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# JAS. M. THORBURN & CO'S

A F  
REGISTERED  
Department of Agriculture.

ANNUAL 1891

# Descriptive Catalogue

OF

THE LARGEST  
COLLECTION

IN THE  
WORLD.



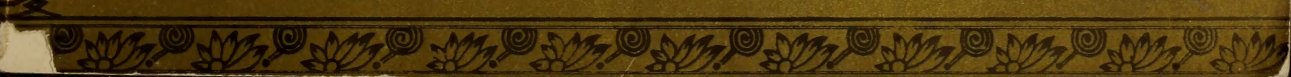
# SEEDS.

COPYRIGHTED 1890 BY JAS. M. THORBURN & CO.



FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN,  
FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN,  
FOR THE LAWN,  
FOR THE FARM, FOR THE NURSERY.

15 John St. New York.





# SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

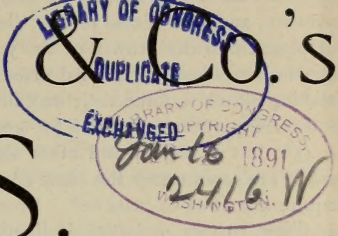
**SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.**—If Prepaid many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs when done up in packages **NOT EXCEEDING FOUR POUNDS IN WEIGHT** at the rate of **TEN CENTS** for each one and a-half pounds or less, and **ONE CENT** for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for **THIRTY CENTS IF PREPAID**, otherwise it would cost **EIGHTY CENTS**.

QUANTITY.	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota, N. & S.	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming										
Packages of 1 lb. or less . . . . .	25	25	40	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25							
Over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	30	30	50	35	25	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30					
" 2 " 3 "	45	45	60	45	25	45	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45				
" 3 " 4 "	60	60	80	60	30	60	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60		
" 4 " 5 "	70	70	100	80	35	70	40	70	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
" 5 " 7 "	90	95	150	100	35	100	45	95	75	75	75	90	100	75	100	75	55	45	90	100	95	95	100	140	65	50	55	75	70	125	55	45	85	90	100	65	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
" 7 " 10 "	100	115	200	150	40	135	50	115	90	90	100	125	90	100	120	115	115	125	180	75	55	60	90	75	55	60	90	75	175	60	50	100	100	100	150	75	90	90	120	150	120	150	120	150	120	150	120	150	120	150
" 10 " 15 "	115	135	300	215	40	175	60	135	100	100	115	160	100	150	100	150	135	160	275	80	60	70	100	85	60	70	100	85	260	70	60	110	115	200	80	100	100	150	200	150	200	150	200	150	200	150	200	150	200	
" 15 " 20 "	130	165	400	275	45	200	65	165	115	115	130	200	115	175	125	80	65	130	175	165	165	200	360	90	70	80	115	100	340	80	65	125	130	250	90	115	115	175	250	175	250	175	250	175	250	175	250	175	250	
" 20 " 25 "	150	185	500	350	50	250	70	185	130	125	150	225	130	200	145	90	70	150	200	185	185	225	450	100	75	90	130	110	425	90	70	150	150	300	100	125	125	200	325	200	325	200	325	200	325	200	325	200	325	
" 25 " 30 "	175	210	700	400	55	300	75	210	150	145	175	275	150	250	150	100	75	175	250	210	210	275	510	110	85	100	150	125	510	100	75	160	175	325	110	145	145	250	375	250	375	250	375	250	375	250	375			
" 30 " 35 "	200	250	700	475	55	350	80	250	160	150	200	325	160	275	165	100	80	200	275	250	250	325	630	120	90	100	160	135	595	100	80	180	200	375	120	150	150	275	425	275	425	275	425	275	425	275	425			
" 35 " 40 "	225	275	800	525	60	400	85	275	175	165	225	350	175	325	175	100	85	225	325	275	275	350	720	125	100	100	175	145	680	100	85	200	225	425	125	165	165	325	475	325	475	325	475	325	475	325	475			
" 40 " 45 "	250	300	900	585	65	450	90	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	90	250	350	300	300	400	810	125	100	100	200	150	765	100	90	225	250	475	125	175	175	350	525	350	525	350	525	350	525	350	525			
" 45 " 50 "	250	300	975	650	70	450	100	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	100	250	350	300	300	400	875	125	100	100	200	150	840	100	100	225	250	490	125	175	175	350	550	350	550	350	550	350	550	350	550			



## ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

 13  
 Jas. M. Thorburn & Co.'s  
 SEEDS.
 

**I**N ISSUING our 90th 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 Post Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, 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 seed 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. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival 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; and 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 will 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 possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep 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 readily 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°. From 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 continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, 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.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }  
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

**JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,**  
15 John Street, New York.

*Just* In February we publish a list of GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS, and in September a catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

## 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 barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably 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 barn-yard 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 be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and 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 the 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 plant in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed 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 hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

**TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.**—The cold-frame 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 ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants 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 eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty 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 cold-frame 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.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, 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 severe 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, two-and-a-half 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. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve 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, two to two-and-a-half 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 six to eight 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 two or three 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 hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



# NEW. RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

## Ageratum, "Celestial."

A very compact dwarf strain of this popular half-hardy Annual, about six inches high. The flowers, which are profusely produced in large umbels, are of a beautiful light blue color, and sweetly suggestive of its name. Per pkt., 25 cts.



JEWEL ASTER.

## Aster, "Snowball."

An entirely new class, originated from the "Mignon" Aster, to which it corresponds in habit and height. The flowers are quite unique, resembling somewhat those of the Liliput Dahlia. In form they are semi-spherical, with short, thickly-set, imbricated petals. As many as thirty perfectly formed pure white flowers are produced on each plant. These are especially suitable for cutting, as they last longer than any other sort. This variety is also well adapted for pot culture. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Aster, "Triumph," Scarlet and White.

One of the most beautiful of this fine class of Dwarf Asters. The flowers are produced very freely, and are of exceptionally long duration. Being regularly striped in deep scarlet and white, they are very effective for bedding, and are also suitable for growing in pots. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Aster, "Jewel." (*Apple-blossom and Deep Rose.*)

For cutting and bunching, these splendid new varieties are especially desirable. The flowers, which measure from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches across, are produced on long stalks, and are perfectly round in shape. In separate colors, Apple-blossom, per pkt., 25 cts; Deep Rose, per pkt., 25 cts.

## Berteroa Mutabilis.

This beautiful herbaceous perennial has also been named *Alyssum mutabile*, and its white spikes of flowers resemble the well known Sweet Alyssum. It makes, however, a much larger bush, growing from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet high, and will afford a large supply of flowers for cutting from early spring to fall. It will thrive wherever the Sweet Alyssum will do well. Per pkt., 10 cts.

## Calendula, "Orange King."

This admirable novelty has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. It is the largest flowering Marigold in cultivation. The plant grows very regularly to a height of about ten inches, and the flowers, which are of a brilliant deep orange color, perfectly shaped, and of extraordinary size, are produced very abundantly. Per pkt., 25 cents.

## Calendula Suffruticosa.

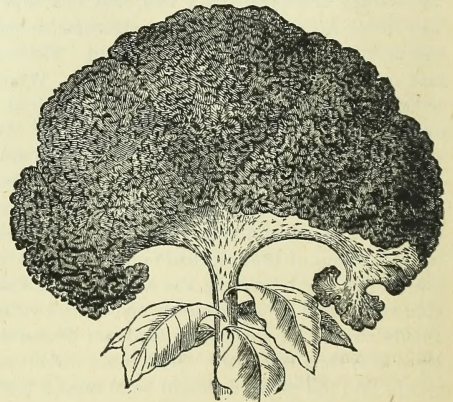
For borders and groups this new dwarf Marigold will prove invaluable. It grows about nine inches high, and is covered with bright yellow *single* flowers of a delicate and graceful appearance. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Cockscomb, "Empress."

A magnificent strain, producing combs of very large size and of a rich dark crimson color, with dark green foliage. Height about ten inches. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.25.

## Cockscomb, "Queen of Dwarfs."

The finest Cockscomb of all. It grows but six inches high, with beautiful dark rose colored combs. It is of very even growth, and for bordering or massing it cannot be surpassed. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.25.



DWARF COCKSCOMB.



**Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.**

This is one of the most richly colored and effective varieties of this magnificent greenhouse Annual. The flowers average  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, and have generally a double row of petals. They are of an intense glowing velvety dark crimson color, and are produced true from the seed now offered. Per pkt., 50 cts.



CROZY'S CANNA.

**Delphinium Cardinale.** (*Scarlet Larkspur.*)

A very pretty Californian species with bright scarlet flowers. It is easily grown from seed; three to four feet high. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Canna, Crozy's Mixture.**

These seeds, if sown in February and March and kept in good beds, will become strong, beautiful and massive plants, in full bloom from the end of July until frost. Crozy's strains are quite new and distinct in habit and foliage, mostly dwarfs. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 50 cts.

**Carnation, Half-Dwarf Double "Margaret."**

About ten to twelve inches high. The plants are of very vigorous growth, and the stalks so numerous and strong that no external supports are required. The flowers are produced profusely and in every color, including yellow. This variety is especially adapted for pot culture, and can be grown in the open air, and then transplanted into pots. By pruning the flower stalks throughout the summer an extraordinary profusion and richness of flowers may be obtained. Per pkt., 40 cts.

**Castor Beans, Carman's Hybrids.**

Two years ago Mr. Carman crossed the several so-called species of *Ricinus*, known in catalogues as *Cambodgensis*, *Africanus*, *Gibsonii*, *Sanguineus*, etc. Many of the resulting hybrids are remarkable in several respects. Some of them grow tall and branching as *Sanguineus*, with variously colored stems, and foliage even darker than that of either *Gibsonii* or *Cambodgensis*. Others are dwarfs, growing only to the height of two or three feet, with leaves of lustrous metallic shades, varying from a copper red to dark bronze. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Centaurea Cyanus Flore Pleno.**

(*Double Corn-Flower, Mixed.*)

After several years of careful selection a fixed form of double Corn-Flower has at last been developed. The flowers resemble in many respects those of *Gaillardia Lorenziana*, and are very serviceable either for garden decorations or for cutting. The mixture we now offer comprises the popular varieties in white, pink, light blue, red, rose, etc., and besides these several shades and stripes that are quite new. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Centaurea Cyanus Nana Compacta, "Victoria."**

This beautiful novelty is an annual specially adapted for carpet bedding, and equally suitable for pot culture, and cannot fail to be greatly appreciated when more generally known. The single blooms are somewhat smaller than those of the ordinary Corn-Flower, and larger than those of the dwarf variety, and in color a brighter blue than either. The plant grows six inches high, forming a perfect ball, completely covered with flowers; it will quickly be found a desirable acquisition to the flower garden. Per pkt., 20 cts.

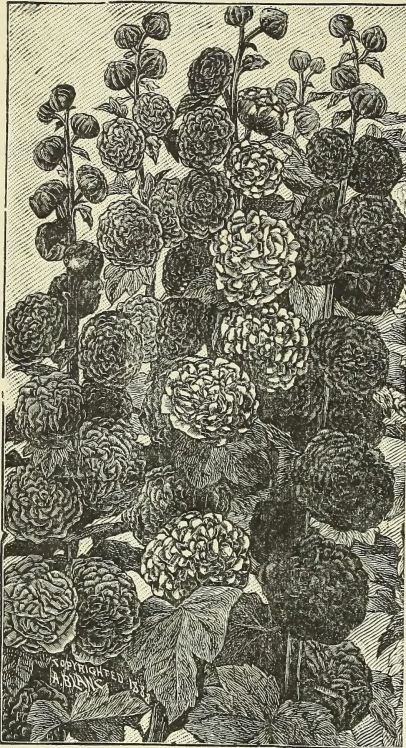


HALF-DWARF MARGARET CARNATION.



**Chrysanthemum Coronarium Imbricatum fl. pl.**

This splendid new Double Annual Chrysanthemum differs most markedly from the old types in the arrangement of its petals, which, instead of lying flat one upon another, are vaulted and arranged like tiles. The blooms are globular in shape, very double, and of an intensely glowing golden yellow color. These flowers, which are produced profusely till late in the autumn, are unsurpassed for decorative purposes, and preserve their brightness and beauty for about ten days after cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.



CHATER'S HOLLYHOCKS.

