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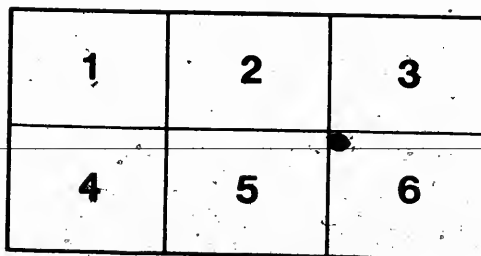
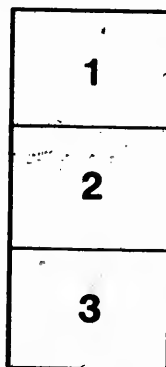
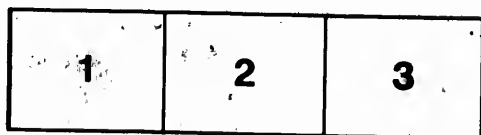
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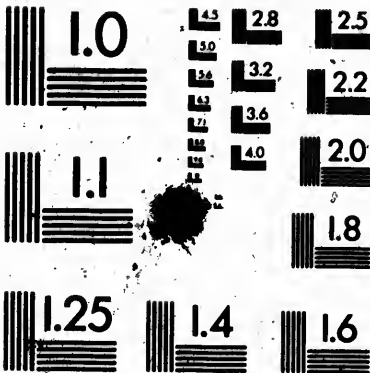
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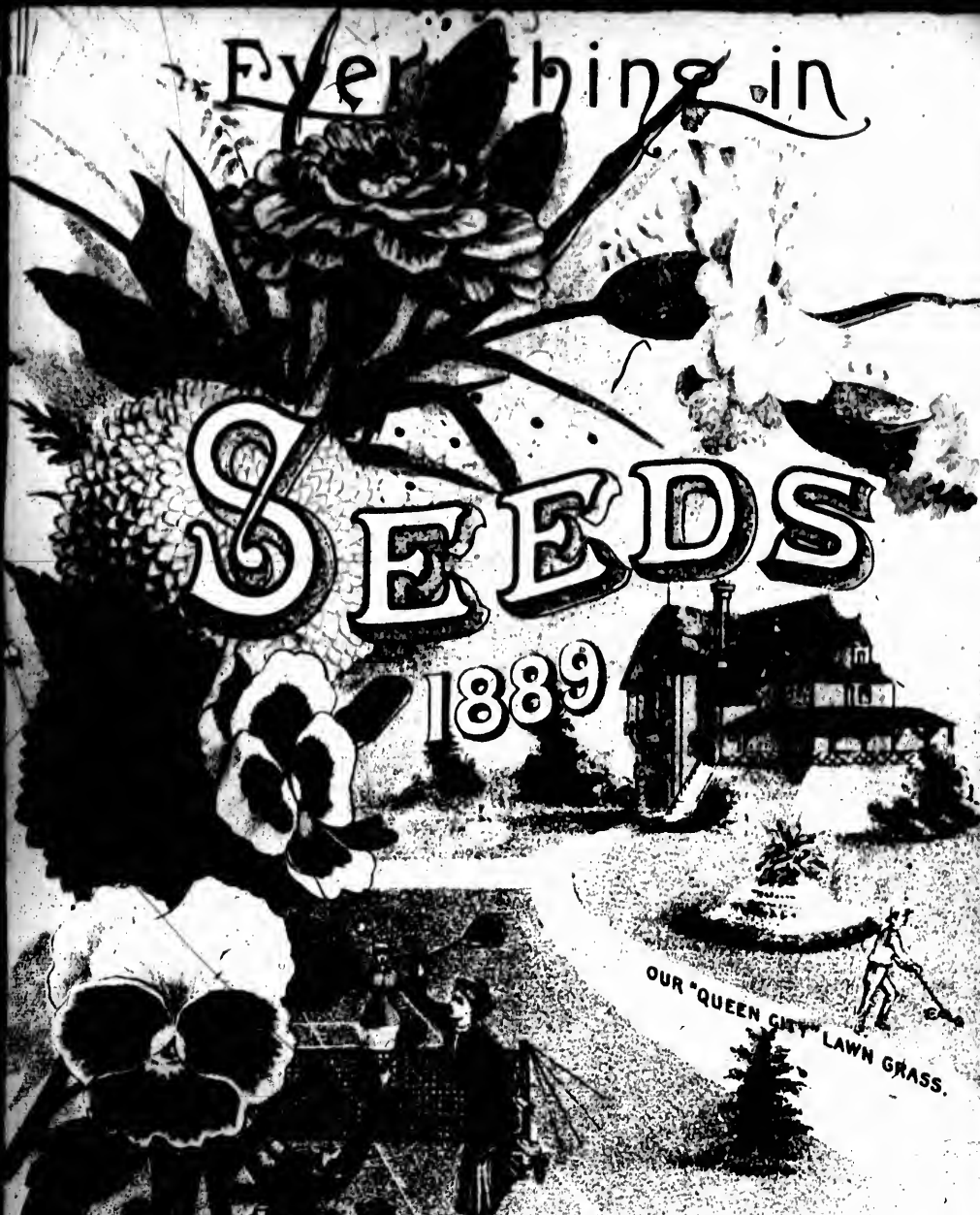
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Everything in

SEEDS

1889



OUR "QUEEN CITY" LAWN GRASS.

FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE STEELE BROS CO. LIMITED

STORES NO. 89 & 91 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO, ONT.
CORNER JARVIS.

ORDER FOR SEEDS, BULBS, ROSES, ETC.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

Please forward the following Order, for amount enclosed, to

(Be sure and fill out these blanks.) Selected from Catalogue for 196..... (Give year.)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Your Name,
 Post Office, Province,
 Express Office,
 Nearest Railway Station,
 P. O. Order, \$ /
 Draft, \$
 Stamps, \$
 Cash, \$
 Amount, \$

On the Railway. Date, 193.....

Every order must be accompanied with remittance, either by Registered Letter, Draft, or Post Office Money Order, and for full amount covering the order, otherwise the value of remittance only will be sent, by sending quantity ordered. Please do not ask us for time or credit on seeds, as we positively give none. We send no goods C. O. D. The S. B. Co. "give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed they supply, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. All seeds ordered from them are sent on these conditions."

NOTE.—Safe arrival of all packages forwarded by mail guaranteed. See pages 2 and 3 of Catalogue for information to purchasers.

FLOWER SEEDS.

When ordering Flower Seeds you need only give the number of packets wanted and the number in Catalogue corresponding to the variety and price per packet, which will save the writing of long and difficult names.

AMOUNT.	No. of	AMOUNT.	QUANTITY.
Catalogue Price.	Packets.	Number.	
\$ C.	\$ C.

Brought forward..

Do not write in this space.

Reg. No.
 Am't Rec'd.
 Date Rec'd.
 No. of Pkgs.
 Form'd by
 Date smt.
 Cost of Carriage
 Checked by
 Advised by

BULBS, ROSES, VINES, ETC.

Prices in Catalogue include postage. These will be sent soon as danger from frost is past. Write names plainly. Please order Roses and Vines before 1st May; they cannot usually be safely sent after that time.

AMOUNT.	PRICE.
Name of Varieties Wanted.	
\$ C.

Brought forward..

No. of
Packets

Catalogue Price. \$ C.

No. of Catalogue Price. \$ C.
Packets Numbers.

AMOUNT. \$ C.
QUANTITY.

NAME OF VARIETY WANTED.

PRICE \$ C.

AMOUNT. \$ C.

Brought forward.

Brought forward.

Amount forward.

Amount forward.

Amount forward.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, ETC.

Please note that all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter pound prices include postage; but when ordered at the pound prices, four cents for each pound must be sent in addition to catalogue prices, to prepay postage. If this be omitted, the quantity will be reduced to cover deficiency. Seed Grain, Clover, Timothy, etc., are delivered free on cars at Toronto, the purchaser paying freight on arrival of the goods.—See pages 2 and 3 of Catalogue.

Bushels.	Lbs.	Oz.	Pkt.	NAME OF VARIETY.	Price.	AMOUNT.

Amount brought forward—

THE ORDER SHEET: SEND IT WHOLE SEPARATE WHERE PERFORMED

PLEASE DO NOT TEAR THE ORDER SHEET; SEE

Amount of order, \$

FOR REMARKS.

Do not mix up the order with questions requiring answers, as it often causes trouble and sometimes mistakes or omissions. Please write in this space any remarks.
SPECIAL NOTICE—We shall appreciate it as a special favor if our friends and customers will write in the blank below the names of some of their acquaintances who will be in need of Seeds, so that we may send them our Annual Catalogue.

FLOWER SEEDS.

	PAGE.
Aconitum	5
Aconitum	11
Aconitum	27
Adonis	29
Adonis	31
Agrostis	33
Agrostis	37
Agrostis	37
Allegany Vine	38
Alison	39
Alyson	4, 13
Anemone	7
Anemone	17
Anemone	17
Animated Oats	13
Annuals	5 to 25
Antirrhinum	7
Aquilegia	11
Arabis	14
Arabis	14
Argemone	8
Aristolochia	25, 47
Art Collectors	24, 25
Arenaria	32
Asperula	5
Asters	7, 24, 32
Avena	38
Bachelor's Button	10
Balloon Vine	10
Balsam	8, 14
Balsam Apple	27
Berteroa	8
Basket Flower	10
Berteroa	10
Belle	15
Blue Stone-crop	11
Boston Saxifrage	12
Brachycome	12
Brian	12
Brick-pyreum	12
Bromus	12
Browallia	8
Butterfly Flower	11
Cacalia	9
Calampella	10
Calceolaria	10
Calceolaria	10
Calceolaria	10
California Poppy	11
Callio-sis	10
Callirhoe	9
Campanula	10, 34
Cape Hyacinth	11
Candy Bird Flower	20
Cardinal	9, 24
Cheer	14
Chimney Bells	24
Cardinal Flower	11
Cardiospermum	11
Carnation	34, 4
Cashew Bean	11
Catchfly	14
Cedronella	14
Coloia	11
Centaurus	10, 39, 4
Centaurus	11
Chinese Pink	11
Chrysanthemum	11, 39, 49, 5
Chrysanthemum	11
Chrysanthemum	11
Clarkia	11
Clematis	11
Clematis	11
Clematis	11
Clivia	11
Clivia	11
Cobaea	11
Cochlearia	11
Cois Lachryans	11
Coleus	11
Collection	24, 2
Collinsia	11
Columbine	11
Convolvulus	11, 2
Corn Bottle	11
Corn	11
Cyclamen	11

Amount of order \$

Do not order with greatest respectfulness, as it often causes trouble and sometimes shipping or collection. Please write in this space any remarks SPECIAL NOTICE—We shall appreciate it as a special favor if our friends and customers will write in the blank below the names of their correspondents who will be in need of seeds, so that we may send them our Annual Catalogue.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE

APPLE

THE STEELE BROS. CO. LTD.
LONDON E.C.4

To Our Friends and Customers.



THE year 1888 has been one of great business activity with us; the constant increase of our trade has been so rapid that our former commodious premises became quite inadequate; we have, the past summer, secured the adjoining building, which now doubles our former capacity, and makes for us one of the largest seed warehouses in America. Our mammoth new premises have been fitted up complete in every department, which enables us not only to carry larger supplies of everything, but also to fill all orders entrusted to us promptly, and in the most careful manner.

We desire to return our HEARTY THANKS to our very many friends and generous customers of the past, who have not only bought our seeds and talked their merits with their neighbors, but also to those who have exhibited their products at the leading Fairs throughout the country, thus securing scores of first-class honors, which has been a source of profit to the exhibitors and a strong incentive towards the immense growth of our business. Our customers may feel assured that no exertions on our part will be spared in supplying their wants with the very finest class of seeds that can be procured, and at the lowest possible cost.

To those receiving our Catalogue for the first time we respectfully ask a perusal of its pages, and earnestly solicit a trial order. We do not profess to sell "cheap seeds," but SEEDS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF EXCELLENCE. With seeds more than in any other line of goods, is the statement true, "the best is always cheapest."

Among our specialties, herein offered, we beg to call the particular attention of florists, market-gardeners, and agriculturists, to our "Art Collections," Flower and Vegetable specialties: "New Short White Carrot," "Selected Swede Turnip," "Giant Prolific Sweet

Ensilage Corn," in fact every department is replete with the finest stocks of seeds known. We also carry full lines in Florists' supplies. You can buy everything in our line from us, whether living a few miles or thousands of miles away, and may be sure we shall endeavor to serve you in a manner that will beget confidence.

As thousands of our people visit this metropolitan city throughout the year, we extend to them a cordial invitation to call upon us, inspect our premises, and judge for themselves the accuracy of what we say. Visitors are always welcome.

Hoping to be early favored with your much esteemed orders, and continued kind words, and the orders of many new friends,

We remain, very truly,

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.

Toronto, January, 1889.

8 None but finest quality of Seeds supplied.

Suggestions to Purchasers

WITH

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We can send Seeds to any part of the Dominion, by mail, and at the very low cost of four cents per pound. Parcels are not to exceed four pounds each in weight, but any number of parcels can be sent to any one or more addresses; this advantage enables the farmer or horticulturist, who may live in the most remote part of the Dominion, the same privilege of buying new, true and reliable Seeds, and at the same cost, as those who may be living near by us. No other country enjoys this privilege at such small cost, and should not be lost sight of by any person who may have even a small piece of ground in which a few vegetables or flowers may be grown.

We Guarantee Safe Arrival of all Seeds, Bulbs, etc., when sent by mail. Should a parcel fail to reach its destination when sent by mail, or any portion of same is lost while in transit, we promise to duplicate the part that is lost without charge, thus making the purchase of seeds from us one of the safest investments. Customers are requested to keep a copy of their order as sent, and on receipt of parcels to thoroughly examine them, so that they may see that they receive just what was ordered, as persons may sometimes forget what they ordered, or overlook some parcel and complain without just cause. Complaints, however (which are very rare), must be made within a reasonable length of time after being ordered, or immediately on receipt of the goods, otherwise we could not entertain them.

Terms.—All orders must be accompanied with the cash or Money Order. We do not send goods C.O.D. as the cost for such collection is quite an unnecessary expense to the purchaser, and the price being given, we can dispense of no necessity for sending C.O.D.

How to send Money.—Cash can be sent by registered letter, at our risk, for any order under five dollars. Where there are Money Order offices, remittance by Post Office Money Order is the safest and cheapest. We will take the risk of money sent in these ways. Should an instance occur, where a registered letter or letter containing Money Order fails to reach us (which is very rare) the sender must forward us the register receipt or number of the Money Order with name of office giving the Order, together with a copy of the Seed order, when we will at once forward the Seeds called for.

Letters containing money, when sent without being registered, are at the risk of the sender.

Amounts less than one dollar can be sent in postage stamps of one, two or three cent denominations.

When making remittance purchasers will please be particular and send sufficient to cover the value of their order. When this is not done we shall limit the shipment to the value of money sent. We are compelled to adhere to this rule on account of the inconvenience and expense of collecting small balances. Should amount remitted exceed the cost of goods ordered the difference will be promptly returned.

Please use our addressed envelope when remitting money, they have never yet failed to reach us safely.

Write your Name Plainly, and give correct post office address. Where either of these are omitted, imperfectly written, or other than the post office given, it is impossible for us to send the goods correctly. Sometimes persons give their place of residence instead of post office, this causes miscarriage and needless delay. Please write both name and address very distinctly, and in spaces on order sheets left for this purpose. Senders will please prefix their given name, with Miss or Mrs., as the case may be, which will insure correct delivery and carriage of parcel.

Orders.—Our excellent system and large force of skilled employees enables us to execute all orders promptly, even in the height of the busy season. Should you not hear from us within a reasonable time after ordering, please write us, that the cause of delay may be ascertained.

When to Order.—You cannot order too early, but may easily leave it too late for your own profit or convenience. Secure your Seeds early, and be prepared to plant them as soon as the season will permit.

How to Order.—We will greatly facilitate the filling of orders and save errors, if customers will kindly use the enclosed order blank and fill in the spaces for name, post office, etc., and their wants under the different headings. Please do not tear the order sheet, but send it to us whole, separating from Catalogue when generated. More order blanks will be forwarded upon application.

Free Delivery.—All Seeds ordered of the packet, ounce, two ounce, or quarter pound prices, also Bulbs, Runners, Vines, and such goods as are offered *post paid*, and at Catalogue prices, will be sent by mail *postage prepaid* by us, to any address in the Dominion. We sometimes send by express (prepaid) instead of mail, but only when there is a saving of cost to ourselves, and when convenient for purchaser to receive them that way. The exception to this rule are few, and are few, and other heavy or bulky articles, or when special orders are given. We could not afford to pay the postage on such goods, as in many cases it would exceed the profit upon them; with such, four cents per pound should be remitted in addition to Catalogue price, or it will be deducted from amount sent by remitting quantity of goods forwarded.

Charges for Carriage.—All Seeds and other goods that are not offered *free by mail*, or that cannot be sent by mail will be forwarded by some one of the following ways, and at the purchaser's expense for carriage. Such charges can be paid by purchaser on arrival of the goods.

When perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, the purchaser must remit us in addition to cost of the order, sufficient funds to pay transportation charges. (See *express and freight rates*.) When this requirement is not complied with we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the purchaser.

Shipments by Rail, Express or Boat.—All heavy Seeds such as Potatoes, Corn, Clover, Timothy, Seed Grain, Grasses and other articles or Seeds that are not quoted or that cannot be forwarded by mail, will be shipped by some one of these ways. If no instructions accompany the order we use our best judgment as to means. Railway, Boat and Express companies will only receive goods when in good order, and agree to deliver at destination in the good order; hence they are responsible for safe carriage and delivery. Any claims for damage or loss must be made upon the carrier as they are responsible for such. The exceptions are perishable goods, or those liable to injury by heat and cold. We will always, and cheerfully, do all that is possible to carry forward shipments, and assist customers in tracing same, if delayed, by their notifying us.

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The Steele Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont.

Notice of Forwarding.—Every customer is advised by postal card or letter when and how goods are sent, and the number of packages. If they do not arrive within a reasonable time after receiving the notice, or after sending the order, please write us, so there might be some cause for delay, either the order did not reach us promptly, wrongly addressed, stolen in transit, or miscarried, then corrections or enquiry can be at once made.

Completion of Orders.—Should the weather be unfavourable for forwarding Balbs, Onion Sets, and other perishable goods, with accompanying part of order, they will not be sent until the weather is safe to send them. Roots, and such roots as remain in the ground during winter, will be forwarded as soon as possible in spring, and in time for planting.

Seeds not Priced.—Such as Clover, Timothy, Seed Grains, etc., are subject to market changes in price and upon which we cannot give standing prices. We shall be pleased to quote prices on any such seeds, at any time when desired. Letter or telegraph quotations are always for immediate acceptance and orders. All heavy Seeds will be sent in cotton bags at a charge of twenty-five cents each.

Enquiries.—When ordering Seeds and other requirements, should be made on separate sheet and not mix the order with questions to be answered, as it not only makes it difficult to fill the order properly, but often causes oversight in answering such questions, and we are blamed for neglect.

Correspondence on business subjects always receives prompt and personal attention; if any delay, you may infer the letter did not reach us through some cause; in such case write again.

Notes.—There is not a farmer or gardener in the land but who could order something from this Catalogue to advantage. Please show it to your neighbors, and speak a good word for us. If you receive more than one copy, please hand the extra one to your friends, where it will do us some good. Catalogues will be sent to any intending purchaser if they will kindly send their name and post office, on post card.

Wholesale Catalogues sent to dealers on application.

Bulb Catalogue.—In September we publish a Catalogue containing a list of Balbs for Autumn planting, and for flowering in the houses in Winter, which will be forwarded to those of our customers who purchased Balbs or Seeds the past year.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.

We have often been asked if we "guarantee or warrant our Seeds." We beg to state plainly we do not, for the reason that practical experience has assured us of the fact that crops may fail, no matter how fresh or pure the seed sown may be.

We trust that our customers will fully realize that it is our manifest interest to send them none but the very best quality of Seeds. It would be folly to do otherwise, unless we wanted to sacrifice our good reputation for selling reliable seeds, which we are constantly striving to extend.

To ensure success, however, it is necessary that the customer should do his part well, or our good Seeds will be ruined, which we very much dislike to have done, because it is a great waste, and makes everybody feel unpleasant. With the best of management and with good seeds there will be an occasional and unavoidable failure. The best of gardeners sometimes fail, and try again with the same seeds and succeed. So it is not best to worry or blame either the seeds or ourselves at an occasional defeat. A little difficulty in its attainment sometimes success, and of this sweetness cultivators have a full share, for they often have to contend with unfavourable weather, insect enemies and a host of other adverse circumstances; therefore, all Seeds bought from us must be on the conditions that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we sell, nor will we hold ourselves in any way responsible for the crop.

WE TEST OUR SEEDS.

We test the germinating qualities of our Seeds, and allow no article of importance to leave our warehouse before being subject to a most thorough test. We have found that Seeds, let them be the freshest and best, will sometimes fail to properly germinate; hence the value of this precaution to send out good Seeds can hardly be over-estimated, as the purchaser can be sure of having Seeds that will grow under favorable circumstances and proper treatment.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES.

For information and convenience of our customers in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, we give the present rates from Toronto to the points named below. The rates between any two points cannot be proportioned according to distance. As these rates are subject to change, we cannot guarantee them.

FREIGHT RATES FROM TORONTO.

ON BARLEY, OATS, PEAS AND WHEAT.

To Port Arthur on any quantity under 125 lbs. will cost \$1 85.	Over 125 lbs. at rate of \$1 00 per 100 lbs.
" Winnipeg " " " 170 " " " 3 00	" " " " 170 " " " 1 20
" Brandon " " " 175 " " " 3 25	" " " " 175 " " " 1 30
" Regina " " " 180 " " " 3 50	" " " " 180 " " " 1 30
" Calgary " " " 185 " " " 3 75	" " " " 185 " " " 1 34
" Victoria, B.C. " " " 110 " " " 1 94	" " " " 110 " " " 1 77

On Clover and Timothy Seed the rates are about one-fourth more than above.

EXPRESS RATES FROM TORONTO.

To Port Arthur	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.	35 lbs.	40 lbs.	45 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
" Winnipeg	\$0 30	\$0 55	\$0 60	\$0 65	\$0 75	\$0 80	\$1 00	\$1 10	\$1 25	\$1 25	\$2 50
" Brandon	70	95	1 15	1 40	1 65	1 85	2 10	2 30	2 75	3 00	5 30
" Regina	75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	5 30
" Calgary	75	1 00	1 30	1 60	1 90	2 20	2 45	2 75	3 00	3 25	5 30
" Victoria, B.C.	85	1 25	1 65	2 05	2 45	2 85	3 25	3 65	4 05	4 45	7 75
											11 75
											8 00

The charge for one parcel is 25 cents to any point except in British Columbia, and for 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. parcels in proportion up to 5 lbs., over 5 lbs. and up to 7 lbs. the 7 lb. rate is charged \$1 70 to 10 lbs. the 10 lb. rate is charged, and thus upward, over 10 lbs. parcels are carried at the proportionate rate per 100 lbs. These rates apply to general merchandise when sent by Express.

THE

FLOWER **G**ARDEN.

There is nothing that gives us greater pleasure than the fact that there is a lively and growing interest being evinced everywhere in all matters pertaining to horticulture, in both the useful and ornamental branches, but more especially in the latter. There is no doubt that flowers give the most humble home an air of refinement and culture, which could not be imparted by the most lavish expenditure in other ways.

In preparing our list it has been our aim to aid our readers in beautifying their surroundings, and we trust a careful perusal of the following pages will prove that we have been successful in this undertaking. Many old sorts have been discarded, and very large additions in kinds and varieties added, besides the addition of illustrations, to better show the plants and descriptions of flowers, will be found a great advantage in making selections.

For the convenience of those requiring Flower Seeds, we divide our list into departments, such as Annuals, Climbers, Everlastings, Perennials, etc., so that selections for any special purpose may be readily made and save much time and trouble.

The Stocks we offer throughout are of unsurpassed quality. Many of the choicer varieties have been saved exclusively for our trade, and many of the Hardy Annuals are of our own growing and saving, and selected from the finest specimens. No better can be procured anywhere.

A WORD TO THE AMATEUR.

Much annoyance and disappointment is caused yearly through giving Flower Seeds the wrong treatment, by keeping the soil too wet or by allowing it to dry out while the seed is germinating, by sowing too thickly, or more often by covering too deep. To aid the inexperienced, we give below a few directions in flower culture.

The best seed-bed is a very fine, light, sandy soil, not too wet nor too dry. Smooth the surface before sowing, cover the seed with fine or sifted earth, and keep the soil always moist. The absolute essential of successful flower growing is not to bury the seed too deep. The very best of seed fails to grow when choked with soil. Amateurs fall here oftener than at any other point, and their seed and seedsmen are unwarrantably blamed for the failure. The depth of planting depends on the size of the seed. Large seed, such as Sweet Peas and Morning Glory, may be covered from three-quarters to one and a half inches; such as Candytuft, Mignonette and Zinnia, from one-quarter to one-half inch. Fine seed, like Portulaca, Petunia, etc., ought not to be covered at all, or but slightly; pressing down with a strip of board or with the hand is better. Sun and light must be excluded from the newly sown seed, especially with very fine seed, by covering with paper or a piece of moist flannel, held down by stones or sticks, until the seed has germinated, then gradually admit air and light. When seedlings are large enough to be handled, they should be transplanted. Brief cultural directions are given under heading of each variety, also upon every packet containing the seed. With such directions, and by observing the above hints, together with a good selection of varieties for purposes and positions required, a most charming display of flowers may be obtained.

WILD GARDEN SEED.

Wild Garden Seed is a mixture of a large number of varieties of Hardy Flower Seeds, and being thus mixed together can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, who has not seen the charming effect of such a bed of flowers, can form an idea of its possibilities. The different seasons of bloom bring forth something new almost every day. To those who cannot give the constant care and attention required in planting and cultivating flowers in neatly laid-out beds and borders, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its novel and varied effect, its cheapness, and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. Price per packet, 15 cents.

NOTE.—With every order containing One Dollar or over we will send one packet of the above "Wild Garden Seed."

SPECIAL OFFER.

We offer the following liberal inducements to Clubs, or those who wish to purchase Flower Seeds in quantity. These low rates apply only to Seeds in Packets, but the Seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid.

Send us \$1.00, and select PACKETS to the value of \$1.75.

Send us \$2.00, and select PACKETS to the value of \$3.25.

Send us \$3.00, and select PACKETS to the value of \$5.00.

Send us \$4.00, and select PACKETS to the value of \$6.75.

Send us \$5.00, and select PACKETS to the value of \$8.50.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

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— ANNUALS —

UNDER this head we describe not only Annuals, that is, those plants which flower the first season, then die, but some Biennials and Perennials that flower the first season which may be treated like Annuals, though they do not die at the close of the season. Among these are the Fancy, Dianthus, Verbena, Antirrhinum, etc., that live for years under favorable circumstances.

Hardy Annuals.—These, with few exceptions, require to be sown in good garden soil. They may either be sown where they are to remain, or in nursery beds for transplanting; a plan which may be adopted when it is desired to have them bloom early, and to occupy the ground for as short a period as possible.

Half-Hardy and Tender Annuals.—This term is applied to those Annuals which, though they will flower freely in open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination and protection from atmospheric changes during the earlier 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.

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 as recommended for Hardy Annuals.

In order to assist purchasers in making their selections, we have, as far as possible, given the popular name of each variety, and have endeavored so to simplify their description that any person, however unacquainted, may be able to make a judicious selection. (See Index.)

A dash (—) indicates a repetition.

In giving orders for Flower Seeds, it will be sufficient to send the NUMBER ONLY, but it will be necessary to state the edition, or year, of the Catalogue from which they are taken, as a new edition is annually published and numbers sometimes changed.

ABRONIA.



Extremely showy trailing plants, with Verbena-like heads and sweet-scented flowers; very effective in beds, rock-work, or hanging baskets; succeeds in any light, rich soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 1. *Abronia umbellata*, rose-lilac, 1/2 ft. 5

ADONIS.



Sometimes called *Fisher's Eye*, and *Floes Adonis*. The foliage is very pretty, and the flowers brilliant, remaining a long time in bloom. They will do well in a partially shaded situation, and may be used to advantage in any retreat corner of the garden. *Hardy annual.*

- 3. *Adonis vernalis*, summer-flowering, scarlet, 1 ft. 5
- 4. — autumnalis, autumn-flowering, blood red, 1 ft. 5

ARCTOTIS.

Very showy and interesting border plants; native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 2. *Arctotis bracteosa*, large orange-colored flowers, with dark centre, 1/2 ft. 5

AGROSTEMMA.



The *Agrostemma* are free bloomers, make attractive beds, and are useful for cutting. They present a beautiful appearance when grown in masses, or as a border for tall plants like the *Gladiolus*. The perennial variety is known as *Rose Campion*, which is described with perennials; the annual is called *Rose of Heaven*. The flowers resemble single plinks. Grows freely in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual*.

- 5. *Agrostemma rosea* (*Rose of Heaven*), deep rose, fringed, 1 ft. 5

ANAGALLIS.



Lovely dwarf plants, very effective as edgings, beautiful as pot plants, and valuable for rock work. Species of the *Anagallis* are found wild in all parts of the world. Our *Pimpernel*, called "*Poor Man's Weather Glass*," is one of the brightest of our wild flowers. *Half-hardy annual*.

- 6. *Anagallis quadriflora*, blue, 1/2 ft. 5
- 7. — *granulata sanguinea*, bright ruby, 1/2 ft. 5

ARGEMONE.



Remarkably showy, free flowering border plants, with large poppy-like flowers. The foliage is large, pretty in form, and of a light green color; the leaves very much resemble the *Thistle*. It is often called *Frickly Poppy*; succeeds in good

- 8. *Argemone mexicana*, flowers bright yellow, 2 ft. 5

AGERATUM.



Valuable for bedding-plants or for cut flowers; free bloomers and of long duration. When lifted and potted in the fall, and placed in the parlor, will keep up a succession of beautiful flowers all winter. *Half-hardy annual*.

- 9. *Ageratum Mexicanum*, blue, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 10. — *Mexicanum album*, white, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 11. — dwarf, blue, 1/2 ft. 5
- 12. — dwarf, white, 1/2 ft. 5

ALYSSUM.



One of the sweetest and most useful of summer flowers, its fragrance reminding one of the peculiar aroma of the hay field. It may be used for edgings, borders, rock-work or hanging-baskets, as well as in the greenhouse, and is valuable in making up all kinds of bouquets. Grows freely from seed, either under glass or in the open border. *Hardy annual*.

- 13. *Alyssum*, sweet, white, flowers in clusters, 1/2 foot. 5
- 14. — *Boothianum*, *caerulescens*, new, thickly studded with spikes of pure white flowers, 1/2 foot. 5

ANTIRRHINUM.

The *Antirrhinum*, popularly called "*Snap-dragon*," is one of the very best of our perennials. Spring sown seedlings will bloom in beds or borders the first season. By removing a portion of the flower stems in the summer, the plants will throw up young shoots for autumn, making plants that will endure almost any winter. *Hardy perennial*.



- 15. *Antirrhinum majus*, choice colors, 1 ft. 5
- 16. — *Tom Thumb*, mixed colors, 1/2 ft. 5

The beautiful that it is yet their great in fact few have been we may ton class those w time. Give coarse flowers purpose, give the grown in in the garden plant must drawn "drawn seed-bed slender a The A essential starting largest, showery. For a twelve in less. H 17. Aster v c s b 18. — Dv c s l a 19. — 20. — 21. — 22. — 23. — 24. — Dv pl M m 25. — New in s p 26. — 27. — Hec w m co



CROWN ASTER.



PERFECTION ASTER.



QUILLED ASTER.

ASTER.

The Aster, when well cultivated, is the most beautiful flower in its season, and is so well known that it is almost unnecessary to speak of its merits; yet there may be some who are not aware of the great improvements that have been made during the last few years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated. Conspicuously among these we may mention the Crowns, Victoria and Washington classes, which will be a pleasing surprise to those who may grow them this season for the first time.

Give the Aster a deep, rich soil; mulching with coarse manure is very beneficial, and if extra-fine flowers are needed, for exhibitions or any other purpose, a little liquid manure occasionally, will give the most gratifying results. Plants may be grown in the hot-bed, cold frame, or a seed-bed in the garden, but to obtain good flowers the Aster plant must be strong and "stocky;" a plant that is "drawn" will never produce very fine flowers. A "drawn" plant is one that, by being crowded in the seed bed, or for some other cause, has become tall, slender and weak.

The Aster transplants easily, and as they are essentially a fall flower, there need be no haste in starting seed in the spring; the flowers are always largest, and most perfect and enduring in the showery weather and cool drwy nights of autumn.

For a showy bed, plant the taller sorts about twelve inches apart; the dwarf kinds, six inches, or less. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 17. Aster, Crown, or Cecardens, a new and very handsome variety, with large two-colored flowers, the centres being white, surrounded with broad band of many bright colors, 2 ft. (see cut)..... 10
- 18. — Dwarf, Chrysanthemum-flowered, covers the foliage with its large beautiful flowers, grows about ten inches in height; late, and valuable on this account as well as for its great beauty, mixed colors.... 10
- 19. — — — light blue..... 10
- 20. — — — dark blue..... 10
- 21. — — — dark rose and white..... 10
- 22. — — — pure white..... 10
- 23. — — — story scarlet..... 10
- 24. — Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, very double, height about twelve inches; habit of plant beehive or bouquet-shaped; flowers produced in great profusion; mixed colors..... 10
- 25. — New Rose, large flowers, petals finely tubed and of great substance, two feet high, robust, and one of the very best; mixed colors..... 10
- 26. — — — snowball, pure white..... 10
- 27. — Hedgehog, or Porcupine, flowers large with long-quilled, sharply-pointed, curious-looking petals; height, 2 feet, mixed colors..... 10

- 28. Aster, Pearly-Flowered Perfection, flowers large and double, with petals beautifully incurved; one of the best, in every respect; 2 ft., mixed colors (see cut).... 10
- 29. — — — light blue..... 10
- 30. — — — dark blue..... 10
- 31. — — — pure white..... 10
- 32. — — — bright rose..... 10
- 33. — — — dark carmine..... 10
- 34. — Quilled German, very double, of oval form; the petals have the appearance of quills, or tubes; height, from 1 1/2 to 2 feet, mixed colors (see cut)..... 10
- 35. — Victoria, one of the finest Asters in cultivation; flowers, very large, perfectly double, imbricated and globular; 2 feet high, mixed colors..... 10
- 36. — Washington, one of the largest and finest varieties in cultivation; well-grown flowers have measured five inches in diameter; mixed colors..... 15

AMARANTHUS.

The Amaranthus family embraces numerous plants, valuable for the beauty of their foliage; many of the varieties have handsomely formed, and highly colored leaves, while others are remarkable for the long, large, upright racemes, and drooping panicles of small flowers, forming immense clusters. They are very effective for autumn decorations, and are seldom equalled by any similar class of plants. *Half-hardy annuals.*



- 37. Amaranthus bicolor ruber, leaves bright scarlet, green striped, and shaded purple red, sometimes pointed yellow, 1 ft. 5
- 38. — caudatus (Love-Lap-Plant), long, drooping spray of flowers, 3 ft. 5
- 39. — monospermus (Great Prince's Feather), large and handsome, variegated foliage, 5
- 40. — melancholicus ruber, compact, with red foliage, 2 ft. 5
- 41. — salicifolius (Fountain Plant), gracefully drooping willow-shaped leaves, brilliantly banded and tipped with orange, carmine and brass, 3 ft. 5
- 42. — tricolor (Joseph's Coat), leaves scarlet, yellow and green, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 43. — splendens, an improved variety of tricolor. A most desirable variety. 10

ALONSOA.



The flowers of Alonsoa, sometimes called Mash Flower, are small, but of remarkably brilliant color, and make most desirable bedding plants. They flower freely and continue in bloom from June till early frost; it is best to sow seed under glass, and not remove to the garden until the weather is warm. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 44. *Alonsoa grandiflora*, large-flowered, scarlet, 3 ft. 5
- 45. — *Wagenwiesli*, flowers, small, bright scarlet, forming a pretty spike, 1½ ft. 5

ASPERULA.



A most profuse bloomer and of dwarf habit. The flowers are very smooth-surfaced, and last a long time in perfection; for making up small bouquets it is all that can be desired. *Hardy annual.*

- 46. *Asperula aurea coccinea*, light blue, 1 ft. 5

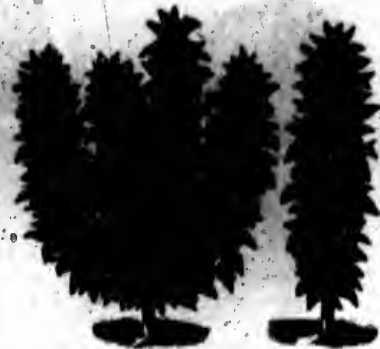
BARTONIA.



A very showy plant with gray branches and thistle-like leaves. It likes considerable moisture, and the young plants sometimes suffer in a dry time. Sow seed where the plant is to flower, as it does not bear transplanting well. *Hardy annual.*

- 47. *Bartonia aurea*, golden yellow, 1½ ft. 5

BALSAM.

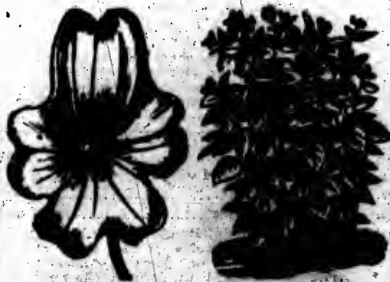


BALSAM PLANTS.

The Balsam, like the Aster, is one of the most beautiful and popular of our Annuals, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion; when grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12 inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at command. For outdoor decoration the soil should be of the richest character, the plants should be set fifteen inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings with manure water. *Tender annual.*

- 48. Balsam, double lilac, striped crimson 10
- 49. — double peach-blossom 10
- 50. — double Solfarino, white, striped and spotted with lilac and scarlet 10
- 51. — double rose-flowered, pure white 10
- 52. — garnet red 10
- 53. — lilac 10
- 54. — chamois 10
- 55. — scarlet and white, spotted 10
- 56. — crimson and white, spotted 10
- 57. — rosy carmine and white, spotted .. 10
- 58. — double, extra choice mixed 10
- 59. — double camellia-flowered, finest French, mixed colors 10

BROWALLIA.



Exceedingly pretty plants, flowering under glass throughout the autumn, winter and spring months, and out of doors in summer. Seeds grow freely, and plants give abundance of bloom, and exceedingly fine for bedding purposes. About eighteen inches in height, and should be set a foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 60. *Browallia alata*, white 5
- 61. — *alata*, blue 5
- 62. — *Roesli*, new, large-flowering 10

49. Bra

Cacalia small tass flowers ar a foot or until autu day, which may be no glass, if pe *Hardy ann*

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The rich, saucer-shap matchless foliage are before sowing ground. Th begin to sow
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BRACHYCOME.



An elegant daisy-like flower, sometimes called "Swan River Daisy," grows about ten inches in height, of compact branching habit, and abundance of flowers, resembling those of the *Cineraria*. Very effective in edgings, small beds, or for pot culture. Seed should be planted under glass and transplanted when the weather becomes warm. *Half-hardy annual.*

43. *Brachycome Iberidifolia* (Swan River Daisy), blue and white, separate or mixed 5

CACALIA.



Cacalia are pretty, profuse-flowering plants, with small tassel-like bloom, and from the form of the flowers are often called *Flora's Paint Brush*. The flowers are borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot or so in length, blooming from early summer until autumn, producing flowers for cutting every day, which are valuable for small bouquets. Seeds may be sown in a warm bed in the garden, or under glass, if possible. Set plants six inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

64. *Cacalia coccinea*, scarlet 5
65. — *lutea*, yellow 5

CALLIRHÖE.



The rich, purple crimson glow of the beautiful saucer-shaped flowers of these elegant plants is matchless. For borders and beds, the flowers and foliage are strikingly effective. Sow the seed before sowing, when they will grow readily in open ground. This plants to about one foot apart; they begin to flower when small. *Hardy annual.*

66. *Callirhoe pedata*, purple crimson, with white eye, 2 ft. 5

CANDYTUFT.



One of the oldest and most popular and useful border annuals. It blooms long and freely in perfectly hardy, and may be sown in early spring, or even in autumn in a moderate climate. Its neat little clusters of flowers are quite a treasure to bouquet-makers, particularly the white, and is well adapted for ribbon-beds, or flower-beds. *Hardy annual.*

67. Candytuft (*Iberis*), fragrant, pure white, 1 ft. 5
68. — crimson, very beautiful, 1 ft. 5
69. — rocket, pure white, large truss, 1 ft. 5
70. — purple, dark, fine, 1 ft. 5
71. — New Carmine, produces a mass of brilliant carmine bloom 10
72. — mixed colors, fine 5

CALENDULA.



The *Calendula* is one of the well-known *Marigold* family, and so called because some of the specimens were supposed to be in flower every month of the calendar. *C. officinalis* is much prized by housekeepers for flavouring. In mixed borders, shrubberies, and small-wild places, they are exceedingly attractive. *Hardy annual.*

73. *Calendula officinalis*, Le Frouet, uniformly double, mignon, edged with brown, 1 ft. 5
74. — Meteor, handsome, perfectly double, and beautifully striped and edged with yellow, 1 ft. 5
75. — *officinalis* (Pot Marigold), 1 ft. 5

CENTRANTHUS.



These form beautiful masses or borders, and for bouquets or other floral work are excellent. The flowers are small, borne in clusters on light green, almost transparent stems; grow freely in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

76. *Centranthus*, rose and white, mixed, 1/2 ft. 5

CAMPANULA.



The Campanulas embrace many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bells, which will be found described under Perennials department. The varieties below are extremely beautiful, neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers, either in beds or borders. Seed may be sown in open ground, or under glass. Set plants five or six inches apart, in beds. *Hardy annuals.*

- 77. *Campanula spectabilis* (Venus' Looking-Glass), blue and white, mixed or separate, 1/2 foot 5
- 78. — *Loret*, blue and white, mixed, 1 ft. 5

CALANDRINIA.



Very beautiful creeping plants, admirably adapted for planting in rock-work, where they will produce flowers in profusion. The engraving shows the habit of the plant, which does best in light sandy soil. *Hardy annuals.*

- 79. *Calandrinia grandiflora*, rose; flower stalks 1 to 2 feet 5
- 80. — *umbellata*, rosy purple, perennial, but flowering the first season 5

CALLIOPSIS.



Few, if any, annuals are more useful than these; the colors are rich and striking; flowers numerous and beautiful, producing a fine effect in mixed borders; seeds grow very readily, and may be sown where intended to bloom. *Hardy annuals.*

- 81. *Calliopsis*, mixed colors, 2 ft. 5
- 82. — *Durandianii*, yellow, crimson center, 1 1/2 ft. 5

CATCHFLY.



The Silene is a showy, early flowering plant, with small flowers, white, red, and pink. A mollusciferous form on the stalks, which sometimes catches flies, hence the name "Catchfly." Set flowers six to eight inches apart, so as to form a clump or border. Successes in any good soil. *Hardy annuals.*

- 83. *Catchfly*, mixed colors, 1 1/2 ft. 5

CENTAUREA.



The Centaureas are composed of a large number of varieties in both annuals and perennials. Among the annuals the *C. Americana* is the largest and best, and is known as the Basket Flower. *Cyanus* are bright and showy; and useful for making bouquets, etc. They succeed well in any good garden soil. *Hardy annuals.*

- 84. *Centaurea Americana*, flowers large, lilac purple, strong plants, 1 ft. 5
- 85. — *cyanus* (known as Bachelor's Button, and Corn Bottle), mixed colors, 5
- 86. — *muchata* (Sweet Sultan), mixed colors, very sweet, 1 1/2 ft. 5

CLARKIA.



