flower leared. The fresh, shining green foliage, and the brillant colors of ing of general cultivation; fing of general cultivation; 41 - Pure-white. Fine $74 \boldsymbol{T}$ - Collection 6 distinct colors

is


INTERMEDIA'TE VARIETIES.
Intermediate Stocks are prized on account of their flowering late in Autumn; also as pot plants for early spring blooming for which sow the seed in July or August.
743 East Lothian. White, crimson and violet, mixed.
144 Wall-flower leaved. Snow-white, a great improvement in class; immense pure-white flowers 70 Purpie. 1 ft
$\$ 0.10 \quad 74 \overline{7}$ White. 1 ft . BTENNIAL AND PERENNIAL VARIETIES.
This section may be treated in the same manner as the Intermediate, and will last several years if protected from the frost. The Brompton is a biennial of branching habit, producing a grand display when in bloom.
749 Brompton. Purple; 2 ft
750 ——Crimson. 2 ft .
751 ——New giant. White, massive spikes of pure-white flowers
7.2 - Mixed

753 Emperor or Perpetual. Fine mixed

$355-$ Collection of 5 distinct colors

## SOLANUM

Half-hardy Annuals
Very elegant, highly ornamental, interesting genus of fruit-bearing plants; some varieties being singularly grotesque in fruit and foliage, while others are exceedingly attractive.
756 Capsicastrum (Jerusalem Cherry.) Covered all Winter with a profusion of scarlet fruit; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ $\overline{57}$ Warscewiczioides. Fine foliage plant, robus ${ }^{\wedge}$ rowth, ori:amental fruit.

# SANVITALIA. 

Hardy Annuals.
Pretty, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, blooming all the season.
722 Procumbens. Rich brown and yellow; 1/2 ft.

## SCABIOSA (Sweet Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride)

Hardy Annuals.
Handsome showy plants for mixed borders; flowers beautifully variegated
724 Candidissima plena. Double white; useful for florists
20 Major atropurpurea. Velvety dark-purple; 2 ft
726 Naba, fl. pl. Double; brilliant colors, mixed; ift

## SCHIZANTHUS.

## Half-hardy Annuals.

Few plants are more attractive than these when well grown, whether in pots or in the border; they are of a branching, eqegant habit, well covered with peculiar shaped fowers
27 Finest mixed varieties.

## SAPONARIA.

Half-hardy Annuals. Charming little plants, flowering all the season splendid for beds or ribbon borders. 758 Calabrica. Deep-pink; $1 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. $\mathbf{7 5 9}$ - Alba. Very pretty; $1 / 2$ ft.

## SMILAX.

Greenhouse Perennials. A beautiful Winter climbing plant, adapted to the conservatory Nothing can excel this plant in beauty of foliage, and orange fragrance of the flower. It is extensively used for bouquets and floral decorations of every description. It grows freely from seed.
660 Smilax. (Strong roots, 25 cents
each.) ........... per oz., \$2.00

## SILENE or CATCHFLY.

## Hardy Anmuals

Ornamental, free-fowering plants, with bright and beautifully colored fowers.
61 Compacta (Double Pink). A lovely Spring flower. Pure double pink flowers are produced all over the plant in the greatest profusion the entire season, the plant entire season, the plant never losing its peculiar -to Pendula, fl. pl. Double rose, 763 $\frac{764}{\text { Carnea, f1. pl. A new and desir- }}$ 76t Carnea, fl. pl. A new and desir-
able variety, with double able variety,
pink blossoms.
765 Fine mixed varieties.
 height; if not allowed to ripen seed they will continue blooming till destroyed by frost.
The increasing popularity of this favorite flower and the many flattering testimonials received from those who procured their seed from us last season have induced us to give special attention to their selection for the coming season; and we take much pleasure in offering to oux patrons the finest collection ever before offered, embracing, as it does, every conceivable shade of color, with their exquisitely tinted variegations. Our collection contains many new and beautiful varieties, the result of careful selection and hybridization of experienced florists for the past two or three years, which have produced new shades of color of rare beauty, with larger blossoms.
774 Rawson's "Boston Beauties." This splendid selection, first introduced by us, and illustrated in our catalogue of 1887 , was widely disseminated all over the coun try, and we have yet to hear of the first instance where they have failed to give satisfaction. Many new and beautiful colors have been added to the selection for this season, and we can recommend them with the greatest confidence to all lovers of this universal favorite. Pockets containing about 400 feet in length, with directions for culture


Vesuvius Sweet Pea.

375 Eckford's. English hybrids; a great improve ment upon any of the

Oz. Pkt.
\%\% Adonis. Bright rosy-carmine pink...

782 Invincible scarlet. Beautiful brilliant scarlet 783 Invincible strip ${ }^{\mu}$ d. Vivid scarlet, white stripes 784 Invincible carmine. A beautiful large flowering variety, very fragrant, and for brightness of color it surpasses all other...
$784 \frac{1}{2}$ Lottie Eckford. Lavender shaded with pink 284 1 and white; a free bloomer
785 Iza Eckford. Creamy-white suffused with rosypink.
$.25 \quad .10$
$25 \quad 10$
Scabiosa Nana.


## SULTAN (Centaurea Moschata).

Sweet-scented, profuse-flowering plants, very effective in mixed or shrubbery borders; produce a very showy and striking effect; the flowers emit a delicate honey produce a very showy and striking eftect; the fowers emit a delica
perfume, and are nuch prized for bouquets; grow freely in rich soil.
808 Purple. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
809 White. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$......................................
810 Stareolens.

## TORENIA.

Tender Annuals.
For hanging baskets or culture in pots it is unsurpassed; and during the warmer months its brilliant florescence adds a pleasing variety to outdoor deceration. 811 Bailloni. Golden-yellow, with dark throats.
812 Fournieri. Azure-blue, spotted ..................................................................... throat. Very vigorous and free-flowering...

## TAGETES

Half-hardy Anruals.
Beautiful and delicate fern leaved plants, forming compact bushes covered with neat, bright-colored blossoms.


## TRITOMA.

## Half hardy Perennials.

Interesting and showy plants, popularly known as Red-hot Poker, on account of 816 color of the flower spikes, which are produced in great profusion $\mathbf{1 6}$ Uvaria Grandifiora. Bright orange-scarlet; 4 ft

## VERBENA.

Half-hardy Perennial. It deserves to be widely known that verbenas raised from seed sown in January or February will bloom abundantly during the Summer and Autumn of the same year. The plants are more robust in $£$ rowth and produce more flow ers than those propagated from cuttings Hence the labor and cost of the old method may be avoided.
817 Mammoth. A greatly improved strain of verbenas, the plants being of sturdy, vigorous habit, and yielding a profusion of immense trusses of flowers, of all colors known in this useful section of bedding plants, each flower being larger than a twenty-five-cent piece..................... 818 Auriculaflora. Choice varieties, white centre
819 Candidissima. Immense trusses of pure white flowers.
S20 Corulea. Beautiful biue, constant.
821 Defiance. Beautiful rich-scarlet
822 Golden lellow. Leaves a clear yellow, form trast a the the con trast with the bright
scarlet Howers .....


803 Grandiflora. Large-flowered, flowering pips. often as large as a twenty-fire-cent piece; finest mixed. S0.20 8:4 Italian striped. Mixen, saved from a rich collection of carmation-striped tlowers. 82, Tery choice mixed. Selected from finest named varieties
526 Good mixed


TROPEOLUN,

## TROP AEOLUM (Nasturtium).

## Half-hardy Annuals.

Elegant-growing, profuse-flowering, and easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of color ; finely formed and beautifully marked flowers, for covering trellises, verandas and bowers; for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed.

| \$36 | Lodorana Caroline soh |
| :---: | :---: |
| 37 | - Geant des Batailles. Brilliant-carmine |
| 838 | Lucifer. Very dark crimson |
| 839 | Napoleon III. Yellow, striped with rosy-scarlet. |
| 840 | Queen Victoria. Vermilion and scarlet; very sho |
| 841 | Triomphe de Gand. Orange-scarlet |
| 84\% | Roi des Noirs. Almost black |
| 848 | Asa Gray. The flowers represent the lighest shade hitherto obtained among the Nasturtiums. Color is a yellowish-white. |
| 844 | Spitfire. Brilliant-scarlet; showy |
| 845 | Collection of 12 brilliant colors separ |
| 846 | Finest mixed rarieties............ |
| \$47 | Peregrinum (Canary-bird fiower). Yellow, highly ornamental; general |

837 - Geant des Batailles. Brilliant-carmine
838 - Lacifer. Tery dark crimson.

- Napoleon III. Lefow, stripea with rosy-scarlet

Iri Queen Viria. Vermino and scarle,
riomphe de Gand. Orange-scarlet
Asa Gray. The flowers represent the lighest shade hitherto obtained among the Nasturtiums. Color is a yellowish-white

- Spitfire.

Peregrinum (Canary-bird flower). Yellow, highly ornamental; general favorite,

## VALERIAN

Showy plant for mixed bor ders or shrubberies. lers or shrubberies, bearing large corymbs 27 Valerian. All colors, mixed.

## VENUS' LOOKINGGLASS

Hardy Annuals.
A free-fiowering, pretty lit tle plant adapted for beds or rockwork, rib bons or edgings. The plants form a small spreading mass of about nine inches hioh, and may be had in bloom for the whole Summer by successive sowing.
828 Mixed colors.
829 Double, Blue
THUNBERGIA.
Half-hardy Annuals. A genus of slender and rapid-growing climbers, with extremely pretty and much-admired flow ers, which are freely produced.
830 Alata. Orange, rich brown eve; 4 ft
831 Alba. White, with dark $\$ 32$ Aure; 4 ora........... Aurank ere. 3 t 833 Bakerii. Pure.white, 4 884 Mixed. From above. TRICOSANTHES.
Half.hardy Annuals. Beautiful plants, with long, serpent-like fruit. S35 Colubrina. Serpentcucumber; from 5 t.c 6 feet in length; when ripe is of a brilliant


WISTARIA.
Hardy.
A well known, hardy, climbing plant of great beauty; in good soil ${ }^{\text {P }}$,
Price. will grow ten to twenty feet in a season.
860 Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of fifteen to twenty feet in a season, and blooms profusely early in the season, and frequently in the fall, bearing long, pendulous clusters of pale-blue flowers. fall, bearing lo
861 Frutescens. A native variety, with pale-blue flowers ; fine.

## XERANTHEMUM.

Hardy Annuals.
A showy class of Everlastings. The flowers, when gathered young, are useful for Winter bouquets; they are among the most easily cultivated of annuals, requiring only to be sown about May, in the open border, and thinned out for flowering.
862 Album, fl. pl. Double, white; 2 ft .
863 Coruleum, fl. pI. Double, blue; 2 ft
864 Superbissimum, fl. pl. New, distinct and very double; un doubtedly the best form of this flower ever offered; blue

## ZINNIA ELEGANS.

Zinnia Eleegans, Exira Fine Double Mixed.
VINCA.
CHARMIKG GREENHOUSE SHRUBS.
These beautiful and easily cultivated plants, when sown in Spring flower in Summer, and are important in the decoration of the conservatory and sitting-room ; they succeed ont of doors in warm situations
848 Rosea. Rose; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
849 - Alba. White with crimson eye; 2 ft

## VISCARIA.

## Hardy Annuals

Pretty, profuse-flowering plants, for beds, ribbons or mixed borders ; they do best in an extremely light soil, liberally mixed with old 850 Viscaria. Mixed colors; $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

## VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Hardy Annuals.
Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering little plants, effective in small beds, baskets or edgings; if sown early in February, in hot-beds, S51 Virginian Stock. Red and whito

## WHITLAVIA.

## Hardy Annuals.

One of the most charming California introductions; very effective for bedding, ribboning or mixed borders. 852 Grandiflora. Violet-blue; 1 ft

## WALL FLOWER.

Half-hardy Perennials.
The flowers of the wall-flower are deliciously fragrant and greatly prized; the large, massive, conspicuous spikes of the double German varieties have a charming effect, while the more bushy, compact growth and profuse blooming of the single ones render them exceedingly attractive.
854 Canary-yellow. 2 ft
855 Dwarf. Mixed; 1 ft
856 Finest Duble. German, mixed; 2 ft
857 Harbinger. Rich blood-red; 1 ft
858 Single. Mixed
859 Collection of 8 distinct colors

Howers are Hardy Anmuals
some. Few exceedingly hand some. Few plants in the scarcely any flower, when cut, is more suirable for table bouquets. Being of rather robust habit, it requires but moderately rich soil; the seed may be sown in the open ground or in heat, according to time it is desired to flower.
865 Grandiflora, robusta, plenissima, fl. pl. Flowers of immense size, very double, deep and full, with a great variety of colors.
866 Atropurpurea, fl. pl. Very dark purple, new
867 Alba, fl. pl. Pure-white
868 Cocinea, f1. pl. Scarlet ...
870 Improved double flowered. This is a great improvement over all the strains of the double-flowered varieties. The flowers are wonderfully large, always double. Very deep, and closing are wonderfully large, always double. Very deep, and closing
almost around the stem, forming, in many cases, almost an almost around the stem, forming, in many
oblong ball of colors, rich, and very striking
871 Collection. Double, of 8 distinct varieties
872 "Golden Xellow," fl. pl. This strain of Yellow Zinnia is the tinest we have ever seen. The fowers are large, full and shapely, every seed coming true to color.
873 "Carnation Striped," fl. pl. Seventy-five per cent will show distinct and beautiful markings. In the history of plant variation there is no instance of such a marked change in the color of a flower as is shown in this type of Zinnia. The
874 Pompone. A new and carefully selected strain of this popular Hower, of a great variety of colors; flowers about one half the size of ordinary variety, and very double
875 Single varieties. Mixed.
875․․ Wouble varieties. Extra fine mixed.

## ZINNIAS (Double Dwarf).

These are a new class of large and fimely formed flowers; habit of the plant dwarf, not often exceeding two feet in height, and is of compact growth; suitable for pet-culture or flower border.
876 Pumila, fl. pl. Double, dwarf, white; a profuse bloomer; fine
877 - Coccinea. Bright-scarlet. This is a perfect beauty, The plants grow dwarf and bushy, and are thickly studded with
these brilliant scarlet flowers of dazzling scarlet hues
878 - finest mixed of all varieties
879 - Collection of 6 distinct yarieties
880 Hageana, fl. pl. A new double variety, of nice habit, and bright, soft, orance-colored flowers
s81 Darwini dwarf, double. Finest mixed
To those Ordering

IN PACKETS ONLY, please bear in mind that for every $\$ 1$ sent seeds to the amount of $\$ 1.25 \mathrm{may}$ be selected.

# FLOWER SEEDS for the WILD GARDEN. 

 sati far repots our pars which greatly the tall and dwarf growing varieties separately, we put them up now in separate packets, which will be known as the tall and duanf collections, the former producing plants from one to six feet in height, and the latter under one foot. The dwarf varieties are especially adapted for beds in open yards or gardens, while the taller-growing should be planted against unsightly walls, sheds, or fences. The seeds of both the tall and dwarf growing varieties can be furnished in mixed packets if desired.

Ther may be sown broadcast or in drills. If sown in drills, each packet will be sufficient to sow a bed ten feet square. The drills should be one foot apart. If sown broadcast, eight feet square.

Tall-growing sorts in upwards of a hundred rarieties, packets containing one-half ounce, 25 cts.; 5 packets, $\$ 1.00$.
Dwarf-growing sorts in upwards of one hundred varieties, one-half ounce packets, 25 cts.; 5 packets, $\$ 1.00$.
Tall and dwarf varieties mixed, one-half ounce packets, 25 cts.; five packets, \$1.00.
Directions for sowing and subsequent cultivation accompany each packet.


## ORNAMENTAL © GRASSES.

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS, DINNER=TABLE DECORATIONS, EDGINGS, RIBBONS, CENTRES OF BEDS, MIXED BORDERS, AND SHRUBBERIES.

Most of the varieties may be dried for winter bouquets, or used for filling vases, either in a green or dried state.
That the plants may derelop their true character, transplant or thin out sufficiently to afford space for the growth of each, and this should be done as soon as the plants can be handled.

