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J. M.
THORBURN
& CO

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION
IN THE WORLD

15 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK

FOR THE
FLOWER
GARDEN

FOR THE
LAWN

FOR THE
VEGETABLE
GARDEN

FOR THE
FARM AND
NURSERY



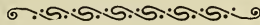
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1,	NO. 2,	NO. 3,	NO. 4,
		By Mail, \$5.75.	By Mail, \$11.50.	By Mail, \$18.	By Mail, \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Valentine Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Early Mohawk	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian and Edmand	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Columbian		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	¾ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	¾ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	¾ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	¾ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of each 1 pa.	1 pa.	¾ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose and Early Cory Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Hickox Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Purple				¾ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each ¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Buttercup	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Hubbard	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Orange Christina	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Cole's Early	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	3 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Abbott's, or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra-Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Nott's Excelsior		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	¾ oz.
"	Cayenne			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Victoria	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Democrat	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Beauty		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Stone	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	White Model and Yellow Globe	of each 1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Annual Catalogue High-Class Seeds



IN ISSUING our Ninety-seventh Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Prices.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seeds can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail or prepaid express. The express companies will generally be found the most economical mode of conveyance. In the absence of specific shipping directions, we shall send by the cheapest way. We do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed. To save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, Etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

Shipments by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must

be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To Prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

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We call attention to the fresh and valuable books included in the GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES and in the RURAL SCIENCE SERIES. These works are either written or edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. Other volumes are being rapidly added; all are fully illustrated and attractively printed.

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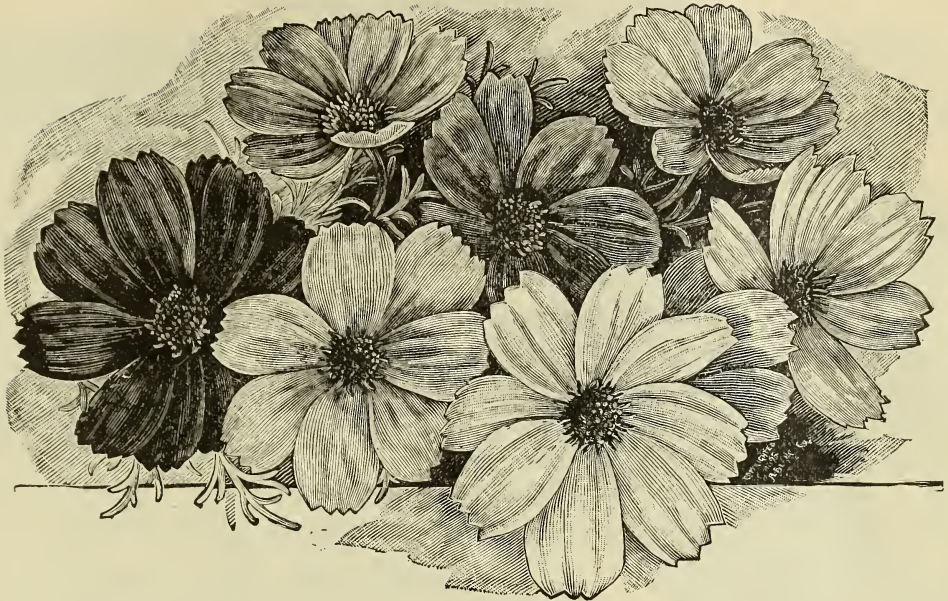
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This, the most beautiful of all the Bellflowers, was recently discovered in the Caucasus. It is densely branched from the bottom, forming a low pyramidal bush about 2 feet in diameter, and each branch bears a great number of large flowers of a pale blue or lilac color. The plants, when in full bloom, present a regular flowering pyramid of at least a hundred open blossoms. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Carnation, New Giant Perpetual.

An improved giant-flowered strain of the Chabaud Perpetual Carnation, which we introduced to America three years ago, and which is now so deservedly popular. The plants grow from 16 to 20 inches high, are closely branched, and the straight, vertical flower-stems are covered with very double flowers of perfect form and of enormous size. They flower within seven months after being sown, and combine the perfection of form of the Perpetual with the earliness and hardiness of the Margaret Carnations. They are very fragrant, and excellent for cutting. We offer **White, Yellow and Mixed**. The yellow are reproduced 80 per cent true to color, and range from creamy yellow to golden yellow, both pure and striped.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Giant Pure White	\$0 50	Giant Mixed	\$0 50
Giant Yellow	50	Ordinary Mixed , same as offered last year	25



HELIANTHUS, GOLDEN BOUQUET.

and easily grown. If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Extremely handsome, striking and effective. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Carnation, New Giant Margaret.

A new very large-flowering strain of the popular Double Margaret Carnation, which begins blooming in four months from sowing, and produce their very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations have ceased to bloom. They are perfectly hardy, in rich variety of colors, including yellow, and as high as 80 per cent come double from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Helianthus, Golden Bouquet.

Both annual and perennial single Sunflowers usually come into bloom not earlier than toward the end of the summer, whereas this variety is distinguished by a surprising earliness. If sown in April on the spot, it begins to flower in June or July, according to climate, and continues producing new flowers until the end of summer or beginning of autumn. The plant grows about 3 feet high, forming a rather regular pyramidal bush richly branched from base to top, each branch bearing on long, slender stems a multitude of golden yellow flowers of from 2 to 2½ inches across, offering invaluable material as cut-flowers for vases, etc. It is perennial, but can also be treated as an early-flowering annual, and is an excellent decorative plant for the garden. Per pkt., 30c.

Chrysanthemum maximum filiferum.

A new form of the well-known *Chrysanthemum maximum*, quite distinct from all other sorts, the petals being very narrow and snow-white, contrasting very effectively with the bright yellow center. The plant produces long spikes which are covered with large blossoms of perfect form; they are very lasting, and on this account they will prove valuable for cutting. It is a very hardy and very effective perennial. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Cockscomb, "All Aglow."

The intense glowing, fiery scarlet color of the flowers suggest the name. The combs are very large and the plant is vigorous. The combs will be much larger. Extremely handsome, striking and effective. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Single Cactus Dahlia.

A new race of the prettiest possible single-flowering Dahlias, with twisted or fluted petals similar to those of the Double Cactus. They are remarkably graceful in appearance, and embrace almost every shade of color from pure white and yellow to the darkest red. They are excellent for groups, for borders or for single specimens, as well as for cutting purposes. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Delphinium speciosum glabratum.

A handsome new hardy perennial Larkspur from the Himalaya mountains. The flowers, which measure about 2 inches across, are of a beautiful dark azure blue color. In habit of growth, and also in shape of the flowers, it resembles the *Delphinium Cashmerianum*, but the flowers are larger, more open, and longer spurred. Per pkt., 30c.

Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory.

A new class of Morning-Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated, and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Datura, "Golden Queen."

This superb new variety has all the fine qualities of the popular *D. cornucopia*, but on account of its brilliant yellow flowers is a much more showy and effective plant. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. The flowers are of gigantic size, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and produced in great numbers. It makes a magnificent pot plant, and is admirably adapted for massing and backgrounds, the large bright flowers contrasting strikingly with the dark green foliage. Per pkt., 10 cts.



IMPERIAL JAPANESE
MORNING GLORIES.

Eschscholtzia, "The Golden West."

A grand new Eschscholtzia, developed from *E. maritima*. The flowers measure from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; they have very large overlapping petals, often delicately waved at the edges. They are beautifully and variously formed; some are flat and wide open, some saucer-shaped, others very deep, with flaring edges. The color is light canary yellow, with an orange blotch at the base of each petal, forming a Maltese cross in the center. In some the orange blotch almost suffuses the whole flower; in others it runs into the yellow in fine penciled lines; others again have an orange center with a margin of clear yellow, while the Maltese cross in some of the flowers is very distinct. These magnificent flowers, with their intense and shining colors, immense size and lovely forms, are extremely beautiful. They are especially adapted to the eastern climate, owing to their early and long-continued season of blooming. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Forget-Me-Not, Pillar-shaped. (*Myosotis alpestris stricta*.)

An unique and striking novelty. All the branches grow straight up without ever bending to the side, and being of very compact growth, every plant forms an erect and quite regular pillar or column. It is very suitable as a pot plant, as well as for edgings for flower beds. It comes in two colors, pink and sky-blue. The former was introduced last year, and met with a favorable reception, and the beautiful sky-blue of this year's introduction is equally welcome. Pink, per pkt., 25 cts.; sky-blue, per pkt., 40 cts.

New Ipomœa, Northern Light.

This new plant is a cross between the Moonflower and the Brazilian Morning-Glory. It produces blossoms some 2 inches in diameter, of pink-lavender color, which come earlier in the season than any of the Ipomœas which open in the evening. The foliage is large and handsome, and remarkable in its drouth-resisting qualities, the plant remaining green and fresh when others are yellow and withered from lack of moisture. As a screen, there is no plant which will cover more space in same time; it will grow 50 feet or more. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Lobelia, New Hybrids.

These were obtained by crossing the lovely native varieties *L. cardinalis* and *L. syphilitica*. The flowers are of exquisite beauty, and embrace all shades of scarlet, pink, crimson and blue. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Petunias, Superb New Large-flowered.

- New Clematis-flowered Single White.** Very large flowers; quite distinct and very beautiful. Per pkt., 50c.
- New Giant-flowered Crimson.** Large open throat of intense black, and with black veinings. Per pkt., 25 cts.
- Ruffled Giants.** New; very large-flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors, with many color-combinations quite new in Petunias. Per pkt., 50 cts.
- Ring of Emerald.** Large pink and crimson flowers, deeply bordered with a pure green band. Per pkt., 50 cts.
- The Rainbow.** Throats intense yellow; richest colorings. Comes true to name. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Physalis Francheti.

A new giant Winter Cherry from Japan, producing fruits twice as large as those of the old Winter Cherry, *P. Alkekengi*. It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, growing about 2 feet high, of erect habit, with handsome foliage. The most striking feature is the brilliant seed-pods, which are over 2 inches in diameter, and of a charming brilliant orange vermilion tint, and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same color. The fruit is edible, and specially recommended as a preserve. The intense color of the seed-pods makes the plant very valuable for all sorts of autumn and winter decorations. Per pkt., 15 cts.



THE NEW DWARF SWEET PEA, PINK CUPID.

The New Dwarf Sweet Pea, PINK Cupid.

Like the dwarf White Cupid, introduced two years ago, this remarkable novelty has no tendency to climb, but branches from the root, growing from 6 to 8 inches high, and measuring about 20 inches in diameter. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, represents a single plant. The stems are about 6 inches long, bear in full bloom at once from three to four handsome blossoms, all close to the end of the stem. The standards of the flowers are bright rose-pink, while the wings are pure white or light pink. The plant is vigorous and hardy, and it will undoubtedly become very popular as a bedding and border annual. Per pkt. of 24 seeds, 25 cts., or 5 pkts. for \$1; per pkt. of 12 seeds, 15 cts., or 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Dwarf Sweet Pea, WHITE Cupid.

The White Cupid Sweet Pea can now be supplied at a moderate price. It is fine for borders and for bedding, and it also makes a most attractive pot-plant. It flowers profusely all through the summer. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Salpiglossis, New Emperor.

The flowers are much larger than those of the old "grandiflora" type, and are richly veined with gold. They are of exquisite beauty and are produced in abundance the whole summer through. This novelty forms only one leading stem, which grows as thick as a finger, bearing its splendid flowers in great numbers. Being of very easy culture, this handsome annual should be in every garden. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Salvia splendens, Golden-Foliaged.

There is no handsomer or more effective plant than the popular Scarlet Sage (*Salvia splendens*). In brilliancy it is equaled by few and surpassed by none. We have given much attention to its cultivation and improvement, and on page 101 of this Catalogue will be found a number of varieties perfected by us. But this is a novelty quite distinct and unique. The foliage, instead of being green, is fine golden yellow, which contrasts finely with the intense scarlet flowers, and makes an exceedingly effective bedding plant. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia, "Reginæ."

A new type of double *Zinnia elegans*, which is distinct from all others by its being very double and presenting great diversity in the shape of its numerous petals. One plant will sometimes show flowers resembling Japanese chrysanthemums, double anemones, gaillardias, scabiosa, or asters. The colors include all the most beautiful shades, flesh, chamois, carmine, yellow, straw, lilac, salmon, violet, and even variegated. Being as easily grown as the common Zinnia, it will no doubt become very popular. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia, Lille New Hybrids.

Although valuable as decorative plants, it must be admitted that the large-flowered Zinnias, like the double dahlias, are of a monotonous regularity. But these new hybrids, of which the flowers are not much larger than a large daisy, are single, half-double and double, and in color they embrace all shades, from white through yellow to red and purple. They are very pretty and graceful, and suitable either for beds or borders, as well as for cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Specialties and Novelties in Vegetable Seeds.

Lettuce, Thorburn Maximum.

The very handsome appearance of this new Lettuce is shown by our cut, which is accurately engraved from a photograph. Our crop-inspector in France found it growing in one of the rural districts, recognized its exceptional merits, and procured for us some of the seed. It is wonderfully heat-resisting, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without running up to seed. The outside color is light green, but it becomes more and more yellow toward the heart. It is the *largest* and *solidest* of all our Head-Lettuces, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.



THORBURN MAXIMUM LETTUCE.

Bean, Thorburn Valentine Wax.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. The type is perfectly fixed. It grows only about 15 inches high, with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage. It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. It is the best quality for snap Beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Per qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Three Fine Snap Beans.

Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf, green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is better suited than any other for growing in frames. Per qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.

Marvel of Paris. Pods long and slender. It is early, vigorous, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness. Per qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.

Dwarf Lyonnaise. A splendid variety, with extra long, very slender, roundish pods. Very tender and fine flavored. Per qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 90 cts.

Cabbage, Danish Ball-head.

The heads are very hard and round, of good size, and fine for keeping and shipping. In Denmark it is the main winter sort grown, and large quantities are exported to the London market. The seed we offer was raised for us by a responsible Danish grower. (This variety is also called "Holland.") Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; lb., \$3.

Cabbage, Thorburn Colossal.

Our Market-Gardeners' Private Stock Flat Dutch Cabbage, introduced several years ago, is the most popular sort with market-gardeners all over the country. Thorburn Colossal is a new strain of the Private Stock, which has been obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality. We recommend it as positively the finest winter Cabbage grown. Per oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

Celery, Rose-ribbed Golden Self-blanching.

This beautiful new Celery is a sport from the well-known Golden Self-blanching, and retains all the admirable qualities of that fine variety. It has the rich golden yellow color and is equally self-blanching. Its distinctive feature is the beautiful rose-tinted ribs, from which its name is derived. It is of the very finest table quality, and for this and its handsome appearance it is mostly highly recommended. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Celery, Thorburn Fin de Siecle.

In the course of the century that is now drawing to a close we have introduced many varieties of Celery, some of which have had their day, and others of which still hold their own among the best. But the one we are now entrusting with the reputation of a hundred years will, we are confident, justify its title to the distinction.

It is not a sport or hybrid, white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind. But it has a pedigree and breeding and traditions and a name which it must preserve.

After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. As to its more important qualities, we may mention that a large Celery-grower, who had some of it for trial last year, pronounced it the very best for market purposes of all the sorts he grew. With ourselves it proved to be the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeper and best shipping winter Celery we know of. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.

Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt Edge.

The very best and surest of all, without any exception. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. Per pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.25.

Muskmelon, Long Island Beauty.

This superb new variety originated on Long Island. It is of the Hackensack type, but possesses so many advantages over that popular variety that it is, no doubt, destined to supersede it. The flesh is green and of the very finest quality, and the skin is densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the finest in quality and the most beautiful in appearance, it is also the earliest of all. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Pea, Gregory Surprise.

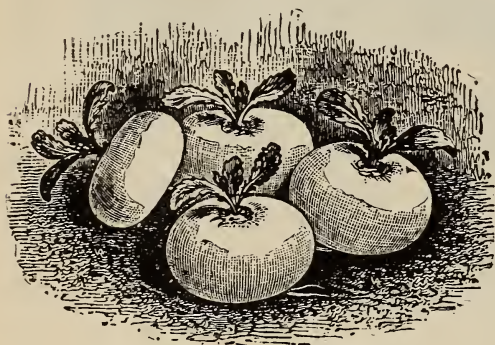
A new variety obtained by crossing the "First of All" and the "American Wonder," the result being a wrinkled variety as early as the "First of All" and with the quality of the "American Wonder." It is the very **earliest of all the wrinkled sorts**—not excepting even the Station. The vines grow 24 inches high, and require no bushing. It is very prolific, pods are well filled, and the quality of the Peas is unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 25 cts.

Pea, Duke of York.

It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarf form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only 3 feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per qt., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25.

Spinach, Victoria.

This new variety is distinguished for its exceedingly dark, black-green color, and also for its very long-standing qualities, being from two to three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." The leaves are thick and spread out flat upon the ground. It is excellent for spring sowing, but not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter in this locality. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.



PURE WHITE MILAN TURNIP.

sorts in its strap leaf; flesh slightly yellowish and of finest quality. It grows from 20 to 24 inches high and produces an abundance of compact sprouts of delicate flavor. The rich foliage covers the stalk entirely, thus protecting the sprouts from frost. Per pkt., 25 cts.

New Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts.

Any improvement on this delicious vegetable ought to receive a hearty welcome. A German grower has been experimenting with the Brussels Sprouts for twelve years, and has now introduced this new strain, claiming for it advantages over the standard sorts in every direction. But its chief distinction is its adaptability to all sorts of climate and soil. It grows from 20 to 24 inches high and produces an abundance of compact sprouts of delicate flavor. The rich foliage covers the stalk entirely, thus protecting the sprouts from frost. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Australian Salt-Bush. (*Atriplex semibaccatum*.)

A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drouth. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed, and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

CHINESE VEGETABLES.

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage. The plant bears a loose, lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which is used like cabbage. It does best in a rather cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Chinese Mustard. An excellent plant for greens, producing an enormous amount of herbage. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like ordinary spinach. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Yam. (*Dioscorea batatas*.) The roots are used like potatoes. Roots, per doz., 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

Zit-kwa. (*Benincasa cerifera*.) The Wax Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh.

It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles. It requires the same culture as the muskmelon. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

La-kwa. (*Momordica charantia*.) The Balsam Pear is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. It is necessary to boil it in water first, to remove bitterness. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Sing-kwa. (*Luffa acutangula*, the Dish-cloth Gourd.) The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like cucumbers, in soups, or cooked like squash. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

☞ Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express or postage charges. If postage is to be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound.

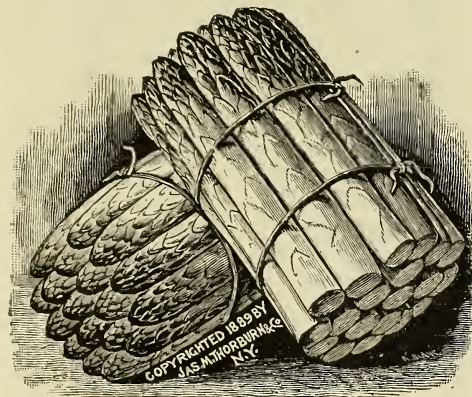
☞ See inside front cover of this Catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.



ASPARAGUS.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45
	Two-year-old roots.....			per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6..
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus.....	10	25	75
	Two-year-old roots.....			per 100, 75 cts., per 1,000, \$6..
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color.....	10	15	45
	Two-year-old roots.....			per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$6..
18	Columbian Mammoth White. A variety producing largely white shoots.....	10	20	50
	Two-year-old roots.....			per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7..

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artischofe.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February, and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety.....	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
	.....pkt., 10c..			
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety..	40	1 00	4 00
	.....pkt., 10c..			
24	Jerusalem Artichoke.			
	...qt., 20c.; bus., \$4..			

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Per qt. ½pk. Pk. Bus.

30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, perfectly round, solid-fleshed....	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
31	Nettle-leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive.....	40			
32	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender pods; early, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
52	Round Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Very prolific; pods neither flat nor round....	25	75	1 25	3 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive.....	25	75	1 25	3 50
58	Stringless Green Pod (New). Extra early; quite stringless; very prolific; fine quality, crisp and tender.....	30	90	1 50	5 00
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods.....	30	90	1 50	5 00
62	Refugee, Thorburn Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
64	“ Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod.....	20	60	1 00	3 50
65	“ Colden. Has round pods of light green color; of strong growth, and very productive. One of the best.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
66	“ Calega. An improved large late Refugee.....	25	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEAN.

68	Thorburn Valentine Wax. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
70	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
71	“ “ Challenge. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
73	“ “ Bismarck. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
74	“ “ Currie Rust-proof. Flat pods; very early and productive.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
77	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
79	Keeney Rustless Colden Wax. Productive; superior quality; golden yellow stringless pods, somewhat inclined to run.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
80	Improved Colden Wax. Very early; round golden pods, long and stringless....	25	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS, continued.

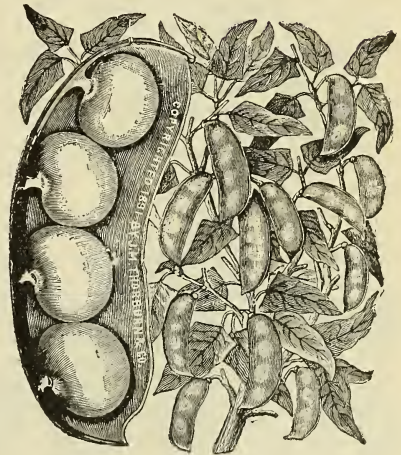
	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
81 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
82 Pink-Eyed Wax. Pods longer and rounder than those of the Golden Wax.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
85 Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
86 Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; long, flat, purely wax pods.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
87 Saddle-Back Wax. Large, long, round, stringless pods; fine quality.....	30			
88 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
89 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all the wax sorts.....	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
90 Roger "Lima Wax." (New). Very broad, flat pods, glossy lemon wax color; fine flavor, very productive. Excellent either as a snap or shell bean.....	30	90	1 50	5 50

WHITE BEANS.

91 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
92 Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
93 Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive.....	25	90	1 50	5 00
93a Jackson Wonder Dwarf Sieva, or Lima. Speckled.....	25	90	1 50	5 50
94 White Valentine. Round pod.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
95 Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white Bean for forcing.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
96 Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup Bean; very early.....	25	75	1 25	4 00
97 Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
98 White French Flageolet. Used as a shell Bean in the green state; fine.....	25	75	1 00	3 50
99 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe.....	20	60	1 00	3 00
100 White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell Bean.....	20	60	1 00	3 00



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant & check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
106 Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
108 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans, and an extensively grown sort.....	30	90	1 50	5 00
109 Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor.....	25	75	1 25	4 50
110 Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod".....	30	90	1 50	5 00
112 Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan.....	20	60	1 00	3 50

POLE or RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS à RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

- 114 **Lima, Challenger.** Thick and productive; the best of all. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 115 “ **Large White.** Largely grown and highly esteemed. Qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 116 “ **Thorburn Many-in-a-Pod.** A pedigree Bean, with very large pods, containing more Beans than any other sort. Of the finest quality. Qt. 35 cts., ½pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.
- 118 “ **Ford Mammoth Pod.** Very productive sort. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 120 “ **King of the Garden.** Large in pod and Bean. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 124 “ **Dreer.** Thick, and of fine quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 126 “ **Early Jersey.** Matures earlier than the large Lima. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 127 “ **Horticultural.** Said to be a cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. Early and productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75.
- 128 “ **Early Black.** Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 129 “ **Small White, or Sieva.** Very productive sort. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 130 “ **Willow Leaf.** Very productive; of fine flavor. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. 90 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.
- 131 “ **Soisson (The French Lima).** Very large, flat, white. Qt. 40 cts.
- 132 **Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.** Good as a snap or as a shell Bean. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 90 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.
- 133 **Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn Hill.** Used for planting among corn. Qt., 30 cts.
- 134 **Dutch Case-Knife.** Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 135 **Southern Prolific.** A continuous bearer; of good quality. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cents., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.00.
- 136 **Scarlet Runner.** A popular English pole Bean; very ornamental. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.



LIMA BEAN.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
137 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy and tender.....	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
143 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
144 Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; very prolific.....	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
145 Golden Andalusia. Most productive; Beans pure white, round	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
162 Black German Wax. Yellow pods.....	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
163 Giant Red Wax. Very large pods	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
165 Flageolet Wax Pole. Large yellow, stringless pods.....	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
173 Mont d'Or. Early, productive; golden wax pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
175 Golden Cluster White. Large golden yellow, flat, stringless pods; fine flavor... ..	35	1 25	2 25	8 50
179 French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea brush.....				75

BORAGE.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

183 Borage	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinela.* Pimpernell.

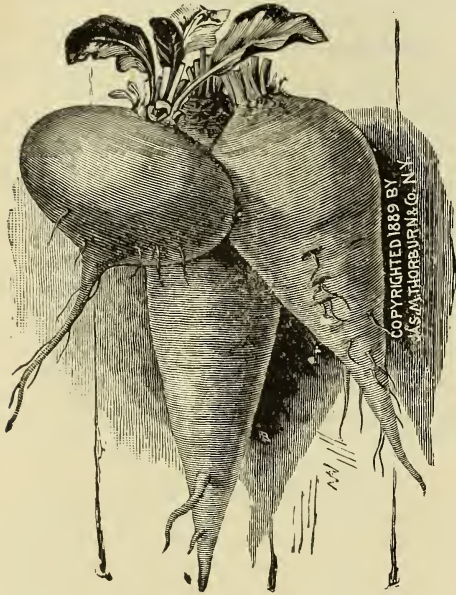
The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

191 Garden	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Salatrübe.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the



ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach.

- 192 **Extra Early Egyptian.** Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape, Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- 193 **Crosby Egyptian.** Extra early, round, dark red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 194 **Extra-Early Eclipse.** Very early; round-rooted and bright red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 195 **Electric.** Extra early, nearly round variety; bright red color and fine table quality. Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 60c.
- 196 **Lentz Extra-Early Turnip.** A large, small-top, round Beet; light red. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 197 **Dewing Early.** Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 198 **Bastian.** An early, light-colored turnip Beet; good. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 199 **Columbia.** A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 213 **Edmand Blood Turnip.** A market-gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape, and very dark flesh of best quality. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 214 **Early Blood Turnip.** Dark red, and of fine flavor; good for winter. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 215 **Bassano.** Early, light color. Oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
220 Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
224 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain, for winter.....	10	20	60
226 Black Queen. Very dark, half-long roots; leaves almost pure black.....	10	20	60
230 Victoria. Metallic red foliage.....	15	35	1 25.
232 Dell. Black-leaved.....	15	35	1 25.
234 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter.....	10	20	50.

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
247 Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248 Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	20	35	1 25
249 Crimson-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
250 Golden-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
252 Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	20	35	1 25
253 Dracæna-leaved	20	40	1 50

Grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be dis-



BLACK QUEEN BEET.

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC., continued.

placed by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.



KLEIN-WANZLEBEN IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.

MANGEL-WURZEL.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
262 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
263 Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort.....	10	15	30
265 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts.. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb..	10	15	30
270 Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb..	10	15	30
274 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive.....	10	15	30
276 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock.....	10	15	30
278 Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color.	10	15	30

SUGAR BEET.

In view of the increasing interest in the culture of the Sugar Beet, we have had grown for us, under the direction of men of long experience, a supply of the very choicest seeds of several highly improved varieties. On application we shall be pleased to mail circular giving direction for their culture. We recommend 20 to 25 lbs. of seed to the acre. We offer them so long as unsold, at the following prices:

	1 to 5 lbs. per lb.	5 to 10 lbs. per lb.	10 to 25 lbs. per lb.	25 lbs. and over, per lb.
280 Klein-Wanzleben	\$0 30	\$0 25	\$0 20	\$0 15
281 Klein-Wanzleben Improved	40	35	30	25
822 Vilmorin	30	25	20	15
283 Vilmorin Improved	40	35	30	25
284 White Imperial (best for poor soil)	30	25	20	15
286 White French. Very large; for feeding stock.....	30	25	20	15

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfoh!.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
300 Early White	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
301 Mammoth White	40	1 25	4 50
303 Early Purple	25	75	2 50
305 Early Walcheren	40	1 25	4 50
307 Early Purple Cape	40	1 25	4 50
311 Snow White	75		
312 White Sprouting	25	75	2 50
313 Purple Sprouting St. Martin	25	75	2 50
314 Veitch Self-protecting	40	1 25	4 00
315 Sulphur-colored	25	75	2 50
316 Chapel Cream	30	85	3 00

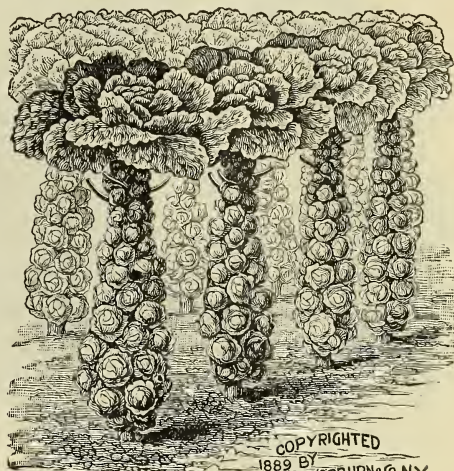


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprout; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good.....	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain.....	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality.....	20	60	2 00

CARROTS.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



SCARLET HORN CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground.....	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.....	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors.....	15	30	90
323 Half - Short Stump - Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short.....	10	25	75
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots....	10	25	75
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive.....	10	25	75
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality.....	10	25	75
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort.....	10	25	75
334 Half-Long Stump - Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	75
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive....	15	30	1 00

342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive; one of the most popular sorts.....	10	25	75
343 Intermediate Long Scarlet (St. Valery). Splendid strain.....	10	25	75
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding.....	10	20	60
346 Altringham. Long red; productive.....	10	20	60
348 Long White. Very large; for stock.....	10	20	45

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so

destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
351 Oxheart Improved. A new strain, larger and earlier than the Express	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
352 Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads; fine quality.....	20	50	1 50
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads.....	15	40	1 25
354 Early York. The standard English sort.....	15	40	1 00
355 Large Early York. Larger than the above.....	15	40	1 00
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early.....	25	75	2 50
359 Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above.....	25	75	2 50
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety.....	15	40	1 00
361 Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity this resembles the White Winnigstadt.....	30	85	3 00
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Most valuable for forcing or for general crop.....	25	75	2 50
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads.	20	60	2 00
371 Surehead Improved. Large, solid heads of fine quality	20	60	2 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	20	60	2 00
373 Succession Improved. An excellent second-early sort, on style of All-Seasons.....	20	60	2 00
374 Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late.....	20	60	2 00
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop.....	20	60	2 00
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market.....	20	60	2 00
381 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort.....	25	75	2 50
382 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market.....	30	85	3 00
383 Thorburn Colossal. Largest and finest of all. (<i>See Novelties</i>).....	40	1 25	4 00
385 Danish Ball-Head Winter. Very round solid winter sort from Denmark.....	30	85	3 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates.....	20	60	2 00
389 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid red heads; the finest strain.	30	85	3 00
390 Savoy, Early Dwarf. The earliest Savoy variety; fine quality.....	20	50	1 50
391 " Early Vienna. Very small; delicate flavor.....	20	50	1 50
392 " Early Uim. Small, round, deep green head; very early.....	20	50	1 50
393 " Thorburn New Stock Drumhead. Very fine strain.....	20	60	2 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	20	60	2 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

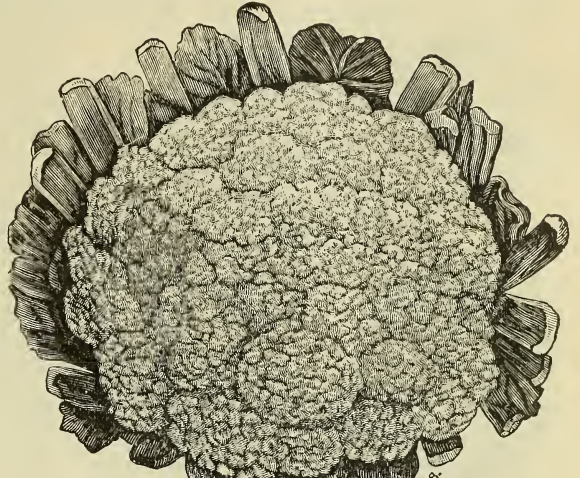
	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines.....per pkt., 10 cts..	\$0 30

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumentofhl.