These are very effective border plants, being elegant, showy and profuse bloomers, and are well adapted to cool or shaded locations, where they will not receive the hot sun's rays. Seed may be sown in autumn, when they will be large enough by spring to make early summer flowers, or may be started under glass, and will give a fine display of late summer flowers. *Hardy annuals.*

- 87. *Clarkia elegans*, finest double varieties, mixed, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 88. — *pulegiata*, deep rose, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 89. — *integrifolia*, double, rich crimson, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 90. — "Mrs. Langtry," snow white, with a well defined line or center of brilliant crimson. 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.



The annual varieties of Chrysanthemums are exceedingly pretty. The great and growing demand has brought them into general favor. They are bright, cheerful and free bloomers, easy and rapid in growth, and some are really beautiful, the colors having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason are called "Painted Daisy." They are of varied and beautiful colors, striped and edged in various shades. Best plants about one foot apart; succeed well in any soil. *Hardy annuals.*

- 91. Chrysanthemum tricolor, various shades of colors, 1 ft. 5
- 92. — Burridgeanum, various shades and colors, mixed, 1 ft. 10
- 93. — Dunnettii, snow white, immense double flowers, 1 ft. 10

CLEOME.



The Cleomes are worthy of cultivation, the plant making a shrub-like bush about 18 inches in height, and should stand for flowering about one foot apart. The flowers are singular, as will be seen by the engraving, and it is sometimes called the "Spider Flower," because the stamens look like the legs of that insect. *Hardy annuals.*

- 94. Cleome speciosa, rose, 5

DIANTHUS.



The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japan Pinks are among the most brilliant of our bedding plants from seed. Raised early in spring under glass, and planted out they will flower early, and continue covered with bloom till frost in autumn. Some of the finest effects in our experimental grounds have been produced by the varieties of Imperialis and Heddewigii. The flowers range in color from the purest white, the deepest crimson, and most beautiful lilac. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass or in the seed-bed. *Hardy annuals.*

- 95. Dianthus Chinesis (Chinese or Indian Pink), best double varieties, mixed, 1 ft. 5
- 96. — Imperialis (Double Imperial Pinks), mixed, 1 ft. 5
- 97. — Heddewigii (Double Japan Pinks), mixed, 1 ft. 5
- 98. — dianthus (Dianzon Pink), very large double flowers, all shades of colors 10

CELOSIA.



The Celosias are highly ornamental plants, producing crusted heads of flowers, somewhat resembling the cock's comb, and are popularly called "Cockscomb." There are many other good colors, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the larger and more beautiful they grow. For filling vases, or working into bouquets, the value of cut sprays of Celosias cannot be over-estimated. Start seed in the house, or under glass, and transplant, setting the plants three feet apart, in light soil, not too rich. *Half-hardy annuals.*

- 99. Celosia aristata (Cockscomb), one of the largest of the variety, mixed colors 5
- 100. — Japonica, variegated in branches, leaf and comb very handsome (see cut) 5
- 101. — aristata, dwarf, brilliant crimson 10
- 102. — Dwarf Golden Rose (new), brilliant and attractive, 20

COLLINSIA.

These are very effective for flower-garden decoration. The flowers are produced in whorls, and several of these around each flower stem, which stands from one foot to eighteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in open ground. *Hardy annuals.*

- 103. Collinsia, mixed colors 5

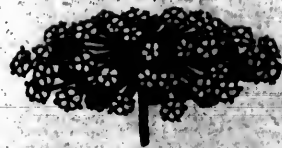
CONVOLVULUS.



C. minor and its varieties are very showy and exceedingly handsome, rich-colored flowers, producing in beds and mixed borders an unusually brilliant effect, either in distinct colors, ribbed, or mixed. *Hardy annuals.*

- 104. Convolvulus minor (Dwarf Morning Glory), beautiful colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5

DIDISCUS.



A pretty little plant, about two feet high; produces numerous umbels of beautiful sky-blue flowers, very useful in bouquets. Seed should be sown under glass. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 105. Didiscus cernuus 5

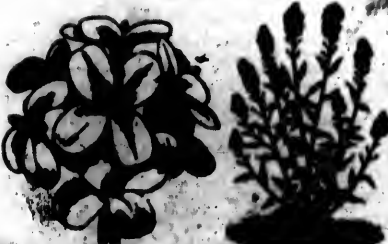
DATURA.



A large, strong growing plant with trumpet-shaped flowers, often bearing blossoms six inches in length, mostly white, sometimes tinted with a delicate shade of blue. The roots can be preserved in a calico like the Dahlia. Set plants three feet apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 106. *Datura Wrightii*, white, bordered lilac, sweet-scented, 3 ft. 5
- 107. — *frutescens* Mubertiana, flowers large and double, inside white, outside generally colored, 3 ft. 5

ERYSIMUM.



Beautiful, profuse-flowering plants for beds and borders, producing clusters of fragrant yellow and orange flowers, very desirable for cutting, plant and blossom resembles the single wallflower, but not so large. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 108. *Erysimum Arabicum*, sulphur yellow, 1½ ft. 5
- 109. — *prostratum*, rich orange, 1½ ft. 5

GILIA.



Very pretty when grown in masses, and much prized for their earliness. They are low growing and profuse bloomers; very suitable for borders or rock-work; and admirably adapted for massing; the tricolor varieties have long been favorites; their clusters of small delicate flowers are very desirable for cutting. Seed may be sown in open ground, but if transplanted, remove plants when small; grows in almost any soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 110. *Gilia capitata*, sky blue, ¾ ft. 5
- 111. — *tricolor*, white, lilac and purple, ¾ ft. 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

The bright colors, dwarf habit, and continuous blooming of the Eschscholtzia, admirably adapt them for beds, ribbons, edgings, and borders; plants grow about one foot in height; leaves finely frayed, and of a glaucous green color. Flowers yellow, orange, and white, and sometimes called California Poppy. Seed may be sown in the garden, where required to bloom, sowing plants about one foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*



- 112. *Eschscholtzia Californica*, bright yellow, with orange center, 1 ft. 5
- 113. — *alba*, creamy white, 1 ft. 5
- 114. — *erecta*, double, bright orange-scarlet, 1 ft. 5
- 115. — *Rosa Cardinal*, rich, beautiful, 1 ft. 5

ODETIA.



Exceedingly handsome and very effective when grown in beds, masses, and borders; free and constant bloomers. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 116. *Odetia Duchesneana*, flowers very large, beautiful salmon, 1½ ft. 5
- 117. — *The Bride*, white, double, 1½ ft. 5
- 118. — *Whitneyi*, "Brilliant," rich carmine, shaded off to light rose at the points of petals, 1 ft. 10
- 119. — *Lady Altamaria*, beautiful carmine-crimson, 1 ft. 5
- 120. — *Sweet mixed* 5

GAILLARDIA.



The Gaillardia ranks high as a bedding-plant for its rich colors, great profusion of bloom, and duration in flowering. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 121. *Gaillardia picta*, red and yellow, 1½ ft. 5
- 122. — *picta* Lorenziana, a fine, double variety, with large heads of bloom (see cut) 10

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SIA.



bright yellow,
..... \$
orange-carmine,
..... \$
red, 1 ft. \$



very effective when
bordered; free and
.....
very large,
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flowers, 1 1/2 ft. \$
rich carmine,
the points of
..... \$
ful carmine
..... \$



bedding-plant for
blooms, and durable
to eighteen
..... \$
1 1/2 ft. \$
double variety,
18 in. \$

RUPHORBIA.



A useful plant for decorating the flower garden; grows about eighteen inches high, and covered with light green and white variegated leaves, nearly two inches long, becoming smaller at the top of branches, giving it an extremely

showy appearance. It is called "Variegated Spurge," and "Mountain of Snow." Seed should be sown under glass, or indoors, and transplanted to the flower border about eighteen inches apart. *Half-hard annual.*

- 113. *Euphorbia variegata* \$

EUTOCA.



Very showy border plants, much prized for its intense blue flowers, very desirable for cutting; branches placed in water will bloom for many days. It does best in warm, sandy soil, giving more bloom than if too rich. *Hardy annual.*

- 114. *Eutoca viscaria*, bright blue, 1 ft. \$

GLAUCIUM.



These are properly called "Euphorbias," and are effective border plants; their long and deeply cut silvery leaves and their attractive objects at all seasons fit for edgings, vases or ribbon beds. Sow seed late in winter in the house or under glass. *Half-hardy perennials.*

- 115. *Glaucium corniculatum* \$

GYPHOPHILA.



A pretty free flowering little plant, best adapted for rustic rock-work baskets and edgings; of graceful and slender growth. Though not an ever-flowering, it is valuable for bonnets either green or dried. *Hardy annual.*

- 116. *Gypsophila elegans*, white, 1/2 ft. \$

HELIANTHUS.



The Helianthus, or Sunflower, is an old and well-known flower. Many of the new and best double varieties are attractive and produce a fine effect among shrubbery or when used as screens, growing from four to eight feet in height. *Hardy annual.*

- 117. *Helianthus globosus*, yellow, large, double, 5 ft. \$
- 118. — Californicus, very large and double, yellow, 5 ft. \$
- 119. — variegatus, variegated foliage \$
- 120. — Oscar Wilde, small flowers with jet black centre \$
- 121. — Giant, immense size, the dark centre often measuring fifteen inches in diameter, surrounded with a single row of bright yellow petals, 8 ft. \$

JACOBÆA.

Remarkably pretty, free growing, profuse flowering plants; producing a fine effect in beds, ribbons and mixed flower borders. Grows freely from seed. *Hardy annuals.*

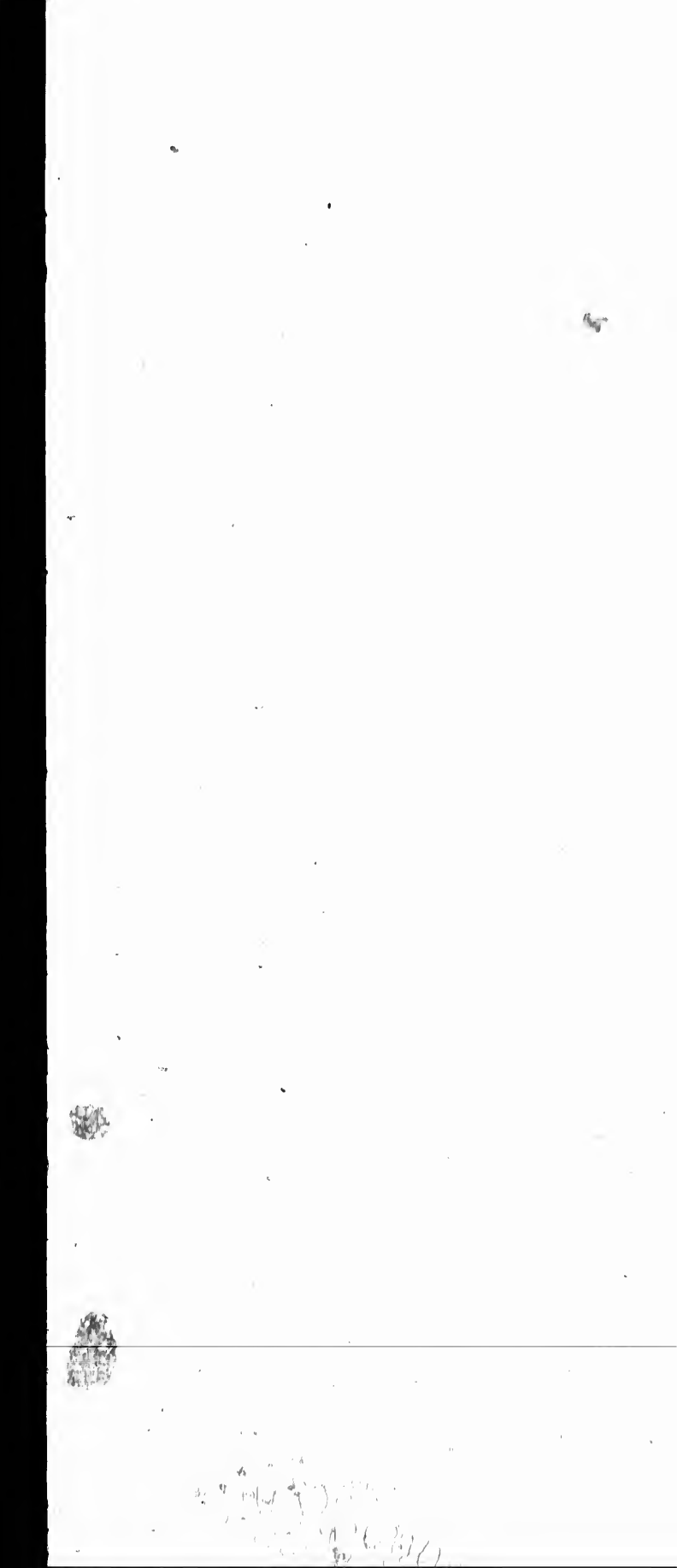
- 122. *Jacobæa*, double, dwarf varieties mixed \$

LARKSPUR.

The Larkspur (annual *Delphinium*) is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, either for large or small gardens. The dwarf varieties make elegant beds, and are very effective in long lines or groups. The tall varieties are exceedingly handsome in mixed borders, and among shrubs. They are constant in bloom, the flowers being produced in spikes, are of great value to cut for vases, etc. Sow seed in autumn or very early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should be planted eighteen inches apart. The Dwarf Rocket variety should be set in rows, from five to six inches apart. *Hardy annuals.*



- 123. Larkspur, dwarf rocket, double, finest mixed, 1 ft. \$
- 124. — tall rocket, double, finest mixed, 3 ft. \$
- 125. — Emperor, double, mixed, brilliant colors, very fine variety, 1 1/2 ft. \$
- 126. — candelabrum, dwarf, handsome, 1 ft. \$



HIBISCUS.



The Hibiscus bear very showy flowers, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated. They are extremely fine for show borders and flower beds; pretty foliage and large blossoms, which are especially attractive and very easily cultivated. The seed may be sown early in a hot-bed, or later in the open border, and transplant or thin to a foot apart; succeed in any good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

137. *Hibiscus Abienicus*, green color, rich brown centre, 1/2 ft. 5

KAULFUSSIA.



Pretty free flowering little plants, compact in growth, having most intense colored flowers, some what resembling the Single Aster. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. *Hardy annual.*

138. *Kaulfussia*, mixed colors, 1/2 ft. 5

LINUM.



A group of most beautiful free-flowering plants; their brilliancy of color and long duration of bloom being unequalled by none. Seeds germinate best in the hot-bed, but will do well if sown in a warm bed of light soil. Set plants a foot apart. *Hardy annual.*

139. *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*, scarlet 5

LIMNANTHES.

Very showy plants for spring and summer decorations, quite hardy, of prostrate habit, stems ten to twelve inches long, crowned with numerous fragrant flowers, each about an inch across, a large proportion of the flowers is yellow, the extremes of the point only being white, and may be planted in shady or moist situations. Sow the seed in spring, and give each plant two feet of space. *Hardy annual.*

140. *Limnanthes Douglasii*, 1/2 ft. 5

LAVATERA.



Exceedingly valuable for distinct effect, in masses and for borders, or when used as a background to other plants. The *L. orbiculata* is a new variegated variety of striking appearance. The dark green leaves are irregularly marked with greenish gray and pure white, which give the plant a distinct and handsome appearance. The plants in the early stage of growth do not show much variegation, but it is most marked and beautiful later on. *Hardy annual.*

141. *Lavatera trimestris*, rose and pink, striped, 3 ft. 5
 142. — *orbiculata* variegata, variegated foliage, handsome 10

LEPTOSIPHON.



Make beautiful low edgings for borders or walks. They do not bear our hot, scorching summers well, and the seed had better be sown late in the season, or very early in spring, and, if possible, in a sheltered situation. They all make nice pot plants. *Hardy annual.*

143. *Leptosiphon*, orange, blue and rose, mixed, 1 ft. 5

LYCHNIS.



There are few plants more charming or brilliant; the flowers are produced in clusters, and are conspicuously coming out during the summer. To obtain good flowers the first season start seed under glass and transplant, as early as the weather will permit, one foot apart. Plants live for several years.

144. *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, scarlet, 2 ft. 5
 145. — *Haageana byzantina*, large flowers, mixed colors, 1 ft. 10
 146. — *Haageana*, rich claret red, 1/2 ft. 10

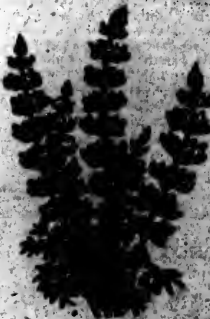
LOBELIA.



Some of the flower garden; the African varieties are indispensable for beds, rockeries and ribbons. As an edging the Lobelia is unsurpassed, and no plant is more effective. They are easily managed, and may be had in the greatest abundance from seed. The seed should be sown early under glass and covered lightly—when well up, if pricked out in small pots, the plants become more compact, and can be transplanted in May. *Half-hardy annuals.*

- 147. *Lobelia cardinalis* (Coral Red Flower), brilliant scarlet flowers 10
- 148. — *crinus compacta* (Crystal Palace), intense blue, ½ ft. 10
- 149. — *crinus Paganiana*, bright blue, centre pure white, ½ ft. 10
- 150. — *speciosa* (Star of Beth), deep azure blue, 2 in., ½ ft. 10
- 151. — *speciosa* (White Gem), pure white, ½ ft. 10

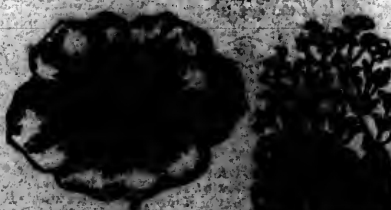
LUPINUS.



The Lupinus are all handsome and graceful, with spikes of pea-shaped blossoms of various colors, and are commonly called "Sun Dials." They look well as a background to other low-growing annuals. The prevailing colors are blue, though there are also white and yellow varieties, and also many variegated kinds. They are hardy, and seed must be sown in the seed-bed; having a tap-root they do not transplant well; this to one foot apart. *Hardy annuals.*

- 152. *Lupinus*, mixed varieties 5

MALOE.



Very showy plants, suitable for large beds and mixed flower and shrubbery borders. Seeds may be sown under glass, and these plants will bloom very early; or in the open ground, with a later, but quite as strong growth. *Hardy annuals.*

- 153. *Maloe grandiflora*, dark crimson, 2 ft. 5
- 154. — *grandiflora alba*, white, 2 ft. 5

MARIGOLD.



The Marigold has long been a favorite of the garden; by careful and consistent selection they have been raised to such a degree of perfection as to demand attention from all lovers of having a fine show of bloom in the garden during the autumn months. The African varieties are robust growers, and are covered with large handsome flowers, while the French are more dwarf, of fine appearance, and by many preferred for bedding purposes. The Tagetes is allied to this tribe; and is well-known as an edging plant. *Half-hardy annuals.*

- 155. *Marigold*, African, tall, double, 2 ft. 5
- 156. — African, very dwarf, double, 1 ft. 5
- 157. — French, tall, striped yellow and brown, 2 ft. 5
- 158. — — dwarf, double, mixed 5
- 159. *Tagetes signata pumila*, bright yellow, compact, 1 ft. 5

MARTYNIA.



Exceedingly pretty, free-flowering plants, with large flowers of great beauty, and producing a fine effect when planted in open borders. *Half-hardy annuals.*

- 160. *Martynia fragrans*, fragrant, crimson-purple, 1 ½ ft. 5

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

The Mesembryanthemums are handsome and curious looking trailing plants. The most popular varieties are known as Ice Plant and Dew Plant; both are drooping in habit, and well adapted for hanging baskets, vases, rock-work, or edgings. The leaves and stalks of the Ice Plant are entirely covered with small watery protuberances, giving the appearance of being covered with ice, and glisten in the sun like diamonds; the flowers are small and white. The Dew Plant has a smooth, light-green, dewy-looking leaf, and a very pretty pink flower. They succeed best in a dry sandy loam in a warm situation, and can be grown in pots. *Tender annuals.*



- 161. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* (Ice Plant), singular ice-like foliage 5
- 162. — tricolor (Dew Plant), rose, purple centre 5
- 163. — tricolor album, white 5

MIGNONETTE.



A favorite, and highly esteemed for its delightful fragrance. If thinned out as soon as the plants are large enough, they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of bloom. Mignonettes may be sown at any season, up to that by having pots prepared at different times, a succession of flowers can be secured. As a house plant in winter it is delightfully fragrant and easily cultivated. The seed can be scattered about shrubberies or mixed borders, where it grows freely.

- 164. Mignonette (*Rondeletia odorata*), large-flowering, very fragrant, 1 ft.; 20 cents per oz. 5
- 165. — Golden Queen, a distinct variety with flowers of golden yellow 10
- 166. — Matchet, a new and distinct sort, of dwarf and vigorous growth with numerous large spikes of very sweet-scented red flowers. A fine variety for pot culture 15
- 167. — Pyramidal Bouquet, forms a dense short pyramid of intense red flowers 10
- 168. — Hybrid Spiral, strong grower, producing large flower spikes, very fragrant... 10
- 169. — Pyramidal large flowering, a robust, sweet-growing variety, producing immense spikes of orange-red, very sweet-scented flowers. A favorite sort 10
- 170. — Pyramidal Dwarf Bush, remarkably compact growing variety; flowers most vividly, and highly sweet-scented; continues in bloom the entire summer; eminently adapted to pot culture 15

MIRABILIS.

The Mirabilis, or Four o'Clock, make handsome border plants, remarkable for their compact growth, rich glossy leaves, profusion of bloom, and diversity of colors and foliage; handsome summer hedges are formed by planting in a row about a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground, where plants are desired to remain. The flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name Four o'Clock. The seeds may be preserved through the winter like Dahlias. *Hardy annual.*

- 171. Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru), mixed, 2 ft. 5
- 172. — foliage variegatis, leaves light green, striped and marbled, 3 ft. 5

NEMESIA.



These are neat, bushy, profuse-blooming plants, very desirable for beds, rock-work and pots. They commence flowering when a few inches high, and continue in beauty for months. Flowers are curious and delicate in color; looks best in masses. Plant five inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 173. Nemesis versicolor, various colors, 1/2 ft. 5

MIMOSA.



Sensitive Plant as it is called, is very interesting and curious. So sensitive is it that when touched the leaves will instantly close and droop, and afford much amusement, not only to children but to those much older. It is most sensitive to extreme heat or dry, damp weather, and during the night. Seed should be started under glass or in the house, and not transplanted until the weather is warm. A few plants reserved for the house will afford much pleasure during the winter; for this purpose start in pots and plunge the pots in the earth to the rim, removing to the house in autumn. Plant from eight-to ten inches to two feet apart. *Tender annual.*

- 174. Mimosa pudica, pinkish white, 2 ft. 5

MIMULUS.



The Mimulus, or Monkey Flower, are beautiful, singularly shaped and brilliantly colored flowers with curious and various colored markings. They are handsome in greenhouse plants or in open ground, and require a damp, shady situation; free bloomers. Start seed under glass, and transplant when weather becomes warm. *Perennial* for greenhouses use, and *half-hardy annual* out of doors.

- 175. Mimulus tigrinus (Monkey Flower) double, tube shaped flowers, beautifully spotted, 1 ft. 10
- 176. — cupreus, orange crimson, fine border, 1 ft. 10
- 177. — muschatus (Musk Plant), yellow, 1/2 ft. 10

MYOSOTIS.



This beautiful and favorite plant, called Forget-Me-Not, bears clusters of star-shaped flowers, of a delicate blue color with a white and yellow eye. It flourishes best in a moist, shady situation, and is a constant bloomer nearly the whole season. Seeds may be sown in a hot-bed or in the open ground in spring. Flowers the first season. *Hardy perennial.*

- 178. Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not), blue with white and yellow eye, 1/2 ft. 10
- 179. — glauca, deep blue, early, 1/2 ft. 10

NASTURTIUM.



A bed of dwarf Nasturtiums (*Tropaeolum minus*) is unrivalled for brilliancy and effect; forms a dwarf, compact, round-leaved bush about a foot high and makes an exceedingly showy bed in the garden, becoming the entire season. When planted in pots and they flower profusely and more brilliantly. Sow seed in open ground and give each plant a foot of room. The striking varieties are described under heading of "Climbers." *Hardy annual.*

- 150. Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, scarlet, 1 ft. 5
- 151. — Marquise of India, very dwarf, compact, with dark-stated foliage, flowers brilliant crimson 10
- 152. — Crystal Palace, Deep, sulphur yellow, spotted near stem, 1 ft. 5
- 153. — Ruby King, dark foliage, ruby rose, 1 ft. 10
- 154. — Beauty, orange and vermilion 5
- 155. — One-eyed color, 1 ft. 5

NEMOPHILA.



Nemophilas are essentially beautiful; their height being nearly uniform, and their various colors presenting a pleasing contrast, are admirably adapted for borders or ribbons. They do best if sown under glass and transplanted early to a somewhat shaded rather cool situation, as the hot sun injures the flowers. Set about six inches apart. Seed can be sown in spring, or in the open ground in autumn, when they will give early spring flowers. *Hardy annual.*

- 156. Nemophila, mixed, 1 ft. 5

NIEREMBERGIA.



Characterised plants for richness, vigor and edging, of slender and branching habit, profuse flowering, and almost perpetual in bloom. Seed should be

sown under glass or in the house, and transplanted when weather is warm. *Half-hardy perennial.*

- 157. Nierembergia gracilis, white, veined lilac, fine for pots, 1/2 ft. 5

NIGELLA.



Fine border plants with prettily cut foliage and curiously formed flowers, which are procured for them the popular name, "Love-in-a-Mist." Sow the seed in spring, and thin to one foot apart. *Hardy annual.*

- 158. Nigella Damascena (Love-in-a-Mist), double, mixed colors, 1 1/2 ft. 5
- 159. — Damascena nana, double, blue, 1/2 ft. 5

NICOTIANA.

Of the varieties of Tobacco cultivated for the fragrance of their flowers the *N. affinis* is the best. The flowers are numerous, borne on stalks two feet high and in clusters, large, tubular, pure white, and exceedingly fragrant; they are in full beauty morning and evening. Well adapted for greenhouse or conservatory culture in winter and open ground in summer. They should not be planted in a conspicuous situation, as the plant is not ornamental during the daytime. Start seed under glass or in hot-bed and transplant to eighteen inches apart. *Tender annual.*

- 160. Nicotiana affinis 10

GENOTHERA.



The Chastity, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms which are fully expanded only in the latter part of the day, and make a most brilliant display during the evening and early morning. Some of the larger varieties attract much attention as they open, having a nervous, life-like motion, and very interesting to notice. The *G. scutella alba* is really beautiful, pure white, and one or more flowers appearing each evening; the other varieties are mostly yellow, with a delicate, sweet fragrance. Seed should be sown in a hot-bed, and transplanted.

- 161. Genothera (Evening Primrose), yellow, 1 1/2 ft. *Half-hardy annual* 5
- 162. — scutella alba, very dwarf, leaves lying close to the ground, large pure white flowers, 1/2 ft. *Hardy perennial* 10
- 163. — Lamarckiana, bright yellow, large flowers, 3 ft. *Hardy perennial* 5



PANSY.

PANSY:

In the spring flower garden the Pansy (*Viola tricolor*) or Heartsease, bloom continuously and are popular favorites with all, not only for their brilliancy and variety of colors but for the durability of their flowers, giving an abundance of rich bloom until severe frosts in autumn. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed very early in spring. If sown in spring do so as early as possible so as to have plants in bloom during the early rains; when sown in July, and well watered until up, will produce fine flowering plants for autumn. Seed sown in September will give fine plants for early bloom the following spring, but require protection during our severe winter months. Young plants give the largest flowers, but must be vigorous and strong. Old worn-out plants should be replaced with new ones. Pansies should occupy a cool, partially shaded and very rich situation, and where there is plenty of moisture. Often plants that produce flowers two and a half inches in diameter during the cold showery weather in spring, will only give the smallest possible specimens in the hot dry weather of summer.

The following varieties have been imported from the best English, French and German growers, and saved from the finest flowers, comprising all shades of colors from pure white to King of the Blacks.

- 194. Pansy, Bugnet's (new), an extra large flowering variety; each petal has a very large black or stain that covers it almost entirely. Colors varied and beautiful, stems erect, bearing the flowers well above its foliage..... 50
- 195. — Emperor William, fine large flower, ultramarine blue, purple violet eye..... 15
- 196. — golden yellow..... 10
- 197. — gold margined..... 10
- 198. — King of the Blacks (Faust), dense black..... 10
- 199. — Lord Beaconsfield, violet, shading to white on upper petals..... 10
- 200. — quadricolor, four distinct colors on each flower..... 10
- 201. — Snow Queen, a charming, delicate, satiny white, slightly tinged with yellow towards the centre..... 10
- 202. — Trimardeau's Giant (new), quite distinct and beautiful; the flowers are very large, with three large blotches or spots on each; they are finely formed, stand well above the foliage and of the richest shades of color..... 25
- 203. — white, pure..... 15

- 204. Pansy, Odier, dark spots on each petal and large eye, fine..... 25
- 205. — English, finest mixed..... 15
- 206. — French, extra fine mixed..... 25
- 207. — mixed, choice, large flowering..... 5

NOLANA.



Nolanas are of a trailing habit, and admirably adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, vases, etc. The flowers resemble the Morning Glory, brilliant, freely produced; and of various colors. Sow in open ground in light, sandy soil, early in spring. *Hardy annual.*

- 208. Nolana striplifolia, mixed colors..... 5

OXYURA.



Fretty little plants, of branching habit and neat, with numerous daisy-like flowers of a beautiful golden yellow, edged with white; about eighteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in open ground, or under glass and transplanted. *Hardy annual.*

- 209. Oxypura chrysanthemoides..... 5

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PALAFOXIA.



A beautiful dwarf plant of half-crested nature with rosy crimson flowers, dark centre. Set the plants about two inches apart. *Half-hardy annual.*
210. Palafoxia bicolorata..... 5

PHACELIA.



Very curious plants which produce their blossoms in one-sided fascicles, which unfold themselves slowly; the flowers are pretty but somewhat hidden by their leaves. Good for borders and bouquet making; valuable for bee-food. *Half-hardy annual.*
211. Phacelia congesta, light blue..... 5
212. — tenacitifolia alba, white..... 5

PHLOX.



The Phlox Drummondii, for a brilliant mass of colors and a constant display of bloom, are unsurpassed. The flowers are of many colors, from pure white to the deepest blood purple or crimson, yellow, eyed and striped; the bouquet, making they are unrivalled. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in a hot bed or cold frame earlier; from June till July in autumn they make a most handsome bed of showy, rich flowers; they make good ribbon beds, borders or low hedges; by a little care in selecting the colors they can be used for many purposes with the most pleasing effect in contrast of colors. In a good rich soil they will grow eighteen inches or more in height; set plants about a foot apart, unless the soil is very poor, when they will stand closer planted. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 213. Phlox Drummondii, alba, pure white..... 20
- 214. — Cardinal, brilliant scarlet..... 10
- 215. — Isabellina, pale yellow..... 10

- 216. Phlox, Redwinged, rose, striped white.... 10
- 217. — Leopoldii, red with white eye..... 10
- 218. — mixed, finest varieties..... 5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.



The flowers in this class are very large, handsomely rounded and of great substance, equalling the perennial sorts in size.

- 219. Phlox Drummondii grandiflora splendens, bright scarlet with white eye; one of the finest and quite constant... 10
- 220. — alba, white..... 10
- 221. — eccelsa, bright scarlet..... 10
- 222. — elegans, margin from rose to crimson, with large white centre or eye..... 10
- 223. — mixed, finest colors..... 10

NEW DWARF PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

These new dwarf varieties are distinguished by their neat and compact habit, making fine plants for pot culture, small beds and edgings; height 1/2 ft.

- 224. Phlox Drummondii nova compacta, fireball, bright scarlet..... 15
- 225. — snowball, pure white..... 15
- 226. — variable, slaty blue..... 15
- 227. — mixed, colors very choice..... 10

PORTULACA.



In brilliancy, delicacy and beauty of color the Portulaca surpasses all other out-door plants, thriving in places where most plants would perish for lack of moisture, giving its largest and brightest flowers. It delights in warm sun and sandy soil, but does not like clayey or sticky soils. Sow seed in the open ground or under glass, and transplant; after plants appear withhold water; if the bed has a full exposure to the sun the ground will soon be covered with the plants, and the effect and variety of colors will be grand, continuing in beauty till killed by frosts in autumn. Double Portulaca forms no seed, so that seed must be saved from semi-double flowers; a small percentage of single flowers must always be expected from the double sorts. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 228. Portulaca grandiflora, double, large flowering varieties, mixed..... 10
- 229. — splendens, large flowering, single, all colors, mixed..... 5

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PETUNIA.

PETUNIA.

Petunias make most valuable plants, succeeding almost anywhere. For massing in beds their rich colors and duration of bloom is seldom equalled, giving a profusion of flowers from early summer until after frost. They do well sown in a cold frame, hot-bed or in the open ground. Seed sown in the hot-bed will produce flowering plants in June. Be careful not to cover seed too deeply. It is perhaps not generally understood that the seed of the Double Petunias are only obtained by artificial fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double, and the progeny cannot be expected all to come double, nor does the seed possess as much vitality as those of the single, and a good deal of care must be used in propagating them. The finest Double Petunias are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate rapidly. The *Grandiflora* varieties are beautiful and large, the flowers often measuring four inches in diameter. Set plants about eighteen inches apart; they thrive best in good sandy loam. *Tender perennials*, but will flower the first season.

- 230. *Petunia grandiflora umbriata*, a new, large-flowering variety, handsomely fringed and fringed with beautiful stained markings 25
- 231. — *grandiflora superbiens*, magnificent, extra large flowers, with very deep throat, beautifully veined to the base.... 25
- 232. — *grandiflora striped*, a very fine strain with large and perfect flowers, mixed colors..... 45
- 233. — *grandiflora rosea*, splendid large flowers, bright rose..... 20
- 234. — *grandiflora*, choicest mixed..... 10
- 235. — double, hybrids, large-flowered, saved from finest single flowers, the best seed to be obtained. Per pkt. of 100 seeds..... 25
- 236. — double, pure white, large-flowering (new). This is the first separate color of Double Petunias the producer has succeeded in maintain pure; the flowers are very regularly double, and come true from seed..... 50
- 237. — hybrids, beautifully striped..... 5
- 238. — hybrids, mixed, extra fine..... 5

POPPY.

These are fine for distinct effect, with large brilliantly colored flowers, always making a showy display and an ornament to any garden; they have a strong tap-root and are difficult to transplant;

sow the seed early in spring where intended to bloom. *Half-hardy annuals.*



- 239. Poppy, Chinese, double, dwarf, magnificent flowers, mixed colors..... 5
- 240. — Carnation, double, splendid large flowers, mixed colors, 2 ft..... 5
- 241. — *Ranunculus*, double, handsome small flowers, brilliant colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5
- 242. — Danebrog, single, brilliant scarlet with a large white spot on each petal, a novelty..... 70

PERILLA.

These are useful plants for back-ground, or as single specimens in mixed borders, having fine dark ornamental, broad serrated leaves of a purplish mahogany color, makes a fine contrast with any light green or silver leaved plants, and very attractive when planted in the lawn. About eighteen inches in height. Seed should be started under glass. *Half-hardy annuals.*



- 243. *Perilla Nankaiensis*..... 5

RICINUS.



Tall, majestic and elegant foliage plants, with leaves of a glossy green or bronzy metallic hue; in autumn they are adorned with long, fruit spikes or prickly capsules of scarlet and green. As single specimens on the lawn or for masses of beds surrounded by other ornamental leaved plants, they are most attractive, and of very quick growth, thriving best in rich dry soils. Plant in hot-bed and transplant when three leaves have formed, or plant in open ground as early as safe in spring. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 244. Ricinus Bourbonianus, large handsome foliage, 6 ft. 5
- 245. — sanguineus, deep red stalks, scarlet fruit, 5 ft. 5

SALPIGLOSSIS.



Handsome, richly colored, erect, funnel shaped flowers, the colors are beautifully mottled and pencilled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black; very showy in edges, borders or beds, and when cultivated in pots are very decorative in the greenhouse or conservatory. They are biennial in greenhouse, but annual in the open ground. Start seed in hot bed, and transplant one foot apart into a mixture of loam and sand with well-rotted horse manure at the bottom, or may be sown in the open ground if soil is light and rich. Bloom from August to October. One and a half feet high. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 246. Salpiglossis, shades mixed, hybrids 5

SCABIOSA.

The Scabiosa, sometimes called the Mourning Bride, is a handsome dwarf and compact growing border plant, producing a profusion of fragrant flowers which are quite double and globular, varying in all shades, white, carmine, maroon, lilac, etc. a most valuable flower to use in bouquets or vases of cut flowers. Sow in the garden or under glass and transplant to one and a half feet apart; with proper protection of the roots they will bloom two or three years. *Trader perennials.*

- 247. Scabiosa maxima, very double, brilliant and showy colors, mixed, 1 ft. 5

SANVITALIA.



Pretty, free-flowering trailing plants, very useful for waste places and rockeries, continuing in bloom during the summer and autumn months. The flowers are double and of a brilliant golden yellow. Sow in open ground in spring, and thin to six inches apart. *Hardy annual.*

- 248. Sanvitalia procumbens, golden yellow, double, 3 ft. 10

SCHIZANTHUS.



Few plants are more attractive than these when well grown, whether in pots or in the flower borders, and few more effective in the conservatory during winter and spring. *S. papilionaceus*, or Butterfly Flower, is a most charming variety, with flowers spotted and lacéd, purple and yellow shading to crimson, resembling some varieties of the Orchids. *S. planatus* includes many colors and shades, beautifully spotted; they grow about two feet high, and produce abundance of bloom. Sow under glass or in the house, and transplant to eighteen inches apart. Plants that have flowered in the summer may be potted and removed to the house in autumn, when they will well repay the trouble. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 249. Schizanthus papilionaceus (Butterfly Flower), handsome, 2 ft. 5
- 250. — planatus, best varieties mixed, 2 ft. 5

SEDUM.



A species of low, succulent plants, frequently known as Blue Stonecrop, growing freely upon ornamental mounds, rock or rustic work, old walls, etc., and admirably adapted for the centre of hanging baskets. *Hardy annual.*

- 251. Sedum caruleum, blue, 1/4 ft. 10

28 All orders are forwarded promptly.

BAPONARIA.



Extremely beautiful flowering plants, producing a mass of blue and white flowers which continue to bloom from summer. By sowing alternately during they give a constant bloom to the flower beds, or in beds and borders are very desirable. Sown in hot-bed or row in open ground early in spring and transplanted to six inches apart. *Hardy annual.*

22. *Baponaria Calceolaria*, rich pink, 1/2 fl. 5
 23. — *alba*, white, 1/2 fl. 5

STOCK.



The Ten Weeks, or Annual Stock has for many years been a general favorite, and of late years much care has been given to grow them to the greatest perfection; being of good habit, fine foliage, and beautiful flowers, of every desirable tint, they are considered almost indispensable where a fine display is wanted. They may be sown in the open ground or in the hot-bed or cold frame,

and transplanted when small; also the plant becomes smaller and more makes a good plant nor flowers well. They will grow deep and rich, and set like the *Palus* or *Palus*, the flowers continue for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of flowers for weeks, when the plants can obtain a needed supply of moisture. Some desire Stocks for winter flowering; if plants that are not too far advanced are taken up carefully in the autumn and potted, they will flower beautifully in the house or conservatory in winter; for this purpose it is a good plan to sow seed in the open ground. The following are among the finest varieties grown, and the seed has been carefully selected from pot-grown plants. *Hardy annual.*

- 24. Stock, dwarf German, pure white, 1 fl. 10
- 25. — dwarf, German, mixed colors 10
- 26. — large-flowering dwarf, choice mixed colors 10
- 27. — large-flowering pyramidal dwarf, a beautiful new variety, of dwarf and compact habit, bearing a profusion of large double flowers, mixed colors, 1/2 fl. 20
- 28. — large-flowering white pyramidal, a magnificent variety, producing immense spikes of flowers, mixed colors, 1 fl. 15
- 29. — New Robert Reckert, a distinct and beautiful class, of very vigorous growth and pyramidal habit with large blossoms, mixed colors 15
- 30. — East Lothian, intermediate, a fine extra large-flowering variety, blooming late in the autumn, if removed to the house will bloom during winter, mixed colors 15
- 31. — Wallflower-leaved, smooth, dark shining leaves like the Wallflower, mixed colors, 1/2 fl. 10

TALVIA.

The Talvia, or Flowering Sage, is very ornamental, with rich serrated leaves of bluish, and continues in the greatest profusion of flowers till frost-grows freely in any light, rich soil. Plants should not be sown in the hot-bed and transplanted to the flower beds when the weather becomes severe. Tender plants may be raised and removed to the greenhouse when they still continue to bloom for a long time. *Hardy annual.*

24. *Talvia splendens*, brilliant scarlet, 3/4 fl. 5

VISCARIA.



A genus of very pretty, profuse-blooming plants, adapted for growing either in beds, edgings, or clumps. Sown in good garden soil. *Hardy annual.*

25. *Viscaria peruviana*, pink, with rich crimson eye, 1 fl. 5

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Very pretty and useful for borders or edgings; the flowers and plants are quite as desirable as the *Candryna*; and if sown at intervals through the spring and early summer will give a continual succession of bloom. Grows about nine inches high. *Hardy annual.*

26. *Virginian Stock*, red and white, mixed or separate 5

WHITLAVIA.



The Whittavia makes pretty plants with delicate foliage, producing a continual succession of drooping clusters of blue and white bell-shaped flowers. For shady situations there are few plants that give more pleasure; makes good plants for vases, borders, or pots. Sown in open ground early in spring. *Hardy annual.*

- 25. *Whittavia grandiflora*, violet blue, 1 fl. 5
- 26. — *glauca*, beautiful glaucous blue flowers, corolla pure white with light blue lips, 1 fl. 5

THE STEELE BROS. CO'S

ART COLLECTION
OF
CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

No one has been so successful in growing and preparing the flowering plant collection of Choice Flower Seeds in cultivation, the object being to supply our customers with the finest variety of Choice and Double flowers in each package, that every one in the land may enjoy the pleasure of the most beautiful flowers in the garden at the lowest cost. It is a new departure in the business and we think you will be much interested in the results of our efforts.

Each package contains a quantity of a greater number of new and rare seeds than is usually obtained, if purchased in any other way, for but a few cents the price of each.

Each package is accompanied by a colored plate in colors representing, or very near to, the actual flower and form of the plant; the artist, however, can give but a faint idea of the exquisite beauty to which they attain by careful treatment in cultivation. The colored plate opposite represents the artistic appearance of four packages in the collection, the remaining twelve varieties are equally handsome. Full cultural directions are given in every package.

The collection contains the following distinct kinds:-

ASTER
Charming in Victoria.

Without question the finest Aster is yet produced, and perfectly double. An elegant variety, and one of the best in our collection. For an artistic description see the colored plate.

BLOSSOM
Our finest variety.

The most magnificent variety of Blossom yet produced. The collection includes the large, double, and many other equally handsome varieties.

CANEY TUFF
New variety.

A new and distinct variety of Cane, very hardy, blooms in the early part of the season, and the most beautiful variety of colors, and the most reliable.

DARK
or Black variety.

This charming novelty is the most beautiful variety of Dark flowers that has attained a popularity in the West. It is a new variety, and gives quite an original appearance. All the choicest colors are included in this variety.

FARY PINKS
Charming variety.

Something new and good from the richness of their color, and the beauty of their form. They are quite a new variety, and have taken great notice of the florists.