## SCIMMER FLOWERING BCLLBS.

## AMARYLLIS.

A beautiful class of plants with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, yarying in color from the richest crimson to pure white, striped with crimson or scarlet. A compost consisting of equal parts of good turfy loam, lear mould, well-decayed manure, and sharp sand answers best. From the time they are started, water should be given very carefully. When the foliage begius to decay, water should be gradually withheld, until it has quite died down, when the bulbs may be stored away (in pots) in any dry, cool place, safe from frost, until their flowering season comes again.
Zephyranthes atamasce. Pink and white, variable, ${ }^{\text {, showy }}$ for border. Each, 5 cts; per
Formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Velvety crimson; a desirable border-plant. Each, 20 cts ; per doz., \$2,00.
Bella Donna (Bella Donna Lily). White, flushed with rosy purple. Each, 25 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.50$.
Johnsonii. Deep red and white. Each 75 cts,
Equestre. A beautiful, free-flowering variety. Color, a bright salmon-pink, with snow-white blotch at the base of the petals. Attractivelfor house, doing as well in pots as when out side. Each, 30 cts. ; per doz., $\$ 3.00$.
Vittata. These magnificent varieties are vigorous in their growth, and produce a free supply of flowers, are flaked and striped with the nost striking tints, and justly esteemed the most beautiful of the Amaryllis family. We offer red or white ground hybrids, all beautifully striped and flaked. Each, 75 cts.

## AGAPANTHUS (African Lily).

A fine bulbous-rooted plant, with flower stalk about three feet high, crowned with a head of twenty or thirty flowers, which open in succession during the summer. They should be grown in a sandy 10am, enriched with very rotten manure and liberally supplied with water while growing.
Tmbellatus. Blue. Each, 35 cts.

## ANEMONES.

This highly ornamental class of easily cultivated hardy plants is becoming better known and more popular each succeeding year, and should occupy a conspicuous place in every garden. They are well adapted for either pot or border culture, and among early flowering plants are unsurpassed for variety and richness of coior.
Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower). Flowers large, of the richest vermilion or scarlet; bloom from March till May. Each, 5 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.

## BEGONIA (Tuberous Rooted).

These splendid varieties produce branching, and at the same time tufted plants, from twelve to eighteen inches high, covered the whole summer, until frost sets in, with bright and elegant flowers, succeeding as well in the shade as in the sun. Its utility for ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bedding cannot be overestimated.

SINGLE VARIETIES.
Dark red.
Dark red..........Each, 20 cts. ; per doz., $\$ 2.00$

| Rose | , | 20 | , | * | , | 2.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | 6 | 20 | " | * | " | 2.00 |
| Orange ........... | " | 20 | " | " | " | 2.00 |


BESSERA ELEGANS.
Long, narrow, grass-like leaves and tender flower stalks, one foot high, carrying a loose umbel of flowers, each a scarlet bell marked with white lines, stamen with light blue anthers. A wonderfully free bloomer. Each, 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; 75 cts. per doz.

## CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

One of the most beautiful and striking of the Ornamental Foliaged Plants in cultivation, either for culture in large pots or tubs, or for planting out on the lawn. It will grow in any garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter, out of reach of frost. A plant should be in every collection, however small. Each, 10 cts .; per doz., $\$ 1.00$. Large size, each, 20 cts ; per doz., $\$ 2.00$. Extra large size, 75 cts. each.

## IRIS.

The gorgeous flowers and exquisite coloring of the modern Iris can be compared favorably with many of the exotic Orchids. Particularly handsome are Siberica, the numerous varieties of Germanica, while Krmpferii is, perhaps, the very tinest of the whole group, being perfectly hardy, flowering in the greatest profusion during June and July.
Germanica. Every shade of color may be found anong them, and they will thrive in almost
any soil or situation without any care whatever. They must be considered necessary in every garden; perfectly hardy. Strong roots, 20 cts. each ; per doz., \$2.00.
Kæmpferiì. Named Varieties, our selection. Each, 25 cts. ; per doz., $\$ 2.50$; per 100, $\$ 20.00$.
0

## MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy, tuberous-rooted climbing plant, of rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of fragrant white flowers, very useful for screens, trellis, or rockwork. Each, 5 cts.; per doz., 50 cts .

## MILLA BIFLORA.

One of the finest bulbs recently introduced; flowers pure waxy-white, very fragrant, borne on stalks about eighteen inches high; the petals are very thick and firm, and flowers last well in water. It blooms with wonderful freedom, and is already a favorite florist's flower. Each, 10 cts ; 3 for 25 cts .; 75 cts . per doz.

## MONTBRETIAS.

A very pretty Gladiolus-like class of bulbs, free blooming and easy of cultivation. The sorts we offer succeed well in any sunny spot, in fairly rich, well-drained soil; must be taken up in the fall and winter like a Gladiolus. They are in full glory a month after all tender plants are killed by frost.
M. Crocosmiæflora. Large flowers on spikes twelve to twenty-four inches long; bright orange, dotted purple. Each, 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; 7 for $50 \mathrm{cts}$. or 15 for $\$ 1.00$.

## PAEONIES.

These have become indispensable to every garden. Some of them begin to bloom with the Tulip, while others finish with the Summer Rose. They are all hardy, and admirably adapted to the climate of our most Northern States, growing well in almost all situations, and even flourishing under the shade of trees. Good roots, 25 cts. each.
Tenuifolium, fi. pl. A very desirable plant, and quite distinct; has very beautiful, fernlike foliage, and flowers the color and shape of Jacqueminot Roses, more double, and onethird larger. Each, 75 cto., for strong Howering roots.


Amaryllis Vittata.

double flowering Begonia.


Colocasia (CAladium) Esculentual


Canna Star of 1891.


Crinum Kirky.


For effectiveness on lawns, in large beds, nothing is more tropical and impressive than a bed of Canuas. They require to be grouped so as to be at once suggestive of an artist's hand, aud, while all varieties are meritorious, there is a limit to the number of very distinct kinds.

As to culture, this is the main point: Cannas, to be ejfective, must be planted in the richest soil deeply dug and heavily manured.

## Fine mixed varieties, by mail, 15 cts , $\$ 1.50$ per doz.

Ehemanni. The most distinct of all Cannas on account of its large, oval, soft green leaves and carminered flowers, which are produced on long flower stems. Each of the smaller branches bears about twelve flowers. The Howers are as large as a Gladiolus, and are used to advantage in bouquetmaking. Each, 25 cts.; 5 for $\$ 1.00$.
Star of 1891. The habit of the plant is very dwarf, vigorous, with beautiful clear green foliage; its peculiar and persistent habit is throwing up sprouts from the roots, every sprout producing a truss of fowers twelve to twenty in number, of faultless form, four to five inches wide. Color orangescarlet, faintly banded with golden yellow. The effect is gorgeous, and it is sure to cause a sensation. It never ceases growing and blooming. As a pot plant for winter decoration it does equally well, the flowers being more brilliant, and lasting longer than in the open air. Per bulb, 25 cts., 5 fcr \$1.00.
Mme. Crozy. A wonderful Canna, very dwarf, about three feet high, producing immense trusses of beautiful, bright scarlet flowers, distinctly bordered with golden yellow. The individual blossoms are very large and of beautiful form. Plant very vigorous, and wheu established will continue in bloom the entire season. It is called by many "Ever Blooming Canna." Per bulb, 30 cts. ; 4 for $\$ 1.00$.
Childsi (The Tiger Canna). This is of a dwarf habit. Its foliage is rank and of a light green shade. The plant begins to produce flowers when very small and continues blooming very freely till frost. It also flowers freely in pots, either winter or summer, and is very beautiful. The flowers are borne in large, compact panicles, are of large size and perfect shape, with broad petals, and of a bright glossy, yellow color, thickly spotted with crimson. Strong plants, 25 cts. each; 5 for $\$ 1.00$.

## CRINUM KIRKY.

A magnificent flower of great beauty. Usually two flower stalks of dark purplish color are sent up at the same time, each bearing a large umbel composed of a dozen or more enormous lily-like flowers of the greatest beauty and fragrance. The petals are broad and pure white, with a deep reddish purple stripe through the centre. A plant which always creates a sensation when in flower. Very fine bloomer. Extra large bulbs. Per bulb, 75 cts . $; 2$ for $\$ 1.25$. If by mail, add 15 cts . each for postage.

## CALLAS.

Spotted Calla. A splendid variety of the calla, with deep-green leaves finely spotted with white, which give the plant a magnificent appearance. The flowers are pure white, and produced very freely. As a bedding plant with Cannas, Caladiums, and Gladiolus the effect is very striking. The bulbs can be treated the same as Gladiolus; that is, planted in spring and dug in autumn, and kept in a dry cellar over winter. As a pot plant it is very beatiful, and sure to rive satisfaction. Our bulls are very strong, and are sure to bloom soon after planting. Per bulb, 20 cts.; 3 for 50 cts ; doz., are ve
White (Ethiopica). The well known Calla Lily is one of the best plants for parlor culture. Its growth is stately, the flower shows, exceedingly fragrant, and freely produced. A commendable feature is that it effectually resists all the injurious effects which gas and furnace heat generally inflict on our floral pets. The requisites for successful culture are vich soil, plenty of water and potroom. Each, 25 cts.; per doz. $\$ 2.50$
Black (A)um Sanctum). Its flowers are enormous, fully a foot in length; color clear coal-black. Each, 50 cts .
Little Gem. Dwarf; grows ten to fifteen inches high, and almost constantly in bloom. Bulbs, each, $3 \overline{\mathrm{cts}}$.

## HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

## (Summer Flowering White Giant Hyacinth.)

This is a magnificent Yucca-like, hardy plant, producing in July and August a flower stem from three to four feet high, surmounted by a grand spike of numerous pendant, bell-shaped, snow-white flowers. If planted about nine inches deep, it will remain uninjured by the severest winter, and should find a place in every collection. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1.00$.

## SCARBOROUGH LILY.

## (Vallotta Purpurea.)

This brilliant summer-flowering bulb is nearly allied to the genus Amaryllis, from which it differs mainly in that its leaves are evergreen, keeping in a growing condition all the time, and should, therefore, not be dried off during winter.

The large bright scarlet flowers appear from July to November, and immediately after blooming the bulbs should be potted. The plant needs but little heat, but should have plenty of light during its growing season. The bulbs, when once established, should not be disturbed oftener than the root becomes too crowded in the pots, when a shifting of the entire ball into larger pots is preferable to a separation of the bulbs. Each, 50 cts.; per doz., §4.50.

## TIGRIDIAS (Tiger Flower).

Grandifiora Alba. Its flowers are large, of a pearly white color, marked at the base of each division with
large spots of a reddish brown or chestnut color on a yellowish ground, forming a fine cuntrast with the white petals. Each, 8 cts. ; per doz., 50 cts .
Conchiflora. Fine yellow, spotted with crimson. Each, 5 cts. ; per doz., 30 cts.; per 100, $\$ 2.50$
Grandiflora. Very large, bright crimson, centre variegated with yellow. Each, 5 cts. ; per doz., 50 cts.; per $100, \$ 3.00 ; 6$ bulbs of each variety, 75 cts.

## GLOXINIA BULBS.

Our stock of this exquisite plant is very choice. Too much cannot be said about the beauty, grace, and richness of color of these flowers, which stand above their beautiful foliage, making them a charming pot plant. The colors are so varied that they are difficult to describe, ranging from different ing pot plant. The colors are so varied that they are dificult to describe, ranging from diferent the spring, in light, sandy loam, and they will commence growing and blooming at once. In the fall, dry them, and store in a warm place through winter. Strong flowering bulbs, mixed colors, per bulb, 25 cts.; five for $\$ 1.00$; doz., $\$ 2.25$. Separate colors, per bulb, 40 cts.

Our special bulb catalogue issued in September. Sent free on application.

## E DAHLIAS. 等

We believe that we are in a better position this season than ever to supply the demands for this ever-popular favorite. The bulbs we have to offer are true to nome and color. Grown by one of the best known dahlia fanciers in this comery, who has several acres devoted entirely to dahlias, embracing several hundreds of the choicest varieties which have been introduced in this country and in England. These dahlias have taken first prizes wherever exhibted.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We book orders for dahlia bulbs as soon as our Catalogue is issued, but do not fuc orders until about May 7. The bulbs should not be set in the open ground until the weather is perfectly warm, usually about May 20. Nothing is gained by earlier planting, and the bulbs are much better off in the hands of our expevienced grower, who keeps them damp without allowing spronts to get so far advanced as to get broken off in handling, but in every way progressing to the best advantage to be planted at the time the weather is perfectly warn. Customers wishing dry bulbs or those but little sprouted, wishing to start or force them themselves, will in ordering so state, and such orders will be filled as near May 1 ag possible.


## SHOW OR PRIZE VARIETIES.

Amazon. Yellow, scarlet edge
Boss. Lilac, sports, white; remarkable
Copperhead. Crushed strawberry; very fine. Crown Prince. Tall, crimson and white, sports; beautiful and free.
Duchess de Brandredge. Lilac, striped with purple.
Emily. Blush and rose; large and free
Excelsior. Rich velvety purple; profuse bloomer
Fulgens Picta. Scarlet, tipped with white. Incomparable. Blush-shaded cherry, sports; extra.
Meteor. Bright scarlet; very large.
He
, three 50 cts doz., $\$ 1.50$

## CACTUS DAHLIAS

Cochineal. Rich crimson.
Fire King. Dazzling scarlet; free bloomer.
Jaurezii. Rich crimson; very striking.
POMPON OR BOUQUET, Sm
Black Dude. Dark maroon, n
Catheriue. Yellow; extra
Fanchon. Orange; beautiful.
Goldfinch. Yellow-striped purple.
Leopold. Deep rose, free bloomer; very fine
Miss Browning. Yellow-striped white; per-
fect form.
Mrs. King. White, lemon centre; extra.
Penelope. Pure white; violet tips; fine contrast; very beautiful.
Purity. Pure white; very fine.
Queen. Blush-striped purple.
Rev. J. B. McCamm. Yellow-flaked red'.
Rev. J. P. Kirkland. Dark maroon; extra.
tartler. Dark maroon, white tipped extra.
ellow Boy. Fine, clear yellow; free bloomer.

Picta Formosissima. Orange-yellow, distinctly striped with scarlet
Per bulb, 20 cts.; doz., $\$ 2.00$.
wered. Early and free blooming.
Little Hermon. (True.) Cherry and white; sports.
Little Wonder. Very dark maroon.
Snowflake. Pale rose and white.
White Aster. Pure white.
Per bulb, 20 cts.; 3 for 50 cts . ; doz., $\$ 1.50$
Little Giem. Cherry, shaded white, sports

## DWARF LARGE FLOWERING. (Requiring no stakes.)

Caroline. Rich crimson; beautiful, very free. Challenger. White and maroon; very con stant.
Gen. Thompson. Canary yellow; very free bloomer.

## SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

The single varieties have become very popular, producing, as they do, large flowers of the most attractive hues very early in the season. We have an extensive collection, and can give almost any color desired, from white to the darkest maroon, or in fancy stripes and mottled. Per bulb, 20 cts ; doz., $\$ 1.50$.

GREEN DAHLIA. (Verdi Flora.)
Flowers about the size of a pompon, of a clear, shining green; very curious. Per bulb, 25 cts.

NEW DWARF DOUBLE, SNOW WHITE.
Nearly a new type of this favorite flower, very distinct in habit, growing only one and one half to two feet high, very bushy and robust, throwing its double, snow-white flowers, on long stems, in the greatest profusion. Strong bulbs. Per bulb, 25 ets.; doz., $\$ 2.00$.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

Our space is so limited that we do not list but a few of the 200 varieties which we have grown for us; so if the purchaser will leave the selection to us, we will send twelve strong bulbs of any of above classes, each bulb correctly labelled, for $\$ 1.50$ or 6 for 80 cts .

## TUBEROSES (Polianthes Tuberosa).

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts . per doz. for postage.
The tubers of this delightfully fragrant flower may be planted from January until March, where a succession is required, and can be accommodated with a warm green-house or con. servatory temperature. In planting, remove the useless, small off-shoots around the main root, place a single tuber in a pot six inches wide, or a group of two or three in a proportionately larger one. They can also be planted in the open ground any time between the first of May and July. If they show signs of flowering upon approach of frosty weather, they may be carefully lifted and planted in boxes or pots, where they will maintain their flowers if kept warm. Use good, rich-bodied loam.
Excelsior Pearl. Its uniform height and its enormous spike, crowned with numerous welldeveloped, pure white florets (as many as fifty have been counted on a single plant), cannot fail to give satisfaction. Each, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per 100, $\$ 2.50$.
Variegated. Leaves bordered with white; Hlowers single, very large and fragrant. It blooms three weeks earlier than the double varieties. Each, 8 cts.; per doz., 60 cts. ; per 100, $\$ 4.00$. Single Flowered (Starr's Orange-Blossom). The single tuberose has lately been in much demand for bouquets, etc. Each, 5 cts.; per doz., 50 cts. ; per 100, $\$ 2.50$.