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

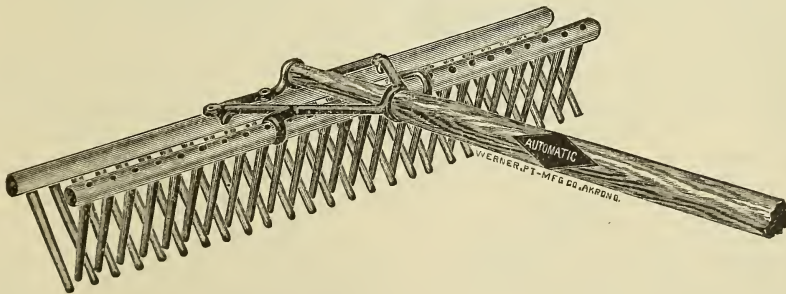
- 482 **Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.** The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised under the same name. Pkt. 50 cts., oz. \$6.
- 483 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** Our strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for the open ground; it is a very sure header, but not so large as our *Gilt-Edge*. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.25, ¼lb. \$7.50, lb. \$30.
- 484 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our *Snowball*. It is, without any exception, the very best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation.....per pkt., 25 cts.. \$2 25
- 485 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain.....per pkt., 25 cts.. 2 00
- 486 **Denmark.** On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 1 50
- 489 **Extra-Early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 60
- 492 **Lenormand Short-Stem.** Has very large heads; white and firm.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 60
- 494 **Large Algiers.** Market-gardeners' popular late sort; enormous size...per pkt., 10 cts.. 60
- 497 **Early London.** Large and hardy..... 40
- 499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** A standard sort for general use.....per pkt., 10 cts.. 50
- 502 **Walcheren.** Very late and hardy..... 40
- 503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late..... 40



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
484 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our <i>Snowball</i> . It is, without any exception, the very best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation.....per pkt., 25 cts..	\$2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
485 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain.....per pkt., 25 cts..	2 00	7 50	28 00
486 Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine.....per pkt., 10 cts..	1 50	5 00	20 00
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class.....per pkt., 10 cts..	60	2 00	6 50
492 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm.....per pkt., 10 cts..	60	2 00	7 50
494 Large Algiers. Market-gardeners' popular late sort; enormous size...per pkt., 10 cts..	60	2 00	7 50
497 Early London. Large and hardy.....	40	1 00	4 00
499 Thorburn Nonpareil. A standard sort for general use.....per pkt., 10 cts..	50	1 75	6 00
502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy.....	40	1 00	4 00
503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late.....	40	1 00	4 00



THE AUTOMATIC LAWN RAKE.

The **Automatic** is the only Rake that will clear itself from grass without any annoyance to the operator. It is light and easily handled. A backward motion of the Rake from the operator will clean all the teeth at once, thus avoiding the disagreeable task of cleaning the teeth with the fingers, as is the case with all other lawn rakes. The teeth are made of the best hickory, that will not tear up the sod as most rakes do. It is elegantly finished, and presents a very attractive appearance.

PRICES: 26-teeth size, 80 cts. each; 38-teeth size, \$1.25 each.

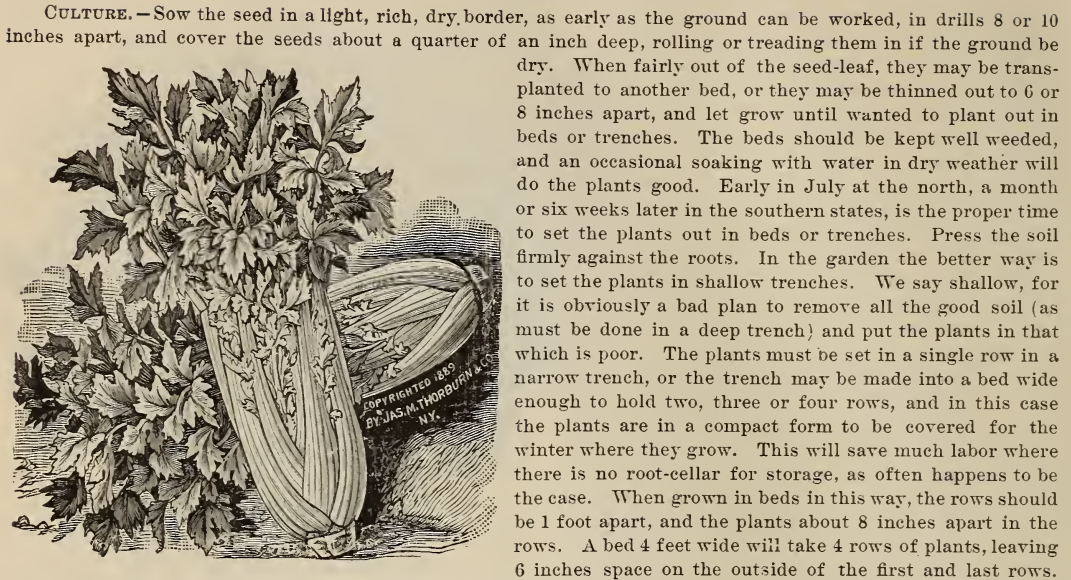
THE LAWN KING RAKE.

The **Lawn King** is made with the teeth very close together, and will not allow the finest grass to pass between. It will not tear the sod as other Lawn Rakes do. It is elegantly finished in oil and varnish. It is very strong and durable, and can be used for general purposes, if desired.

PRICES: 26-teeth size, 35 cts. each; 38-teeth size, 50 cts. each.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apios.* Sellerie.



CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows.

The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
512 Thorburn Fin de Siècle. We consider this the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of.....per pkt., 10 cts...	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
514 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market.....	25	75	2 50
516 Golden Self-Blanching. A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white.....per pkt., 10 cts...	40	1 25	4 00
517 Rose-Ribbed Golden Self-Blanching. This beautiful new Celery is a sport from the well-known Golden Self-Blanching, differing from that variety only in the handsome rose-tinted ribs, from which its name is derived.....per pkt., 10 cts...	50	1 50	5 50
518 Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and of superior quality.....	25	75	2 50
520 Thorburn's Shumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper; highly recommended.....per pkt., 10 cts...	30	85	3 00
521 Perle le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart and rich flavor, and an excellent keeper.....	25	75	2 50
522 Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping large late sort of good flavor.....	20	50	1 50
523 Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery.....	20	50	1 50
528 Boston Market. Rather dwarf; white, solid and crisp.....	20	50	1 50
534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor.....	20	60	2 00
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid.....	20	50	1 50
541 Pink Plume. The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. It is of very attractive appearance, and possesses the rich flavor and long-keeping qualities for which the red Celeries are noted.....	25	75	2 50
542 New Rose. A good, solid, crisp variety of fine flavor and attractive appearance.....	25	75	2 50
546 CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews. If boiled and served with white sauce, it makes an excellent dish.....	15	40	1 25
548 Celериac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced like beets, make fine winter salad.....	25	75	2 50
550 Celериac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups.....	20	50	1 50

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlaudy.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberos Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.



CURLED CHERVIL.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as parsley....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
553 Tuberos. A variety which has edible roots.....	20	60	2 00

CHICORY.

555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*.....

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80

556 **Witloof.** May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable, dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower.....

.....	15	30	1 00
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557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce.....

.....	10	25	75
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CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
559 Georgia	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 80

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stedfalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
561 Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 Small-Seeded	10	20	60
564 Green-Cabbaging	10	25	80
565 Lettuce-Leaved	10	25	80

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 576 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.



WATER-CRESS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
569 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571 Broad-Leaved	10	15	40
573 Broad-Leaved Winter	15	30	1 00
575 Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress per pkt.. 10 cts....	80		
576 True Water-Cress	40	1 25	4 50

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CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Mais.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

- 578 **Thorburn Manhattan.** This is not strictly a *Sugar* Corn, but it is a good eating sort. We recommend it only for sections where other Corns will not mature. It is the earliest Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. The ears are very small, averaging only 3½ to 5 inches in length and are not wrinkled. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear. Per qt. 30 cts.
- 580 **Early Cory.** A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity. Per ear, 5 cts., per qt. 20 cts., ½pk. 60 cts., per pk. \$1, per bus. \$3.
- 581 **White Cory.** Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cobs. Per ear 5 cts., per qt. 20 cts., per ½pk. 60 cts., per pk. \$1, per bus. \$3.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it.....	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size: most valuable for market....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
585 Melrose. As early as the Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
586 Extra-Early Vermont. One of the very earliest; large ears, fine quality and very productive.....		30			
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
609 Stabler Pedigree. A good main crop sort.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well-filled.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears, and is moderately early.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
619 Asylum. Thick, 12-rowed.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large-growing variety of very fine quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

LATE.

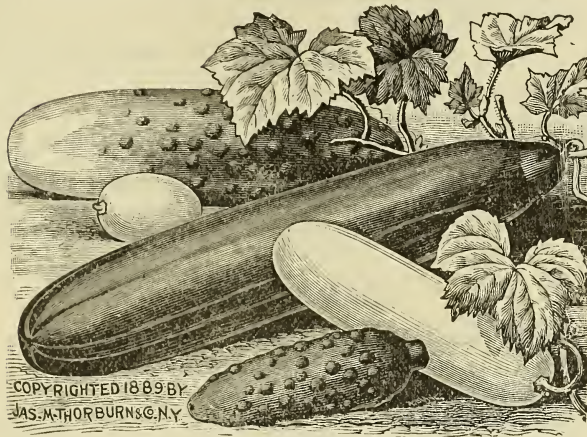
630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality.....	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage.....					1 75

☞ For FIELD CORN, See Cereals, page 51.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil



CUCUMBERS.

when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

660 **Thorburn 1896 Pickler.** In size, symmetry, slimmess, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

662 **Thorburn Commercial Pickle.** A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling; very handsome. Oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
663 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
663a Fordhook Pickling. A first-class new pickling sort. It is wonderfully prolific and continues to bear longer than all others. It is tender and crisp and of the best size and shape for pickling.....	15	30	1 00
664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles.....	10	20	60
665 Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler.....	10	20	60
667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive.....	10	20	60
668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific.....	10	20	60
669 New Orleans Market. Very productive, a good keeper and shipper; good for forcing or open ground.....	10	25	75
670 White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor. This is the sort that is so largely grown in the south for early shipping to the northern markets.....	10	20	60
671 " " Extra Long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above.....	10	20	60
671a " " Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors.....	10	25	75
672 " " Peerless. Very early strain.....	10	20	60
673 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth.....	10	20	60
674 Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles.....	10	25	75
675 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim.....	10	20	60
676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use.....	15	30	1 00
678 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive and of uniform small size.....	10	20	60
679 Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort.....	10	20	60
680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality.....	10	20	60
681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use.....	10	20	60
682 White Pearl. The best white sort; it ripens early and is very productive.....	10	20	60
683 Small Cherkin. Very small bur; used for pickles.....	15	40	1 25
684 Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground.....	15	40	1 25

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—continued.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

		Per pkt.			Per pkt.
699	Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters.....	\$0 25	705	Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety.....	\$0 25
700	Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth.....	25	706	Marquis of Lorne.	25
701	Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer.....	25	708	Goliath. Very prolific.....	25
702	Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort..	25	709	Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome.....	25
703	Swan's Neck.	25	710	Pearson's Long Gun.	25
704	Noa's Forcing. Very productive.....	25	711	Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
			712	Cuthill's Black-Spine.	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* Fardebium.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Λ This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough as well.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden.	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
738 Improved Thick-Leaved.	40	1 25	4 00
739 Endive-Leaved. New.....	50	1 75	6 00

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* Eierpflanze.

CULTURE. Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality.....	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality.....	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium size, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality.....	20	60	2 00
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort.....	35	1 00	3 50
743a Improved New York White. Like the above, but white. Very striking and handsome in appearance; large size and fine quality.....	45	1 25	4 50
744 Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage.....	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental.....	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white.....	30	85	3 00



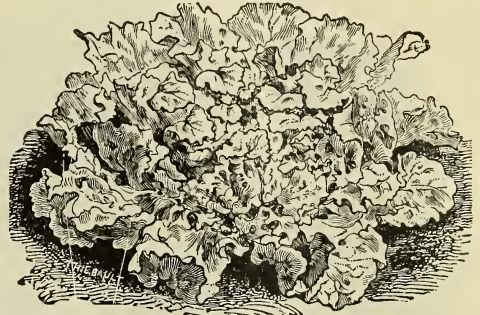
IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* *Endivie.*

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop.....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
751 White Curled. For early use.....	20	60	2 00
752 Lacinated. A fine French sort.....	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-Leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter.....	20	60	2 00
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter	25	75	2 50
755 Savoy-Leaved Self-Bleaching	25	75	2 50



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

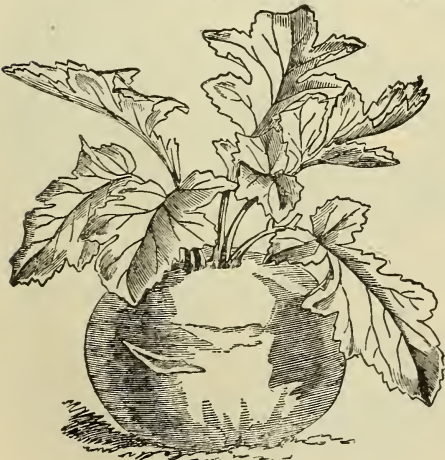
CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate order. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼lb., 50 cts.; per lb., \$1.75.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Krauskohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
760 " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above.....	10	25	75
768 " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy.....	15	30	1 00
769 " Tall Brown. Very hardy.....	10	25	75
773 " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing.....	20	60	2 00
777 " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy.....	10	20	60
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance.....	30	85	3 00
782 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop.....	20	60	2 00
783 Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward. The leaves make valuable winter cattle-feed.....	10	30	1 00



KOHLRABI.

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* *Kohlrabi.*

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 25
785 Early White Vienna. For frames.....	35	1 00	3 50
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort.....	25	75	2 50
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames.....	35	1 00	3 50
791 Large White, or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 803, 806 and 807 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.



THORBURN MAMMOTH BUTTER LETTUCE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
794 Thorburn's Maxim. (New.) For description, see Novelties.....	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
795 Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frame.....	25	75	2 50
797 Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors.....	15	40	1 25
799 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground.....	20	60	1 75
800 Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early.....	15	30	1 25
801 Hubbard Market. A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground.....	15	30	1 00
803 Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground.....	20	50	1 50
806 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender, white seed.....	15	30	1 00
807 Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large, and of light color.....	15	30	1 00
809 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing.....	15	30	1 00
812 Thorburn Glass-House. For forcing under glass.....	20	60	2 00
815 Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety.....	15	30	1 00
817 Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing.....	15	30	1 00
829 White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer.....	15	30	1 00
831 New York Cabbage. Large solid heads; dark green color.....	15	40	1 25
837 Golden Stone Head. A handsome Head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing.....	15	30	1 00
840 Improved Salamander. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections.....	15	50	1 50
841 Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market-gardeners.....	20	60	2 00
843 Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large head.....	15	30	1 00
845 Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing.....	15	30	1 00
846 Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer.....	15	30	1 00
847 Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy.....	20	60	2 00
847a Eureka. An excellent brown sort.....	15	30	1 00
848 Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet.....	20	60	2 00
849 Tilton White Star. A white-seeded sort on the style of Black-Seeded Simpson.....	15	30	1 00
850 Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well.....	15	30	1 00
851 Iceberg. Very solid, large head; white seed.....	15	30	1 00
860 White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch.....	15	40	1 25
862 Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather....	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

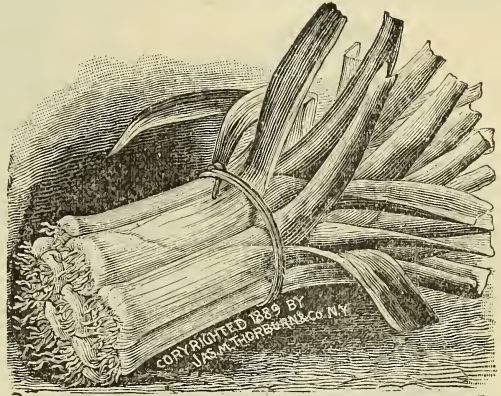
	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed.	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive.....	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 75
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition.....	20	60	1 75
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy.....	20	60	1 75
874 London Summer	15	30	1 00



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles). *Gemshörn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Craniolaria, Proboscidea, Lutea.....each.	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOMS.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 15 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1.20, 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1.20; in bulk, per lb., 45 cents.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSK MELON.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.

878	Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon	\$0	10	\$0	25	\$0	75.
879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early		10		20		60.
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh		10		20		60.
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality		10		20		60.
882	Melrose. A fine new sort, oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh thick, light green, shading to salmon, fine flavor, very early		15		30		85
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin		10		20		60
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh		16		20		60
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early		10		20		60
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing		10		20		60
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early		10		20		60
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack; very early		10		20		60
889	Osage. Cocoanut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality		10		20		60
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late		10		20		60
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green		10		20		60
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early		10		25		75
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality		10		25		75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early		10		25		75
895	Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet		10		20		60
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate		10		20		60
897	Newport. Extra early, small, round; green flesh, of fine flavor		10		25		75
898	Emeral Gem. Small, extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh: very sweet		10		25		75
900	Perfected Delmonico. Handsome, heavily netted, orange-pink flesh, very fine flavor; small size, gobular shape		15		30		1 00
902	Casaba. Green flesh, large size; good quality		10		20		60
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late		10		20		60
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north		10		20		60
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late		10		25		75
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume: late		15		40		1 25
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Fine for preserving or pickling		15		30		1 00
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate		10		20		60
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late		20		50		1 50
921	New Giant. Round shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late		10		20		60

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

928	Invincible Scarlet	Per pkt.	\$0	25.
930	Monroe's Little Heath			25
931	Blenheim Orange			25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh			25
935	Lord Beaconsfield			25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* Wassermelone.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

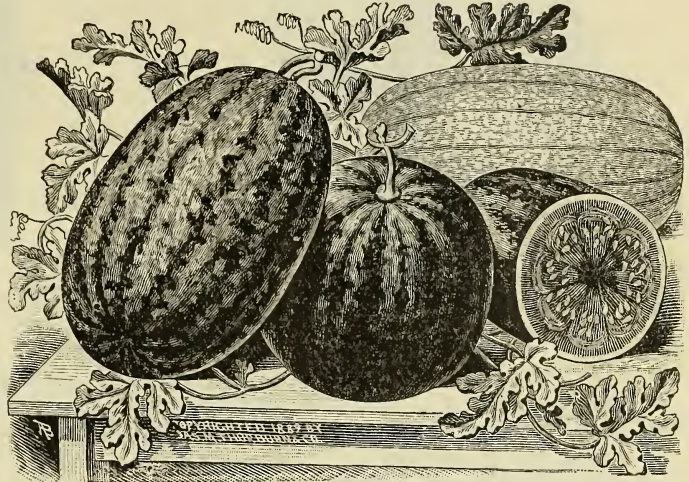
950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.**
Very early; shape elongated. Flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.**
Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

970 **Kolb Gem.** Large, bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

970a **Pride of Georgia.** Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	20	60
976 Light Icing. Round, pink flesh of fine quality.....	10	20	60
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper.....	10	20	60
979 White-seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh.....	10	20	60
981 Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; red flesh.....	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late.....	10	25	75
983 Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate.....	10	20	60
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh.....	10	20	60
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate.....	10	20	60
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early....	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early.....	10	20	60
996 Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.....	10	20	60
997 Orange. Medium size; pink flesh, parting freely from rind; quality superior.....	10	20	60
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate.....	10	20	60
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early.....	10	25	75
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late.....	10	20	60
1026 Cole Early. Medium size; red flesh, green skin.....	10	20	60
1027 Sweet-Heart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality.....	10	20	60
1028 Maule Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape.....	10	20	60
1029 Apple Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed.....	10	20	60
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed.....	10	20	60

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly.....	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves.....	10	20	50
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach.....	10	25	75

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1041 Tall Crimson	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1043 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1042 Tall Orange	15	40	1 25	1044 Dwarf Mixed	15	30	1 00



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1045	White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest of all.....	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
1047	“ Queen. Pure white; small; flat; extra early; fine for pickling.....	15	50	1 50
1048	“ Pearl. Extra early; round; pure white; fine flavor.....	25	75	2 50
1052	“ Paris Silver Skin. For bunching; also one of the best pickling varieties.....	15	50	1 50
1053	“ Victoria. Italian, white, globular sort; very large; mild flavor.....	20	60	2 00
1054	“ Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort.....	20	60	2 00
1055	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). Very large and handsome.....	20	60	2 00
1056	“ Tripoli. Very large white Italian variety.....	15	50	1 50
1057	“ Mammoth Carganus, or Silver King. Silvery white Italian.....	20	60	2 00
1057a	“ Maggajola. Large size; flat; silver-skinned Italian variety.....	15	40	1 25
1058	“ Bermuda (American grown). Very early.....	25	75	2 50
1059	“ English Pickling. Also one of the best picklers.....	15	50	1 50
1060	“ Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling.....	15	50	1 50
1061	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early, and a good keeper.....	10	25	75
1062	“ Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well.....	10	25	75
1063	“ Strasburg, or Dutch. Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh.....	10	25	85
1064	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow.....	10	25	85
1066	“ Globe Spanish. Also called “Prizetaker;” immense size.....	15	50	1 50
1069	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size.....	15	50	1 50
1072	Red Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper; large size.....	10	25	75
1074	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort.....	10	25	85
1075	“ Early Globe. Like above, but earlier, and not so large.....	15	40	1 25
1075a	“ Early Flat. Medium size; very early; deep red; mild flavor.....	15	30	1 00
1076	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size.....	15	40	1 25
1078	“ Globe Madeira. Light red.....	15	50	1 50
1079	“ Flat Madeira. Light red.....	15	50	1 50
1080	“ Mammoth Carganus. Very large Italian sort.....	15	50	1 50
1081	“ Victoria. Italian, red, globular sort; very large; mild flavor.....	15	40	1 25
1082	“ Bermuda (American grown). Very early.....	20	60	2 00
1083	“ Creole. A fine New Orleans large variety.....	20	60	2 00
1084	“ Ætna. A fine Italian variety.....	15	50	1 50
1086	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall.....	15	40	1 25
1088	Imported Shallot Seed.....per pkt., 10 cts..	50		

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 00
Red Top Onions	20	60	1 00	3 00
White Potato Onions	30	90	1 50	5 00
Garlic Sets.....per lb., 30 cts..				
Yellow Potato Onion Seed.....per pkt., 10 cts; per oz., 50 cts..				

OKRA, or GUMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1097 Dwarf Green Density. Very tender long pods.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1098 Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods.....	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuella.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow..	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

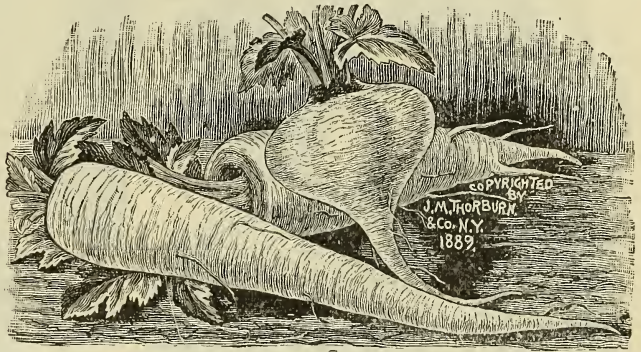
CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should



OKRA.

be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1108 Thorburn Hol- low Crown. A market-gardener's strain.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 Long White. A standard variety.	10	20	50
1110 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort..	10	20	50
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White.....	10	20	50
1112 Early Round	10	20	50



PARSNIPS.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty..	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled...	10	25	75
1118. Plain. The ordi- nary form..	10	15	40
1120 Beauty of the Parterre. Most beauti- ful for edg- ings, and equally good as a condi- ment.....	15	40	1 25
1122 Hamburg, or Rooted. Ed- ible roots....	10	20	60



EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

PEAS.

POIS. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Grbjen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk	Per bus.
1141 Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
1143 First-of-All. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1144 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	20	60	1 00	3 50
1145 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1148 *Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149 *American Wonder. Extra-early and productive; fine quality	1	25	75	1 25	4 50
1150 *Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra-early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	25	75	1 25	4 50
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1152 *Premium Gem. Extra-early; straight pods, well filled	1	25	75	1 25	4 00
1153 *McLean Little Gem. Extra-early; straight pods	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1154 Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; Peas of fine flavor	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1162 *Station. Extra-early wrinkled, enormously productive; large pods, well-filled, and ripening but a few days later than the very earliest	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1164 *Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods and Peas of finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
1165 *Chelsea. Extra long pods, well filled with Peas of finest quality	1½	30	85	1 50	4 50
1168 Blue Peter. Extra-early; very dwarf	1	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1185 *The Admiral. Extra-early wrinkled; fine quality	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1186 *McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1187 *Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1188 *Horsford Market Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thinly	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, continued.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1210 * Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior.....	5	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
1212 * Heroine . Large, full pods; enormously productive.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1213 Improved Fillbasket . Of excellent flavor; one of the best.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1214 * Shropshire Hero . Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods.....	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1216 * Yorkshire Hero . A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly.....	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1232 French Canner . Very productive; the best canning sort.....	4	20	50	75	2 50

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

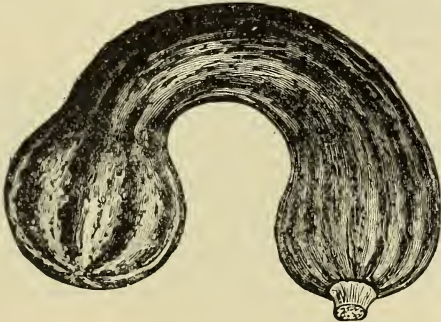
1236 * Juno . Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive.....	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1237 * Sanders Marrow . Very productive, late variety, of fine quality.....	5	20	60	1 00	3 00
1238 * Ne Plus Ultra . A very popular English sort of superior quality.....	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1239 * John Bull . On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; fine quality.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1240 * Stratagem Improved . Very large pods; Peas of first quality.....	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1242 * Queen . Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety.....	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1246 Telegraph . (L. I. Mammoth.) Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor.....	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1248 * Telephone . Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality.....	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1251 White Marrowfat . A favorite; heavy yielder.....	4	50	75	2 25	
1256 Black Eyed Marrowfat . Very hardy and prolific.....	3	20	50	75	2 25

SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)

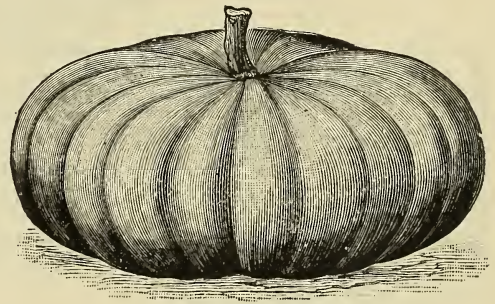
Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1260 Giant White . Very large; fine quality.....	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1262 * Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar . Extra fine quality, very productive.....	1½	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
1263 Melting Sugar . One of the best edible pod sorts.....	4	30	85	1 50	5 00
1266 Mammoth Grey-Seeded Sugar . Immense pods.....	5	35	1 25	2 25	7 50

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.



JAPAN CROOKNECK PUMPKIN.



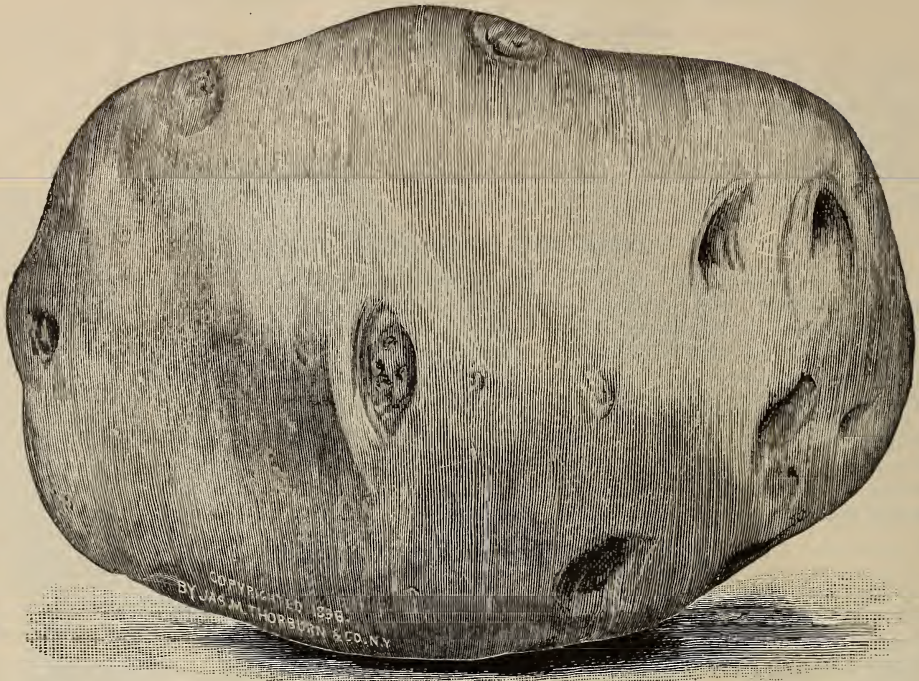
LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRÓN. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

	Per oz.	½lb	Lb.
1300 Large Cheese . Flat; one of the best varieties for family use.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1302 Early Sugar . Fine-grained, sweet and prolific.....	10	20	60
1304 Quaker Pie . Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper.....	10	20	60
1306 Black Negro . New Hampshire Pumpkin.....	10	20	60
1308 Golden Oblong . Orange skin, light yellow flesh, fine quality, good keeper.....	10	20	60
1310 White Cushaw . A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality.....	10	20	60
1312 Striped Cushaw . Medium size, crookneck; very productive.....	10	20	60
1314 Red Etampes . Medium size, flat; fine for cooking.....	15	30	1 00
1316 Japan Crookneck . Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct.....	10	25	75
1318 Jonathan . Large white crookneck; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1320 Mammoth . Immense; smooth and handsome.....	15	30	1 00
1322 Mammoth King . Grows to an enormous size; good quality.....	15	30	1 00
1324 Calhoun . Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1326 Mammoth Tours . A very large French variety.....	10	25	75
1328 Tennessee Sweet Potato . Bell shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies.....	10	20	60
1330 Connecticut Field . Grown for stock; productive.....	10	25	




THORBURN WHITE PEACH-BLOW POTATO.

SEED POTATOES.