FINE
or Double variety.

The new variety of Fine flowers, and the most beautiful variety of Fine flowers that has been produced in the West.

GARDEN POPPIES
Single and Double.

The most old flower which has been produced in the West, and the most beautiful variety of Garden Poppies that has been produced in the West. For full description see the colored plate. Some of the flowers are as large and double as the Peony, others with strange and handsome markings. Seeds of every shade of color in each package.

MIGNONETTE
Charming New Golden Queen.

A variety so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. Golden Queen can be distinguished from all other Mignonettes as far as it can be seen, and is, when in bloom, literally a mass of golden yellow; try it—it will exceed your expectations.

[See page 95.]

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MOON-FLOWER
or Evening Glory.

A very rapid summer climber, with beautiful foliage; being a free climber the effect on a moonlight night is charming. It is called Moon-flower from its rare peculiarity of blooming best at night, although it opens its flowers on dull days. The flowers are pure white, from five to six inches in diameter, emitting a rich jasmine-like odor at night.

Large-flowering
PANSIES,
Novelty Strains.

The most charming and attractive flower grown. In this superb collection we have an almost endless variety of exquisite shades of color, including the largest sized flowers in cultivation. Twenty-five distinct varieties mixed seed in every package.

New Fancy
PETUNIAS.

These Petunias produce a great profusion of flowers, the shape of which is perfect, and the colors and variegations exquisite and attractive, embracing spotted, striped, green-edged, and a great variety of shades and outlines.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI,
Charming,
New, Large-flowering.

A magnificent new strain of recent introduction, greatly improved, with very large and perfectly formed flowers of dazzling color and brilliancy; for a mass of bloom and constant display, it is not excelled by any other annual. Blooms very early and continuously until frost; includes many colors.

SWAN RIVER DAISY.

An elegant little plant growing about eight inches high, with a charming daisy-like flower, very effective for edging, beds or rustic work; flowers blue and white; blooms the first season.

SWEET PEAS,
New, Saratoga Fancy.

This new and very pretty variety is a most charming novelty. Sweet Peas are to-day among the most popular and fashionable garden flowers. Last season, at Saratoga and other fashionable resorts, they were in greatest demand by the ladies. All the new and fancy colors mixed in every package. Our Sweet Peas had no equal the past season.

New Improved
VERBENAS,
Mammoth Strain.

Exceptionally choice, including the best varieties in existence; unsurpassed, if equalled, in size and perfection of flowers, and range of colors. Verbenas are so easily grown from seed that we are sure our new large-flowering strain will immediately become very popular. Many brilliant shades of color in each package.

New
ZEBRA ZINNIAS.
A Novelty.

Without exception the most beautiful and brilliant selection of Double Zinnias ever offered; they will prove a surprise to every one, their novel and distinct appearance eclipsing anything before seen. They are very easily grown from seed; many colors mixed.

PRICE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE "ART COLLECTIONS," 10cts. EACH.

The 16 Collections for \$1.50.

Any 11 Collections for \$1.00.

They will be sent by mail (post paid) to any address in the Dominion on receipt of price named; no additional discount allowed.

GENTLEMEN:—The seeds I got from you for our Station Gardener last Spring did splendidly. The verbenas—I never saw better in England; I had a splendid show; one plant covered a bed completely, 2½ feet in diameter. Petunias were superb; nothing could have been finer. Phlox Drummondii were also a fine show; I have some still in bloom. The pansies I was proud of, and am yet. It tells you it is all both for people to talk and say that flowers will not grow and thrive in this country; I have proved to the contrary, both here and at Medicine Hat, and can safely say I had the finest and most varied show along the whole line, from Steele Bros. Co's seeds.

MOORE JAW, October, 1898.

Yours truly,
THOS. E. BIRNICK.

SIRS:—The seeds we got from you in the Spring gave great satisfaction; the stocks were especially fine, and were the admiration of everybody, and our own delight. So many people say, "I don't see how it is your seeds always grow and do well;" I say, "In the first place, we get our seeds from the same houses, and they always send us reliable seeds; in the second place, we don't starve our seedlings when they are transplanted; I think that is the secret of success."

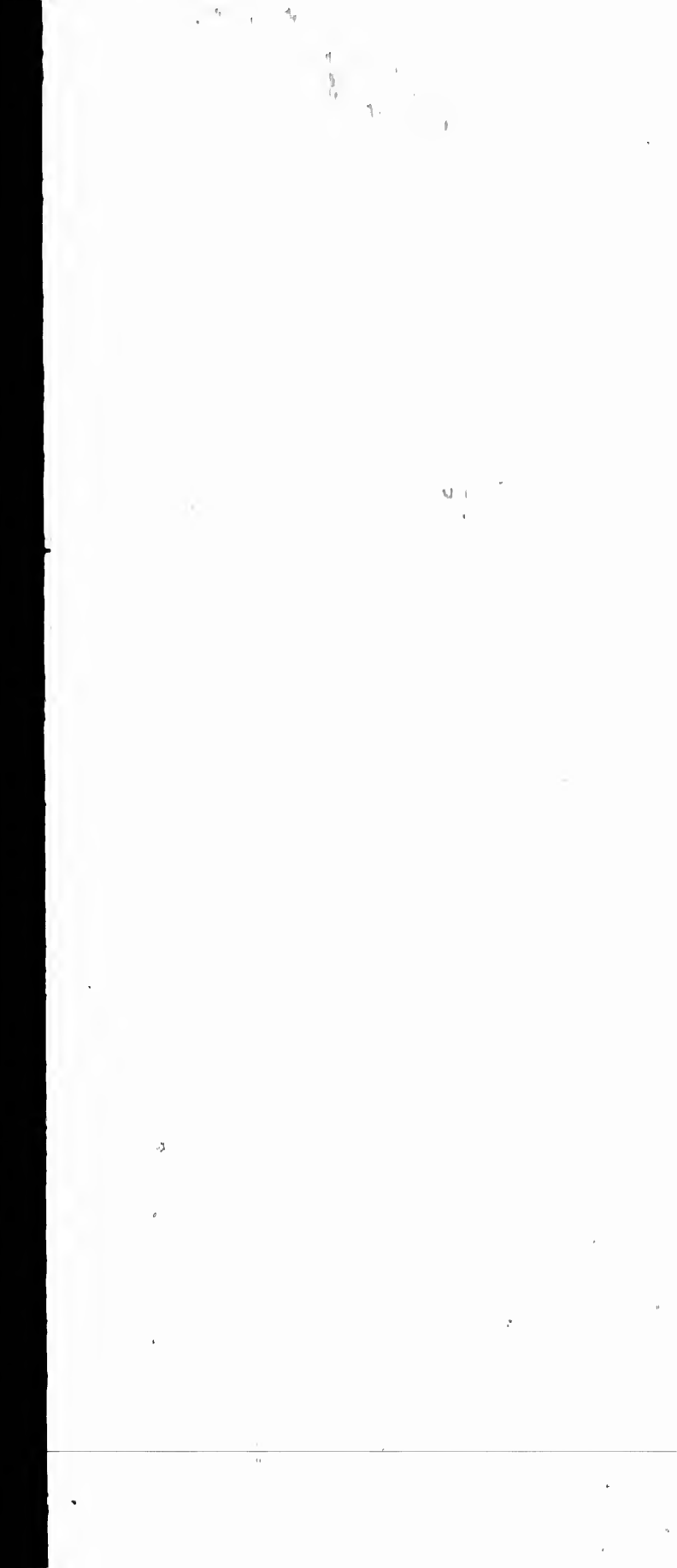
HARRINGTON, October, 1898.

Yours truly,
MRS. HEMLEY.

DEAR SIRS:—I have great confidence in your seeds. A neighbor of mine has been using your seeds several years, with the best results.

PERL, N.E., April, 1898.

Yours truly,
G. E. KEARNEY.



→ CLIMBERS ←



CLIMBERS are among the most useful and decorative of all plants, and nothing produced by art can equal their elegant grace. They are entirely under the control of the skilful gardener or tasteful amateur, and under his guiding hand make the unsightly building or stump bloom with beauty. The strong-growing varieties can be made, in a short time, to cover fences, arbors and buildings, and give both grace and shade. Those of more delicate growth are invaluable for pots, baskets and other decorative purposes. Care must be taken, however, to use those plants for the purpose to which they are adapted. Those that are delicate must not be given the work of the strong and robust, or they will fail to meet expectations. The necessary support must not only be furnished but provided in time; for plants once neglected and given a wrong course cannot always be made to assume good habits, even with much trouble.

ADLUMIA.



Sometimes known as Wood Fringe, Mountain Fringe and Alleghany Vine. It is a pretty and graceful climber, with pale green pinnate foliage; produces small pink and white flowers in abundance during the summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Sow seed in spring in a damp cool place, and in autumn transplant to the place where intended to bloom. The engraving gives a good form for training the

vine, which grows about fifteen feet in length. *Hardy Biennial.*

279. *Adlumia cirrosa* 10

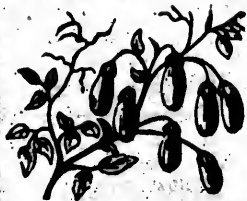
ARISTOLOCHIA.



A quick growing hardy climber, attaining a height of thirty feet, and receiving its specific name *Sipho* on account of its singularly formed flowers which are curved like a siphon and of a rich purple color. For training against the house, trellis, veranda, or over arches the effect of its massive large heart-shaped foliage is matchless. It is popularly known as Dutchman's Pipe. On the banks of the Rhine and in most Continental cities the luxuriant foliage of this plant is an object of admiration to visitors. Start seed under glass, covering thinly, and transplant when weather becomes warm. *Hardy perennial.*

280. *Aristolochia sipho* 10

CALAMPESIS.



A beautiful quick-growing climber, attaining a height of ten feet, with delicate and pretty foliage and bearing clusters of rich orange scarlet flowers; blooms profusely the latter part of the season. The plants should be started early in a hot-bed or greenhouse, and potted when five leaves have formed, then planted out in June. *Tender annual.*

281. *Calampesis scaber* (*Eccremocarpus scaber*) 10

CARDIOSPERMUM.



A curious climber and remarkable for its inflated membranous capsule; it is sometimes called Balloon Vine, or Love-in-a-puff. The plant is a rapid and graceful climber, being useful for either inside or out-door decoration. The seed is peculiarly marked with a white heart-shaped scar. Sow under glass or in greenhouse, and if transplanted to the garden, select a sheltered situation. Seed may be sown in open ground in May. Give plants support to run upon; height about six feet. *Half-hardy annual.*

282. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum* (Balloon Vine) 5

CLEMATIS.

Clematis are amongst the most beautiful of hardy Climbers, and are unrivalled for covering arbors, verandas, etc., succeeding well in any good garden soil. As the seed remains dormant for a long time after planting, it should be sown in winter in a box,

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either in the conservatory or house, and when plants are two inches high, transplanted into small pots or boxes before setting out in open ground in May. For roots of some of the finest varieties, see under heading "Clematis." *Hardy perennial.*

- 24. Clematis *Bismarckia* (Sweet Virginia's Bower), white, fragrant 10

COBEEA.



The Cobee is one of the most useful, beautiful and rapid growing of our climbing annuals; with large, fine foliage, large bell-shaped flowers, at first green and changing to purple-lilac, almost an inch and a half long and two inches in width. Strong plants set out early in the spring, and in good soil, will often grow over twenty-five feet in length. Branching freely, they cover a large surface; begin to bloom when young; and continue flowering until killed by frost. In autumn plants can be taken up, potted and removed to the house, where they will thrive and flower during the winter. Plant the seed in a box in moist earth, with the edge down; place in water until the young plant appears, unless in a warm place and the earth is very dry; if too moist the seed will rot in the ground.

For covering verandas or fences nothing surpasses the Cobee, or when planted in a row, two feet apart, and supported with brush, six or seven feet high, it makes an elegant screen. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 24. Cobee scandens 5

GOURDS.



This is an extensive family of climbing plants, and exceedingly dissimilar in character. The foliage is quite ornamental and the curiously formed and strangely colored fruit is quite extraordinary and interesting. Being of rapid growth, they are useful for covering old stumps, trees, fences, trellises, etc. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is past; then select warm, rich, mellow ground, and cultivate the same as Melons

or Squash. A little attention is necessary, while growing, in the or support the vines where they are desired to run. *Tender annuals.*

- 25. Gourd, bottle shaped 5
- 26. "Marquise" Club, long, club-shaped 5
- 27. — Lemon, yellow 5
- 28. — New Miniature, orange and green striped 5
- 29. — Orange, resembles the orange 5
- 30. — Mixed, ornamental sorts 5

The following varieties, although of the Gourd family, are not generally known as such, have delicately cut foliage, white fringed-like flowers and showy small fruits, some being highly colored.

- 31. Coccinea India, a handsome climber, with glossy foliage and carpet fruit 10
- 32. Momordica Balsamina (Balsam Apple), orange and red 10
- 33. Tricosanthes Colubrina (Serpent Gourd), brilliant carmine fruit 10

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.

This is better known under its old and favorite name, "Morning Glory" and is one of the best known and most popular annual climbers we have; it is perfectly hardy that it will grow almost anywhere without any particular care, and cover any unsightly fence or building in a very short time if given a little support for the vines to run upon and which it always requires. The flowers are of the most brilliant colors and shades, from white, dark blue, purple, carmine, rose, lilac, violet, and striped, opening very early in the morning and closing when the sun becomes warm, producing a daily display of bloom that is always of the most pleasing character. *Hardy annual.*



- 34. Convolvulus major (Morning Glory), mixed colors 5

DOLICHOS.



The Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean, is a splendid, rapid-growing climber; flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac flower spikes, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. Plant the seed where they are desired to flower, and in a warm and dry situation as possible. Give support for the vines to run upon. Grows from eight to twenty feet. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 35. Dolichos Lablab (Hyacinth Bean), mixed colors 5

HOPS.

Humulus, or Ornamental Hop, is a new climbing plant of incredibly rapid growth; makes a thick and effective covering for arbors, verandas, trellises, etc., before the hot weather sets in; its foliage is bright green, and more finely and deeply cut than that of the common Hop, giving a bright and handsome appearance, and enduring until cut down by frost. Start seed under glass, and transplant soon as weather becomes warm in spring. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 36. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop) 5

88 Try S. B. & Co.'s New Short White Carrot.

IPOMEA.



These beautiful Climbers, like the Convolvulus, are exceedingly attractive and useful and deserving of cultivation. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes and of many brilliant colors; the foliage of some is delicate and beautiful, while that of the *Hederacea* is large, striped, mottled and margined, giving it a very attractive and unique appearance. They are alike good for greenhouse decoration, pots or baskets, and for trellises, arbors, stumps or any other unsightly object; they are exceedingly pretty when mixed with other climbers. Start seed in hot-bed or in greenhouse and plant out when weather has become warm. *Tender annuals.*

- 297. *Ipomea Bea Nox* (Evening Glory or Moon Flower), flowers, which expand in the evening, are large, white and fragrant, 10 ft. 5
- 298. — *Coccoloba* (Star Ipomea), bright scarlet, 10 ft. 5
- 299. — *Hederacea* (Variegated Morning Glory), ivy-like foliage, very showy, mixed colors (see cut), 8 ft. 10



- 300. *Ipomea Quamoclit* (Cypress Vine), tender, beautiful foliage, with elegant flowers, mixed, 10 ft. 5

LOASA.



- An excellent climbing plant, blooms profusely all seasons, with curious yellow and red flowers. The branches are covered with hairs, which sting like nettles when touched. *Hardy annual.*
- 301. *Loasa tricolor* 5

LOPHOSPERMUM.

An exceedingly ornamental greenhouse climber, bearing numerous, large, rose-purple, Gloxinia-like flowers. It is also adapted for the open air and flowers well when trained against a wall or fence having a south aspect, as it delights in a warm, airy position, with rich earth to grow in. Sow seed in March, on heat, and prick the young plants out in pots. Plants raised from seed very soon come to bloom. *Half-hardy annual.*



- 302. *Lophospermum Hendersonii*, rose, purple spotted, 10 ft. 10

MAURANDIA.

Charming Climbers, elegant alike in flowers and foliage, and from their graceful, slender growth, are well suited for hanging-baskets, trailing over vases, trained on wire-work, pillars, and on trellises, either in the conservatory or out of doors; bearing rich purple and scarlet foxglove-shaped flowers all the season. The seed should be started in hot-bed or greenhouse, as without artificial heat they will not flower the first season; remove plants to a warm room or conservatory on the approach of cold weather in autumn. *Half-hardy perennials.*



- 303. *Maurandia Barclayana*, rich purple, 10 ft. 10
- 304. — scarlet, rich, 10 ft. 10
- 305. — finest mixed 5

SWEET PEAS.

These are among the most useful and beautiful of all our hardy annuals, and continue to produce their fragrant, rich and varied colors of bloom the entire season, either by themselves or in bouquets; mixed with other flowers, they are very attractive and as fragrant as Mignonette. Sow quite thickly and plant four inches deep very early in the spring—the earlier the better. Hoe the earth towards the vines without ridging, and furnish support early. They luxuriate in a cool moist soil, and in a damp season—six feet. *Hardy annuals.*



- 306. Peas, sweet, *Adonis*, rose, per oz., 15 cents 5
- 307. — black, very dark, brownish purple, per oz., 15 cents 5
- 308. — Butterfly, pure white ground, laced with lavender blue, per oz., 15 cents 5

- 309. Peas, sweet, Crown Prince of Prussia, bright bluish, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
- 310. — Painted Lady, rose and white, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
- 311. — Scarlet Invaluable, beautiful deep scarlet, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
- 312. — striped, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
- 313. — white, per oz., 15 cents..... 5
- 314. — mixed colors, ½ lb., 40 cents; per oz., 15 cents..... 5

PEAS, PERENNIAL.

The *Lathyrus latifolius*, or Perennial Peas, are very ornamental Climbers, producing a long succession of scarlet and white blossoms, in clusters of eight or ten each; flowering freely the second year; but the third and fourth years they produce an abundance of bloom and foliage, which makes them suitable for a variety of purposes. They are perfectly hardy in this climate, die down to the ground every winter, and start again in the spring. Grow about ten feet high. *Hardy perennial.*

- 315. *Lathyrus latifolius*, scarlet..... 5
- 316. — alba, white..... 10

THUNBERGIA.



Extremely ornamental, slender grow in free blooming Climbers, with handsome foliage and much admired flowers. For house culture, baskets and vases; there are few plants superior to the Thunbergia, and may be used in a sheltered situation; when pegged down like Verbenas they are very attractive. As seed germinates slowly, it should be started early in a warm room or hot-bed; fresh plants may be easily grown from cuttings.

- 317. *Thunbergia alata*, mixed colors..... 5

TROPEOLUM.



The Tropaeolum or Nasturtium is an extensive genus of hardy annuals, and are among our very prettiest, cleanest and best Climbers, requiring but little care, and growing in any good garden soil to a height of ten to fifteen feet before autumn, and bear a pungent juice, and with some are used as a salad, while the seed pods make a good substitute for cress; the pods are often pickled when young and used same as capers. There are several varieties, each differing in color of the foliage as well as in form and color of the flowers. The leaves of some are very dark, while in others they are very light, transparent green. The flowers are of almost all shades of yellow, scarlet, striped and spotted. The *T. Lobbianum* varieties are exceedingly elegant, rich colored and free bloomers. *T. peregrinum* with its beautifully fringed rich yellow flowers and pretty foliage is universally known and admired. *T. Majus*, or Tall Nasturtium, is the old and well-known variety, a rapid climber and continuous bloomer, including a great variety of handsome shades of color. The dwarf, compact growing, bedding varieties are described under the heading Nasturtium (page 17). *Hardy annual.*

- 318. *Tropaeolum peregrinum* (Canary Bird Flower), bright yellow (see cut)..... 5
- 319. — *Lobbianum*, brilliant colors, mixed..... 5
- 320. — *Majus* (Tall Nasturtium), mixed colors, per oz., 20 cents..... 5



MORNING GLORY.
(See No. 294.)



ADONIS CEREBROIDES.
(See No. 297.)



IPOMEA HEDERACEA.
(See No. 299.)

DON'T OMIT ORDERING A FEW FLOWER SEEDS.



THE value and pleasure derived from Everlasting Flowers is not so thoroughly appreciated as during the season when all plant life is wrapped in snow. Although the plants do not make so gay an appearance in the garden with the many choice and brilliant sorts, when the season for blossom is over they fully repay the little trouble they require in growing by the charming effect they give to the home, either made into bouquets or wreaths, retaining both form and color for years. They can be worked in wreaths of hemlock or cedar, the contrast of the heavy dark green with their cheerful colors gives a pleasing effect, and they make elegant decorations for the church or school-room. The flowers should be gathered as soon as they expand, or a little before, and hung up in the shade in small bunches, so that the stems will dry straight. The *Gomphrenas* must not be gathered until fully developed. Our engravings will show the character of most of the varieties.

ACROCLINIUM.



The *Acroclinium* is one of the best of the Everlasting Flowers, blooms in August and September, producing a great number of beautiful rose, pink and white flowers with a low centre, and which are very fine for winter bouquets and wreaths. The flowers should be gathered for drying when they are partially opened which will secure brighter colors. They grow about eighteen inches high and should be planted four inches apart. It is better to start the seed in a hot-bed, if convenient, and transplant in a rich, mellow soil. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 321. *Acroclinium album*, white..... 5
- 322. — roseum, bright rose 5
- 323. — mixed, fine colors..... 5

GOMPHRENA.



The *Gomphrena* or Globe *Amaranthus* when planted in a sheltered situation is very attractive. The flowers are of globular shape, and very pretty when dried. They should not be cut until fully developed, when they will retain their beauty for years. The seed is covered with a woolly husk, and is slow to germinate; if the coat is removed or soaked in warm water, it will often

- and start more quickly. Seed should be sown in hot-bed if possible, and transplanted at two feet apart—eight to two feet. *Half-hardy annual.*
- 324. *Gomphrena globosa alba*, pure white 5
 - 325. — globosa carnea, flesh color 5
 - 326. — globosa rubra, dark crimson 5
 - 327. — aurea variegata, variegated 5
 - 328. — aurea superba, orange, large, fine 5
 - 329. — mixed, colors as above..... 5

AMMOBIUM.



One of the hardiest of the Everlastings, with small but pretty white flowers, not only desirable for the garden but valuable for forming summer or winter bouquets, in connection with grasses and other Everlastings. The plant grows about eighteen inches high, and is somewhat stiff in appearance. Flowers should be gathered before fully opened. Start the seed under glass. *Hardy annual.*

- 330. *Ammobium alatum*, white..... 5

HELICHRYSUM.



Extremely handsome, large, full double flowers of various colors, from yellow to red, shaded and tipped; making ornamental plants for mixed borders, and very desirable as dried specimens. For indoor decorations during winter there are none better; for this purpose they require to be gathered before the flowers fully expand. The seed germinates readily, and can be sown in open ground in spring, in any good garden soil, and thinned to one foot apart each way. *Hardy annual.*

- 331. *Helichrysum*, double, red, fine, 2 ft. 5
- 332. — red, double, very bright, 2 ft. 5
- 333. — white, double, pure, 2 ft. 5
- 334. — yellow, double, large, 2 ft. 5
- 335. — mixed, double, above colors 5
- 336. — bicoloratum, bright colors, mixed, 2 ft. 5
- 337. — double, dwarf, mixed colors, fine for borders, pretty heads and blossoms, 1 ft. 5

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HELIPTERUM.



A very desirable and distinct dwarf Everlasting, with small foliage and large globular clusters of rich yellow sun-shaped flowers. One of the choicest for forming winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut when on the point of opening and dried in the shade; they will open while drying and retain their color and brightness for many years. Grows about one foot high. *Hardy annual.*

33a. *Helipterum Sandford* 10

RHODANTHE.



Of the many varieties of Everlastings the Rhodanthe is one of the most graceful and beautiful. The flowers are of many colors, and when good plants are grown never fail to give an abundance of bloom. They should be gathered before fully expanded and



dried in the shade, when they will retain their beautiful forms and colors for years. If allowed to grow too long, they open too much and lose their handsome bell form. Should start seed in hot-bed or house, and transplant to a rich soil and a warm sheltered situation, one foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*

- 33b. *Rhodanthe Manglei*, rich rose, one of the finest, 1 ft 10
- 34a. — *maculata*, rosy purple, with crimson circle, 1 1/2 ft. 10
- 341. — *maculata alba*, silvery white, 1 1/2 ft. 10
- 342. — *atrococcinea*, dark purple and violet, 1 ft. 15

STATICE.

A very interesting plant; bears flower spikes fifteen to eighteen inches long, three-fourths of an inch in width and of a crimson rose. The foliage lies flat on the ground, and is completely hidden by the numerous flower spikes. It remains in flower fully two months. Although not an Everlasting, it is of great value for drying and retains its color for a long time. When used with the true Everlasting for vases or winter bouquets it is very attractive, also pretty and useful in summer for bouquets of fresh flowers. *Hardy annual.*



343. *Statice Suworowi* 10

WAITZIA.

The Waitzia is a delicate and interesting class of annuals, growing about twelve inches high, and producing flowers in clusters. The flowers are very good, but must be picked as soon as they are expanded, or the centres, which are large, become discolored. When saved they make a valuable addition to the list of Everlastings. The seeds are fine, and should be sown under glass, when they will be more certain of success. They make fine border plants and require a light, rich soil. Set one foot apart. *Half-hardy annual.*



344. *Waitzia grandiflora*, flowers large, golden yellow 10

XERANTHEMUM.

The Xeranthemums are showy free-flowering Annuals, of very neat habit, and growing about twelve inches high, producing an abundance of globular-shaped flowers of white, violet and purple. The leaves are covered with a silvery down, giving an attractive appearance. They make fine winter bouquets, alone or mixed with other Everlastings and grasses. They are of easy cultivation, requiring only to be sown in May in the open border, and thinned out or transplanted to about one foot apart. *Hardy annuals.*



- 345. *Xeranthemum inapertum*, large double flowers, violet 10
- 346. — white, double, large and deep 10
- 347. — *superbissimum*, fl. pl., purple very fine double flowers 10
- 348. — mixed, double 5

38 None but finest quality of Seeds supplied.



FOR winter bouquets, table decorations, edgings, ribbons, centres of beds, shrubberies, etc., the Ornamental Grasses form a very attractive class. Some are singular-looking plants, others are graceful; some are neat and compact, others are stately and majestic; their graceful and elegant forms and refreshing green colors giving a relief to the brilliancy of the more showy occupants of the flower garden. They are all suitable for winter decorations and bouquets, and form pretty and pleasing ornaments for the parlor, for which purpose they can be cut and dried the same as recommended for Everlasting Flowers, in combination with which they are most useful. Those that flower the second season should be marked in some way that they will not be mistaken for weeds and destroyed. They are all hardy and of easy culture.



AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.

- 349. *Agrostis nebulosa*, most elegant, delicate, fine and feathery, 1 1/2 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 350. *Arundo conspicua*, the New Zealand pampas grass, very ornamental. *Half-hardy perennial.* 30
- 351. *Avens sterilis* (shaded oats), very graceful, with large, drooping spikes on slender stems, 2 1/2 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5



BRIZA MAXIMA.

- 352. *Briza maxima*, a charming variety of Shaking Grass; one of the best, 1 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 353. *Eriopyrum siculum*, dwarf elegant Briza-like grass, with shining green leaves, 1/2 ft. *Half-hardy annual.* 5
- 354. *Bromus briziformis*, very fine, with elegant hanging ears, well adapted for bouquets, either dried or with fresh flowers; blooms second year, 1 ft. 5



SETARIA PINNATA.

- 355. *Colx lachryosa* (Job's Tears), has curious, broad Corn-like leaves; attractive, 1 1/2 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 356. *Erianthus Ravennae*, as fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles; quite hardy for northern climate, 10 ft. *Hardy perennial.* 10
- 357. *Hordium jubatum* (Squirrel Tail Grass), elegant for bouquets, 1 1/2 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 358. *Lagurus ovatus* (Hare's Tail Grass), very pretty for bouquets, 1 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 359. *Poa pinnata* (Feather Grass), graceful and feathery, 1 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5
- 360. *Trypsodan rosea*, exceedingly pretty rose-tinted grass, 2 ft. *Hardy annual.* 5

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— PERENNIALS —



IN this section will be found those Biennials and Perennials that do not bloom, or blossom imperfectly, the first season, but live through winter with little or no vegetation and come into full bloom the second season, after which the Biennials die, while the Perennials continue to live and bloom from year to year. They include many of our finest flowering plants, but are often neglected because not blooming the first season. They are among the first of our early spring flowers when once established, yielding many and beautiful colors. They do not usually remain in bloom a long time, therefore are not suited for the lawn or where a continuous show of flowers and pretty foliage is wanted; but in shrubberies, secluded places, or in a perennial border, they are to many the most interesting part of the garden. The half-hardy sorts are such as must be kept over winter in the greenhouse or cellar. The seed may be treated like Half-hardy Annuals, while the hardy sorts may be sown in the spring in open ground or later in the summer, but if sown later, give the seed-bed a cool damp place or keep the ground moist and shaded until the plants appear, or very likely the seed will not germinate. After transplanting into the permanent blossom bed, either in autumn or the following spring, little attention is required besides watering when necessary and keeping the ground clean; till such time as certain plants require support; this should be done neatly so as to prevent the stalks from breaking down, yet leaving them as free as possible. After flowering the stalks should be cut back but only partially if the leaves near the base are still fresh and vigorous. All will grow well in a soil that is light and friable.

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ACONITUM.



These are tall-growing handsome plants, producing abundance of tall erect stems, flowering in terminal spikes, making good plants for borders in large gardens or when grown in clumps. They grow freely from seed and may be increased by division of the roots which are generally tuberosa, well adapted for shady situations or growing under trees. The species may be divided into two kinds, those with the helmet

like a monk's cow, which are called Monkhood, and those which have an elongated conical helmet and are called Wolfbane. *Hardy perennials.*

261. *Aconitum Napellus*, mixed, blue and white 5

AQUILEGIA.



Aquilegia is the old and highly prized Columbine; the odd and peculiar formation of the flowers of the

new and double sorts render them well worthy of cultivation. They embrace a great variety of colors, exceedingly showy, and rank among the best plants for early summer blooming. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring; they can also be increased by a division of the roots, *Hardy perennials.*

362. *Aquilegia*, choice mixed, double varieties, 5 ft. 5

ALYSSUM.



Superb golden yellow, compact, free growing perennial, sometimes called Gold Dust. Well adapted for rock-work, beds, masses or mixed borders. Grows readily from seed, and plants can be increased by layering. Succeeds best in light soil.

363. *Alyssum azechle compactum*, 1/2 ft. 5

ANEMONE.

One of the earliest and prettiest of our spring flowers. The flowers are large, papery like in form, and run through various shades of scarlet, purple, blue, white and striped, and often will be found variegated with an eye of a different hue from the rest of the flower. It is also called "Wind Flower." Seed can be sown at any time from April to August; if soaked in moist earth until they begin to sprout,

34 Vegetable Seeds by pkt., os. or 1/4 lb., post-free.

then sown in a shady place, they will make quicker growth; transplant to a sunny situation where they best succeed. *Hardy perennial.*

34. *Anemone coronaria*, mixed colors, 1/2 R. 10

ARABIS.



The Arabis, or Rock Cress, as it is often called, is an exceedingly early and very pretty spring flowering plant, producing an abundance of small white flowers which contrast beautifully with the yellow Alyssum in borders or ribbons. It is admirably adapted for rock-work, edgings, etc. In its native country it appears in March, and continues in beauty for a long time. Seeds may be sown any time from April to August, in the open ground. Grows about nine

inches high, and succeeds in any good garden soil. *Hardy perennial.*

35. *Arabis alpina*, 10

CEDRONELLA.



A fine plant, having fragrant leaves and producing long spikes of Salvia-shaped, deep purple flowers, which remain a long time in bloom. Start seed in the house or hot-bed early in March. *Hardy perennial.*

36. *Cedronella cana*, 2 ft. 10

CANNA.



Plants grown mainly for their rich foliage, majestic and very stately appearance. The leaves are deep green, nearly three feet long, six inches wide, and very handsome as they unfold themselves. They make a fine display when grouped or planted in company with such plants as the *Bidens*. When grown in pots they are elegant and useful for decorating the conservatory, house, halls, etc. Not only is the foliage beautiful, but the flowers are very decorative, rising conspicuously

above the dense mass of leaves, and in color from bright scarlet, clear yellow, orange, and brilliant red. Start seed in hot-bed, in pots, and transplant in June. Blossoms will appear in July or August. Soak the seed thoroughly before planting and keep in a warm place. When fruits in the fall have destroyed the foliage, the roots should be taken up and put in a dry cellar or greenhouse, to be planted again in the spring. Grow from four to six feet high. *Half-hardy perennial.*

37. *Canna* (Indian Shield), finest mixed varieties. 5
 38. — Wareswickii, red, foliage striped, very fine and beautiful. 10
 39. — *Nepalensis*, clear yellow, superb. 10

CAMPANULA.



Campanula Media, or *Canterbury Bell*, as it is popularly called, is a very ornamental garden flower, and is one of the easiest in cultivation, with single and double varieties, bearing blue, red, purple and white flowers. The double varieties, though curious, are not really so beautiful as the old single bell. They lose that light transparent grace that is so attractive in a flower; bell-shaped flowers

rarely improve by doubling. Seeds may be sown in spring in the seed-bed, and transplanted, or any time after midsummer where intended to bloom, leaving plants about 2 1/2 feet apart. *Hardy biennial.*

370. *Campanula Media* (Canterbury Bell), large flowers, single varieties, mixed, 2 ft. 5
 371. — Double, mixed 5

CARNATION.



No flower can surpass, in delicacy of markings, form or delicious fragrance, the rich-colored Carnation, a rival of the rose. It has always been considered one of the gems of a florist's collection, and no flower is more desirable for the garden. The *Finks*, *Picotees* and *Sweet William*, all popular favorites, belong to this class, and are described under their different headings. Sow seed under glass, in greenhouse or hot-bed; and when sufficient size transplant two feet apart each way; by starting early they will give a fair amount of bloom the first season; or can sow in open ground, when they will flower the second summer. The seed will not produce all double flowers; some will prove single, others semi-double, but a good percentage will be double, and of all shades of colors and very fragrant. *Half-hardy perennial.*

372. *Carnation*, *Grandis*, double, scarlet, sweet, most brilliant and conspicuous, highly valued by florists, 1 ft. 10
 373. — *perpetual*, or *Tree*, saved from the choicest double flowers, 1 1/2 ft. 10
 374. — double, mixed, very fine 10

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CYPERUS.

A strikingly handsome foliage plant, equally well adapted for the greenhouse or open ground. The plant throws up a number of round stems from one to two feet high, which are topped by flat long leaves resembling an open umbrella frame, from which appearance it is sometimes called Umbrella Plant. The leaves are striped with white, giving the plant a elegant and fine appearance, giving the plant a elegant and fine appearance. Seed should be sown early. It is of easy culture. *Half-hardy perennial.*

- 37. *Cyperus alternifolius variegatus*..... 20

DIGITALIS.



Exceedingly handsome plants of stately growth, and when well grown have flower spikes at least three feet high. The racemes of flowers, as shown in engraving, are often two feet, filled with pretty purple, white, and spotted thimble-shaped flowers, popularly called Foxglove. The seed can be sown in the spring or autumn, and transplanted as desired. Blooms the second season. In autumn large plants can be divided, and thus increased indefinitely; but it is well to secure a few fresh plants from seed occasionally, as in this way new varieties are obtained. *Hardy perennial.*

- 37. *Digitalis*, Ivory's new spotted, superbly spotted, various colors, mixed..... 5
- 377. — choice mixed..... 5

DAHLIA.



In flower beds, shrubberies, backgrounds, and for distant effect it would be difficult to find plants of easier culture and more effective than the Dahlia, with their graceful habit of growth and showy, rich colored single and double flowers, comprising an almost endless number of varieties and colors. They grow freely in almost any soil from seed sown in the spring. The seed can be sown in shallow pans any time from March to July, and the seedlings transplanted to small pots. As soon as they are strong enough, but not until danger of frost is past, plant out one foot apart. These plants will make tubers which must be taken up in the fall and kept throughout winter in a dry place, away from frost, and planted out in the spring, when they will blossom the following autumn. The tubers require to be taken up every fall and kept as described. New varieties are constantly being produced from seed, some of them of great beauty. *For tubers of this handsome flower, see under heading "Dahlia," or Root Section. Half-hardy perennial.*

- 378. *Dahlia*, single, mixed, saved from the most desirable sorts..... 15
- 379. — double, mixed, extra fine, saved from choicest double flowers..... 25

DOUBLE DAISY.

A general favorite for edgings and borders, giving an abundance of early spring flowers, and may be made to flower later by the use of water. The



DOUBLE DAISY.

flowers are quilled and flat petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Sow early in hot-bed, and when large enough, transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation, when they may be brought into flower the first season; plant six inches apart, so that when in perfection they will nearly cover the ground. They may not all come double from the seed; the single ones should be pulled out. Roots may be divided or removed at any time even when in flower. *Tender perennial.*

- 38. *Bellis perennis* (Double Daisy), finest double variation, mixed, 1/2 ft..... 10
- 39. — double white, pure, fine..... 20
- 38a. — Longfellow, a fine large double flowering variety, dark rose..... 25

GLADIOLUS.



So popular has this flower become, that but few flower gardens are now without them. They are of remarkably easy culture, grace of habit, and for the beauty and intense coloring of the flowers, that varies from the most brilliant scarlet to pure white, from clear rose to pure yellow and bright purple. The plant is erect growing with sword like leaves and long spikes of flowers. The varieties are now numbered by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed, this being the only method of obtaining new varieties. The plant and bulbs are from a bulb; requires two or three years to produce them from seed, of sufficient size to flower well. The bulbs should be taken up on approach of winter and kept from freezing till warm weather in the spring, then planted out in groups or borders. *For bulbs of this magnificent flower, see "Gladiolus Bulbs" in this Catalogue. Half-hardy perennial.*

- 381. *Gladiolus*, French hybridized seed, finest mixed varieties..... 10

HYACINTHUS.

Hyacinthus canadensis or Cape Hyacinth, is a most striking and beautiful plant, somewhat resembling the Yucca, although not so large. It throws up a flower stem about four feet high, on which it bears twenty or thirty beautiful snow-white, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite fragrance. It is a half-hardy bulbous plant which will usually flower the second year from seed. *Half-hardy perennial.*

- 384. *Hyacinthus canadensis*..... 10

HOLLYHOCK.



In situations suitable for tall growing flowering plants we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock, and its present state of perfection will rank with the Dahlia, Aster, Camellia, etc., with its flowers as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to where intended to bloom, three feet apart. The plants should be protected during winter with a little straw, evergreen boughs or leaves. The following summer they will bloom and last a great while, and for several years, if not allowed to flower too freely. The plant should be supported by a stake. *Hardy perennials.*

35. Hollyhock, double, very double and fine, from best named varieties 10

IPOMOPSIS.



The Ipomopsis, or TreeCypress, is a beautiful plant, with long spikes of elegant rich orange and scarlet flowers, and is equally desirable for outdoor or conservatory culture. The foliage is very fine and feathery, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, giving great beauty to the plant, which usually grows from three to four feet high, and keeps in flower a long time. Sow the seed in August in a dry situation. The plant is a little difficult to keep over winter, but generally quite hardy if planted in a dry place; if the ground be at all wet the plant will decay. *Hardy biennial.*

36. Ipomopsis elegant, mixed varieties 5

HONEYSUCKLE.

The French Honeysuckle is an exceedingly showy border plant and well adapted for large rockwork; produces its peculiar form, very fragrant red and white flowers in abundance. The seed may be started under glass or sown in open ground in early

spring giving a little protection during winter. Flowers may be had the first season. *Hardy biennial.*

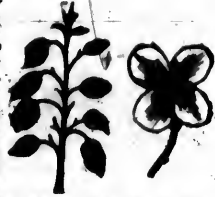


FRANCO HONEYSUCKLE.

37. Honeysuckle, French, red and white, mixed, 2 ft. 5

HONESTY.

Lanaria biennis, or Honesty, is an interesting summer blooming plant with blue flowers. The seed vesicles are fat and broad, and look like transparent silver, quite ornamental and much used in bouquets of dried flowers and grasses, as they last a long time if kept dry. From the oval shape seed-pouches, as shown in the engraving, it is sometimes called Moonwort. The seed should be started under glass. Blooms the second season. *Hardy biennial.*



38. Honesty, purple 5

LUPINUS.

In this class there are many Perennials, as well as Annuals, which contain some of the most beautiful border flowers; vigorous growing plants about three feet in height, producing spikes of pretty blue and white flowers, from one foot to eighteen inches in length; when trained against walls or tied as a bush to a stake, they are very showy and attractive (*see also Annuals*). *Hardy perennials.*



39. Lupinus (Lupine), mixed varieties 5

PICOTEE.

Greatly prized for the beauty and fragrance of its elegantly fringed flowers; very much like the Carnation but more delicate in its coloring. A favorite for button-holes and for hand and table bouquets. Seed sown in the open ground in May or June will flower well the next season, started under glass earlier, by fall will make strong plants. Give a little protection to the young plants in winter by covering lightly with boughs or straw. *Hardy perennials.*



40. Picotee, fancy, mixed, saved from finest named collection 5

LARKSPUR.



The perennial Delphinium, or Larkspur, are beautiful border plants, with gorgeous spikes of flowers ranging in shade from white to the richest blue; the foliage clean and privity, habit strong and good, with flower branches often three feet in height. Sown in the spring, when strong plants can be produced by autumn that will flower the next spring. *Hardy perennial.*

- 391. Delphinium nudicaule, beautiful bright scarlet..... 10
- 392. — Caesmerianum, bears flowers an inch in diameter, light purple, striking and beautiful..... 10
- 393. — Sweet mixed..... 5

PERENNIAL PHLOX.



The flowers of the Perennial Phlox, when plants are well grown, are immense bunches of white, pink, purple and crimson, and are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding or border plants. They are perfectly hardy, and need no protection, flourishing in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep rich, rather moist ground. Sown seed early, as it does not germinate very readily, in open ground or under glass, and transplant to two feet apart. Plants will keep increasing in size, and may be divided at the roots every two or three years. When in flower they stand from two to three feet high. *Hardy perennial.*

- 394. Perennial Phlox, mixed, saved from the finest varieties..... 15

POLYANTHUS.

In the flower garden the Polyanthus is one of the earliest spring flowers. There are numerous sorts, the variety offered below is one of the finest, of low growth and produces heads of naturally colored flowers, which are laced all over with bright golden yellow, and are borne in clusters upon slender stems standing well above the foliage; particularly well suited for edgings or borders, for which purpose it is most attractive. It is perfectly hardy, grows freely in almost any good

garden soil, either in shady or exposed positions. Makes elegant pot plants for the house during winter. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, or in the hot-bed, and transplanted when strong enough, to about ten inches apart. *Hardy perennial.*

- 395. Polyanthus (Primula elatior), finest gold-faced varieties..... 10

PYRETHRUM.



The golden-feathered Pyrethrum is one of the most useful bedding plants for ribbon beds or low edgings. In spring it looks like masses of gold; in summer it reveals the sombre lines, lighting up the whole garden and harmonizing with everything. *P. parthenium*, or Feverfew, with its large daisy-like double flowers, is charming in May and June and again in autumn, making an excellent bedding plant which may be brought into flower the first season. Sown from January to April in shallow boxes in a temperature of sixty degrees. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until fit for planting out in the open ground in May. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring, when the plants will come into use the following spring. *Hardy perennial.*

- 396. Pyrethrum partheniifolium aureum (Golden Feather), golden foliage, 1 ft. 10
- 397. — partheniifolium aureum discoidium (Fern Leaved), new; the flat, golden foliage resembles two fronds of some species of Ferns twining each other; this, with its dwarf compact habit, gives it great interest and beauty, 1 ft. 10
- 398. — parthenium, double (Feverfew), new, of dwarf compact growth, flowers very double and pure white (see cut)..... 10

ROCKET.