Tigridias.


Gloxinia.


Gladiolus Snow White.


## GLADIOLES.

No matter how large or small the garden may be, this family of flowers deserves to be grown there, comprising, as it does, all imaginable colors and shades, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the softest and most delicate shades. For cutting they are in valuable, the flowers lasting in water a week.

Price of any of the Gladiolus in this collection, 10 cts. each, $\$ 1.00$ per dozen, postpaid, or the entire collection of thirty varieties for $\$ \mathbf{\$ 2} .40$. Postage paid.
Agatha. Rose suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear yellow spots
Amalthee. Pure white; large violet-red blotch, ground of the corolla velvety violet, the lower petals slightly tinted lilac.
Antonius. Scarlet-cherry, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine, pure white blotch Appoion. Rosy-lilac; with a large light rose blotch; white strupe in centre.
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet.
Calypso. Flesh-colored rose, streakea with rose and blotched carmine
Canari. Light yellow, streaked with rove on the lower petals.
Carnation. Large, well-expanded Howers, of a fleshy-white color, profusely tinged at the edges with the richest carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish-carmine, fine, long, well-furnished spike.
Charles Dickens. Delicate rose, tinted with buff, flamed and striped carmine rose
Christopher Colnmbus. Rosy-carmine, flamed red; large violet-red blotch on lower petals; marbled and spotted crimson.
Crcesus. Very large flower, yellow, shaded darker towards the centre, flamed carmine at the edges and feathered amaranth-red on salmon ground.
Dumont D. Urville. Very long spike, a bright cherry, flaked and striped rich carmine
distinct pure blotch, white stripe in the centre of each petal
Elizabeth. Dark rose, flamed with bright carmine-purple, large purple-carmine blotch with white stripes.
Eugene Scribe. Flowers very large and wide, perfect, tender rose, blazed carminite-red, extra ine
Fatma. Very large flowers of ivory-white ground, profusely striped and suffused with rosysalmon; violet blotch on creamy ground.
Fen follet. Well-opened Howers with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges of the sepals.
Fulton. Velvety vermilion blotch, bright purple.
Gien Phil. Sheridan. Fire-red, white line running through each petal, and a large pure white blotch on the lower division.
Golden Sceptre. Extra fine yellow.
Isaac Buchanan. Finest yellow for massing.
Jeanne D'Arc. White, slightly tinged with rose, streaked and blotched carmine purple
La Candeur. White, lightly striped with carmine violet.
Lamarck (de). Very long spike of large flamed, cherry color, slightly tinted with orange blazed with red, centre well lighted, large, pure white stain, very fine plant.
Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose, violet-purple blotch
Martha Washington. Light yellow of large size in a well-arranged spike, lower petals tinged whth rose
Montaigne. Intense glowing scarlet.
Noemi. Light rosy-lilac
Robert Fortune. Orange lake shading off to purple-crimson, veined white
Romulus. Very brilliant dark red; large, pure-white bloteh, large white lines on the lower petals; very showy.
Seduction. Rosy-salmon, very bright aud open, throat very clear, with large white blotch and is feathered-carmine.
We can supply many other kinds of Gladiolus, but for want of space we are unable to mention the names

## SNOW WHITE.

The flowers are elegantly formed, and are of great substance. The entire flower is a perfect paper-white, with a slight cream shade on lower half of the petal. The spikes are set solidly and perfectly with the flowers from bottom to top. Each, 25 cts.

## MIXED GLADIOLUS FOR BEDDING OR FORCING.

| Shades of Red. | Each, 4 cts.; per cloz., 30 cts . per 100, \$2.00. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shades of Pink. | " | 5 | " | " | " | 50 | " | " | " | 3.00 . |
| Shades of Yellow. | '6 | 5 | ، | ، | " | 60 | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | " | " | 3.25. |
| White and Light. | " | 5 | " | " | " | 50 | " | * | \% | 3.00 . |
| Scarlet and Pink. | " | 6 | " | " | " | 60 | " | " | * | 4.00 . |
| Striped and Variegated. | " | 5 | " | " | " | 50 | " | " | " | 3.00 |
| A11 Colors. Mixed. | 6 | 4 | 6 | " | " | 30 | " | ' | " | 2.00 . |

## THE LILY (Lilium).

Auratum (Golden-banded Queen of Lilies). This magnificent variety has become one of the standard favorites of the Hower garden, and is considered by many the tinest of all lilies. The immense blooms, nearly a foot in width when expanded, are produced in great profusion, and are deliciously fragrant. Each, 25 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.50$
Canadense. Our Bell-shaped native Lily; drooping yellow and red tlowers. Each, 15 cts.; per doz.. $\$ 1.25$.
Candidum. The well-known hardy Easter Lily; snow-white, fragrant blossoms; one of the best varieties for forcing or for garden culture and an established favorite. Each, 10 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1.00$
Excelsum (Isabellinum). The stately form, beauty of color, and delightful fragrance of this variety have made it a great favorite wherever known. It grows fiom five 10 six feet保 Each, 50 cts .
Lancifolium, known also as Speciosum. Are probably, as a whole, the most desirable sec. tion of lilies; the varieties are distinct, graceful, beautiful, and free bloomers. They require no special treatment.
-Album. Pure white, and very fragrant. Each, 30 cts.; per doz., $\$ 3.00$

- Boseum. White, spotted with rose. Each, 20 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.00$.

Martagon (Turk's Cap). Various colors mixed. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1.25$.
Martagon (Turk's Cap). Various colors mixed. Each, 15 cts.; per doz., $\$ 1.25$.
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)i Orange-red, spothe ise Pleno Double Tiger Lily). This is a plant of stately habit, growing from four to six feet high; foliage dark green, very long, bearing an immense number of double, bright-orange red flowers, spotted with black. Each, 20 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.00$.


We have endeavored from year to year to make this department one of the most reliable. Although not putting out quite as many plants as some other houses claim to do, we believe our plants are second to none, and it is our aim to have them all true to name, and well rooted. To this our special attention is given.

We are in receipt of most satisfactory letters from many of our customers regarding the quality of plants sent out by us, and the condition in which they have been received. These, together with our constantly increasing trade confirm our statement when we say that we strive to make our Plant Department one of the most reliable.
HOW TO SEND MONEY. Remittances can be made in current bank bills. Postoffice Orders, Registered Letters, or by drafts on New York and Boston. Post-office orders are preferable to all others, as there is no possibility of loss; but when these cannot be obtained, Registered Letters are surest to reach their destination.
WE WILL GUARANTEE the safe arrival of all plants sent by express. We would to notify us at once if they have received any inguest in customers, on receipt of goods, every case, give us a list of what was injured, that we can replace them without delay. When received in good condition our responsibility ceases.

All Plants not sent by express are at the risk of the purchaser.

## * ybrid Perpetual Roses,

Worked Low upon the MANETTI STOCK, extra. Will bloom first season of planting.
0. express or freight, and must not be compared with the small plants from pots that are usually sent by mail.

In planting Worked Roses, care should be taken to have the budded part set two or three inches below the surface of the ground, and the soil pressed firmly about the stem. By bringing the budded part above the surface, the plant is liable to winter kill; this is the cause of a great deal of the loss from worked plants. For winter protection, draw the soil about one foot high about the plants, or even more if convenient. Manure can be put on for additional protection. It need not be rotted; green will answer just as well, and covered under in the spring.

## GENERAL LIST.

Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson maroon; very double; fine flower.
Alfred Colomb. Rich red; very large and globular; free blooming and fragrant; a grand rose.
Alphonse Soupert. ${ }^{\cdot}$ Bright rose; very large, early, free flowering.
Anna de Diesbach, or Gloire de Paris. Glossy pink; very free bloomer and hardy.
Baron de Bonstetten. (Similar to Mons. Boncenne.) Velvety blackish crimson; a good dark rose; very strong.
Baron de Maynard. White, often edged with pink; of medium growth.
Baron Prevost. Rose color; large flower; hardy.
Baroness Rothschild. Very beautiful pale rose; superb form; splendid foliage.
Camille Bernardin. Bright crimson; large and fine form.
Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color; large and full.
Charles Lefebvre. Bright velvety crimson; superb forn; fine fragrance.
Countess of Oxford. Bright carmine red; very large ; fine form.
Dr. Andry. Deep carmine red; a good old rose.
Duchesse de Vallombrosa. Very light flesh color; a good grower.
Duke of Edinburgh. Very bright vermilion; large and full; beautiful.
Dupuy Jamain. Very bright cerise; good form; free, sweet scented, reliable.
Earl of Dufferin. Rich velvety crimson, shaded maroon; fine form ; free bloomer.
Eclair. Fiery red; good form; medium size.
Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, shaded deep with deep crimson; fine.
Fisher Holmes. Crimson scarlet; perfect form; free bloomer ; double flower.
General Jacqueminot. Crimson scarlet; very fragrant; free bloomer; semi-double.

Gloire de Margottin. Very dazzling red; fine form; growth rambling.
Gloire Lyonnaise. Very pale lemon, almost white; very double flower; sweet tea scent.
Heinrich Schultheis. Delicate pinkish rose; very large; fine form.
Hippolyte Jamain. Bright rose, shaded carmine; large, full, fine form; free bloomer.
Jean Liabaud. Dark velvety, blackish crimson; large and double; uncertain.
Jean Soupert. Deep velvety purple; large, and fine form; a strong grower.
John Hopper. Bright rose; large and double flower; fine form; free bloomer.
Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; free bloomer; a good old rose.
La France. Bright silvery rose; globular, high centre; full ; very sweet; a perpetual bloomer.
La Rosiere. See P. C. de Rohan.
Lady Helen Stewart. Very bright crimson; a good grower; abundant bloomer; sweet scented.
Louis Van Houtte. Deep scarlet crimson; vivid color; tine; unfortunately a bad plant to move.
Mabel Morrison. Pure white; a sport from Baroness Rothschild, but not as large.
Marie Rady. Brilliant red; very large, full.
Magna Charta. Fine bright carmine pink; large flower; a strong grower; hardy plant; forces finely.
Marguerite de St. Amand. Light pink; full and fine shape; an excellent rose.
Md'lle Annie Wood. Beautiful clear red; fine form; free bloomer; fragrant.
Md'lle Eugenie Verdier. Very bright rosy flesh,shaded with silvery white ; free bloomer.
Merveille de Lyon. White; large petals; slightly tinted rose; a full-cupped shaped flower; one of the best.
Mme. Clemence Joigneaux. Deep rose shaded with llac; very large; a sweet-scented garden rose; a very strong grower.


Prince Camille de Rohan.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light silvery pink; a grand flower; free bloomer, fragrant; hardy plant; one of the best.
Mme. Victor Vardier. Rich cherry red; very large, beautiful form; plant a good grower.
Mme. Isaac Periere. Vivid carmine; very large and full; free bloomer; very strong grower; a good pillar rose.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Crimson scarlet, very bright; fine form; difficult to transplant.
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large, fine form; a good grower; abundant bloomer late in the season.
Mons. Boncenne. See B. de Bonstetten.
Paul Neron. Deep rose; flowers of enormous size, with fine foliage; free bloomer; good in the autumn.
Pierre Notting. Deep crimson, shaded violet; a good fair weather flower.
Pride of Waltham. Delicate flesh color; large and full; a good rose.
Prince Arthur. Brilliant deep crimson; large and double; a fine flower.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large tine form; one of the best dark roses.
Susanne Marie Rodocanachi. Soft rosy cerise; distinct and beautiful; large and well formed; a good show rose; strong grower; very desirable.
Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Dark crimson.
Thomas Mills. Bright rosy carmine; flower large and tine form.
Ulrjch Brunner. Cherry crimson; large size; fine form; effective in the garden or for exhibition; a good forcing rose; semi double; it seems proof against mildew and rust; it flowers early and continuously.

## ROSES - Continued.

## RECENTLY INTRODUCED ROSES.

Augustine Guinoisseau. Flowers creamy white, in the way of La France, free oloomer, fragrant; a good forcing plant. Each, 50 cts.
Gustave Piganeau. Brilliant carmine lake, very large flower of the Paul Neron type. Each, 50 cts .
Jeannie Dickson. Color bright rosy pink; flowers very large; high centre; growth vigorous. Each, 50 cts.
Marchioness of Dufferin. Color beautiful rosy pink, reflexed petals, very vigorous growth; promises to become a good forcing rose; one of the gold medal roses. Each, 50 cts.
Margaret Dickson. Color white, with pale flesh centre; petals very large and great substance; magnificent form, growth very vigorous; foliage dark green. The gold medal rose of 1891. Each, 50 cts.

The above set of five varieties for \$2.00.


We can supply own root plants two years old, nou dormant, in a small number of kinds, good strong stock for this class of plants, as they are of mach slower growth in this form than in the worked plants, and should be treated with great care in trans. great care in transplanting. in placing ground, water should be applied to settle soil firmly about the noot and to prevent immediate drying If the weather should be dry a few days after planting, frequent sprinkling of the tops of the plant will check excessive evaporation; but do not apply water to the root immediately after the plant is set in the ground.

Alfred Colomb.
Dake of Edinburgh.
General Jacqueminot.
John Hopper.
Jules Margottin.
La France.

Mme, Gabriel Luizet.
Magna Charta.
Paul Neron.
Paul Ricaut.
Perle des Blanches.
Ulrich Brunner Fils.

Price. Each 50 cts. ; per doz., \$4.00. Less than a half dozen at single rates.

## OWN ROOT PLANTS FROM POTS.

These are from two-inch Rose pots. The plants were propagated spring of 1893 , grown through the summer in these pots, and stored during the winter in cold fraues; consequently have not been forced, and are in fine condition for planting in the ground and far better and cheaper than the plants usually sent out by mail at low prices).

These plants can be furnished in May or June for immediate planting. in the ground. We take them from the pots and forward by express, securely packed in a compact form for transportation.

Each, 25 cts.; per dozen, \$2.00.
 wecks cifter planting; if the weather is dry, syringe with water every day.

Anna de Diesbach.
Antoine Mouton.
Dinsmore.
Gloire de Margottin. John Hopper.
Jules Margottin.

Amazone.
Anna Olivier.
Celine Forestier.

La France.
Magna Charta.
Mme. Alfred de Rougemont. Mrs. John Laing.
Perfection des Blanches.
Thomas Mills.

## OTHER CLASSES.

Duchess of Albany.
Hermosa.
Homer.

## PARSONS ON THE ROSE.

A book written especially for the rose grower, giving a full description of the propagation and culture of the rose. Fully illustrat-d. Price, $\$ 1.00$, or given free with an order for pants amounting to $\$ 10.00$.

## DESIRABLE GARDEN ROSES. <br> CLIMBERS.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color.
Baltimore Belle. Pale blush.
Queen of Prairie. Rosy red; very strong grower.
Each, 40 cts.
MOSSES.
Common. Pale rose; very double; fine.
Crested. Pale pink; very double.
Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, full, of perfect form; flowers in clusters; perpetual.
Salet. Light rose; perpetual.
Each, 50 cts.

## SUMMER ROSE.

Blooming but once in the season, but very freely.
Madame Plantier (China). A rose of great vigor of growth, blooming in June very profusely; color pure white; well adapted to cemetery use.
Each, 40 cts. ; per dozen, $\$ 3.00$.

## AUSTRIAN ROSES.

Austrian Copper. Beautiful bright reddish copper; flowers single; very striking and distinct.
Harrisonii. Golden yellow; semi-double.
Persian. Fellow, the deepest yellow; full.
Each, 50 ets.

## HARDY JAPAN ROSES.

Mme. Georges Bruant. Flowers white, when open; semi-double; very iragrant; blooming in clusters through the summer.
Rosa Rugosa (Perpetual). Single crimson.
Rosa Rugosa Alba (Perpetual). Single white. The two last varieties make fine border shrubs.
Each, 50 cts.

## ROSA MULTIFLORA.

Many-Flowered Rose. Hardy; free blooming rose; flowers small, in clusters; color light rose.
Each, from pots, only 30 cts.