Grown expressly for Seed.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* Kartoffeln.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

 These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1349 The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> , and the <i>best in quality</i> , and is also very productive and of good size and form.....	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$5 00
1350 Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh.....	40	70	2 00	4 00
1357 Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose; very early and productive.....	40	70	2 00	4 00
1359 Maule's Thoroughbred. A new variety of large size and handsome form; it is very early and exceedingly productive, and of the finest quality.....	60	1 00	2 75	5 50
1363 True Early Rose. Very early, fine quality; very productive.....	40	70	2 00	4 00
1364 Early Ohio. Round tubers; very early; fine quality.....	50	75	2 25	4 50
1365 Early Maine. Smooth; extra early; very productive.....	50	75	2 25	4 50

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1367 Thorburn New White Peach-Blow. A seedling of the old Excelsior, and like that variety, it is distinguished for its very fine table qualities. The flesh and skin are pure white, and though very dry when cooked, it does not fall to pieces as most dry sorts do. One of the best for keeping for winter use.....	50	85	2 50	5 00
1368 Carman No. 1. In every respect the finest second early Potato ever offered; enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry.....	50	75	2 25	4 50
1369 Carman No. 3. One of the best late Potatoes; the greatest yielder ever introduced; very large tubers; of handsome form and few and shallow eyes; fine quality. Best of all for field culture.....	40	70	2 00	4 00
1384 White Elephant. Very productive; large size and good quality.....	50	75	2 25	4 50
1394 Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yielder.....	40	70	2 00	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

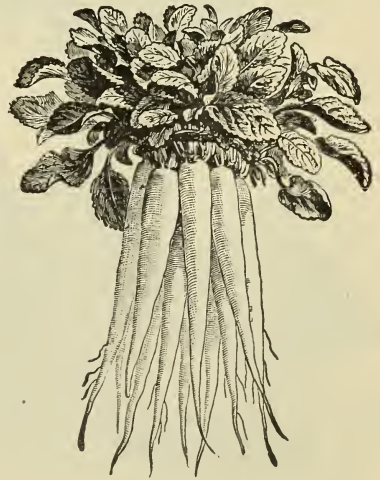
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1412 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red fruits, 4 to 6 inches long; very mild; one of the best for stuffing.....	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1413 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles.....	20	60	2 00
1414 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive.....	20	60	2 00
1415 Large Bell. Large and mild; bright red; standard sort.....	20	60	2 00
1416 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling....	50	85	3 00
1417 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor...	40	1 25	4 00
1418 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes.....	40	1 25	4 00
1420 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor.....	20	60	2 00
1421 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about 6 inches long; mild and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored.....	25	75	2 50
1422 Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles.....	25	75	2 50
1423 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used.....	25	75	2 50
1424 Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; the peppers are borne erect, are of medium size and conical shape, and of sweet, mild flavor.....	30	85	3 00
1425 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent.....	25	75	2 50
1426 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits.....	25	75	2 50
1427 Monstrous. Very large French sort.....	25	75	2 50
1428 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad.....	25	75	2 50
1429 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor.....	20	60	2 00
1430 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured it becomes a deep scarlet.....	20	60	2 00
1435 Bird's Eye, or Creole. Small, red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea; they are exceedingly pungent; can be used either fresh or dried.....	50	1 50	5 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad.....	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00



RAMPION.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1439 Roquette.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

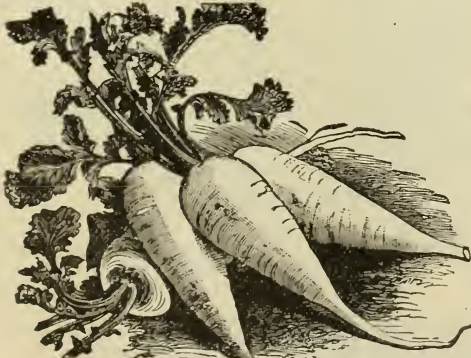
RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. Rabanos y Rabanitos. Radies und Rettig.

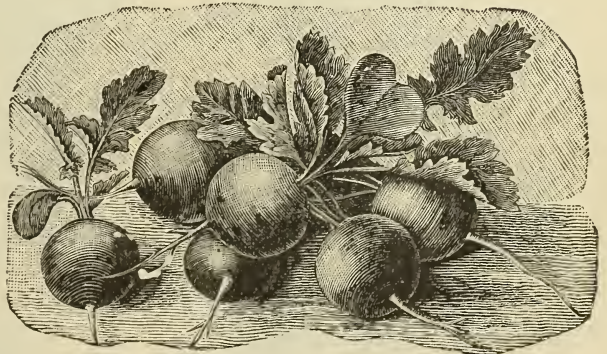
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast.

Those marked with the (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1440 *Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1442 " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; very early.....	10	25	75
1444 " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early.....	10	20	50
1446 " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days.....	10	25	75
1447 " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors.....	10	20	50
1448 " " " " Forcing.....	10	25	75
1449 " " *Scarlet Gem. Fine scarlet white-tipped forcing strain.....	10	25	75
1450 " " *Germanic Forcer. Fine scarlet short-leaved forcing strain.....	10	25	75
1451 " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground.....	10	25	85
1454 " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved.....	10	25	75
1456 " " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort.....	10	25	75
1458 " " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet.....	10	20	60
1462 " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form.....	10	20	60
1464 " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market.....	10	20	60
1466 " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin.....	10	20	60
1468 Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in six to eight weeks.....	15	40	1 25
1470 *Olive-Shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early.....	10	20	50
1471 " Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality.....	10	25	75
1472 " White. Mild and fine for summer.....	10	25	75
1473 " Deep Scarlet.....	10	25	75
1474 Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp.....	10	25	75
1476 *Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground.....	10	20	50
1477 " Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped.....	10	25	75
1478 " *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped.....	10	20	50
1480 " *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing.....	10	20	50
1482 " White Naples. Slender; for summer use.....	10	25	75
1484 " White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer.....	10	20	50
1488 *White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite.....	10	20	50
1490 " *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large.....	40	25	75
1491 " Delicacy. (Celestial.) Very early, half long, snow white. Fine for forcing.....	10	25	75
1492 *Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well.....	10	25	75
1494 " *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort.....	10	20	50
1495 " *Thorburn Improved Half-Long Black Spanish. Very fine strain.....	10	25	75
1496 " Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter.....	10	20	50
1502 " Large White Spanish. Fine for winter.....	10	20	50
1504 " California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety.....	10	25	75
1505 " Long Gray Laon.....	10	25	75
1506 <i>Raphanus caudatus</i> (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed pods; used raw or pickled.....			50



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1514	Linnæus. The earliest.....	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria	20	50	1 50
	Roots.....each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.			

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Saferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1528	Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1529	Improved French. Very thick and smooth.....	30	85	3 00
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior.....	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

1535	Scolymus	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing leaves only of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1536	Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.
1538	Winter, or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 20 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* Scorzonwurzel.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of it being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

1541	Scorzonera	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00



SCORZONERA.

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

1544	Garden, Large French	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545	“ Extra-Large Improved Strain	20	60	2 00

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

1546	Skirret	Per oz.
		\$0 40



SORREL.

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills 3 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
1566	Round Viroflay (Thick-leaved). Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; the favorite market-gardeners' sort.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570	Round-leaved. A standard sort.....	10	15	35
1571	Lettuce-leaved. Popular French sort.....	Per oz. \$0 10	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$0 15	Lb. \$0 35
1573	Curled-leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large curled and wrinkled leaves; tender, and of the finest flavor.....	10	15	35
1575	Long-standing (Round Thick-leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long standing before running to seed. The best for spring growing.....	10	15	35
1576	Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." A fine variety for spring sowing.....	10	15	35
1578	Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy, and recommended for fall sowing.....	10	15	35
1579	New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot summer weather, when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had.....	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speiße Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1584 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality...	10	25	75
1585 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety....	10	20	50
1586 Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. It is very large, and the flesh is of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1588 Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer.....	10	20	60
1589 Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above.....	10	20	60
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. White-flesh; suitable for frying like egg-plant.....	10	25	75
1590a Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped.....	10	25	75

RUNNING VARIETIES.

1591 Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter.....	10	20	60
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine.....	10	20	60
1594 Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality, large size, color green, marked with orange, flesh dry, fine-grained and of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1594a Mammoth Warty Hubbard. Immense size and completely covered with warts. Of fine table quality.....	10	25	85
1595 The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality.....	10	25	75
1596 Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, good flavor.....	10	20	50
1597 Bay State. Hard, blue shell; fall and winter.....	10	20	60
1598 Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late.....	10	25	75
1599 Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort.....	10	20	60
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort.....	10	20	60
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin.....	10	25	75
1602 Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter; very popular sort.....	10	20	60
1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific.....	10	25	75
1605 White Chestnut. Like the Hubbard; dry as a boiled chestnut.....	10	25	75
1606 Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green; small size, but very prolific; it is extra early. very solid and a good keeper, flesh dry and of fine quality.....	10	20	60
1607 Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh.....	10	25	75
1608 French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality.....	15	30	1 00
1609 Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort.....	10	20	60
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort; green skin.....	10	20	60
1610a Winter Crookneck. One of the best winter sorts.....	10	20	60
1611 Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty, winter sort.....	10	20	60
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality.....	10	20	60
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange-yellow.....	15	30	1 00

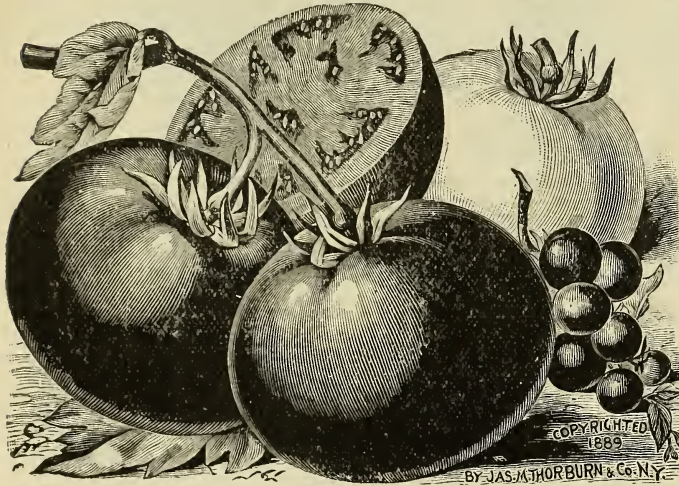
VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614 English. White flesh, outside yellow; about 9 inches long, ribbed.....	10	25	75
1615 Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young.....	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports illustrated on page 57 of this Catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.



Skilful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.

	Per oz.	½lb.	Lb.
1616 Thorburn Novelty. A large, solid, smooth, rich, deep scarlet, new sort, globular shape, fine flavor. Highly recommended either for growing under glass or outdoor. pkt., 10c...\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00	
1617 The Waldorf. (Thorburn.) Perfect shape; large, smooth, fine quality; very solid; dark shining rose color; medium early; very productive .....pkt., 10 cts...	35	1 00	3 50
1618 The Democrat. (Thorburn.) The finest large Tomato .....pkt., 10 cts...	50	1 50	5 00
1619 The Autocrat. (Thorburn.) Very large, solid and productive; color of Acme	25	75	2 50
1620 The Aristocrat. Medium size; rich glossy red; smooth, solid.....	25	75	2 25
1621 Thorburn Terra Cotta. Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	25	75	2 50
1622 Thorburn Lemon Blush. Skin and flesh bright lemon, with a faint rose blush.....	25	75	2 50
1623 Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive; fine keeper.....	30	85	3 00
1623a Thorburn New York. Entirely distinct; hexagon shaped; very handsome; deep red; extra early; very productive	20	60	2 00
1624 Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	30	85	3 00
1626 Matchless. Extra large; smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid.....	30	85	3 00
1628 Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation.....per pkt., 10 cts...	40	1 25	4 50
1630 Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties.....	20	60	2 00
1631 Sutton's Best of All. Highly recommended for growing under glass. per pkt., 25 cts...			
1633 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance.....	20	60	2 00
1634 " " New Scarlet. Like the above, but light scarlet color.....	25	75	2 50
1635 Imperial. Extra early, large, smooth, solid, light red; fine quality	25	75	2 50
1636 Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1637 Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety.....	20	60	2 00
1637a Extra Early Advance. Bright red, medium size, smooth and solid.....	20	60	2 00
1638 Perfection. Early, regular and productive; red.....	20	60	2 00
1640 Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper.....	20	60	2 00
1641 Beauty. Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	20	60	2 00
1642 Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet.....	20	60	2 00
1643 Fordhook. Extra early; fine, smooth, solid; medium size.....	20	60	2 00
1645 Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good.....	20	60	2 00
1650 Horsford Prelude. Bright crimson, round, smooth, very early	25	75	2 50
1653 Trophy Improved. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning....	25	75	2 50
1654 Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early.....	25	75	2 50
1659 Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles.....	25	75	2 50
1664 Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent..	25	75	2 50
1668 Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form and of a beautiful clear yellow color.....	25	75	2 50
1672 Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles.....	25	75	2 50
1675 Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color.....	25	75	2 50
1678 Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682 Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves.....	30	85	3 00
1685 Strawberry. (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato.) Small and ornamental fruit	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

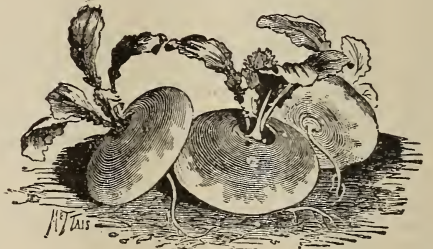
NAVET. Nabo. Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1726 White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1728 White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort.....	10	20	50
1733 White French, or Rock. Very pro- ductive and a fine keeper.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1738 Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock.....	10	20	50
1739 Cow Horn. Long white, in shape resembling a cow horn.....	10	20	60
1740 Large White Globe. Large English variety.....	10	20	50
1741 Jersey Navet. Odd shape.....	10	25	75
1750 Yellow Malta. Early, and of fine flavor.....	10	20	60
1751 Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well.....	10	20	50
1753 Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort..	10	20	60
1758 Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50



PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1760 Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper.....	10	20	50
1761 Yellow Tankard	10	20	60
1762 Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid..	10	20	60
1763 Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well.....	10	20	60
1764 Seven Top. The tops are used for greens.....	10	20	50
1766 Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Family. A fine new strain for family use. It differs from other sorts in its <i>strap leaf</i> ; flesh slightly yellowish and of finest quality. Its very fine top is not tinted, the skin is grayish and very smooth, and it has very few roots.....	10	20	60
1767 Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved. Fine for table or for stock. Not very large.....	10	20	50
1768 " Champion Purple-Top	10	20	50
1769 " Laing Improved. One of the earliest.....	10	20	60
1771 " Skirving Improved. Very large.....	10	20	50
1774 " White-fleshed. Large and productive.....	10	20	50



RUTA-BAGA.



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 50	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes.....	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	05	15	1 00
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it.....	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	1 50	
Balm. For culinary purposes	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb.....	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhœa.....	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	05	15	1 00
Borage. Leaves used as a salad.....	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread.....	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	75
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	75
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar.....	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	75
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities.....	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	75	
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring.....	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 50
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	60	
Gromwell. A medicinal herb.....	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	
Hamlock. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	10	50	
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hyoseyamus niger</i>	05	20	1 50
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	20	2 00
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	20	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	30	3 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Althœa officinalis</i>	05	40	
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	10	50	5 00
" Sweet. Used as seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	05	20	1 50
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hedeoma pulegoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing.....	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	75
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine.....	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
" Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	1 00
" Winter. Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	40	4 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>.....	.35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.		
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning.....	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	40	4 00
" French.....	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	3 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	25	2 50

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American			
..... per bus. \$5..		\$0 25	
Apricot Pits		25	\$20 00
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb.		30	25 00
“ “ Black Mazzard.		20	
“ “ Domestic		20	15 00
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00	
“ White Dutch	20	2 00	
“ Black	40	4 00	
“ Cherry	20	2 00	
Gooseberry, Mixed.	50		pkt. 10c...
Nectarine Pits	10	1 00	

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Peach Pits (natural pits)			
..... per bus. \$2..		\$0 10	
Pear Seed, German	\$0 20	1 50	
“ “ Japan	40	4 50	
Plum Pits, Green Gage.		25	\$15 00
“ “ Damson, for grafting.		25	15 00
“ “ Myrobolan		30	20 00
“ “ Domestic.		20	12 00
Quince Seed	20	2 00	
Raspberry Seed.	pkt. 10c...	20	2 00
Strawberry, Mixed.	“ 10c...	75	
“ Red Alpine	“ 10c...	75	
Wineberry Seed	“ 25c...		

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Vitis Aestivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ Californica (Cal. Wild Grape)	25	2 50
“ cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	25	2 50
“ cordifolia	25	2 50
“ labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	30	3 00
“ Lincecumii (Post Oak Grape)	40	4 50
“ monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	25	2 50
“ riparia (Riverside Grape)	25	2 50

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Concord	15	1 50
Cynthiana	25	2 50
Elvira	15	1 50
Herbement	20	2 00
Lenoir, or Jacques.	30	3 00
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia.	15	1 50

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)

	Per lb.
Arborvitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis... \$1 75
Balsam Fir	Abies balsamea..... 1 25
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris..... 1 00
“ Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea..... 1 50
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia..... 50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus. 90
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula..... 50
Furze, or Corse	Ulex Europæa..... 75

	Per lb.
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha. \$0 50
Locust, Honey, or Three-thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos 40
Locust, Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia.. 40
Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa..... 1 25
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca... 50
Privet, Japan or California	Ligustrum Japonicum. 1 00
“ Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare... 75
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium 1 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
“ Lyonnais.	Martynia.	“ Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	“ Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	“ Queen, and others.	“ Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	“ Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	“ Celestial.	“ Peach.
Cherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amaranthus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Escarolle.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Witloof.

THE “PLANET JR.” SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

HILL-DROPPING SEED DRILL. Holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in drills, but also in hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 in. apart. **Price, \$10.**

SEED AND FERTILIZER DRILL COMBINED. Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market-gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$14.**

COMBINED DRILL. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes prepare the ground. The hoes work all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$9.**

NO. 2 DRILL. Holds 2½ quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. **Price, \$6.50.**

DOUBLE-WHEEL HOE. Can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, etc. **Price, complete, \$6; plain (1 pair of hoes), \$3.50.**

FIRE-FLY SINGLE-WHEEL HOE. Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$3.75.**

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible.

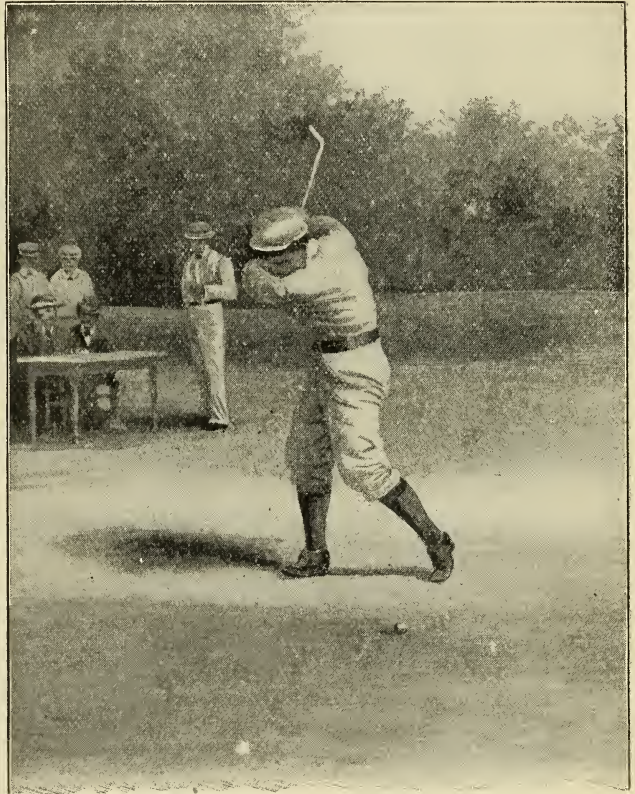
If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

Let the ground all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.



CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to five bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn-out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cts.; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$5.

PERMANENT GRASS SEED FOR GOLF LINKS.

We have always on hand all the valuable natural grasses of Europe and America, and we are familiar with the habits and merits of each. We shall be glad to prescribe for whatever the requirements of the Links may be, for poor land or rich, high and dry, or low and wet.

Golf Links Mixture. For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Putting-Green Mixture. A mixture of extra fine grasses, that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve the more it is tramped on. Per quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing *many* varieties for pasture and meadow purposes will be apparent. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*


MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 2. For High and Dry Land.	No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.
3 lbs. Red Top.	3 lbs. Red Top.	5 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ " Creeping Bent Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 " Meadow Brome Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ " Crested Dog's-tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
4 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
16 " Timothy.	12 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.	1 " Red Clover.
½ " Alsike Clover.	1 " Red Clover.	½ " Alsike Clover.
35 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.75.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.50.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

PASTURE MIXTURES OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 5. On Dry Land.	No. 6. On Wet Land.
2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	3 lbs. Red Top.
2 " Red Top.	3½ " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	1 " Meadow Fescue.
4 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	2 " Field Burnet.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	1 " Alsike Clover.
½ " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	
35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.75.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.25.	35 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.25.

GRASS SEEDS.

 *The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.*

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) True. A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 18 cts., 100 lbs. \$13.

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

Aira cæspitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre..... \$0 20 Per 100 lbs. \$15 00



AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)

ished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.) 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre..... 1 00 85 00

Beach Grass. See *Elymus arenaria.*

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre..... 90 80 00

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa.*

“ “ **English.** See *Festuca pratensis.*

“ “ **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis.*

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or for hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre 25 18 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality..... 20 13 00

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre..... 30 25 00

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre..... \$0 40 Per 100 lbs. \$35 00

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commends it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... 25 17 00

Dog's-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus.*

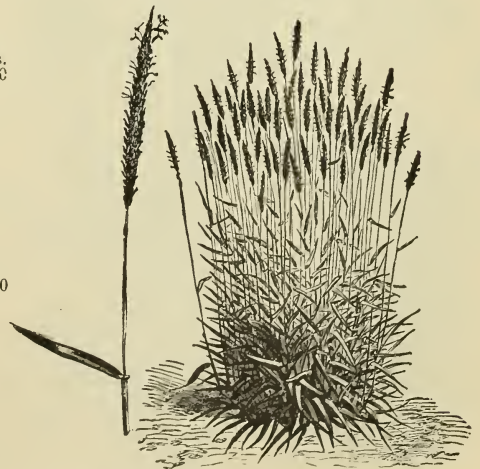
Elymus arenaria. (*Lime, or Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value..... 45 38 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to acre..... 30 25 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts..... 45 40 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.. 20 16 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. (13 lbs. to bushel.) 25 18 00



45 38 00 ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.
(See page 47.)

power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre.....

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre.....

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre.....

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis.*

Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.).....

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum.*

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.

Lolium Italicum. (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre.....

Lolium perenne. (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre.....



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

Oat Grass. See *Avena elatior.*

Orchard Grass. See *Dactylis glomerata.*

Phalaris arundinacea. (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre.....

Panicum Germanicum. (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (50 lbs. to bus.).....Price variable.

Phleum pratense. (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bushel).....Market price.

Poa aquatica. (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre.....

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

\$0 25 \$18 00

25 20 00

35 30 00

30 25 00

25 20 00

Per lb. Per 100 lbs. \$0 20 \$15 00

25 18 00

30 22 00

25 20 00

15 9 00

Per lb. Per 100 lbs. \$0 15 \$8 00

45 40 00

40 35 00



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.



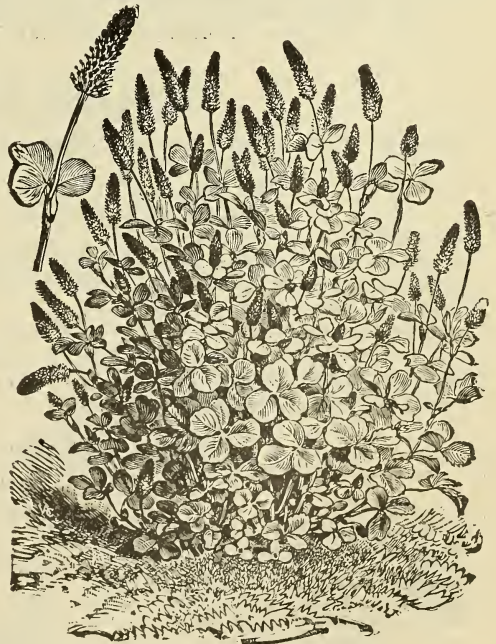
LOLIUM ITALICUM.
(Italian Rye Grass.)
See page 48.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks, it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil.	\$0 20	\$15 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre.	35	30 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) Also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed.	20	12 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre.	30	25 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
Rescue Grass. See <i>Bromus Schraderi.</i>		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne.</i>		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		

CLOVERS.

Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and on such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.	\$0 20	\$13 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre.	20	14 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre.	25	20 00
Egyptian Clover. (<i>Trifolium Alexandrinum.</i>) Yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre.	Per lb. \$0 35	Per 100 lbs. \$30 00
Scarlet Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia and North Carolina for improving poor soil by turning under. 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.	15	6 00
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, p. 52.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria.</i>) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre.	25	20 00
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre.		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. 10 lbs. to the acre.		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures.	25	22 00
Yellow Suckling Clover. (<i>Trifolium filiforme.</i>)	30	25 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) This may be cultivated, either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre.	20	12 00



SCARLET CLOVER.

SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect-flowering, and can be planted alone.

	Per 100	1,000
Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; prolific; season medium to late; a valuable late variety	\$1 00	\$8 00
Bubach No. 5. (P.) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Season early to medium	1 00	8 00
Marshall. Very large, roundish, dark rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. One of the largest and finest Strawberries of recent introduction	1 00	8 00
McKinley. Remarkable for its size, shape, color and quality. Berry large; roundish; inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or coxcombed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect	1 25	10 00
Michel's Early. This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer	1 00	8 00
Parker Earle. Uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color glossy scarlet crimson; ripens all over; flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good; flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Plant very vigorous, healthy and remarkably productive	1 00	8 00
Sharpless. One of the very largest and best Strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here. To secure the best results, we advise "hill culture."	1 00	8 00

☞ We shall have pot-grown plants of the above in the fall. Price, \$4 per 100.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE, Coldframe plants. (<i>Ready in March.</i>)	Per 100	1,000	LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock, Transplanted plants, grown in Flats. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$1 00	\$7 50	PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted plants, grown in Flats. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.
Stein Early Flat Dutch	1 00	7 50	TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats. (<i>Ready about May 1.</i>)
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50	Per doz. 100 1,000
CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe plants. (<i>Ready in March.</i>) 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.			Dwarf Champion
CELERY PLANTS. (<i>Ready in June.</i>) 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.			\$0 25 \$1 50 \$10 00
ECC-PLANTS, Pot-grown. (<i>Ready about May 15.</i>)			Thorburn Long-Keeper
Improved New York Purple. Small Doz. 100 size, grown in thumb-pots	\$0 50	\$4 00	25 1 50 10 00
LARGE SIZE, grown in 3-inch pots	1 00	7 50	Perfection
			25 1 50 10 00
			Acme
			25 1 50 10 00
			Trophy
			25 1 50 10 00
			Democrat
			25 1 50 10 00
			Ponderosa
			25 1 50 10 00
			Lemon Blush
			25 1 50 10 00
			Yellow Plum
			25 1 50 10 00

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000, \$6..	Per doz. 100 \$0 75
“ “ Palmetto	per 1,000, \$6..	75
“ “ Barr Mammoth	per 1,000, \$6..	75
“ “ Columbian Mammoth White	per 1,000, \$7..	1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents..	
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60	3 50
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt. 20 cts., bus. \$4..	
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cents..	1 00
Sea Kale Roots		1 00
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 35 cents..	3 50
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.		

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices Variable.

Canary, best Sicily	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 10 \$4 50	Rape, German	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 10 \$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10 5 00	Rib Grass	25
Hemp	10 4 50	Rough Rice	10 6 00
Lettuce Seed	25	Vetches for Pigeons	10 5 50
Maw, Blue Poppy	15	Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds	
Millet, American, or German	10 4 00	per bottle, 35 cents..	
“ White French	15 10 00	Gravel for Cages	per quart, 6 cents..
“ Red French	20	Cuttle-fish Bone	40
Rape, English	15 7 00	Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10 5 00

CEREALS.

** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 12 cents; two bushels, 16 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

All northern-raised sorts (56 lbs. to bushel)—



	Per ear	100 ears	Qt.	Bus.
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint). \$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 50	
Farmer's Favorite. (Yellow Dent).....	05	3 00	15	1 50
Angel of Midnight. Extra early yellow Flint	05	3 00	15	1 50
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent.....	05	3 00	15	1 50
King of the Earlyies. Small cob; yellow Dent.....	05	3 00	15	1 50
Long White Flint, or Sanford..	05	3 00	15	1 50
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain.....	05	3 00	15	1 50
Pride of the North. (Dent)....	05	3 00	15	1 40
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain.	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain.	05	3 00	15	1 40
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain; bright yellow.....	05	3 00	15	1 40
White Pearl.....	05	3 00	15	1 40
Wisconsin White Dent.....	05	3 00	15	1 40
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder.....	05	3 00	15	1 75

- Virginia Horse-Tooth.** For fodder..... 1 25
- Sweet Fodder-Corn.** (Measured bushel) 1 75
- Thoroughbred White Flint.** Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable, both for fodder and ensilage..... 05 3 50 15 1 75
- Pop-Corn.....** In ears, per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.


MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

All subject to change in price.

- BARLEY** (48 lbs. to bushel)—
 - Champion Vermont.** An early and prolific variety.....\$0 10 \$1 25
- BUCKWHEAT** (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—
 - American Silver Hull.** Earlier and more productive than the common..... 15 1 25
 - Japan.** Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than those of any other variety..... 15 1 25
- MILLETS** (50 lbs. to bushel)—
 - Japan Barn-Yard.** (*Panicum crus-galli.*) Excellent for fodder; very productive. Less harsh and woody than any other tall-growing millet. In recent experiments it yielded 7,800 lbs. of well-cured hay to the acre. 1 bushel to acre..... Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9..
 - Hungarian.** Most valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. Grows in any ordinary soil, and withstands drought well. May be sown in this latitude as late as the first of July. 1½ bushels to the acre..... Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$3..
 - German.** Useful in the same way as the Hungarian. The seed is also largely grown for feeding birds Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$4..
- OATS.** All the approved sorts furnished.
- RYE** (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—
 - Winter Excelsior.....** 15 1 25
- WHEAT** (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1 bushel to acre—
 - Carman No. 1.** By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as rye. Very hardy..... 25 4 00

All other approved sorts furnished.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

 All subject to change in price.

- ASPERULA odorata.** (*Waldmeister*.) Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH.** (*Atriplex semibaccatum*.) A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50
- Soja hispida.** (Soja Bean.) The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankkeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. (About 1 bushel to the acre.) Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.
- BROOM CORN—Long Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Early Japan.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- BROOM—Scotch.** (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- BURNET—Common Field.** Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.
- CANAIGRE.** (*Rumex hymenosepalus*.) Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 25 cents; per oz., \$1.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 75 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.
- CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season for green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** (43 lbs. to bushel.) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Upland.** (28 lbs. to bushel.) 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- COW PEAS.** (*Vigna catjang*.) Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 1 bushel to the acre. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$2.50.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.25.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- FENUGREEK.** Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 30 cts.
- FLAT PEA.** See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAT SEED.** Price variable.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europaea*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- GUINEA GRASS.** In some sections this name is applied to the large-seeded Sorghums.
- GUIZOTIA oleifera.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- HOP SEED.** Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., \$1.25.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS pabularia.** A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 40 cents.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN.** See Sorghum.
- JUTE.** Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KALE—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage.** Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter cabbage. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.
- KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover.** See Clovers, page 49.
- LATHYRUS sylvestris.** (Flat Pea.) A perennial forage plant. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. Valuable for plowing under in a green state. It is recommended to sow seed in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.
- LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 30 cents.
- LESPEDEZA striata.** (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. *Crop failed.*
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 25 cents.
- LOTUS corniculatus.** (Bird's-Foot Trefoil.) Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. Per lb. 60 cts.
- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is valuable for plowing in. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria.*) A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

MADIA sativa. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLETS. See Cereals, page 27.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS sativa. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata.*) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$11.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per qt., 15cts.; bus., \$1.50.

Caravanzas. The popular Spanish pea. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lb., \$6.50.

PYRETHRUM roseum. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about 35 per cent of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM Sachalinense. (*Sacaline.*) Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurserymen for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.50.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea.*) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in luke-warm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 85 cents; per lb., \$11.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English. For sheep pasture. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and yet furnish, under moderately favorable circumstances, a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

REANA luxurians. (*Teosinte.*) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 90c.

RIB GRASS. (*Plantago lanceolata.*) Per lb., 25 cts.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis.*) Used as a Pepper grass. Per oz., 25 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter Rye. About 50 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.



SPURRY.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize.*) This is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize.*) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Red Kaffir Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about 3 feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis.*) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

TEASELS—Fullers'. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 30 cents.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

VETCHES—Spring Tares. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.