For the decoration of the spring flower garden, the Sweet Rocket is exceedingly useful in beds, ribbons, etc., flowering early and continuing beautiful for a long time, bearing clusters of single purple and white flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed readily germinates in open ground with very little care. The plant, with fair cultivation, will grow eighteen inches in height. *Hardy perennial.*



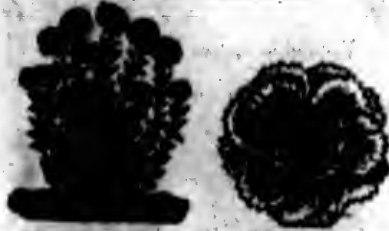
- 399. Rocket, sweet, purple..... 5
- 400. — sweet, white, rose..... 5

ROSE CAMPION.

Very showy free-flowering plants; their beautiful and varied colors and markings contrasting freely in mixed borders or shrubberies; their cut flowers are elegant in bouquets. Substrata well in any good garden soil. Flowers the second season from seed sown in spring. If started early under glass may be had to bloom the first season. *Hardy perennial.*

- 401. Agrostemma coronaria (Rose Campion), 1 1/2 ft. 5

SWEET WILLIAM.



A beautiful and favorite class of plants, of extreme richness and diversity of color, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. The seed can be planted very early in spring in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn, or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants are perfectly hardy and may be increased by division of the roots. They will bloom for several years, but with age will become debilitated and unwholesome. Young plants bloom better, and seed should be sown every year. Height one and a half feet. *Hardy perennials.*

- 402. Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*), finest mixed 5
- 403. — auricula-flowered, flowers of great size, beautifully eyed, one of the finest varieties grown, mixed colors 10

TRITOMA.



A most interesting plant, flowering late in autumn, usually commencing in August and continuing till frost comes. The flower stalks grow to a height of three feet, the flower spike is about one foot in length, of color varying from yellow to very bright scarlet, giving it somewhat the appearance of a basket bar of iron, from which it often receives the name, "Red-hot Poker." Seed should be sown in hot-bed or greenhouse, early in spring; the bulbs which will be formed should not be watered too freely nor forced till the succeeding spring, when it should be transplanted into rich, loamy soil. If left in the ground during winter, it needs protection of dry litter, or may be taken up in the fall, pointed and kept from frost. Grown either singly or in masses it produces a striking effect. *Half-hardy perennials.*

- 404. Tritoma, *verga grandiflora* 15

VIOLET.



The little sweet-scented Violet is particularly hardy, and should not be wanting in any garden on account

of its early appearance, delightful fragrance and profusion of blossoms, which last from early spring throughout the summer months. The seed should be started in the house or hot-bed, and transplanted to a shady sheltered place in the garden, and can be increased by division of the roots when they attain a large size. Flowers well in the house, if not kept too hot or dry; a single flower will perfume a whole room. *Hardy perennials.*

- 405. Violet, sweet-scented, English, dark blue, 1/2 ft. 10

VALERIAN.

Showy border plants. The improved varieties bear large corymbs of small flowers, scarlet, white and red; of easy culture; grows freely in almost any soil, but succeeds best in shade where it can obtain a little moisture. Seed may be sown in open border in spring and thinned to one foot apart. Give a little protection during winter. Grows from two to three feet in height. *Half-hardy perennials.*



- 406. Valerian, scarlet, white and red, mixed 5

WIGANDIA.

Majestic ornamental leaved plants; the leaves are immense, often three feet long by one and a half wide, richly veined and the stems covered with crimson hairs. For massing on large lawns or as single specimens on smaller grounds, they are magnificent and beautiful. Plants should be grown annually from seed; though the plant is perennial, old plants lose their beauty of foliage and get scrappy. Young plants may be had by sowing the seed in the greenhouse or hot-bed and growing them until time for planting out. They require room, light and air to grow them to perfection. The flower is pen-shaped, borne in large, drooping clusters similar in size and shape to a bunch of grapes. The plant grows rapidly, often attaining a height of from five to eight feet in a season. *Half-hardy perennials.*

- 407. Wigandia caraccanense, handsome 15
- 408. — vigieri, superb foliage 15

WALLFLOWER.

Wallflowers are everywhere prized for their delicious fragrance. The large massive conspicuous apices of the double German varieties have a charming effect; while the more bushy compact growth and profuse blooming of the single varieties render them exceedingly attractive in beds or borders in spring. They include many shades of color, from yellow, brown, chocolate to golden yellow. Sow the seed early in spring, and while the plants are small transplant them into pots, and when the pots to the rim in the earth; good plants will thus be secured for flowering in the house during winter. If removed on the approach of cold weather and given a cool room and plenty of water; or by placing the pot in a pit or cold cellar, with a little light, the plants will live during the winter and can be transplanted in spring to the open ground where they will give plenty of early spring flowers. *Half-hardy perennials.*

- 409. Wallflower, double German, extra fine, mixed 15
- 410. — single, splendid, mixed, 1 1/2 ft. 5



THE names in this department will have a familiar sound to all lovers of house plants. Most persons procure such plants from the greenhouse, and when but one or two of a kind are needed, this is a good plan, as you can then make the selection personally. Some, however, have greenhouses, and desire many plants, others take pride and pleasure in growing from seed—in watching every day's mysterious growth, from the tiny seed-leaf to the fully developed plant, in all its grand display of beauty. To all such we shall be happy to furnish seeds. We do not wish to convey the idea that the seeds in this department must necessarily be sown in a greenhouse, as most of the varieties will succeed as well in the dwelling-house, if the conditions congenial to their health can only be secured which the greenhouse or conservatory furnishes. The seed being very small and delicate, it is necessary to use the greatest care to insure success, and not only care, but knowledge, for many are natives of milder climates; our treatment being artificial, we have to give them the conditions somewhat similar to that of their native home—which are usually warmth, moisture, a warm air and suitable soil: The best soil is finely-rotted turf with a mixture of about one-fourth sand, which will make a soil that will not bake or become hard, and which must be free from all insect life; with this soil fill the pot or box, in which you intend sowing the seed, to the required depth, then sow the seed directly on the surface, first having it fine and smooth, then with a sieve gently dust a little fine earth over the seeds, but only sufficient to barely cover them, then moisten the surface, but great care is necessary so as not to wash the seed too deeply in the soil—a gentle spray will prevent this. It is better to cover the box or pot with glass, which will secure a damp atmosphere, caused by the moisture arising from the earth, and also protect the seeds from the hot, dry air of the house, which would soon dry them up. When the plants are up they must have air and a little sunlight, else they will become a little mouldy and decay. If there are any signs of drooping, give air immediately. As the seeds are mostly delicate, it is best to make several sowings at different times. The most experienced gardeners do this to guard against disappointment.



BEGONIA.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.



CALCEOLARIA.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>411. <i>Begonia hybrid</i>, produces very large, finely-shaped flowers of exquisite and varied colors..... 25</p> <p>412. <i>Rostonia</i> (Myrsiphyllum) <i>separoides</i>, a fine climber, furnishing yards of glossy green trimmings, very popular for decorations..... 20</p> | <p>413. <i>Centaurea caudiculis</i>, a dwarf silver-leaved plant, extensively used for ribbon flowers..... 25</p> <p>414. — <i>clamentis</i>, produces crowns of silvery-leaves, deeply fringed and cut in lobes..... 15</p> <p>415. <i>Chrysanthemum Indicum</i> (Turp-flowering Chinese), extra fine double; mixed..... 15</p> |
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grasses and early spring seed should be sown and can be they obtain if not kept as a whole

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er. Grows hardy per- ed.... 5

leaves are and a half seed with wns or as they are be grown perennial, and get owing the ring them ire room, the flower choates pen. The of from ornamental, 15 15



beds or shades of when yet- while the and dark will then g winter her and or by in a little and can and where Half-

fine. 15 5





CINERARIA.



CUPHEA.



ECHEVERIA.



FERNS.



FUCHSIA.



SOLANUM.

- | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| 416. <i>Calceolaria hybrida superba</i> , from the finest formed and most beautifully spotted and mottled varieties..... | 50 | 430. <i>Heliotrope</i> , deliciously fragrant, excellent for bedding purposes or pot plants, finest mixed..... | 15 |
| 417. <i>Centaurea gymnocarpa</i> , a graceful silver-foliated variety, one of the best for bedding purposes..... | 15 | 431. <i>Humea elegans</i> , unequalled for its graceful feathery panicles, foliage powerfully scented, most attractive for either the conservatory or in pots on the lawn, 6 ft. | 10 |
| 418. <i>Chrysanthemum Pompones</i> , or Dwarf, choice double, mixed..... | 15 | 432. <i>Lantana</i> , finest hybrids, the flowers are borne in verbena-like heads, embracing many shades of color..... | 10 |
| 419. — <i>Japonicum</i> , the Japanese long-petaled or fringed varieties, now so popular, double, mixed colors..... | 15 | 433. <i>Liaaria Cymbalaria</i> (Kenilworth Ivy), a pretty drooping plant, with small lilac flowers, fine for the house or for baskets and vases..... | 25 |
| 420. — <i>carolinum</i> (tricolor), violetish red..... | 30 | 434. <i>Paeonia corules</i> , magnificent climbing plants with sky blue flowers and foliage of great beauty..... | 10 |
| 421. <i>Cineraria hybrida</i> , New Dwarf, a splendid strain of large-flowering hybrids; dwarf, compact and bushy, mixed colors..... | 25 | 435. <i>Primula Sinensis</i> (Chinese Primrose) <i>Ambriata</i> , very choice mixed colors..... | 50 |
| 422. <i>Colosa</i> , hybrids of the newest sorts, mixed. | 25 | 436. — <i>ambriata alba magnifica</i> , flowers are very large, pure white with a bright yellow eye, each petal fringed and beautifully fringed and borne in large clusters well above the foliage..... | 50 |
| 423. <i>Cappan Russell grandiflora superba</i> (Cigar Plant), large-flowering variety, studded during the winter with countless bright scarlet blossoms, very decorative..... | 25 | 437. — fern-leaved, large, finely fringed flowers, mixed colors..... | 50 |
| 424. <i>Cyclamen Persicum</i> , saved from the finest varieties, mixed..... | 25 | 438. <i>Solanum capicastrum</i> (Jerusalem Cherry), miniature orange tree, covered with a profusion of scarlet fruit, very interesting and ornamental for conservatory or sitting-room, 1 1/2 ft..... | 10 |
| 425. <i>Echeveria metallica</i> , splendid for edgings, borders or carpet beds, also a fine pot plant..... | 25 | 439. <i>Torenia Fourcraii</i> , among the prettiest summer plants for vases or hanging baskets. The flower is sky blue, dotted with three dark blue spots, has a bright yellow throat, and an exceedingly fine bloomer..... | 10 |
| 426. <i>Feris</i> , fine mixture of the more hardy sorts, some are rare and desirable for the greenhouse..... | 25 | | |
| 427. <i>Fuchsia</i> , choice mixed, saved from finest varieties..... | 25 | | |
| 428. <i>Geranium</i> , neonale, extra fine, mixed from new sorts..... | 25 | | |
| 429. <i>Gloriosa crotata</i> , of great beauty and diversity, mixed varieties, saved from the finest erect growing sorts..... | 30 | | |

Spring BULBS Planting

THE summer flowering Bulbs are a most useful and brilliant class of flowers, and are becoming more popular every year, both amongst florists and amateurs everywhere. The *Gladiolus* now takes rank at the very head of the list, while the *Dahlia* still retains its well-merited popularity, and is constantly being improved in form and beauty.

The summer Bulbs and Tubers are tender and therefore destroyed by freezing, and must not be planted until frost is over in the spring. In the autumn they must be taken up before very hard frost, and kept in a cellar or some other cool place until spring. They are all easily preserved in good condition, and will richly repay the little care required in their treatment.

Bulbs will not be forwarded until severe frosts are over, so that there will be no danger of injury on the way. When Bulbs are ordered with seeds, the seeds will be forwarded at once, and Bulbs as soon as the weather will permit. Customers must not, therefore, feel disappointed if they do not find the Bulbs in the first package.

The prices for all Bulbs include postage to any post-office in the Dominion.



AMARYLLIS.

AMARYLLIS.

An interesting class of plants, desirable for growing in pots, producing showy lily-shaped flowers which are very attractive and handsome. The Bulbs should be potted in rich sandy loam, with good drainage. The bulb is of vigorous growth and well repays the care required, being almost sure to bloom the first season. If planted outside after spring-flowering it makes a good growth, and is ready for a second blooming in the Fall. They require abundant moisture when growing, but at their season of rest water should be given sparingly.

Each.

Amaryllis Formosissima (Jacobean Lily), dark crimson flowers, with most charming and graceful appearance. The Bulbs are dormant during the winter, and can be preserved like Dahlias 25

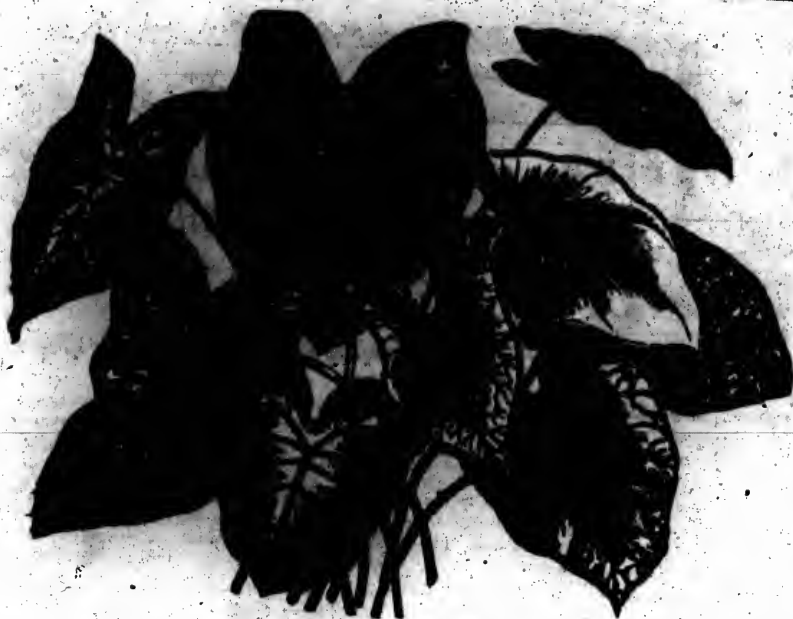
Defiance, a new and very profuse flowering variety, bearing from five to seven carmine flowers, striped with white (see cut), extra fine strong Bulbs 1 00

Treaton (Fair Lily of the South), a native of Florida. The flowers are pure white, sweet-scented; the Bulbs are quite small, four or five of these should be grown together in a five or six inch pot. 3 for 25 cents 20

Hybrids of Vittata. These are seedlings from carefully hybridized seeds, and may be expected to produce flowers of rare beauty, of good size, and in varied colors 30

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h Ivy), all lilac baskets 25
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48 *Grow The S. B. Co.'s New Short White Carrot.*



FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

BEGONIA (Tuberous-Rooted),

These are among the finest bedding-plants in existence, producing flowers profusely until frost, either in the garden or in pots and will bear either sun or shade. The flowers are large, erect, and sometimes drooping, comprising many beautiful and brilliant colors. In April they may be potted in a light fibrous mixture of loam and leaf mould, with a little coarse sand added; they should not be forced, but allowed to "come away" gradually, and in May shifted to larger pots. In June, those required for conservatory purposes require another shift, while those retained for bedding-out require sheltering in frames, exactly as geraniums, until the sun arrives for planting. The Bulbs can also be planted out in May without potting, and will bloom freely in the fall. After flowering the roots should be lifted from the ground or pot and shaken, to free from earth, then store for winter where free from frost, and packed in dry sand.

	Per doz.	Each.
Begonia, Extra superb red	\$3 25	30
Extra superb rose	3 25	30
Extra superb white	3 25	30
Extra superb yellow	3 25	30
Extra superb, finest, mixed	3 25	30
Finest single, mixed	2 75	25

CALADIUMS
FANCY.

This class of beautifully variegated foliage plants, elegantly spotted and mottled, with rich shades of green, crimson, violet, rose and white, are exceedingly handsome when alone or intermixed with other plants. As a decorative plant they are unequalled, and are largely used as exhibition plants for summer

and autumn fairs. When started in pots, and planted out in slightly shaded places, they have succeeded admirably. In this latitude plant out about middle of June, in a somewhat shaded position, in well enriched, deeply-dug soil, a mixture of finely decomposed manure or leaf mould and sand should be employed. They require a moist, warm temperature. Great care must be taken in their earlier stages of growth, to prevent decay of the tubers or damping off. The bulbs, after drying off in the pots in the autumn, can be best preserved in charcoal dust, in a warm room, during winter.

Caladiums, fancy-leaved, mixed, per doz., \$3.75; each, 35c.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil and easy of culture. A full sized plant will grow from four to five feet in height with numerous leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar or other dry, safe place during winter.

5 bulbs for \$1; each..... 25

MADEIRA VINE.

An old and well-known climber, of rapid growth, with thick, glossy, light green leaves. It bears a profusion of graceful racemes of deliciously fragrant white flowers; for screens or trellis work, in a sheltered or sunny situation, no better plant can be used. Plant the tubers out of doors in the spring, and it will commence to grow at once. In the autumn cut off the tops, dig up the tubers and bury them in the cellar over winter. They are excellent for house climbers.

Madeira Vine Roots, per dozen, \$1.00; each 10c.

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CANNA.



A class of plants grown mainly for their rich foliage, majestic and very stately appearance; their rich and varied-colored leaves, combined with large and beautiful flowers of brilliant colors, make them one of the most desirable plants for sub-tropical gardening; growing from three to six feet high, with leaves sometimes two feet in length. No one can fail to be pleased with them. Roots can be taken up in autumn and placed in the cellar like Dahlias.

- | | |
|--|----|
| Canna Ehemann , a strong, robust grower, with massive deep green leaves, its stalks terminating with a long flower stalk bearing magnificent crimson flowers about three inches long and two inches wide..... | 50 |
| Robusta Perfecta . This variety with good cultivation, will grow to a few feet high, with immense leaves measuring by one and a-half feet wide; deep bronze and green colors..... | 25 |
| Warszewiczii , tall, with deep green, Musalike leaves..... | 25 |
| Zabrina , very dwarf, with deep bronzy foliage..... | 25 |
| Mixed unnamed varieties, per doz., \$2.00; | 20 |

DAHLIAS.

The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory and beauty when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the frost king.

Put Dahlia Tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put into the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to be sure that they are not shrivelling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eyes early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. As the Dahlia is a fall flower, these is no need of planting before the middle of May or even later.

Tubers can be sent as soon as danger from frost is passed—about first of April—and will be forwarded by mail (*post paid*) on receipt of price.

The following varieties were specially selected while in flower, and are among the finest show varieties grown; each distinct in appearance, and the colors, form and substance such as cannot fail to please.

FINEST SHOW VARIETIES.

Each 25 cents; per doz., \$2.50.

- Dahlia, **Beauty**, large, pure white, extra fine.
- Empress of India**, white, beautifully striped, with lilac; of perfect form and large.
- Flamingo**, vermillion scarlet; very showy.
- Gen. Barnes**, lilac, beautifully striped carmine.
- Hector**, large flower of good form, cherry red.
- Henry Glasscock**, orange, striped red.
- Jacob**, dark rich maroon, tipped with white, finely quilled large flowers. This is one of the finest and most beautiful varieties in cultivation.

- Dahlia, **Jessie McIntosh**, brilliant red, tipped with white; very showy.
- John Fortes**, fawn color, shaded with yellow and striped maroon; a magnificent variety.
- John Standish**, rich crimson red; one of the most attractive varieties in cultivation.
- Lady Mithrasian**, beautiful height lilac, of good form, large and attractive.
- Leader** dark rich purple; produces a fine effect when grown with lighter colored varieties.
- Lady Hawkie**, rich red, flowers of medium size, but perfect in form and very attractive.
- Mantes in Villa**, very deep rose with dark centre, beautiful large flowers, tall.
- Modesty**, blush, with light centre; large, with great substance.
- Mrs. Cox**, bright yellow, being a pure color, it is very showy.
- Mrs. Saunders**, large yellow flower, of good form, beautifully tipped with white.
- Orion**, a yellow variety, deeply edged with white.
- Peril**, beautiful white, tipped with magenta.
- Perfect Valion**, deep, rich cardinal red flowers, of good form; very bright and showy.
- Pioneer**, black; very large bloom.
- Prussian**, Prussian lilac, of perfect form.
- Furity**, pure white; free and constant.
- Queen Mab**, white, edges of cups beautifully marked with cardinal red, giving it a very pretty appearance.
- Startler**, very dark maroon, with white tips, attractive and showy.
- Sunbeam**, chrome yellow, very fine, large flowers.
- Susan Ingram**, deep maroon, very richly colored.
- Triumph de Pagar**, rich reddish maroon, a beautiful new sort, with flowers of perfect form and good size.

POMPON OR BOUQUET.

These are of lower growth than the preceding class, with smaller, very perfect flowers, and are very desirable for small bouquets as well as most attractive in the flower border.

Each 25 cents; per doz., \$2.50.

- Exquisite**, deep orange scarlet.
- Little Hugo**, deep maroon.
- Little Maurice**, bright scarlet.
- Little Rosalie**, straw color and pink.
- Lilliputian**, amber color.
- Mrs. Dodds**, vermillion.
- Nabob**, white and magenta.
- Snowflake**, white; good.
- White Astor**, white, pure, fringed.

SINGLE AND CACTUS DAHLIAS.

This new section of the Dahlia family has become exceedingly fashionable, owing to the value attached to the cut blooms, their airy, butterfly-like forms giving the flowers a grace never before attained by the finest double sorts.

Assorted varieties, mixed, per doz. \$2.00; each, 20

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, some two or more feet in height, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every desirable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched, and spotted in the most curious manner. They are admirably adapted for planting in clumps or patches, between standard roses, or for centres of large beds, borders, etc., adding attraction and beauty to the garden.

44 For a perfect lawn, use "Queen City" mixture.



GLADIOLUS FLOWER.

CULTIVATION—Ordinarily the Gladiolus will thrive in any good garden soil, and in almost any situation; but if extra large spikes are desired for exhibition, etc., let the ground be in a somewhat open and dry situation, and well dug or trenched to a depth of eighteen inches, adding a liberal supply of manure. If the soil is heavy, the addition of a little coarse sand or road scrapings will be beneficial.

Plant the bulbs in beds or patches at a depth of from three to four inches and at a distance of about nine inches apart each way. The first planting should be made as early in the spring as it is safe from frost, and when a continuance of bloom is desired plant at intervals of about a fortnight to the middle of June. Keep the ground cleared and well stirred after the plant makes its appearance. If a liberal supply of weak liquid manure can be given once or twice a week the flowers will be greatly improved. A stake should be placed to each plant when about a foot high, and the ground mulched with three or four inches of well-rotted stable manure, or other like material, which will greatly benefit the fine display.

In autumn, as soon as the leaves turn yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, and after being gradually dried, placed in shallow boxes in dry sand or in paper bags and placed in a room where free from danger of frost.

Some kinds have a large, flat bulb, and others one that is small and somewhat conical. Little bulbets will form at the base of the bulb; these may be kept until spring and planted in drills. In one or two seasons they will make bulbs large enough to flower.

BEST NAMED VARIETIES.

	Each.
Gladiolus, Addison, dark amaranth with white stripes	15
Alexander, intense crimson-scarlet	15
Angels, white, very showy and effective	10
Apollon, rosy lilac, rose blotch, striped white ..	10
Argos, dazzling fiery red, pure white markings ..	15
Arcton, fine extra rose with bright carmine ...	15
Branchiopneus, bright vermilion-scarlet, showy	20

Gladiolus, Calypso, flesh-colored rose with carmine blotch	15
Canary, light yellow with rose stripes	15
Ceres, pure white, spotted purplish-rose	15
Comet, light orange red, with white and carmine	10
Empire Berlin, flowers large and wide, rose with carmine-red	15
Fulton, velvety vermilion with purple blotch ..	15
Gallies, brilliant curant-red, flamed dark crimson	15
Grouse, intense cherry, flamed with lake, white blotch	10
Isaac Buchanan, very fine yellow	15
John Bull, white, slightly tinged sulphur	10
La Favorite, rose, flamed carmine and yellow ..	15
Meteor, brilliant dark red, pure white stain; large	15
Nelly, white, carminate rose, dark stain	10
Ophir, dark yellow, mottled with purple	10
Robert Fortune, orange-lake, shaded purple-crimson, veined white	20
Romulus, dark red, stained and striped white ..	10
Van Dyck, crimson amaranth, striped white ..	15
Vesta, pure white, stained carmine on yellow ground	15

COLLECTIONS.

25 bulbs, one each of the above 25 varieties	\$3 00
15 bulbs, extra choice, our selection	1 75
6 bulbs, extra choice, our selection	75

MIXED GLADIOLUS.

We offer at the following very low prices a choice mixture of shades and colors of unnamed sorts, which are large sized bulbs and sound. For bedding purposes they will make a handsome and brilliant display.

	Per doz.	Per 100.
Red and Scarlet, various shades, mixed	60	\$4 00
White and light, various shades, mixed	\$1 25	9 00
Pink, striped and variegated, mixed	30	6 00
Yellow, various shades, mixed	1 10	8 00
All Shades, mixed, made up largely from surplus of named sorts, extra fine	90	6 50

LEMOINE'S HYBRID GLADIOLI.

This brilliant and remarkable class of Gladioli was originated and introduced by Mr. Lemoine of France. For vivid and rich orchid-like coloring they have no equal. Embellished with the most intense burning and inexpressibly rich shades, they are truly wonderful. In the blotch, which is a remarkable and typical feature, the coloring reaches the climax. The bulbs we offer have been raised from seed saved only from the choicest named varieties, selected for their distinct and brilliant flowers, many of them will be found equal to the finest and most costly named sorts.

	Per doz.	Each.
Lemoine's Seedlings, mixed	\$1 75	20

GLOXINIA.

These are among the handsomest of our summer-blooming house plants, the rich and varied coloring of the flowers being beautiful in the extreme; flowers two inches long by one and a-half inches in diameter, upright, peduncles and of varied colors. The bulbs should be potted in April, and when their summer's blooming requires a season of rest, which is from November till April. This can be done by gradually withholding water from them. After they are dried off they may be kept in a warm, dry cellar or under the eaves of the greenhouse, or any other warm place where free from moisture.

Glaxinia, mixed colors. Per doz., \$3.50; per 100, each, \$30.
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LILIES:



LILIUM AURATUM.

three or four inches of leaves; straw or coarse manure as a winter protection.

The Lily is a favorite flower everywhere, and with few exceptions succeeds in our gardens admirably, and continues to increase in strength and beauty for many years.

All Lilies require deep planting, and should not be disturbed for several years. In almost every case flowers will be obtained the first summer after planting, but it will be quite as well for the benefit of the plant if there is no bloom until the second season. In our cold climate it will be well to cover the ground over and around the bulbs with

Each.

Lilium auratum, the magnificent Japan Lily, with large, handsome gold-banded flowers, that are exquisitely fragrant. A climber with partial shade and light; light, free soil is best adapted to it..... 40

Canadense, our bell-shaped native lily, drooping yellow and red flowers..... 15

Chalcedonicum, intensely scarlet recurved blossoms, resembles a Turk's cap..... 60

Cordish, yellow with black spots; blooms in July..... 20

Harriet (the Easter or Bermuda Lily), large, pure waxy-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, of great beauty and exquisite fragrance. This lily has the valuable peculiarity of flowering two or three times in succession without rest. It frequently produces thirty flowers on a single plant..... 40

Longiflorum, the well known and beautiful snow-white fragrant lily; fine for forcing and handsome in the garden..... 30

Kramer has few equals, grows from two to four feet high; flowers broadly funnel-shaped, varying from distinct pink or blush to rich, soft rose; spotless and very fragrant..... 40

Pardalimum, scarlet, shading to rich yellow, spotted with purple-brown..... 25

Pompilius Verum, This magnificent species resembles the gigantic *Tenifolium*, growing about three feet in height, having numerous fiery scarlet flowers; similar in shape to the *Chalcedonicum*, but the bulbs are much easier to grow and are very vigorous..... 60

Superbum, beautiful and rich as many of our native lilies are, this far exceeds them all, being, as it does, a pyramid of yellowish-red flowers; blooms early in July; in good soil it frequently reaches eight feet in height..... 15

Tenifolium, no word can adequately describe the elegant appearance of the flower and

foliage. The wax-like petals are beautifully reflexed; the dazzling vermilion flowers, massed like the great coronal stems above and among the giant narrow leaves, are simply exquisite. The bulbs are perfectly hardy and grow easily. Plant them in loose, sandy soil, and avoid a place where water stands during winter..... 40

Tigrinum & *pl.* (Double Tiger Lily), 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..... 15

Wallacei, a magnificent Japanese variety, with beautiful, clear bell flowers, spotted with black; very distinct..... 25

Washingtonianum, white, with small purple dots; very fragrant and pretty..... 15

TUBEROSE.



The Tuberosa is a beautiful pure white, very sweet-scented, wax-like, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes, obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when warm weather, transplant to the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in the early winter can plant a few bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of summer, then remove to the house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent out before 1st April.

Tuberosa, Excelsior Pearl, a special fine strain of double dwarf pearl.

Per 100, \$4.00; per doz., \$1.00; each, 10c.

- ... with car- 15
- ... ripe 15
- ... sh-rose 15
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- ... d wide, rose 15
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- ... striped white 10
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- ... e on yellow 15

- ... varieties.... \$1 50
- 1 25
- 75

W.S.
w prices a choice
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one and brilliant

Per doz.	Per 100.
60	\$4 00
\$1 25	9 00
1 50	6 00
1 10	8 00
90	6 50

GLADIOLI.

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they have no
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Per doz.	Each.
\$1 75	20

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2-50; 3 for \$1.00;

20 "Planet, Jr." tools—the most perfect made.



CARNATIONS, "FLOWER'S WHITE."

CARNATIONS.

The Carnation is one of the sweetest and prettiest flowers that grow, its positively delicious, rich, spicy odor, combined with its varied colors and handsome form, is all that can be desired. They are very easily grown and bloom freely, either as bedding plants in summer, in the greenhouse or window in winter. Planted out in April or beginning of May they will commence flowering early in summer and continue until checked by frost in autumn. If intended for winter flowering they should be "gone over" every two or three weeks, and all the young growth pinched or cut back to within five inches of the main stem; this should be discontinued by the middle of August, by which time they will have made strong, bushy plants. They should be taken up and potted before the first of October and kept shaded and close for a few days, when they will be ready for removal to the conservatory or window, where they are to bloom.

The varieties we offer are among the finest in cultivation. They will be ready to send out about middle of April.

Young plants, by mail postpaid, six each, or \$6 per doz.; except as noted.

- Andalusia (new Golden Carnation). Everything considered, this is the finest yellow Carnation in the market. The flower is exquisitely fringed, of a beautiful light creamy yellow color, with a rich, spicy fragrance, each.... 30
- Buttercup, of a deep, rich golden yellow, like Marechal Niel Rose, with only a few clear streaks of carmine; flowers large and double. 25
- Gen. Garfield. If you want the finest scarlet Carnation, try this.
- Hansy's White, one of the finest white Carnations in cultivation. (See cat.)
- King of Crimson, dark crimson, very fine and fragrant, a gem for winter blooming.
- Mrs. Carnegie, white ground, crimson scarlet lake; flowers very large, a vigorous grower and constant bloomer.
- Mrs. Cleveland, a magnificent silvery-pink flower, with edges slightly serrated; flowers very full and well built up in the centre, of spicy fragrance, each..... 25
- Snowflake, a dwarf-growing variety, rarely attaining over one foot in height, flowers of the purest white and borne in profusion; fine for pot culture.

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CLIMBING
PLANTS AND ROSES

THE Climbing Plants and Roses described in the following list are of the choicest quality and the desirable sorts, strong, vigorous, large two-year-old roots, unless otherwise quoted, and equal to the finest varieties sent out by nurserymen.

We will send any of the following named varieties by mail to any post-office address in the Dominion (prepaid), on receipt of price quoted. The system of packing is so complete that it is very rare we receive complaints, while we receive many letters expressing satisfaction with the fine condition in which they arrive. There is, however, always a little risk in sending by mail at long distances. The roots are carefully packed in damp moss, around this oiled paper is wrapped to retain the moisture, around which a wrapping of heavy paper is given to protect the roots from injury while passing through the mails. When sent long distances the moss sometimes becomes dry; immediately on arrival they should be placed in milk-warm water and allowed to lie for half an hour before removing the packing from the roots, then unpack and set out in the bed prepared for them, being careful to shade from the sun a day or two; if the bed in which they are to be planted is not ready, the roots should be at once packed in moist earth; in this way there need be but few failures, unless they have been delayed too long on the way.

It is not safe to send most roots after the leaves have started, as the close packing required to protect the roots injures the foliage and often kills the plant; we would therefore ask our customers to kindly send us their orders as early as possible, and to reach us not later than first of May, as after that date they usually begin to show leaf. Nearly all of these roots are grown in open ground, and consequently cannot be forwarded until the frost is sufficiently clear in spring to lift them; they will be forwarded as soon after as possible, and when the plants are in best condition for safety.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

An extremely useful, rapid growing, hardy climber, attaining a height of thirty or more feet, with large, deep green leaves ten inches across, and curious pipe-like, yellowish brown flowers. (See cut page 48.)

Aristolochia, Sipho, or Dutchman's pipe..... 75

AMPELOPSIS.



There are few Ornamental Climbers of more rapid growth, or that give greater satisfaction than the Ampelopsis. Once planted, they remain and get larger and better every year. Their gorgeous appearance in the autumn with their many colored and tinted leaves are simply grand. The Virginia Creeper, a native of our woods, is known and prized almost all the world over. These hardy Climbers are invaluable for covering arbors, old porches, etc., and should be used freely. The general cultivation of the Virginia Creeper has done more in beautifying our houses than any other plants in existence. It is the American Ivy, and well performs the work done by the old English Ivy in Europe.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper; called American Ivy and Woodbine. A very rapid grower, leaves turning to crimson in autumn; a native plant, and the hardiest and most rapid climber we have..... 30

Vittathli, one of the very best plants to cover a south wall. A slender growing variety of the Virginia Creeper; the young growth during summer is a dark purplish green, changing in the fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. It clings to stone-work, trees, etc., and attains a height of fifty feet. Largely used for covering the fronts of houses in cities..... 30

IVY.

For indoor winter decoration the Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form and bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. It is not a hardy plant for our cold winters, and must be taken up in the fall and potted for the house. In the spring it can be again transferred to the garden by sinking the pot in the earth to the rim. In the summer it is again ready for the house and better than ever.

Each.

Ivy, English, the well-known, old and popular variety..... 30

New silver-striped, deep green leaves, heavily bordered with pure white; very striking.... 30

Variiegated, grows to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, with richly variegated white and green leaves; a rare and beautiful plant for window culture..... 30

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CLEMATIS.



CLEMATIS has attained greater popularity in a short time than any other plant. Within a few years it has become the favorite climber of the world. It makes rapid growth, and produces its beautiful showy flowers to the greatest profusion until autumn. For pillars of verandas, trellises or bedding to decorate the Clematis cannot be excelled. *C. Jackmanni* and *C. Cordana* are particularly desirable for these purposes. It succeeds well in any good rich loamy soil. In the fall give the plant a good top-dressing of well-rotted manure; the following spring this should be carefully spaded in and mixed with the soil, which will prove very beneficial to the plant.

The following varieties are summer and autumn bloomers, flowering on shoots of the same year's growth, except *C. Cordana*, which flowers in the spring and early summer, and from the old or ripened wood of the previous season's growth.

Each.	Each.
<i>Clematis, Alexandra</i> , a profuse bloomer; flowers large and of a pale reddish-violet color, vigorous, showy and ornamental, flowering from July to October..... \$1 00	<i>Jackmanni</i> , this has proved itself to be the most showy of all hardy climbers; old plants being literally covered with flowers of intense violet-blue, and from four to six inches in diameter, flowering from July until checked by frost..... 1 25
<i>occidua</i> , flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis; when planted near or in connection with other varieties the contrast is very striking; very choice and rare; blooms in early summer.... 1 00	<i>Lanuginosa caudata</i> , flowers large, almost pure white, often from four to six inches in diameter, one of the best; continuing in beauty from July till late in autumn..... 1 25
<i>Gem</i> , a new and valuable perpetual blooming variety, with flowers of a deep lavender-blue, produced in abundance from June to October..... 1 25	<i>Hendersoni</i> , a handsome, free bloomer, with flowers of a rich bluish-purple and bell-shaped, giving a rare and attractive appearance from June to October..... 1 25
<i>Lanuginosa nivea</i> , one of the finest bloomers; pure white, continuing in flower from June to October..... 1 25	<i>Prince of Wales</i> , a very profuse bloomer and of vigorous habit, flowers deep purple-violet, with a red bar through the centre of each flower leaf; very showy from early summer until frost..... 1 25

HONEY-SUCKLE.

No plant has a more familiar sound than the name Honey-suckle. It is one of the oldest and most popular upon the list of climbers; the different varieties are among the most fragrant and desirable flowers.



Each.
<i>Honey-suckle, or Woodbine</i> , a strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, but within..... \$1 00
<i>Chinese Twining</i> , holds its foliage nearly all winter; flowers nearly white; blooms at intervals through the summer and is very sweet..... \$1 00
<i>Halle's (Hall's)</i> , nearly evergreen; flowers pure white changing to yellow, not covered with leaves from June to November, with fragrance like a <i>Jasminum</i> \$1 00
<i>Monthly Fragrant</i> , French, flowers red and pale red; low, blooms profusely all summer..... \$1 00
<i>Small</i> , flowers mostly red and white; a strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; blooms on old wood; it is one of the very best..... \$1 00
<i>Large</i> , flowers mostly white; a strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; blooms on old wood; it is one of the very best..... \$1 00



We have pleasure in offering for the coming season a very choice and select list of new and standard roses; they are so distinct and beautiful that there is room for them in every collection. They are all grown upon their own roots; strong, healthy young plants. Orders should reach us not later than first of May, about which time they will be sent out. Kindly order early.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

LOCATION OF ROSE-BUSH.—A sunny spot, not overshadowed by roots of trees, and quite level. Prepare your bed by digging to a depth of eighteen inches. Any good garden mould will grow roses, but they are especially fond of small clods of clay in the soil. If the bed is not underdrained naturally, provide drainage by means of broken bricks and stones at the bottom. Add to the soil and clay one fourth old, well-rotted cow manure; ground bone ranks next to cow-manure as a fertilizer, and may be used in place of it, or in addition to it. Roses are rank feeders, and amply repay the food and nourishment given them, both by luxuriance and elegance of foliage and profusion and size of bloom.

After the plants have been set out, which should be early in the season, keep the soil loose by frequent shallow stirrings till the middle of June, when they should be mulched by covering the surface of the bed to a depth of an inch or so with old manure, or any strawy material, to prevent evaporation. An occasional application of manure when greatly diminished growth, and growth with most roses, means bloom.

WINTER PROTECTION.—In our Canadian climate most roses require protection during winter. Remove a little earth from the sides of the rose-bush, cut out all the tender growth and strip off most of the leaves; then bend the bush over and cover to a depth of three or four inches with loose earth, over this a light covering of boards or boughs. Any mode of protection is as good as this, providing it prevents sudden freezing and thawing, and does not hold moisture about the stems, causing decay. A straw covering is apt to harbor mice.

DO NOT COVER TOO SOON.—Wait until the plants are well matured and severe weather is beginning; light froosting will not hurt them. Uncover when the frost is leaving the ground, and spring is fairly opening. Prune out all injured wood and level the earth.

ROSES IN POTS.

The Tea Roses should be selected for growing in pots in the house; these will give a succession of bloom if treated in the following manner:—Drain the pot well with broken bits of brick, mix one part of well-rotted cow manure with two parts of light friable soil, and press firmly about the sides of the rose. Keep well watered during the summer, more so in the fall and winter. Keep all flower buds checked off until winter, then give all sunlight possible. Keep your plant clean, and keep it growing. About 60° is best temperature for them.

NOTE.—When plants are received by mail let them lie in lukewarm water for half an hour without removing the packing from the roots. Then unpack and set out in the beds or pots prepared for them, being careful to shade from the sun a day or two.

All roses will be sent by mail (post-paid), on receipt of prices quoted.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are hardy and vigorous. The flowers are very large, of delightful fragrance, and the colors are richer than the Monthly or Everblooming sorts. They are not constant bloomers, but live from year to year and flower profusely in June, with occasional flowers during the summer and fall.

Price 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Rose, Anna de Diebach, bright, sea rose color, very large and showy. Particularly fine in bud.

Alfred Colomb, bright carmine crimson; very large and full, and of fine globular form. One of the finest roses grown.

Burgundy Rothschild, The form of this rose is perfect; globular in shape, the petals curved and of a unique texture, flowers large, with a satiny finish, and of a very pleasing shade of delicate but decided pink.

Comet de la France, white, wonderfully large with pink; flowers in clusters.

Rose, Comtesse des Baux, one of the finest, sweet and most beautiful of the white hybrids. Suitable for cemetery planting.

Rose, Edouard Dubouché, brilliant carmine crimson, double with narrow, large and full; one of the best.

General Jacqueminot, bright carmine, standard, large and full, very early, should be in every collection; improves no one of the finest roses raised.

John Manning, bright rose, with massive growth, large and full; one of the best.

Rose, Louis Van Houtte, crimson maroon, full globular form, free blooming; very fine.
 Marie Boussan, bright carmine, flowers very large and fine; one of the finest roses grown.
 Magna Charta, pink, suffused with carmine, one of the finest of its color. Magnificent buds.
 Prince Camille de Rohan, crimson maroon; good habit; fine in bud.

Rose, Mabel Morrison, of the purest white and almost velvety in its finish. One bloom with its attendant foliage is a bouquet of beauty in itself.
 Paul Meon, deep, shining rose, very fresh and pretty; flowers very large; few roses possess so many good qualities.
 Victor Verdier, rich cherry rose, shaded carmine, very fine coloring; a popular variety.

MOSS ROSES.



Moss Roses stand alone in picturesque beauty, different and distinct from all others. Their opening buds, half covered with delicate clinging moss of fairy-like texture, are the admiration of every beholder. The Moss-Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and is therefore judiciously esteemed as very desirable for open ground culture. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, and usually not the first year; but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, they remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. Moss Roses like rich ground, and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by liberal manuring and good cultivation; but they bear hardship and neglect well, and always bloom profusely. Being difficult and slow of propagation the price is higher than for most other roses.

Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Rose, Comtesse de Miraval, one of the finest pure white Moss Roses, the buds are elegantly mossed, flowers large, full and fragrant, a valuable and very beautiful variety.
 Crested Moss, color of buds pink; thickly crested with moss. Finest of all for buds.
 Glory of Meoses, color deep rosy carmine, shaded purple crimson; very mossy and fragrant, a most profuse bloomer.
 Perpetual White, one of the finest of the family; flowers in clusters; buds heavily mossed; fragrant; strong grower; free blooming; very desirable for cemetery planting.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.



CLIMBING ROSES are highly valuable for training over arbors, trellises, verandas, also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc.

They grow ten to twelve feet high and are perfectly hardy. Their rapid growth, luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of bright, cheerful flowers commend them to every one, and are among the most beautiful of flowering plants. The varieties described below are the best and succeed well in all sections of the country.

Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Rose, Baltimore Belle, pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best of the type.