## ROSA WICHURAIANA.

Japanese Trailing Rose. A rapid grower, producing a closely matted growth of dark green foliage. The flowers are single white, with yellow stamens produced in great profusion, with the sweet fragrance of the Banksia Rose. A valuable plant for beds and rockeries.
Damask, York, and Lancaster. Color red and white striped, large single flower; free blooming; an attractive garden rose.
Stanwell Perpetual Scotch. Color rosy biush, centre often pink, a double flower; early, free blooming, very sweet; needs but inttle pruning; an acquisition for the garden.
Price, 50 cts. each.
FREE BLOOMING ROSES, DORMANT PLANTS.
Celine Forestier. (N.) Pale yellow; very fragrant; winter protection needed.
Gloire de Dijon. (T.) Salmon buff; a large double flower; tea fragrance; requires winter protection, although the hardiest of teas.
Price, 50 cts. each.

## THIS CUT REPRESENTS A PROPERLY PLANTED BUDDED ROSE.

A, the depth to which the plant is set in the
ground.
$B$, the point where it is budded.
Roots whll very soon be madebetween the points A and B .

We are in receipt of numerous testimonials commending the quality of our plants, and this year the stock is particularly excellent.

As we do not SUBSTI. TCTE other varieties for those ordered, customers, at an advanced part of the planting season, will do well to add to lists a few kinds in case we are sold out in any variety ordered.
Our stock of roses, to which we are consiantly adding, in hardy garden varieties, is one of the most complete in the country, testing the best new varieties as they appear.



## 

The most fashionable flower at the present time, next to the Rose, is the Chrysanthemum. Coming, as it does, at a season when all other flowers have faded, renders it a plant eminently worthy of care and attention. Its peculiar form and coloring, with its remarkable diversity of size, added to its freedom of bloom, inake it one of the most desirable flowers to cultivate.

The last few years special attention has been given to the Chrysanthenum, and flowers of enormous size, with beautiful color and form in the Chinese, and diversity of shape and hue in the Japanese section, are the result of the care bestowed. The clumps should be lifted in the fall after the frost has cut the flowers, and stored in a cold, dry cellar. They can be set close together and covered with an inch or two of sand or soil. Water occasionally to prevent drying up. Early in spring plant in open border, or divide and pot if to be grown for house decoration or exhibition.

As our space is very limited we are obliged to omit our list of Chrysanthemums and only give the names of a few so far as space will permit. Most of the varieties are ready March 15 , but we prefer not shipping until about April 1 unless they are desired before.

To insure having the varieties wanted send your order in early, and we will save the plants and ship whenever desired.


Chrysanthenum.

Robert Cannell. Flowers eightinchesin width: color rich chestnut-red, upper surface deep bronzy gold. Certificated.
Sugar Loaf (J.) Yellow, shaded bronze.
Surprise (J.) A unique shade of bronzy-red; bold, hardsome flowers of the largest size and fine globular form.
Tremont. Clear lemon, distinct and pure in color; incurved, flower of good form. Wheeler style but double.
Twilight (J.) White; a beautiful large, late flower.
V. H. Hallock (J.) Rosy pearl, waxy texture.

Violet Rose (J.) Violet and rose in color; immense bloom.
Waban (J.) Pink; very large, superb show bloom.
Warxior. Large, bold flower of Mrs. Wheeler type; inner surface bright scarlet red, reverse light cinnamon.
W. H. Lincola (J.) Immense double yellow.

William Lane. Bright cinnamon, shaded rose; broad petals; fine large flower; magnificent exhibition variety. Two certificates.
Wm. Elliott (J.) Deepest carmine lake.
Wm. Falconer. A sport from Boehmer, partaking of its good qualities; exquisite rosy blush, changing to delicate flesh pink; largest size. Certificated.
Wm. Tricker. A most lovely delicate rose; every flower being perfect and of immense size. Certificated.
W. W. Coles (J.) Immense brick red. Certificated.
Tosemite (J.) Large size; reflexed; deep rose.
Zenobia (S.J.) Large double; purest white.

## $\rightarrow$ GARNATIONS. \%

For the want of space we are obliged to leave out many varieties which are worthy of notice, but we can supply almost any kind that is of any value to cultivate.喕 Plants ready May 1.

## WHITE.

Pearl. White, very large size, from three to four inches across, long stiff stems, and highly commenced.
Puritan. The purest white, good, large size, very full and of good salstance, lasting a long tinue after being cut; early and continued bloomer.
Edelweiss. Pure white, very prolitic, stems long and stiff.
Lizzie McGowan. Flowers very large on long stems, always appreciated by growers and retailers.
silver Lake. An exquisite fine flower, good habit and very vigorous, finely fringed, early and clove scented
Silver Spray. This variety is getting more popular every year, and is justly entitled to the reputation it has attained. We consider it one of the best whites.
Mrs. Fisher. Another fine sort highly admired in the East; large size, and very full, robust rower
Hinzie's White. Too well known to the trade to need any description.
Snowden. An old well known variety of dwarf habit.

## PINK.

Aurora. A seedling of Grace Wilder and Century, delicate pink, large size, and highry perfumed. Winner of the Ladenburg silver cup of Madison Square Garden, N. K., November, 1891, for the best pink carnation.
Thos. Cartlidge. Light carmine. Vigorous grower and highly appreciated; a great acquisition.
Daybreak. A true novelty in color. Very delicate soft pink, a model flower on very long stems. It attracts attention everywhere, particularly at the exhibition.
Morning Ray. A good deep pink variety, early and prolitic.
Fred. Creighton. A very delicate light pink, very beautiful, good bloomer, but a little late Grace Wilder. The standard type of all the pinks, and so far is second to none.
Tidal Wave. Another fine dark pink, and would find it hard to do without. It has a reputation far and near.
La Purite. An old, well-known sort.
Century. Rich carmine pink, robust and very heavy bloomer.

## YELLOW

Columbia. A yellow carnation that is much songht by the highest society people of New York. A Hower of unique shade and shape, but would not ship long distance. A profuse bloomer.
Louise Poesh. Introduced last year. Those who grow flowers for their own retail trade should have it. It is one of the most beautiful carnations, but does not ship well.
Golden Triumph. Color canary.yellow, does not burst, very full and large, greatly admired.

## RED.

Florence. Intense scarlet, fringed, strong grower.
Anna Webb. Crimson, fringed, very free.
Robt. Craig. (Garfield), deep scarlet, very productive, late.
E. G. Hill. Bright scarlet, large flowers.

Plants of the Standard Varieties, 15 cents each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz., your selection, or $\$ 1.25$ per doz., our selection.

## PANDANUS VEITCHII.

This is a grand decorative plant. Its beautiful form, with vivid green and creamy white variegation, added to its vigorous growth, makes it indispensalble in every collection. (See Cut.) Price, $\$ 1.00, \$ 2.00, \$ 3.00$, and $\$ 5.00$ each, according to size.

## PALMS.

Kentia Belmoreana. This is sometimes called the "Curly Palm," and is recognized as among the best for all purposes, being capable of standing more in usage, perhaps, than any other. The leaves have a tendency to curl as the plants grow older, hence its popular title of "Curly Palm."
Lstania Borbonica. This is the typical Palm, and is more largely used than any other. Its strong, healthy habit commends it to all, and gives it a fitness for window and room culture not possessed in the same degree, perhaps, by any other,
Price, $\$ 2.00, \$ 1.00,50 \mathrm{cts}$. each, according to size.

## SWORD FERN.

(Nephrolepsis Exaltata.)
A beautiful plant for the parlor or living-room, as it thrives well where other plants will not. It stands the heat, dust, and neglect, and always looks fresh and beantiful. The fronds attain the length of six feet, and are three inches wide, arching in every direction in a most graceful manner, forming a perfect fountain of shining green foliage. For hanging-baskets and rockeries it has no equal. Per plant, 25 cts ; three for 50 cts.

## PLANTS FOR FLOWER BEDS.

SWORD FER

|  | Per doz. | Per 100. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Abutilon, in varicty, | $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 10.00$ |
| Achyranthes, in variety, | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Ageratum, Blue, | .75 | 500 |
| Alternanthera, sorts, | .75 | 6.00 |
| Alyssum, Double, | .75 | 6.00 |
| Alyssum, Variegated, | .75 | 6.00 |
| Asters, Double White, | .50 | 4.00 |
| Asters, Assorted Colors, | .50 | 4.00 |
| Begonias, sorts, | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| Bouvardias, sorts, | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| Caladium Esculentum, | 2.50 | 17.50 |
| Cannas, | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| Cannas, New Dwarf, | 2.50 | 17.50 |
| Centaurea Candidissima, | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Centaurea Gymnocarpa, | .75 | 6.00 |
| CobeaScandens, | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Coleus, sorts, | .75 | 5.00 |
| Coleus, new sorts, | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Feverfew, Golden, | .60 | 4.00 |
| Feverfew, Double white, | .75 | 6.00 |
| Fuchsias, Small plants, | .75 | 6.00 |
| Geranium, Double; sorts, | 1.50 | 9.00 |
| Geranium, Single; sorts, | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Abutilon, in varicty, Ageratum, Blue,
Alternanthera, sorts, Alyssum, Double,
Alyseum, Variegated, Asters, Double While, Begonias, sorts, Bouvardias, sorts, Caladium Esculentum, Cannas,
Centaurea Candidiss Centaurea Gymnocarpa, Cobea Scandens,
Colens, new sorts
Feverfew, Golden, Fuchsias, small plants Geranium, Single; sorts, 1.00

Per doz. Per 100

## 冋apdy ©limbing Oines.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). This new and beautiful variety of the woodbine is now the most popular and admired of all climbing plants. Each, 25 cts.;
Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A native of rapid growth, with large, lu
Englemanni. This has the vigorous and hardy characteristics of the American woodbine, with beautiful glossy foliage, laciniated in fives and sometimes sixes. Each, 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.00$.
Akebia quinata. Rapid growing, with dark fragrant flowers. Each, 35 cts .
Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Very large flowers and curious foliage. Each, 75 cts.
Bignonia, or "Trumpet Flower." Handsome
Bitter Sweet (Celastrus Scanclens). A native climbing or twining plant, with large, glossy leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange capsuled fruit, which remains on the vine all the fall and winter. Each, 35 cts.
Clematis flammula ("Virgin's Bower"). With very fragrant white Howers, in clusters. Each, 25 ets. ; per doz., $\$ 2.50$.

- Jackmanil. Deep violet-purple flowers of velvety softness, distinctly veined white. Each, 50 cts. ; per doz., \$.5.00.
- Duchess of Edinburgh. Pure double white, sweet scented. Each, 75 cts.
-Countess of Lovelace. Fine double variety bluish violet, rosette shaped. Each, 50 cts. per doz., $\$ 5.00$.
-Gypsy Queen. Rich, dark, velvety purple. Each, 50 cts. ; per doz., $\$ 5.00$.
-Lady Londesborough. Silvery gray, with pale bar. Each, 50 cts. ; per doz., 85.00 .
- Lanuginosa Candida. White, tinted; a fine flower. Each, $50 \mathrm{cts} . ;$ per doz., $\$ 5.00$.
- Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate-red anthers. Each, 50 cts. ; per doz., 85.00 .
- Star of India. Reddish violet-purple, with red bars. Each, 50 cts. ; per doz., $\$ 5.00$.
- Coccinea. One of the most beantiful climbers, covered with bright coral scarlet flowers; blooms from June until frost. Each, 25 cts. per doz., $\$ 2.50$.


## Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Achillea Ptarmica, fl. pl. Double, pure white. June to September....... 18 in. Alstromeria Aurea. Bright orange color. vatile (Golden Alyssum). YelAlyssum saxatile (Griden Alyssum). Yelemone Japonica Rosea, Fine rose color. September and October
Anemone Japonica Alba. Pure white, with yellow centre. September and October,
Anthemis Tinctoria. Deep lemon yellow. June to August .................. 2 to 3 ft. ors. April to August
Campanula Carpatica. Blue. June...9 in. Campalba. White. June..........9 in. Centaurea Calocephala. Dark magenta, very desirable. Chrysanthemum Maximum, Large, white, Coreopsis Lanceolata. Large, bright yellow tlowers. All summer
Daphne Cneorum. Evergreen trailer, fragrant pink Howers. May to November.
Delphinium Formosum (Larkspur). Deep Delphinium Hybrid Seedlings. Ail colors. June and fuly............... 21.03 ft . Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William). Fine Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) Pink and white. May to July .... 2 ft . Doronicum Plantagineum Excelsum. A beautiful spring-flowering yellow "composite," having large golden-yellow towers inches in diameter. Continues in flower during the whole of the season. It can also be easily forced........................... 2 to 3 ft . Eupatorjum Argeratoides. Fine white; good for cutting. June and July... 3 ft . Funkia Lanceolata (Day Lily). Purple flowers. Angust.. ers. All summer. ers. All summer...... ................ 2 ft .

Clematis Davidiana. Blue, bell-shaped flowers, with an orange-blossom iragrance. August onymus Radicans. This climbing plant, thougin not a rapid grower at first, is one of the best evergreen vines for the Northern States. For walls, rough fences, trunks of trees, and similar places, it is admirably adapted. Plants 4 inches. Each, 15 cts.; 10 , 75 ets. ; $100, \$ 5.00$.
Honeysuckles. Hall's new, from Japan; pure white, fragrant and fine. Each, 35 cts

- Scarlet Trumpet. Monthly blooming, scarlet flowers. Each, 35 cts.
——Variegated Monthly. Fragrant yellowish white Howers. Each, 35 cts.
- Golden-Leaved Japan. One of the best, with beautifully mottled, golden-leaved foliage; fragrant yellow flowers. Each, 35 cts.
Iyy, Hedera Helix. The hardy English Ivy. Each, 25 cts. ; per doz., \$2.50.
Wistaria. Chinese purple; the finest of climbing plants; purple Howers. Each, 50 cts.
Chinese White. Similar, but with white Howers. Each, 50 cts.
-Alenii. A variety of the Chinese. Each, 75 cts .
The Cinnamon Vine. A beautiful climber, which possesses the rave quality of emitting from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon, and very appropriately called the "Cinnamon Vine." Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly in the spring as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the seasonIt is propagated from roots or bulbs, which will make from ten to twenty feet of vine in a season, rendering it by far the most desirable climber in cultivation. Planted near a door or window, and the vine trained over and about it, makes an ornament worthy the armiration of all.
Price. - Three nice roots or tubers by mail, postpaid, for 30 cts.; six roots for 50 ets., or than 3 roots). Packed well in strong paper boxes, and guarantee them to reach their destination in good condition.

Galium Verum. Fine white. Jaly to September................................ ft blue, May .......................... 3 in Geutiana Andrewsi (Gentian). Dark blue. Gypsophila Paniculata. Very fine white Gyssophila Panicuta
flowers. June to Septenuber........ 2 ft Helianthis Decapetalus (Perennial Sunflower). Small, single. September to frost
Helianthus Multiflorus, fl. p1. (Peremnial Sunflower). Double. August to frost
Heuchera Sanguinea. Bright crimson nice for cutting' Summer... 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Hibiscus Moschuetos. Light rose, large. September
, white, tmong to rose, Jume...... 6 in Iberis Sempervirens (Candytuft). Pure Whrus Latifolius (Perennial Pea). Rose color. May and June
Liatris Spicata (Blazing Star). Showy purple flowers. July and August. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Hower). Intense scarlet. August
Lychnis Viscaria Splendens Plena. Bright rose. June and July ....................... $1 t$ Lythrum Roseum supexbum. Beautif. Papaver Oriental Hybrids. Varying from salmon to deep scarlet, Jume and July
Phlox Decussata (Tall Perennial Phlox One of the best and most popular garden plants; they are easily cultivater growing well in any ordinary garden soil, and no plants are more attractive than a bed of these, from midsummel until frost. We have a very fine assortment of some of the newer kinds. Per (loz., ®. $^{2} .50$
Pyrethrums. Various colors. July. 1 to 2 ft .


The Crnvamon Vine.
 irad Japonica. Silvery white, large
clumps. Jume and July............. 2 ft .