Tufted Vetch, or Bird's Tares. (*Vicia cracca*.) Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cents.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but it is chiefly valuable as an attraction for water fowl. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

TOBACCO SEED.

Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$5.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Sumatra. American-grown seed. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

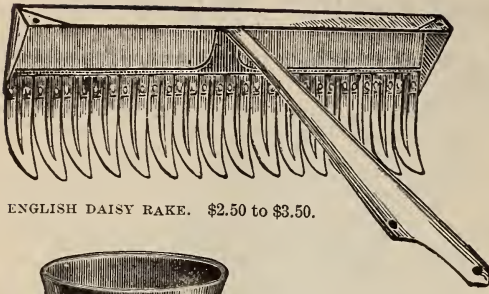
Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia "One-Sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

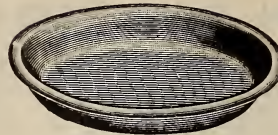
Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

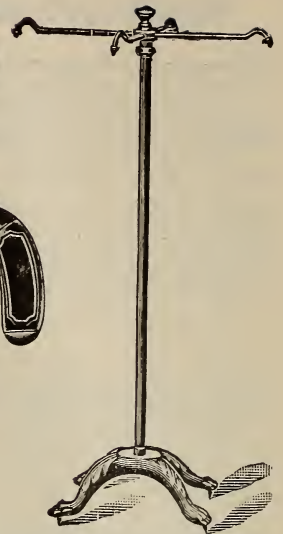
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	Each	\$1 00	
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns.....			
		35	
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56.	2 00		
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut, page 56.	\$1, \$2 and 3 00		
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand.....	\$1.50 to 2 00		
Canes, BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long.....		\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.	
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56.....	35		
Flower Vases, FOR DISPLAYING CUT-FLOWERS. Made of indurated wood-fiber. See cut, page 56.			
	Each		
8 inches in diameter, 13 inches deep.....	\$0 60		
5½ " " " 10 " " ".....	50		
4½ " " " 9 " " ".....	45		
4 " " " 6 " " ".....	35		
Flower Pot Saucers, INDURATED WOOD-FIBER, very light and durable. Not porous, and will protect tables on which plants are to stand. See cut, page 56.	Each Doz.		
6 inch.....	\$0 10	\$0 95	
8 inch.....	10	1 10	
10 inch.....	22	1 25	
12 inch.....	15	1 40	
13 inch.....	15	1 55	
Flower Pot Rolling Stands, FOR HEAVY PLANTS. Platforms are of indurated fiber ware; will not soak or rust. Casters have Ball Bearings. See cut, page 56.	Each		
13 inches, 3 casters.....	\$0 80		
14 inches, 4 casters.....	1 00		
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING	75 cts. to 1 00		
HAY OR STABLE	50 cts. to 75		
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS	40		
MANURE, Long and Short-handled	75 cts. to 1 00		
Fruit Pickers	40		
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½-peck stems... 1 50			
No. 2, holds 1-peck stems... 2 00			
No. 3, holds ½-bushel stems... 2 50			
PAN-SHAPED FUMIGATOR	1 00		
Galvanized Wire Stakes. For roses, etc., 3 feet in length. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2.50.	75		
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet	75		
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron	75 cts. and 1 00		
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK	15		
Clazing Points. Van Ruyper's Perfect.....	50		
per 1,000, 75 cents; pincers for same.			
Crafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages	30 cts. per lb.		
Grass Border Shears	\$2.25 to 2 75		
Grass Edging Knives	\$1.50 to 2 00		
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back	35 cts. to 70		
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade	\$1.50 to 3 00		
AMERICAN	1 25		
Hoes, DRAW or CORN	40 cts. to 50		
GRUB	75 cts. to 1 25		
SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH, 4 to 10-inch, 40 cts. to TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers.....	80		
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose.....	10		
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue.)			
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)	1 00		
ASPARAGUS, American.....	35		
BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English.....	\$1 to 2 00		
GRASS EDGING.....	\$1.50 to 2 00		
Labels, WOODEN POT and GARDEN—			
	—PLAIN—	—PAINTED—	
	Per 100 1,000	Per 100 1,000	
4 inch.....	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90	
4½ inch.....	15 80	20 1 00	
5 inch.....	15 90	20 1 25	
6 inch.....	20 1 00	25 1 35	
8 inch.....	40 3 50	50 4 00	
12 inch.....	55 4 50	65 5 00	
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—			
3½ inch.....	10 60	15 90	
6 inch.....	20 1 50	25 2 00	
3½ in., copper-wired	20 1 75	30 2 25	
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY	\$2.50 to \$3 50		
STEEL WIRE, for lawn	75		
WOODEN, for lawns	60		
Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Standard 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.			
4-arm sprinkler.....	2 75		
8-arm sprinkler.....	3 00		
Mats, FOR COVERING SASHES. Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size 76 inches by 76 inches; one mat covers two sashes. An excellent article, cheap and durable.....	1 50		
Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED	1 50		
THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i>	1 00		
Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations.....	1 barrel bag, \$2.		
Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants.....	\$2 per bag.		
ROTTED	\$2 per bag.		
Pincers, for glazing-points	50		
"Planet Jr." Drills. See page 44.			
Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot.		
ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot.		
SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long	\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.		
Pruner, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE.			
4 feet.....	1 00		
6 feet.....	1 10		
8 feet.....	1 25		
10 feet.....	1 25		
Pump, MYERS' SPRAY. (See cut, page 58.) Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows.....	4 00		
Raffia, for tying	20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50		
Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel, handled....	40 cts. to 60		
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.			
Rollers. See page 60.			
Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to 1 25			
Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches.....	\$1 and 1 25		
AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches.....	30		
FLORISTS' PRUNING SHEARS AND GRAPE PICKER FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers.....	75c. and 1 50		
Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 34 to 38 inches.....	\$1.50 and 2 00		
Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE	15		
.....	\$1.50 per doz...		
Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1 per doz.	10	
Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches	\$2.25 to 2 75		
Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS' SOLID STEEL.			
Three sizes. 9 inches.....	2 25		
10 inches.....	2 50		
11 inches.....	2 75		
HEDGE. Four sizes.....	\$1.25 to 3 00		
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes.....	\$2.50 and 3 00		
PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.			
The best made. No. 1, 7 inches.....	2 00		
No. 2, 8 inches.....	2 50		
No. 3, 9 inches.....	3 00		
No. 4, 10 inches.....	3 50		
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING	\$1.25 and 1 50		



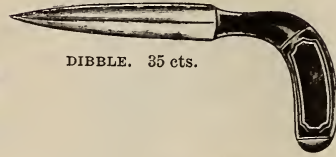
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



FLOWER POT SAUCER.
See page 55.



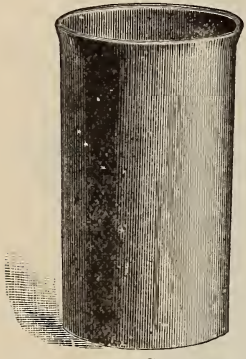
PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN
SPINKLER.



DIBBLE. 35 cts.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



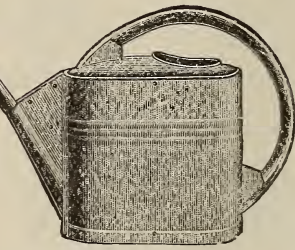
FLOWER VASE. See page 55.
35 cts. to 60 cts. each.



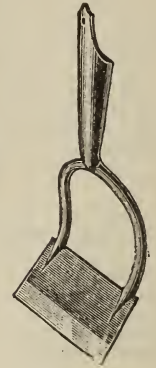
ROLLING STAND FOR HEAVY PLANTS.
See page 55, 80 cts. and \$1 each.



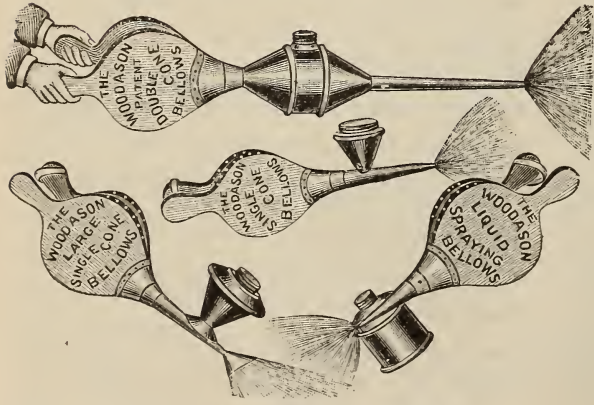
NEW HAND WEEDER. 15 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.



SCUFFLE HOE.
.40 to 80 cts.



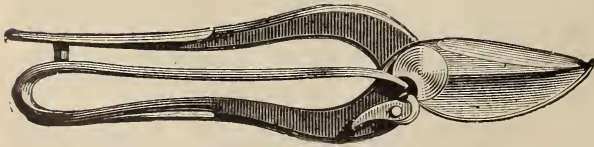
WOODASON'S BELLOWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



NOYES' WEEDER.
25 cts.



WATCH-SPRING
PRUNING SHEARS.
\$1.25 and \$1.50.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—continued.

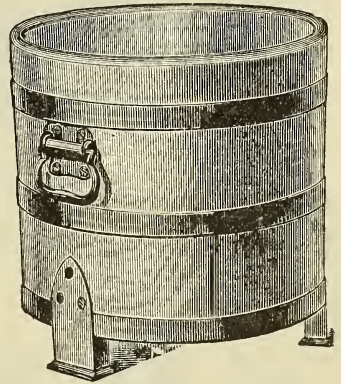
Shears. WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE PRUNER. See Pruners, on page 55.	Each
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. For trimming grass.	
American	40 cts. to \$0 60
English	1 25
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles..	\$1 to 1 25
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL.....	\$1 and 1 25
Sprayers. See page 58.	
Sprinklers, SCOLLAY'S RUBBER SPRINKLER	1 00
SCOLLAY'S ANGLE-NECK RUBBER SPRINKLER	1 00
RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER.....	50
(See also Lawn Sprinklers, page 55.)	
Syringes. See page 60.	
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong.	
.....	50 cts. to 60
Thermometers. No. 1. SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold. Easily reset by horseshoe magnet, which accompanies instrument.....	3 00

THERMOMETERS, continued.	Each
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long	\$1 00
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE.....	30
No. 4. HOTBED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Box-wood, brass tip; made for plunging	1 60
Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	2 00
WATERING POTS for greenhouse use	3 50
Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus Knife	35
CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER. For extracting the roots of docks, etc. See cut, page 58.....	50
(Can be used easily and without stooping.)	
NOYES'. See cut, page 56.....	25
LANG'S. See cut below	25
NEW HAND. See cut, page 56.....	15
Wheelbarrows. For garden use. Two sizes.	
Medium.....	3 75
Large.....	4 25

Palm Tubs.

Made of white cedar, painted green, and bound with extra iron hoops. Drop handles of special pattern, serving as hooks for carry-poles. Strong iron legs and perforated removable bottom.

No.	Diameter	Length of stave	Each	No.	Diameter	Length of stave	Each
0	27 in.	24 in.	\$6 50	5	16 in.	14 in.	\$3 00
1	25 in.	22 in.	5 50	6	14 in.	12 in.	2 50
2	23 in.	20 in.	4 75	7	13 in.	11 in.	2 25
3	21 in.	18 in.	4 00	8	12 in.	10 in.	1 85
4	18 in.	16 in.	3 50				



PALM TUB.



Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.

It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz. \$1.50; per 100 \$11.

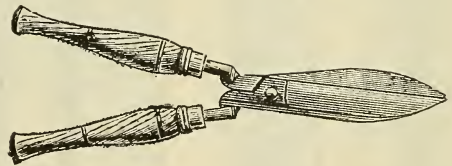
NOT IN USE.



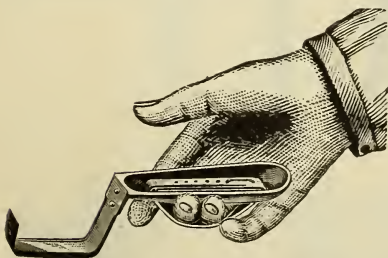
ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. \$1.



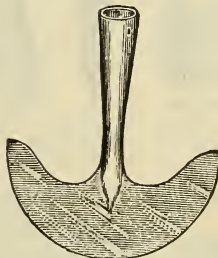
RAFFIA, FOR TYING. (See page 55.)



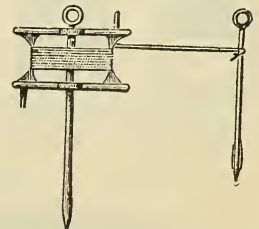
HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.25 to \$3.



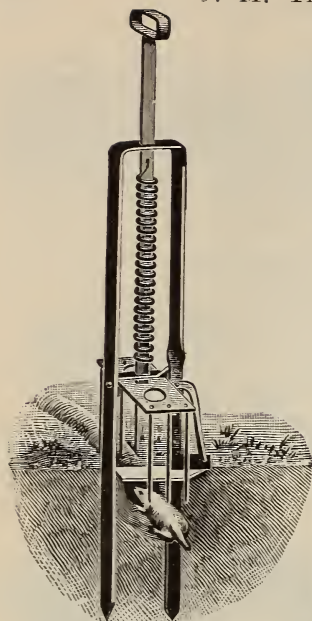
LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.



GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1 50 to \$2.



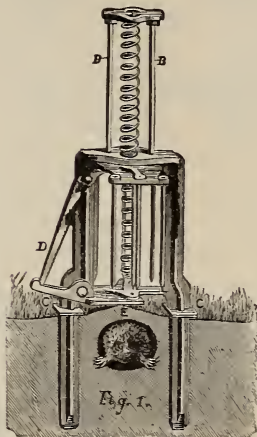
GARDEN REEL AND LINE. (See page 55.)



THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1.25



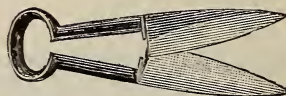
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50.



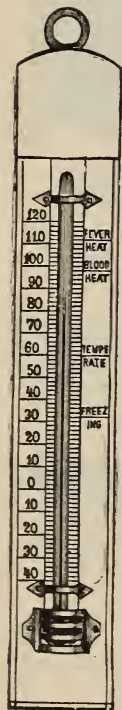
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4. See page 55.



FLOWER-GATHERER. 75 cts. and \$1.50.



SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 40 cts. to \$1.25.



PORCELAIN THERMOMETER. \$1.



SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$3.



TIN CASE, FIG. 1

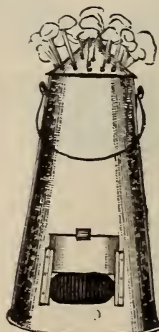
THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



HOTBED THERMOMETER. \$1.60.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75



"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER. Extracts the roots. 50 cts. each.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

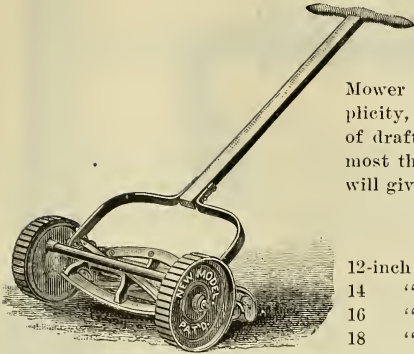


TRIANGLE HOE. 75 cts.

HIGH GRADE LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work it is unequaled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.



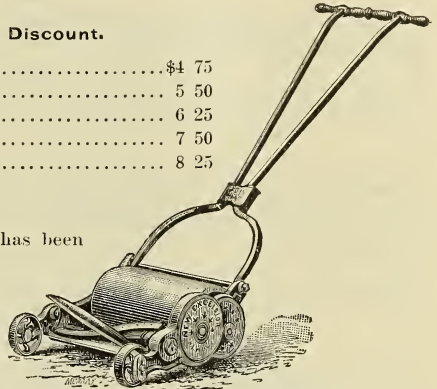
NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut.....	\$4 75
14 "	5 50
16 "	6 25
18 "	7 50
20 "	8 25

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

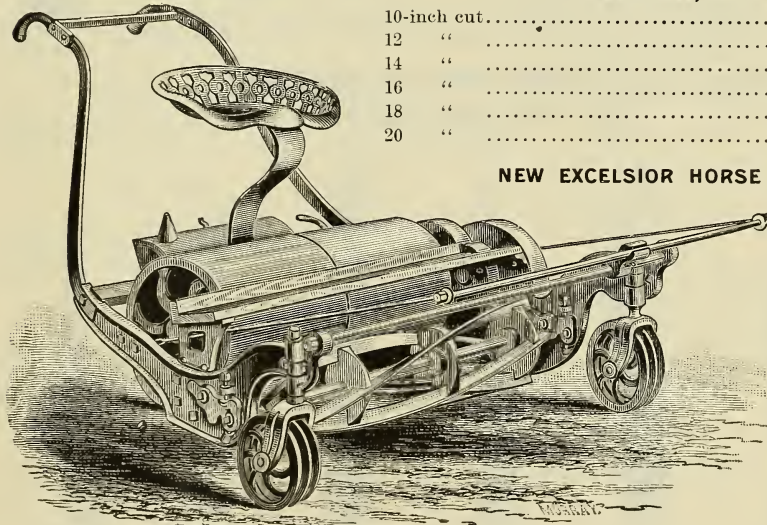


EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut.....	\$7 00
12 "	8 00
14 "	9 00
16 "	10 00
18 "	11 00
20 "	12 00

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE-POWER LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	\$35 00
30-inch cut, with shafts	55 00
35-inch cut, with shafts	68 00
40-inch cut, with shafts	85 00

HORSE BOOTS.

Per set of four, \$9.

THE "IMPERIAL" LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

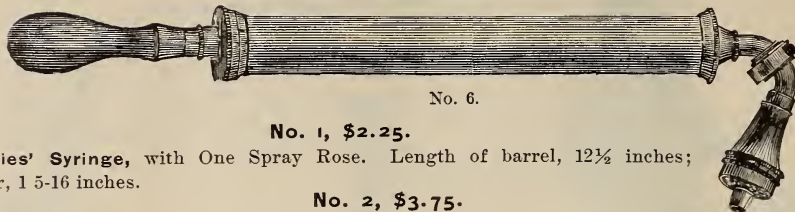
	Low wheel.	High wheel.		Low wheel.	High wheel.
14-inch cut.....	\$6 75	\$7 75	18-inch cut.....	\$8 50	\$9 50
16 "	7 50	8 50	20 "	9 00	10 00

THE "COLDWELL" IMPROVED HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, no shafts	\$37 00	35-inch cut, complete.....	\$75 00
30 " complete.....	60 00	40 " "	90 00

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



No. 6.

No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all direction, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

Scollay's Angle-neck Rubber Sprinkler. For spraying under leaves. \$1.

Rubber Sprinkler. 50 cts.

Woodson's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$2.



NO. 1 LANGLE RUBBER SPRINKLER, ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



No. 3.

SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.



Pruning. No. 938. \$1.75.



Pruning. 196. 2 blades, \$2.25.



Pruning. 187. \$1.50.



Pruning. 312. \$1.50.



Pruning. 80. 85 cts.



Budding. 400. \$1.

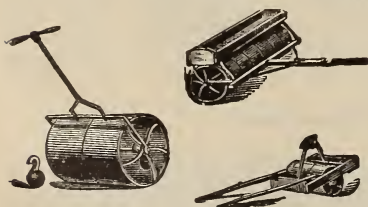


Budding. 401. \$1.

Budding, No. 343. 2 blades, \$1.25.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

GARDEN.

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't lbs.	Price.
Two sections, 7½-in. face, each.....	15	125	\$6 00
" 12 " " ".....	20	300	13 00
" 12 " " ".....	24	400	15 00

FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat.....	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " " pole and whiffle.....	24	1,000	40 00

Strictly net cash.

INSECTICIDES AND REMEDIES FOR PLANT DISEASES.

COPPERDINE.

A remedy for grape anthrax and mildew, pear-leaf blight, pear and apple scab, celery, carnation and violet rust. Mix 1 pint to 10 gallons of water; apply with bellows vaporizer. Per 1-quart tin, 50 cents each; per 1-gallon jug, \$1.50 each.

FIR-TREE OIL.

For greenhouse and house plants. It destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. It is the best insecticide for scale, aphids, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP.

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER.

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND.

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST.

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED.

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 1-lb. box, 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. box, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. box, 15 cts.

PARIS GREEN.

Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. can, 15 cts. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST.

A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as

follows, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

SLUC SHOT (HAMMOND'S).

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED.

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin, 25 cts.

TOBACCO DUST.

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box 10 cts; 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS.

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 pounds, \$4.50.

"ROSE LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT.

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Our "Rose Leaf" pamphlet gives full directions for applying. Pint can, 35 cts.; qt. 60 cts.; gal., \$1.75.

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE, OR FUNGIROID.

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 5-lb. box, 80 cts.; 50-lb. keg, \$6.

"JADOO" FIBRE AND "JADOO" LIQUID.

JADOO FIBRE is a new growing substance for plants of all kinds. It was invented by Col. Thompson, of the Royal Army and Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and it is highly recommended by gardening authorities there. It suits all kinds of plants, is only half as heavy as earth and cleaner to handle, requires no soil to mix with it and no manure. It increases the size and the brilliancy of flowers. Seeds germinate, and cuttings root in it, quicker than in earth. Owing to its spongy nature it retains water much longer than earth. Plants transplanted in Jadoo Fibre do not flag, even if in full bloom.

JADOO LIQUID revives drooping plants, increases the size and profusion of bloom. It is both meat and drink to plants of all kinds. It can be used on plants that are grown in earth or in Jadoo Fibre.

Price of the Jadoo Fibre. 5-lb. box, 30 cts.; 10-lb. box, 50 cts.; 25-lb. box, \$1.10; per bag of 120 to 130 lbs., \$3.75; per ton, \$50.

Price of the Jadoo Liquid. Pint bottle, 25 cts.; 2-gallon can, \$1.50; 5-gallon can, \$3.75; 10-gallon can, \$7.50.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

Quantity required on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton per acre.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$38; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$45; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$48; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4.50; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER.

On account of the high reputation which this Fertilizer has in England, and as we have had many inquiries for it by gardeners here, we have imported some from Messrs. Clay & Son, which we offer at the following prices. It is undoubtedly one of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden, and we believe its high reputation is well-deserved. It is productive and lasting, and notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS.

1 Cwt. (112 lbs.)	\$7 00	¼ Cwt. (28 lbs.)	\$2 25
½ " (56 lbs.)	4 00	⅙ " (14 lbs.)	1 25

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

A very rich, pure natural manure. It is excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and very lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil. It is recommended for use in the vegetable garden, promoting a rapid and steady growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; ton, \$32.

BONE FERTILIZERS.

Pure Ground Bone Meal. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

Ground Bone No. 3. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

Crushed or Coarse Bone. Being much coarser, this takes effect more slowly, but is correspondingly more permanent. For orchard, small fruits, grape vines, etc., which require a lasting fertilizer, there is nothing better. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$43.

BOWKER'S FOOD FOR FLOWERS.

A dressing made expressly for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, odorless, and producing early and abundant blossoms, and healthy, luxuriant plants. One small package is enough for thirty plants for three months. Decidedly the best dressing for potted plants.

Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Blood and Bone Fertilizer.....per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$34.

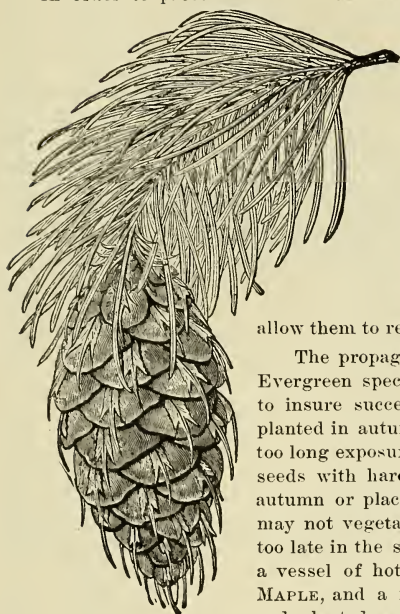
Nitrate of Soda. For stimulating growth of plants. 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lb., \$3.50.

Unleached Wood-Ashes.....per barrel of about 300 lbs., \$3.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 to 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASHII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS should be planted from

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about 2 feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