Gem of the Prairie, bright, violet crimson; large, very double and fragrant. The flowers are borne on trusses numbering from ten to twenty buds each.

Greville, or Seven Sisters, flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson.

Princess Queen, flowers very large and of peculiar form, bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.

Triumphant, an excellent variety; flowers large, very double and compact; color deep rose, changing to pale carmine, beautifully shaded and variegated.

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TEA ROSES—EVER-BLOOMING.

TEA ROSES are celebrated the world over for their delicate fragrance and the exquisite form and rich charming tints of the flowers. Our list comprises some of the finest varieties in cultivation.

Being more tender than any other Roses in the Catalogue, they require a house, pit or cellar to protect them through the winter. For blooming in the house during winter they are most desirable.

Price 25 cents each; per doz., \$2.50.

Rose, Ben Silens, color, deep rose, noted for the size and beauty of its buds.

Bougers, a superb rose, very large, double and full, delightfully sweet, tea-scented, color, a bronze rose or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.

Catherine Mermet, the color is pure silvery rose, illuminated at the base of petals with yellow; its flowers are not only large, but almost faultless in form in every stage of development. A rose that pleases everyone.

La France, the queen of all the roses. It is of extra size, extra double and of superb form. No rose can surpass it in delicate coloring—silvery rose shades, with pink; it has a satin sheen over all its petals. It is universally regarded as the most beautiful and useful of all roses.

Marchant Niel, a beautiful deep sulphur yellow; very full, large, and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and where it is allowed to grow until it attains a large size, as it will in a few years, it will yield thousands of beautiful flowers.

Niphates, a snow-white rose of immense size, the bud when full grown running from two to three inches in length. When half grown or fully open, it is positively startling by its size and its purity.

Papa Gentier, a magnificent red Tea; flowers large and semi-double, a vivid rose color, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson, free-growing and flowering profusely.

Perle des Jardines, the one Tea Rose which you positive cannot afford to do without. The color is faultless, whether the waxy petals show the rich cream tint of cool weather, or take on the rich golden shades which a warm sun gives them. A leading Rose.

Bouvenir d'un Ami, fine, delicate Rose, shaded with salmon; very large, full and double; exquisitely fragrant. Can always be relied upon as among the best.

Sunset, is a "sport" from that grand variety, **Perle des Jardines**, which it strongly resembles, except in color, the flowers are large, fine, full, very double and deliciously fragrant. The color is a remarkable shade of rich, golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, intensely beautiful and resembling in color a splendid "afterglow." One of the finest Roses of recent introduction.

The Bride, the best pure ivory white Tea Rose. The bloom is not finer than **Niphates**, for that is impossible, but is a stronger grower. The buds



are of grand size. A fine bunch of its buds, cut with its long sprays of foliage, would grace any bride in her wedding robes. In very hot weather its color retains tints of a pale flush; except in unusually hot, dry summers it is unsurpassed for purity of whiteness, form and size.

W. F. Bennett, undoubtedly the best red forcing Rose in existence, though closely followed by **Papa Gentier**. A cluster of good buds from it is not soon forgotten. It is, however, not a satisfactory bedding variety, turning into a variety of dull colors with the sun and opening out imperfectly.

WISTARIA.

The **Wistarias** are strong and rapid growers, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. When well established they grow twenty feet or more in one season. The flowers are in long racemes, and are produced freely. A large plant in bloom is a most gorgeous sight.

Wistaria Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria), produces long pendulous clusters of light blue flowers	Each \$0 75
Sinensis , white, similar to above, except that the flowers are pure white; very fine.	75
Magnifica , flowers in dense, drooping racemes, and of a pale lilac color	75
Double purple , a rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers of dark purple	1 50

GRAPES.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or more Grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow and plant vines so near that deeper than they stand in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

Our collection includes only those of real value and that can be recommended for general cultivation. They will be forwarded by mail (*postpaid*) to any address in the Dominion on receipt of price, or as early in spring as season will permit.

STRONG TWO-YEAR-OLD VINES.

	Each.	Each.
Grape, August Blunt , ripens in August; bunches very large, berries large, rich and free	\$1 00	
Brighton , bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet and tender	1 50	
Lady , the earliest of all; color white	50	
Grape, Concord , large purplish black fruit, rich, juicy and unobscurely sweet	25	
Niagara , color light green; large, good	1 00	
Pocklington , light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet; very hardy	50	
Wildor , black, round; ripens quite early ..	50	



"HARLEQUIN" ASTER.

HELIOTROPE.**"KING OF THE BLACKS."**

A deliciously fragrant flowering variety, bearing large umbels of purplish black flowers continuously; well adapted for pot culture or for bedding out in summer.

Price per packet, 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.**"ECLIPSE."**

Of all the new Annual Chrysanthemums, popularly known as "Marguerites," or "Painted Daisies," none are more beautiful, if, indeed, any are so striking in appearance, than the "Eclipse." Its large, single flowers are $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 inches in diameter, and exhibit a striking contrast in markings: they are pure golden yellow, with a bright purplish scarlet ring on the ray of florets, the disc being dark brown, very free flowering, and easily grown. (See Cut.)

Price per packet, 15c.

NEW ASTER.**"HARLEQUIN."**

A new and very oddly-marked variety, the petals being spotted and striped give it a distinct and striking appearance. Flowers very double and of various colors, mixed. The plant is dwarf in habit, and really a novelty. (See Cut.)

Price per packet, 15c.

DOUBLE DAISY.**"QUILLED."**

A new strain of Double Daisies, the flowers of which are composed of petals as round as a knitting needle, pretty and curious, mixed colors.

Price per packet, 15c.



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PHLOX DRUMMONDI, FRINGED.

New Fringed Phlox.

A valuable introduction of this favorite Annual, embracing two distinct and showy colors, purple violet and carmine; these are rendered more effective by the beautiful fringed and toothed edges of the petals, having more or less a border of white, which tends to brighten the whole appearance of the flower. (See Col.)

Price per packet, 5c

Lobelia



Gracilis, a very fine variety for hanging baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and bearing its beautiful blue flowers profusely, per packet. 10
Gracilis, white, similar to the above except in the color of its flower. 10

Nasturtium.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA."

This new Tom Thumb Nasturtium is without doubt one of the most beautiful and striking varieties of its class. The plant is of dwarf bushy habit, with very dark purplish blue leaves and beautiful crimson scarlet flowers, which stand out conspicuously. Per packet, 10 cents.

Humulus Japonicus.



HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

The annual Japanese Hop, as shown in the illustration, is a most valuable and rapid-growing climber; the foliage resembles the Common Hop, but has more incisions, is very dense in foliage and of a lively green. A most valuable feature of this new annual climber is, that it can be sown in the open ground in spring and will attain enormous dimensions in a very short time; never suffers from the heat, and retains its colour until late in autumn.

Per packet, 25 cents.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS.

Nicotiana Affinis.

(TOBACCO PLANT.)

This recently introduced variety has given each entire satisfaction as an ornamental plant that it now occupies a most conspicuous position in the flower garden of every one who knows it. The plant attains a height of from 2 to 3 feet, and produces an abundance of very large, pure white flowers, which expand fully in the afternoon and evening, and continue emitting a most delicious fragrance until the following morning. (See Col.)

Per packet, 10 cents



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ECLIPSE."



PHLOX DRUMMONDI, CUSPIDATA.

New Phlox.

"STAR OF QUESDLINBURG."

The character of this novelty will be found to be quite extraordinary; it is a selection from the "New Fringed Phlox," and is about 4 inches diameter and the habit rather more compact. It further differs from that variety in the form of the flowers. The petals, which are five in number, have on each petal a pointed centre-tooth projecting beyond the lateral ones, like little spines, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, thus forming a star-like appearance, the beauty of which is improved by the broad white margin which borders the edges of the petals. This novelty will prove a splendid acquisition for bouquets and cut flowers. We offer it in mixed colors. (See Cut.) For packet, 5c.

Sweet Peas.

"VESUVIUS."

While perhaps not so brilliant as its more illustrious, it is unlike any Sweet Pea yet introduced. The upper petals are distinctly spotted on a rosy ground, shading into purple at the throat; the lower petals on standard are of a velvety violet, shading off into lilac toward the edge.

For packet, 10 cents.

Pansy.

"TRIMARDEAU GIANT."

A distinct variety of this favorite family. The plants are very strong, compact; flowers of immense size and stand well above the foliage. Each flower is distinctly marked with three large blotches.

For packet, 5 cents.

Stock.

BROMPTON OR WINTER, PURE WHITE.

A handsome and useful class of flowers for florists' use; they will not stand our severe winters, should be planted before July and protected during winter, or may be removed to the house in autumn, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry.

For packet, 5 cents.

WILD GARDEN SEED.

To those who cannot bestow the necessary care required in a neatly laid out flower garden, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute, which, for its unusual and varied effect, for cheapness and small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. We have had many satisfactory evidences of the estimation in which the "Wild Garden" is held from those who used our seed the past season.

"Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of over 100 varieties of hardy flower seeds mixed together, and wherever planted will insure something new almost every day.

For packet, 15 cents.





WE take pleasure in offering the following "Specialties in Vegetable Seeds." Many are not only new, but after practical tests have proven to be valuable additions to our list of desirable varieties. We have included some of the older varieties, and some of recent introduction, though not all novelties, are of such superior excellence that we deem them worthy of special notice.

BEANS.

GIANT DWARF WAX.

Among the many new varieties of Bush Beans which have recently been offered, the Giant Wax has well stood the test with many points which commend it. The pods are fit for use about same time as the Golden Wax, but are much larger and of a creamy white, very fleshy, and when cooked of remarkably fine flavor and tender. The plants are upright in growth, vigorous and fairly loaded with pods.

Price per lb., 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.



BEEF.

ECLIPSE.

Unquestionably the best variety for forcing; having a very small top, it transplants easily; produces handsome roots of a deep carmine red, and is especially useful when young. It is also a fine variety for garden planting both for summer and fall use.

Price per lb., 30c.;
 1/2 lb., 25c.; 2 oz., 15c.;
 oz., 10c.; pkt., 5c.

CABBAGE.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

The best early variety of Cabbage in cultivation. Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head, small outer leaves and its uniformity in producing a crop. The shape of the heads are pyramidal.

Price per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 60c.; oz., 35c.; packet, 5c.

CABBAGE.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

About two weeks later than the Wakefield, thus making an excellent succession to that variety. It, however, surpasses it in size, and may be classed as one of the very best early, large-heading varieties grown; very reliable in forming heads, and is to-day the leading early market sort. Our seed is very choice.

Price per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 60 cents; oz., 35 cents; per packet, 5 cents.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.



Henderson's Succession.

Follows ten days after the Early Summer, and differs from that variety in forming more solid heads, while it can be planted nearly as close, as its outer leaves are usually short and compact for a Cabbage forming such large and heavy heads. Its firm, solid heads make it an excellent keeper and can be used for midsummer or fall and winter use.

Price, per oz., \$1.25;
per packet, 25 cents.

CAULIFLOWER.

EARLY SNOWBALL.

Whether intended for private use or for market purposes, the Early Snowball is one of the finest in existence, because it is the earliest; under the conditions of an ordinarily favorable season, nearly every plant will form a perfect, snow-white head, averaging nine inches in diameter; owing to its close, compact growing habit, one-third more plants can be placed on the same space of ground than can be grown with other sorts. No other Cauliflower is so well adapted for forcing under glass during winter and spring; it does equally well for late planting. Our seed is the finest that money will buy.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

Price, per oz., \$2.00; 1/2 oz., \$1.00;
per packet, 25 cents.

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CAULIFLOWER.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT.

Another highly prized variety for early forcing or for later cultivation. In Germany this is considered the finest variety in existence; in fact, very few can distinguish it from the Snowball, there is, however, a slight difference in formation of its head. We offer an exceptionally fine strain of seed.

Price, per oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00; per packet, 25 cents.

CELERY.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.

While the quality of Celery is largely the result of favorable conditions of soil, cultivation and growth, yet there is a marked difference in varieties, and among them all we think there are none more beautiful or of finer quality than the Golden Yellow. It is as self-blanching as any good sort can be, and is readily distinguished from other sorts while growing from its leaves being of a light green and mottled with yellowish-green; the large heart is of a beautiful golden yellow, with yellow tops; and even the outer stalks are of a yellowish-white. It is sometimes called a "Yellow Flame" celery. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and of finest flavor.

It is a very light seeding variety. In consequence of the very great demand for it, seed is very scarce. We have, however, secured a limited supply from the originator of the very finest quality. Gardeners and others should procure their seeds early, so as not to be disappointed.

Price, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; 2 oz., \$1.50; oz., \$1; per packet, 10 cents.



PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW CELERY.

CARROT.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG SCARLET.

Unolicited recommendations from our customers are so strongly in favor of this comparatively new Carrot that we place it among varieties of special merit. It resembles the Half Long Nantes in shape, but has a heavier shoulder and a more tapering root end. Its fine bright color, excellent table qualities and great productiveness commends it as an exceptionally desirable market garden sort.

Price, per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cents; 2 oz., 15 cents; oz., 10 cents; per packet, 5 cents.

CORN.

EXTRA EARLY COREY.

Considered the very earliest variety in cultivation, with ears of good size and quality. It is a selection from the Early Marlborough, and like that variety has a red cob and a dark grain when ripe, but when in boiling condition is very white. It is of dwarf growth and can be planted two and a half feet apart.

Price, per doz. ears, 60 cents; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 cents; lb., 15 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.

58 *Add four cents per pound for postage.*

CORN. PERRY'S HYBRID.

Gardeners who have used this Corn are very enthusiastic in its praise. It is nearly as early as the Minnesota, but with much larger ears; the kernels are pure white, large, deliciously sweet and very tender. A first-class variety for second early. Price, per doz. ears, 30 cents; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cents; b., 5 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.

OLD COLONY

A new variety of the Evergreen type, but about ten days earlier. Mr. Clark, who originated and named this new sort, is probably the largest Sweet Corn grower in the world. He says the Old Colony is the best late Corn for all purposes.

Ears very large, with large, white, sweet, tender kernels. Our stock is direct from him, and we hold the only supply of this fine variety in the city. **Canners should give it a trial.**

Price, per doz. ears, 60 cents; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 5 lbs., 80 cents; lb., 20 cents; packet or ear, 5 cents.



CUCUMBER.

CHICAGO PICKLING.

A variety which has but recently become known to the trade, and which has for some time past been controlled and almost exclusively used by the largest pickling houses of Chicago in the manufacture of their celebrated pickles. It is exceedingly prolific, bearing small, well-formed fruit, well covered with spines and of an unusually deep green color. Price, per lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., 40c.; 3 oz., 25c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE.

"A remarkably fine strain of Cucumber, which is especially recommended for market, table or pickling purposes, differing from the ordinary and popular White Spine in color; it retains a deep green color in all stages of its growth, produces extra long smooth shaped fruit; very prolific and very white in flesh, tender and crisp. Lovers of Cucumbers should try this new sort.

Price, per lb., \$1.25; 1/2 lb., 40c.; 3 oz., 25c.; oz., 15c.; pkt., 5c.



CHICAGO PICKLING CUCUMBER.

SQUASH.

SIBLEY, OR "PIKE'S PEAK."

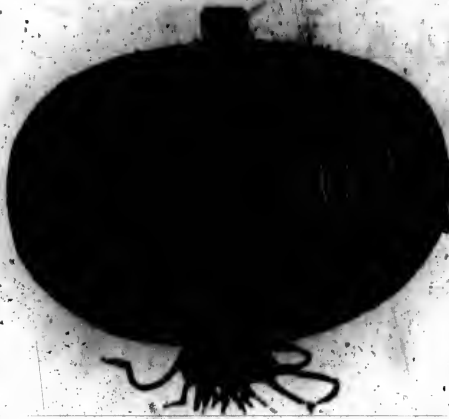
A new Squash, originated in Iowa. It is of decidedly distinct shape, as will be seen in illustration. Its size is medium, just right for marketing; this quality, combined with fine grain, exquisite flavor and wonderful productiveness, will make it a favorite with every gardener. The flesh is solid, thick and rich colored. The shell is hard and flinty, making it a good shipper. Try it.

Price per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 75c.; 3 oz., 40c.; oz., 25c.; packet, 20c.



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ONION.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

While this is not a new variety of Onion, our stock is of such exceptionally fine quality that we consider it worthy of special mention, that those desiring something superior may know what to buy. For some years past our Globe Danvers has given unqualified satisfaction, producing perfect formed bulbs, uniform in size and an immense yield. This variety commands the very highest market prices at all times. Growers who desire a fine strain should try it.

Price per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., 75c.; 3 oz., 40c.; oz., 20c.; packet, 5c.

RABBIT.

HALF LONG, DEEP SCARLET.

A variety as distinct in the color of the skin as in the shape of the roots, which is more elongated, and terminates in a longer and finer point than that of the other intermediate sorts. Leaves of a deep green color, rather large and erect; flesh very white, firm, crisp and very juicy. A desirable market variety, and for those who wish a medium length of root.

Price per lb., 75c.; 1/2 lb., 25c.; 3 oz., 15c.; oz., 10c.; packet, 5c.

LETTUCE.

TORONTO GEM.

The finest market garden variety to be found. Its beautiful yellowish-green color, crimped, curled and well-formed heads, tender quality and sweet flavor place it at the head of the list for the market gardener or for family use. It withstands the heat of summer and retains its sweetness for a longer time than any other variety we know.

Price, per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., 75c.; 3 oz., 40c.; oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.



TORONTO GEM

BARRADOES GOOSEBERRY or MEXICAN TOMATO.

This specialty, which we offered last season, has met with general favor. Some of our customers did not buy until late in the season, as a consequence their fruit did not ripen before being affected by early frost. Seed should be secured early and plants started in the house; when weather becomes warm in spring the plants may be set in the garden, the result will be a crop of the most delicious fruit. It is very hardy and will thrive almost everywhere. The rich orange-yellow fruit, about the size of a large cherry, is enclosed in a husk or shell (see engraving) which opens when ripe. The fruit is excellent for sauces, pies or when preserved, and has a luscious strawberry flavor.

Price, per oz., 50c.; per packet, 10c.



TOMATO.

THE "NEW PEACH."

A wonderful Tomato, and in appearance resembles a peach. The old variety called "Peach Tomato" was in no way like the "New Peach," which never only resembled a peach in size, while the "New Peach" is similar to many peaches in color and shape, color and general appearance, seeming to have the very bloom or fur of a peach upon its surface. This gives it a peculiarity never found in any other variety. Its equal in delicacy of flavor does not exist in the Tomato family. For exhibition purposes it is very desirable, and we believe it will please our customers very much.

Price, per packet, 12c.



THE "NEW PEACH."

TOMATO.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW "POTATO LEAF."



LIVINGSTON'S "POTATO LEAF."

Mr. Livingston, the introducer of many of the very finest Tomatoes in existence, such as Acme, Beauty, Favorite, Paragon, Perfection, etc., offers this season another new variety, which he calls "Potato Leaf," so named from the similarity of its leaves to that of a potato vine, which also resembles that of the Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid Tomato, but the fruit is very much another than the latter and equal to the Standard Acme.

What a grower writes:—"I planted a packet of Potato Leaf on the 15th of May. They made rapid growth, and in less than ten days from time of planting the seedlings bore ripe tomatoes from the vines, and of excellent quality; also the vines were very well indeed, keeping green longer than kinds had all died down. This is a Tomato of a bright future."

The vines are strong, very prolific, ripens its bright, smooth, firm fruit quickly and evenly, which stands carriage superior to most varieties. Market gardeners should try it—stock of seed limited.

Price, per oz., 5c.; per packet, 10c.

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TOMATO.

NEW DWARF CHAMPION.

A new and distinct variety, stands well up, even when loaded with fruit, in consequence of having a strong, bushy stem. The foliage is very marked, of a dark green color, leaves thick and different from other sorts. It produced ripe fruit last season by 1st July. The crop ripens up early and evenly; a good producer; fruit smooth, medium in size and staining in color to the Acme. We have a limited supply of seed, which is very scarce, direct from the producer.

Price per packet, 15 cents.



NEW DWARF CHAMPION.

TOMATO.

GOLDEN QUEEN.

A first quality yellow sort. It is solid, very smooth, free from ridges, large in size, ripens up early, and is a very handsome Tomato, in fact by far the most beautiful yellow variety ever sent out; the larger and riper fruits are frequently tinged with red at the blossom end. None are better for preserving or slicing; the handsome golden-yellow slices make a beautiful contrast in a dish with red Tomatoes. A distinct yellow sort.

Price, per oz., 50c.; per packet, 10c.



POTATO.

THE STRAY BEAUTY.

Within the last five years many new varieties of early Potatoes have been brought before the public. The introducer of the Stray Beauty says he has tested them all, not only on his own grounds but in various parts of the United States, that not only his own experience but that of hundreds of others shows that for earliness, beautiful appearance and good quality THE STRAY BEAUTY LEADS THEM ALL; this is also borne out by the party in Canada who has grown our supply. It is a roundish Potato, flattened at one end, the outer skin is a beautiful deep rose color, inclined to red, giving it a handsome appearance. The eyes are few and shallow, flesh perfectly white, and, when baked or boiled, unusually dry, meaty and of the very best flavor. For an extra early market or table Potato the grower claims they have no equal, coming into use one week to ten days sooner than any other, and being an excellent table Potato they will always command the highest price in the early market. It grows to a medium size, skin thick and large, very compact in the hill, uniform in size and production, and is entirely free from rot or other diseases.

Price by mail (postpaid), lb., 50c.; 5 lb., \$1. By express or freight, purchaser to pay cartage, per peck, \$1; bush, \$2; bbl., \$5—cartage package included.



VEGETABLES.



IN making up our list of Vegetable Seeds for the present year, we have carefully revised our former editions, and have endeavored in the present one to embrace many of the leading Novelties and Specialties—described in preceding pages—as well as the standard older varieties which are deservedly very popular.

In submitting our list to the public, we desire to state that such varieties as are not grown under our immediate supervision and care are raised for us by the most reliable and experienced growers in England, France, Germany and America, seeking to place each where the adaptability of soil and climate will insure the most perfect development and the greatest parity.

Our Seeds are all entirely new and fresh, and everything is very carefully tested before being packed, so that nothing is sent out but what we know will germinate and prove highly satisfactory if treated well. We have no hesitation in saying that our Vegetable Seeds are not excelled, if equalled, by any that are offered.

We have endeavored to describe the different kinds and varieties, so that their character and value may be easily understood. By following the simple cultural directions, with the usual care which is required by the sower, satisfaction to the customer and a continuance of trade will be the result with all.

WE PAY POSTAGE

On all Seeds when ordered at the packet, ounce, two ounces and quarter pound list prices.

Postage must be added to Catalogue prices at the rate of four cents per pound, when ordered at the pound prices or upwards—except when stated to include postage. In cases where the postage is not allowed, we shall be obliged to deduct from the order sufficient quantity to cover the deficiency. Half pounds and over will be sent at the pound rates; less than half pound lots are charged at the ounce, two ounces or quarter pound rates. No smaller quantities are made than quoted.

Please read "Terms and Conditions of Sale" on pages 3 and 3; also "Special Offers" on page 4.

Our Varieties in larger type are such as have been found to be best adapted for general cultivation, and inexperienced cultivators, in doubt which varieties to select, cannot go far wrong in ordering varieties so indicated.

The figures at the right of the column show the price per packet.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*.

To grow Asparagus plants from seed, sow in drills about a foot apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, and in the fall or following spring the plants may be set in the permanent bed, about a foot apart each way, and in narrow beds, so that they can be easily worked and cut without being trampled upon. First prepare the bed by deeply trenching and working in a heavy coat of well rotted manure, to a depth of two feet, as after the plants are set-out no more can be applied, except as a top-dressing. Set the crowns four inches below the surface, and spread the roots. Before winter cover the transplanted bed with about four inches of manure, as a protection for the young roots. Salt is a most beneficial manure for Asparagus, by sowing on the surface in spring, which always helps to keep down the weeds. The young tops may be cut for the table the second summer, but not freely until the third season, cutting both

large and small, as soon as they appear well above ground. In the fall the tops should be cut down and removed as soon as they are dead ripe. An ounce of seed will sow thirty feet of a drill.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to forty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter. Color, deep green, and crowns very close; per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Giant.—The old favorite variety, producing abundantly. Tops green or purple, according to the soil in which they are raised; per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Palmetto (new).—Said to be much earlier, yielding better, more even and regular in its growth than any other variety, and equally well adapted for planting north or south; per lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 3 oz., 80 cts.; oz., 50 cts. 10

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BEANS.

(DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP.)

French, *Haricot*; German, *Kruppenbohn.*

The plants of this class vary from a foot to two feet in height. They require no stakes or poles for support. As they are so extremely sensitive to frost and cold, they should not be sown before the end of May, when the ground has become warm and light. Plant in hills one and a half inches deep, and about two feet apart, affording ample room to hoe. They succeed best in rich loamy soil. Hoe often, to stir the ground, but only when dry. Earth scattered on the leaves when wet with dew or rain will rot them, and greatly injure the crop.

For market gardeners and others wishing to order by the bushel, will be supplied at reduced rates, to be obtained on application.

(Add four cents per lb. for postage.)

GREEN SORTS.

- California Pea.—Early, productive, and one of the most desirable as a table bean. Small in size, nearly round; color creamy yellow; per pk., 50 cts.; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; lb., 70 cts. 5
- Early China.—Very early, and of fine quality; seeds white spotted with purplish red; per pk., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 4
- Early Mohawk.—An early, hardy productive and excellent string bean; per pk., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5
- Early Red Valentine.—Early, productive, tender and succulent, and of fine flavor; remains longer in the green state than most varieties; per pk., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5



IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.

- Improved Early Red Valentine (see Specialties)—per pk., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5
- Long Yellow Six Weeks.—One of the earliest; an excellent and productive variety; per pk., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5
- Large White Marrow, or Mountain.—A large, round, oval, white bean of excellent quality whether green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field; per pk., \$1.00; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; lb., 8 cts. 5

Royal Dwarf Kidney.—This is one of the best late kinds, and as a shelling bean for winter use has no superior. Seeds white, round, long, and kidney-shaped; per pk., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5

Broad Windsor.—An esteemed English variety; remains fit for use longer than any other. The tops of the plants should be pinched off as soon as they are in full bloom; per pk., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 80 cts.; lb., 20 cts. 5

WAX SORTS.

- Black Wax.—A popular variety; the pods are a waxy yellow, solid tender, and almost transparent; stringless. Seeds when ripe jet black; per pk., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5
- Giant Dwarf Wax.—New, very early, entirely stringless; pods large, and of a beautiful, rich, creamy white color. It is very prolific, and a great favorite with market gardeners; per pk., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$1.20; lb., 25 cts. 5
- Golden Wax.—One of the best Dwarf Beans known; very early; pods large, long, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich, golden wax color; dwarf, compact and productive; per pk., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5
- White Seeded Wax.—The color of the seeds being white, it is by some preferred to the preceding for cooking. With the exception of the color of the seed, it is identical with it; per pk., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; lb., 15 cts. 5

BEANS.

(POLE OR RUNNING.)

Fr., *Haricots a rames*; Ger., *Stangenbohnen.*

As a class these are less hardy than the Dwarf, and are not usually planted so early in the season. Plant in hills three feet apart, with a stake or pole to run up on.

- Asparagus, or Yard Long.—Produces pods from nine to twelve inches long; very tender, and delicious; per lb., 30 cts. 10
- Dutch Cass Knife.—A very productive variety, and one of the earliest; sometimes used as "snaps," but generally shelled; 5 lbs., \$1.00; lb., 25 cts. 5
- Giant Wax.—Seeds red, with long pods of creamy yellow and waxy appearance, very tender; 5 lbs., \$1.25; lb., 30 cts. 5
- Large White Lima.—A large, late variety, with long, broad, very thin, dark green pods; although late, it is esteemed as one of the very best; per 5 lbs., \$1.50; lb., 25 cts. 5
- Scarlet Runners.—This variety grows from ten to twelve feet high; foliage green, and flowers brilliant scarlet; fine for covering arbors, at the same time yielding a supply of wholesome and nutritious food; 5 lbs., \$1.25; lb., 30 cts. 5

BEET.

Fr., *Betteraves*; Ger., *Runkel-Rabe.*

To grow good Beets the soil should be rich, mellow and deep. For early use sow interfering as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about two inches deep. For main crop sow early in May, and for winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and in freshly prepared soil pressed firmly over the seed. When plants have attained three or four leaves thin out, so that they may stand five or six inches apart. If seed is sown pretty thickly in the drills in early spring, the plants can be thinned out gradually as soon as they become a few inches high, and prepared for the table like Spinach; until they become as large as Spinach, best roots and leaves are excellent. When a little larger the roots can be used alone, and in this way an excellent winter. Those remaining should be gathered in October, and stored away in a cool cellar or covered with earth. In this way they will keep all spring. One ounce of seed will grow about a hundred feet of a row.

Seed, Early Bellman.—An improved extra early sort, maturing with the Egyptian; forms smooth, glass-like, shaped roots; tops quite small; the skin and flesh of a dark orange color; quality excellent, fine grained, tender and crisp (See description), per lb., 25 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.



Egyptian, Early Flat Head.—One of the earliest in cultivation, and a leading market sort; roots very dark red; flat on top but rounded beneath, with very small tap root; the dark red, topped with lighter shade, crisp and tender when young; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Early Flat Head.—Valued for its earliness; bulbs flattened, of large size, somewhat ribbed and terminate in a small, slender tap root. Skin of fine texture; green above ground; below the surface, clear rose red. Flesh white, crisp and with bright pink; sugary and well flavored. When grown late it keeps well in the winter; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Early Blood Turnip.—Roots turnip-shaped; skin deep purple red; flesh blood red, crisp and sweet with lighter red; remarkably sweet, tender and crisp; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Half Long Head.—Rises from six to twelve inches long, tapering regularly to a point of medium size, and grows within the earth; skin a little rough, deep purple red; flesh deep blood red, crinkled with paler red; fine grained, firm texture and sweet. An excellent, half-early, garden variety and a good keeper; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Long Smooth, Dark Blood.—The roots of this familiar variety are long, tapering and comparatively slender, the size varying according to depth and richness of the soil; skin dark purple, sometimes purple black; flesh deep blood red, very fine-grained and sugary, retaining its color well after being boiled. Leaves numerous, medium size, erect, deep purple red; leaf stems blood red. One of the most popular of Winter Broccos, for which purpose it should not be sown too early; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Winter Crown, or Broccoli.—A species of head which is raised early for its use, which are used for greens. The plants may also be prepared and served as Asparagus, for which it is an excellent substitute; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

See their Yards / Cor., Windsor.
This variety may be grown in almost any soil, but it is the more abundant the previous crop was made of April to the beginning of June. It is prepared best, covering the seed thinly and evenly, transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as Cabbage. Of all the Cabbage tribe this is the most tender and sweet, and would be much more extensively grown than it is. The excellent qualities were generally known. One course of seed will give plants for a bed forty feet square.

Broccolo, Green Curled Scotch.

—The head most generally used; grows to a height of 8 or 10 inches or twenty inches, and with good cultivation spreads to three feet in diameter; leaves bright green and beautifully curled; per lb., 25 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Varietated.—The leaves vary very much in size and are lobed and finely curled; they are beautifully varietated, sometimes with green and yellow, white or green and purple, and sometimes with light red and green. It is frequently grown as an ornamental plant, and also used for garnishing. It is excellent cooked after a light frost, but not so hardy as the preceding variety.

BROCCOLI.

Fr., Chou Brocoli; Ger., Broccoli, Spargelkohl.

The Broccoli is so closely allied to the Cauliflower as to be scarcely distinguishable either by taste or color. It is more hardy and more certain to head, and seed in the beginning of June and in June transplant to rich soil, and set apart. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower. One course of seed will give plants for a bed forty feet square.



WALCHEREN BROCCOLI.

Broccoli, Walcheren, White.—Used for quality, large, firm, white heads, very tender; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 1/4 cts., 20 cts.

Fr., Chou Brocoli.
The seed of this variety should be sown in the same manner as Cabbage. Of all the Cabbage tribe this is the most tender and sweet, and would be much more extensively grown than it is. The excellent qualities were generally known. One course of seed will give plants for a bed forty feet square.

There is a variety called for success in the next to the soil, which has been known.

tion, they are long, slender, and to be kept apart, for several days beginning.

varieties and the plants should be got them to stand the winter and planting.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Ft., Clos de Bruxelles / Ger., Sprouts-Kohl.

The stalks sometimes grow to a height of six or seven feet, even when the ground is covered with a large number of miniature cabbages, from one to two inches in diameter, which are the edible part, always tender, they become more so after a slight frost. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little cabbage more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter Cabbages or Kale. An ounce of seed will make plants for a bed forty feet square.

Brussels Sprouts, Dwarf Improved.—Produces compact sprouts or heads of excellent quality; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cts.; 1 lb., 95 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.75 cts.

CABBAGE.

Ft., Chou Pommé / Ger., Kopf-Kohl.

There is no vegetable more universally or extensively cultivated than Cabbage. The first requisite for success is good seed, as the quality of the product is more or less influenced by the seed sown; next is the selection of deep, well-enriched loamy soil, which should be well prepared; also frequent and thorough cultivation while growing. On land that has been long under cultivation, or in a dry situa-



EARLY JERSEY

tion, they rarely succeed well. For early use, a sowing should be made in a hot bed in February or March, and hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, transplanting from one foot to twenty inches apart, according to size of variety, early in spring. For second early, the early kinds may be sown the beginning of April, and planted out in May. The late



WINNINGSTADT'S EARLY SUMMER.

varieties are usually sown in the early part of May, and the plants set out in July at a distance of three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thickly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender and make poor plants. In transplanting Cabbage or Cauliflower the plant must be

set down in the earth to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be. Cabbages should be kept every week, and the ground worked deeper as they advance in growth, drawing a little earth to the plant at each watering, until they begin to head, when they should be left to mature. Loosening the roots will generally prevent the burning of fall grown heads.



EARLY SUGAR-LEAF.

To preserve Cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and lay them, with the heads down, for a few hours to drain; then set them in a cool cellar, or bury them, with the heads down, in long trenches in a dry situation.

Cabbage, All Seasons.—A new and superior sure-heading variety. May be planted early or late, as it forms large and very solid heads quickly. Per lb., 25.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 51; 1 lb., 60 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.15 cts.

Extra Early Stampo.—The earliest variety grown; forms small, compact heads and of excellent quality. Similar to the Jersey Wakefield but not so pointed; per lb., 50.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb., 90 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.25 cts.



EARLY WINNINGSTADT.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—One of the earliest, with pyramidal-shaped heads, having a somewhat blunted or rounded peak, medium size, solid and a popular American market garden sort (see *Spartan*); per lb., 25.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 51.00; 1 lb., 60 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.15 cts.

Early Dwarf York.—One of the most popular early varieties; heads small, rounded oval, firm and tender, and of very dwarf growth; per lb., 21.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 55 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.00 cts.

Early Winningstadt.—One of the best Cabbages for general use. Heads regularly conical, exceedingly full, solid and of excellent flavor. It suffers less from the cabbage-worm than most sorts; per lb., 20.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 55 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.00 cts.

Early Sugar-Leaf.—A very fine early variety; of compact growth, with a conical or sugar-leaf-shaped head; a favorite with many; per lb., 20.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., 55 cts.; 2 lbs., 1.00 cts.

Cabbage, Early French Oxheart.—A fine heart-shaped variety, coming in as early as the Early York and other early sorts; it grows low on the stems, heads heavy, very close, firm and fine flavored; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Foster's Improved Brunswick.—A second early and late variety of superior quality; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5



FILDERBRAUT.

Filderbraut.—Similar in form to the Winningstadt, but longer, more pointed and heads up, with fewer outside leaves; a sure header, very solid and of excellent flavor. Largely used in Germany for making kraut; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Henderson's Early Summer.—The earliest large-heading variety; about two weeks later than the Wakefield, thus making a succession of that variety; heads flat or slightly conical, solid, handsome and of compact growth. A favorite with gardeners and valuable for family use. (See Specialties.) Per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5



FRENCH OXHEART.

Large York.—Second the Early York, and is equally desirable, heads of larger size, sweeter and more firm and solid. A good summer and fall variety; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., \$3.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 15 cts. 5

Large Early Schweinfurt.—An early variety, for summer and autumn use; forms large, showy heads, of excellent flavor, but does not stand heat well; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Late Flat Dutch.—A late growing variety, heads large, round, solid, broad and flat on the top; bluish green, often tinged with red or brown. A winter variety of superior quality; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Large Late Drumhead.—A very superior fall and winter variety, quite similar in appearance to the preceding, heads large, but of a good flavor. A standard sort; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5



FRENCH FLAT DUTCH.

Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch.—A very fine strain of this standard variety, so largely grown for fall and winter use. It possesses all the good qualities of the Flat Dutch, and is a sure header; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—The largest cabbage known. Under good cultivation heads have been grown that weighed sixty pounds; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Premier.—Exceedingly early, with heads somewhat smaller than the Wakefield; forms small outer leaves and can be planted very close; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Henderson's Succession.—A highly recommended new sort. (See Specialties.) Per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5



QUINTAL DRUMHEAD.

Quintal Drumhead.—An exceedingly large variety. With the exception of the Marblehead Mammoth, it is the largest of the late sorts, and highly esteemed by market gardeners. Heads quite flat on the top, with few leaves, solid and of good flavor; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5



ST. DENIS DRUMHEAD.

St. Denis Large Drumhead.—Heads large, round, and a little flattened, solid and of good quality; seldom fails to produce a good head; a good keeping variety; per lb., \$2.50; 1/2 lb., \$5.00; 3 ea., \$5.00; 1 ea., 25 cts. 5

Cabbage
small,
excellent
per lb.,
\$2.50

Dark Red
oblong
purple
cutting
per lb.,
\$2.50

Red Drum
heads
hard,
per lb.,
\$2.50

The Savoy
common,
highly
valued
they are
of
solid
formed
best
is by
plate

Drumhead
pact,
yellow
and fine
per lb.,
\$2.50

Early Drum
and
round,
cut
and
blitters;
most
per lb.,
\$2.50

Green Giant
round,
yellow
leaves
wrinkled
best
per lb.,
\$2.50

Cabbage, Dooty Red Early Dwarf.—Heads small, nearly round, large, very hard, and of peculiarly deep color; one of the very best for pickling or for keeping through winter; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.



DARK RED EARLY DUTCH.

Dark Red Early Dutch.—Forms very hard oblong heads, round at top, of a deep red or purple color. Excellent for pickling or for eating raw; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

Red Drumhead.—Larger than the Red Dutch; heads round; very reliable for heading, and hard, under high cultivation; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

SAVOY VARIETIES.

The Savoy Cabbages are distinguished from the common, or close-headed varieties, by their peculiarly wrinkled or blistered leaves. In texture and flavor they are thought to approach the Cauliflower. They are slower in their development than the preceding sorts, and have more open or less compactly formed heads. None are store hardy, and a slight frost is by some considered necessary for the complete perfection of their texture and flavor.



AMERICAN SAVOY.

Drumhead Savoy.—Heads large, round, compact, yellowish at the centre and a little flattened. Seldom falls to heart well, very tender and fine flavored. Keeps well during winter; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

Early Dwarf Uten Savoy.—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoys; heads small, round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, compact and of a deep green color, with numerous blisters; very quickly forms a heart, and is of most excellent quality; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

Green Globe Savoy.—Heads of medium size, round, black or sea-green on the outside, yellow towards the centre, and loosely formed; leaves thick and distinctly blistered and wrinkled; texture fine; flavor mild and excellent. One of the best, very hardy and improved by frost; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

Cabbage, Improved American Savoy.—Greatly surpassing the Drumhead in early and delicious flavor. The best of all the Savoys for general market or home use. It has a short stem, grows to a large size, is compact and solid, and a true header; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

CARROT.

Fr. Carotte / Ger. Mohr.

The Carrot, like other root crops, should be furnished a good, deep, rich soil. For early crop sow in spring so soon as the ground is in good working order, in drills about a foot apart, covering the seeds about an inch deep, and at thinning, the plants should be left from three to four inches apart. The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, all precautions must be taken, show on freshly prepared soil. See Agricultural Seeds for full varieties.



CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.

Carrot, Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet (Stump-rooted).—New, similar to Scarlet Nantes, but with larger shoulders, and more productive (*see Specialties*); per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.



SCARLET SHORT-HORN.

SCARLET NANTES.

Danvers.—A very fine intermediate variety, smooth, even in size and shape, gradually tapers to a point; color deep, rich orange red; yields well, and is well adapted for garden or field culture; per lb., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 11c.; 2 ea., 22c.; 5 ea., 35c.

Cauliflower, Leveque's Large Short-Headed—This is without a doubt one of the best cauliflower grown; heads large, white, well formed and compact; of excellent quality, very hard, smooth-skinned, producing many large heads. It will grow in the open, cold soil, keeping it well blanched. The seed is offered in the best to be had; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.75; 5 lb., \$18.00; 10 lb., \$35.00.



LEVEQUE'S SHORT-HEADED.

Votch's Autumn Giant.—A valuable late variety and quite distinct; heads large, beautiful white, firm and compact, being well protected by its heavy foliage. It remains a long time fit for table use. To insure their full development the plants should be started and transplanted early in the season; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.50; 5 lb., \$22.50; 10 lb., \$45.00.

Walsher's.—A very hardy variety; forms large heads when other varieties fail; on this account it is considered by many the best for general use; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$4.50; 5 lb., \$22.50; 10 lb., \$45.00.

CELERY.

Fr., Celery; Ger., Sellerie.

To grow early Celery, sow the seed late in March in a hot-bed or box, and for later crops, in the open ground as soon as weather becomes warm, cover lightly, whether soil, roll or press it in. Shade the young plants for a week or the days, and do not let the soil dry off. The tops may be shown all over or twice before cutting. Do so to ensure "stocky" plants which will make less on being transplanted.



BESTER'S METHOD.

When from four to six inches high, transplant into rows, shallow trenches, or on the level ground, setting the dwarf sorts into rows three feet apart and the tall varieties four feet apart, and six inches apart in the rows. The soil should be light, highly manured, partially shaded, and moist, or near water, so the plants may be freely rooted in dry weather, but should not be put directly on them. Earthing up should be done, but should not begin until roots are grown, and should be gradually keeping the leaf stems clear together so that the soil may not fall into the centre of the plant, but never earth up in wet

weather nor when dew is on them. That intended for winter and spring use needs less watering, when sowed for winter it will naturally blanch beautifully. For winter storage, a branch one foot wide and six inches in the length of the Celery may be made in well drained soil. To this reserve the plants with the roots attached, set them upright closely packed, but not crowded, using care not to break the stalks. Cover with boards to protect from rain, and later with straw or leaves to keep out the frost. Those who have cool cellars can pack in narrow boxes in the same manner, or in the basement by simply placing a few inches of sand or soil in the bottom of the box; thus prepared the Celery will blanch in a little time and be very convenient for use.

Celery, Boston Market.—Of low growth, somewhat branching, white, crisp, solid and well flavored; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.

Dwarf White French.—A superior dwarf large ribbed variety, of stiff, close habit, solid, crisp, juicy and of excellent flavor; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.



DWARF WHITE FRENCH.

Henderson's Half-Dwarf, White.—A fine medium-sized variety; when blanching it is yellowish white, very crisp and entirely solid and possessing a rich nutty flavor; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.

London Red.—Few are aware of the superiority of red Celery over the white. Not only is it better in flavor and more crisp, but more hardy and a better keeping variety during winter. The London Red is one of the best of its color, and has every requisite of good quality; those acquainted with it, prefer it to any other sort; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.

Paris Golden Yellow, Large, Solid.—A new variety, having all the qualities of the Dwarf White French, but is self-blanching to a remarkable extent, the color ribs assuming a yellowish white appearance, with a rich golden yellow heart, of fine flavor and a good keeper (see Specialties); per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00; 5 lb., \$15.00.