Exochorda Grainiflora．


Weigela Rosea．

## $\mathcal{H}$ ardy Ornamental Shrubs．

Altheas（Hibiscus syriacus）．A fine shrub with single Hollhock－like towers，red，purple， and white； 2 to 3 ft ．Each， 35 cts．
Almond（lrumus sinensis，$f l$ ．pl．）．Beautifu double white flowers．May．Each， 50 cts． （Prumus sinensis rubro，ph．）．Beautiful double jink Howers in May，Each， 50 cts．
Azaleas＇Ghent Azaleas）．Various colors；per fectly hardy．June．Each，75 cts．to 81.25.
－Mollis（Japren）．Very large Howers，red White，and orange．June．Each， 50 cts．to S1．50．
Berberis Vulgaris（common barberry）． 2 ft Each， 20 cts．；per $100, \$ 15.00$ ．
－Thunbergii．Leaves turn crimson in fall very distinct．Each， 50 to 75 cts．；yer 100， $\$ 30.00$ ．
——Purpurea．Violet－purple foliage； 2 feet June to November．Each， 25 cts．；per 100 $\$ 15.00$ ．
Buxus（car，nana）．Dwarf Box，used for edging： 30 cts．per vard
Calycanthus Florida（spice bush）．Flowers have a pineapple tlavor．June and July．Each， 25 cts．；per $100, \$ 10.00$ ．
Catalpa Aurea．Golden foliage，beautiful；very rapid growing， 8 ft ．Each，$\$ 1.00$ ．
Clethra（Cletho alnifolia）．Two feet，white flowers from June until October．Each， 25 cts．；per doz．，\＄1．75．
Cornus（Cornus Florida）．A small tree pro－ ducing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves．May． 2 ft ． Each， 50 cts．
Fariegated（C．Siberica）．A fine lcolored leaved plant．Each， 50 cts．
Daphne cneorum．Very dwarf habit，literally covered in spring with light pink rosette－like flowers of most delightful fragrance．Each， 35 cts．；extra fine clumps，each， 75 cts
Dentzia，Crenata，fl．pl．A double purple flower ing variety．Each， 35 cts ．
Scabra．Bearing beantiful white flowers in June Each， 35 cts．
—Graceful（D．gracilis）．Used for pot culture， producing an abundance of delicate white Howers．Each， 25 and 50 cts．
EIder（Sambucus nigra aunca）．Solid golden yellow leaves．Each， 50 cts．
Euonymus，Burning Bush（E．Europceus）， Bright green leaves and in the autumn with scailet berries．Each， 50 cts．
Exochorda Grandiflora．A large shrub，with foliage almost as rich as that of the Laurel and With the most beautiful white blossoms possible to imagine．May．Each， 25 and 50 cts．
Forsythia，or Golden Bell（Forsythia viridis－
Branches in the early spring，before the leaves appear，are covered with bright golden－yellow pendulous flowers．Each， 35

Weeping（Forsythia suspensa）．Beautiful droping habit，light－green leaves，with numerous bright yellow flowers，Each， 35 ets．
Fringe Tree，Purple Smoke Tree，etc．（Rhus cotinus）．Ornamental large shrub，with curious hair－like flowers．July． 3 ft ．Each． 25 cts.
Hawthorn．Double Scarlet（Crataegus，fl．pl paulii）．With abundant and showy flowers． Very dense dwarf growth．Each，S1．50．
Hydrangea．Large－Clustered（ $H$ ．paniculata gramififora）．A fine shrub，withlarge，showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion．It isquite hardy，and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses．To produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring，and the ground enriched．Each， 50 cts．to $\$ 1.00$ ．
Halesia，Four－Winged Fruited；Silver Bell （Halesia tetrantera）．Produces in the spring very pretty，white，bell－shaped and drooping flowers，somewhat resembling those of the Fuchsia．Each，\＄1．00．
Kalmia，Broad－Leaved（ $K$ ．latifolia）．A native slurub，having polished evergreen，Camellia like leaves，and exquisitely beautiful cup shaped Howers．June．Each， 50 ets．to $\$ 1.00$.
Lilac，Common Purple（Šyringa v̌ulgaris coerulea） A well－known，good old variety． 3 to 5 tt ． Each． 25 cts ．

Lilac，Common White（S．vulgaris alba）． 2 to － 1 Each uo cts．
－Charles the Tenth．A strong grower；fower
leddish purple．Each， 50 cts
Josikea．Dark purple flowers；fine foliage． Each， 50 cts．
Magnolia Atropurpurpa．Very dark．purple flowers．Late in May．Each \＄1．50 and s2．00．
Conspicua．Covered in May，before the leaves appear，with masses of snow－white，lily－like Howers．Each，$\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2.00$ ．
－Glaucs．An evergreen，with white，very fragrant flowers．Each， 75 cts．
－Grandiflora Exoviensis．Evergreen variety from China，bearing large，pure white， fragrant blossoms when only 1 ft ．high． 2 ft ． Each， 85.00.
－Hypoleuca．New variety from Japan，of medium size，$^{\text {mith leaves a foot long }}$ glaucous，white underneath，purple－tinted above，with a large，bright red inidrib and leaf stem；flowers creamy white，delightfully fragrant，and bloom in June after the leaves develop． 2 to 3 ft ．Each，$\$ 1.50 ; 4$ to 5 ft ．， each，$\$ 5.00$
－Lennei．Very showy，cup－shaped fower． crimson－purple outside and pearl colored within．Each，$\$ 1.50$ and $\$ 2.00$ ．
－Parviflora．A most bealtiful and striking Magnolia，fower almost globular，white with a pink tinge，and a cluster of crimson and orange stamens；very fragrant．Each，\＄1．50 and $\$ 3.00$ ．
——oulangeana．White fiowers，purple at the base；very showy．Each，81．00 and \＄2．00．
－siellata．Double，pure white flowers，with a uosy ftnsh．An early bloomer，with delicate a rosy finsh．An early bloomer，with delicate
fragrance． 2 ft ．Each，81．50．Large speci－ mens．Each， 85.00 and $\$ 6.00$ ．
－Ohovata．Very showy flowers，crimson－ purple outside and pearl colored within． Eacls，\＄1．00 and \＄1．50．
Mountain Laurel（Kcimia latizolでa）．Well known，beauiful shrub．Each， 50 cts．
Plum．Double Flowering（Pr⿲幺𠃌ustriloba）．A new Chinese variety，with beautiful pink flowers in sreat profusion．Each， 50 cts
Rhododendron．It is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most showy hardy plant known．Its large，showy clusters of flowers appear in June and are very bealutifu： －amed rarieties with buds， $1 / 2$ to finest lardy kinds， $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.25$ ；$\$ 12.00$ per doz．
Snowball（Viburnum oputus sterilis）．Bears large，globular clusters of white flowers． Each． 50 cts．
－．Japan（V．plicartum）．Balls of white flowers， arger and more solid than those of the common snowball．and hanging long on the bush．Each， 50 to 75 cts ．
Snowberry，White Fruit（S＇ymphoricarpus race－ mosus）．A medium native shrub；flowers small and numerous；berries abundant ；snow． white．Each， 35 ets．
——Red Fruit（S．vulgaris）．Beantiful from the profusion of its bright red coral－like berries． Each． 25 cts．
Spiræa Plume－Leaved（ $S$ ，prunifolia，flo pl．）． Strong growing，irregular form，small， roundish，shining leaves of beautiful autumn color；flowers double white，and abundant in May．Each， 35 to 50 cts ．
——Callosa（S．callosa）．Japan．Medium size； irregular growth，pink，flowering in flat corymbs during late June．Each， 25 to 50 cts．
Syringa，European Fragrant．or＂Mock Orange＂ Philadelohus coronarius）．White flowers， which are very fragrant．Each， 35 cts．
－Goldeu－Leaved（ $P$ ．joliis aureis）．Has rellos foliage，which affords pretty contrast with other shrubs．Each． 50 cts．
Weigela Rosea．A very fine variety，bearing heautiful and showy rose－colored flowers in May；hardy，and easy of cultivation．Each， 25 and 50 cts．
——ariegated Dwarf（I．nana variegata） Dwarf，spreading habit，and possessing clearly defined rariegated leares．Each， 50 cts．
—Candida．A white sort．Each， 35 cts．


THIS LIST COMPRISES ONLY A PART OF THE VARIETIES WE CAN SUPPLY.

Prices by the dozen or hundred, any size desired, will be sent on application.

ASH (Fraxinus).
Cut Leaf (Lentiscifoli $\alpha$ ). Each, 6 ft., $\$ 1.50 ; 8$ ft., \$2.00.
Golden-Leaved. Each, $10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.00$.
Mountain. Each, 7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 1.00$.
White (Alba). Each, $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts} . ; 12 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$.

## BIRCE (Betula).

Black (Lenta). Looks like a cherry tree. Each, 50 cts.
Canoe (Papyracea). Each, $5 \mathrm{ft}_{\text {., }} 50 \mathrm{cts} ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$., \$1.25.
Cordata. Very large foliage. Each, $\$ 1.50$.
Gray (Populifolia). Each, 6 to 8 ft . 75 cts .
Purple Leaf. Each, 5 to 6 ft., $\$ 2.00$.
Red (Nigra). Each, 5 to 6 ft ., 75 cts .
White ( $A l b a)$. Each, 5 to 7 ft ., 75 ets.
Yellow (Excelsa). Each, 50 cts.

## BEECE (Fagus).

American (Feruginea). Each, 3 to 5 ft., 75 cts
Crested Leaf. Each, 5 to 6 ft ., $\$ 2.00$.
Fern-Leav d. Each, 8 ft ., $\$ 2.00 ; 10 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2.50$
River's Purple. Each, 5 ft., $\$ 1.00 ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.75$; $9 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.00 ; 12 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 4.00 ; 15 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 5.00$.

## CATALPA.

Speriosa. Each, 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} ., 50$ cts. $; 6$ to 8 ft., 60 cts.

- Aurea. Dwarf, with golden foliage. Each, 8 It., \$1.00.
- Purpurea. Purple leaf. Each, \$1.00.

ELMS (Ulmus)
American. Each, 7 to 10 ft , $50 \mathrm{cts} ; 10$ to 12 ft., $\$ 1.00$.
English (Campestris). Each, $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{ets} ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$, $75 \mathrm{cts} ; 10 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00 ; 12 \mathrm{ft} .$, , $\$ 1.50$.

ELMS (Ulmus).
Rock (Crassifolia). New. Each, $1 \mathrm{ft}, 25$ cts.
Slippery (Fulva). Each, 12 ft., \$1 25.
HORSE CEESTNUT (AEsculus).
Common. Each, 4 to 5 ft ., 50 cts ; 8 ft ., $\$ 1.50$.
Cut Leaf. Foliage in shreds. Each, 2 ft ., 50 ets.
Double-Flowering. Each, 2 ft ., 50 cts.
Dwarf. Each, 2 to 3 ft ., 50 cts .
Red-Flowering. Each, 2 to 3 ft., $\$ 1.25$; 6 to 7 ft., $\$ 2.00$.

## SWEET CEESTNUT (Castanea)

American. Each, 5 to 6 ft ., 75 cts .

## LINDEN (Tilia)

American (Basswood). Each, 10 ft., $\$ 1.00 ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.50$.
European. Each, 6 to 8 ft ., 75 cts .
LOCUST (Robinia).
Clammy (Viscos $\alpha$ ). Each, $8 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$.
Honey (Gleditschia triacanthus). Each, 6 to 8 ft ., 75 cts.
Yellow. Each, 4 to 8 ft ., 50 cts .

## MAPLES (Acer)

English, or Cork Barked (Campestre). Each, 75 cts ., and $\$ 1.00$.
Norway (Platanoides). Each, 8 ft., \$1.00; 10 ft., $\$ 1.25 ; 12 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.50$.
Red, or Scarlet (Rubrum). Each, 8 to 10 ft ., $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$.
Silver (Dasycarpum). Each, 9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 50$ cts.; 10 to 12 ft ., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft ., $\$ 100$.
Striped Bark (Striatum). Each: 6 ft., \$1.00.
Sugar, or Rock (Saccharinum). Each, 8 ft, $50 \mathrm{cts} . ; 9 \mathrm{ft} ., 60 \mathrm{cts} . ; 10 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$; $12 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.25$
Japanese. Numerous varieties, with foliage of various forms and colors. Each, $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 3.00$.
OAKS (Ouercus).
Black (Tinctoria). Each, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35$ cts.
English Royal (Robur). Each, 3 to 5 ft ., 50 cts .
Mossy Cup (Macrocarpa). Each, 3 to 4 ft ., 35 cts.
Pin (Palustris), Each, 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts}$,
Red (Rubra). Each, 2 to 3 ft ., 35 cts ; 10 ft ., \$2.00.
Scarlet (Coccinea) . Each, 2 to $4 \mathrm{ft} ., 35 \mathrm{cts} .: 8$ ft., $\$ 1.50$.
White (Alba). Each, 2 ft., 25 cts.

## POPLARS (Populus).

Aspen (Tremula). Each, 6 to 8 ft ., 75 cts
Bolleana. Pyramidal habit. Each, 8 to 10 ft . \$1.07.
Carolinia, or Cottonwood. Each, 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft}, 75$ cts.; 15 ft ., $\$ 1.00$.
Golden. Each, 7 to 9 ft ., $\$ 1.00$.
Lombardy. Each, $6 \mathrm{ft} ., 25 \mathrm{cts}$. ; $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts}$.
Silver (Alba). Each, 4 ft ., 25 cts.

ARBOR VITE (Thuja)
American. Each, 25 cts. to $\$ 1.00$.
Compacta. Light green foliage. Each, $\$ 1.00$ Globosa. Round, dense sort. Each, 75 cts. Little Gem. Dwarf, dark green. Each, \$1.00. Peabody's Golden. Golden foliage. Each, 50 cts. to $\$ 1.00$.
Pyramidalis. Upright, compact habit. Each, \$1.00.
Siberian. Each, 50 cts. to $\$ 1.00$.
LARCH (Larix).
European, or Scotch (Europoca). Each, 4 ft., 50 cts. ; 6 ft., 75 cts .

## FIR (Abies).

Balsam (Balsamea). Each, 50 cts. to $\$ 1.00$.
European Silver (Pectinata). Each, \$1.00.
Nobilis. Rich bluish green. Each, $\$ 2.00$.
Nordmann's Silver. From Crimean mountains
Nordmann's Silver. Fr

## JUNIPERS (Juniperus).

Common Spreading (Communis). Each, 50 cts.
With golden yellow foliage. Each, $\$ 1.00$. Irish (Hibernica pyramidalis). Each, 3 to 5 ft. 75 cts .
Virginiana (red ced $\alpha r$ ). Each, 50 cts.
PINE (Pinus).
Austrian (Austriaca). Each, 1 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25$ to 75 cts.
Dwarf (Montena). Each, 75 cents.
Red (Resinosa). Each, 1 ft., 35 cts.; 2 ft 50 cts .
Scotch (Sylvestris). Each, 1 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 25$ to 50
Stone (Cembra). Each, $2 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$.
 $\$ 1.00$.

- Dwarf (Strobus Nanus). Each, 2 ft ., $\$ 1.50$; $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 5.00$.


## SPRUCE (Picea).

Alcock's (Alcockiana). Fine, Each, $\$ 1.50$.
Black (Nigra). Each, 50 cts.

- Dwarf (Nigra Pumila). Each, \$150.

Colorado Blue (Pungens). We have taken care to select and propagate only the intensely blue forms. Each, 2 ft ., $\$ 3.50 ; 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 5.00$
Dwarf (Pygmea). Never growing more than 3 feet high. 3-year old trees. Each, 50 cts. Eastern (OVientalis). Each, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$.
Glaucous (Corrulea). Bluish green. Each, $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 1.50$.
Hemlock (Canadensis). Each, 1 to 3 ft ., 25 cts. to $\$ 1.00$.
Norway (Excelsa). Each, 1 to 5 ft ., 25 cts. to $\$ 1.00$
White (Alba). Each, $2 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{cts} . ; 3 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00$, 4 to 5 ft ., $\$ 1.25$.

## W WEEPING TREES. ${ }^{4}$ 乘

Apple. From Norway. Each, $\$ 3.00$. Asth. Fine specimens. Each, $\$ 1.00, \$ 2.00$, and $\$ 3.00$
-Mountain. Each, 6 to 7 ft ., $\$ 1.00$

- Dawson's. Rare. Each, $\$ 3.00$.

Heech. Each, $4 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.00 ; 6 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 1.50 ; 8 \mathrm{ft}$., $\$ 2.00$.

Birch, Cut Leaf. Each, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. ; 6 to 7 ft., $\$ 1.00 ; 7$ to 8 ft ., $\$ 2.00$.
aim. A fine tree. Each, $8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.00$
Honey Locust. From China. Each, $\$ 1.50$.
Japanese Cherry (Cerasis Japonica). Each, $\$ 2.00$ and $\$ 3.00$.

Maple, Wier's Cat Leaf. Each, 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 $\mathrm{ft}, \$ 1.25 ; 12 \mathrm{ft},{ }^{2} 2.00$.
Willow, Kilmarnock. Each, 75 cts.