[Hand icon] We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

[Hand icon] We sell Tree Seeds just as received from the various sources, and can judge of their quality, etc., only by their appearance.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies	amabilis .....Lovely Silver Fir.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
"	balsamea .....Balsam Fir.....	20	1 25
"	brachyphylla .....Short-leaved Japan Fir.....	50	6 00
"	bracteata .....Leafy-bracted Silver Fir.....	1 00	12 00
"	concolor .....California White Silver Fir.....	25	2 50
"	firma .....Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form.....	30	3 00
"	grandis .....Great Silver Fir of Oregon.....	30	3 00
"	macrocarpa .....The Great-coned Spruce of California.....	75	8 00
"	magnifica .....Superb Silver Fir; 200 feet high; stately habit.....	50	6 00
"	Mariesii .....Japanese Silver Fir.....	75	8 00
"	Mertensiana .....California Hemlock Spruce.....	60	7 00
"	Nordmanniana .....Nordmann's Fir; fine hardy Conifer.....	20	1 50
"	nobilis .....Noble Fir; from California.....	50	5 00
"	pectinata .....European Silver Fir.....	10	60
"	Pinsapo .....Spanish Fir.....	25	2 50
"	Veitchii .....A tall, slender, handsome tree from Japan.....	75	8 00
Arboretum	vitae .....See Thuja.		
Arctostaphylos	glauca .....Great-berried Manzanita.....	20	1 50
"	pungens .....Erect Manzanita.....	20	1 50
"	tomentosa .....Hardy white-flowering shrub from California.....	30	3 00
"	uva-ursi .....Bearberry.....	40	4 00
Azalea	calendulacea .....Flame-colored shrub (in pods).....	40	4 00
"	occidentalis .....California Azalea.....	2	00
"	viscosa .....White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods).....	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—Continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Buxus	<i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Box.....	\$0 20 \$1 50
Cedrus	<i>Atlantica argentea</i>	Mount Atlas Cedar.....	40 4 00
"	<i>Deodara</i>	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar.....	40 4 00
"	<i>Libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon.....	40 4 00
Cephalotaxus	<i>drupacea</i>	From Japan.....	30 3 00
Chamæcyparis	<i>Nutkænsis</i>	Oregon Cedar, or Ginger Pine.....	80 10 00
"	<i>obtusa</i>	Japan Cypress, or Retinospora.....	50 5 00
Cotoneaster	<i>buxifolia</i>	Hardy Evergreen Box-leaved Shrub.....	20 2 00
Cryptomeria	<i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height..	20 1 50
Cupressus	<i>horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Cypress.....	15 1 00
"	<i>Guadalupensis</i>	From California.....	50 6 00
"	<i>Goveniana</i>	Goven's Dwarf Cypress.....	40 4 00
"	<i>Lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses.....	40 4 00
"	<i>MacNabiana</i>	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form...	30 3 00
"	<i>macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy.....	15 1 00
"	<i>sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen.....	15 1 00
Daphniphyllum	<i>macropodon</i>	From Japan.....	25 2 50
Fir Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Juniperus	<i>communis</i>	European Juniper.....	10 50
"	<i>Bermudiana</i>	Barbadoes or Bermuda Cedar.....	15 1 50
"	<i>Hibernica</i>	Irish Juniper.....	15 1 75
"	<i>oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar.....	10 1 00
"	<i>prostrata</i>	Prostrate Cedar.....	10 60
"	<i>rigida</i>	From Japan.....	25 2 00
"	<i>Sabina</i>	Common Savin.....	10 1 00
"	<i>Virginiana</i>	Red Cedar.....	10 75
"	<i>Virginiana glauca</i>	Silver Cedar. From the Rocky Mountains.....	15 1 25
Libocedrus	<i>decurrens</i>	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree.....	35 3 50
Norway Spruce	See <i>Picea excelsa</i> .		
Picea	<i>Ajanensis</i>	A beautiful Japanese Fir.....	80 10 00
"	<i>Alcoquiiana</i>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir.....	75 8 00
"	<i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Spruce.....	30 3 00
"	<i>Engelmannii</i>	Englemann's Spruce.....	60 6 00
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Norway Spruce.....	15 1 25
"	<i>Menziesii</i>	Menzies' Fir; most graceful.....	40 4 50
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Spruce.....	30 3 00
"	<i>polita</i>	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree..	75 9 00
"	<i>pungens</i>	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce.....	50 5 00
"	<i>taxifolia</i>	Washington Silver Fir.....	50 5 00
"	<i>Yessoensis</i>	From Japan.....	1 00 12 00
Pinus	<i>albicaulis</i>	A variety of <i>P. flexilis</i> , with very pale bark.....	50 5 00
"	<i>Austriaca</i>	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect....	20 1 50
"	<i>Balfouriana</i>	Fox-tail Pine.....	60 7 00
"	<i>Canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine.....	30 3 00
"	<i>Cembra</i>	Cembran Stone Pine.....	10 50
"	<i>Cephalonica vera</i>	Greek Silver Fir.....	50 5 00
"	<i>contorta</i>	Twisted Pine.....	80 10 00
"	<i>Coulteri</i>	Coulter's California Pine.....	40 4 00
"	<i>densiflora</i>	Japan Pine. Rapid growth and hardy; very beautiful.....	30 3 00
"	<i>edulis</i>	American Nut Pine.....	20 1 75
"	<i>excelsa</i>	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine.....	30 3 00
"	<i>halepensis (Allepica)</i>	French Pine.....	25 2 50
"	<i>insignis</i>	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height.....	25 2 50
"	<i>Jeffreyi</i>	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage.....	40 4 00
"	<i>Koraiensis</i>	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage...	50 5 00
"	<i>Lambertiana</i>	Sugar Pine.....	30 3 00
"	<i>Laricio</i>	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree.....	20 2 00
"	<i>Llaveana</i>	Llav's Mexican Pine.....	50 5 00
"	<i>maritima</i>	Seaside Pine.....	10 50
"	<i>Massoniana</i>	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25 2 50
"	<i>monophylla</i>	California Nut Pine.....	30 3 00
"	<i>muricata</i>	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size.....	50 5 00
"	<i>Murrayana</i>	A variety of <i>P. contorta</i> , much taller and straighter.....	75 9 00
"	<i>parviflora</i>	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery...	60 6 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pinus <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
“ <i>ponderosa</i> (<i>Benthamiana</i>).....	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	25	2 50
“ <i>resinosa</i>	American “Norway” Pine.....	60	6 00
“ <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine.....	30	3 00
“ <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine’s Nut Pine.....	20	2 00
“ <i>Strobilus</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top.....	20	1 50
“ <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color.....	20	1 50
“ <i>Torreyana</i>	Torrey’s Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage.....	30	3 00
“ <i>tuberculata</i>	Tuberled Pine of California.....	60	6 00
Podocarpus <i>macrophylla</i>	From Japan.....	25	2 00
Retinospora	See <i>Chamæcyparis</i> :		
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i>	Umbrella Pine of Japan.....	75	7 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia <i>gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees.....	75	8 00
“ <i>sempervirens</i>	California Redwood.....	40	4 00
Spruce Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus <i>baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years.....	15	1 50
“ <i>brevifolia</i>	California Yew.....	80	10 00
Thea <i>viridis</i>	Tea Plant of Japan.....	20	2 00
Thuja <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arborvitæ.....	15	1 50
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	American “.....	20	1 75
“ <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese “.....	15	1 00
“ <i>compacta</i>	Compact “.....	20	2 00
“ <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arborvitæ. 150 feet high.....	40	4 00
Thuopsis <i>dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns... “ <i>Standishii</i>	60 80	6 00 10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg.....	15	1 50
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold’s Japan Spruce.....	75	8 00
Yucca <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Yucca.....	60	6 00
“ <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple’s Yucca.....	30	3 00
“ <i>baccata</i>	Berry-bearing Yucca.....	1 00	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple.....	\$0 10	\$0 40
“ <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple.....	20	2 00
“ <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple.....	10	75
“ <i>rubrum</i>	Scarlet Maple.....	25	2 50
“ <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species.....	10	50
“ <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore Maple.....	10	50
Actinidia <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers.....	2 50	
Agave <i>Virginica</i>	American False-Aloe, or Virginian Century Plant.....	60	6 00
Ailantus <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks.....	15	75
Ainus <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground.....	10	50
“ <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder.....	15	75
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder.....	30	3 00
Amelanchier <i>alnifolia</i>	Oregon Shad Bush.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	Shad Bush, or Service Berry.....	20	2 00
Amorpha <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers..	10	75
Ampelopsis <i>Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses.....	15	1 25
“ <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper.....	15	1 00
Amygdalus <i>vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shelled Sweet Almond.....		40
Andromeda <i>arborescens</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood).....	20	1 50
Arbutus <i>Menziesii</i>	Madrona Tree.....	30	3 50
“ <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry.....	20	2 00
Ardisia <i>crispa</i>	Handsome decorative shrub from Japan.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Hardy decorative shrub.....	60	6 00
Ash	See <i>Fraxinus</i> .		
Asimina <i>triloba</i>	Papaw, or Custard-Apple.....	15	75
Baccharis <i>halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Tree.....	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Berberis	<i>Aquifolium</i>	Holly-leaved Barberry.....	\$0 15 \$1 25
"	<i>nervosa</i>	Nerve-leaved Barberry.....	60 6 00
"	<i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry.....	15 1 00
"	" <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry.....	20 2 00
Betula	<i>Americana alba</i>	White American Birch.....	20 2 00
"	<i>alba</i>	White European Birch.....	10 40
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Birch.....	20 1 50
"	<i>papyracea</i>	Paper Birch.....	25 2 50
"	<i>populifolia</i>	Poplar-leaved Birch.....	20 2 00
Birch	See <i>Betula</i> .		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Brahea filifera	<i>Washingtonia</i>		15 1 00
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry.....		25 2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry.....		15 1 50
"	<i>Japonica</i>	From Japan.....	50 5 00
Calycanthus floridus	Sweet Scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice.....		10 1 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan.....		15 1 50
Camphora officinalis	Camphor Tree.....		25 2 50
Carpinus Americana	Iron Wood.....		10 1 00
Carya alba	Shellbark Hickory.....		15
"	<i>amara</i>	Bitter Nut.....	20
"	<i>aquatica</i>	Water Hickory.....	30
"	<i>microcarpa</i>	Small-fruited Hickory Nut.....	25
"	<i>porcina</i>	Pig Nut.....	15
"	<i>sulcata</i>	Western Shellbark.....	20
"	<i>tomentosa</i>	Mocker-Nut.....	20
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree.....		10 85
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa.....		15 1 00
"	<i>Kempferi</i>	Japanese Catalpa.....	20 1 50
"	<i>speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa.....	10 60
"	Teas' Hybrid.....	Hybrid Catalpa.....	20 1 50
Ceanothus Americana	New Jersey Tea (Tea).....		30 3 00
Cedrela Chinensis	From Japan.....		25 2 00
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bittersweet.....		15 1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree.....		15 1 00
"	<i>Chinensis</i>	From Japan.....	50 5 00
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush.....		10 1 00
Cerantia siliqua	St. John's Bread.....		15 1 25
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan.....		2 00
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage.....		20 2 00
"	<i>Chinensis</i>	From Japan.....	50 5 00
"	<i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree.....	15 75
Cherry	See <i>Prunus</i> .		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; White Fringe.....		20 2 00
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree.....		25 2 50
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan.....		20 2 00
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow Wood of Kentucky.....		50 5 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower.....		15 1 50
"	<i>ligusticifolia</i>	From Colorado.....	90
"	<i>Virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower.....	30 3 00
"	<i>vitalba</i>	Traveler's Joy.....	15 1 50
"	<i>viticella</i>	Purple Virgin's Bower.....	15 1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods).....		25 2 00
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers.....		15 1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood.....		15 1 25
"	<i>brachypoda</i>	Japanese Dogwood.....	30 3 00
"	<i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood.....	10 50
"	<i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry.....	10 50
"	<i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree.....	15 1 50
"	<i>paniculata</i>	Panicled Cornel.....	15 1 50
"	<i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood.....	10 75
"	<i>sericea</i>	Silky Cornel.....	15 1 50
"	<i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood.....	10 1 00
Corylus Avellana	Kentish Filbert.....		10 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Corylus	<i>Avellana grandis</i>	Kentish Cob	\$0 10 \$0 50
Crataegus	<i>Crus-Galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15 1 25
"	<i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn.....	10 1 00
"	<i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10 50
"	<i>pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn.....	10 75
"	<i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn.....	15 1 25
"	<i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn.....	10 1 00
Cytisus	<i>alpinus</i>	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum.....	20 2 00
"	<i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum (Golden Chain).....	10 75
Daphne	<i>Mezereum</i>	Mezereum.....	50
Deutzia	<i>gracilis</i>	Japanese Snow-flower	25 2 50
"	<i>scabra</i>	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	25 2 50
Diospyros	<i>Kaki</i>	Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15 1 50
"	<i>Lotus</i>	European Persimmon.....	10 1 00
"	<i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican Persimmon	25 2 50
"	<i>Virginiana</i>	Wild Persimmon	15 75
Dirca	<i>palustris</i>	Leatherwood	30 3 00
Dogwood	.....	See Cornus.	
Edgeworthia	<i>papyrifera</i>	Indian Paper Tree.....	25 2 50
Elaeagnus	<i>angustifolia</i>	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey.....	25 2 50
"	<i>longipes</i>	From Japan. Very handsome shrub	30 3 00
"	<i>pungens</i>	Stinging Oleaster. From Japan	30 3 00
"	<i>umbellatus</i>	From Japan	30 3 00
Elm	.....	See Ulmus.	
Eucalyptus	<i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth.....	35 3 50
Enonymus	<i>Americana</i>	American Burning Bush.....	15 1 50
"	<i>Europea</i>	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit.....	10 1 00
Exochorda	<i>grandiflora</i>	From Tennessee.....	50 5 00
Fagus	<i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech.....	10 40
Fraxinus	<i>alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10 40
"	<i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	20 2 00
"	<i>platycarpa</i>.....	.....	25 2 50
"	<i>excelsior</i>	Common, or European Ash	10 40
"	<i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10 50
"	<i>sambucifolia</i>	Black, or Water Ash.....	10 75
Fremontia	<i>Californica</i>	California Shrub; very beautiful	1 00 12 00
Genista	<i>scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers.....	10 50
"	<i>tinetoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer... ..	15 1 50
"	<i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers.....	10 75
Ginkgo	<i>biloba</i>	See Salisburia.	
Gleditschia	<i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns.....	15 1 00
"	<i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges.....	10 40
Gymnocladus	<i>Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage... ..	10 75
Halesia	<i>diptera</i>	From Tennessee.....	25 2 50
"	<i>tetraptera</i>	Silver Bell. The "Snowdrop Tree" of Carolina.....	25 2 50
Hamamelis	<i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall.....	25 2 50
Hazel Nuts	.....	See Corylus.	
Hedera	<i>Helix</i>	English, or Hardy Ivy.....	10 60
Hibiscus	<i>Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon.....	20 1 50
Hickory Nuts	.....	See Carya.	
Honey Locust	.....	See Gleditschia.	
Hydrangea	<i>arborescens</i>	Tree Hydrangea.....	25 2 50
Idesia	<i>polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	1 00 12 00
Ilex	<i>Aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens.....	10 60
"	<i>glabra</i>	Inkberry.....	20 2 00
"	<i>opaca</i>	American Holly.....	15 75
"	<i>decidua</i>	Deciduous Ivy.....	15 75
"	<i>monticola</i>	Deciduous Mountain Holly.....	50 5 00
Indigofera	<i>tinetoria</i>	Indigo Tree.....	20 1 50
Itea	<i>Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow.....	25 2 50
Juglans	<i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan.....	10 60
"	<i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut..... per qt., 10 cts.; bus., \$2.50..	
"	<i>regia</i>	English Walnut, or Madeira Nut.....	40
"	<i>Sieboldii</i>	From Japan.....	10 60

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Lb.
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods).....	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel, or Calico-bush (clean seed).....	75	
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-Nut. Very handsome when in flower.....	10	75
<i>Larch</i>	See <i>Larix</i> .		
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	European Larch.....	20	1 50
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form..	75	8 00
<i>Laurus Benzoin</i>	Spicewood.....	10	1 00
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet Bay.....	10	60
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>	Sand Myrtle.....	30	3 00
<i>Leucothoë recurva</i>	From North Carolina.....	30	3 00
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	Japan, or California Privet.....	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet.....	15	75
<i>Linden</i>	See <i>Tilia</i> .		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum.....	30	3 00
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall, pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers...	10	60
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange. per bus. of 33 lbs., \$9..	10	50
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber.....	15	1 25
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia.....	15	1 50
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan.....	30	3 00
“ <i>Kobus</i>	From Japan.....	30	3 00
“ <i>macrophylla</i>	Great-leaved Magnolia.....	25	2 50
“ <i>parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Magnolia.....	40	4 00
“ <i>tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree.....	20	2 00
<i>Maple</i>	See <i>Acer</i> .		
<i>Melia Japonica</i>	From Japan.....	20	2 00
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.....	40	4 00
<i>Menziesii globularis</i>	From North Carolina.....	40	4 00
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm....	20	2 00
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry.....	25	2 50
“ <i>alba fructo-nigro</i>	Hybrid Mulberry.....	30	3 00
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos Mulberry.....	35	3 50
“ <i>Tatarica</i>	Russian Mulberry.....	20	2 00
<i>Mulberry</i>	See <i>Morus</i> .		
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Candleberry Myrtle.....	15	1 25
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub.....	30	3 00
<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Box Elder.....	10	40
“ <i>Californica</i>	California Box Elder.....	15	1 25
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers.....	30	3 00
<i>Nuttallia cerasiformis</i>	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful.....	40	4 00
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo.....	10	50
<i>Oaks</i>	See <i>Quercus</i> .		
<i>Oreodaphne Californica</i>	California Laurel.....	15	1 50
<i>Osage Orange</i>	See <i>Maclura</i> .		
<i>Paliurus aculeata</i>	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub.....	10	50
<i>Paper Mulberry</i>	See <i>Broussonetia</i> .		
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Paulownia, or Empress Tree.....	15	1 25
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange, or Syringa.....	50	5 00
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Garget, or Pokeberry.....	20	2 00
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Buttonball or Plane Tree.....	10	50
<i>Plum</i>	See <i>Prunus</i> .		
<i>Populus alba</i>	Abele Tree.....	20	2 00
“ <i>monilifera</i>	Cottonwood Tree.....	15	1 50
“ <i>balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar. Has aromatic leaf-buds.....	15	1 50
“ <i>tremula</i>	Aspen Poplar.....	20	1 50
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Plum.....	10	1 00
“ <i>mollis</i>	Oregon Wild Cherry.....	40	4 00
“ <i>ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved Plum.....	15	1 25
“ <i>Lusitanica</i>	Portugal Laurel.....	10	1 00
“ <i>maritima</i>	Beach Plum.....	15	1 25
“ <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry.....	10	50
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree.....	20	1 50
<i>Pyrus Americana</i>	American Mountain Ash.....	10	75
“ <i>arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry.....	20	2 00
“ <i>Aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash, or Rowan Tree.....	10	75

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Pyrus	<i>coronaria</i>	Sweet-scented Crab	\$0 10 \$1 25
"	<i>Japonica</i>	Japan Pear	40 4 50
"	<i>rivularis</i>	Oregon Crab Tree	40 4 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus	<i>catharticus</i>	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10 90
"	<i>Carolinus</i>	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers ..	15 1 00
"	<i>Purshianus</i>	From Washington	40 4 00
Rhododendron	<i>Californicum</i>	California Rose Bay	1 50
"	<i>maximum</i>	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	60 6 00
Rhus	<i>cotinus</i>	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach	25 2 50
"	<i>glabra</i>	Smooth Sumach	10 1 00
"	<i>integrifolia</i>	California Sumach. 5 to 10 feet	25 2 50
"	<i>laurina</i>	From California	25 2 50
"	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumach	10 1 00
"	<i>venenata</i>	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder	15 1 50
Ribes	<i>bracteosum</i>	California Black Currant	75 8 00
"	<i>cereum</i>	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	60 6 00
"	<i>Floridum</i>	Wild Black Currant	25 2 50
"	<i>Lacustre</i>	From Washington	60 6 00
"	<i>sanguineum</i>	Blood-colored Flowering Currant	30 3 00
Robinia	<i>pseudacacia</i>	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10 40
Rosa	<i>blanda</i>	Early Wild Rose	10 75
"	<i>canina</i>	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10 35
"	<i>Caroliniana</i>	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	15 1 50
"	<i>lucida</i>	Dwarf Wild Rose	30 3 00
"	<i>nitida</i> .....	.....	40 4 00
"	<i>rubiginosa</i>	Sweetbrier. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10 75
"	<i>rugosa</i>	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	75 8 00
"	<i>setigera</i>	Prairie, or Climbing Rose	15 1 50
Rubus	<i>Nutkanus</i>	Salmon-berry	80 10 00
"	<i>vitifolius</i>	From Washington	60 6 00
Salisburia	<i>adiantifolia</i>	Maiden-Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10 85
Salix	<i>alba</i>	White Willow	15 1 00
"	<i>caprea</i>	Goat Willow	15 1 00
"	<i>purpurea</i>	Purple Osier	15 1 00
"	<i>viminalis</i>	Osier	15 1 00
"	<i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	15 1 00
Sambucus	<i>Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	15 1 00
"	<i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet-berried Elder	40 4 00
Sassafras	<i>officinale</i>	Sassafras	15 1 00
Schinus	<i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree of California	15 1 25
Sophora	<i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	10 75
"	<i>pendula</i>	" Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15 1 00
"	<i>speciosa</i>	From Arizona	15 1 50
Sorbus		See <i>Pyrus</i> .	
Spiræa	<i>Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	60 6 00
"	<i>ariæfolia</i>	Tall California Spiræa	60 6 00
Staphylea	<i>pinnata</i>	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15 1 25
Sterculia	<i>platanifolia</i>	Chinese Parasol	25
Stuartia	<i>psuedo-camellia</i>	From Japan	40 4 00
Styrax	<i>Japonica</i>	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25 2 50
"	<i>Californica</i>	Fine Californian shrub	25 2 50
Syringa	<i>vulgaris</i>	Lilac	15 1 25
"	<i>Japonica</i>	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 25 16 00
Taxodium	<i>distichum</i>	Deciduous Cypress	10 75
Tecoma	<i>radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper	25 2 00
Tilia	<i>Americana</i>	American Linden	10 60
"	<i>argentea</i>	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10 75
"	<i>Europæa</i>	European Linden	10 75
"	<i>grandiflora</i>	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10 1 00
Ulmus	<i>campestris</i>	Common Elm	10 1 00
"	<i>crassifolia</i>	Texas Elm	25 2 50
"	<i>Americana</i>	American Elm	15 1 00
"	<i>Montana</i>	Large-leaved Elm	15 1 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Ulmus planera</i>	From Japan.....	\$0 60	\$6 00
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Corky White Elm.....	15	1 50
<i>Ulex Europæa</i>	Furze, Gorse or Whin.....	10	75
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Texas Horse Chestnut.....	15	1 50
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Common, or Swamp Blueberry.....	20	2 00
“ <i>ovatum</i>	From Washington.....	40	4 00
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.....	15	1 50
“ <i>cassinoides</i>	Appalachian Tea Tree.....	20	2 00
“ <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood.....	15	1 50
“ <i>Lantana</i>	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet.....	10	75
“ <i>lantanoïdes</i>	Hobble-Bush, or Bear Haw.....	20	2 00
“ <i>Oxycoecos</i>	Cranberry-Fruited Viburnum.....	35	3 50
“ <i>odoratissimum</i>	From Japan.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i>	Guelder Rose, or Snowball.....	15	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw.....	15	1 00
“ <i>Tinus</i>	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet.....	10	75
<i>Virgilia lutea</i>	See <i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i> .		
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree.....	10	75
Walnuts	See Juglans.		
<i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	Shrubby American Wistaria.....	15	1 50
“ <i>Sinensis</i>	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub.....	35	3 50
“ “ <i>alba</i>	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety.....	75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia.		
<i>Zizyphus sativa</i>	Cultivated Jujube.....	15	1 25
<i>Zanthoxylon piperitum</i>	Japanese Pepper Tree.....	25	2 50

READE'S HERBICIDE,

Or WEED EXTERMINATOR.

The Best and Cheapest Destroyer of Weeds, and the Safest to Use. For Garden Walks, Carriage Drives and Park Walks, Cemetery Paths, Church Walks, Stable Yards, etc.

The most effective destroyer of Weeds, Moss, Grass, Dandelions, and other growths in garden walks, drives, etc., that has hitherto been discovered. It is far more serviceable than salt, oil of vitriol, spirits of salts, and other articles sometimes used for the purpose, and much more economical and convenient to use.

It completely destroys all weeds, wherever applied, and by its effect on the ground, prevents the growth of fresh ones for a year or two afterwards, thus saving an immense amount of labor in hoeing, etc.

Its application is easy, being in liquid form, and only requiring to be mixed with water and applied with a watering can. Five gallons mixed with 100 gallons of water will cover an area of about 50 yards square, and will make a liquid which will effectually destroy all vegetable growths. Full directions for use with each package.

PRICES:

In 5-gallon kegs, sufficient to make 100 gallons of liquid.....	\$5 00
“ 10 “ “ “ “ “ 200 “ “ “	9 00

WORM AND ANT DESTROYER.

For the Extermination of Worms of every species in Greenhouses, Flower-Beds, Ferneries, Lawns and Walks, Without Injury to the Most Delicate Flower, Fern or Grass.

This scientific and unique preparation is specially valuable to florists and gardeners, as its use entirely prevents the ravages of worms, etc. It is offered at a wholesale price to meet their requirements.

The worms will, after the destroyer has been applied, immediately rise to the surface of the lawn or flower-bed. It is highly concentrated, one gallon being sufficient to make 80 gallons of fluid for use, by the addition of water.

The Worm and Ant Destroyer, diluted as above, can also be used as a spray, for destroying small insects and worms on trees, plants and flowers, and will be found exceedingly effective and quite harmless.

PRICES:

Bottle.....	\$1 00
3-gallon keg.....	6 00
5 “ “	9 00

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an



AQUILEGIA.

inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

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

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in boxes, and placed in coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hb) and PERENNIALS (hp).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partially or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, and watered very sparingly, until they are somewhat established in the new soil, when they may be removed to the light.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use it is easily grown from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and

press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2 or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil, with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a *cool* greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphid. This may easily be done with tobacco "stems," which can be had at slight cost; they can be burned on a shovel, or in a regular "fumigator," made for the purpose.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots 8 inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a *cool* greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed.

PETUNIAS.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.

Explanation of the Flower Seed Catalogue.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.

The **first column** gives the NUMBER, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double-flowered.

The **third column** presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late*-flowering sorts. Thus:

- 1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.
- 2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
- 3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the DURATION or CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P represents *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

.... “ designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbrevia-

tions, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way:

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the COLOR in full, except as abbreviated below:

ap. for apetalous.....	bf. for buff.....	lav. for lavender.....	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black.....	car. “ carmine.....	ptd. “ painted.....	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown.....	cr. “ crimson.....	pur. “ purple.....	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor.....	sul. “ sulphur.....	var. “ variegated.....	ver. “ vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

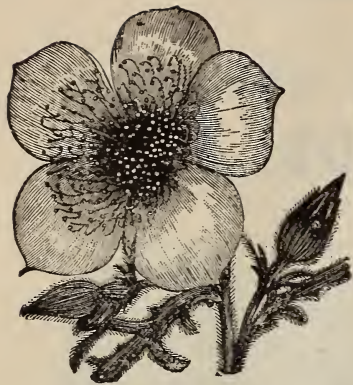
FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ For Seeds of Running Vines, Gourds, Everlastings and Ornamental Grasses, see end of Flower Seeds.

☞ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☞ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2065	Abronia umbellata.....	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
2066	—grandiflora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2067	arenaria.....	.....	.....	yel	.....	5
2078	Abutilon compactum "Fireball"...	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2079	Edouard Lagueillon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2081	Darwini.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2082	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	25
2084	Acacia albicans.....	1	yel.	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2085	dealbata.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10
2086	armata.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2087	decurrens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2088	Farnesiana.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5
2089	lophantha.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5
2090	melanoxydon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2092	mollissima floribunda.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
2107	Acanthus mollis.....	3	hP	white	3	5	} The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	spinosus.....	2	.....	pur.	.....	5
2110	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2112	pyramidatum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2114	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2116	Adenophora liliifolia.....	2 3	hP	l. blue	10	} Elegant hardy border perennial; fragrant.
2120	Adonis autumnalis... per oz., 25c.	hA	scar.	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	astivalis..... " 25c.	1	.....	crim.	.....	5
2122	vernalis.....	.....	hP	yel.	1½	5
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus.....	tP	blue	1	10	} (African Lily.) A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2128a	Agave Virginica.....	.....	hP	yel.gr.	6	10
2129	Ageratum conspicuum.....	2 3	†tP	white	1	5	} Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2132	Mexicanum..... per oz., 40c.	.....	hhA	blue	1½	5
2135	—album..... " 50c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2136	—grandiflorum roseum.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	10
2138	—Dwarf Blue..... per oz., 60c.	.....	.....	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White..... " 60c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2142	—Little Dorrit..... " \$1.	.....	.....	blue	.....	10
2143	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2144	Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven).....	hA	rose	1	5		} The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Champion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2146	coronaria (Rose Champion).....	.....	†hP	rose	.....	5
2146a	—Dark Blood Red.....	.....	.....	d. red	.....	5
2147	—White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2147a	—Mixed..... per oz., 40c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2147b	Flos Jovis.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora.....	1 3	hhA	scar.	2	5	} Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2150	linifolia.....	.....	.....	scar.	1½	5
2153	myrtifolia.....	.....	.....	.....	2½	5
2155	Warszewiczii.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
2157	Althæa rosea.....	See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstroemeria pulchella.....	1 2	gP	yel.&r.	3	10	} 2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10



BARTONIA AUREA. See page 80.



ALONSOA WARSZEWICZII. See page 75.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM. See page 75.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. See page 80.



AGROSTEMMA CELI-ROSA.
See page 75.



AQUILEGIA CŒRULEA.
See page 77.



ANEMONE CORONARIA, SINGLE CAEN. See page 77.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{3}{4}$oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2159	Alyssum maritimum ... per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	traï.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is a very dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest habit; most suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf. " 50c.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2161	—Thorburn's Bouquet.....	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	10
2162	—"Little Gem".....	...	...	...	traï.	5
2163	—procumbens, "White Carpet".....	...	...	...	...	10
2164	saxatile compactum... per oz., 60c.	...	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argentea..... " 60c.	1 3	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2167	* Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	*bicolor ruber.....	...	...	red	2	5
2169	*eruentus (Prince's Feather).....	...	...	d. red	3	5
2170	*caudatus, "Love-Lies-Bleeding".....	...	...	...	...	5
2171	*Henderi.....	...	...	cr. & y.	4	5
2172	*melancholicus ruber.....	...	...	red	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5
2173	*salicifolius.....	...	...	pur.	...	5
2175	*speciosus.....	...	...	yel.	...	5
2176	*sanguineus nanus.....	...	...	scar.	...	5
2178	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat).....	...	...	mixed	diff.	5
2179	*—giganteus.....	...	...	...	6	5
2180	*—splendens.....	...	...	...	3	5
2182	*atropurpureus.....	...	...	dk & p'r	2	5
2183	*Fine Mixed..... per oz., 20c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.....							50
Amethyst							50
See <i>Browallia</i> .							
2186	Anagallis , in variety.....	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2190	Anchusa capensis	2	...	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
2192	Barbelieri.....	...	hP	d. blue	2	25	
2194	Anemone coronaria , Single Caen..	1	mixed	5	} Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2198 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. No. 2194 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers. See cut, p. 76.
2195	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered.....	...	...	....	....	10
2196	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	....	rose	....	10
2198	—alba "Honorine Jobert".....	...	....	white	....	25
2199	occidentalis.....	...	....	....	1	10
2206	sylvestris.....	...	....	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2210	Angelonia grandiflora	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
Antirrhinum							See Snapdragon.
Aquilegia (Columbine)—							
2212	caryophylloides.....	1 3	hP	strip.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming, hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2216 is the Rocky Mountain blue Columbine, a most beautiful species. No. 2218 is a most beautiful new strain of hybrids of the scarlet and blue sorts.
2214	chrysantha.....	...	...	yel.	3	10
2216	cœrulea.....	...	...	blue	....	25
2217	flabellata nana alba.....	...	...	white	1	10
2218	Hybrids <i>Canadensis</i> and <i>Blue</i> sorts	...	...	mixed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25
2220	truncata (splendid).....	...	...	sc. & y.	1	10
2222	vulgaris Double White.....	...	...	white	2	5
2224	—Double Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	....	5
2225	—Single Mixed.....	...	...	....	....	5
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties.....								50
2230	Aralia Sieboldii	2	hhP	white	3	10	} Handsome palm-like shrubs. No. 2232 is the "Angelica Tree."
2231	cordata.....	...	...	....	....	10
2232	spinosa.....	...	...	....	8	10
2235	Argemone grandiflora per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	2	5	} In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2236	—lutea..... " 40c.	...	...	yel.	....	5
2238	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2240	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2242	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer.
2248	incarnata.....	2	hP	rose p.	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2250	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	} Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2252	odorata (Woodruff).....	...	hP	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Asters , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—							
2256	—Half Dwarf White.....	3	hhA	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2257	—Scarlet.....	...	...	scar.	....	10
2258	—Scarlet and White.....	...	...	sc. & w.	....	10
2259	—Lilac.....	...	...	lilac	....	10
2260	—Lilac, white border.....	...	...	li. & w.	....	10
2265	—Rose.....	...	...	rose	....	10
2268	—Mixed..... per oz., \$2	...	...	mixed	....	19
2270	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection—	...	...	....	....	....
	Snow White..... per oz., \$2	...	...	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.

For descriptions of varieties and collections of Asters, see page 79.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.



JAPANESE TASSEL ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2271	Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—Crimson	3	hhA	crim.	1½	10	<p>choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i>, which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large, incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Japanese Tassel</i> Aster is a very distinct new variety, with long, wavy petals and flowers of immense size. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hot-bed, whence they can be bedded out when 3 or 4 inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May, but bloom quite late. They can also be well grown in pots; use fine and rich soil, and water well.</p>
2272	—Rose			pink		10	
2273	—Scarlet			d. red		10	
2274	—Scarlet, white border			sc. & w.		10	
2275	—Deep Mauve			mauve		10	
2276	—Rose and White Striped			l. striped		10	
2278	—Light Blue			blue		10	
2279	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2282	Branching White			white		10	
2283	—Red			red		10	
2284	—Rose			rose		10	
2287	Victoria, White per oz., \$2			white		10	
2289	—Rose			rose		10	
2290	—Peach Blossom			pink		10	
2291	—Light Violet			violet		10	
2292	—Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2294	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2295	Shakespeare, White			white		10	
2296	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2297	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2298	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2299	Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2300	—Carmine			car.		10	
2301	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2302	—Lilac Red			red		10	
2303	—Lilac White Border			lil. & wh.		10	
2304	—White and Lilac			wh. & lil.		10	
2305	—White, Carmine Striped			stri.		10	
2306	—White, changing to Rose			wh. & ro.		10	
2307	—Peach Blossom			pink		10	
2308	—Rose and White per oz., \$2			ro. & w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2309	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2309a	—Snow White			white		10	
2310	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2311	—Giant White			white		10	
2312	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2313	Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2314	—White, changing to Lilac			wh. & lil.		10	
2315	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2316	—Rose			rose		10	
2317	—Sky Blue			blue		10	
2318	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2320	Queen of the Market, White			white		10	
2321	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2322	—Rose			rose		10	
2323	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2324	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2326	Non Plus Ultra, Carmine			car.		10	
2327	—Flesh Color			flesh		10	
2328	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2329	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2330	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2332	Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2333	Jewel, Apple Blossom			l. pink		10	
2334	Japanese Tassel (new)			rose		25	
2335	Mignon			white		10	
2336	Snowball					25	
2337	Mixed, Betteridge's Quilled per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
2338	—Washington					10	
2339	—Victoria Needle				1	10	
2340	—Giant Emperor				1½	10	
2341	—Quilled, or China per oz., 50c.					5	
2342	—Single Annual				1-2	10	
2343	—Perennial		hP			10	

COLLECTIONS.

We invite careful attention to the collections offered below. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

24 Victoria Prize	\$1 75	6 Chrysanthemum-flow'd	\$0 60	12 Giant Comet	\$1 25	12 Imbricated Pompon	\$0 75
18 " "	1 50	18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flow'd	1 25	6 " "	75	6 " "	50
12 " "	1 25	12 " "	85	12 Large Rose-flowered	85	8 Schiller	35
6 " "	75	6 " "	60	6 " "	60	6 " "	30
24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf.	1 25	12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouq.	75	12 Giant Emperor	1 00	4 White-centered Crown	40
18 " "	1 00	8 " "	50	6 " "	60	6 Ball or Jewel	50
12 " "	75	6 " "	40	12 Double Dwarf German	50	6 Goliath	35
6 " "	45	12 Comet	1 00	6 " "	30	6 Washington	50
12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd	1 00	6 " "	60	18 Double Quilled German	60		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2474	Calandrinia discolor..per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa..... " 30c.	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	5
2480	umbellata.....	.....	hhP	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
Calceolaria hybrida —							Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions are given on page 73.
2482	Large-flowered, Self-colored.....	.....	gP	mixed	2	25
2484	—Tigered or Spotted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-col'r'd, Mix'd	.....	.....	.....	2	25
2490	rugosa (shrubby).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
2491	Calceolaria pinnata.....	hA	yel.	10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosaefolia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Calendula —							(Pot Marigolds.) Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2493	officinalis, double...per oz., 25c.	.....	.....	orange	1	5
2494	—grand. sulphurea " 40c.	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
2497	—Nankeen..... " 25c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2499	—Meteor..... " 25c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2502	—La Reine..... " 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2504	suffruticosa..... " 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2505	pluvialis..... " 25c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2506	Pongel fl. pl..... " 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2507	Calla Ethiopica.....	3	gP	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	Calliopsis marmorata....oz., 30c.	hA	r. & y.	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. 2518 has very large flowers in great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown.
2508a	cardaminifolia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2514	Drummondii...per oz., 30c.	.....	.....	y. & br.	1	5
2515	elegans picta..... " 30c.	2 3	.....	.....	2	5
2515a	grandiflora.....	.....	hP	yel.	.....	10
2516	lanceolata.....per oz., \$1	.....	.....	.....	1	10
2518	—New Fancy Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
2519	Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	.....	hA	.....	2	5
Collection of Calliopsis, including 8 vars. choicest sorts.....						35	
2520	Callirrhoe involucrata.....	1 3	hP	c. & w.	traif.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata.....per oz., 50c.	.....	hA	v. & w.	2	5
2529	Camellia Japonica....per oz., 20c.	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula carpatica.....	1	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostyla</i> has large, lovely violet flowers. <i>C. persicifolia</i> , Blue and White, are splendid perennials, with superb large flowers. A fine effect is produced by planting the blue and white varieties together.
2531	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2532	—Mixed.....	1 3	.....	mixed	.....	5
2533	Medium Blue.....	.....	thB	blue	2	5
2534	—White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2435	—Rose.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2536	—Mixed.....	2 3	.....	mixed	.....	5
2537	—Double Blue.....	.....	.....	blue	.....	10
2538	—White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
2539	—Rose.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	10
2540	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
2541	—calycanthema.....	.....	hB	blue	.....	5
2542	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2543	—Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2543a	macrostyla.....	3	hA	violet	.....	5
2544	nobilis alba.....	.....	hB	white	3	10
2544a	persicifolia grandiflora, Blue.....	.....	hP	blue	.....	25
	" " White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	25
2545	pyramidalis.....	.....	thhP	blue	4	5
2546	—alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
Collection of Campanulas, including 12 vars. choicest sorts.....						60	
Candytuft —							Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varie-
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf.....	1 2	hA	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2548	—amara.....per oz., 25c.	.....	.....	.....	1	5
2549	—coronaria, Rocket.. " 25c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2553	—odorata..... " 25c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2555	—umbellata..... " 25c.	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
2557	—carnea..... " 40c.	.....	.....	flesh	.....	5
2559	—Dunnettii..... " 25c.	.....	.....	d. cr.	.....	5
2561	—lilacina..... " 25c.	.....	.....	lilac	.....	5
2563	—carminea..... " 40c.	.....	.....	car.	.....	5



MARGARET CARNATION.
See page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. See page 84.