New B. Co.—Of superior flavor and crispness; the heart and stems are beautifully shaded to a fine rose color; very hardy and keeps better than the white sorts; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00; 5 lb., \$15.00.

Sandringham Dwarf, White.—One of the best white varieties in use. Very solid, crisp, and possesses a rich, sweet nutty flavor; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.

White Plume.—An excellent early variety; its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, which renders it especially so well as useful; tender, crisp, of mild pleasing flavor, but not a good keeper. None can be recommended for self-blanching varieties; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.00; 5 lb., \$15.00.

White Solid.—A large growing and popular variety, solid, crisp and tender; a good keeper; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$2.00; 5 lb., \$10.00.

CELERIAC.

Fr., Celeriac-rave; Ger., Knoll-Sellerin.

The Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery, may be planted either on the level ground or in shallow drills, and cultivated in a similar manner to Celery. The roots are used as a salad, or for seasoning and soups.

Upland, Large Smooth Fringe.—Very large, smooth roots, almost spherical, evenly shaped and without rootlets, except on the under part; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 ct., 55 ct.; 1 ct., 30 ct.

CHERVIL.

Fr., Cerfeuil; Ger., Kerbel.

The seed may be sown in open ground where the crop is to grow; but in very hot weather it is better to sow in a shady position with a northern aspect. According to season, the leaves may be cut in from six weeks to two months after sowing. The leaves are aromatic, and are used for seasoning and in salads.



Chervil, Double Curled.—Leaves beautifully curled and crimped, useful for flavoring or garnishing; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 ct.; 1 ct., 25 ct.; 1 ct., 20 ct.

CHICORY.

Fr., Chicoree; Ger., Cichorien.



Chicory, Large Rooted or Coffee.—Much used as a substitute and for mixing with Coffee. In the fall the roots require to be taken up, and cut in small pieces and placed where they will dry. When required for use it should be

reasted and ground like Coffee. The culture is quite simple and may be treated the same as for Carrots; per lb., 50 ct.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 ct.; 2 ct., 15 ct.; 1 ct., 10 ct.

CORN.

Fr., Maïs; Ger., Mais.

Sweet Corn should not be planted until the weather becomes warm; always select a warm soil if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will often make considerable difference in maturity, besides injuring a crop. The soil should be rich, deep and thoroughly worked immediately before planting. Sweet Corn may be either planted in rows, three and a half to four feet, and end placed about eight inches apart in the row or planted in hills at a distance of three to three and a half feet each way according to variety grown. The taller the variety or the richer the soil the greater should be the distance apart. The first planting is usually made about the 15th May, and continue successive plantings every two weeks till end of June. Cultivate deeply and thoroughly as soon as possible after plants appear, and every few days until it roots. As the seed of Sweet Corn is more or less tender, it is well to plant nearly double the quantity of seed for the plants required, to guard against contingencies of weather, etc., and thin out to four or five of the strongest plants to the hill, when planted in rows leave single plants about eight inches apart. One pound will make about one hundred hills; one peck an acre in hills. (For field varieties see Agricultural Seeds.)

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS MADE TO CANNERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING IN QUANTITY.

Add 4 cents to pound price for postage.

Single ears of any variety 5 cents each.

Corn, Black Mexican.—A rather short, black-grained variety of unusual sweetness, preferred by those who know it to any other variety for the home garden; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Cory.—New (see Specialties, page 37); per doz. ears, 60 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar.—An excellent early variety; ears rather short; from twelve to sixteen rows; rich, sugary flavor and productive; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Early Adams or Burlington.—A very early and good table variety, though not a sweet Corn; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than bread; ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rows. An excellent early field variety; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Early Marblehead.—One of the earliest varieties grown; stalks dwarf, with ears low set; of fair market size; kernels plump and of very sweet, rich flavor; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Early Minnesota.—Very early; rather dwarf; ears fair size and uniform; an excellent variety; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Egyptian Sweet.—Ears of large size, very productive, sweet, tender and of delicious flavor. A superior market variety, and well adapted for canning purposes. Like all other large growing varieties it matures late; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Mammoth Sweet.—A late variety, and one of the largest grown, single ears somewhat exceeding two pounds in weight, quality excellent, sweet, tender and delicious. Largely grown as a market sort; for family use it cannot be excelled; per doz. ears, 60 ct.; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 5 lbs., 70 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Moore's Early Concord.—Produces its large, handsome ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Crosby's Extra Early; of rich and delicate flavor, and an excellent intermediate variety; per doz. ears, 50 ct.; 15 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 60 ct.; 1 lb., 15 ct.

Corn, Old
in
with grain

CUCUMBER.

Fr., Cucumbr; Ger., Gurk.

In this latitude it is useless to plant in the open ground until nearly the first of June. Make rich hills of well-rotted manure, two feet in diameter, and plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling.



EARLY WHITE SPINE.

Make the hills about six feet apart. For early Cucumbers, the hot-bed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kind is, where it is designed to place a hill, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of fresh manure, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of layers of gins. When the plants grow, keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not allow any to go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will do more harm than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the smaller kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively.



EARLY RUSSIAN.

Cucumber, Arlington.—A selection from the White Spine, very even in size and regular in form; productive; superior in color and quality; and unsurpassed for pickles; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.; 5 cts., 20 cts.

Boston Pickling.—Fruit short, early, cylindrical, uniform in size, but somewhat tapering at each end; bright green, productive and one of the very best pickling varieties; per lb., 50 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Chicago Pickling.—Fruit medium in length, pointed at each end, with very large prominent spines; early, deep green; a favorite with Chicago pickling-houses (see *Horridillo*); per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Early Green Cluster.—A short, very early variety, bearing in clusters near the root; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Early Frame.—A good variety for pickling and table, medium size; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Early Russian.—Very early, hardy and productive; early growing in pots; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.



EARLY CLUSTER.

Evergreen White Spine.—Differs from the ordinary White Spine in its continuing a deep green color in all stages of growth; a most valuable quality when used for pickling (see *Horridillo*); per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Early White Spine.—Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of fine flavor; vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. One of the best for table use, and largely used for pickling when small; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.



GREEN PROLIFIC.

Green Prolific.—One of the best pickling sorts; very uniform in growth, seldom yielding cucumbers the large for pickling, and very productive; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Long Green.—A very fine long fruit of excellent quality; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Short Green.—Similar to the Early Frame, productive of fine quality and makes especially hard green pickles; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 50 cts.; 3 cts., 20 cts.

Short Green Globe.—A very small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickling, for which purpose it should be gathered while young and tender; per lb., \$1.00; 3 cts., 20 cts.

EGG PLANT.

Fr., Aubergine; Ger., Berghaus.

The Egg Plant will do well in any good garden soil, but will require good treatment. The seeds should be sown in a box or tray, and when the plants are four or five inches high put in fruit or flower pots. They will do best in a half inch soil. When the plants are four or five inches high they may be transplanted to the garden. They will do best in a rich soil, and should be watered frequently. They will do best in a rich soil, and should be watered frequently. They will do best in a rich soil, and should be watered frequently.

Big Plant...
Improvement...
Best quality...

One of the...
ply over...
and for...
ten inches...
plants to...
when planted...
together in...
the house...
where they...
and contain...
the stems...
to young...

Native...
curled...
and...
5 cts., 20 cts.

A vegetable...
Turnip...
ground...
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while you...
potatoes...
turnip, but...
tough and...
certainly...
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much more...
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Koh...
small...
July...
5 cts., 20 cts.

Big Plant, Early Long Purple.—One of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark rich purple, tender and excellent quality; per ct., 25 cts. 5

Improved New York Purple.—Very heavy, round or oval, smooth and productive; the best market variety; per ct., 25 cts. 5

ENDIVE.

Fr., Châvée / Ger., Endivien.

One of the best salads for fall use. For early supply sow as early as the weather will permit in spring, and for late fall use in June and July. In the first instance make apart, and when well established take the plants to and fill apart, keep clear of weeds and when plants are well established in the other leaves together in a pointed form over the center to bleach the heart of the plant. If desired to grow in two or three weeks they will require blanching and ready for use, and continue in condition for about one week, so that the tying up should be done every few days in order to secure a successful result.

Endive, Extra Green Curled.—Beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white, crisp and tender; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

Mass Curled.—Has the appearance of a ball of moss, color dark green; blanches beautifully; per lb., 51.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

KOHL RABI.

Fr., Chou-rave / Ger., Knoll Kohl.

A vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and Turnip. The stem just above the surface of the ground swells into a round, fleshy bulb, in form not unlike a turnip; this is the edible part; when used while young the flesh is tender and delicate, and possesses the combined flavor of the cabbage and turnip, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. Sow in light, rich soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, early in June, when the bulbs will not only grow to a convenient size, but, having made their full growth in the cool weather, will be much more succulent and mild flavored for table use than when sown earlier. When cultivated as a stock-feeding crop the seed should be sown as early as possible, that the plants may have the advantage of the early season, and thus acquire their full proportions. Thin out the plants to twelve or fifteen inches apart in the row, and cultivate same as recommended for turnips, being careful not to cover the globular part with earth.



Koh Rabi, Early White Vienna.—Very early, small, handsome white bulbs; best early variety for table; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

Early Purple Vienna.—Similar to the preceding except in color, which is a beautiful purple; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

LEEK.

Fr., Poireau / Ger., Lauch.

This is a member of the Onion family, is very hardy, and grows in cold climates. It is sown in the open ground in very rich soil, in drills four inches to ten inches apart, and kept as fresh as possible until the middle of the autumn, or the middle of winter, in case of exceptional cold. It is desired to blanch very white and tender, brought down six or eight inches high into the soil for three days, and earth up the outer part.



Leek, Broad Flag.—A large and strong plant, with broad leaves growing only on two sides, like the Flag; per lb., 51.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

Giant Corigan.—An improved variety, with short thick stems, seldom exceeding six to eight inches in length but often three inches or more in diameter in well grown plants; very dark green leaves, and quite hardy; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

LETTUCE.

Fr., Laitue / Ger., Lettich.

The Lettuce is generally divided into two classes, viz., Cabbage Lettuce and Cos Lettuce. The Cabbage have round heads and broad spreading leaves; the Cos varieties have long heads and upright oblong leaves. A very rich soil is necessary to produce the best Lettuce. Its crisp and tender qualities depend very much on a luxuriant and vigorous growth. The earliest sowing may be made in February or March, under glass with slight heat. Keep the plants thin and admit plenty of air to the frame every few days. For later supplies, sow in the open ground as soon as the season will permit; transplant or thin out the plants gradually to a foot apart, and keep well cultivated.



CALIFORNIA CURLED.

California Curled.—Does not form a large head, but the leaves have beautifully cut and curled edges, and might be called a mixed variety; of a delicate shade of green; some leaves almost white; remains long and tender and sweet; very ornamental; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5

Early Curled Boston.—Has a heading variety, but forms a compact, dense mass of leaves; per lb., 50.00; 1/2 lb., 25.00; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 2 cts., 10 cts. 5



Early Green.

Lettuce, Black Spanish Success.—Much larger than preceding, and tender in color, very hardiness (both head) in cold and tender; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Early Headed.—Very large, solid, tender, crisp; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Early Curled.—Very early, rather long head; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Early Price Head.—An excellent variety for family use, forms a loose head of dense many of leaves which are large, nobly round, frilled at the edge and densely clustered; of a deep green color, so dense with red so often to appear more red than green. Exceedingly crisp, tender and good flavored, and does not become bitter early as early as other varieties; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Malta Drumhead or Ice Cabbage.—Very large, crisp and tender; fine summer variety; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Monarch Cabbage.—One of the best in cultivation; color beautiful light yellowish green; heads well (1/2) round; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.



Tonoro Cms.

Tonoro Cms.—The best variety we have ever grown (see Specialties, page 59); per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Red Edge Winter.—Crisp and tender, of a light pale green color, shaped with red at the edges; one of the best for family use; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

White Summer Cabbage.—The best for summer use; heads large, flat, dense and well flavored; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

COO VARIETIES.

Lettuce, Paris White Cos.—A very superior, tender variety; tender and crisp. Should be sown in an early to middle bed; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Paris Green Cos.—Excellent upright growing variety; healthy, sweet, tender and fine flavor; very desirable for its fine qualities; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

MARTYNA.

Fr., Martyna / Cos., Gombabara.

The young plants are used to a considerable extent for salads, they are planted in great abundance, and should be sown when green and tender. The seed should be sown in April or May, and the plants transplanted to three feet apart each way. Martyna Production.—Per ea., 50 cts.

MELON, Musk.

Fr., Melon / Cos., Souther Melon.

A rich, warm, sandy soil is best for this Musk Melon. Plant the seed when the ground is dry and warm. Plant from six to twelve seeds in hills six feet apart each way, and when danger from bugs is past thin to three vigorous plants in a hill. Measure in mind in the hills at time of planting see to it that it is old and well rotted. When the shoots are a foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branching and to strengthen the vines. Thin out the fruit if it is excessive. The remaining melons will thereby increase in size and ripen earlier. Do not plant near pumpkins and squashes, as they hybridize.

Melon Musk Bay View.—One of the largest Musk Melons in cultivation; very prolific; flesh green and sweet; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Orange or Persian.—Large, pointed at the ends; fine flavor; green, thick skinned; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Early Green Netmeg.—Green skinned, highly scented, rich and sugary; skin green and finely netted; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Improved Cantaloupe.—A first-rate, early, large, round market sort; sweet and of good flavor; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.



Monarch Improved Netmeg.

Monarch Improved Netmeg.—A large round, early cantaloupe, highly scented, rich and sugary; skin green, of delicate flavor; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Monarch's Blue Netted.—Deep greenish oval, flesh deep green, sweet and richly flavored; an early and delicious variety; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; 1/8 lb., 20 cts.

Fr., A
In High
Water Melon
ten feet long
Melon. To
two melons

Melon, Fr
Water Melon
ten feet long
Melon. To
two melons

Cuban C
green; in
sugary in
this, via
growth; 1
25 cts.; 0

Ice Cream
round, 1/2
white,
delicious
25 cts.; 0

Mountain
Melon,
greenish
per lb., 1
15 cts...

Pearl
green; 1
ling and
1/2 lb., 60

Philly's
per lb., 1
15 cts...

Citrus—
uniform
marbled
seeds red
25 cts.

MELON, Water.

Fr., Melon d'Eau / Ger., Wasser Melon.

In light soil with a hot sunny exposure, the Water Melon thrives best. Place in this class to see best about each way, and compare with the Black Melon. To secure the largest fruit, have but one or two melons to a vine.

Melon, Beach Spanish.—Fruit oblong, skin light, and very dark or blackish green; flesh deep red, fine grained, very sugary and productive; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.



CUBAN QUEEN.

Cuban Queen.—The largest and finest variety grown; skin beautifully striped dark and light green; flesh is bright red, solid, succulent, crisp, sugary and unsurpassed in flavor; the rind is thin, veins strong, healthy and vigorous in growth; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

Ice Cream.—Fruit of medium size, nearly round, skin pale green, rind very thin, seeds white. The flesh is scarlet, solid, crisp and delicious; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

Mountain Forest.—Early, solid, sweet and delicious. Skin green; an odd variety, but a genuine favorite for home and market gardens; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

Pearlona.—Of medium size, skin light mottled green; flesh light scarlet, solid, crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

Phinney's Early.—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a valuable market variety; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.



CANTALOUPE.

Cantaloupe.—Used in making preserves; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white, solid; seeds red; per lb., \$1.50; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 3 cts., 25 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

MUSHROOM.

Fr., Champignon / Ger., Champignonstiel

The Mushroom, properly stored up, is a table delicacy of such class that any connoisseur in its use will desire to grow them for his own use.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, or where the temperature can be maintained at from fifty to sixty degrees. From some old pastures beneath the soil and above it every 100 bushels of this soil and two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet in width. Put down a bed 1/2 inch and packed it down hard, and go on until you have a bed eight inches thick. It will soon become pretty hot, but let the heat raise until it is only sixty-five or seventy degrees. Then make holes, say 3 feet apart, and put in the spaw, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover the whole bed with some two inches of fresh loam, and over this place five or six inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days.



After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. Success in Mushroom growing depends so much upon a proper and uniform temperature, moisture, and perhaps other conditions of the atmosphere, that success is not always certain with the amateur. (Prices include postage.)

Mushroom Spaw, English, per bushel, \$1 25
French, two pound box \$1 00

MUSTARD.

Fr., Moutarde / Ger., Senf.

A pungent salad, used occasionally with Cream. Sow thickly in rows, and cut when about two inches high; for use during winter it may be sown at intervals in houses, in the greenhouse or in a frame. For a crop of seeds sow in April, in drills a foot apart, and thin out moderately when about three inches high.

White English.—Best for salads; per lb., 40 cts.; 1/2 lb., 15 cts.; 25 cts., 10 cts.

NASTURTIUM.

Fr., Capsules / Ger., Kapustiner Kresse.

Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed by many, which resembles capers. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in light soil. Sow after the ground becomes warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or may be used for covering unsightly places in the garden where they will have support to climb upon.

Nasturtium, Tall.—Mixed colors; per 1/2 lb., 60 cts.; 3 cts., 15 cts.; 25 cts., 10 cts.
Dwarf.—Mixed colors; per 1/2 lb., 75 cts.; 3 cts., 40 cts.; 25 cts., 15 cts.

78 Try our Improved Short White Carrot.

ONION.

V. Green / Gen. Seed.

No vegetable is more extensively grown than the Onion, and with an other than a good crop derived more upon the quality of the seed than the quantity per acre. The seed should be sown in rows as compared with the poor seed of our culture. Kind of soil, variety, is less important than it is of inferior quality. The chief reason why so many are not successful in raising Onions is because they do not attach enough importance to the selection of their seed; they start wrong by buying cheap seed; even when the best seed the best of seed and sowing them in a careless manner for the good seed is cultured against and which is often the cause of failure with the very best. The seed we offer is of New York plants and heavy, and we have (as in our favorable list) given it the most thorough growing tests, and can assure our customers that stronger germinating seed cannot be had from any other source. Our



LARGE RED WATERSHED.

leading supply is Eastern or Massachusetts grown, which it knows the country over as being the purest, earliest and most free from conditions of any Onion kind raised. From the very great care we have taken with this article, our trade has been yearly increasing and our customers have been price leaders in Onions for the past several years. Our seed this season is certain to give the same unusual satisfaction to all. Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well rotted manure freely, and be sure to get the seed in as early as possible in the spring; thin out early, and keep the fall mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart, and thin out when the young Onions are about the size of peas. In doing this, disturb them that remain on the ground, so possible. As Onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, so matter of the improved stock. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. It is useless to try and grow Onions on a poor tenacious soil or in a careless manner. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop, and a week too late in hoeing often makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. For seedling and cultivating Onions we recommend the French or Wheel Hoe. See description, etc., at end of Catalogue. Manure for Onions should be well rotted, and placed over near the surface. With proper manuring, Onions may be grown on the same land for a score of years, for it will become cleaner and better every year. The Onion crop is usually exceedingly profitable, ranging from five hundred to ten hundred bushels per acre, according to richness of soil, culture, etc., and it is only occasionally that the market is overstocked and prices low.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Onion, Extra Early Red.—Ripens about ten days earlier than the Large Watershed; rather smaller in size, but more pointed and heavy; per lb. \$2.75; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Large Red Watershed.—The staple variety, very productive, large size, early and heavy, pointed shape, and all excellent qualities; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

White Globe.—A handsome, globe-shaped Onion of mild flavor, and a good keeper. One of the very best; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

White Portugal.—A handsome Onion of mild flavor, but not a good keeper; excellent for summer and fall use; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A fine variety, above the medium size, excellent in form; bright yellowish brown; flesh white, comparatively soft and tender; mild and well-flavored; ripens early, and yields to the best. (See description). Per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

ONION, FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The following varieties have been imported from the most reliable houses. While we would not recommend the raising of a large crop of Onions from imported seed, we believe the following varieties will be found very desirable for early market and home use, they have all been tested in this country and have proven us to their product. They are of quick growth, large size and mild flavor, many sorts making Onions weighing from two to four pounds; from seed the first season. To produce the largest Onions, seed should be sown under glass and transplanted to the open ground in early spring. They are not suitable for keeping over winter, when attaining a large size.

Giant Rocca.—A splendid large variety, globe-shaped, bright brown skin and delicate flavor. Success best in warm situation; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Globe Tripoli.—The largest of all varieties of Onions. The bulbs are almost spherical, sometimes 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The outer rind is very thin and brittle, and of a salmon pink color, the inner ones have a tinge of blue; flesh very tender, sweet and mild flavored. Does best in a warm situation. To attain its full development, seed must be started under glass and transplanted in spring. It is very sensitive to cold; requires to be used early, as it does not keep well; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

New Queen, White.—A new, small white Onion, of fine flavor, quick growth and good keeping qualities; excellent for pickling; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Large White Italian Tripoli.—A new, early, large, beautiful, pure white, flat Onion, of mild and excellent flavor; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Small Silvestra.—A small French variety, used exclusively for pickling; very early, white color, and mild flavor; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Witch, Red.—Skin reddish brown, and remarkably hard; used for fall covering; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Witch, White.—Skin of a rose white, more tender and richer in flavor than the red; for fall covering; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

Yellow Portugal.—A half early variety of remarkably good quality. Ripens more or less according, should be sown as long; sown at the seed and sown at the seed end. Outer skin of a coppery hue, inner ones of bright yellow; flesh tender, sweet and mild; per lb. \$2.50; 1/2 lb. 75 cts.; 5 cts., 40 cts.; 1/4 lb. 25 cts.

These are the best and early. The seeds are the greatest in cover and in apart. When used in the ripened of the seed as in spring, very small bulbs of thin in a coming spring. are grown.

(Add to our list) Yellow Dutch, White Dutch, Potato Onion, Top Onion, Schallott (See description). Write us for large lists.

Its flavor is agreeable to than any other.

Parley very slow to ripen in the spring, but the inner plants are the best for use again. The



These are excellent as an early crop for family use and early home market, but not so a main crop. The sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows one foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart. When raised from sets, the Onions can be used in the green state in June, or they will be ripened off by July. Sets are prepared by sowing the seed as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, very thickly, in beds or drills; and about the middle of July, or whenever the tops die down, the small bulbs or sets are gathered and kept covered thinly in a cool, dry cellar, or laid, until the following spring. The Schallots, Potatoes and Top Onions are grown only from bulbs.

(Add 5 cents per lb. for postage and packing.)

- Yellow Dutch, or Bottom Sets per lb. 20
- White Dutch, " " " " " " " " 25
- Potato Onions, English, large..... " 25
- Top Onion Sets " 25
- Schallots (small multipliers) " 10

Write us for lowest market rates on bushel and large lots. Prices fluctuate.

PARSLEY.

Fr., *Perill*; Ger., *Petersill*.

Its flavor for seasoning soups and stews is very agreeable to many, and is used for garnishing more than any other plant in our garden.



CHAMPAGNE MINE CROWN.

Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seeds are very slow to germinate, and should be sown a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills four to five inches apart, and cover half inch deep. When the plants are two inches high, thin to about eight or ten inches apart, and in about three weeks transplant again. The culture is transplanted the more product

it will grow. Three or four plants will readily be raised in a bushel, and the plants are the greatest when raised from sets. The winter use product in a bushel or light cellar.

Parrot, Champagne Mine Crown.—Very early; sets; large, mellow, crisp and sweet; very fine for garnishing; per lb. 25; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 5 cts., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 15 cts.

Fine Top Onions.—A fine, desirable, light variety, which, when well grown, resembles a ball of heavy curled leaves. It is hardy and slow in ripening to root, but yields to drought, so it commonly keeps to increase in size, and to become less dried; per lb. 25; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 5 cts., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 15 cts.

Parrot Leaved.—A beautiful variety, being more like a parrot's feet or more than Parrot; very valuable for table decoration; per lb. 25; 1/2 lb., 40 cts.; 5 cts., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 15 cts.

PARSNIP.

Fr., *Parsin*; Ger., *Pastinack*.

The Parsnip has value not alone as a table vegetable, but it is also one of the best roots for stock-feeding. Its long, slender roots call for a deep, mellow, rich soil. A shallow bed or a sowing of fresh manure will make short forced roots of inferior quality. Sow early in spring, in drills three inches apart and one-half inch deep. When the plants are two or three inches high thin out to six inches in the rows. The roots are improved by frost, and the bulk of the crop should be left in the ground over winter, but must be dug before starting to grow in spring. Such as are wanted for immediate use store in a dry cellar with a covering of sand.



THE BEST VARIETY GROWN IN THE WORLD. RICH TENDER SWEET PRODUCTIVE

Parsnip, Long Rooted, or Hollow Crown.—Best for stock-feeding; per lb. 20 cts.; 1/2 lb., 30 cts.; 5 cts., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 15 cts.

Standard.—Of fine, mellow quality; per lb. 20 cts.; 1/2 lb., 30 cts.; 5 cts., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 15 cts.

PEAS.

Fr., Feb / Oct. 2000.

The varieties of garden Peas now grown are almost without number; every year new sorts are introduced, and on trying them, many find fault or an improvement on many of the older and more familiar ones. In order to save space and to save trouble, we have selected such varieties as are best adapted for home and market garden use, and are such of general use to give satisfaction.

All varieties of Peas are sown in and every dot can be sown, but those which require a hill and perfect care. They require many successive sowings which causes them to arrive when fresh and will remain longer in season than most varieties.



McLean's Blue Perla.

Now Peas in drills not less than three inches deep about one pound to bushy feet. The drills must be 1/2 an inch than two feet, except for the lowest ones. Those growing three feet high or more should be sown nearer than two or four feet, and should have a support for their support. The large, fine wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the small ones, and they are very early should have a dry soil, and they should be sown in rows. It is well to sow the earliest Peas, as soon as possible, in two or three weeks after the ground covering, a few more early and some for the crop. The second sowing comes in plenty. Peas should be sown for all but the dwarf kinds at once as they ripen above ground. It is a good plan to sow in double rows, in this way the same bush will support both rows. A row of late and early Peas can be sown in same manner.

The crop should be gathered as it becomes ready for use, or harvest, if allowed to stand and ripen, the young pods will not only come in firm, but those partly advanced will cease to enlarge.

Market gardeners and growers will be supplied by the bush or reduced rates.

Add four seeds to found price for postage.

EARLY SORTS.

Peas "Opp" Extra Early (1/2 bush).—White seeded. This Pea possesses all the qualities most essential for a first-class variety, being extra early and ripening with great uniformity. About forty-day from sowing in the average time for Peas from the whole crop; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Blue American Wonder (1/2 bush).—Green wrinkled. One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation; of finest quality, wonderfully productive of dwarf, succulent growth; pods good-sized and well-filled; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Scottish Favorite (1/2 bush).—Round, blue Pea, and the earliest blue variety grown, excellent for family or market; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

McLean's Advance (1/2 bush).—A green wrinkled variety, with broad, long pods; of fine flavor and production; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

McLean's Blue Peter (three-quarter bush).—Round blue seeds; a splendid bearer, of good flavor, one of the earliest; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Peas, McLean's Little Gem (1 bush).—Green wrinkled. This is a green pea of very large and of a delicious flavor, being one of the earliest varieties; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Tom Thumb (1/2 bush).—Small white, double; remarkably early and early, of excellent quality, and of fine flavor; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

LATE VARIETIES.

Blue Broadwing (1/2 bush).—A late green wrinkled sort; very robust, bearing heavy crops of large, well-filled pods and of excellent flavor. One of the best varieties of the plant for the garden; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Champion of England (1 bush).—Seed whitish-green and most productive. Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored Peas grown, and very productive; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Stratagem (1 bush).—A handsome wrinkled variety, of recent introduction, and one of the very best on our list; a heavy cropper and produces large, remarkably well-filled pods of excellent flavor; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.



Champion of England.

Telephone (1 bush).—A new wrinkled variety, of strong growth, a good cropper, bearing immense pods full of large peas of exquisite flavor. Market gardeners will find it a most profitable sort; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Yorkshire Hero (1 bush).—White, wrinkled Pea; ripens, quite early, and of delicious flavor; keeps a long time in season; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

EDIBLE PODED, OR SUGAR PEAS.

This is a favorite class of Pea, with very tender edible pods; and for table use is served up after the manner of Green Beans.

Extra Early Dwarf Peas (1 bush).—The earliest of the edible-podded kinds; pods long, succulent, shelled, succulent and tender; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Large Green, or Robinson (1 bush).—Peas very large, with entire free from membrane, olive-brown, containing five inches long and one inch or more broad; containing five to eight large round peas; one of the best; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.

Green (1/2 bush).—Resembling in size that of any other variety; pods transparent, yellowish-green, very firm, brittle, curved and much flattened, six inches long, and sometimes nearly an inch and a half broad; per 1/2 lb., 6s. 6d.; 1 lb., 12s. 6d.



other kind of plants are of produce.

Pepper, L... sweet and tender; 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

Long Red... common, in few pickles; 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

Red Chilli... both ripe and unripe; per 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

Sweet Pea... and early; 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

Fr.,

The Peas can be given kinds and added to the description but freshly as well as in clayey soil extremely if very inferior.

Where they ripen when quite before to the soil. If the weather is to be more than in nature.

Plant on in fair weather; 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

For comestive, use the towards end. There are many other kinds of cultivated peas we recommend. Market best.

We will following p. 30 etc., 12s. 6d.

Potatoes, fine appearance; 1/2 lb., 4s. 6d.

PEPPER.

Vv. Phasiol; C. m., Phifer.



The Pepper is much esteemed for its condimental qualities, and is extensively used for pickling.

The land should be given early, to be ready for transplanting when the weather becomes warm. Select light, warm ground; plant six inches apart and keep well hoed; ten or twelve other bird manure hoed in with the earth when the plants are six inches high will greatly increase the product.

Pepper, Large Red, or Bell.—Of large size, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less pungent than most other sorts; round, thick, fleshy and tender; much used for pickling; per cu., 40 cts.

Long Red Cayenne.—Fruit brilliant coral red, pungent, intensely acid, and productive; used for pickling, also for making pepper-sauce, and sometimes Cayenne Pepper for commerce; per cu., 40 cts.

Red Chili.—Small, cone-shaped, very pungent; both ripe and green pods are used for pickles; per cu., 40 cts.

Sweet Spanish, or Mountain.—A large and early variety; sweet, mild and pleasant; less pungent than some varieties, and for this quality it is preferred by many; used for salads and pickling; per cu., 40 cts.

POTATOES.

Vv. Pomme de terre; C. m., Kartoffel.

The Potato, like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and all conditions of fertility. The soils best suited to the Potato are of the drier and lighter description; pasture land or new land, with the turf freshly turned, producing the most abundant as well as the most certain crop. On land of a stiff, clayey texture, or in wet soils, they are not only extremely liable to disease, but the quality is usually very inferior.

Where the land has been long under cultivation they seldom produce well, and the quality, even when quite free from disease, is usually much inferior to that of tubers raised on comparatively new soil. If the soil is good, but little disease will be noticed. In highly fertile soil the plants appear to be more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good.

Plant as early in spring as the ground can be had in fair working order, in hills or rows, about three feet apart; covering in light, warm soil, about 10-12 inches deep; but in cold, wet situations, two and a half or three inches will be sufficient.

For economy and perfection in cultivating Potatoes, use the *Plant of Horse Ho.* See description towards end of Catalogue.

There are numerous new Potatoes being introduced every day. We aim to include in our list such new varieties, together with the best of the older kinds, as prove, upon trial, to be most worthy of cultivation. No Potatoes sent by express unless we receive cash with order to prepay express charges. The tubers and pack-rates are subject to market fluctuations and our ability to procure stock.

We will send by mail, *Good Seed*, any variety, at following prices: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 1 bu., 40 cts.; 1/2 bu., 20 cts., except as noted.

Potatoes, Charter Oak.—A new late variety, of fine appearance, a great yielder and of good keeping quality. The tuber is large, irregularly shaped; skin white and smooth; eyes bright pink; quality first-class; vines large and bushy; pack, 40 cts.; basket, \$1.00.

Potatoes, The Great Gem.—A new variety, which the horticulturist should be the earliest to cultivate. See description, page 63.



EARLY

Early Ohio.—A few days earlier than the Rose and earlier in color and habit of growth, is more productive and equally so good for table and market purposes; pack, 40 cts.; basket, \$1.00.



EARLY SWISS.

Early Swiss.—This new variety has given universal satisfaction wherever offered, and has proved itself to be one of the earliest in cultivation. Planted with Rose, Vermont, Ohio and Beauty of Hebron, it was ripe in advance of any, producing potatoes fit for the table in fifty-two days from time of planting. The tubers are oblong, large, solid, uniform and handsome; flesh white, fine grained and dry, cooking well, even when first dug; very productive and of fine keeping qualities; vines dark green and strong growers; pack, 40 cts.; basket, \$1.00.



EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.

Extra Early Vermont.—Similar in color, form, and general appearance to the Early Rose. It is, however, much more hardy, a better keeper, more productive, of better quality, and from a week to ten days earlier, and is rapidly taking the place of that popular variety; pack, 40 cts.; basket, \$1.00.

Dakota Red.—Medium late, of great productiveness and superior quality. As the tops grow erect and sticky, and the tubers large, care need not be used, and closer planting is possible than perhaps any other variety. It has never been affected with drought or blight. Skin smooth and firm (in some soils granular); shape oblong, and slightly wedge-shaped; flesh white, fine grained, firm and dry, and in every respect equal to the old Frenchman in table qualities; pack, 40 cts.; basket, \$1.00.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax

Potato, Empire State.—A main cropping variety of recent introduction. The skin is white and smooth; flesh pure white; of fine flavor, and cooks evenly. Vines rough and vigorous; roots strong, and extend deeply into the soil, although the tubers lie compactly in the hill, and are easily dug; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.

Rural Blush.—A variety of the very **FIRST QUALITY**; tubers of medium size and uniform, never growing very large and yielding very few small ones; skin white, except at the seed end, where it assumes a rosy color, from which it derives its name; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.



WHITE STAR.

White Star.—An excellent white Potato, with slightly russeted skin; tubers large, long, and of the finest quality. It is a strong grower, very productive, and may be classed amongst the best varieties for table use or marketing; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.75.

PUMPKIN.

Fr., Courge; Ger., Kürbis.

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the field than garden, and should never be grown near other vines, as it would mix with and contaminate the quality of the more valuable sorts; the vines sometimes grow to an enormous size. They will grow on almost any soil, and may be profitably planted with Indian Corn or Potatoes.



SUGAR PUMPKIN.

Pumpkin, Large Yellow Field.—Very large, useful for stock-feeding; per lb., 30 cts.; 1/2 lb., 10 cts.

Large Cheese.—Size large, skin reddish orange, flesh thick, fine and sweet; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Large Tourne, or Mammoth.—Grows to an immense size. The rind resembles that of the Squash. Flesh thick and sugary, fine for table use; per lb., \$2.00; 1/2 lb., 60 cts.; 3 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

Nantucket.—This variety is exceedingly prolific, but the Pumpkins grow somewhat irregular in shape, oblong or ball-form, and some-

times ribbed. The color is a very dark green, and, on this account, it is sometimes known as the "Negro Pumpkin." It has a hard shell, and is one of the very sweetest Pumpkins in existence. When cooked, the flesh resembles the Hubbard Squash very much, but the Nantucket has this advantage, that it can be grown where the Hubbard Squash will often fail; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Sugar.—Medium in size, thin skin, thick, solid flesh, very fine in grain, and of excellent rich flavor. One of the finest varieties in cultivation for cooking purposes; per lb., \$1.00; 1/2 lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

RADISH.

Fr., Radis; Ger., Rettig.

For the first crop, sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A good, well-rotted manure, and a liberal dressing of salt, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in twelve-inch drills, and thin to two or three inches apart. The plants should be copiously watered in dry weather, which tends to their rapid growth, thus securing their excellent qualities. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. Like the Turnip, they make the best growth in the autumn, and must be taken up before severe frost, and stored away in a cool cellar in sand, or a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter; before using, put in cold water, which adds to their freshness.

Radish, Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted.—Round; about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white, crisp and tender; very early and of excellent flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early Scarlet, Turnip-Rooted, White Tip.—A very attractive variety, similar in size and color to the Scarlet Turnip, but with a white-tipped root; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early White, Turnip-Rooted.—Similar to preceding in shape, but a few days later; color pure white, flesh white and semi-transparent, very crisp and tender; per lb., 60 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.



WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped.—Very early, oblong in shape, skin scarlet, flesh rosy and tender, an excellent gardener's sort for early forcing; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped, White Tip; or, French Breakfast.—Fine early variety; very crisp and tender; beautifully scarlet except near the root, which is pure white. Good for early forcing; per lb., 75 cts.; 1/2 lb., 25 cts.; 3 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early White, Olive-Shaped.—Like preceding, except in color, which is pure white, and is very useful for a bunching radish, either alone or mixed with the Scarlet-colored; per lb., 60c; 1/2 lb., 25c; 3 oz., 15c; oz., 10c.

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CHARTIER'S IMPROVED RADISH.

Radish, Chartier's Improved.—A very distinct variety and of quick growth; in color, deep pink or crimson above, and gradually blending into a pure waxy white to its root, making it very attractive in appearance. In quality it is unsurpassed, being very tender, and remaining so for a longer period than most other summer sorts; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top.—Roots long, of a deep scarlet color; flesh white, crisp and good flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Half Long Deep Scarlet.—Distinct in color of skin and shape of the root, which is somewhat of the olive-shaped type, but more elongated and terminates in a longer and finer point; flesh white, firm, crisp, and juicy; very desirable for open ground culture. (See Specialties). Per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Long Scarlet.—A standard variety; grows long; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, and fine flavor; per lb., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Wood's Early Frame.—Excellent for cultivating under glass; very early, in shape between Olive and Long; brilliant scarlet, mild and brittle; per lb., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

WINTER VARIETIES.

California Mammoth White.—A new variety, introduced into California by the Chinese; eight to twelve inches long, and from two to three inches in diameter; flesh white, firm and good flavor; per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Long Black Spanish.—Large, skin black, flesh firm and white; fine mild flavor; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Rose China.—Form rather conical and very smooth; of a lively rose color; flesh firm and pungent; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

RHUBARB.

Fr., *Rhubarbe*; Ger., *Rhabarber*.



Sow in April, in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In fall, or the following spring,

transplant into deep, rich soil, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above. The large roots of Rhubarb are easily forced, if taken up and packed closely together under the stage of a green house or warm cellar, as no light is necessary for the development of the stalk. Never allow your plant to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Rhubarb, Johnston's St. Martin.—The finest and one of the earliest of all Rhubarbs; grows to an enormous size; the flavor is superior, and requires less sugar than other varieties; color delicate pink; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Myatt's Lianus.—A second early sort, with very long, thick, roundish stalks, of a deep green color and excellent flavor; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Victoria.—A later kind than the preceding; stalks red, very thick, large, tender, and of good quality; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

SALSIFY—Vegetable Oyster.

Fr., *Salsifis*; Ger., *Haferwurzel*.

This vegetable is principally cultivated for its roots, the flavor of which resembles that of the oyster. The leaves are long and grass-like; roots long and tapering, white within and without; when grown in good soil will measure from twelve to fourteen inches in length. The roots are prepared in various forms, but when simply boiled, in the manner of Beets and Carrots, the flavor is sweet and delicious.



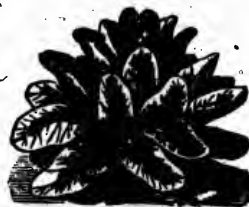
Sow early in spring in a light, well-enriched soil. Stir the ground to the depth of fifteen inches before sowing; sow in drills fifteen inches apart and one inch deep; thin them out from three to four inches apart; keep the ground free from weeds, cultivating as Carrots. They are very hardy and may remain out all winter. Pack in earth or sand when stored for use. Those remaining in the ground should be dug before commencing growth in spring.

Salsify, Vegetable Oyster.—Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—A superior variety, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 50 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

SPINACH.

Fr., *Epinard*; Ger., *Spinat*.



This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September; it is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw during winter, which prevents it from being cut with the frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three

weeks, from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Spinach, Round Thick-Leaved Summer.—An excellent, productive and hardy variety, with large broad leaves, and may be sown nearly all the year round; per lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Long Standing.—An improved strain of the Round Leaf variety, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, but stands much longer before running to seed; per lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Monstrous Round-Leaved Viroflay.—Resembles the preceding in the shape of its leaves, but is of much larger size; per lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

Prickly, or Fall.—One of the hardiest and most generally used for fall sowing; the seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow-shaped and thin in texture; per lb., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

SQUASH.

Fr., *Courge*; Ger., *Kuerbis*.

Squashes are of luxuriant and vigorous growth, and although they will grow readily on almost any soil, they will well repay generous treatment. Like all vegetables of this class, it is useless to sow in the weather has become settled and warm. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Prepare hills for the seeds by incorporating two or three shovelfuls of well-rotted manure with the soil for each hill. For the bush varieties, from three to four feet each way, and for the running sorts, from six to eight feet. Eight or ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves, leaving three or four of the strongest plants.

SUMMER VARIETIES.



SCALLOPED SQUASH.

Squash, Golden Bush Scalloped.—Deep orange color. This and the White Bush are grown almost exclusively for first crop, and are esteemed for their earliness; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

White Bush Scalloped.—Like the above, except in color, which is creamy white; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

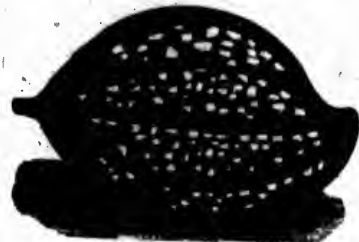
Summer Crookneck.—The richest summer Squash; very early and productive; fruit orange yellow, covered with warty excrescences; per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts. 5

AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

Boston Marrow.—A good, tender, rich variety for fall and winter; color, rich orange; very productive; per lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Neest Hybrid.—This is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained and sweetest of all the Squash family, but one of the very best keepers. The flesh is very thick, rich in color and solid. Exceedingly productive, very early and of rapid growth; per lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

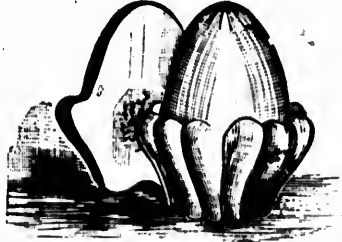
Squash, Hubbard.—More largely grown as a late sort than any other; of large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor; one of the best; per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5



BOSTON MARROW.

Mammoth.—Grows to a large size, often weighing over two hundred pounds, very productive, excellent for all uses; very profitable for stock; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 10

Marblehead.—An excellent winter Squash; good keeper; dry, sweet and delicious; the shell is very hard and light blue in color; per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5



PINE APPLE.

Pine Apple.—A fall and winter sort. The skin is of a creamy white, with flesh of same color, fine grained and splendid quality, having a rich coconut flavor. A very prolific variety, yielding from five to eight squashes to each vine; per lb., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

Sibley, or "Pike's Peak."—A new and distinct variety. The shell is hard and flinty, very thin, smooth and of a pale green color; flesh solid, thick, bright orange color, with a delicate rich flavor peculiarly its own (see *Specialties*, page 55); per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 10

Turban, or Turk's Cap.—A good fall and early winter variety, greenish in color, striped white, flesh orange; in form it resembles a turban; per lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; oz., 15 cts. 5

FOREIGN MARROW SORTS.

The following are distinct from all the preceding varieties. The fruit is generally eaten when it is less than half-grown, as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy; when ripe it is rather dry. It should be always used in a young state.

Vegetable Marrow.—The familiar English sort, fruit oblong in shape, ten to sixteen inches long, four to six inches in diameter; skin smooth and of a well white color; flesh white, soft and rich flavored. Plant eight feet apart; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; oz., 20 cts. 5

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VEGETABLE MARROW.