## FRUIT TREES.

Our customers may rely on being supplied with well-grown, strong and healthy stock of all the leading sorts, Special care has been exercised to insure correctness of name, a fact of no small importance to fruit growers. Our stock embraces many other varieties not enumerated on this page, but which we can supply

Bright, healthy trees are sent from the nurseries, and no others. When received, they should have one half of last season's growth cut back, and they will be sure to thrive. Nothing is so injurious to newly planted fruit trees, especially to those which have made a very vigorous growth the year before, and have long shoots of new wood, as to leave them full length. That is, the very best trees suffer most by leaving all the top on. Don't be afraid to cut. The meaning of the letters after the varieties are, (m.), medium; (l), large; (v.l.), very large; (s.) small.

## APPLES.

Standard trees fire to seven jeet high. Each, 35 ots., per doz., 83.00. Extra sizes, each, 50 cts. to 1.00

SUMMER VARIETIES.
Early Harvest, m., yellow.
Giolden Sweet, 1., yellow.
Red Astrachan, 1., red.
Sweet Bough, l., pale yellow.
Tetofsky, m., yellow and red.
William's Favorite, l., red.
AUTUMN VARIETIES.
Alexander, v.l., red striped
Fall Pippin, V. l., yellow.
Fameuse or Snow, m., deep crimson
Gravenstein, v. 1., striped,
Maiden's BIush, l., yellow and red.
Oldenburg, 1., striped.
Porter, m, yellow.

## CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop ${ }^{\text {s }}$, 1., deep crimson.
Bed Siberian, s., yellow and scarlet.

## CHERRIES

Standard trees two to three years. Each, 75 cts., per doz. $\$ 6.00$.

Black Eagle, l., black.
Rlack Tartarian, v.l., purplish blk. Coe's Transparent, m., pale amber and red.
Bowner's Late, 1. , light red. Gov. Wood, m., elear light red.

## QUINCE.

## Each, 50 cts.; per doz, \$4.00 <br> doz, 4.00

Apple or Orange, l., golden yellow, Champion, m., golden yellow.

AUTOMN - continued. Red Bietighiemer, v. l., purplish crimson.

## WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin, 1., bright red.
Hubbardston, 1., red and yellow.
Northern Spy, 1., striped red.
Pecks Pleasant, 1 , pale yellow.
R. I. Greening, l., green.

Roxbury Russet, m., greenish.
sutton Beauty, , , yellow and crim . son.
Tolman's Sweet, m., yellow,
Tompkin's King, v l, red striped. Wealthy, $m$, dark red.

Transcendent, m., red and yellow.

Napoleon, $V$. 1 ., pale yellow with red check.
Early Richmond, m., red.
Late Duke, v. 1., dark red Reine Hortense, 1., bright red. Royal Duke, v. 1., dark red.

在 Siberian,

Rea's Mammoth, v. 1., golden yel low.

## PEACH.

Standard trees four to six feet. Each, 25 cts.; per doz., รั2.00; per 100, \$15. Extra sizes, each, 50 cts .
Coolidge's Favorite, m., white and Oldmixon Free, 1., greenish white
Crawford's Early, ${ }_{6}$. $1 .$, yellow.
Foster, 1., yellow,
Large Early York, 1., white and red. Lord Palmerston, v. l., creamy white with pink.

## PEARS.

Standard Pear's on Pear Stock, five to seven feet. Each, 75 cts: : ver doz.' $\$ 6.00$.

## Duary Pears on Quince Stock. Each, 50 to 75 cts

## SUMMER

Bartlett, 1 , yellow and red.
Brandywine, m., yellow and russet
Clapp's Favorite. v. 1., yellow and crimson.
Sourenir du Congress, v. l., yellow,
AUTUMN.
Bosc, l., russety
Flemish Beauty, 1., yellow and russet
Kiefler, l., golden.

AUTUMN - continued.
Louise Bonne, of Jersey, 1., yellow and red
Seckel, m., brown.
Sheldon, l., russet and red.
WINTER.
Anjou, 1., greenish yellow,
Clairgeau, l., yellow and red.
Lawrence, m., golden yellow.
Winter Nelis, m., russet.

## PLUMS.

Standard trees five to six feet high. Each, 75 cts.; per doz., \$6.00.

Bradshaw, v, l., dark violet-red.
Coe's Golden Drop, l, light yellow
Duane's Purple, v. i., reddish pur-

Green Gage, s., greenish.
Lombard, m., violet-red.
Shropshire, s., dark purple.

## " HARRIS' TREE HEALER."

This yaluable discovery meets the urgent need of the orchardist, farmer and tree owner. The gum and canker diseases are widespread among shade and fruit trees, and cause early decay and Premarure death. The apple is especially liable to the canker. Canker may be known by the parts affected turning a dull brown, the bark begins to grow rough and scabby, affecting the vitality and productiveness. The gum and canker is caused from unskilful pruning, unripe shoots killed by frost and left on the tree, broken and lopped-off limbs, horse bites, bruises, wounds, etc., etc. Many nursery trees that are accidentally bruised in transportation become affected to such an extent that in ten or twelve years their products do not pay the expenses of their care, having become stunted and cankery. Directions for use with package.

## PUT UP IN PACKAGES.

If to be sent by mail do not forget to include postage.
No.1. Can of Mixture and Powder Compound about 1 guart each, Price 75 cents. Postage 56 cents.


## RASPEERRIES.

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old weak, and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring the weakest suckers ghould be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ghould be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each

They can be planted in the fall or spring with success. Black Caps cannot be planted in the fall.

## RED RASPBERRIES.

Clarke. Large; moderately firm. One of the best red raspberries for home use.
Cuthbert. Medium to large; sweet and good; very hardy. One of the best varieties for market.
Hanse11. Medium to large; firm; fine; earliest of all.
Herstine. Large; juicy; sub-acid; an abundant bearer. One of the best.
Mariboro. The best early red raspberry for the North; hardy and pro. inctive.
Shaffer's Colossal. Large; purple; sprightly sub-acic.
Turuer. Medium; juicy and sweet; very hardy.
\$1.00 per dozen.

## YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

Caroline. Medium to large; fair quality; very hardy; ripens early. Golden Queen. Large; firm and of fine quality; hardy.
Orange (Brinckle's). Large; beautiful and delicious; plant tender;
when slightly protected, very productive.
$\$ 1.50$ per dozen.

## RASPBERRIES - continued.

## BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

American Black. Very hardy and productive.
Gregg. Large, hardy, and a vigorous grower and great fielder
Johnston's Sweet. Described as hardy and productive; quality delicious.
Mammoth Clustex. Large; productive and good.
Ohio. Much esteemed for drying; hardy and of good quality
Souhegan or Tyler. Large; very hardy and of medium quality; éarly. $\$ 1.00$ per dozen.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

The gooseberry requires annual manuring to sustain its vigor, and enjogs partiaz shade. The American varieties need close pruning every year. They may be planted in the fall and spring.

Price, 25 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per dozen, except where noted.
Industry, Large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable; remark ably vigorous and productive; the best foreign gooseberry
Downing. Considerably larger than Houghton; whitish green; juicy and good; vigorous and prolific
Houghton. Meaium ; skin smooth, pale red.
Smith's(Smith's Improved). Large, oval, light green; sweet and very good.

## BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden, plant in rows about five feet apart, and four feet apart the rows. In the field, plant in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Treat the same as raspberries. They may be planted in the fall or spring.

## Price, $\$ 1.00$ per dozen.

Agawam. Merlium; sweet, melting to the core; hardy; early
Dorchester. Medium to large; juicy, and of good quality.
Early Harvest. Small; fair quality; very early; somewhat tender.
Erie. Large; of good quality; hardy'; early,
Kittatinny. Large; of excellent quality; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting.
New Rochelle or Lawton. Large; sweet; excellent.
Snyder. Medium ; sweet and melting to the core; very hardy, and remarkably productive.
Wachusett. Comparatively free from thorns; of good quality.
Wilson's Early. Very productive; one of the earliest.
Wilson, Jr. Large, luscious, and sweet; hardy; early.

## CURRANTS.

Currants can be successfully planted in the fall or spring.
To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore when they are wet with dew.

## Price, $\$ 1.00$ per dozen, except where noter.

Black Naples. Large; esteemed for jellies.
Cherry. The most popular red currant for market
Fay's Prolific. More prolific than cherry, and with longer clusters. 25 cenis each; $\$ 2.50$ per dozen.
Lee's Prolific. Larger than Black Naples, and very productive.
Ked Dutch. A great bearer, and of good quality.
Versallaise. Resembles the cherry; one of the most valuable.
Victoria. Large; bright red; productive and valuable; late.
White Grape. Very large; mild and excellent; the best table variety.

## GRAPES, Hardy Varieties.

## BLACK.

Concord. Large; always reliable; medium. Eaton. Very large; new. Each, $\$ 1.00$ and 1.50 Menium.
Hartford. Large and productive; early.
Mills. Very large, new. Each, $\$ 2.00$; medium.
Moore's Early. Large, fine quality; each, 50
Moores Ear
Wilder (Roger's No. 4). Very large; medium.
Worden. Large; excellent quality; early.

35 cents each, except where noted.

## RED.

Agawam (Roger's No. 15). Large; fine; medium.
Brighton. Large; best quality; early.
Delaware. Small; delicious. Each, 50 cts.
late.
Moyer. Resembles the Delaware; delicions; new. Each $\$ 1.00$ and $\$ 1.50$; extra early. Vergennes. Large; splendid; medium.

## WHITE.

EmpireState. Tender. Each, 50 cts ; medium F.B. Hayes. Finequality, Each, 50 cts. ;arl Green Mountain. One of the best. Each, $\$ 1.00$ Green
early
Moore's Diamond. Large, excellent. Each, 1.00 and 1.50 ; early.

Niagara. Large and produductive. Each, 50 cts; medium.
Pocklington. Large. Each, 50 cts ; late.

## GRAPES, Foreign. Darieties.

For growing under glass. $\$ 1.00$ and $\$ 1.50$ each.

## BLACK.

Alicante. Very large; fine quality.
Black Hamburg. The best for general use.
Gros Colman. Very large; sweet and juicy.
Madresfield Court. Large; rich muscat flavor.

Bowood. Large, with a sweet muscat flavor Golden Chasselas. Large, excellent sort.

- Hamburg. Large bunches, one of the best. Muscat of Alexandria. A delicious variety.


## STRRA KHERREES.

PLANTS BY MAIL. - When ordered to be sent by mail, add 10 cts . for 50 , and 15 cts . per 100 , to prices affixed, to pay postage. At dozen rates, we send by mail without extra charge. Pot-grown Strawberry Plants not Mailable.


Culture. - On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground or dip their roots in a "muddle," made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as this will surely cause the plants to heat and spoil. To grow large berries and plenty of them, fertilizers must be used freely. Unleached wood ashes is a specific fertilizer for the strawberry; ground bone is also excellent. Do not plant deep, but press the earth very firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over each plant.

For hill culture plant in beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the rows. For the matted-row system plant in rows three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows, requiring 14,520 plants per acre.

## THE MARSHALL, the Gem of all New Strawberries.

The Marsball originated in the town of Marshfield, Mass., from a wild strawberry, found in an old stone heap, where its enormous growth attracted the attention of its introducer, and for two years it has stood the test under the most unfavorable circumstances as regards to cultivation and severe criticisms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In 1892, when first exhibited in Boston, it received three first and two second prizes. In 1893 , at the annual strawberry show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, it received nothing but first prizes, over all other leading varieties for being the largest berry, the best flavored, and the best color. In fact, it is the nearest perfect of any strawberry yet introduced. It retains that sweet and delicious Havor of the wild strawberry; the color is dark crimson, glossy, and very handsome; flesh is dark, rich, and highly flavored, very firm and solid. The plants make a strong and vigorous growth, bearing fruit from early June until July.

Price per doz., 52.50 , postage paid.

## Standard Varieties.

The following is only a partial list of the varieties we have to offer at prices quoted below in layer phants which are ready in the spring.
After August 1st we offer them pot grown at $\mathfrak{E R}$.50 per liundred.



The strongest hand-shear made. It is made of the finest steel. Though but twice the size of our cut, and only seven ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. Price, $\$ 1.00$

## 'eのGARDEN REQUISITES.

No. 1. Elastic Plant Sprinkler.
This article is made of rubber, with a flat bottom. The cap is of nickel
 plate, hinely perforated, which can be removed if desired. An indispensable artrele for showering the foliage of plants, thereby keeping them in healthy condition; sprinkling bouquets, dampening clothes or carpets, distributing disinfectants, etc. -t most useful implement, in two sizes; No. $1, \$ 1.00$; by mail, $\$ 1.25$; No. 2,50 cts. ; by mail, 60 cts.

## GOLDMAN'S ATOMIZER AND SPRINKLER.

No. 2. For Flowers, Clothes, Floors, House Plants and Various Fine Sprinkling.
Practical and useful.
Throws a form spray
Excellent for sprinkling clothes
Unequalled for House Plants and Flowers.
An Atomizer for sprinkling your carpets to settle the dust previous to sweeping. Use a few drops of ammonia in the water, thus leaving the carpet nice and bright.

If any insects are among your plants, put a few drops of ammonia or whale-oil soap in the water. By its use water can be thrown on the under side of the foliage as well as on the top. It will kill the insects and save your plants. Excellent for rose-bushes.

By dipping in water while closed, it fills instantly. Ball finely perfo rated. Will throw a spray ten feet if desired; spray much finer than the rubber sprinkler; appears like a fog and controlled by pressure
Wisi Every Sprinkler is put in a neat box with directions, and on receipt of 40 cents we will mail it throughout the United States.

## Improved Brass Garden Syringes.

No. 8. American Improved Syringe. Length of barrel, 18 inches: diameter, $11 / 2$. Best plate valve syringe, large size, with one stream and two spray roses, with side pieces on the barrel. Price $\$ 6.50$

No. 4. Length of barrel, $121 / 2$ inches; diameter, $1.5-16$. Ladies' syringe, with one spray rose and one stream rose. Price, $\$ 2.2 \overline{3}$.

No. 5. Garden and greenhouse syringe. Length of barrel, 18 inches diameter, $11 / 2$. Best conical valve syringe, large size, with one stream and two spray roses. This is the size generally used by gardeners and horticul turists, with side pieces on the barrel. Price, si 00

Length of barrel, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 15 -10.. Ladies' syringe, with one stream and two spray roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on to the sides of the barrel to prevent loss. Price, $\$ 3.00$.

## No. 6. Lang's Weeder.

The weeder is made with a band which passes over the back of the hand when in use, thus permitting the free use of the fingers to thin out plants or other weeds without the necessity of laying it down. It is small, very light, and so constructed that it gives a draw instead of a side cut. Neatly and strongly made, of the best of steel, and very much liked by all who have used it. Each, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts . Per doz., $\$ 2.25$.

## No. 7. Excelsior Weeder.

A very useful implement for eradicating weeds when first starting into growth, but more especially useful (in our experience) for looseming the soil in borders and beds where a large tool could not be used. Each, 20 cts.; by mail, 25 cts.; per doz., $\$ 2.00$.
No. 8. Dibbers.
Useful for transplanting cabbage, cauliflower plants, etc. Steel pointed, with wood handle. Each, 50 cts.
No. 9. The Improved Knapsack Sprayer.
This valuable arrangement, invented by the U.S. Agricultural Department, is used for applyng fungicides, such as Bordeaux Mixtures, Ammonical Compound of Copper, and other Huid remedies in a mist-like spray for the treatment of grapes and other vegetation, for the prevention and cure of mildew, black rot, and kindred diseases, as well as for leaf and potato blight, etc. The machine is made entirely of copper and brass, and the chemicals will not corrode or rust it. The air chamber keeps up a pressure, so a continuous discharge is given. No grape grower can afford to be without it. Price, $\$ 14.00$. Galvanized iron, $\$ 12.00$

## No. 10. Woodason's Bellows.

Woodason's Vaporizing Belluws. This throws a spray as fine as mist rendesing the use of strong solutions of Kerosene, Fir Tree Oil, Tobacco Soap and poisonous fluids perfectly safe on tender foliaged plants, killing the insects without burning the leaves; it also forces the fluids into every crevice. Price, Large Size, $\$ 2.25$; Small Size (for house use), $\$ 1.50$.

Woodason's Double Cone Powder Bellows. This bellows is the best article ever invented for destroying insects in the conservatory, garden, orchard, or field; it will kill every bug on one acre of potatoes, under the leaves as good as on top, in an hour; it will blow powder into fruit trees. This bellows can be held in any direction, and it does not clog up. Price, $\$ 3.00$

Woodason's Aingle Cone Powder Bellows. Price, Large Size, \$2.00; Small Size, for conservatory and house use, $\$ 1.25$.