CALLIRHOE PEDATA.
See page 81.



DOUBLE BALSAM.
See page 80.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.
See page 81.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>3/8</i> - 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Candytuft, continued—							
2565 Iberis umbellata, Dwarf Hybrid..	1 2	hA	mixed	1	5	ties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.	
2567 —Mixed Annual.....	25c.	.....	white	.....	5
2569 —sempervirens.....	hP	white	.....	5	
2570 —Gibraltarica.....	pink	.....	10		
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest sorts.....	30		
2571 *Canna, Dark-leaved, ..per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.	
2572 *Fine Mix'd Green-le'v'd. .oz., 20c.	5		
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties—							
2573 *Antoine Chantin.....	cherry	3	10		
2575 *Jules Chretien.....	10		
2578 *Madame Crozy.....	verm.	.....	10		
2581 *President Carnot.....	d. red	4 1/2	10		
2584 *Crozy's Finest Mixed.....oz., 75c.	mixed	3 1/2	10		
Collections of Cannas—							
12 varieties (fine).....	75		
8 " " ".....	50		
6 " " " dark-leaved..	50		
6 " " " Crozy's.....	60		
2590 Cannabis gigantea....per oz., 20c.	...	hhA	10	5	{ (Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders.	
Canterbury Bells.....							
2594 Carduus Benedictus.....	2	hA	yel.	2	5	See Campanula. (“Blessed Thistle.”) Pretty.	
Carnation (Dianthus caryophyllus)							
2596 Margaret, Rose.....	2 3	fhhP	rose	1 1/2	10	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The half dwarf “Margaret” is especially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for the richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot-culture, flowering the first season from seed. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations of Provence, France.	
2597 “ White.....	white	.....	10		
2598 “ Violet.....	violet	.....	10		
2599 “ Mixed...per oz., \$1.50	mixed	.....	10		
2604 “ Giant Mixed.....	1	25		
2608 Chabaud Perpetual, Mixed... Dwarf Perpetual (à tige de fer).	1 1/2	25		
2610 Fine for bouquets.....	hhP	....	1	50	
2612 Comtesse de Paris. Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed..	yel.	.....	50		
2613 Giant Perpetual, Pure White...	fhhP	white	1 1/2	50		
2615 “ “ Yellow.....	yel.	.....	50		
2616 “ “ Spl'n'id Mix'd.....	mixed	.....	50		
2617 Rose-leaved.....	hhP	....	2	50	
2618 Red Grenadine, Double.....	red	.....	25		
2619 Early Dwarf Vienna...oz., \$1.25	mixed	1	10		
2620 Fine Double.....	2 3	.....	.....	2	10
2624 Common Double...per oz., \$1	5		
2625 “ Single..... “ 50c.	5		
Choice Collections, including—							
50 vars. Carnation and Picotee.	\$3 00		
25 “ “ “ “ “	1 75		
18 “ “ “ “ “	1 25		
12 “ “ “ “ “	1 00		
6 “ “ “ “ “	50		
2630 Castilleia indivisa.....	fhhP	b. red	1 1/2	25	{ Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.	
Castor Oil Plant.....							
2631 Catananche alba.....	hA	white	2	5	} Everlasting Flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.	
2632 cœrulea.....	thP	blue	.....	5	
Catchfly.....							
2636 Cedronella cana.....	hP	pur.	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.	
2637 Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)...	3	tA	claret	5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 2640 and 2641 produce very large plumes, which are curved and curled in resemblance of an ostrich feather.	
2638 Golden Feathered.....	yel.	.....	10		
2639 Crimson Feathered.....	2	.....	crim.	.....	10
2639a Thompson's Superb Feathered...	10		
2639b Red, scarlet tipped; fine; new..	r. & sc.	.....	10		
2640 Ostrich Feather Crimson.....	crim.	.....	10		
2641 —Orange.....	orange	.....	10		
Celosia cristata.....							
See Cockscomb.							

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
2648	Centaurea Americana ... oz., 40c.	3	hA	pur.	3	5	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2652 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature cornflower; very fine for pots and edgings. <i>Chameleon</i> and <i>Margarita</i> are superb new sorts, with very large and fragrant flowers; fine for cutting. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other <i>Centaureas</i> , see Sweet Sultan.
2650	* <i>candidissima</i> 1,000 seeds, \$1	...	hhP	white	1	10	
2651	* <i>Clementei</i> " " 50c.	2 3	...	...	...	10
2652	* <i>gymnocarpa</i> per oz., 80c.	3	...	...	...	10
2653	<i>macrocephala</i>.....	...	hP	yel.	3	10
2654	<i>odorata Chameleon</i>	2	...	var.	...	10	
2655	— <i>Margarita</i>.....	...	...	white	...	10
2656	<i>Cyanus</i> (Cornflower), per oz., 30c.	...	hA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2657	—Emperor William .. " 30c.	...	...	...	...	5
2658	—Victoria Dwarf Compact.....	...	...	...	3/4	10
2658a	— <i>nana compacta hybrida</i> . Fine for pots and edgings.....	...	...	mixed	...	10
2659	—Mixed per oz., 25c.	...	...	...	1 1/2	5
2660	—Double Mixed .....	...	...	...	...	5
	Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 vars. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower) ..	...	...	...	...	30
2661	Centauridium Drummondii	yel.	...	5	Pretty little Composite.
Centranthus—							
2663	<i>macrosiphon</i> per oz., 30c.	1 3	...	red	1	5	Very pretty, free-flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	— <i>albus</i> " 30c.	...	...	white	...	5
2668	— <i>nanus</i> " 30c.	...	...	red	1/2	5
2669	—Mixed " 30c.	...	...	mixed	1	5
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	thP	white	traf.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	Cerinthe retorta per oz., 40c.	...	hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	— <i>hybrida</i> , Mixed..... per oz., 50c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
2685	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant
Christmas Rose							
Chrysanthemum (Annual)—							
2690	<i>coronaria</i> , Double White.....	The annual <i>Chrysanthemums</i> are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant. <i>C. tricolor</i> "Golden Feather" has yellow foliage and white and red flowers.
	..... per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	white	1 1/2	5
2693	—Yellow..... " 40c.	...	...	yel.	...	5
2694	—sulphureum..... " 40c.	...	...	sul.	...	5
2694a	— <i>imbricatum</i>.....	...	...	mixed	...	10
2695	—Mixed..... per oz., 40c.	...	...	...	...	5
2696	<i>tricolor</i> , White..... " 40c.	...	...	white	...	5
2697	—Yellow..... " 40c.	...	...	yel.	...	5
2698	—Scarlet..... " 40c.	...	...	d. scar.	...	5
2698a	—Golden Feather..... " 50c.	...	...	w. & r.	...	5
2699	—Eclipse..... " 50c.	...	...	br. & yel.	1	5
2700	— <i>Burrigeum</i> " 40c.	...	...	w. & r.	...	5
2702	—Mixed..... " 40c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
2703	— <i>Dunnettii</i> D'ble Golden 60c.	...	...	yel.	...	5
2703a	—White.....	...	...	white	...	5
2704	—Double Mixed..... per oz., 75c.	...	...	mixed	...	5
2710	—Hybrid Double Mixed.....	...	...	...	...	5
2717	<i>multicaule</i> (fine bedder).....	...	...	yel.	1/2	5
2718	<i>inodorum</i> , Double.....	...	...	white	1	10
2721	<i>frutescens</i> (Paris Daisy).....	...	...	...	...	10
Choice Collections including—							
	12 vars. <i>Chrysanthemum Annual</i>	...	...	...	...	50
	6 " " " "	...	...	...	...	35
Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—							
2730	<i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows, that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i>.....	...	...	...	...	10
2732	—From finest flowers.....	...	...	...	...	25
2733	—pompon.....	...	...	...	1 1/2	10
Cineraria hybrida—							
2735	White.....	1	tgP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note on page 73.
2737	Azure Blue.....	...	...	blue	...	25
2738	Crimson, Large-flowered.....	...	...	crim.	...	25
2739	Blood Red, Large-flowered.....	...	...	d. red	...	25
2739a	Splendid Mixed.....	...	...	mixed	...	25
2741	—Half Dwarf.....	...	...	...	1	25
2745	—Large-flowered Prize.....	...	...	...	2	50
2750	—Double.....	2	...	...	...	75
2753	Cineraria maritima ... per oz., 40c.	...	hhP	yel.	...	5	<i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2755	<i>candidissima</i> " 50c.	...	...	...	...	5

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>						
Clarkia—					cts.	
2758 elegans rosea..... per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1½	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a —Double..... " 40c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2758b —alba, Double..... " 40c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2759 —Mixed..... " 30c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
2762 —Double..... " 30c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2763 pulchella..... " 30c.	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2765 —alba..... " 40c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2766 —marginata..... " 40c.	.....	.....	bord.	.....	5
2768 —White Tom Thumb. " 40c.	.....	.....	white	¾	5
2777 —Mixed..... " 30c.	.....	.....	mixed	1½	5
2779 Clary, Purple-top..... per oz., 25c.	1 2	pur.	2	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum.</i>) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a Red-top..... " 25c.	.....	.....	red	.....	5
2780 White-top..... " 25c.	.....	.....	white	1½	5
2783 Cleome pungens.....	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
2784 speciosa.....	.....	hA	pur.	.....	10
2785 Clianthus Dampieri.....	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790 puniceus.....	.....	.....	crim.	6	10
2792 Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella..	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cobæa scandens.....						See page 107.
Cockscomb—						
2794 Empress, Dwarf Crimson.....	2 3	crim.	¾	10	} (<i>Celosia cristata.</i>) If transplanted into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house. <i>All-aglow</i> has very large, fiery scarlet combs.
2796 Mount Etna.....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	25
2797 Pres. Thiers (very dwarf).....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
2798 All-aglow (new).....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	25
2799 Queen of Dwarfs.....	.....	.....	rose	½	10
2800 Glasgow Prize.....	.....	.....	crim.	1	10
2812 Japan Scarlet.....	3	.....	scar.	3	10
2813 —Crimson.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
2823 Mixed..... per oz., \$1	2 3	.....	mixed	.....	5
2833 *Coleus (Fine hybrids).....	gP	2	25	} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice Collections, including—					\$1	
12 varieties.....					25	
6 ".....					75	
2835 Collinsia Bartsiaefolia, per oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil
2838 bicolor..... " 25c.	1 2	.....	p. & w.	1½	5
2839 —alba..... " 30c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2840 candidissima..... " 30c.	2	.....	.....	1	5
2843 grandiflora..... " 30c.	.....	.....	blue	.....	5
2845 multicolor..... " 25c.	.....	.....	w. & ro.	.....	5
2847 —marmorata..... " 25c.	2 3	.....	.....	.....	5
2850 verna..... " 40c.	1 3	.....	bl. & p.	½	5
2852 Mixed..... " 25c.	.....	.....	mixed	2	5
2854 Collomia coccinea..... per oz., 25c.	2 3	s. & y.	5	} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856 grandiflora..... " 25c.	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
Columbine.....						See Aquilegia.
2862 Commelyna cœlestis.....	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865 —alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2868 *—variegata.....	.....	.....	var.	2	5
2870 Convolvulus tricolor..... per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see end of Flower Seeds, "Vines and Climbers."
2872 —White..... " 25c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
2875 —unicaulis..... " 25c.	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
2876 —Crimson Violet..... " 25c.	.....	.....	crim.	.....	5
2877 —Rose..... " 25c.	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
2877a —Mixed..... " 25c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
Choice Collection, including—						
8 vars. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>					35	
2878 Coral Plant.....						See Erythrina.
2880 *Cordylone australis.....	3	gS	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
2882 * <i>indivisa lineata</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Coreopsis.....						See Calliopsis.
Cornflower.....						See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."
See page 83.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.
See page 87.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.
See page 88.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.
See page 89.



SINGLE DAHLIA.
See page 87.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.
See page 85.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.
See page 84.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	cts. 5	} Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	....	5
3026	Wrangeliana.....	....	....	....	....	5
3027	Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	5
Everlastings		See page 113.					
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	rose	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts.....		\$1 25 } Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.					
Feverfew		See Matricaria.					
Flax		See Linum.					
Forget-me-not (Myosotis) —							
3046	alpestris.....per oz., 75c.	thhP	blue	traf.	10	} All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3047	—rosea.....	....	....	rose	....	10
3048	—alba.....per oz., 90c.	....	....	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
3049	—elegantissima.....	....	....	blue	....	10
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots).....	....	....	....	....	25
3049b	—Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	10
3050	Azorica.....	....	....	d. blue	....	25
3054	—celestina.....	....	....	l. blue	....	25
3055	arvensis.....	....	hA	blue	....	10
3056	dissitiflora	1	thhP	....	....	10
3058	palustris	1 2	hP	b. & w.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
3062	sylvatica.....per oz., 75c.	....	....	blue	1	10
3065	Foxglove (Digitalis), White	2	white	2	5	} Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	....	l. y.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
3072	Rose.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3075	Purple.....	....	....	pur.	....	5
3076	Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	div.	5
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	....	white	3	5
3079	—Purple.....	....	....	pur.	....	5
3080	—Rose.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3082	—Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Choice Collections, including— 12 varieties Foxglove.....		40					
3089	Four O'Clock, Hybrid, per oz., 20c.	tA	2	5	} (Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba " 25c.	2	....	white	....	5
3091	Variegated-leaved ... " 20c.	2 3	....	mixed	....	5
3091a	Tom Thumb, White .. " 30c.	....	....	white	1	5
3091b	" " Mixed .. " 30c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Choice Collections, including— 10 vars. Four O'Clock.....		45					
8 " " " ".....		30					
6 " " " " Strip.-l'v'd.....		30					
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	traf.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases) ..	1 3	gS	blue	traf.	25	} ("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
3094a	triphylla. Charming dark-leaved species.....	....	....	scar.	....	50
3095	hybrida, Finest Mixed Single.....	....	....	mixed	div.	50
3095a	—Finest Mixed Double.....	....	....	....	....	50
Collection of Fuchsias, including— 12 choice varieties.....		75					
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	thhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3096a	grandiflora maxima.....	....	....	golden	....	10
3097	pieta.....	....	hA	yel.	....	5
3098	—Lorenziana.....per oz., 50c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3099	—Aurora Borealis.....	....	....	sc. & y.	....	5
3102	—Salmon Red.....	....	....	salmon	....	5
3103	—Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Collection of Gaillardia, including— 6 choice varieties.....		40					
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
3110	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3112	Camolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	5	Fine for beds.
3114	Cardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Cardoquia Betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Worthy of cultivation.



HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE. See page 92.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 92.



HOLLYHOCK. See page 92.



ROCKET LARKSPUR. See Delphinium, page 87.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



CUPID SWEET PEA. See page 103.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3118	Caura Lindheimeriana... oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effectivs in clumps.
3120	Centiana acaulis.....	1	d. b.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	} Fine, showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii.....	2	....	blue	1	10
3121	campestris.....	....	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
3124	cruciata.....	....	hP	blue	1	10
3129	Ceranium (Zonale) . . . per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions, see page 73. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet.....	....	....	....	....	50
3138	sanguineum.....	....	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented.....	....	....	pink	....	25
3140	Cerardia tenuifolia.....	2	pur.	2	10	Native Gerardia from Alabama.
3141	Cesnera macrantha.....	1	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed.....	2	....	mixed	....	50
3145	Ceum Chilense coccineum pl.....	hP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.....	....	....	....	....	5
3147	Cilia Achilleæfolia.....	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming Annuals; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3149	—rosea.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3152	capitata.....	....	....	blue	....	5
3153	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3153a	laciniata.....	....	....	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
3154	linifolia (for borders).....	....	....	....	....	5
3158	nivalis.....	....	....	....	1	5
3160	tricolor.....	....	....	tri.	....	5
3167	rosea splendens.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3169	Mixed..... per oz., 20c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3170	Gillenia stipulacea.....	2	hP	red	2	10	} "American Ipecac," or "Indian Physic."
3171	Glaucium luteum.....	2 3	thP	yellow	....	5
3173	Globularia trichosantha.....	2	gP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage. A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed.....	1 3	....	mixed	....	50
3176	—crassifolia erecta.....	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introduction.
3177	—horizontalis.....	....	....	....	....	50
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new).....	....	....	scar.	....	50
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted.....	....	....	spot.	....	50
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens.....	....	hA	b. r.	1	5
3183	Princess of Wales.....	d. cr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers, blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. <i>Duke of Fife</i> has very large flowers, intense red, with white spots at base of petals. <i>Duchess of Fife</i> is a very beautiful variety, having white flowers with satiny flesh-colored spots, and bright red at base of petals.
3184	Lady Satin Rose.....	....	....	car.	....	5
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine).....	....	....	white	....	10
3186	grandiflora maculata, fine.....	....	....	....	....	5
3187	White Pearl.....	....	....	....	....	5
3188	The Bride.....	....	....	w. & c.	....	5
3189	Duchess of Albany.....	....	....	white	....	5
3190	Lady Albemarle.....	....	....	crim.	....	5
3190a	Lindleyana.....	....	....	....	1	5
3190b	Bijou.....	....	....	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi.....	....	....	d. rose	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
3191	—Brilliant.....	....	....	car.	....	5
3192	—Duke of Fife (new).....	....	....	b. red	....	5
3193	—Duchess of Fife.....	....	....	w. & r.	....	5
3195	Mixed..... per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties.....	....	....	....	....	30
	Golden Feather	See Pyrethrum, page 101.
	Gomphrena	See page 113.
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides.....	2	hhA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
	Grasses, Ornamental	See page 114.
3197	Grevillea robusta..... per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	Gunnera manicata.....	hP	red	6	25	} Beautiful decorative hardy perennial lawn plants.
3199	scabra.....	....	....	....	4	25
3206	Gypsophila elegans... per oz., 30c.	hA	white	2	5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea..... " 30c.	....	....	rose	....	5
3211	—muralis..... " 50c.	....	....	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
3213	—paniculata..... " 40c.	....	hP	white	2	5
3218	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yellow	5	} (Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red.....	....	....	red	....	5
3222	White.....	....	....	white	....	5
3223	Mixed..... per oz, 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3224	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	cts. 5	} So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a climber.
3224a	—album.....	....	....	white	....	5
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5	} Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers. See page 113.
	Helichrysum.....	....	....	....	....	....
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	10	} (Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil. Mad. de Blonay is a splendid white-flowered variety, suitable for bouquets.
3232	Mad. de Blonay.....	....	....	white	....	10
3235	Chieftain (dark).....	....	....	d. pur.	....	10
3236	grandiflorum.....	....	....	....	....	10
3242	Voltaireanum.....	....	....	....	....	10
3244	Fine Mixed.....per oz., \$1.50	....	....	mixed	....	10
	Collections Heliotrope, including— 12 choicest varieties.....	....	....	....	....	90
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	....	....	....	50
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	} (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
3249	—New Hybrids.....	....	....	mixed	....	25
	Hesperis	See Rocket.
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	crim.	25	} Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus ...per oz., 25c.	....	hA	yl.&br.	2	5
3253	militaris.....	hP	rose	3	10	Showy annuals.
3260	Syriacus, Double...per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	Distinct flowers.
3262	"Crimson Eye".....	hA	w. & cr.	10	The Rose of Sharon.
3263	"Golden Bowl".....	l. yel.	10	A very fine sort.
3264	Moschentos roseus.....	hP	rose	3	10	A new variety; light sulphur flowers, purple center
3164a	Hieracium ramosum	yel.	1-2	10	Fine green foliage.
	Hollyhock, Double—	} (<i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265	White.....per oz., \$1.00	....	thP	white	4	10
3265a	White, Dwarf, with-out collar.....	....	....	....	3	10
3265b	Canary Yellow.....	1.25	....	l. yel.	4	10
3265c	Bronze Black.....	1.25	....	bz. blk.	....	10
3266	Crimson.....	1.00	....	crim.	....	10
3266a	Salmon.....	1.25	....	salmon	....	10
3267	Rose.....	1.25	....	rose	....	10
3267a	Lilac.....	1.00	....	lilac	....	10
3268	Magenta.....	1.25	....	mag.	....	10
3268a	Light Straw Color.....	1.25	....	straw	....	10
3269	Mixed, very fine... 75	....	....	mixed	....	10
	Choice Collections, including— 12 vars. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize	....	....	....	....	\$1 00
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	....	....	....	75
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "	....	....	....	....	60
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis)	thB	pur.	2	5	} Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	
3275	—albida.....	white	10	} Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	yel.	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans	hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	5	} Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
3282	densiflorum.....	....	....	....	3	10
	Iberis	See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum).....per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	} Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	pur.	1½	5	} (Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3287	Sultani, Scarlet.....	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3288	—Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	25
	Ipomœa	See page 107.
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	tbB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans.....	2 3	....	scar.	3	5
3299	sanguinea.....	1 3	hB	....	1½	5
3300	Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	3	5
3302	Iris Kæmpferi	1 2	hP	2	5	} 3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax.....	2	....	pur.	¾	10

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>Ⓐ</i> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
3305 <i>Isotoma</i> petraea.....	1	hhA	cream	1	cts. 10	Showy and beautiful.
3308 Jacob's Ladder.....per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	5	} (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310 White.....	....	....	white	....	5
3312 Jacobæa , White <i>Senecio</i>	hA	5	} The <i>Senecios</i> are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316 Purple <i>Senecio</i>.....	....	....	pur.	....	5
3320 Mixed.....	....	....	mixed	....	5
Collection of <i>Jacobæas</i> , including— 5 vars. Dwarf Double.....	....	....	....	....	35
3322 * Joseph's Coat.....per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324 Kaufussia <i>ameloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325 — <i>atroviolacea</i>.....	....	....	d. v.	....	5
3326 — <i>kermesina</i>.....	....	....	v. red	....	5
3327 —Mixed.....per oz., 50c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3334 Lantana , Fine Mixed.....	1 3	gS	2	5	} Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
Choice Collection, including— 6 vars. of <i>Lantana</i>.....	....	....	....	....	50
Larkspur	See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3348 Lasthenia <i>Californica</i>	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow <i>Composite</i> .
Lathyrus	See Sweet Peas, page 108.
3350 Lavatera <i>trimestris</i>	2	red	2	5	} Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352 — <i>alba</i>.....	....	....	white	....	5
3352a —Mixed.....per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3353 <i>arborea</i> <i>variegata</i>.....	....	hhP	red	3	10
3354 Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	10	Fine; lemon-scented foliage.
3356 Leontopodium <i>alpinum</i>	3	hP	yel.	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357 Leptosyne <i>maritima</i>	hhA	2	10	} Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage.
3358 Leptosyphon <i>aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	
3360 <i>androsaceus</i>	blue	1	5	} Fine for edgings or rockeries; bloom in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
3361 — <i>albus</i>.....	....	....	white	....	5
3362 <i>carmineus</i>.....	....	....	car.	....	10
3365 <i>densiflorus</i>.....	....	....	blue	....	5
3366 — <i>albus</i>.....	....	....	white	....	5
3374 <i>hybridus</i>	1 3	....	mixed	....	5
3375 Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	....	....	....	....	5
3380 Liatrix <i>scariosa</i>	2 3	hhP	pur.	2	10		} (Blazing Stars.) Pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn.
3383 Lilium <i>superbum</i> (seed).....	....	hBu	orange	4	10
3388 Limnanthes <i>Douglasii</i>	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
3390 Linnaria <i>bipartita</i> <i>alba</i>	2	hP	white	5	} Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
3390a — <i>splendida</i>	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391 <i>Maroecana</i>.....	....	....	rose	3/4	5
3393 <i>Cymbalaria</i> (<i>Kenilworth Ivy</i>).....	....	hP	violet	trail.	5
3394 Linum <i>flavum</i>	thhP	yel.	3/4	10	} (Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a <i>grandiflorum</i> <i>rubrum</i> , per oz., 20c.	....	hhA	crim.	....	5
3394b <i>Lewisii</i> <i>variegatum</i> .. " 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395 Lisianthus <i>Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
3395a Loasa <i>aurantiaca</i>	hhA	orange	6	5	} Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398 <i>tricolor</i>.....	....	hA	tri.	2	5
Lobelia —	} All the <i>Lobelias</i> are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. No. 3400 bears lovely flowers in all shades of blue, scarlet and pink. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet <i>Geraniums</i> . These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
3399 <i>cardinalis</i>	2	hP	scar.	....	10
3400 <i>Hybrids syphilitica</i> and <i>Canadensis</i> . Very beautiful.....	....	....	vars.	....	25
3401 <i>ramosa</i>	3	....	blue	1	10
3402 Erinus (<i>gracilis</i>).....	1 3	thhP	....	trail.	5
3404 — <i>speciosa</i>.....	....	....	....	1/2	10
3406 — <i>alba</i>.....	....	....	white	trail.	10
3407 — <i>kermesina</i>.....	....	....	crim.	....	5
3408 — <i>Lindleyana</i>.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3410 — <i>Paxtoniana</i>.....	....	....	b. & w.	....	10
3411 — <i>grandiflora</i> <i>superba</i>.....	....	....	blue	....	10
3412 — <i>erecta</i> , "Crystal Palace".....	....	....	....	1/2	25
3412a ——"Emperor William".....	....	....	l. blue	....	10
3412b ——"Golden Queen".....	....	....	blue	....	25
3413 — <i>Royal Purple</i>.....	....	....	pur.	....	10
3414 —Mixed.....per oz., 60c.	....	....	mixed	1	5
Choice Collections, including—	} is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
12 vars. <i>Lobelia</i>.....	....	....	....	....	60
6 " ".....	....	....	....	....	40

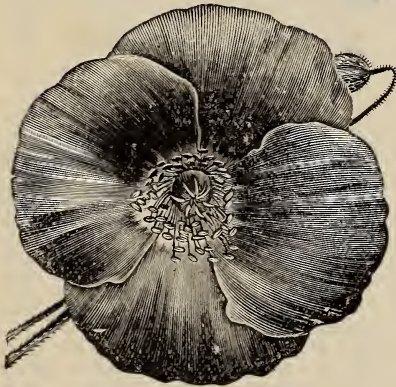
NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts. 5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	tetragonolobus.....per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding ..per oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	....	blue	1	5
3435	White Double..... " 25c.	white	5	{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish..... " 30c.	....	....	blue	....	5
3438	White Spanish..... " 30c.	....	....	white	....	5
3439	Mixed Spanish..... " 25c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3440	Mixed, all sorts..... " 25c.	....	....	....	....	5
Lupinus—							A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3450	Cruikshankii	2 3	hP	var.	3	5	
3454	Hartwegii .....	....	....	b. & pk.	....	5
3456	—albus.....	....	....	white	....	5
3460	hirsutus.....	....	hA	rose	2	5
3460a	—ruber.....	....	....	rose	....	5
3465	luteus.....	....	....	yel.	....	5
3470	mutabilis.....	....	hP	var.	3	5
3472	nanus.....	1 3	hA	b. & v.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3479	polyphyllus.....	....	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed Perennial...per oz., 30c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3484	subcarnosus.....	....	hA	white	2	5
3493	tricolor elegans.....	....	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annual.....per oz., 20c.	....	hA	mixed	....	5
Collection of Lupinus, including— 12 choicest varieties.....						40	
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants; 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3506	—Mixed.....per oz., 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3507	fulgens.....	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida .....	....	hP	mixed	....	10
3513	Madia elegans	2	hA	yel.	2	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	Malope grandiflora.....	2 3	red	5	{ Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3520	—alba.....	....	....	white	....	5
3522	—Mixed.....per oz., 20c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Spherulcea Munroana</i>)	gP	scar.	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3526	Marica California.....	hhP	yel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	{ The yellow "Blue-eyed Grass." Very beautiful.
3528	Marigold, African ....per oz., 50c.	hA	lem.	2	5	{ (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Garden" is a new, very dwarf variety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3529	—El Dorado..... " 60c.	....	....	yel.	....	5
3530	—Nugget of Gold.... " 75c.	....	....	gold	....	5
3531	—Pride of the Garden .....	....	....	yel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
3533	—Mixed.....per oz., 50c.	....	....	mixed	2	5
3534	Dwarf Striped..... " 50c.	....	....	strip.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
3535	—Gold Striped..... " 50c.	....	....	....	....	5
3537	French..... " 50c.	....	....	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed..... " 40c.	....	....	mixed	....	5
Choice Collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, Double French 6 " " " " 6 " " " African.....						35 25 25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria.....	hhA	w. & sp.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea.....per oz., 30c.	....	....	vio. sp.	....	5
3550	lutea.....	....	....	yel.	....	5
3552	formosa.....	....	....	....	....	5
Marvel of Peru							{ (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
3554	Matricaria eximia plena	hA	white	2	5	{ (<i>Feverfew</i> .) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3555	capensis plena.....	....	....	....	....	5
3556	"Golden Ball" (very beautiful) ..	....	....	yel.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	25
3557	Mathiola bicornis.....	hhA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	Melilotus cœrulea.....per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	{ Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 3576 is the "Ice Plant."
3573	—album.....	....	....	white	....	5
3575	cordifolium variegatum.....	....	tP	yel.	....	25
3576	crystallinum.....per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	....	5



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



PANSY. See page 97.



EVENING PRIMROSE.
See page 100.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.



DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.
See page 100.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3701 <i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702 <i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant).....	....	hhA	....	3	5
3702a <i>colossea</i>	10	25	} Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703 <i>Nierembergia gracilis</i> .....	....	gP	w. & li.	1	10
3706 <i>frutescens</i>	hP	2	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
Nigella						
3707 <i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w.&y.	½	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710 — <i>alba</i> .....	....	....	white	....	5
3713 <i>lanceolata</i> .....	....	....	b. & w.	....	5
3716 <i>paradoxa violacea</i>.....	....	....	b. & v.	1	5
3718 <i>prostrata</i> .....	....	....	blue	trail.	5
3719 Mixed	per oz., 20c.	....	mixed	1	5
3720 <i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	¾	5	} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721 <i>Capensis</i> .....	....	....	w. b.	....	5
3722 <i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
Oenothera						See Evening Primrose.
3727 <i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1½	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730 <i>niger</i> .....	....	....	pur.	3	5
3733 <i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737 <i>Oxyria chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	white	trail.	5	Showy Composite.
3740 <i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	2	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744 <i>Sinensis</i> .....	....	....	mixed	....	10
3745 <i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony).....	....	....	....	3	10
3746 <i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	hA	blush	1½	5	Very good everlasting.
3750 <i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	5	Pretty rose flowers.
3752 Pansy , *Black "Faust" ..oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	½	10	} (<i>Viola tricolor</i> ; Heartsease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753 *Lord Beaconsfield.....	....	....	violet	....	10
3754 quadricolor (Rainbow) .. " 1.25	....	....	4-color	....	10
3755 *Fire King..... " 1.50	....	....	golden	....	10
3756 Meteor, bright brown .. " 2.50	....	....	brown	....	25
3757 Peacock .. " 5.50	....	....	b. & w.	....	25
3758 *Emperor William..... " 1.25	....	....	blue	....	10
3759 Fawn Color..... " 1.00	....	....	fawn	....	10
3760 *Light Blue..... " 1.00	....	....	l. blue	....	10
3761 Tiger..... " 1.50	....	....	strip.	....	10
3762 Violet-margined .. " 1.25	....	....	mar.	....	10
3763 *Gold-margined .. " 1.00	....	....	....	....	10
3764 Victoria, fine red .. " 3.00	....	....	red	....	25
3765 Five-blotched (Odier) .. " 5.00	....	....	spot.	....	25
3766 Bugnot's Superb Strain .. " 8.00	....	....	....	....	50
3767 *Trimardeau White..... " 3.50	....	....	white	....	25
3768 *—Yellow (Golden Crest) .. " 3.00	....	....	yel.	....	25
3769 *—Striped .. " 3.00	....	....	strip.	....	25
3769a *—Azure Blue .. " 4.00	....	....	l. blue	....	25
3769b *—Black Blue .. " 4.00	....	....	d. blue	....	25
3770 *—Mixed .. " 2.50	....	....	mixed	....	25
3771 *Black Blue .. " 1.00	....	....	bk. & bl.	....	10
3772 Bronze .. " 1.25	....	....	bronze	....	10
3773 *White, black center..... " 1.25	....	....	white	....	10
3774 *Azure Blue..... " 1.00	....	....	blue	....	10
3777 *Yellow, black center..... " 1.25	....	....	yel.	....	10
3778 Yellow Gem (pure)..... " 1.50	....	....	....	....	10
3781 *candidissima "Snow Queen" .. " 1.25	....	....	white	....	10
3786 <i>atropurpurea</i> .. " 1.00	....	....	dk.pur.	....	10
3787 — <i>alba marginata</i> .. " 1.25	....	....	pr. & w.	....	10
3787a *Thorburn's Superb Large Strain .. " 5.00	....	....	mixed	....	25
3788 *Mixed French..... " 1.25	....	....	....	....	10
3789 *Common Mixed..... " 75	....	....	....	....	5
Choice Collections, including—						
24 vars. Pansy or Heartsease ..					\$1 25	
18 " " " ..					1 00	
12 " " " ..					75	
8 " " " ..					60	
6 " " " ..					50	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Phlox Drummondii , continued—					cts.	
3936 —grandiflora alba.....	2 3	hA	white	1	10	plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3937 ——kermesina splendens.....	.....	.....	sc. & w.	.....	10
3939 ——stellata splendens.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
3940 ——Mixed.....per oz., 75c.	mixed	10	
Collections , including—						
10 vars. Phlox Drummondii....					50	
Phlox (Perennial)—						
3944 hybrida superba.....	hP	3	10	Brightest colored sorts.
3945 Phormium tenax.....	.....	gP	white	6	10
3945a —fol. variegatis.....	25	(New Zealand Flax.) No 3945a has handsome variegated foliage.
3946 Physalis lobata	hP	violet	1	10	Ground or Winter Cherry. <i>P. Francheti</i> is a most ornamental new variety from Japan.
3946a Francheti.....	.....	thP	scar.	2	15
3947 Picotee , White Ground.....	hhP	w. & sp.	50	From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949 Yellow Ground.....	.....	.....	y. & sp.	.....	50
3951 Slate Ground.....	.....	.....	slate	.....	50
3956 Extra Fine Mixed.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	50
3957 Mixed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pink (Dianthus)—						
3963 Chinensis Double Mixed..oz., 40c.	thB	1	5	(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. They succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965 —Double White.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3966 ——Dark Red.....	.....	.....	d. red	.....	5
3967 dentosus hybridus.....	.....	.....	lilac	.....	5
3969 Heddewegii, Single..per oz., 75c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3969a —Eastern Queen.....	.....	.....	rose	.....	10
3970 —Crimson Belle.....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	10
3971 —Double Mixed.....per oz., 75c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
3972 —Double "Mourning Pink".....	.....	.....	dark	.....	10
3973 —diadematus, Double..oz., \$1.25	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
3974 —laciniatus, "Salmon Queen".....	.....	.....	salmon	.....	25
3975 —Single.....per oz., \$0.75	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3977 —Double Mixed.. " 1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3979 imperialis, Double Mixed, oz., 50c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3981 —Double Dark Red.....	.....	.....	red	.....	5
3983 —Dwarf Double White.....	.....	.....	white	3/4	5
3986 —Double Mixed...per oz., 50c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3987 superbus, Dwarf Double White	.....	.....	white	.....	5
3988 plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed.....per oz., 50c.	.....	.....	.....	1	5
3990 —Single Mixed Pink. " 40c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
3995 —Semi-double Grass Pink.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Collections of Pinks , including—						
12 vars. Fine China.....					50	
8 " " " ".....					40	
6 " " " ".....					30	
4012 Pitiosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5	Handsome greenhouse shrub. (California Poppy.)
4016 Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4018 Ptatyodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	(Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariesi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
4019 —album.....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4020 Mariesi.....	.....	.....	blue	1	10
4022 Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	1/2	5	Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023 affinis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4025 gracilis.....	.....	.....	red	.....	5
Polemonium						See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030 Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033 Finest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4034 Gold-Laced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4035 Poppy , <i>Papaver bracteatum</i>	red	3-4	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots, <i>The Shirley</i> is fine for cut-flower use, having long flower stems and a not unpleasant odor. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the
4036 —Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades).....	.....	hA	mixed	.....	5
4036a —Flag of Truce.....per oz., 75c.	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4037 —Orientale.....	.....	thP	d. red	.....	10
4037a —The Shirley (a fine and distinct race).....per oz., 75c.	.....	hA	mixed	.....	10
4038 —glaucum (Tulip Poppy).....	.....	.....	scar.	1 1/4	10
4038a —pavonium (Peacock).....	.....	.....	sc. & b.	.....	5
4039 —nudicaule.....	.....	thP	yel.	2	10
4040 ——aurantiacum.....	} Iceland	} Poppy	orange	.....	10
4041 ——album.....			white	.....	10
4041a ——Mixed.....			mixed	.....	10
4042 —umbrosum.....	.....	hA	crim.	1 1/2	5
4044 —Danebrog.....	.....	.....	sc. & w.	.....	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>½</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Poppy, continued—						cts.	
4046	Papaver Double White.....	1 2	hA	white	1½	5	most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol tulip. 4050a is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4048	—Scarlet.....			scar.		5	
4049	—Mikado.....			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal.....			scar.		10	
4050a	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.			scr. & w.		10	
4052	—Carnation-flower'd...oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered... " 20c.					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd... " 30c.					5	
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation.....					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered.....					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd.					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered..					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	crim.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eight have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should, therefore, be sown late.
4069	Rose Carnation-striped.....			strip.		5	
4070	Thellusonii.....			scar.		5	
4072	albiflora.....			white		5	
4074	aurea, deep golden.....			golden		5	
4089	Thorburni.....			yel.		5	
4090	rosea.....			ro. str.		5	
4092	Mixed.....per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4111	Double Scarlet.....			scar.		25	
4112	—Salmon.....			salmon		25	
4114	—Orange.....			orange		25	
4115	—Bright Rose.....			rose		25	
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped..			d. rose		25	
4120	—White.....			white		25	
4127	—Purple.....			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed.....			mixed		10	
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful...					60	
	6 " " double.....					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	} Showy and hardy border plants.
4135	Mixed.....			mixed		5	
Collection, including—							
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest....					75	
4140	Primula cortusoides	3	red	10	} These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4141	Cashmeriana.....			rose	¼	25	
4143	Japonica.....			mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose.....			yel.	....	10
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra..	....	gP	fr. red	¾	25
4157	—coccinea.....			b. red	....	25
4158	—alba.....			white	....	25
4159	—punctata atropurpurea.....			pur. sp.	....	25
4161	—cœrulea.....			blue	....	50
4161a	—kermesina splendens.....			crim.	....	25
4161b	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	25
4163	—filicifolia alba.....			white	....	25
4169	—rubra.....			red	....	25
4170	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	25
4171	—globosa rubra.....			red	....	25
4174	—alba.....			white	....	25
4176	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	25
4190	—plena rubra.....			red	....	75
4193	—alba.....			white	....	75
4195	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	75
4196	obconica grandiflora.....	2	†gP	white	½	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed.....					\$1 50	
	10 " " ".....					1 25	
	8 " " ".....					1 00	
	6 " " ".....					75	
	6 " " Double.....					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	(<i>E. bistorta</i>).....	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	} The <i>E. notheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; <i>E. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	—Drummondii.....	1 3	....	yel.	1	5
4207	—grandiflora.....	2 3	hB	....	3	5
4210	—Lamarckii.....			....	1½	5
4220	—rosea Mexicana...per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis....	2 3	hA	white	....	5
4227	—tetraptera.....			....	....	5
4230	—Mixed Annual.....per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4233 Pyrethrum atrosanguineum.....	2 3	hP	dk. se.	1	5	No. 4236, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edgings, and makes a moss-like tuft. 4237 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort.	
4234 <i>roseum</i> , Double.....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	25
4235 <i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3	.....	white	.....	5
4236 <i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3	.....	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4237 —selaginoides .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4237a —Golden Gem	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)	
4254 Rheum palmatum.....	1	.....	white	3	5	
4255 <i>Collinianum</i>	5	Grand evergreen shrubs.	
4258 Rhododendron arboreum.....	.....	hS	mixed	10	25	
4270 Ricinus Borboniensis .per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5		
4270a <i>Africanus</i> .....	.....	.....	div.	8	5
4275 <i>Gibsoni</i>.....	.....	.....	violet	5	5
4276 <i>macrophyllus</i>.....	.....	.....	d. pur.	6	5
4277 <i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 40c.	.....	.....	.....	5	5
4278 <i>cœruleus</i> .....	.....	.....	blue	6	5
4280 <i>macrocarpus</i>.....	.....	.....	d. pur.	5	5
4282 <i>Philippinensis</i> .....	.....	.....	pur.	6	5
4284 — <i>purpureus</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4288 <i>sanguineus</i> .....	.....	.....	red	.....	5
4288a <i>Zanzibariensis</i> .per oz., 50c.	.....	.....	var.	8	10
4289 Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	6-8	5
Collections, including—						The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful of the <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288a is a new variety, surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.	
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts							
6 “ “ “ “ “							
4290 Rivina humilis.....	3	gP	white	2	10	(Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.	
4295 Rocket , Sweet .per oz., 20c.	2 3	fhP	w.&pur.	.....	5	
4300 White	white	5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.	
4310 Romneya Coulteri.....	hhP	10	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.	
4320 Rosa multiflora nana.....	hP	mixed	25	Flowers first season from seed.	
Rose <i>Campion</i>							
Rose of <i>Heaven</i>							
Rose of <i>Sharon</i>							
4350 Rudbeckia amplexicaulis.....	2	yel.	3	5	Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.	
4352 Saintpaulia ionantha.....	.....	fgP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
4356 Salpiglossis azurea.....	2 3	hhA	1	5	From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.	
4360 <i>coccinea</i> .....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	5
4366 Dwarf Mixed .per oz., 60c.	.....	.....	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
4367 Tall Mixed .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Collections, including—							
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall							
8 “ “ Dwarf							
6 “ “ “							
4370 Salvia argentea.....	1	fhP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy. No. 4394 has golden yellow foliage, which contrasts very strikingly with its scarlet flowers.	
4372 <i>farinacea</i> .....	.....	hA	l. blue	.....	5
4380 <i>patens</i>	2	ftP	blue	.....	25	
4387 <i>Rœmeriana</i>.....	.....	hP	crim.	1	5	
4388 <i>splendens</i>.....per oz., \$1.50	3	fhhP	scar.	2	10		
4389 — <i>grandiflora</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4390 — <i>pendula</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25
4392 — <i>compacta erecta</i>.....	.....	.....	d. scar.	.....	25
4393 — <i>erecta</i> , long spike.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
4394 — <i>Golden Foliage</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4397 Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
4400 Saponaria Calabrica .per oz., 40c.	red	1	5		Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403 — <i>alba</i> .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4405 — <i>Scarlet Queen</i> (new).....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	5
4410 <i>oeymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
4414 Saxifraga Aizoon.....	2	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.	
4415 <i>Huetiana</i> .....	.....	hA	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
4417 Scabiosa candidissima.....	2 3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully	
4418 — <i>Double Snowball</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4418a Black Purple .....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
4419 <i>minor aurea</i> fl. pl. (new) .....	.....	.....	golden	.....	10
4419a <i>Caucasica</i> (<i>splendid</i>) .....	.....	hP	lilac	.....	10



SALVIA SPLENDENS. See page 101.



ZINNIA. See page 106.



DWARF GERMAN STOCKS.
See page 103.



VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105.



SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS. See page 101.



SWEET WILLIAM. See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA. See page 105.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>								
Stocks, Ger. Ten Weeks, cont'd.								
Dwarf Large-flowering—								
4534	—Chestnut.....	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form, and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.	
4535	—Blood Red.....			blood	....	10	
4536	—Carmine.....			car.	....	10	
4537	—Rose.....			rose	....	10	
4538	—Light Blue..... per oz., \$4			l. blue	....	10	
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine.....			d. red	....	25	
4539a	—Mixed..... per oz., \$3			mixed	....	10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White.....			white	1½	25		
4541	—Mixed..... per oz., \$3			mixed	....	10	
4542	Wall-flower-leaved, White.....			white	....	10	
4543	—Crimson.....			crim.	....	10	
4544	—Mixed..... per oz., \$4			mixed	....	10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet.....			....	1	10	
4546	—Mixed..... per oz., \$3			....	....	10
4547	Ordinary Mixed..... " 75c.			....	1½	5	
Stocks, Autumnal, etc.—								
4548	Intermediate White.....	2 3	hhB	white	....	25	
4549	—Crimson.....			crim.	....	25	
4550	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white	....	25	
4552	—Crimson.....			crim.	....	25	
4553	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter.....			scar.	....	25	
4556	—White Winter.....			white	....	25	
4558	—Mixed Winter.....			mixed	....	10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.	1	25		
4562	Queen Purple.....			pur.	1½	5		
4564	—White.....			white	....	5	
4567	—Scarlet.....			scar.	....	5	
4568	—Mixed.....			mixed	....	5	
4570	Strelitzia augusta		gP	white	10	50		
4571	Regina.....			o.&pur	5	25		
4572	Streptocarpus Veitch's New							
	Hybrids.....	1 2	....	mixed	2	50	
4572a	Wendlandi.....			....	....	50
4573	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10		
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5		
4577	White.....			white	....	5	
4580	Yellow.....			yel.	....	5	
4582	Mixed.....			mixed	....	5	
Sunflower (Helianthus)—								
4583	Single Russian..... per oz., 10c.		3	....	yel.	5	
4584	—Henry Wilde..... " 15c.		....	....	....	5
4585	—Primrose-colored..... " 20c.		....	....	....	5
4586	macrophyllus giganteus " 15c.		....	....	....	5
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd)	2 3	....	....	3	5
4589	argophyllus, " Texas Silver			....	....	5
	Queen..... per oz., 20c.	2 3	....	....	4	5
4590	California Double..... " 15c.	2 3	....	d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double " 15c.	3	....	yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double " 15c.	....	....	y.&gr.	....	5
4593	Dwarf Double..... " 15c.	2 3	....	yel.	2½	5	
4594	—Variegated foliage.....	3	....	var.	....	5

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.

24 vars.	Dwarf German.....	\$1 25
18 "	" " ".....	1 00
12 "	" " ".....	75
8 "	" " ".....	50
6 "	" " ".....	40
12 "	Large-flowering Emperor.....	85
6 "	" " ".....	50
12 "	Dwarf Bouquet.....	75
6 "	" " ".....	40
24 "	" Large-flowering.....	1 50
18 "	" " ".....	1 25
12 "	" " ".....	85
8 "	" " ".....	60
6 "	" " ".....	50
10 "	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering.....	60
6 "	" " ".....	50

8 vars.	Tree, or Giant.....	\$0 60
6 "	" " ".....	50
8 "	Giant Perfection.....	00
6 "	" " ".....	50
8 "	Wallflower-leaved.....	00
6 "	" " ".....	50
6 "	Dwarf Perpetual.....	40

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

8 "	Intermediate German.....	60
6 "	" " ".....	50
6 "	" " ".....	40
12 "	East Lothian Autumn.....	40
8 "	Fine Winter.....	80
6 "	" " ".....	60
6 "	" " ".....	50
6 "	Dwarf Bouquet Winter.....	50
6 "	Cocardeau Winter.....	50

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3</i> ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
Sweet Pea "Cupid"	1 3	hA	white	½	cts. 10	New dwarf Sweet Peas. See also page 109. See Sultan.
Sweet Sultan						
Sweet William—						(<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> .) A very popular, free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598 White Single.....per oz., 40c.	2 3	hB	....	1½	5	
4599 —Double					5	
4600 Dark Crimson Single			crim.	....	5	
4601 —Double .....				....	5	
4602 Auricula-flowered.....per oz., 40c.			mixed	....	5	
4603 Mixed Single .....				....	5	
4604 —Double .....				....	5	
Collection, including—						
6 vars. Sweet William					30	
4605 Tacsonia Van Volkemii.....		gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606 Tagetes lucida.....	2	tP	yel.	1	5	} Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607 signata pumila.....	2 3	hA	....	....	5	
Tassel Flower.....						See Cacalia.
4608 Tecoma Smithi (splendid).....		gP	lemon	6	50	} Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange. See page 111.
Thunbergia						
4609 Tommasinia verticillaris		hP	yel.	1	25	Splendid single lawn plant.
4610 Torenia Fournieri.....		tA	pur.	....	25	} For borders and baskets. 4612 is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4610 is fine for pots.
4611 —"White Wings"			white	....	25	
4612 Bailloni			yel.	....	25	
4616 Trachelium cœruleum	2	thP	bluc	1½	5	Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus) ..		gA	....	....	5	Fine long-blooming annuals.
4618 Trifolium suaveolens.....		hP	pur.	traif.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619 Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	} (Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom. See page 111.
4621 MacOwani.....			r.&yel.	1½	25	
Tropæolum.....						
4622 Tunica saxifraga.....	2	....	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623 Tydæa hybrida grandiflora.....		gP	mixed	....	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
4624 Valeriana alba.....	1 2	thB	white	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626 rubra.....			red	....	5	
4627 Mixed			mixed	....	5	
4628 Venidium calendulaceum.....	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
4630 Venus' Looking-Glass...oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} (Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633 White			white	....	5	
4635 Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	....	....	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4637 Verbascum pannosum.....		hP	yel.	5	10	Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
Verbena hybrida—						
4638 Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½-2	10	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely, either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine color.
4640 —Defiance.....				....	10	
4641 Blue Black, White Eye			bl.&w.	....	10	
4642 Yellow			yel.	....	10	
4642a Golden-leaved .....				....	10	
4643 candidissima (pure white).....			white	....	10	
4644 auriculæflora			mixed	....	10	
4646 Italica striata			strip.	....	10	
4648 cœrulea			b. b.	....	10	
4649 Mixed			mixed	....	5	
4659 Finest Mixed .....				....	10	
4651 Mammoth Mixed.....				....	10	
Collection, including—						
6 vars. Verbena.....					50	
4652 Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora.....		gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4653 Veronica, Mixed.....	2	hP	mixed	½	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654 Vicia Gerardii.....	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	} Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4655 fulgens			d. red	....	10	
4657 Vinca alba (pure white).....		tP	white	....	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662 rosea.....			rose	....	10	
4663 —alba			ro.&w.	....	10	
4664 —Mixed			mixed	....	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{3}{4}$oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	tP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 10	} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4669	White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	pur.	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4675	—alba .....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4677	Virginian Stock per oz., 20c.	hA	red	1	5	} (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4678a	Crimson King .....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	5
4678b	Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3	sc. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata .....	.....	.....	rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5
4680a	—cœrulea .....	.....	.....	blue	.....	5
4681	—alba .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4681a	—Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4681b	Mixed .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
4682	Wallflower, Brown ... per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	} (<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> .) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders. No. 4687 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
4683	Yellow .....	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
4684	Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4686	German Double .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4687	Single Annual .....	.....	hA	.....	.....	10
	Collections of Wallflower, includ'g						
	12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora .. per oz., 40c.	pur.	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4690	gloxinioides .....	.....	.....	b. & w.	.....	5
4691	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3	scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4692	Wigandia Vigieri	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
	Xeranthemum						See page 113.
4693	Yucca baccata	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4694	brevifolia .....	.....	.....	.....	15	10
4697	Whipplei .....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
4697a	angustifolia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Zinnia, Double—						
4698	Tall Carmine..... per oz., 40c.	hA	car.	5	} Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied, and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4711 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 is a splendid new variety most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4699	—Crimson .....	.....	.....	crim.	.....	5
4700	—Flesh-colored .....	.....	.....	flesh	.....	5
4701	—Lilac .....	.....	.....	lilac	.....	5
4702	—Purple .....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
4703	—Rose .....	.....	.....	rose	.....	5
4704	—Scarlet .....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	5
4705	—Violet .....	.....	.....	violet	.....	5
4706	—White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4707	—Yellow, Sulphur... ..	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
4708	—Golden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4709	—Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4710	—Pompon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4711	—Large Robust .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4712	Dwarf Crimson .....	.....	.....	crim.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5
4713	—Purple .....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
4714	—Salmon .....	.....	.....	salmon	.....	5
4715	—Scarlet .....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	5
4716	—Bright Scarlet (fine) ..	.....	.....	b. scar.	.....	5
4717	—White .....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4718	—Yellow, Sulphur... ..	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
4719	—Golden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
4720	—Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4720a	—Lilliput Mixed .....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	10
4721	—Tom Thumb White... per oz., \$1	.....	.....	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
4721a	—Orange .....	.....	.....	orange	.....	10
4721b	—Mixed .....	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
4722	—Haageana, Double .....	.....	.....	yel.	1	10
4723	—Curled and Crested Mixed	.....	.....	mixed	.....	10
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double.....					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double.....					50	
	6 " " " "					40	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
4725 Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4727 Aristolochia Siphocampylodes	hP	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a elegans .....	.....	gP	pu. & w.	20	25
4727b ornithocephala .....	.....	.....	pur. br.	.....	25
4728 Asparagus verticillatus.....oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	} Very beautiful foliage.
4729 Sprengeri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
4730 Balloon Vine.....per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732 Calampelis scabra	3	fhP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734 Canary-Bird Flower ..per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738 Centrosema grandiflora	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750 Clematis flammula	white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant; for other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752 paniculata	2 3	.....	.....	8-40	5
4758 Large-flow'ng Jackmann hybrids	.....	.....	mixed	var.	10
4759 Jackmann and Lanuginosa "	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4764 Clitoria ternatea	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766 —alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4768 Cobæa scandens.....per oz., 75c.	ttP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769 —alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	25
4774 Convolvulus aureus superbus	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. No. 4778 has very large flowers in great variety of most exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage.
4776 major, Morning Glory.....oz. 15c.	.....	hA	mixed	10	5
4777 —Double Morning Glory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4778 Imperial Japanese M'n'g Glory..	.....	.....	.....	30	10
4780 Mauritanicus.....	.....	hP	blue	traï.	10
Cypress Vine	See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782 Dotichos Lablab.....per oz., 15c.	hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784 —alba " 15c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4786 —Mixed " 15c.	.....	.....	mixed	.....	5
4787 gigantea.....	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4795 Humulus Japonicus	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautiful variegated foliage.
4796 —variegatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4798 Ipomœa coccinea.....per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory." "Northern Light" is a cross between the Moon-Flower and the Brazilian Morning Glory. It is very early, and the flowers are extra large and of a lovely pink-lavender color.
4800 —lutea " 20c.	.....	.....	yel.	.....	5
4801 chrysantha.....	.....	tgP	.....	.....	10
4802 scarlatina.....	.....	.....	scar.	.....	10
4804 Imperial Japanese.....	.....	hA	mixed	30	10
4806 Northern Light.....	.....	.....	lav.	15	10
4807 Horsfalliæ.....	.....	tP	rose	.....	25
4808 hederacea grandiflora.....	.....	tA	blue	.....	5
4810 —marmorata.....	.....	.....	mar.	.....	5
4812 Nil.....	.....	.....	pur.	.....	5
4814 limbata.....per oz., 20c.	.....	.....	v. & w.	5	5
4816 Mexicana grand. alba " 75c.	3	.....	white	15	10
4817 —hybrida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4820 bona nox (Good Night) ..oz., 20c.	2 3	.....	.....	.....	5
4822 hybrida "Heavenly Blue".....	.....	.....	blue	10	25
4824 Learii.....	.....	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826 rubro-cœrulea.....	.....	.....	b. red	8	10
4828 —alba.....	.....	.....	white	.....	10
4830 setosa.....	.....	tP	red	.....	10
4835 Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4836 —White.....per oz., 30c.	.....	tA	scar.	10	5
4837 —Mixed " 30c.	.....	.....	white	.....	5
4838 Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine ..oz., 30c.	.....	hA	scar.	.....	5
Collection, including 12 varieties	50	I. <i>Quamoclit</i> is the well-known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4845 Kennedyæ cœrulea	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854 Marryattæ	1 3	.....	scar.	4	25
4855 rubicunda	1 2	.....	d. red	.....	25
4860 Lapageria rosea	rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.



Sweet Peas.

(*Lathyrus odoratus.*)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.—Sweet Peas succeed best in a deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plants grow, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal, worked into the soil about the roots, is recommended. Proper trellis or other supports should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then, again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown 4 or 5 inches deep, and not in the trench method.

THORBURN'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS.

ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING—

1	packet	each	of	40	named	varieties,	our	own	selection	.....	\$1	50
1	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	.....	80	
1	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	.....	40	

SIXTY NAMED VARIETIES.

Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
Alba magnifica	Pure white, very large flower.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Alice Eckford	Rich, cream-tinted cerise standards, white wings; very beautiful new variety.....	15	40	1 25
Apple Blossom	Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded.....	10	20	50
Aurora	Flowers extra large; standards and wings flaked and striped bright orange salmon on white ground; a most beautiful new variety.....	20	50	1 50
Blanche Burpee	Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form.....	10	25	75
Blanche Ferry	Large pink and white flowers; very early; free flowering..	10	20	50
" " Extra Early ..	Ten days earlier than any other Sweet Pea.....	10	30	1 00
Blushing Beauty	Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large.....	10	20	50

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES—continued.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
Boreatton.....Crimson purple; very dark, large flowers.....	10	20	50
Bronze King.....Standards coppery bronze; wings pure white; distinct....	10	20	50
Butterfly.....Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge	10	20	50
Captain of the Blues.....Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
Captivation.....Light magenta, self-colored	20	50	1 50
Cardinal.....Crimson scarlet	10	20	50
Countess of Aberdeen.....White, margined with pale pink	20	50	1 50
Countess of Radnor.....Standards delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely ...	10	20	50
Crown Jewel.....Creamy white, veined with violet-rose	20	50	1 50
Cupid <i>Dwarf</i> white, fine for pots inside .....packet, 10 cts...	15	40	1 50
Dorothy Tennant.....Standards rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	60
Duchess of York.....White, suffused with delicate pink.....	10	25	75
Duke of York.....Bright rosy pink standards; primrose wings, tinted white..	10	25	75
Duke of Clarence.....Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large.....	10	20	50
Eliza Eckford.....Pale rose, flaked with deeper rose	10	25	75
Emily Eckford.....Porcelain blue, suffused with reddish mauve.....	15	30	1 00
Emily Henderson.....Splendid pure white; good for forcing.....	10	20	60
Empress of India.....Rosy pink standards; white wings.....	10	20	60
Firefly.....Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson scarlet.....	10	25	75
Gaiety.....Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush.....	10	20	60
Gray Friar.....Very distinct new sort; beautiful watered purple on white ground; large flowers	10	30	1 00
Her Majesty.....Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	25	75
Ignea.....Fiery crimson scarlet, slightly flushed with purple.....	10	20	60
Isa Eckford.....Creamy white and rose pink	10	20	60
Juanita.....Pure white, delicately lined and striped with pale lavender; very fine new variety.....	10	30	1 00
Lady Beaconsfield.....Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow	10	25	75
Lady Penzance.....Beautiful bright rose; splendid form.....	10	20	60
Lemon Queen.....Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful.....	10	20	50
Little Dorrit.....Pink standards, white wings; beautiful.....	20	50	1 50
Lottie Eckford.....Rose and white, edged with blue	10	30	50
Meteor.....Bright orange-salmon standards; wings light pink	10	25	75
Mikado.....Orange cerise ground, striped white.....	10	25	75
Mrs. Eckford.....White, delicately shaded with primrose.....	10	20	60
Mrs. Gladstone.....Delicate, soft pink, with rosy blush wings	10	20	60
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain.....White, striped and flaked with bright rose.....	10	25	75
Mrs. Sankey.....Very large; pure white; of most perfect form.....	10	20	60
Novelty.....Scarlet, orange-tinted	10	25	75
Oddity.....Pale carmine, edged bright rose	10	30	1 00
Orange Prince.....Orange pink, flushed with scarlet.....	10	25	75
Ovid.....Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose.....	10	25	75
Peach Blossom.....Salmon pink standards; wings soft pink	10	20	60
Primrose.....Pale primrose yellow; novel and distinct	10	20	60
Princess Beatrice.....Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	60
Princess Louise.....Rosy pink standards; wings deep lilac.....	10	20	60
Princess May.....Pale lavender; most beautiful new variety.....	10	25	75
Princess of Wales.....White, striped lavender and mauve.....	10	20	60
Ramona.....Very large flowers, creamy white, shaded pale pink; new..	10	30	1 00
Red Riding Hood.....Rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; exceedingly fragrant; entirely distinct; new .....packet, 10 cts...	20	60	2 00
Rising Sun.....Orange, blotched with carmine; wings blush white	10	20	50
Royal Robe.....Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink.....	10	20	60
Senator.....Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched.....	10	20	60
Stanley.....Deep maroon self; large and of finest form.....	10	25	75
Venus.....Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink ..	10	20	50
Vesuvius.....Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet.....	10	20	50
Waverley.....Pale blue and rosy claret	10	20	50

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties.....	10	25	40	75
Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10	20	30	50
Standard Mixed	10	20	30	50

Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.



NASTURTIIUM. See page 95.



THUNBERGIA. See page 111.



IPOMOEAE LIMBATA. See page 107.



MINA LOBATA. See page 111.



BALLOON VINE. See page 107.