Large White Bush Marrow.—The stems, instead of running, remain very short and, rather thick, continuing to produce new fruit in succession. Fruit longer than the preceding, narrowed towards the stalk end; color, creamy white, and flesh of good quality. A profitable market sort; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Italian Vegetable Marrow.—An extremely distinct variety. Vines thick and short, forming a regular bush. Fruit slightly narrowed at the stalk end; skin very smooth, of a dark green, mottled with yellow or paler green, exceedingly tender and delicately flavored, and may be used when quite young. A favorite where known; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

TOMATO.

Fr., *Tomate*; Ger., *Liebesapfel*.

This vegetable is now perhaps one of the most important of all garden products. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed or greenhouse, where a temperature of not less than sixty degrees is kept, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep, or broadcast, if desired. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. When transplanted a second time into larger pots, they are more sturdy and branching. About the end of May the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils, which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Sufficient plants for a small garden may be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot, and placing it in a sunny window of room or kitchen. Tomatoes will always produce greater crops and be of better flavor when staked up, or when trained against walls or fences. The following varieties are the very best in cultivation.

Tomato, Acme.—Very early and of handsome appearance, medium in size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, solid and productive. Color quite distinct, being crimson with a purplish tinge; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Canada Victor.—Very hardy and early. Symmetrical in shape, solid, rich flavored and prolific; color bright red; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Early Conqueror.—One of the very earliest for first crop; fruit of good size and uniform in shape; scarlet crimson color; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

General Grant.—A superior variety; fruit large, very regular; color brilliant glossy crimson; flesh firm, of fine quality; ripens rapidly and thoroughly; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Tomato, Golden Queen.—(See *Specialties*, page 61); per oz., 50 cts. 10

Large Smooth Red.—Smooth and nearly round, somewhat flattened; colour bright red; solid and productive; per lb., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; oz., 25 cts. 5

Livingston's Beauty.—One of the best; fruit borne in clusters, round, smooth, and of a glossy crimson color, slightly tinged with purple, very solid, free from cracks and rot; per lb., \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Livingston's Favorite.—One of the largest and most perfect slip ped Tomatoes grown; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Dwarf Champion.—New (See *Specialties*, page 61); per oz., 50 cts. 10

New Peach.—A genuine novelty (See *Specialties*, page 60) 15

Optimus.—Produces fruit of medium size, smooth and solid; flesh, scarlet crimson and of finest flavor; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5



POTATO LEAF.

Mikado.—Very large and early, perfectly solid and generally smooth; color, purplish-red; foliage distinct from that of other varieties. A good sort; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Paragon.—Resembles the Acme in form and size; color bright glossy crimson; medium early; fine fleshed, and ripens very evenly; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Perfection.—Very early, of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost comes; comparatively free from seeds, solid, bears transportation well, and unsurpassed in quality; per lb., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 30 cts. 5

Potato Leaf.—A new extra early variety (See *Specialties*, page 60); per oz., 50 cts. 10

Trophy.—An old favorite for general home use; unsurpassed in flavor and productiveness; per lb., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 2 oz., 55 cts.; oz., 35 cts. 5

PRESERVING AND PICKLING SORTS.

Strawberry, or Ground Cherry.—A distinct variety; the fruit has a juicy pulp, of a pleasant, strawberry-like flavor, with a certain degree of sweetness and acidity intermixed; with the addition of lemon juices it is frequently preserved like plums; per oz., 50 cts. 10

Barbadoes Gooseberry.—(See *Specialties*, page 59); per oz., 5 cts. 10

Pear-shaped, yellow. 10
Red Currant 10
Red Apple 10
Yellow Cherry 10
Red Cherry 10
Yellow Plum 20

TURNIPS.

Fr., Navet; Ger., Runkel.

Turnips do best in highly enriched, light soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties as early in spring as the ground can be worked in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight, until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for the fall and main crops. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb, and storing in a cellar or pit during winter, covering the roots with dry sand will better preserve their fine flavor; they should be harvested before severe frosts set in.

Turnip, Extra Early Milan.—A new, very white, strap-leaf, prolific top variety, medium in size, smooth and flat-shaped; pure white flesh, sweet and mild flavored; per lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Early White Stone or Snowball.—A fine garden variety; globe-shaped, medium size, firm texture, quick growth and sweet flavor; per lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Jersey Navet.—Roots long, white, nearly cylindrical but swollen at the lower end, which is quite rounded; very tender and sugary; of very quick growth, and one of the very best for forcing, but should be used before growing too large. The favorite garden variety in France. Per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Large White Globe, Strap-Leaf.—Bulbs round, with smooth white skin; flesh white, firm and crisp; a very desirable early variety; per lb., 70 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.—Small, round and smooth, skin bright yellow, flesh firm, sweet and delicious; a good keeper; per lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Sweet German.—Partakes largely of the nature of a Swede, and should be sown a month earlier than the flat Turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet, and it keeps nearly as well as a Swede Turnip; per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.



EXTRA EARLY MILAN.

Turnip, Red Top, Strap-Leaf.—An excellent tuffe sort, rapid grower and mild flavor; grows largely as a field variety; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Lain's Purple Top, Strap-Leaf.—An excellent variety for the garden or field, medium size, handsome shape, mild flavor, fine grain and sweet; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

White Six Weeks, or Nimble Dick.—Very early, fine shape, small top and excellent flavor; per lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

TOBACCO.

The seed should be sown as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed-bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—One of the best varieties for the Canadian climate, being comparatively hardy; per oz., 50 cts.

Havana.—An early variety and the best of the Americanized Havanas. Our seed is of exceptionally fine quality; per oz., 75 cts.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.



Every garden should be provided with a few Herbs; a very small space is required to grow all that is needed in any family. The value of a winter supply for medicinal purposes, as well as for the seasoning of various table dishes, is known by every good housekeeper and cook. Herbs delight in a rich, light soil, which should be nicely pulverized before planting. Sow in shallow drills, and thin to a few inches between the plants. Cut on a dry day, before they have come into full bloom. Dry in the shade, and pack in bottles or boxes, in a dry room.

	per oz.	pkt.		per lb.	½ lb.	oz.	pkt.
Anise	20	5	Marjoram, Sweet	\$4 00	\$1 25	50	5
Balm	40	5	Pink Marigold			50	5
Basil, Sweet	40	5	Rosemary			75	5
Borage	40	5	Rue			50	5
Catnip	30	5	Saffron			40	5
Caromille	75	5	Sage	2 50	75	25	5
Dill	75	5	Savory, Summer	2 50	75	25	5
Fennel, Large Sweet	20	5	Tansy			50	5
Hourhound	20	5	Thyme			50	5
Lavender	40	5	Wormwood			50	5
	30	5					



A fan has contributed root products. We are the finest satisfaction continuous. In Canada stating a special attention not offered the finest a nip"; ever paying the From those We give of study and thoroughly house can In Seed finest quality perfect clear application. We soil finest quality

All seed at ½ pound ordered must When o at the rate o of packages Please 2 and 3.

White Sil grown in the exclusively as cows. Root from six to nearly retaining tapering reg with green; cultivated in Price in 10 ½ lb., 10 cts.



AGRICULTURE in its various branches is the life and stability of our vast Dominion. The wealth and fame of Canada is increasing every year, chiefly from the products of the soil, and in no small degree has the high standard and quality of the seeds used in the production of its cereal and root crops contributed towards this end. No country under the sun produces finer wheat and other grains, while its root products compare second to those of no other country.

We, as Canadian seedmen, have been constantly endeavoring to procure and supply our customers with the finest and most perfect strains of Seeds, in this department, that the world produces, and we have the satisfaction in knowing that our endeavors are every year being more appreciated and realized by the continuous increase and demand for our Seeds, and which is the strongest evidence we can offer.

In Carrot, Mangel and Turnip Seeds our Specialties have become celebrated, and we have no hesitation in stating that they are not excelled by those offered from any other source. Among these we beg to call special attention to our "Improved Short White Carrot." Since the establishment of our business, we have not offered a new variety of seed in any line that has given such universal satisfaction; it is without doubt the finest agricultural carrot in existence. The same can be said of our "Selected Purple Top Swede Turnip"; every season the demand has more than doubled each preceding year. Please note remarks accompanying the engravings of these two specialties. Every grower who has used them knows their merits. From those who have not yet tried them we solicit an order as we feel sure satisfaction will result.

We give special attention to Grass Seed Mixtures for any purpose or soil desired; having devoted years of study and observation to this branch of the trade, as well as practical tests of the various grasses, we are thoroughly conversant with those best adapted to our Canadian climate, and feel confident that no other house can better serve the agricultural interests of this country.

In Seed Grains we expect a full supply of the leading varieties in season. We send out none but of the finest quality that can be procured, all of which are thoroughly re-cleaned by ourselves, through the most perfect cleaning apparatus in America, and the only mills of the kind in Canada. Prices will be given on application, and will be as low as markets will allow, consistent with quality offered.

We solicit correspondence with any and all who desire to improve their Seed stock, or who wish to buy finest quality of Seeds.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS BY MAIL.

All seeds herein quoted by the pound can be sent by mail to any post office in the Dominion. Quotations at $\frac{1}{2}$ pound rates include postage; when ordered at the pound prices, four cents per pound for every pound ordered must be sent, in addition to price, for postage. Half pounds will be sent at the pound rates.

When ordered in quantity for shipment by freight or express, please add sufficient to cover cost of bags, at the rate of twenty-five cents each. When this is omitted, we require to reduce quantity sent to cover cost of packages, as profits would not allow such a discount.

Please read "Suggestions to Purchasers," "About Warranting Seeds," etc., pages 2 and 3.

BEST.

Sow 5 or 6 lbs. per acre.

White Silesian Sugar Beet is quite extensively grown in this country, and is employed almost exclusively as feed for stock, more especially milch cows. Roots fusiform, sixteen inches in length, and from six to eight inches in its greatest diameter; nearly retaining its size for half the length and then tapering regularly to a point; skin white, washed with green; flesh white, crisp and sugary. It is cultivated in all respects as the Long Red Mangel. Price in 10 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70 cts.

KOHL RABI.

The Kohl Rabi affords most excellent food for cattle, sheep or pigs, and will stand extreme drought, and is not injured with a slight frost. Carefully harvested and stored it will keep equal to Swede Turnips, and when fed to milch cows, does not impart the "turnip" flavor to milk. See page 73 for description and mode of cultivation.

Early White Vienna.—Per lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cts.; oz., 30 cts.
Early Purple Vienna.—Per lb., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

86 Be sure and grow this Improved Carrot.



CARROT.

The S. B. CO.'S
Improved Short White.

Since the introduction of this new Carrot in 1885 the constantly increasing demand has been so great, on its becoming known, that our crop of seed each season has not been sufficient to supply the wants of our trade.

Every grower who has used this Carrot acknowledges our claim for its being the largest and heaviest cropping Carrot known, and unequalled in feeding or keeping qualities. The roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder, regularly tapering to a point (see illustration) of uniform shape and smooth; of a light green color above ground and white beneath; flesh rich white, solid, crisp and of sweetest flavor. No other Carrot grown is so easily harvested. No other new variety of field roots has gained such favor and demand in so short a time.

It has now been tested in nearly every section of the Dominion, and from every quarter it has received the very highest recommendations. Its fine smooth shape and uniformity in size and appearance is the admiration of every one who has seen it. We know of no other variety that will give the same unqualified satisfaction or that has received so many flattering testimonials from everybody.

As a safeguard to those who desire to grow this favorite Carrot, we supply it only in sealed packages bearing our trade mark, as represented in the illustration, and handsomely printed in colors, the ends of the package are covered with a red label, bearing our name, which is also a mark of genuineness.

The packages contain one pound and half-pound each; for the convenience of those desiring a smaller quantity we also put up a three ounce and flat package; these will be found in most of our seed cases which are supplied merchants.

Price per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 3 oz. pkg., 20 cts.; flat pkg., 10 cts.

A FEW RESULTS FROM LAST SEASON'S CROP.

This Carrot was awarded First Prize at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, grown by Mr. Guthrie; they were the handsomest specimens in the class.

Mr. Isaacs, Mud Bay, B.C., reports having grown six roots averaging nearly ten pounds each.

Wm. R. Ledger, Burford, Ont., writes:—"I think they are the best carrots I ever saw. I have taken first prizes at the Township and County Fairs."

Another grower reports having the finest crop of Carrots he ever saw, "a single row thirty-seven rods long made a full load for a double team."

Every grower of Field Roots should use this Carrot. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to us. Be sure you get the genuine variety.

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CARROT.

Sow 3 to 5 lbs. per acre.

The proper nourishment of farm stock during winter is so closely connected with a good crop of Carrots that we only deem it necessary to allude to our list as comprising all the favorite kinds with leading growers, bearing in mind this special feature that our seed being extra clean, may be sown with a drill with great regularity, and, under a favorable condition of soil and weather, will undoubtedly afford the very best prospect for an abundant yield.

A rather light loam is best suited for Carrots. Manure the ground heavily with fine, well-decomposed manure, and give deep cultivation and thorough working by two plowings made at right angles with each other. Harrow until all lumps disappear. Sow from the middle of April to the end of May in drills twenty inches apart, and thin out to seven inches in the row.

Carrot, Danvers Orange.—A valuable variety for field culture; intermediate in length, large at shoulder and tapering to a point, very uniform and handsome, flesh orange with yellow centre; solid, sweet, and tender; largely grown as a garden sort; per lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

James' Scarlet Intermediate.—Very smooth and tapering regularly to a point; second early, not requiring so deep a soil as most other varieties; per lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Large White Belgian.—(Extra clean, rubbed and sifted), a very productive variety, grown almost exclusively for stock-feeding; grows one-third out of ground; color, green on top and white below. *French saved seed*; per lb., 50 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.



WHITE BELGIAN.

LONG ORANGE.

Large White Belgian.—(Clean rubbed), the same variety as above but not quite as clean rubbed. *English saved seed*; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Long Orange, or Surrey.—A popular field variety, large, fine quality, and tapers regularly to a point; easily harvested; per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Carrot, Long Red Atringham.—Similar in form to the Orange; bright red color and crisp; excellent for table; per lb., 75 cts.; ½ lb., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

White Vegea.—Very large but short roots; smooth, cylindrical, and regularly tapering to a point; a very heavy cropper and easily harvested; per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

White, Green Top Orto.—Improved variety of White Belgian, shorter and much larger roots, smooth, cylindrical, and regularly tapering to a point, easily pulled and good yielding variety. *French saved seed and extra clean rubbed*; per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

Yellow Belgian.—Not so heavy a cropper as the White Belgian, but of better quality for feeding; per lb., 60 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

Sow 3 to 6 lbs. per acre.

Little need be said regarding the Mangels named below to those who have grown from our seeds for years past; for, in point of size, fine shape and firm flesh the products have well compensated their excellence.

Mangel Wurtzels are of easy culture, and one of the most profitable root crops grown for feeding milch cows and sheep. The weight of roots grown per acre exceeds that of any other crop, and when properly supplied to stock is perhaps the most valuable and nutritious. It is well adapted for long and safe storage, by which it is improved, as roots securely put in pits or cool cellars in October will come out in the early part of May containing more nutritive qualities than when put in, and forms an admirable substitute for grass in a late season.

For a good crop of Mangels the ground should be prepared the same as for Carrots, selecting a deep, rich loam. The heaviest crops are invariably grown upon land which has been liberally manured and thoroughly cultivated. Artificial manures applied at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, with the addition of 300 to 400 pounds of salt, will increase the yield per acre to a very large and profitable extent. Sow any time from the middle of April to the end of May, in drills from two to three feet apart, at the rate of from five to six pounds per acre, covering the seed a uniform depth, and thin plants to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. The long varieties do best in a deep, sandy loam; the round varieties the same, if possible, but will succeed on strong, stiff land.

Mangel, Golden-fleshed Tankard.—The most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap root; flesh deep golden yellow (unlike that of any other variety), sowed with white; solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. We have known mangels of this variety to be kept sound, crisp and in full flavor till in October. It has our strongest recommendations for stock-feeding; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

Long Red, Selected Super.—Well known and extensively grown for agricultural purposes; produces roots of immense size, long, and of a great deal out of ground; color light red; flesh white and rose, firm and crisp. Our stock is of superior quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 22 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

Long Yellow.—Similar in form and nutritious qualities to the preceding; color light yellow, flesh white, not so large in size nor so heavy in product, but by many preferred to the preceding; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

Norbiton Giant Long Red.—Similar in form, size and color to Mammoth Long Red, and differing from it only in size; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

Red Tankard.—Similar in form to the Yellow-fleshed Tankard, but rather fuller at the shoulder, and holding its size well to the bottom, when it terminates abruptly to a stumped point; intermediate in length, cylindrical, of a bright red color; very solid and productive; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 10 cts.

88 *Our Mangel Seeds are of Superior Quality.*



SELECTED MAMMOTH LONG RED.

Mangel Yellow Intermediate or Ovoid.—In shape it is intermediate between the Long and Globe varieties, with all the good qualities of the Yellow Globe, and yields a much heavier crop; very hardy, productive and grows well above ground, thus very easily harvested. Flesh firm, white and nutritious, with a deep orange-yellow skin. One of the very best varieties for heavy soils; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.

Red Globe.—A large, round variety, of excellent quality, productive, and a good keeper; color light red, flesh white. It is better adapted to shallow soils than the long varieties; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.

SELECTED
MAMMOTH LONG RED
MANGEL
 — A —
MAMMOTH CROPPER.

There is no other root crop grown which produces so large an amount, per acre, of desirable cattle food for winter feeding as the Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Under high cultivation over 3,000 bushels per acre has been grown. To secure the best results good seed must be sown. Our strain of Mammoth Long Red is exceptionally fine and especially grown for our own trade and from selected, well-shaped roots. Dealers and growers who have used it for years past prefer it to any other Long Red variety. It has a distinct appearance; the roots are massive, straight and regular in size, broad shouldered, small top, free from coarseness and of most excellent feeding and keeping qualities.

Price per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.

In quantity of 5 pounds or over, per lb., 30 cts.



Mangel Yellow Globe.—Similar to the Red Globe except in color, and equally productive; color light yellow, of handsome shape and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts.

RAPE (or Cole).

3 to 4 lbs. in drills; 4 to 6 lbs. broadcast.

Rape, Broad-leaved Dwarf Roman.—Extensively cultivated for colling purposes; as a feeding plant the yield is abundant, and is very nutritious—nearly all animals are fond of it. Sown in May, either broadcast or in drills; in 25 lb. lots upwards, 10 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 15 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

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TURNIPS.

Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

The Turnip crop being one of the most important upon the farm, and success depending upon the quality of the seed sown, as well as the proper preparation of the soil, we use every precaution and care in selecting the finest quality that is to be had, rejecting all others of such a doubtful quality, fully realizing the disappointment to growers who, after expending both time and money to secure good crops, suffer failure and loss through the inferior quality of the seed sown.

Our stock of Turnip Seed has been grown from carefully selected bulbs by growers of the highest standing in England and Scotland; and includes the most desirable varieties in cultivation.

Add four cents to pound prices for postage.

PER 1/2 B. OF ANY VARIETY FOR 10 CTS, POST FREE.

Turnip, *Mangholm Improved, Purple-top.*—A standard variety, of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Turnip, *Cortier's Imperial Hardy, Purple-top.*—An excellent field variety, flesh yellow, solid, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, and yields heavily; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Turnip, *East Lothian Improved, Purple-top.*—Bulbs large, rich purple-top, and stands well out of the ground; hardy and of good quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.



HIGHLAND PRIZE PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Turnip, *Highland Prize, Purple-top.*—One of the largest and heaviest cropping swedes grown in Scotland; by constant and careful selection the originator has attained perfection in form, the bulbs being of handsome oval shape, with small neck and single tap root, uniform in size, very rich in quality, and an excellent keeper. We recommend a trial by all root growers; 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Turnip, *Green-top Swede.*—A large handsome shaped bulb with small top; flesh sweet, firm and nutritious; does well on light, rich soil; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.



SHAMROCK PURPLE-TOP SWEDE.

Turnip, *Hall's Westbury, Purple-top.*—A favorite with many Canadian growers; large round variety, and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 23 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Turnip, *Hartley's Bronze-top.*—Oval-shaped bulbs, large and solid, small neck and single tap root, rich in quality, productive and a good keeper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.



For description, see page 90.

RED LPPER.

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30 cts.

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90 Everybody should try this Swede Turnip.

TURNIP,

The STEELE BROS. CO'S

SELECTED

PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

The very finest strain of Purple Top Swede Turnip in cultivation. Produces large, round, perfectly-shaped bulbs, with very small top; flesh, rich yellow, firm, free from coarseness and of excellent fine quality; skin yellow, with a deep purple top. A splendid keeping variety.

There is no other sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform sized and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight, if as much, to the acre, which has been repeatedly proven on actual trials.

The Turnip being one of the staple root crops in Canada, it has been our endeavor to obtain a variety of undoubted merit, and such that we could depend upon from year to year. This variety has fully realized our expectations for the past seven years and has become so universally the favorite with the leading root growers in Ontario that the demand has so increased as to require thousands of pounds annually to fill our orders.

At the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, where we have the largest and most active competition of roots in the Dominion, this variety obtained **FIRST PRIZE**; and in a field trial this is what one grower writes under date, October, 1887, and Steele Bros. & Co.'s 'Selected' gave me **SIXTY BUSHELS MORE THAN THE OTHERS**, which were about alike.

J. W. Laird, Orangeville, Ont., writes Oct. 1888:—"I have tested this season three different varieties of Turnip Seeds, and I find your 'Selected' to yield fully one quarter more Turnips to the acre than any of the other kinds. I have taken first prize with your selected Turnip at four different fairs. Six turnips weighed 114 lbs."

We also have the following reports showing the immensely productive qualities of this Swede:

Wm Isaacs, Fort Hammond, B.C.....	6	Turnips weighed	118 lbs.
J. Gibb, Brookdale, Ont.....	6	" "	204 lbs.
C. Thomson, Wexford, Ont.....	6	" "	137 lbs.
W. Ford, Quadra, B.C.....	6	" "	144 lbs.

or an average of 24 lbs. each.

In our own field trials for several years past, including every variety upon our list, the results have been in same proportion of yield, proving without question that it is the heaviest cropping variety yet known.

As a protection to ourselves and customers we only send out this 'Selected' Swede in sealed packages; put up in pounds, as shown by above engraving, also in half pound and quarter pound packages, each package is beautifully printed in colors and covered at the ends with a red label bearing our name; and which is a safeguard to those buying this 'Selected' Swede; under no circumstance whatever do we offer or sell it otherwise than in packages.

Price in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.

If your dealer does not keep it, send direct to us for it. Don't fail to use it.



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Turnip, Haced Swede.—A new and distinct variety; the flesh is firm, white, rich and sweet, white its hardy, keeping qualities are superior to most sorts. For table or market use it is excellent, and adapted to either field or garden cultivation; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

King of Sweden, Purple-top.—Solid and good flavor; a heavy cropper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Knowlton, Purple-top.—Largely grown by leading agriculturists in Scotland; large size and exceedingly hardy; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Laird's Improved, Purple-top.—A handsome-shaped variety, of medium size, very small top and excellent flavor; requires rich soil; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Marshall's Purple-top.—Globe-shaped, large, hardy, and of fine quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Royal Norfolk, Purple-top.—A heavy cropper, very nutritious and a good keeper; a favorite variety for strong, heavy land; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Shamrock Improved, Purple-top.—Very large, short neck, a handsome-shaped variety; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.



WHITE SWEDS.

Sharpe's Improved, Purple-top.—Similar to the Shirving in habit, small top, thin neck, and large bulb; a heavy cropper; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Shirving's Improved, Purple-top.—A robust grower, heavy cropper, and an excellent keeping variety; in 5 lb. lots or over, 20 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

Stout's Champion, Purple-top.—Highly recommended for its fine shape, size and keeping quality; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

White Swede.—Attains large size, very hardy and an excellent keeper; flesh firm, solid, rich and sweet; in 5 lb. lots or over, 30 cts.; per lb., 25 cts.

YELLOW AND WHITE VARIETIES.

½ lb. of any variety, 10 cts., except as noted.

The following varieties are not so well adapted for late winter feeding as the Swedes; being of larger and quicker growth, are common in texture, and when kept too long in winter become spongy and lose their fine feeding qualities; but for fall and early winter feeding are grown with profit, producing a great bulk per acre, and may be sown much later in the season than the Swede varieties.



POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.

Aberdeen Yellow, Purple-top.—Large, fine in quality and very hardy; leaves, deep green, bulbe globular, reddish-purple above and deep yellow below; with small tap root; flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and nearly equal to the Swedes in solidity. An excellent variety for early winter feeding, and deserves to be grown more generally; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Aberdeen Yellow, or Bullock, Green-top.—Similar in form and size to the preceding; the bulb is bright green above, and yellow flesh; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Grey Stone.—A very useful kind of turnip, which produces an immense crop, of excellent quality; it is of great value for feeding off early, and well adapted to late sowing; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Purple-top Mammoth or Improved Grey Stone.—This variety will produce a greater weight per acre in a given time than any other Turnip, and is most useful on very poor soils, on which it will grow remarkably heavy crops. The crown is high, of a deep purple color, and the flesh very solid and nutritious. Fine shape, a certain cropper, valuable for early feeding, and will stand the winter well if sown late in the season; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Red-top, Strap Leaf.—This variety is unquestionably one of the best of the flat Turnips, either for the garden or for the field. It is early, hardy, very prolific, will thrive in almost any description of soil; is of excellent quality, and rarely fails to yield a good crop. It is one of the best for late sowing. The bulbs are flat, purplish-red on top, below ground white; smooth and regular in form; flesh clear white, firm, solid, sugary, mild and remarkably well-flavored; in 5 lb. lots or over, 25 cts.; per lb., 40 cts.; ½ lb., 20 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe.—Roots globular; skin smooth, perfectly white; flesh also white, neck and tap root small. On rich soil they will grow to a very large size, sometimes weighing fifteen pounds and over. It is better adapted to early feeding than for the pit, where it would soon become dry and spongy; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

Red Globe, Norfolk.—Medium sized, globular in shape; skin red, where exposed to the sun, below ground white, flesh white and firm in texture than that of the White Globe, and like that variety should be fed early; in 5 lb. lots or over, 27 cts.; per lb., 30 cts.

99 Try our New Giant Sweet *Wassage* Corn.



WITH no other kind of seeds which the farmer buys has there been so much money paid and lost as in the purchase of Seed Grain through worthless speculators, at fancy prices, rather than applying to some reliable and well-established seed house, where seeds are a specialty. During the past few years the country has been overrun by such speculators, to the detriment of legitimate trade, and we would caution all to beware of those offering "New Seed Grain", to grow "on shares," or those asking you to sign "notes" or "contracts" for the purchase of Seed Grain. Before doing so, write some seedman for information.

A seedman's reputation, and his desire to extend his trade, is a sufficient safeguard to his customers that he must be most careful with what he sells; not to offer, knowingly, old varieties under new names for the purpose of obtaining high prices, nor to offer new sorts before having some knowledge that they are worthy of introduction.

Many new varieties are every year being brought into prominence, and largely sold at high prices, which, after thorough trials, few prove desirable or permanent, through climatic influences and other causes; hence too much caution cannot be exercised.

We devote special care to the selection of our Seed Grain. All supplies are procured from the purest and cleanest seed that it is possible to obtain, and before it is sent out we thoroughly reclean it that the quality may be perfect, consequently our customers may rely upon receiving from us the finest samples that it is possible to buy. Prices will at all times be as low as the market and superior quality will admit. A few cents on the bushel over the market price is of small consideration when compared with that of inferior quality. As Seed Grain is subject to variation of the market, we cannot make fixed prices on all, but shall be pleased to quote prices and send samples of any of the following, on application, where prices are not given. All quotations are aboard cars at Toronto, unless otherwise stated.

Cotton bags furnished in filling order, at 25 cents each.

Buyers should consider the advantage in low freight rates from Toronto.

BARLEY.

Prices furnished on application.

Hull-less Barley, Black.—A variety resembling the ordinary Early white growing, but when harvested and thrashed is free from a hull; an excellent substitute for peas, and valuable for feeding purposes.

Six-rowed.—An old standard variety.

Two-rowed (Chevalier).—Very productive, and valuable for growing as feed.

BUCKWHEAT.

Prices subject to fluctuation.

Common Variety.—Very profitable to sow upon summer fallows, and plough under when coming into blossom, giving the soil more porosity and fertility. Per peck, 50 cts.; bush, \$1.00.

Silver Hull.—Considered superior to the common variety; it is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields much more per acre. Berry small, with rounded corners, thin hull and of a beautiful silver-grey color. Price per lb., 15 cts. (post free); peck, 50 cts.; bush, \$1.50.

New Japanese.—A novelty of sterling worth. It is enormously productive, a glance at our illustration will show that the kernels are nearly twice the size of any other variety and of a distinct shape, the color is a rich dark shade of brown; very heavy straw, branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly as other sorts. Price per lb., 25 cts. (post free); peck, \$1.00; bush, \$3.00.



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CORN.

Prices for quantity on application.

Especially selected and saved for seed; we furnish it either on ear or shelled. (See *Vegetable Seeds for Garden Purposes*.)
Plant, when the ground has become warm, in rows three feet apart each way; thin to three or four strong plants in a hill, and when hoeing do not hill up, but pull away the dry surface and replace around the plants with fresh, fine earth, making the hill no higher than the original. This is the experience of the most successful Corn growers.
Found prices include postage.



SELF-HUSKING CORN.

Angel of Midnight.—An exceedingly early eight-rowed variety with ears from 12 to 15 inches long; kernels yellow, large, broad and flat, with a small cob, grows about six feet high, very leafy at bottom, slender top; ears low, often two large ears to a stalk; Per lb., 25 cts.

Compton's Early.—Very early and exceedingly prolific; grows about ten feet high, and has from two to five ears on a stalk; ears from ten to fifteen inches long and very large; grain yellow. Per lb., 25 cts.

Eight-rowed Yellow, or Canada.—A standard variety; grain bright yellow; matures early; ears of medium size, but productive. Per lb., 25 cts.

Large White Flint.—An excellent productive variety; ears good size, pearly white, and of a beautiful appearance. Much used for making hominy. Per lb., 25 cts.

Longfellow.—This handsome yellow variety can hardly be excelled; it is an eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears from ten to fifteen inches long, of an average diameter of 1 1/2 inches; cob small, grain large and broad. Per lb., 25 cts.

Self-Husking.—A new variety, of dwarf habit, and very early. The ears are large, averaging ten inches in length, while the cob is small; grain of an amber color; often produces three ears on a stalk. The main feature in this Corn is its habit to strip itself clean of its husk when ripe, which is of great advantage to those growing large quantities. (See *Illustrations*.) Per lb., 25 cts.

Horse Teeth, or Dent.—Grows largely and exclusively for cutting when green for feeding purposes. *Prices on application.*

Red Cob Ensilage.—One of the most popular fodder varieties ever offered. Next to "Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage," it has no superior for yield or feeding qualities.



GIANT PROLIFIC SWEET ENILAGE CORN
30 TONS PER ACRE

THE BEST VARIETY KNOWN
FOR

«Green Fodder or Ensilage.»

Our claim for this new Ensilage or Fodder Corn is, that it is especially valuable in having *less stalk and more leaf* than any other corn, one acre is worth eight acres of ordinary pasture. Where pasture is scarce and expensive, it is the best and cheapest food that can be grown for feeding in a green state to stock of all kinds. It keeps them in good flesh, and is a great *milk producer*. Every farmer should provide an acre or more for feeding when pasture grows short.

It grows twelve to sixteen feet high, under good cultivation, the stalks are sweet, juicy, tender, and filled with long broad leaves.

More fodder can be grown from this corn than any other and when well cured, it is quite equal in value to hay. Beef can be made cheaper with it than with hay and corn; it will increase the milk and cream production ten per cent., as well as furnish cheap and acceptable provision for stock until end of season.

Silo owners, dairy farmers and stock-growers should give this corn a trial the present season.

To obtain the heaviest crop plant in hills from 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart each way, leaving four strong plants to each hill, and keep thoroughly cultivated. 50 tons per acre have been grown the past season under this mode of cultivation.

Price per lb. (post paid), 50 cts.; peck, 50 cts., purchaser paying carting; per bushel, \$1.75; a bush., \$2.00, bags included, free on cars, Toronto.

Special prices for large quantities.

None genuine unless bearing our trade mark.

FIELD PEAS.

Prices furnished on application.

The varieties of Field Peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, Blue Frumman, Black-eyed Marrowfat and Prince Albert. Field Peas in general may be sown broadcast or in drills, about three bushels per acre.

Crowns Peas.—On strong, rich soil, and where the length of straw is not so much desired the Crown Peas is well adapted; the pea is white, the skin being somewhat wrinkled or shriveled in appearance and produces about two feet in length of straw and a good yield.

FLAX.

Prices furnished on application.

Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the straw, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and, if the weather be dry, let it lay in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked, bound and covered from the weather; thresh early in the fall, and in dry weather.

OATS.

Prices furnished on application.

Black Tartarian.—A black, side Oat, sometimes called "Black Oat," a well known and popular variety, exceedingly productive, and succeeds well on almost any soil.

Burgess's "Welcome."—The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and of great length; height from five to six feet, with strong, straight straw, well supporting the enormous heads. The grains are remarkably large and handsome, very plump and full, with thin, white, close-fitting husks; weighing from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel when well grown.

Egyptian.—A very fine white variety of recent introduction, heavy, plump kernel, and produces abundantly a good straw and a favorite with many who have grown it.

White Australian.—The finest white, side Oat grown, and has from time to time being sold under various new names, as "New Zealand," "Emporium" and "White Russian"; we can supply selected stock at very lowest market prices.

Barley English White, or Canadian Triumph.—This new white Oat has given great satisfaction where grown. The straw is long, upright and strong, with panicles completely covered with close set grains; the latter are very plump, short, heavy, beautifully white and of excellent feeding qualities—weighing from 45 to 50 pounds per measured bushel. They are exceedingly early, being from ten days to two weeks ahead of the ordinary varieties in harvesting. When sown at same time as Barley they are ready for harvest about same time. This merit alone should induce a trial with all who have experienced a loss from early frosts, as by sowing at the usual time in spring they are well ripened before the danger of being cut down. For later harvesting they need not be sown so early. For productiveness they are second to none. While our supply holds out they will be furnished at the following prices, per bushel of 60 lbs., free on cars, Toronto (bags included). Terms, cash with the order, per bushel, \$1.25. In quantities of five bushels or over, 25 cts. per bushel less. By mail, 25 cts. per lb., or 5 lbs. for \$2.50 (postage prepaid).

RYE.

Prices on application.

There are two varieties of Rye—the Fall Sowing and the Spring Sowing varieties. Fall Rye can be sown from the middle of August to end of September; the Spring variety can sown in spring as the ground becomes warm and in a good working condition. If the crop is cut before fully ripe, the grain

makes better flour and more in quantity, but if intended for seed it should be fully ripe before harvesting. Rye makes an excellent green crop to cut for early spring feeding. Sow from one and a half to two bushels per acre.

TARES OR VETCHES.

Prices on application.

A species of the Pea which is grown to a considerable extent as green feed for stock. The usual custom is to sow with Oats, which assist in keeping the growing crop upright, besides increasing the quantity and the quality of the feed.

Cultivate the same as for peas. Sow about two bushels per acre if alone, but if mixed with Oats one bushel with one and a half to two bushels of Oats. There are two varieties, known as *Black and White Tares*, which refer more to the color of the seed than any other distinction, as they each produce an equal quantity of food.

WHEAT—SPRING.

Prices on application.

Wheat being one of Canada's staple crops, the importance of having suitable varieties for the soil upon which it is grown and a frequent change of seed is not sufficiently realized by many growers. The continuous growing of any variety on the same soil, and under the same unfavorable conditions from year to year, tends to degenerate the strength and value of the wheat, which materially decreases the yield and value of the crop to the grower. If only for this reason, it is quite as necessary to change the seed stock from time to time as it is with animals. Again, while most growers think they have the best variety, it may be that some other variety which even a small quantity of some other variety would be new to such soil, something far better adapted might be found; this would apply more to soils that have not been producing favorable Wheat crops. With those who have found the variety best adapted to their soil, we would strongly recommend an occasional change of seed of the same variety, but which has been grown under different conditions of soil and atmosphere.

There are many varieties of Spring Wheat grown, and new sorts being frequently introduced, few of which prove desirable, as all soils and climatic influences are not adapted to them. The varieties which have succeeded best in various parts of the country are Club, Lost Nation, Scotch or Red Fife, White Fife, White Russian, and Wild Geese or Araratka. Amongst these the

WHITE RUSSIAN

has been found to do exceptionally well, and has received unanimous commendations from those who have grown it. It is a hard, white-chaff variety of much lighter color than most varieties; heads well filled with plump kernels, makes full quantity of flour, which is of finest quality and always commands highest prices in the grain market.

THE WHITE FIFE

is an exceptionally fine hard, white chaff variety; the kernel is large, very white and plump. While it is not so well adapted to all kinds of soil, it succeeds well on good rich wheat land when not too low or wet.

LOST NATION

is very similar in appearance, while growing and in the grain, to the White Russian; it is a hard variety, white chaff, plump grain and very productive.

SCOTCH OR RED FIFE.

An old sort, and undoubtedly the finest milling variety grown. In Manitoba it is the staple variety, and commands much higher prices than other varieties.

WHEAT—FALL.

In August and September we will be prepared to supply the following varieties in Fall Wheat: *Golden Harvest, Governor or Senator, Delhi, Democrat, Fulton, Fantasy, Martin, Amber, Silver Chaff*, and other new and leading sorts.



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THE greatest care is exercised in the selection of our Clover and Grass Seeds. We wish to call the attention of purchasers to their purity and fine quality, which is of the utmost importance to the agriculturist.

Fine samples are the cheapest, sow further, and the most satisfactory in the end.

Where prices are not quoted, they are subject to market fluctuations, and will be furnished on application with samples, if desired.

METHOD OF SEEDING-DOWN LANDS AND MANAGEMENT.—The land about to be laid down to permanent pasture should be in good condition, thoroughly worked and clean. Grass Seeds should not be sown before the end of April or beginning of May, nor later than the first half of September, as they are liable to be injured by frosts.

Choose a calm day for sowing, as the wind interferes with the regular distribution of the lighter seeds. The ground should be in nice working condition, perfectly level and firm by rolling; this is specially necessary when sown with a crop, as the harrowing in of the grain leaves the surface deeply ribbed and uneven, upon which, if the seed is sown without first rolling, many of the smaller seeds are too deeply covered to allow of their germination. After the seeds are sown, the ground should be harrowed with a very light harrow, so as to cover them as lightly as possible, after which the ground should be again rolled. The firmer the surface is rendered, the better the seed will grow.

When sowing, the lighter seed (Grasses) should be sown first, lengthways of the field, and the heavy seeds (Clover) at a second cast across the field.

It is a mistake to sow grass seeds when there is a probability of long-continued dry weather, as they cannot germinate, and are injured by the long exposure to the sun, if not destroyed; under such circumstances it is better to defer sowing until there are indications of approaching rain.

When the object is to obtain a close, fine pasture quickly, we recommend sowing the seed without a crop. This allows the seed to germinate sooner, and to grow more freely; as when sown with a crop, their growth is considerably retarded until the crop is taken off. When sown in the spring with a grain crop, the grass plants are more liable to be killed in the hot days of July and August about the time of cutting the grain, particularly on light or gravelly soils. When sown in August and September, the plants from the seed take deep root if the season is moist. Clover should be sown in spring, as soon as convenient after the frost is out of the ground, as the winter is often too severe for its tender roots.

The first year's mowing should be done early and whilst the grasses are still quite green, after which give a good top-dressing of thoroughly rotted farm-yard manure. It should be grazed by cattle, not sheep, the first year.

The cattle droppings also should be frequently scattered over the field, to prevent the grass growing in coarse, rank tufts, which are always unsightly, and left uncast by the cattle until the last.

CLOVER SEEDS.

ALSIKE

(*Trifolium hybridum*.)

A cross between White Dutch and the common Red Clover. It is an excellent variety, held in high estimation, and extensively used by the most eminent agriculturists of the day. It withstands the winter and drought well. Some lands from the too frequent sowing of Clover fail to produce a crop, and are termed "Clover Sick." On such soils the Alsike will often survive admirably, and produce very heavy crops where no other Clover will succeed. After cutting or feeding off, and taking a second crop, the same land may again grow Red Clover as well as ever.—Price variable. Per lb., 25 cts.

BOKHARA

(*Melilotus alba*.)

Of huge and vigorous growth; blooms early in August; may be cut three times during the season, and yields from three to six crops of hay per acre. For hay or fodder, cut when green; grows two feet high, has a white, and very sweet-scented blossoms, most valuable for bees. Sown in spring. Per lb.,

COMMON RED OR BROAD.

(*Trifolium pratense*.)

This should be used for alternate husbandry and other purposes where a permanent pasture is not required. Will succeed in any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry; of rapid growth, and yields an abundant and nutritious crop. Price variable. Per lb., 15 cts.

LARGE LATE RED.

(*Trifolium pratense pervense*.)

This is also known under the name of Mammoth, Pen-Vine, or Cow Grass; of great value if sown upon exhausted lands, grows from five to six feet, and highly recommended for plowing under for manure. Price variable. Per lb., 15 cts.

LUCKING OR ALFALFA.

(*Medicago sativa*.)

Lucerne thrives best in deep, dry, light soils where its tap-root may easily penetrate to a considerable depth. Deep calcareous lands are especially suited to it. Cleanliness is a most essential point in the preparation of the seed-bed to which deep and

96 Grass Seeds for all Soils and Situations.

liberal manuring should be added to ensure a remunerative crop.

Lucerne readily develops a crop, and yields well for seven or eight years, after which it begins to decrease in value. Should the land show signs of becoming foul before this time, the most economical treatment would be to break it up. If very strong it may be cut the first year, at the end of August, and not too near the ground, but no stalk should be turned in, as they are apt to injure the young plants. The second year it may be cut early in May, and three times altogether, after which it will cut from four to five times a year. Cut as soon as it begins to flower, or even earlier, as it is apt if left too late to become coarse and hard, with woody fibre, and is less relished by cattle. A liberal top-dressing of farm-yard manure should be made every year, and will amply repay the trouble by producing a prodigious amount of food for horses or cattle. It is one of the best forage plants for withstanding drought. Sow broadcast from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Price variable. Per lb., 30 cts.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER.

(*Trifolium incarnatum.*)

As a stubble plant, sown either alone or with Timothy or Rye Grass, after the wheat crop is re-

moved, Trifolium has no equal. It will produce an enormous crop very early in the following spring, suitable either for consumption as green food or for hay. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Upon imperfect Clover lands and other crops intended to produce green spring food, but that may be deficient in plant, the Trifolium is invaluable, by reason of its remarkably rapid spring growth and abundant productiveness. It is fairly hardy, but, like the Common Red Clover, occasionally perishes during severe winters, when unaccompanied with snow. Per lb., 30 cts.

WHITE DUTCH.

(*Trifolium repens.*)

Most valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures, forming, in conjunction with natural grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for cattle or sheep. It succeeds on all good clayey lands if not too wet. Price variable. Per lb., 30 cts.

YELLOW TREFOIL, OR HOP CLOVER.

(*Medicago lupulina.*)

A prolific and hardy variety. It has for a length of time been largely cultivated in England as a mixture with Red Clover and Grasses, and found to be extremely well adapted for dry pastures, but should not be sown alone. Per lb., 30 cts.

GRASS SEEDS.