## No. 11. The Jewell Lawn Sprinkler.

After many years' experience in the construction of Lawn Spxinklers, we have what we consider the most durable and simple machine evel placed on the market. By turning the thumb screw to left, you have a full circle, or to the right, you have a half circle; thus you are able to sprinkle to the walk without wetting the walk. Price, $\$ 1.00$.
No. $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Perfection Revolving Lawn and Garden Sprinkier.
This sprinkler is easily fastened to the hose, and kept in position in the ground by the pin attached to it. By its simp'e construction it can be used with equal facility on hillside or terrace. Price, $\$ 1.00$.

## No. 12. Hose Pipe Sprinklers.

These are made for us, and are strong and durable. They measure four inches across the face, and are fitted for 3 -inch hose. Very useful for market gardeners and florists. Each, \$2.00.

## No. 13. Gem Nozzle.

The Gem Nozzle is one of the most popular hose nozzles made. It will throw a coarse or a fine spray, a large or small solid stream, as is desired. by simply revolving the nozzle part way round. Each, 65 cts .; by mail, 70 cts.; 3/4 inch.

No. 14. Climax Nozzle.
These are simple in construction, cannot get out of order, and are very durable, being made of brass. We offer Nos. 6 and 7 at $\$ 1.00$ each.
No. 15. Solid Shank Forged Garden Trowels.
These trowels are forged from steel specially made for the purpose, fully equal in all respects to the best English trowels, and are offered at a much less price. Three sizes : 6 inch, 40 cts.; 7 inch, 45 cts . $; 8$ inch, 50 cts .
No. 16. Common Garden Trowels.
5 inch, 15 cts. ; 6 inch, 20 cts. ; 7 inch, 30 cts . 8 inch, 35 cts.

## No, 17. California Lawn Sprinkler.

This is a very attractive lawn sprinkler. The spray thrown by it is peculiar to itself. The arms revolve in Babbit-metal bearings, and the entire make-up is first class. Capacity, 30 to 60 square feet, according to the water pressure. Price, titted for ${ }^{3} / 4$-inch hose, $\$ 2.50$.
No. 18. Dutton's Asbestos Torch.
Attach the Torch to the end of a pole; saturate with kerosene oil, light, and hold under the caterpillars* nests and pass quickly along the branches and around the trunk where the insects lodge. The great heat destroys the insect, and will not injure the tree. Price, 50 cts. each.

## No. 19. Climax Spraying Pump.

This pump is made entirely of iron and brass, all parts that have to bear any strain being malleable iron. The legs are made of gas-pipe, and screw firmly into the base. This pump can be taken apart and shipped in a very small box and easily set up by the purchaser. It can be attached to any kind of vessel or tank by means of oux brass connections in ten minutes; or the suction hose can be dropped into a barrel, trongh, or cistern with equal success. We sell this pump complete, with sixteen and one-half feet of hose, twelve and one-half feet discharge, four feet suction, two nozzles, and the necessary connections for it, as shown above. We do not furnish the barrel or vessel, but merely show it in this cut to give an idea of what we consider a practical manner of connecting it. Any person can prepare this barrel and rack, as shown above, in a few minutes. The agitator, the handle of which is shown on top of the barrel, is a very complete and successful thing. It costs $\$ 1.00$ extra. This pump and connections undoubtedly constitute the best cheap apparatus for spraying purposes ever put on the market. Price, $\$ 15.00$.

Little Climax. Similar to the above, only a size smaller. Price, $\$ 10.00$.
No. 20. Spraying Pump-Tub.
If you would have clean, healthy, vigorous trees, producing fair fruit of first quality, you can only do se by carefully guarding against the destructive work of canker-worms, gypsy moth, codling moth, etc., etc. Our illustration represents our portable garden force-pump, which is for forcing liquids upon fruit-trees, vines, shrubs, bushes, etc., for the destruction of all insects injurious to foliage and fruit. They are made of brass, which gives them a neat appearance, and which also renders them impervious to the action of acids, etc., and they will not rust nor corrode. With this pump there is no suction hose, as the pump is placed directly in the water, thus always securing perfect suction. They are fitted with two nozzles, one throwing a fine mist or spray, and the other a stream which will reach about thirty feet. The tub which we furnish with this pump is made expressly for the purpose. It will hold ten gallons, and is fitted with a close cover, thus making it safe to use for poisonous mixtures.

Price, complete with three feet of half-inch hose, two nozzles and tub, with special poison mixture sufficient for twenty five trees, $\$ 6.00$.

## No. 21. Fddy's Farmer's Favorite Duster.

for applying paris green, slug shot, and other insectioides in THE DRY STATE
This implement we can confidently recommend to the public as the cheapest and best of its kind now on the market. The cut herewith shows the manner of using it. The long handle is not to be shaken or turned, but is merely to steady it, and to push the cap out over the row when in use. The strap to go over the shoulder we do not furnish, as all farmers have them.

They are light, and can be sent cheaply by express. Each, \$1.50.

## No. 22. Johnson's Patent Force Pump.

For washing windows, carriages, forcing passages in clogged watering pipes, watering streets and gardens, sprinkling sidewalks, house plants, lawn shrubs, sprinkling fluids and liquids on trees, shrubs and plants, for destroying insects, etc. Nothing can excel it for all the purposes which a syringe can be used for in the greenhouse. Throwing six gallons of water per minute with ease makes it invaluable for all kinds of irrigation.
as a fire extinguisher it has no equal.
It will extinguish as large a fire as any portable chemical fire extinguisher that costs six times as much. It has been adopted as a fire extinguisher by the War Department and Harvard College, and is reconmended by the Boston Fire Commissioners, Board of Trade, and Board of Underwriters. Price, $\$ 5.00$.

## Rubber and Cotton Hose for Garden, Lawn, and Stable use

The hose we offer is from one of the best manufacturing companies in the country, and prices are as low as those of any other for the same quality.
$1-2$ inch, 3-ply standard quality, is made of good rubber and duck,

| 3-4 | ${ }_{6}$ | and will stand ordinary pressure................ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-2 | 6 | 3-ply extra quaality is made of good rubber, heavy duck, and will stand good pressure and do good service. One |
| 24 | ${ }^{6}$ | 3.ply, vetter than the standard quality ............................. |
| 1-2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 3-ply extra quality'1s made of extra heavy duck, and pure |
| 3-4 | 6 | 3-ply. do do |
| 1-2 | " | Cotton, rubber lined, is generally preferred by those who wish a light-weirht hose to stand a heavy pressure |
| $3-4$ | " | do do do |
| 1-2 | 6 | Seamless, rubber lined, is generally preferred by those who wish a light-weight hose to stand a heary pressure |
| 3-4 |  | do do do |

$\$ 0.10$
 3-ply extra quaality is made of good rubber, heavy duck, and will stand good pressure and do good service. One

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { 3.ply, do } \quad \text { do } \\
3 \text {-ply extra quality's made of extra heavy do duck, and pure }
\end{array} \\
& \text { rubber, for extra heavy pressure } \\
& \text { Cotton, rubber lined, is generally preferred by those who } \\
& \text { wish a light-weight hose to stand a heavy pressure } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Seamless, rubber lined, is generally preferred by those who } \\
\text { wish a light-weight hose to stand a }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Couplings attached to rubber hose per do do }
\end{aligned}
$$

Garden Lines and Reels.
Best quality, 110 ft ., $\$ 1.00 ; 50 \mathrm{ft} ., 60 \mathrm{cts}$. Large reel, $\$ 1.00$; small, 60 cts .



## No. 23. Fumigators.

For smoking greenhouses; self-acting, and may be left with jerfec. safety; all the materials consumed, and gives ofl a dense smoke; matuo of extra heary galvanized iron.
No. 1. 20 im . high, holds $\frac{1 / 2}{2}$ bush. stems
No. 2. 24 in. hiyh, holds ${ }_{3}{ }_{4}$ bush. stems
No. 24. Double Acting Spraying Pump.
This cut represents our double acting spraying pump, fitted with hose for spraying trees, cotton plants, etc., with a solution of tobacco water, or water dinted with Paris Green. or any other porsonous mixture, This punp is especially adapted for diffusing liquids or porsons of any kind upon trees, shrubs, or puants afiected by bugs, worms, iu-ects, etc., and is capable of doing intinitely more service than any of the smaller and cheaper pumps in the market, as it is ol greater capacity, and, being double acting, throws a continuous and powerful stream. These pumps are made with brackets or feet that will lit an ordinary varrel, cal alle of holding from forty to fifty gallons. With one of those spraying pumps attached, this barrel may be placed on a wagon or stone hoat, and a stream directed from either one or both sides, thus saving nearly one-halt of the labor usually consumed in doing the same work. Spray immediately after blossoming with a solution of Paris Green or London Purple, and every yump will save many times its cost. Price for pump No. 2, \$12.u0, including hose nozzles, brackets, etc., complete, but without barrel.

## No. 25. Elliott's Wheel Hoe.

LIGHT, DU゙RABLE, AND EFFICIENT.
This hoe is designed tor use in light or heay soils, and is so constructed that all or any of the knives can be used as desired for weeding in narrow or wide rows. The best tool for pulyerizing the soil we bave ever used They are easily adjusted to any width from four to sixteen inches, so that one or two hoes will do all the work on any farm or markı tgarden. They are very light and durable, and cause less fatigue than any hoe. No mar ket gardener should be without one. Each, \$6.00.

## No. 26. Week's Grape, Fruit, and Flower Picker.

This cut represents one of the most useful articles of its kind yet invented, which supplies a want that has long been felt. Eiery one engaged in picking fruit knows the difficulty of detaching the fruit from the branch and depositing it in the basket or other receptacle for receiving it without bruising the fruit, and particularly with grapes, for, unless very great car is exercised, each bunch will be more or less injured. It will take the smallest cherry, or hold a bunch of grapes weighing five pounds. For picking oranges, where the branches are full of thorns, it will save many a hard word. For large pears and choice fruit of any kind it is an invaluable assistant. 75 cts ; by mail, 85 cts .

## No. 27. Hazeltine's Hand Weeder.

The blade is solid steel, spring-tempered, seren-eighths of an inch wide, and one-eighth inch thick; sharpened on all edoes. Is of great value among small plants, onions, carrots, beets, strawberries, sweet potatoes nursery stock, and all similar plants. 25 cts . ; by mail, 30 cts .; per doz. $\S 2.25$

## No. 28. Noyes' Hand Weeder.

This is one of the best implements ever invented for assisting where hand weeding is required; light, safe, and remarkably easy to use. Two patterns are manufactured-one, diamond-shaped at its pointed end, the other with a square end. Each. 25 cts ; by mail, 30 cts.; per doz, $\$ 2.40$.

## No. 29. Lenox Sprayer.

FOR POTATO-BUGS, GARDENS, COTTON AND TOBACCO FIELDS, ORCHARDS, GRAPE AND SMALL FRUIT CLLTLRE
Made of best galvanized tin, will not rust, warranted to last many ears. The straps are provided with buckles and are adjustable to fit a boy or man of any size. On the left of the machine there is a knob attached to an agitator which mixes the green; while you are operating with the bulb in your right hand you can with your left hand occasionally agitate the Paris Green. A man with one of these sprinklers will only use one-hal the Paris Green that is required by the wisp broom or any other method. No waste whatever. You will only require to take out one barrel of water to the field, instead of four by any other method. The most economical and perfect-working apparatus on the market. It pays for itself by very ittle use. Price, $\$ 3.50$.
No. 30. Cleaves' Garden Trowels.

Per mail, 5 cts. extra.
No. 31. Sash for Hot Beds.
Best quality, 13 inch, $3 \times 61 t$., unglazer, 81.10 ; glazed, double thick, $\$ 2.40 ; 1 / 2-10 \mathrm{ch}, 3 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$., unglazed, $\$ 1 . n(f$; glazed, double thick, $\$ 2.25$.

## Hot Bed Mats

These are made in the best manner, of good straw, and full size and weight, $-6 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}$. Each, $\$ 1.75$, our own make; marle for us, $\$ 1.50$ each.

## Archangel Mats. Best; each, 75 cts.; per doz. 88.00.

## Watering Pots or Plant Sprinklers.

These sprinklers are made of heary block-tin, painted green, and are the strongest and most durable sprinklès made.
1 qrt, roind, with sprinkler, $\$ 0.40 \mid 10 q_{6}{ }_{6} \mathrm{t}$. round, with sprinkler, $\$ 1.25$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 & 6\end{array}$

| .45 | 1 |
| ---: | ---: |
| .60 | 1 |
| .75 | 20 |
| 1.00 |  |

1.50
1.75
2.00

Patent Protecting Cloth for Hot-Beds.
Largely used in plice of glass for protecting plants in early Pr
The material used in its preparation renders it very tough and durable, prevents it from sbrinking, and causes it also to be partially water-proon. It is an excellent substituite for glass, and being light and easily and safely shipped, can be sent to sections of the country where it would be quite impossible to send sash. It is furnished in pieces containing about forty vards, one yard wide. Medium grade, per yard, 10 cts.: by the piece, 9 cts per yard. heary orade. per vard. 12 cts : by the piece, 10 cts . per rard. The medium grade is most suitable for general purposes.

No. 32. Arlington Seed Drill. - This Seed Drill is very generally used by maricet gardeners in the vicimity of boston. It has a large wheel, some twenty-eight inches in diameter, with a broad rim, two and one-half inches, which prevents its sinking into the mellow earth, and runs so easuy that it can be used anday without fatigue to the operator. who possess them will not use any other kind. It is made in a strong who thorough manner, and is very light, Price, $\$ 15.00$.
No. 33. Matthews Our illustration represents the latest improvement in Seed Drills by Mr. A. H. Matthews, who has been engaged for more than twenty-one years in the manufacture of Garden Seed Drills.
It may be used in field or garden, and when in use it opens the furrow, drops the seed evenly and at the required depth, covers it, and lightly rolls the earth over the seed (causing them to germinate), and marks the next row, all at one operation, with great mechanical precision. It is well and thoroughly made, and fully warranted to sow with evenness and regularity, all the different varieties of vegetable seed, as turnip, carrot, sage, spinach, onion, parsnip, beet, peas, beans, fodder corn, etc. Price $\$ 11.00$.
No. 34. Marker-This implement is one of the most useful tools that the market gardener has occasion to use. It will mark either ten, twelve, twenty, or twenty-four inches apart, by simply changing the pins in the wheel, which are put in with a nut. It requires no line unless you are very particular, and will mark as fast as a man can walk. Especially useful in setting out cabbage, cauliflower, celery, and lettuce. Price, $\$ 15.00$.
No. 35. Hand Plow. This is another extremely useful little implement. Every person having a garden to care for (particularly those too small to admit of horse-culture) should own one. The mold-board is made of steel, wearing bright and clean, and makes as perfect work for its size as an ordinary plow. With it ground can be wholly and thoroughly turned over, or furrows for planting made; and for after-weeding it can be most successfully used, turning the furrows outward at one time and inward the next, and so on. Having thoroughly tested one ourselves, we are free to say that the quality of the work done by this little tool is surprising. Price, $\$ 2.50$.
No. 36. Arlington Slide Hoe. Used by market gardeners for weeding: hetween rows of onions, beets, and other vegetables that are cultivated in drills. The knife anil plate are made of best steel. Width, 4, 5, 6, 7,8 , and 9 inches. Each, $\$ 1.50$.
No. 37. Plant Stakes.
Round.
Square
Liss than 10 of a siz
Large quantities.

$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { per } & 100, & \$ 1.00 \\ 66 & 6 & 2.00 \\ " 6 & 2.25 \\ " 6 & 325 \\ " 6 & " 6 & 4.00 \\ " & 66 & 475 \\ " 6 & 56 & 5.50 \\ 6 & 46 & 10.00\end{array}$
per $100, \$ 1.50$

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | 6 | 2.00 |
| $"$ | "6 | 3.00 |
| $"$ | 4.00 |  |
| $"$ | 4 | 5.00 |
| $"$ | " | 7.00 |

No. 38. The "Buckeye" Senior. One of the best Lawn Mowers in the market. Simple in construction, will not clog, has adjustable handle, is easy to work, and not liable to get out of order. Made of the best material.