COBEEA SCANDENS. See page 107.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and FRUIT-BEARING VINES and PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
4964	Abobra <i>viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4965	Ardisia <i>crenulata</i>	gS	red	5	25	{ Splendid decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries. See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						
4966	Benincasa <i>cerifera</i>	tA	yel.	6	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis <i>laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia <i>Indica</i>	2 3	6	10	{ Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis <i>erinaceus</i> (Hedge-hog Gourd).....	....	hhA	yel.	8	5
4973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd).....	2	5	{ Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)....	2 3	....	....	10	5
4976	<i>grossulariæformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd).....	2	....	....	6	5
4978	<i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon).....	....	....	....	....	5
4980	<i>perennis</i> (very fine).....	2 3	hhP	....	15	5
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera <i>explodens</i>	2	hhA	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis <i>lobata</i>	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Eopepon <i>vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange.....	2	tA	yel.	15	5	{ Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped.....	....	....	....	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4986	Pear-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4987	Onion-shaped.....	....	....	....	....	5
4988	Heracles' Club.....	....	....	....	15	5
4989	Sugar Trough.....	....	....	....	....	5
4990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd).....	....	....	....	....	5
4991	—Miniature.....	....	....	....	....	5
4992	Powder Horn.....	....	....	....	....	5
4993	Dipper.....	....	....	....	....	5
4997	Mixed.....	....	....	....	10-15	5
	Collection, including—						
	12 vars. Gourds, small.....					50	
5007	Melothria <i>scabra</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical vine.
5008	Momordica <i>balsamina</i>	2 3	yel.	5	{ The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber.)
5010	<i>Charantia</i>.....	....	....	....	....	5
5012	<i>Elaterium</i>.....	....	....	....	....	5
5013	<i>involucrata</i>.....	....	....	....	....	25
5014	Mukia <i>scabrella</i>	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus <i>multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus <i>tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant.....	tA	1	5	{ The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant.....	....	....	scar.	....	5
5025	Striped Egg-plant.....	....	....	strip.	2	5
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i>.....	....	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid.....	....	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	....	pur.	3	10
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i>.....	....	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	<i>Hendersoni</i>.....	....	....	pur.	....	10
5047a	<i>Warszewiczoides</i>.....	....	....	white	3	10
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. <i>Solanum</i>					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	Trichosanthes <i>colubrina</i>	3	4	10	{ (Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	....	yel.	....	10
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	....	white	....	10
	Wild Cucumber						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	cts. 5	} Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album			white	5	5	
5057	—Mixed			mixed	5	5	
5058	—Double Rose			rose	10	5	
5059	—White			white	10	10	
5060	Ammobium alatum		hhP	2	5	} Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum .....			....	5	5
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba			white	5	5	
5065	—violacea			violet	5	5	
5066	—carnea			pink	5	5	
5070	—striata			strip.	5	5	
5071	—nana compacta rubra			v. red	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
5072	——alba			white	5	5	
5073	—Mixed			mixed	1	5	
5075	aurea superba			orange	5	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Globe Amaranth					30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum			yel.	2	5	} ("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album			white	5	5	
5079	—atrosanguineum			d. red	1	5	
5080	—atrococcineum			d. scar.	5	5	
5081	—Mixed			mixed	2	5	
5082	macranthum			rose	5	5	
5098	monstrosum, Double			mixed	5	5	
5100	—Dwarf, Double .....			....	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	} Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum			white	10	10	
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3		r. & w.	10	10	} Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba			white	10	10	
5115	—Mixed			mixed	10	10	
5118	Manglesii			r & w.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
5119	Shortia Californica		hA	yel.	1	5	} Handsome yellow Everlasting.
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2		pur.	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album			white	5	5	
5125	—multiflorum			pur.	5	5	
5126	—album			white	5	5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl.			pur.	5	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						
5128 * <i>Agrostis</i> <i>nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i>	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i>	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon</i> <i>argenteus</i>	3	hP	.....	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo</i> <i>Donax</i>	10	5	
5140 *— <i>fol. variegatis</i>	10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144 <i>Avena</i> <i>sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	3	5		(Animated Oats.) Curious.
5150 <i>Briza</i> <i>geniculata</i>	2	.....	.....	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152 <i>gracilis</i>	5	
5154 <i>maxima</i>	1½	5	
5158 <i>Bryzopyrum</i> <i>siculum</i>	¾	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus</i> <i>brizæformis</i>	hP	.....	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i>	5	
5164 <i>madritensis</i>	5	
5165 <i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i>	tP	.....	.....	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata vera</i>	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata</i>	¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i>	hA	.....	1	5	Pretty for edgings.
5172 <i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i>	2 3	.....	.....	1½	5	} (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i>	10	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsoni</i>	2	.....	.....	2	10	Very fine grass.
5175a <i>Cynosurus</i> <i>elegans</i>	hP	.....	.....	5	Handsome for bouquets.
5176 <i>Eleusine</i> <i>barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	.....	1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a <i>corocana</i>	5	
5176b <i>Indica</i>	5	
5178 <i>Elymus</i> <i>hystrix</i>	hP	.....	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis</i> <i>elegans</i>	2	hA	.....	1	5	} (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182 <i>amabilis</i>	5	
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i>	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i>	5	
5185 <i>suaveolens</i>	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus</i> <i>Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	.....	10	5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i>	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia</i> <i>Japonica</i>	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196 <i>Festuca</i> <i>glauca</i>	2	10		(Fescue Grass.) Ornamental.
5198 <i>Gymnotherix</i> (<i>Pennisetum</i>) <i>caudata</i>	tP	.....	.....	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202 <i>latifolia</i>	8	10	
5205 * <i>Cynerium</i> <i>argenteum</i>	5	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatis</i>	10	
5207a *— <i>roseum</i>	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i>	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum</i> <i>jubatum</i>	hA	.....	2	5	(Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213 <i>Isolepis</i> <i>gracilis</i>	½	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216 <i>Lagurus</i> <i>ovatus</i>	2	5	(Hare's-tail Grass.)
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis</i> <i>argentea</i>	hP	.....	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225 <i>Panicum</i> <i>virgatum</i>	hA	.....	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226 <i>sulcatum</i>	3	10	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
5228 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	hA	apet. crim.	1½	5	} Ornamental grass. 5228a has beautiful crimson plumes.
5228a <i>Rupellianum</i> (new).....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	
5229 <i>Poa amabilis</i>.....	.....	.....	apet.	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230 <i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234 * <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP	.....	.....	5	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235 <i>elegantissima</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
5237 <i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	.....	.....	.....	10	A very pretty grass.
5242 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248 <i>Zea Japonica</i>	2	.....	.....	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255 <i>Miniature Maize</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
5256 <i>Cuzko</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
5258 <i>quadricolor</i> . New; fine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties grasses, Ornamental.....	\$0 75
12 " " " ".....	50

PALM SEEDS.

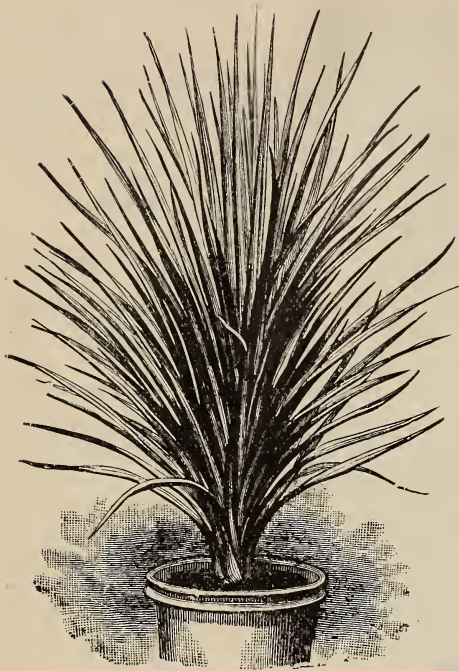
The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

	Pkt.	100 seeds		Pkt.	100 seeds
Areca <i>Baueri</i>.....12 seeds,	\$0 25	\$1 25	Dracæna <i>Draco</i>.....15 seeds,	\$0 25	\$1 50
“ <i>lutescens</i>.....12 “	25	1 25	“ <i>rubra</i>.....25 “	25	75
“ <i>sapida</i>.....8 “	10	1 00	Geonoma <i>Schottiana</i>.....8 “	25	2 50
Brahea <i>filifera</i> (<i>Washingtonia</i>)..25 “	10	30	“ <i>gracilis</i>.....8 “	25	2 50
“ <i>robusta</i>.....15 “	10	60	Kentia <i>Belmoreana</i>.....12 “	25	1 50
Chamærops <i>Canariensis</i>.....8 “	10	1 00	“ <i>Forsteriana</i>.....12 “	25	1 50
“ <i>elegans argentea</i> ..12 “	25	1 25	“ <i>Canterburyana</i> (<i>Um-</i>		
“ <i>excelsa</i>.....25 “	10	30	<i>brella Palm</i>).....12 “	50	3 00
“ <i>humilis</i>.....20 “	10	40	“ <i>Morei</i>.....10 “	50	4 00
Cocos <i>australis</i>.....8 “	25	2 50	Latania <i>Borbonica</i>.....12 “	10	50
“ <i>Bonnettii</i>.....8 “	25	2 50	Musa <i>Ensete</i> (<i>Abyssinian Ba-</i>		
“ <i>campestris</i>.....10 “	25	2 25	<i>nana</i>).....10 “	25	2 00
“ <i>plumosa</i>.....10 “	25	2 25	Oreodoxa <i>regia</i> (<i>Royal Palm</i>)... 8 “	10	1 00
“ <i>flexuosa</i>.....10 “	25	2 25	Pandanus <i>utilis</i> (<i>Screw Pine</i>)...15 “	25	1 25
“ <i>Weddelliana</i>.....8 “	25	2 50	Phoenix <i>Canariensis</i>.....12 “	10	60
“ <i>Yatai</i>.....6 “	25	3 50	“ <i>dactylifera</i> (<i>Date Palm</i>)..12 “	10	50
Corypha <i>australis</i> (<i>Cabbage</i>			“ <i>reclinata</i>.....15 “	25	1 25
<i>Palm</i>).....10 “	10	60	“ <i>rupicola</i>.....10 “	25	2 00
Cycas <i>revoluta</i>.....6 “	25	2 50	“ <i>tenuis</i>.....8 “	10	1 00
Dracæna <i>australis</i>.....20 “	10	25	Ptychosperma <i>Alexandræ</i>.....12 “	25	1 50
“ <i>indivisa</i>.....25 “	10	25	Seaforthia <i>elegans</i>.....8 “	10	1 00
“ “ <i>lineata</i>.....25 “	10	25			

HONORS TO J. M. THORBURN & CO.
FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE . .

The FIRST PREMIUM (Silver Medal) was awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. at the American Institute Fair, 1897, for an exhibit of 220 varieties of Vegetables, grown entirely from their own HIGH-CLASS SEEDS.

The Bronze Medal of Excellence was also awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. for a remarkable exhibit of their celebrated GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA



PHENIX CANARIENSIS.

For List and Prices of Palm Seeds, see page 115.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA PAUEI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.


Gladioli should be planted from the last of April to the middle of June, from 4 to 5 inches deep. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has wilted the foliage.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLUS.

	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and				Mixed Yellow and Orange	\$0 60	\$3 00	\$26 00
Scarlet	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00	Hybrids. All colors	35	1 50	11 00
White and Light. Stan-				Finest Selected Seedlings.			
dard selection	45	2 25	18 00	All colors	40	1 75	12 00
White and Light. Extra				Lemoine's. Fine. Bright			
fine, for florists' use	75	4 00	32 00	colorings and odd mark-			
Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	22 00	ings	40	2 00	15 00
Pink	40	2 00	15 00				

COLLECTIONS—OUR OWN SELECTION.

12 Named Varieties	for \$0 75	12 Extra Fine Named Varieties	for \$1 50
12 Fine Named Varieties	" 1 00	Collection of 50 Named Sorts	" 4 00

 The prices herein quoted do not include transportation charges.

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, white stripes	\$0 10	\$0 75	Flamboyant. Beautiful spike of large flow-	
Admiral Courbet. Very early; large, car-			ers, fiery scarlet; very effective variety.	\$0 12 \$1 00
mine-violet flowers; lower petals have a			Galilee. Brilliant currant-red, flamed dark	
white blotch, streaked cherry-rose	10	75	crimson	12 1 00
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed			Grand Lilas. Fine spike of large flowers, of	
with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots,	10	75	a beautiful delicate lilac, shaded darker	
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine,			towards the edges	15 1 50
flamed with garnet, large rose blotch	15	1 50	Ida. White ground, tinted rose, flamed car-	
Andalouse. Rose-colored flowers, large			mine-rose; lower petals yellow	10 75
white blotch, suffused with amaranth	15	1 50	Lamarck. Large; cherry color, tinted	
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	75	orange, blazed red, large pure white stain ..	12 1 00
Angelique. Superb spike; white, tinted			Laura. Light orange-red, tinged and flamed	
flesh; blotch ivory-white	15	1 50	with carmine; pure white blotch	10 75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large, light rose			Le Phare. Brilliant fiery red, white blotch	12 1 00
blotch, striped white in center	10	75	Le Tintoret. Fine, cherry-rose, flamed with	
Arsinoë. Fine satin rose, flamed with bright			carmine; carmine blotch on yellow tinted	
carmine	12	1 00	ground	12 1 00
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion; fine for			Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch	10 75
massing in beds	per 100, \$1.50	05 40	Leviathan. Large, very delicate bright rose	
Canova. White, mottled rosy lake	20	2 00	color, flamed carmine; amaranth blotch on	
Carnation. Fleishy white, tinged richest			creamy white ground	10 75
carmine; lower petals blotched purplish	15	1 50	Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked	
carmine			rose; violet-purple blotch	12 1 00
Constance. Amaranth-red, with creamy			Matador. Splendid, brilliant carmine,	
white blotch; very effective and distinct ..	12	1 00	striped and blotched pure white	10 75
Conquete. Bright cherry-red, pure white			Moliere. Cherry, large white blotch	10 75
blotch; upper petals striped rose	15	1 50	Noemi. Light rose-lilac	10 75
Croesus. Very large, yellow, flamed carmine			Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine-	
at the edges and feathered amaranth-red on			purple; large, pure white blotch	10 75
salmon ground	15	1 25	Reverend Berkeley. Rose, tinted carmine;	
Daubenton. Bright rosy lilac, flamed car-			feathered, white blotch	10 75
mine; blotched carmine-violet on the lower			Roi Leopold. Blush rose, suffused orange,	
petals	15	1 50	shaded red; white blotch	12 1 00
Delicatissima. White, suffused soft car-			Romulus. Brilliant red; large white blotch;	
mine-lilac; white lower petals, edged lilac ..	15	1 50	very showy	10 75
Dictateur. Large flowers, white in the			Seduction. Rosy salmon color; throat very	
center; sepals flushed carmine-red on a			clear, with large white blotch	15 1 25
pale lilac ground	12	1 00	Sir Joseph Paxton. Scarlet-rose, tinged	
Eglantine. Tall spike, pure white, tinged			orange, veined carmine	10 75
delicate rose, flamed and edged carmine-red;			Snow White. Superb pure white	25 2 50
beautiful	15	1 50	Stanley. Rosy salmon, flamed rose; small	
Elizabeth. Dark rose, flamed carmine-			rosy yellow blotch	15 1 50
purple; carmine blotch, white stripes	12	1 00	Suffren. Bright cherry-rose; carmine blotch	
Etendard. White, suffused with carmine	12	1 00	with violet stripe	10 75
Eugene Ramey. Dwarf; flowers large, pur-			Teresita. Upper petals pure white, suffused	
plish amaranth, edges mottled slate	12	1 00	rose and striped carmine; lower petals pale	
Fatma. Large flowers, ivory-white, striped			rose; stamens white	12 1 00
rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy			Thalia. White, flamed and streaked with	
ground	12	1 00	carmine; very fine	10 75
Felicien David. Cherry; light carmine,			Themis. Delicate satin-rose, flushed car-	
feathered white blotch	12	1 00	mine; cream-colored blotch	10 75
Feu Follet. Ivory-white throat, tinted and			Thunberg. Light orange, shaded cherry;	
striped carmine	12	1 00	blotch pure white	10 75



CACTUS DAHLIA, NYMPHÆA.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

NYMPHÆA. The most delicately beautiful Dahlia ever introduced. Extensively grown for cut-flowers; medium size; always full to the center; clear, distinct, light pink, tinted lighter toward the center; strong grower, most profuse bloomer, graceful habit.

Oban. Very large flowers of beautiful and distinct form, and a distinct color, being a rosy lavender, overlaid a delicate silvery fawn.

MIXED DAHLIAS, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

AMARYLLIS.

Most of these bulbs should be cultivated indoors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The best soil is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould, and a proportion of sand.

	Each
Aulica (Lily-of-the-Palace). Superb.....	\$1 25
Belladonna. Violet and white..... per doz., \$2..	20
“ major. Very large. per doz., \$3.50..	35
Crocea. Scarlet, with white eye.....	1 50
Equestre (Barbadoes Lily). Orange-scarlet.....	15
Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily).... per doz., \$1..	10

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

PRICE: All named sorts 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS.

A. D. Livoni. The best clear, soft pink show Dahlia. Medium size; perfect form; beautifully quilled petals. The finest formal flower.

American Flag. Ground color snow white, bordered brilliant cherry red; free bloomer.

Dandy. Ground color pure pink, striped and penciled black, though sometimes solid black and occasionally solid pink.

Ethel. Immense size; color rich yellow, sometimes tipped and flaked white.

Fern-leaved Beauty. Distinct type, with fern-like foliage; color creamy white, with a margin of crimson around each petal.

John Keynes. Clear yellow, tipped bright orange-scarlet.

Mrs. Dexter. Very large; fine form; a beautiful shade of salmon.

Penelope. Pure white, delicately flaked lavender; invaluable for cutting and decorations.

Pluton. The finest of all yellow show Dahlias, being a pure, clear yellow; of large size and perfect form.

Ruby Queen. Clear ruby red, richly shaded; early and profuse bloomer.

Triomphe de Solferino. Of immense size, and a deep red color; dwarf and compact grower.

Uncertainty. Pinkish white, mottled and variegated carmine and crimson-maroon.

POMPON, or BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

E. F. Jungker. A rich shade of amber; fine.

Guiding Star. Pure white; a great favorite.

Iseult. Very small; pure yellow.

Ladies' Jewel. Pinkish white, tipped purple.

Mattie Mourey. A fine shade of lavender.

Vivid. Bright, deep, crimson scarlet.

	Each	Doz.
Gigantea (Josephine). Splendid.....	\$6 00	
Lutea (Sternbergia). Bright yellow.... doz., \$1..	10	
Longifolia alba. White.....	30	
“ rosea. Rose.....	30	
Regina. Red and white.....	2 00	

BEGONIAS. (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

	Each	Doz.
Single Orange, Scarlet, Rose, White, Yellow, and Mixed	\$0 10	\$1 00
Double White, Yellow, and Scarlet	25	2 25

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

PRICE: All 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Italia. Leaves bright green, white bordered; flowers very large; scarlet, with a broad yellow border.
Austria. Leaves light green, flowers very large; canary yellow, with a silver hue.
Admiral Avellan. Dark leaved; rich orange-scarlet color, overlaid with salmon.
Queen Charlotte. Like Madame Crozy, but the yellow band is wider.
Alphonse Bouvier. Rich crimson; foliage green.

Charles Henderson. Crimson. Compact and uniform; 3½ feet high.
Madame Crozy. Scarlet, bordered golden yellow.
Egandale. Dark foliage, cherry-red flowers.
Explorateur Crampbell. Orange-crimson, foliage green; 4 feet high.
Florence Vaughan. Golden yellow, spotted red.
Paul Marquant. Salmon-scarlet, foliage dark green.
Rose Unique. Rose color; dwarf.

THE NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS (IRIS KÆMPFERI).

NEW DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING.

	Each	Doz.
Beauty. Light silvery lilac, veined purple-blue; dwarf, large flower.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
Blue Jay. Dwarf habit, large flower; fine azure blue, freely veined and mottled white.....	20	2 00
Charmer. Lovely light blue, with white center and veins. Large and handsome.....	20	2 00
Souvenir. Very large flower, deep mahogany red.....	20	2 00
Orion. Tall and strikingly handsome; pure white, each petal bordered lilac red.....	20	2 00
Snow White. Flowers of enormous size, snow white, with large gold-blended center.....	20	2 00

NEW SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERING JAPAN IRIS.

	Each	Doz.
Bluebird. Clear dark blue.....	\$0 20	\$2 00
Como. Reddish amaranth, with large white center.....	20	2 00
Shadow. Large wavy petals, dark indigo blue, with peacock luster; golden center; fine.....	20	2 00
Souvenir. Lovely rose pink, with delicate blue veins.....	20	2 00
Neptune. Reddish gray, freely veined.....	20	2 00
Quakeress. Light lavender, tinged rose.....	20	2 00

OLDER VARIETIES OF IRIS.

Iris Kæmpferi. Old varieties in splendid mixture, all colors.....per 100, \$4..	10	1 00
Iris Germanica, Finest Mixed. All colors.....per 100, \$3..	08	75

LILIES. (LILIUM.)

L. auratum cannot bear manure; ordinary light soil suits them best. Lilies should be planted deep, not less than 6 inches, and, although hardy, are benefited by a light covering.

If ordered by mail, add 3 cents each for those marked thus (*); others from 1 to 2 cents each for postage.

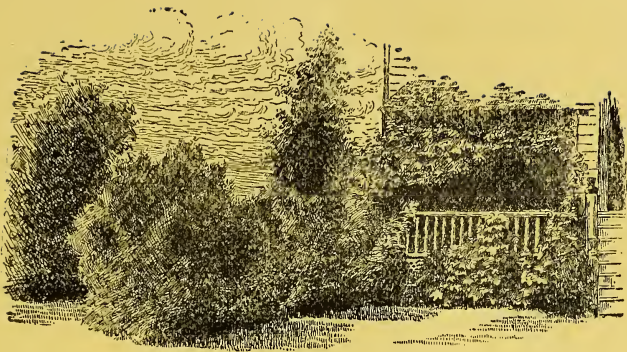
	Each	Doz.	Each	Doz.	
* Auratum. (Golden-Banded Lily). First size, 7 to 9 inches.....	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$0 15	\$1 50	
Extra large, 9 to 11 inches...	15	1 50	*Speciosum album præcox. Beautiful.	20	2 00
Mammoth size, 11 to 13 in...	25	2 50	“ rubrum. Red spotted.....	15	1 50
* “ macranthum. Magnificent..	40	4 00	“ “ Melpomene. Dark.	20	2 00
* “ rubro vittatum. Very large.	75	8 00	Thunbergianum aurantiacum	15	1 50
* “ pictum. Large dots of red..	40	4 00	“ Kikak	15	1 50
Batemanni. Bright apricot.....	20	2 00	* Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon.	08	75
* Brownii. Cream, shaded chocolate.....	40	4 00	“ splendens. Rich scarlet...	10	1 00
Colchicum. Citron, with black spots... 1 00			“ fiore pleno. Double.....	10	1 00
Giganteum. White, striped crimson... 3 50			Umbellatum erectum	10	1 00
Leichtlinii. Canary yellow, with crimson spots; 2 to 3 feet high.....	40	4 00	“ grandiflorum	10	1 00
			“ Mixed	10	1 00
			* Washingtonianum	25	2 50

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.

	Each	Doz.	100	Each	Doz.	100	
Achimenes. Fine greenhouse bulbs..	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00	Panocratum maritimum (Sea Daffodil).....	\$0 15	\$1 50	
Anemone chrysanthemiflora	10	1 00	7 50	Pæonia Chinensis. White.....	30	3 00	
Caladium esculentum	20	2 00		“ “ Crimson	20	2 00	
Cinnamon Vine	05	60	3 50	“ “ Pink	20	2 00	
Gloxinias. Fine mixed.....	12	1 25	7 00	“ “ Mixed	20	2 00	
Hyacinthus candicans	08	50	3 00	Tigridia grandiflora alba. White Tiger Flower.....	08	60	\$3 50
Madeira Vine	10	1 00		“ pavonia. Red Tiger Flower.....	08	60	3 50
Montbretia crocosmiæflora. Orange, spotted with purple.....	05	40	2 50	“ conchiflora. Yellow Tiger Flower.....	08	60	3 50
“ elegans. Yellow, striped vermilion....	05	40	2 50	“ litacea. Rosy carmine, variegated with white.....	08	60	3 50
“ Pottsii. Orange and scarlet.....	05	40	2 50	Tuberose, Dwarf Double Pearl ..	05	35	1 50
Nerine Japonica (Japan Spider Lily). Purplish red; beautiful..	15	1 50		“ Albino. Early single..	05	40	2 00
				Zephyranthes sulphurea	08	60	3 50

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Agrimony	43	Fruit Seeds	44	Pennyroyal	43
Alfalfa	49	Furze	52	Pickles, Vegetables Used for	44
Amaryllis	118	Fumigator	55, 58	Pincers	55
Angelica	43	Garden Lines	55	Planet Jr. Tools	44
Anise	43	Pencils	55	Plant Sticks	55
Ant Destroyer	70	Reels	55	Polygonum	53
Arnica	43	Gladiolus	117	Poppy, Opium	53
Artichoke	11	Glazing Points	55	Potatoes	34
Asparagus (Roots, 50)	11, 50	Gourds, Ornamental	112	Potato Manure	62
Knives	55, 57	Grape Seeds	44	Pruners	55
Asperula	52	Grafting Wax	55	Pumps	55, 60
Asters, Choice Collections	79	Grass Edging-Knives	55	Pumpkin	33
Atomizers	55, 60	Hooks or Sickles	55	Pyrethrum roseum	53
Balm	43	Grass Seeds	45-49	Radish	36, 37
Barbe de Capucin	21	Grasses, Ornamental	114, 115	Raffia	55, 57
Barley	51	Gumbo	31	Rakes	19, 55
Basil, Dwarf and Sweet	43	Hanging Baskets, Flowers for 3d p. cov.	44	Ramie	53
Beans, Dwarf or Snap	12	Hedge-Plant Seeds	44	Rampion	35
English Dwarf	13	Hedge Shears	55, 57	Rape	50, 53
Horse and Soja	52	Hemlock	43	Reana	53
Beets	15, 16, 38	Hemp	50	Reels and Lines	55, 57
Begonias, Tuberous-Rooted	118	Henbane	43	Requisite s	55-61
Belladonna	43	Herbicide	43	Rhubarb	(Roots, 50) 38
Bellows	55	Herb Seeds	70	Rib Grass	53
Bene	43	Hooks, Bill and Brush	55	Rollers, Lawn	60
Bird Seeds, etc.	50	Hoes	55, 58	Rosemary	43
Books	4	Hop Seed	52	Roquette	35
Bouquets, Flowers for	3d page cover	Hoarhound	43	Rue	43
Borage	14, 43	Horse Boots	50	Rye	51
Bordeaux Mixture	61	Horseradish Roots	50	Scaline	53
Borecole	25	Horticultural Implements	55-61	Saffron	43
Broccoli	16	Hose Menders	55	Sainfoin	53
Broom Corn	52	Hotbed, Directions for Making	3	Sage	43
Broom, Scotch	52	Hyssop	43	Salads, Vegetables Used for	44
Brussels Sprouts	17	Ice-Plant	26	Salt-bush, Australian	52
Buckwheat	51	Indigo Seed	52	Salsify	38
Bulbs for Spring Planting	117	Insecticides	61	Saucers, Flower Pot	55
Burnet	14, 52	Iris Pabularia	52	Savory, Winter and Summer	43
Cabbage	(Plants, 50) 18	Jadoo Fiber and Liquid	61	Saws	55
Canalgre	52	Jerusalem Corn	52	Scissors	55
Calendar for Seed-sowing, 4th page cover	50	Johnson Grass	53	Scolymus	38
Canary Seed	50	Jute	52	Scorzonera	39
Canes, Bamboo	55	Kafir Corn	52	Scythes	55
Cannas, Dwarf French	119	Kale	25, 52	Scythe Stones and Rifles	55
Caper Tree Seed	52	Kidney Vetch	49, 52	Sea Kale Roots	50
Caraway	43	Kitchen Garden Seeds	2d page cover	Seed Drills	44
Caroon	18	Knives	55, 57, 60	Seradella	53
Carrots	17	Kohlrabi	25	Shears	55, 57, 58
Caterpillars	52	Labels	55	Shovels and Spades	57
Catnip	43	Lathyrus sylvestris	52	Shrub Seeds	63-70
Cauliflower	(Plants, 50) 19	Lavender	43	Silver Beet	38
Celery	(Plants, 50) 20	Lawn Grass Seed	44	Skirret	39
Celery	(Plants, 50) 20	" Mowers	59	Snails	53
Cereals	51	" Rakes	19, 55	Soap, Whale-Oil and Tobacco	61
Chervil	21	" Sprinklers	55	Sorghum	53
Chicory	21, 52	Lawns, Formation of	45	Sorrel	39
Chinese Vegetables	10	Leek	27	Spinach	31, 39
Chive Plants	50	Lentils	52	Sprayers	58
Cinnamon Vine Roots	50	Lettuce	(Plants, 50) 26, 50	Sprinklers	57, 60
Clovers	49	Lilies	119	Sprouts	38
Coldframe, Directions for Making	3	Liquorice	52	Spurry	53
Collards	21	Lovage	43	Squash	40
Collec's of Vegetable Seeds, 2d p. cover	52	Lucerne	49	Stands, Flower Pot Rolling	55
Collec's of Flower Seeds	3d page cover	Lupins	52	Stocks, Choice Collections of	104
Coriander	43	Mangel-Wurzel	15, 16	Strawberry Plants	50
Corn, Field Varieties	51	Manures	62	Sunflower	50, 53
Sweet, or Sugar	52	Marigold, Pot.	43	Sweet Peas	108, 109
Corn-Salad, or Feticus	21	Marjoram, Pot and Sweet	43	Swiss Chard	38
Cotton	52	Marshmallow	43	Syringes	60
Cress	21	Martynia	27	Tarragon	(Plants, 50) 43
Cucumber	23, 24	Mats	55	Tansy	43
Cytisus	67	Maw	50	Teosinte	54
Dahlias	118	Melon, Musk	28	Thermometers	57, 58
Dandelion	24	Water	29	Thyme, English and French	43
Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds	65-70	Millet	51, 53	Tobacco	54, 61
Dhoura	52	Millo Maize	53	Tools	44, 55-61
Dibbles	55	Miscellaneous Seeds	52-54	Tomato	(Plants, 50) 41
Dill	43	Mole Traps	55	Tomato Supports	57
Economical Plants, Seeds of	52	Moss, Sphagnum	55	Traps, Mole	55
Elecampane	43	Mushroom Spawn	27	Tree and Shrub Seeds	63-70
Egg Plant	(Plants, 50) 24	Mustard	29	Trowels	57, 58
Endive	25	Nasturtium	29	Tubs	57
Esulent Plants and Roots	50	Novelties	5-11	Turnip	42
Esparsette	52	Oats	51	Vases, Flower	55
Esparto Grass	52	Okra	31	Vegetables, Directions for Culture	2
Everlastings	113	Onion	30	Vegetable Seeds	11-42
Evergreen Tree Seeds	63-65	Onion Sets, etc	30	Vegetable Marrow	40
Fertilizers	62	Onobrychis	53	Plants	50
Fennel, Sweet	43	Opium Poppy	53	Vetches	50, 54
Fennel, Florence or Naples	25	Orach	31	Vines and Climbers	107-111
Fenugreek	52	Ordering, Directions for	1	Watermelons	29
Feticus	21	Ornamental Gourds	112	Watering Pots	57
Flat Pea	52	Osage Orange	53	Weeders	57, 58
Flax Seed	52	Paony	43	Weed Exterminator	70
Flower Seeds, Collec's of	3d page cover	Palm Seeds	115, 116	Wheat	51
Flower Seeds, Direct'n for Culture	71-73	Palm Tubs	57	Wheelbarrows	57
General List	75-116	Parsley	31	Wild Rice	54
Flower Tubs	57	Parsnips	31	Wire Stakes	55
Flowers for Bouquets, etc	3d page cover	Peas	32, 33, 52, 53	Witloof	21
Forks	55	Peat	55	Worms	54
Foxglove	43	Pepper	(Plants, 50) 35	Worm Destroyers	70
Fruit-Bearing Vines and Plants	112	Peppermint	43	Wormwood	43



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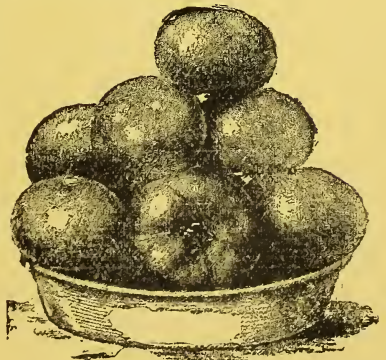
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THAT MAY BE SOWN IN EACH MONTH FROM FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Early Beans Early Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celeroy Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed.</p> <p>Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Asparagus English Beans Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Cauliflower</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celeroy Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Walsb Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground.</p> <p>Cabbage for cold-frones Cauliflower for cold-frones Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siborian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas</p>
<p>THE THORBURN POTATO. In every respect the very best Extra Early Potato grown.</p>							
<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, B. Windsor Long Pod " Maragan</p>							
<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beets Carrot Cress Leek Onion Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip Sweet Peas</p>							
<p>Sow in Open Ground. Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>							
<p>The Democrat TOMATO.</p>							
<p>THORBURN Extra Early Market Peas ARE THE BEST.</p>							
<p>THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER Is the Surest and Finest of all Sorts.</p>							
<p>THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN FIRST IN EARLINESS, FIRST IN PRODUCTIVENESS, FIRST IN QUALITY.</p>							

J. M. THORBURN & CO. SEEDSMEN 15 JOHN STREET N.Y.