The laying down of land to permanent pasture has become one of the most important sections of agriculture, and it is the duty of all who are interested in the subject to make known any facts or improved system that may add to the store of information already formed upon the subject.

With regard to the advisability of laying down to permanent pasture, we know that there are certain lands which will give a better return in grass than any other crop; but, besides these, there is a great deal of land just now which is not paying under the present system of cropping, and until a more profitable system be adopted, the wiser plan is, without doubt, to lay such lands down with permanent grasses. Expenses will be reduced to a minimum while the land will certainly not deteriorate, and if stock be fed on it, with the addition of a little artificial food, especially oil-cake and cotton-seed meal, the soil becomes considerably richer; after which, if it is too desired to continue pastoral husbandry, the pasture may be broken up, and the accumulated riches extracted with cereal or other crops.

The following varieties are the most valuable for agricultural and other purposes, and as a guide to those who may wish to make their own selections, we give a few particulars respecting their habit and use; but to those who are not conversant with the subject, we would recommend our mixtures, which are expressly prepared for different purposes and classes of soils.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

(*Cynosurus cristatus.*)

This grass may be advantageously sown on lawns and other places to be kept under the scythe; forms a close turf, remaining green longer than any other variety. No sward of fine quality can be formed without an admixture of this grass. It is valuable for sheep pastures; succeeds on dry, hard and gravelly soil. Height, 1 to 1½ feet. Per lb., 45 cts.

CREEPING BENT GRASS.

(*Agrostis stolonifera.*)

An excellent variety for pasture, when mixed with other grasses; succeeding well in moist situations, and thrives in moderately moist land over which water does not stagnate. Per lb., 35 cts.

EVERGREEN MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa ampurensis.*)

Its chief characteristics are perpetual greenness, earliest in spring, and the rapidity with which it reproduces leaves and stems after being eaten or cut down; in addition to which its thick growth, ten-

ness of foliage and capability of growing under the shade of trees, renders it a most desirable grass for lawns and parks or pasture grounds. Per lb., 35 cts.

HARD FESCUE.

(*Festuca duriuscula.*)

Thrives in a great variety of soils. It may be classed amongst the best grasses for general purposes, and produces a greater weight of fodder than might be expected from its comparatively dwarf habit of growth, and is found to resist the effects of drought in a remarkable degree. In Great Britain, especially where the soil is high and dry, it constitutes a great portion of the best natural pastures. It grows early; the foliage is succulent and nutritive, and well adapted for sheep pastures. Average height, one and a half feet. Per lb., 30 cts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium italicum.*)

Although only a biennial, we consider Italian Rye Grass is of great value in permanent mixtures on account of its early and rapid growth in spring, adding materially to the first year's hay crop and aftermath, after which it gradually gives way to the more perennial varieties, which do not give their full yield for the first year or two. It is very nutritious, is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock, and is especially suitable for dairying, by yielding a constant supply of succulent food during the season. Per lb., 35 cts.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa pratensis.*)

This is an early growing grass, which is coming much into favor with some of our farmers for either meadow or pasture fields, and is pronounced a most valuable variety. In Kentucky, where it is the staple grass (and from whence it takes its name), it sometimes continues luxuriant through the mild winter. Its value is great, grown as pasture grass along with other grasses, on account of its hardness to the frosts of winter and withstanding the heat of summer, besides growing well on nearly all soils, from the wet meadow to the dryest knoll, or in shady places, grows luxuriant, and is relished by all stock. Per bushel, price variable. Per lb., 35 cts.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR SWEET GRASS.

(*Festuca pratensis.*)

One of the most valuable grasses we have; thriving in almost all soils, and is used in the composition of all good mixtures, both for alternate cropping and permanent pastures. It makes excellent hay, and all kinds of stock eat it greedily, both in a green or



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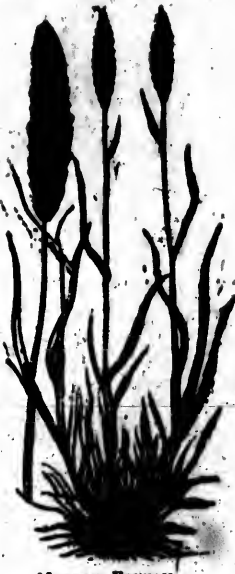
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CRESTED DOGTAIL.



KENTUCKY BLUE.



MEADOW FOXTAIL.

dry state. Remarkably early and nutritious, abundantly productive, always succulent and tender, and may be described as one of the best natural grasses in existence. Height from 2 to 3 feet. Per lb., 20 cts.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.
(*Alopecurus pratensis.*)

This variety is admitted to be one of the most valuable grasses for permanent pasture, possessing the three great requisites of quantity, quality and earliness in a superior degree to many others, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It is particularly adapted for moderately stiff clay and heavy loam soils, and yields a very large amount of food per acre; endures the cropping of sheep and cattle, produces a luxuriant aftermath, and should largely enter into mixtures for pasture land. Per lb., 30 cts.

ORCHARD GRASS.
(*Dactylis Glomerata.*)

This is widely known as one of the most valuable of all grasses. Its rapidity of growth, the luxuriance of its aftermath, and its power of resisting the cropping of cattle, command it highly to the farmer's care, especially on a pasture ground. It blooms earlier than Timothy, and about the same time as a common Red Clover, making an admirable mixture for meadows to cut and cure for hay. As a pasture grass it should be fed close, to prevent its forming thick tufts. All kinds of stock eat it greedily when green. It is less exhaustive to the soil than Timothy; will endure shade; stands the drought better than most grasses, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. It is one of the most abiding grasses we have. Per bushel, price variable. Per lb., 20 cts.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.
(*Lolium perenne.*)

A variety possessing many good qualities to recommend it to the attention of cultivators, the principal of which are: Its resistance to a great variety of soils, the facility with which it is propagated and the almost invulnerability of its roots, which fix it in an excellent degree for permanent husbandry, and may

be largely used in mixtures for permanent pastures and meadows, but better for those intended to produce crops of more limited duration. It yields an abundance of foliage, and is valuable as a hay crop, for which purpose it should be cut when in blossom or soon after. Per lb., 10 cts.

RED TOP.
(*Agrostis vulgaris.*)

A native grass which is common in many cultivated fields. Red Top is often sown with Timothy and Clover, and forms a close sward. It is good in meadow and permanent pasture mixtures, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, standing well out hot climate. Per bush., price variable. Per lb., 15 cts.

SWEET VERNAL.
(*Anthriscanthus odoratum.*)

Its chief merits are its early growth, and continuing to throw up its root foliage until late in autumn. It yields but a scanty portion of herbage for meadows, but the fragrant odor which the leaves emit when drying in grasses and sweetens the hay. It is recommended in mixtures for sheep pastures. Height from one to two feet. Per lb., 60 cts.

SHEEP FESCUE.
(*Festuca ovina.*)

This grass grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils. In quantity of produce it is inferior to the other Fescues, but from being succulent and nutritious it should always enter into the composition of pastures on which sheep are to be kept, as they are very fond of it, and savor from such pastures is of the finest flavor. Average height three inches. Per lb., 20 cts.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.
(*Avena elatior.*)

This grass may be found useful for sowing upon lands when a coarse herbage is required, or upon soils of an inferior description, and such as are incapable of supporting the more desirable varieties. Particularly adapted for dry soils. Per lb., 25 cts.



MEADOW FESCUE.



ORCHARD.



WOOD MEADOW.

TIMOTHY.

(*Phleum Pratense.*)

As a crop to cut for hay, this grass is probably unsurpassed by any other variety in cultivation, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Timothy thrives best on moist or loamy soils, and yields very large crops. On sandy or gravelly lands it can, by great care, be made to produce fair crops, but is not suited for such; some other grasses are better adapted, and much more profitable. The after growth of Timothy being so light, it affords very poor pasture after cutting, and can never be used effectually as a pasture grass. It should not be sown alone unless upon a favorable soil, and for the purpose of cutting for hay. *Per bushel, price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa nemoralis.*)

This grass, as its name implies, is found naturally in shady woods, and is well adapted for growing under trees and in shady situations, but will also thrive on exposed places, and even on inferior soils. It forms a fine sward where few other grasses can exist; produces foliage in abundance early in spring, fine, succulent, and very nutritive herbage, which cattle are extremely fond of, but grows rather slowly after being cut. Should be introduced into all mixtures for permanent pastures. Grows from eighteen inches to two feet. *Per lb., 35 cts.*

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa aquatica.*)

Grows naturally in, and by, the side of muddy pools, lakes and sluggish rivers; also on rich alluvial soils. Leaves long, broad, tapering to a point and of a vivid green; roots powerfully creeping; yields an immense bulk of coarse nutritious herbage, but is apt, by its rapid growth and creeping roots, to choke up ditches and small streams. It is one of the tallest and most productive in herbage of all grasses, and deserves attention, especially in those districts suited to its growth. *Per lb., 45 cts.*

YELLOW OAT GRASS.

(*Avena flavescens.*)

Grows naturally in dry pasture on light and good soils. It yields a considerable bulk of fine herbage arrives early at maturity, and deserves to form a portion of all mixtures on light, dry soils, either for mowing or pasturing. *Per lb., 60 cts.*

HUNGARIAN.

(*Panicum Germanicum.*)

This is an annual forage plant, and one of the most valuable for a soiling crop. It will grow in any ordinary soil, but succeeds best in soils of medium consistency and well matured. It may be sown as late as the middle of June with the assurance of having a full crop of green grass, which is relished by all kinds of stock, and is excellent for cattle in winter when cut before the seed ripens, and cured as hay. It is excellent as a green crop for plowing in, and withstands the most severe drought. *Price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

COMMON MILLET.

(*Panicum miliaceum.*)

The Millet is very similar in habit and growth to the Hungarian, but produces a more abundant crop, and of a coarser nature. When the crop is cut, shortly after it begins to change color, and cured as hay, it is considered by many to be preferable for milch cows to Timothy hay, and of more value than the same quantity of unthreshed oats, owing to the large amount of seed it contains. *Price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.

A variety not so early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop on good soil. Will grow from three to five feet in height, the heads condensed with numerous little spikes. When well matured, the hay is soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and when ripe will stand for two weeks or more without falling or wasting. The seed is round, and golden yellow in color. *Price variable.* Per lb., 10 cts.

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MIXTURE OF NATURAL GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR RENOVATING + Old and Worn-out Pastures. +

Grass lands, which have been frequently mown without receiving a proportionate supply of manure, always become deficient in the most valuable and nutritive grasses, and also become patchy from other causes. By sowing about fourteen pounds of Renovating Mixture per acre the sward will be wonderfully improved, both as regards quantity and quality of produce. April or May are the best months for sowing, or after hay is taken off, and previous to rain, if possible. When ordering please state the class of soil and condition of the meadow or pasture, also lay of the field, whether high or low.
25 lbs. or over, 15 cents per lb.; less quantity, 20 cents per lb.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.

The following Mixtures of Grasses and Clovers for alternate crops have been selected, after careful observations and experiments with the different varieties, and proportioned for the purposes required. The kinds recommended for one year will yield the heaviest product in that time, and for two or three years' lay, care has been taken to reduce the quantities, or exclude altogether, some kinds which, though usually recommended and sown for these crops, do not endure in the land for so long a period. A three or four years' lay sown with such grasses and clovers, that are only of annual or biennial duration, must be either very thin or foul at the end of the period for which it was laid; whereas, if a proper selection of those varieties capable of lasting the whole of the desired period were sown, the lay would remain in full plant, free from weeds or objectionable grasses, and be more profitable during the whole time the land is in grass.

There is an increasing demand for grass seeds for remaining down for two or more years, and, in the present depressed condition of agriculture, the system of extending the period during which rotation grasses remain down has many advantages, while the cost of suitable seeds is much less than those for permanent pasture.

All the seeds used in the following Mixtures are of the FINEST QUALITY, pure and true. Each variety will be sent separately, when ordered in quantity to seed five acres or over, if so desired; otherwise they will be mixed ready for use, the light and heavy seeds being kept separate, for the purpose of sowing at two casts.

Quotations are given for the quantity of seed for an acre (as specified); for less quantity than to seed an acre the pound prices are charged. No charge for bags or sacks when seed for five or more acres are ordered, unless ordered to be sent in separate kinds or in small quantities, then bags are charged extra.

No. 1.

Grasses and Clovers for One Year's Hay:

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Orchard Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alaska Clover, Trefall Clover,
and Lucerne Clover.

Allowing 22 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, \$2.50; per lb., 15 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 2.75; " 15 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 2.75; " 15 "

No. 2.

For Two Years' Mowing or Grazing.

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alaska Clover, Trefall Clover,
and White Clover.

Allowing 25 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, \$2.00; per lb., 17 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 2.75; " 17 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 2.75; " 17 "

No. 3.

For One Year's Hay and Two Years' Pasture.

Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Crested Dogstail Grass, Timothy,
Red Clover, Scarlet Clover,
Alaska Clover, Lucerne Clover,
and White Clover.

Allowing 28 pounds per acre.

a.—On light soils, per acre, \$3.00; per lb., 17 cents.
b.—On medium soils, " 3.00; " 17 "
c.—On heavy soils, " 3.50; " 20 "

No. 4.

For Three Years' Mowing and Grazing in Orchards and Shaded Situations.

Evergreen Meadow Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Italian Rye Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass,
Tall Meadow Out Grass, Timothy,
Wood Meadow Grass, Trefall Clover,
Mammoth Clover, and White Clover.

Allowing 28 pounds per acre.

Price per acre, \$3.50; per lb., 20 cts.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

These select mixtures of seeds are calculated to produce, on the various soils for which they are adapted, a constant succession of all the best and most nutritious grasses and clovers, in suitable proportions, during the entire season. They may seem expensive when compared with the price usually paid for permanent pasture mixtures, largely composed of Rye Grass; but it should be borne in mind that such permanent mixtures have not been by any means satisfactory, as Rye Grass will not endure our seasons for more than the second season after sowing; whereas selections of the seeds given below will produce profitable pastures the first year after they have been laid down, and will increase in profitableness year by year, if ordinary care be given them.

Quotations are for the price of seed for an acre; for less than will seed one acre, the pound price is charged. No charge for bags or sacks when seed for five acres or more is ordered, unless requested to be sent in separate varieties, or when ordered in small quantities; in such cases bags are charged extra.

Light and heavy seeds will be sent separate.

No. 5.

For Pastures on Light Soils.

Crested Dogtail Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue Grass,
Meadow Festal Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Mammoth Clover,
Sheep's Fescue Grass, Timothy,
Alfalfa Clover, Red Top Grass,
Lucerne Clover, Red Clover, and White Clover.
Allowing 80 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$2.75; per lb., 17 cents.

No. 6.

For Pastures on Medium Soils.

Crested Dogtail Grass, Meadow Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Meadow Festal Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Red Top Grass,
Sheep's Fescue Grass, Alfalfa Clover,
Yellow Out Grass, Timothy.
Lucerne Clover, Red Clover, White Clover and
Trefall Clover.
Allowing 80 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$4.00; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 7.

For Moist Lands, and Those Occasionally Over-
sowed.

Cresting Bent-grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Festal Grass, Orchard Grass,
Timothy, Trefall,
and White Clover.
Allowing 80 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$2.00; per lb., 15 cents.

No. 8.

For Pastures on Well Drained Soils.

Recommended by Prof. Brown,
Meadow Fescue Grass, Meadow Festal Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Red Top Grass,
Timothy, Yellow Out Grass,
Lucerne Clover, Alfalfa Clover,
Red Clover, White Clover,
and Yellow Clover.
Allowing 85 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$2.50; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 9.

For Pastures on Well Drained Soils, composed
of the Same Varieties as No. 5.

Allowing 25 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$4.00; per lb., 20 cents.
[This and No. 7 have been our standard mixtures
for the past eight years. Our many customers who
have sown them, speak most favorably of the results,
and strongly recommend their more general use.]

No. 10.

For Sandy and Gravelly Soils.

Crested Dogtail Grass, Hard Fescue Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass,
Red Top Grass, Sheep's Fescue,
Trefall, Lucerne Clover, and Tall Out Grass.
Allowing 85 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$4.25; per lb., 20 cents.

No. 11.

For Pastures in Orchards and Shaded Places.

Evergreen Meadow Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass,
Hard Fescue Grass, Italian Rye Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass,
Sweet Vernal, Timothy, Wood Meadow Grass, Red
Clover, Trefall and White Clover.
Allowing 80 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$2.75; per lb., 18 cents.

No. 12.

Finest Mixture of Dwarf Evergreen Grass,
for Lawns, Croquet and Lacrosse Grounds,
Public Parks, etc.

Allowing 40 pounds per acre.
Price per acre, \$2.00; per lb., 20 cents.
The varieties of Grass Seeds used in the above
Mixture are the purest that can be obtained, and are
so blended that, under favorable conditions, they
will produce in the shortest possible time a PERFECT
LAWN, of a bright, rich green, and, when kept
regularly shorn, will form a close, soft velvety
sward, and entirely free from that lumpy appearance
so commonly found in many most lawn mixtures.
White Clover is only sowed when rain-soaked. On
dry soils, or where the convenience of water is not
at hand, a little clover is often beneficial, but where
a liberal supply of water can be given through the
dry, hot weather, the finest lawns are raised free from
clover.

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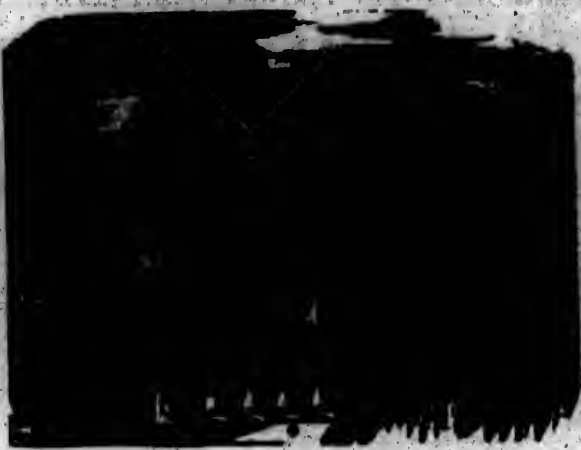
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THE FINEST LAWN MIXTURE KNOWN.....Per lb., 30 cts

PREPARATION AND FORMATION OF LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, ETC., FROM SEEDS.

The ground should be raked and rolled before sowing. After the seed is scattered the ground should be again well rolled; all weeds must be carefully removed as soon as they make their appearance, and when the grass has grown to the height of three or four inches it should be cut and rolled—frequent cutting and rolling is of great importance when a fine, close and soft turf is required. If left too long in spring before cutting, or allowed to grow close in summer, and more especially if not closely mown at the latest period in autumn, the grass becomes coarse; the stronger outgrowing the weaker and best, and ultimately the surface becomes rough and patchy, and its fine appearance destroyed. May and September are the best months for sowing, and the quantity of seed required for sowing is about one pound to the rod, or forty pounds to the acre.

An occasional dressing of liquid manure is beneficial, which promotes a healthy growth to the young sward. A top dressing of fine manure, after close cutting, is also of great benefit the last of autumn.

We strongly recommend the use of lawn mowers in cutting lawns, as the scythe, unless carefully used, is apt to cut the close and injure the grass roots.

HOW TO MANAGE A LAWN.

To keep a lawn in the finest condition it should be regularly cut and not allowed to stand till the grass grows too high. During the growing season cut once a week, but not while the grass is wet by dew, rain, or the hose, as it not only injures the grass, but leaves the surface rough and shabby. The frequent cutting of the grass after it attains a certain height produces a soft, lively growth, which cannot otherwise be obtained, and for this purpose there is nothing that will do so thoroughly to the work as a well-sharpened Lawn Mower, and which can be regulated to any desired height of cut.

The top dressing of manure, except in very hot dry weather, tends to make the grass tender and liable to brown under the hot sun during July and August. When applying water, give it a thorough soaking; this is more beneficial than light and too frequent sprinkling. The best time to water a lawn is towards evening, that the heat of the sun may not dry it up before penetrating to the roots.

Use "Queen City" Lawn Fertilizer if you desire a handsome, bright green, and luxuriant lawn; there is nothing to equal it.

"QUEEN CITY" RENOVATING LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

Lawns that have become thin or patchy can be renovated and thickened to a beautiful sward by the use of this mixture, which is composed of the finest varieties of perennial grasses for a lawn, with a small quantity of white clover. The seed should be sown in April or May, or may be sown in September. First rake the thin part of the lawn where the seed is to be sown, then scatter the seed evenly, again rake lightly and beat down with a rake or use a heavy roller, that the soil may be well packed about the seed, which will cause it to germinate quickly and evenly. Price per package, 20 cts.

USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 lb.	Hemp	1/2 bu.
Asparagus, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 bu.	Kale, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 bu.
Barley	1/2 bu.	Leaf Mangel, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 100 feet of drill	1/2 "	Lentils, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 500 hills	1/2 "	Lettuce, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "
Best garden, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 bu.	Marjoram, 1 cu. to 50 feet of drill	1/2 "
Best Mangel, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "	Melon, Musc, 1 cu. to 500 hills	1/2 "
Broom, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 cu.	" Water, 1 cu. to 50 hills	1/2 "
Broom's Brocoli, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 "	Nasturtium, 1 cu. to 50 feet of drill	1/2 "
Brickbat	1/2 bu.	Oats	1/2 bu.
Brussels, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 cu.	Oats, 1 cu. to 50 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
Carrot, 1 cu. to 100 feet of drill	1/2 bu.	Onion Seed, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 to 1 "
Chauli-grass, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 "	" for Sets	1/2 to 1 "
Colony, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 "	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 50 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
Clover, Alkali and White Dutch	1/2 lb.	Parsnip, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
" Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson	1/2 "	Parsley, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "
" Trifolium	1/2 "	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 100 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
" Medium or Common	1/2 "	" field	1/2 "
Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills	1/2 "	Pepper, 1 cu. to 1,000 plants	1/2 bu.
Corn, 1 cu. to 100 feet of drill	1/2 "	Potatoes	1/2 bu.
Cress, 1 cu. to 50 hills	1/2 "	Potatoes, 1 quart to 500 hills	1/2 bu.
Endive, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 cu.	Radishes, 1 cu. to 100 feet of drill	1/2 "
Eschschol, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 lb.	Rye	1/2 bu.
Fine broadcast	1/2 bu.	Salads, 1 cu. to 50 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
Garlic, bulb, 1 lb. to 50 feet of drill	1/2 "	Spinach, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "
Grass, Blue Kentucky	1/2 bu.	Summer Savory, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 "
" Blue English	1/2 "	Squash, Summer, 1 cu. to 50 hills	1/2 "
" Hungarian and Millet	1/2 "	" Winter, 1 cu. to 50 hills	1/2 "
" Mixed Lawn	1 to 4 "	Tomatoes, 1 cu. to 500 plants	1/2 cu.
" Orchard, Prussian Rye, Red Top,	1/2 "	Turnip, 1 cu. to 500 feet of drill	1/2 bu.
" Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	1/2 "	Vetches	1/2 bu.
" Timothy	1/2 "	Wheat	1 to 1 "

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
1/2 foot	174,400	6 feet	1,310
1/4 foot	43,910	7 "	889
1/3 foot	59,850	8 "	686
1/2 foot	10,400	9 "	573
3 feet by 1 foot	6,950	10 "	435
3 " 3 "	4,630	11 "	380
4 " 1 foot	7,250	12 "	320
4 " 3 "	4,840	13 "	280
4 " 1 foot	10,950	14 "	250
4 " 3 feet	5,444	15 "	220
4 " 3 "	3,629	16 "	190
4 " 5 "	2,729	17 "	160
5 " 5 "	1,744	18 "	130
		19 "	100
		20 "	80
		25 "	49

Weight of Various Articles which custom has established.

	per bush.	lbs.		per bush.	lbs.
Apples	48		Fans	8	
Apples, dried	20		Flouring Hair	8	
Barley	48		Rape Seed	30	
Beans	60		Rye	30	
Beckwheat	48		Red Top Grass Seed	14	
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14		Salt, Course	50	
" English	24		" Fine	35	
Brass	20		Sweet Potatoes	35	
Cansy Seed	30		Timothy Seed	48	
Clover Seed	60		Turnips	60	
Corn, shelled	55		Wheat	60	
" on ear	30		Wheat, extra, per hbl., net	200	
Corn Meal	30		Flour, per hbl., net	195	
Charcoal	20		White Fish and Trout, per hbl., net	200	
Coal, Mineral	80		Salt, per hbl.	250	
Cranberries	40		Lime	200	
Dried Peaches	28		Hay, well settled, per cubic foot	1 1/2	
Fine Seed	30		Corn, on cob, in bin	24	
Hemp Seed	44		" shelled	48	
Hungarian Grass Seed	48		Wheat	48	
Peas, long, measure	48		Oats	48	
Milk	48		Potatoes	200	
Meat	30		Sand, dry	95	
Oats	34		Clay compact	125	
Orchard Grass	14		Marble	100	
Onions	54		Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord	1,610	

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104 Fertilized ground yields Abundant Crops.

"STANDARD" PLANT FOOD.

To produce a healthy, luxuriant growth, earlier and more abundant blossoms of a variety of plants, it is necessary to feed your plants. The "Standard" Plant Food is a ready and easily applied fertilizer that grows in the best manner, and cannot be recommended too highly for the garden, lawn, or other plants. It is made from other plants, and is of value in promoting a strong, healthy growth and in making the plants more resistant to disease and insect pests.

The "Standard" Plant Food is immediately soluble in water, and can be applied to the plants to take effect at once, producing a quicker and healthier growth than can be obtained from any other fertilizer yet known. Directions for use on each package.

Plant Food by mail (post paid), 25 cents for regular sized packages, or a half pound for 15 cents.

PURE BONE MEAL

Exceptionally fine ground and made from pure bones, without any chemical or salt. Gardeners and Florists will find it to be just what they want; 1/2 lb. for 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$25.00.

BONE MANURE

Bone Manure as a fertilizer is applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other, having one property attached to it that is not generally common to others, viz.—that of acting as a mechanical agent, by its slow decomposition, in adding a greater porosity to the soil. It is highly recommended for Vine borders, the mixing with the soil when planting fruit trees, potted plants, and nearly all field plants.

Sold only in original barrels containing about 200 lbs. Single barrel lots at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. \$17.00 per ton, \$20.00, barrels included.

SUPERPHOSPHATE

This valuable fertilizer is applicable to nearly all varieties of plants, and may be applied in varying proportions, without risk of injury, and the results are most gratifying.

For Grass Crops, after the land has been prepared for seed, apply the Superphosphate in quantity from 200 to 300 pounds per acre, then sow the grain and harrow all in together.

As a Top Dressing for Grass Lands, from 200 to 300 pounds per acre should be applied early in spring, that it may have the benefit of the early spring rains.

It is of great value for all variety of fruit trees, vines and garden crops, and if mixed with Bone Dust forms a most desirable fertilizer, and can be applied without danger or injury to the seed or plants.

Sold only in original barrels containing about 200 lbs. Single barrel lots at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$20.00, barrels included.



Fir Tree Oil. Scabidic liquid, effectively destroying all kinds of pests to which plants are when used as a wash. Equally effective on Animals, and is harmless to the skin and hands when used as a wash. Full directions with each bottle. (Cannot send by mail). Per bottle, 75 cts.

Mealy Bug Destroyer. A safe preparation for the complete eradication of the mealy bug, scale, and other insects on plants and trees. (Cannot be sent by mail.) Per bottle, 50 cts.

Whale Oil Soap. One of the most effective and cheapest remedies to destroy slugs, worms and other insects on trees, shrubs, garden and house plants. About seven gallons of water to one pound of soap is used for applying to foliage. Per lb., 25 cts.

Tobacco Soap. A valuable preparation for washing and syringing plants, trees, etc.; 1/2 lb. per 25 cts.

Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with green fly, etc. Per lb., 25 cents; 10 lbs. for \$2.00.

Persian Insect Powder. Very destructive to house flies, insects on plants, beetles, etc. By mail (post paid), per lb., \$1.00.

Gishurst's Compound. For destroying green fly, mealy bug, thrip, mildew, etc. Per packet, 50 cts.

Cooper's Sheep Dipping Powder. Thoroughly eradicates scabs, ticks, lice, and other, and keeps the skins clear of them for many months after using it. Directions with each package. Price for postage sufficient for dipping 25 to 35 sheep (post paid), 50 cts.

Slug Shot. For destroying Potato bugs and those on Tomatoes and Egg Plants, Currant worms, Cabbage flies, and worms, beetles, striped bugs on Melons, Squashes, Turnips, Root-crotches, and caterpillars on Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Root bugs, cutworms, etc. Price, 3 and 10 lb. packages, 6 cts. per lb.

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The "Planet Jr." and "Fire-Fly" FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

This famous line of Tools has long been the most complete and popular made, and we offer them this season with further improvements and with confidence that all purchasers will be delighted with them. Send for the full description, 1899 Catalogue; forty illustrations.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill

Sows all garden seeds accurately, at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and striking the next row all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner. It holds 2 1/2 quarts. It has no cones, levers, brushes, eggs, springs, or shakers to get out of order; it is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and accurate; it is remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field. No one having use for a seed drill can afford to buy any other; it is the best.

PRICE, BOXED, \$9.00.

Truckers, market-gardeners, onion growers and all who raise vegetables in quantity, should supply themselves also with the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe (described below).



The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

This tool is unrivalled in beauty of design, perfection of finish, convenience and capacity for work; it is suitable for either the farm or the garden. As a Seed Drill it is the same as the No. 2 (see description above), except in size. It holds one quart. For later care of the crop

it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow.

As a Hoe, it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting, and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop and for covering seeds, etc., etc.

As a Hoe, it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage.

As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, lifts, plants to and from, etc.

As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel.



PRICE, BOXED, \$12.00.

THE "FIRE-FLY" WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.

Makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure, and those who could not find time to keep a garden, if attempting cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables successfully with the "Fire-Fly." It takes the place of the hand and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide handlands to turn on, and is invaluable during all the gardening season.

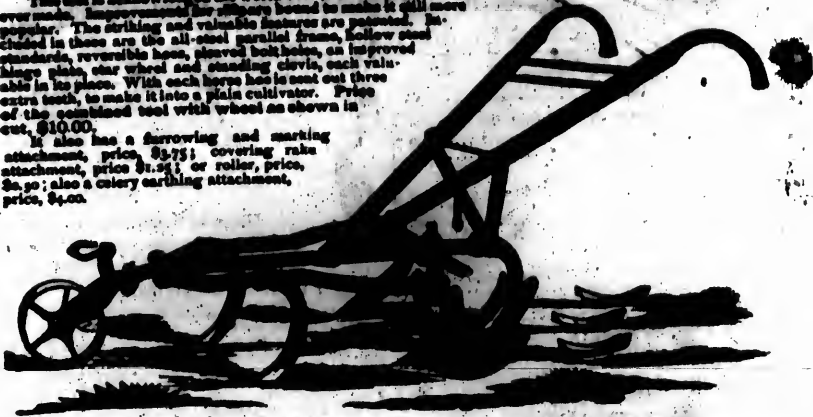


PRICE, \$5.00.

**THE "PLANET JR." HOLLOW STEEL STANDARD
Horse Hoe Cultivator, Coverer, Mower and Furrower, Celery Harrow, etc.**

This tool is acknowledged the world over to be the best of its kind ever made. Improvement for fifty years has made it still more popular. The striking and valuable features are pointed out. Included in these are the all-steel parallel frame, hollow steel standards, reversible beam, sleeve hitch bars, an improved hinge chain, ear wheel and standing clavis, each valuable in its place. With each horse hoe is sent out three extra teeth, to make it into a plain cultivator. Price of the combined tool with wheel as shown in cut, \$10.00.

It also has a furrowing and marking attachment, price, \$3.75; covering raba attachment, price \$1.25; or roller, price, \$2.50; also a celery earthing attachment, price, \$4.00.



SEPARATE PARTS OF "PLANET JR." IMPLEMENTS.

We keep a full stock of repairs for all of these implements. The following are parts most frequently required:

Horse Hoe side wheels	each	\$1 00
" rear shovels, 4 1/2 inch	"	20
" triangular steels, 7 inch	"	90
" " " 8 inch	"	1 00
" cultivator steels, 1 1/2 inch	per set of five, \$1.25	30
" " " 2 inch	per set of five, \$1.50	35
" wheels only	"	75
" wheels with side brackets	"	1 25
Wheel Hoe side steels, 6 1/2 inch	per pair, 50 cents	30
" " 8 inch	per pair, 75 cents	40
" plow steels	"	1 00

The "Planet Jr." Drills, Wheel Hoos, etc., that they may always be ahead of competition have been altered nearly every year. When ordering any repairs for these send a SKETCH OF PARTS, THE NUMBER, if any cast in it; if a Drill, the HEIGHT OF WHEEL, and the year purchased. Attention to this will save delay and prevent errors. Repairs always cash with orders.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.



**WIRE
TREE PROTECTORS.**

The destruction to young fruit orchards is so great every winter from the effects of the field mole or mice that a simple and cheap device has been introduced which will effectually protect young trees from the ravages of these little pests. It is made of woven wire, 6x16 inches, and easily placed around the tree, as shown in the engraving, thus preventing these pests from stripping the bark off which is sure destruction to the tree.

Fruit growers, who have expended large sums of money and time in planting out young orchards, cannot afford to take further chances without this protector when they can be so readily procured and at such small cost.

Price, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; per 100, \$2.00.

FLORAL DESIGNS

IN NATURAL OR EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

We can supply any of the undermentioned designs in either Natural Flowers, or handsomely made up with Everlastings and trimmed with appropriate artificial flowers. The latter comes at much less cost than the Natural Flowers, have a fine appearance and will stand for almost an indefinite time, keeping their form and beauty perfect, while designs filled with Natural Flowers soon become withered and unsightly. For mortuary decorations the Everlastings are fast gaining favor. For the convenience of those living in sections where there are no greenhouses from which to procure flowers, we can supply designs on very short notice, having made arrangements with the best city florists for Natural Flowers, while in the Everlastings we always keep a stock ready for sending out on short notice.

Orders by telegraph for either will receive prompt attention, and forwarded by Express C. O. D.

In the following list the columns under "D" gives the price, if wishing to order the wire design only. "N" the cost of design made up in Natural Flowers. "E" the cost of Design made up in Everlasting flowers, while the first column gives size of the design.

DESIGNS IN NATURAL OR EVERLASTING FLOWERS

WREATHS.



Size.	D.	N.	E.
6 in. each.....	5 cts.	\$ 1 50	\$2 00
8 " ".....	7 " "	2 00	2 75
12 " ".....	15 " "	3 00	3 50
18 " ".....	25 " "	5 50	6 00

CRESCENT WREATHS.

10 in. each.....	25 cts.	\$4 00	\$5 75
14 " ".....	25 " "	7 00	4 00

CROSSES.

10 in. each.....	8 cts.	\$2 50	\$1 25
12 " ".....	10 " "	3 00	1 50
14 " ".....	12 " "	4 00	2 00
18 " ".....	15 " "	6 00	3 00
24 " ".....	20 " "	10 00	5 00

CASKET CROSSES.

20 in. each.....	30 cts.	15 00	7 00
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ANCHORS.

12 in. each.....	20 cts.	4 00	3 00
18 " ".....	25 " "	7 50	4 00

PILLOWS.

16 in. each.....	75 " "	20 00	6 00
20 " ".....	1 00 " "	15 00	5 00

STARS.

6 in. each.....	15 " "	1 50	1 00
20 " ".....	17 " "	2 50	2 25

DESIGNS IN Everlastings

The following designs are not offered in Natural Flowers, but are made up in Everlastings and filled with the finest, select, white cape flowers, which are exquisite in their dazzling, silvery whiteness; they are decorated with artificial flowers, ivy and ferns in various styles and cannot fail to please.

PILLOW AND LYRE.



14 in. each.....	3 00	
18 in. each.....	3 50	5 00
24 in. each.....	3 00	10 00

GATES AJAR.

12 in. each.....	3 50	5 00
24 in. each.....	3 00	10 00

12 in.
Size.
10 x 14 in.
12 x 20

Star, 10 in.

10 in. 0

WREATH AND CROSS



12 in. \$3 00

WREATH OBLONG.

Size.	D.	E.
10 x 14 each.	30	2 00
12 x 20 "	30	4 00



Star, 10 inch. 1 25

WREATH ON STAND.



12 in. each. 25 24 00

Size.	LYRE ON STAND.	D.	E.
14 in. each.	SCROLL.	45	24 00
18 x 24 in. each.	BANNER.	1 20	6 00
18 in. each.	VACANT CHAIR.	1 25	5 00
18 x 22 in. each.	BROKEN COLUMN.	1 25	3 00
15 in. each (See cut, page 109)	HARP ON STAND.	50	2 00
24 "		50	4 50
14 in. each.	SHEAF OF WHEAT,	70	4 00
	With Sickle on Base, see cut, page 109.		
22 inches, each.			3 00

SHEAF OF WHEAT.



SOLID SHEAF.

A size.	each	75
B "	"	91 00
C "	"	1 25

OPEN SHEAF.

A size.	"	1 00
B "	"	1 25
C "	"	1 50



FLAT SHEAF.

A size.	each	50
B "	"	60
C "	"	1 00
D "	"	1 25

BOYSS.

We have secured an excellent stock of these beautiful snow-white birds, which make the most appropriate mortuary decoration of anything upon the list, and are offered at the following very low prices and in the various positions as described.

No.	Each.
1.—At rest, standing on perch	\$2 50
2.—Wings slightly extended, preparing for flight.	3 50
3.—Looking upward, with wings extended	3 50
4.—Wings extended as in flight.	3 50
5.—Standing in a ring which is suspended by a brass chain, the bird is preparing for flight and holding a satin ribbon bearing the word "Alas!"	3 50

CANADIAN GROWN

← NORWAY SPRUCE →

A rare chance to procure the finest of all Evergreens.

WE receive many enquiries every season for Tree Seeds; these we formerly offered in our Catalogue, but finding they almost invariably resulted in loss to the customer, who tried to propagate from seed, principally from want of experience in handling them, we discarded them from our Catalogue.

Instead of offering the seed, we can now furnish Norway Spruce already growing, and at much less cost than the amateur can produce them, having made arrangements with one of the most successful growers in Canada for our supplies. They are splendidly rooted, all grown from seed, and are consequently very hardy for our climate and adapted to all soils. It is one of the handsomest Evergreens grown for screens, hedges, as single specimens on the lawn, or for any other desired purpose. We offer a rare chance to lovers of such to procure them.

There are advantages in planting small Evergreens. First, they cost but little; second, they are quickly and easily planted, and sure to live, will start into growth at once and outgrow larger trees which will cost from three to five times their price.

Orders should reach us early, that they may be forwarded promptly in Spring and before growth begins, they do not carry safely or thrive well when sent late in the season.

On arrival they should be immediately planted, for should the roots become dry and hard, as all reckless plants will, they have no chance of life.

PRICES, CARRIAGE PAID.

We will send by mail, to any postoffice in Canada, or, if in large quantities, to nearest railway station (prepaid), at the following very low prices: 50 at the 100 rate, or 500 at the 1,000 price.

10 to 12 inches high..... 10 for 75 cts.; 100 for \$6.00; 1,000 for \$50.00
12 to 15 inches high..... 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.50; 1,000 for \$75.00

All are fine and bushy.

AUTUMN PLANTING

— BULBOUS ROOTS —

In September of each year we issue a handsome illustrated and descriptive Catalogue of Fall planting Bulbs, including

HYACINTHS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS, JONQUILS, CROCUS, SNOWDROPS,

and many other leading and popular kinds, all of the very finest quality, and those best adapted for either flowering in the parlor or greenhouse during winter and for spring flowering in the garden.

The Catalogue will be mailed free to all intending purchasers who will kindly send us their address in autumn. Those who purchase seeds this season will have a copy sent to them without applying. Should it not arrive promptly, the cause will be misadvice through the mail. We will gladly forward another copy if advised of non-arrival.

FLOWERING BULBS GIVE MUCH PLEASURE DURING WINTER.

Holly and Mistletoe for Christmas.

As usual, we shall have a supply of the finest imported Holly and Mistletoe for Christmas trees, also handsome Wreathing, plain and fancy, for decorating churches, parlors, public halls, etc.

Prices furnished in person on application.

IF YOU WANT A SPLENDID GARDEN .

Our Gem Collections.

In offering these Special Collections we aim in giving an assortment of the Finest Varieties in Cultivation for general use, and of such sorts as are best adapted for a family garden. Those unacquainted with the different varieties of vegetables, or those not having the time to examine our Catalogue and make their own selection, will find these assortments to contain a very choice selection for a good garden, and such as cannot fail to please.

We offer two Collections, so that those having a small or large garden can procure sufficient seed, according to their wants and size of their garden. Either collection will be promptly sent by mail to any address in the Dominion (prepaid) on receipt of the price. No discount will be allowed from the price of these Collections.

NO. 1 GEM COLLECTION.

SPECIAL PACKAGE OF 14 SORTS
NEW AND CHOICE

\$1

AND 4 VARIETIES OF SHOWY AND
HANDSOME

→ **VEGETABLES** → **FLOWERS** →

Sent by Mail on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Contains one Full Size packet each of

Beans, Giant Dwarf Wax (New).
Beet, Select, Long Blood.
Cabbage, Winningstadt.
Carrot, Chantamay. (New.)
Corn, Old Colony. (New.)
Celery, Paris Golden Yellow. (New.)

Cucumber, Evergreen White Spine. (New.)
Lettuce, Toronto Gem. (Select.)
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers. (Choice.)
Peas, American Wonder.
Radish, French Breakfast. (Fines.)
Squash, Hubbard. (The Best.)
Tomato, Potato Leaf. (New.)

ASTER.

BALSAM.

PHLOX.

MIGNONETTE.

NO. 2 GEM COLLECTION.

SPECIAL PACKAGE OF 28 SORTS
NEW AND CHOICE

\$2

AND 10 VARIETIES OF SHOWY AND
HANDSOME

→ **VEGETABLES** → **FLOWERS** →

Sent by Mail on receipt of TWO DOLLARS. Contains one Full Size packet each of

Beans, Giant Dwarf Wax. (New.)
Beet, Early Eclipse. (Choice.)
Beet, Long Blood. (Select.)
Cabbage, Early Summer.
Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch.
Cabbage, Deep Red Erfurt.
Cauliflower, Lanormand. (Select.)
Citrus, for Preserving.
Celery, Paris Golden Yellow. (New.)
Cress, Extra Curled.
Corn, Perry's Hybrid. (New.)
Corn, Old Colony. (New.)

Cucumber, Evergreen White Spine. (New.)
Lettuce, Toronto Gem. (Select.)
Onion, Large Red Wethershead.
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
Peas, American Wonder.
Peas, Telephone. (Large.)
Radish, Chariots.
Radish, French Breakfast.
Squash, Boston Marrow.
Squash, Hubbard.
Tomato, Potato Leaf. (New.)
Tomato, Livingston's Beauty.
Turnip, Sweet German.

ASTER, BALSAM, MIGNONETTE, NICOTIANA, PETUNIA, PANSY, PHLOX,
PORTULACA, SWEET PEAS and VERBENA.

These Collections being made up in large numbers, that they may be ready for sending out promptly, cannot be changed. Should any customer desire other varieties in addition to the Collection, they can name such as are wanted, and add the cost of the additions to the price of the Collection, when all will be sent at once time.

We hope every recipient of this Catalogue wanting Good Seeds will send for one or more of the above Collections, and also induce their friends to try them; your name will then be placed upon our List and Catalogues mailed to you regularly. Yours truly,

THE STEELE BROS. CO., LTD.

THE STEELE & FERRIS GREENS

GIANT TELEPHONE PEA.

SELECT YELLOW
GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD
SPECIAL COLLECTION

ONE PACKET EACH OF THE 7 VARIETIES MAILED FOR 50 CTS.

NEW ECLIPSE
BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