Tho Philadelphia Lawn-Mower. That these machines are superior to all others is shown by the fact that nearly every lawn mower manufacturer is making mowers that imitate as closely as possible the Philadelphia. While some of these machines will work satisfactorily for a season, it is only a short time before they become worthless, owing to poor material and faulty construction. Genuine Philadelphia mowers have the name of the makers, "Graham, Emlen, and Passmore," cast on one wheel, and the words "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" east on the other.
No. 39. Glazier's Points. Made of steel wire and galvanized; can be used on either side of the bar. Price, per box of $1,000,60 \mathrm{cts}$; by mail, 65 cts . Pincers for driving points, 40 cts.; by mail, 50 cts.
No. 40. Cabbage (arrier. The best implement for use in the eabbage tield. Two men can easily carry fifty to one hundred cabbages, according to size. It can be set down between the rows, and filled from either side. Each, $\$ 6.00$.
Roffia. For tying; also used extensively in bunching asparagus, beets, onions, etc., for market. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs. , $\$ 18.00$
Soft Twine. Five-ply soft hemp twine makes a most excellent tie for all garden purposes. Very pliable, and ties easily. $1-4 \mathrm{lb}$. balls, 20 cts.
Cane stakes. Used by plant growers and greenhouse people for tying roses, pinks, etc. Length from five to twelve feet, in b
Plant Stakes. Square, hard wood for florists' use. 28 inches long................................er $100,{ }_{66} \$ 0.25$ Per $1,000, \$ 2.00$

No. 41. CUTLERY, Etc.
Asparagus Knives. Made expressly for cutting asparagus. Steel, strong and durable. Each, 40 cts.; by mail, 45 cts:

$\underset{80 \text { cts. }}{\text { Grass Hooks. }} \begin{aligned} & \text { English, No. } 0,50 \text { cts. } ; \text { No. } 1,60 \text { ets.; No. } 2,70 \text { cts. } ; \text { No. } 3, \\ & \text { American, No. } 2,40 \mathrm{cts} . ; \text { No. } 3,50 \mathrm{cts} .\end{aligned}$


41


Ko. 42. Putty Bulb Imp. For glazing greenhouse sash. \$1.00.
WOODEN LAWN RAKES. These rakes are made in shape similar to the ordinary hay rakes, differing particularly in a greater number of teeth, set very closely together for the purpose of raking clean. Price, 50 ets.
GRAFTING WAX (Trowbridge's). This wax has been in the market several years. Large quantities of it are anvually used, and it gives excellent satisfaction. It is neatly put up in $1 / 4,1 / 2$, and 1 lb . packages. Per 1 b ., 30 cts .

Standard Flower Pots. Sizes and shapes as adopted and recommended by tne Society of American Florists
These pots are all full inside measurement, height and width, which makes them at least one size larger than by the old way of measuring. They are well made, perfect in shape, with a very much needed improvement in the drainage, by being made with a convex bottom; or we should say, with the rim or body of the pot projecting below the bottom, so that when it is set on any smooth surface there is some space between the bottom of the pot and what it stands upon. The hole in the bottom is much larger than is usually made. The drainage is perfect, which is a very important matter to the health and vigorous growth of plants.
Breakage is not one-half as great as in other pots, the deep rim protecting them from any ordinary hard usage.


SACCERS.
BCLB or SEED PANS. Round.

| Inclues. | Per doz. | Per 100. | Per doz. | Per 100. | Inches. | Each. | Per doz. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ | $\$ 0.16$ | \$0.85 |  |  | 6 | \$0.07 | \$0.70 |
| 3 | . 20 | 1.15 |  |  | 8 | . 10 | . 95 |
| 4 | . 30 | 1.75 | \$0.20 | \$1.50 | 10 | . 15 | 1.55 |
| 5 | . 48 | 3.00 | . 30 | 2.00 | 12 | . 20 | 2.15 |
| 6 | . 72 | 4.50 | . 40 | 2.50 | 14 | . 40 | 4.00 |
| 7 | . 96 | 7.50 | . 54 | 3.25 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 1.30 | 9.00 | . 60 | 4.25 |  | Squar |  |
| 9 | 1.65 | 13.50 | . 72 | 5.25 | $6 \times 6$ | . 20 | \$2.25 |
| 10 | 2.40 | 17.50 | . 96 | 6.00 | $8 \times 8$ | . 25 | 2.50 |
| 11 | 3.50 | 23.00 | 1.20 | 8.00 | $10 \times 10$ | . 30 | 3.00 |
| 12 | 4.75 | 31.50 | 1.75 | 12.00 | $12 \times 12$ | . 40 | 4.00 |
| Wood Pot Labels. ${ }_{\text {P }}$ |  |  | PLAIN. |  | PAINTED. |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100. | Per 1,000. | Per | 100. | Per 1,000 |
| 4 inches |  | . 15 | cts.. | .. 80.60 .. | . 20 | ts.. | . $\$ 0.80$ |
| 5 " |  | 15 | " | 0.80 | . 20 | " | . 1.00 |
| 6 |  | 15 | " | . 1.00 | . 25 | " | .. 1.20 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " | (Tree) | 15 | " ... | 0.60 | . 15 | " | - 80 |
| $1^{2}$ | by 1/4 | wide, fo | garden | ants, |  | " -... | . 450 |

Verbena Baskets (Marston's Pattern). With adjustable wooden handles, with fastenings of tin on the ends. Will hold, one dozen plants. Per $100, \$ 2.00$; per $1,000, \$ 18.00$.
With wire handles, ready for use; 1 er $100, \$ 2.00$; рет $1,000, \$ 18.00$.

## INSECT DESTROYERS.

Slug Shot. This is a combination of substances forming a powder poisonous to insects, either killing them or driving them away. It has been on the marketfor some time, and a vast quantity has been sold, and, so far as known, no injury has come to man, beast, or fowl, whether by handling, inhaling its dust, or partaking of fruits or vegetables upon which it has been used. For the destruction of the potato bug, striped bug on melons and cucumbers, black flies on turnips or radishes, and the green worm on cabbage, we know of nothing so effectual. (Special circular sent on application.) Tin canisters with perforated top filled, each, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts.; 5 lb. pkgs., 30 . cts.; 10-lb. pkgs., 50 cts .; barrels weighing about 235 lbs ., at 4 cts . per lb.
Hellebore. For destroying rose slugs and currant worms. A few applications only are necessary, and it is thoroughly effective. Per $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$., $20 \mathrm{cts} . ; 1 \mathrm{~b} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}$., by mail, per lb., 16 cts extra.


## WARRANTED

 STRTCTLY PURE ARIS GRED $\therefore$ POISGH:UW.RAWSON ECOBCSTI

Paris Green. Pure, lb., 30 cts . (Not mailable.)
Persian Insect Powder. Effectual in destroying the cabbage by mail, per lb., 16 cts. extra.
Fir-Tree Oil. A preparation for destroying insects and parasites, whether on the foliage or at the roots of plants, such as mealy-bug, red spider, scale, thrip, green fly, fleas, etc. It answers every purpose as an insecticide, and when used as a wash for dogs or animals, is harmless to the hands and skin. Full directions with each can. Per gal., $\$ 5.10 ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{gal} ., \$ 2.50 ; q \mathrm{t}, \mathrm{\$} \$ 1.50 ; 1 / 2 \mathrm{pt} ., 50 \mathrm{cts}$; small bottle, 25 cts. UUnmailable.)
Sulpho Tobacco Soap. In this form it is very convenient for general use. The soap is easily dissolved in warm or cold water. As a rule two ounces of soap should be taken to a gallon of water. The liquid may be applied with a garden syringe, atomizer, or whisk broom, but a common sprinkler or force pump can be also used; or the plants may be washed with a sponge. Where the insects are underneath the leaves, care must be taken that the liquid reaches them there. Per S-kb. package, 25 cts.
Toloacco Dust. Kills green and black fly, etc., if dusted on when the plants are moist. Per 1b., 10 cts ; $15 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.00$.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with green fy, etc. dampen before lighting. Per bbl., \$1.50.

Concentrated Chemical Tobacco Soap. Manufactured from the essential oil of tobacco, skilfully compounded so as to combine safety with utility, well seasoned, and each cake tightly packed in a box in such manner as to prevent escape of its valuable properties. This soap is used by the principal rose growers and others who raise rare and costly plaints. Per $1 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cakes, 20 cts . (by mail, 30 cts. ); lb. cakes, 35 cts. (by mail, 50 cts.).
Powell's Carbolized Soap. For peach, apple, and other tree borers, also for washing trees to prevent attacks of animals or vermin. One-gallon can makes 12 gallons pant. $\$ 1.00$ per can.
Whale-Oil Soap. One of the most effective, simple, and cheapest preparations for the preservation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, rose bushes, and house and garder plants in general, from the ravages of slugs, worms, and various other insects that infest them. It is sold in the form of thick soap, to be diluted with water as required for use; quite weak for tender plants, and stronger according as the hardiness of the plants may permit. Per $1 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$, boxes, 10 cts . (by mail 20 cts.) of boxes, 15 cts (by mail 30 cts ) $3-1 \mathrm{~b}$ boxes, 35 cts . (by mo 5 -ib. boxes, 50 cts . The first three sizes only are mailable. Directions for use with each package.
Powell's Guicide Powder. - For Potato Blight, Potato Rot, Grape Vine Flea Beetle, Potato Bugs, Pear and Cherry Slugs, Codling Moths, Curculio and Strawberry Crown Borers. Can be used either dry or in solution. Per 25 lb . boxes, 6 cts. per lb. $\$ 1.50$ per box.
Portell's Copperdine. - For Black Rot, Downy Mîldew, and Anthracnose of the Grape, Pear Leaf Blight, Pear Scab, Apple Scab, and Powdery Mildew. One gallon can makes 100 gallons wash. \$1.50 per can.
Powell's Bordeaux Mixture. - For Black Rot, Downy Mildew, and Anthracnose of Grapes, Potato Blight, Potato Rot, Leaf Blight of Cherry, Pear, Quince, and other Fungus diseases. Per 20 lb . pkg. (50 gallons wash), \$1.00 per pkg.
Powell's Kerosene Emulsion - For Plant Lice of any kind, Cabbage Worms Scale Insects on Apple, Pear, Orange, Lemon, and other trees. Per 5 gal. buckets (makes 75 gallons wash). $\$ 1.25$ per bucket.
Powell's Quassaine. - This is a Concentrated Fluid Extract Quassia, held in suspension by Whale on soap -adopted and officially recommended by the state Horticultural Board of Washington, as a cheap anc reliable non-poisonous Insecticide for Hop Lice, Aphis, and all Scale insects; nothing better for Rose Bushes and House Plants. Quart Cans ( 50 gallons wash), $\$ 1.00$ per can. One gallon can (100 gallons wash), $\$ 1.50$ per can. Two gallon cans ( 200 gallons wash), $\$ 2.50$ per can.
Powell's Sulpho-Steatite Powder.-For Lettuce Mildew, Powdery and Downy Mildew of the Grape, Rose Mildew, and other Fungus Diseases affecting plants under glass. Per 25 lb . boxes (used as a dust), 8 cts. per lb.
Morrill's Canker-Worm Exterminator. - A sure protection for fruit and ornamental trees from the ravages of the grub and canker-worm. As easily applied as paint or whitewash, by first placing a band of tarred paper, six inches in width, securely fastened around the tree four feet above the ground, then covering the paper thoroughly with the exterminator, using a common paint brush. Per 2-1b. cans, 30 cts.; 3-1b. cans, 45 cts.; $5-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, 60 cts.; $10-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, $\$ 1.10 ; 20-1 \mathrm{~b}$. cans, $\$ 2.80$; kegs, about 125 lbs., per lb., 9 cts.; bbls., 400 lbs., per lb., 7 cts.
Fancier's Friend. If you keen noultry, your know that ninety-nine times in a bundred they are bothered to death with lice. Lice keep the hens poor, will kill the chicks, and sn reduce your profits. Fancier's Friend, a non-poisonous powder, perfectly safe to use, and effective. Special prices to the trade. Price, $1-1 \mathrm{~b}$. boxes, per 1 b , 50 cts : $1 / 2-\mathrm{lb}$. boxes, per lb., 60 cts.; $1 / 4-1 \mathrm{~b}$. boxes, per lb, 60 cts.; by mail, 16 cts. per lb. extra, for postage.

## HERTRIMTRERES。



Stockbridge Special Manures. The Stockbridge special complete manures were the origmal special fertilizers sold in this country, and were originated by Prof. Levi Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The following are the leading linds: For Potatoes, Corm and Grain, small Fruits, Vegetables, Root Crops, Asparagus Top Dressing Grass, and Seeding Down Grass. Price in bags, per lb., $21 / 4 \mathrm{cts}$. $;$ per ton, $\$ 40.00$.
Stockbridge Special Lettuce Fertilizer. A plant which grows slowly is apt to be tough; one that grows healthy and vigorously will be tender and bright. The reason the Stockbridge Special Lettuce Manure is so effective is that it contains chemical salts that are quickly dissolved and assimilated by the plant, produces a quick and visorous growth in a lettuce plant, not because it is a stimulant, but because it is soluble and easily and quickly taken up by the plant.
We have used this lettuce manure at Arlington with satisfactory results, and we recommend it to market gardeners. Price, per ton, in $200-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bags, $\$ 40.00$; per bag, of 100 lbs ., $\$ 2.25$; per bag, of $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.50$ per bag, of 25 lbs., $\$ 100$.
Bowker's Hill and Drill Phosphate. A concentrated general fertilizer This phosphate is made for the hill or drill, or for broadcast sowing it may be used in either case to advantage, giving an early and vigorous start. It is composed principally of bone, thoroughly dis solved so as to make it active in all stages of plant growth. Price, in bags, per lb., 2 cts . per ton, $\$ 36.00$.
Bradley's X. L. Superphosphate. Never fails to give satisfaction when intelligently used. Insures a quick start, vigorous growth, and early maturity, as well as a largely increased return. Price, $100-\mathrm{lb}$. bag, $\$ 2.00$, in barrels of about $250 \mathrm{lbs} ., 2$ cts. per lb.; per ton, $\$ 36.00$.
Dissolved Bone Black, containing 16 to 18 per cent soluble and available Phosphoric Acid. Price, per 100 lbs ., $\$ 1.50$; per ton, $\$ 27.00$
Muriate of Potash. 80 to 85 per cent. Price, per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2.25$; per ton, $\$ 44.00$.
Sulphate of Potash. 50 to 55 per cent. Sulphate of Potash, 35 to 40 per cent Sulphate of Magnesia, and not over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent Chorine; an excellent article for potatoes or small fruits. Price, per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.75$; per ton, $\$ 32.00$.
Sulphate of Ammonia (Best). White or Gray. $243 / 2$ to $25 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent ammonia. Price, per 100 lbs., $\$ 3.75$; per ton, $\$ 73.50$.
Pure Fresh Ground Bone. This is being more generally used every year, and is one of the best fertilizers to use for most crops. In purity this manufacture is always fully up to the standard, the analysis being marked on each package. Price, in bags or barrels, 2 cts. per $10 . ;$ per ton, $\$ 32.00$.
Grape, or Inch Bone. The very best fertilizer for grape vines, fruit trees, shrubs, and trees of all kinds. The pieces of bone vary from one-fourth inch to one inch in size. Should be used in setting out, mixed with the soil to the depth of a foot or more. Price, in bags or barrels, $21 / 2$ cents per lb.; per ton, $\$ 36.00$.
Guano, Peruvian. Pure guano is one of the best fertilizers for forwarding crops; specially recommended for gardeners' and florists' use. Price, guaranteed brand, 200-1b. bag, $\$ 7.00$; per ton., $\$ 65.00$
Bowker's Garden Fertilizer. Cheaper and more easily applied than stable manure; may be used on all garden crops, and in the flower garden. Clean to handle and easily applied. Price, $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.00$, for 600 square feet; $50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.75$, for $1,200 \mathrm{square}$ feet; 100 lbs ., $\$ 3.00$, for 2,500 square feet; 200 lbs ., $\$ 5.00$, for one-eighth acre.
Bowker's Farm and Garden Phosphate (with Potash) (Soluble, Active, Sure). This fertilizer is like the Hill and Drill, except that it contains a little less ammonia, but just as much phosphoric acid and potash, and in equally as good forms. There is a demand for a general fertilizer for the farm or the garden - a fertilizer that the farmer can use in raising general farm crops or which the gardener can use safely in his market garden or greenhouse. The ammonia in it is fixed, so that what is not taken up at once will stay in the soil until the crop requires it, It is both a permanent and active fertilizer. It may be used alone, but we recommend its use in connection with stable manure. Price, in bags, $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.80$; per ton, $\$ 34.00$.

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Written by W.W. Rawson.

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