**Godetia, "White Pearl."**

A new dwarf variety of this hardy annual distinguished by very regular and compact growth. The flowers are of a pure satiny white and exceedingly attractive. Most suitable for dwarf beds. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Magnificent Double Hollyhocks.**

Grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which are admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhocks.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Double White . . . . .	\$0 10	\$1 00
" Crimson . . . . .	10	1 25
" Light Lavender . . . . .	10	1 00
" Magenta . . . . .	10	1 50
" Mixed . . . . .	10	75

**Ipomœa Bronsoni.**

(A new perennial *Ipomœa* with corrugated stem.)

A native of Cuba, and was brought to this country by Dr. J. O. Bronson, on whose plantation in Florida the seed we now offer was grown. It is of most luxuriant growth, extending fifty feet in every direction, and completely hiding any structure over which it runs. It produces a profusion of white flowers over an inch in diameter, and of exquisite perfume. The seed must be started under glass. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Dwarf Perennial Phlox.**

This new race grows only from twelve to eighteen inches high. The bushes are pyramidal-shaped and the flowers, which are large, finely shaped, and of the richest colors, are produced from July till late in the fall. The Perennial Phlox are known to be among the most valuable of our hardy flowers, and this dwarf form cannot fail to be very useful for the border as well as for the permanent bedding arrangements now coming into favor with plant lovers. Per pkt., 40 cts.

**Poppy, "Flag of Truce."**

A splendid large single white Poppy, growing about three feet high. Very attractive and showy, and of great value for bedding or growing for cut flowers. It will prove very desirable upon trial. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, "Golden Feather."**

So called from the remarkable resemblance of its leaves to those of the popular "Golden Feather (*Pyrethrum aureum*). The flowers of this Chinese Primrose are pure white, and in combination with the beautiful yellow foliage, the effects is very pleasing and decidedly unique. The plant is an odd departure from ordinary forms, and thoroughly distinct. Per pkt., 50 cts.

**Salvia Splendens Compacta Nana.**

A new strain, more dwarf and compact in growth than the ordinary sort; will increase the popularity of this already largely used bedding plant, as it will enable a rich glowing scarlet line to be produced in the fall, of moderate height. Per pkt., 25 cts.



SALVIA SPLENDENS COMPACTA NANA.





ROMNEYA COULTERI.

**Romneya Coulteri.**

A fine half hardy perennial from California. It has large white flowers, sometimes six inches in diameter, resembling somewhat a huge Poppy. Grows two feet high and upwards. Per pkt., 10 cts.

**Zinnia Haageana Pumila fl. pl.**

This is a most decided improvement upon the old Zinnia Haageana, growing scarcely half as high, being much more compact in growth, and producing three times as many flowers, which are of an intense orange yellow and very double. Very suitable for pot culture and for edgings. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Zinnia, Tom Thumb Mixed.**

The plant of this dwarf double variety vary in height from four to twelve inches, forming compact free-flowering bushes with blooms resembling those of the Pompon Zinnia. They are especially suited for edgings, small beds and groups. Per pkt., 25 cts.

**Zinnia, Tom Thumb White.**

Resembling in growth and habit the above, but with very beautiful double white flowers. Per pkt., 25 cts.



DOUBLE PORTULACA.

**Fine Mixed Double Portulaca.**

Our selection of these is very choice, and has been carefully maintained at its high standard for many years. The flowers are very beautiful, resembling small roses, and always delight the planter. Per pkt., 10 cts.



# NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

## Bean, "Pride of Newtown."

We have pleasure in again offering this admirable new Bush Bean. With the exception of our Extra Early Refuge Wax, it is the *earliest*, and, without *any* exception, it is the *most prolific* in cultivation. It is of robust growth, with very long, light green, flat pods. The plants are of very bushy growth, and should have plenty of space in the rows; sown thinly, they will produce forty to fifty pods on a plant. Per qt., 50 cts.



THE SHAH BEAN.

other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. (See cut, page 19.) Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.50.

## Beans, Thorburn Extra Early Refuge Wax.

Without exception, the *earliest* Bean grown. It is a perfect Refugee with wax pods that are long, round and of a golden yellow color. It is suitable for early or late sowing, and for a wet or dry season. If sown in spring, it will give seed in time for a second crop in fall. Is an immense yielder. Per qt., 75 cts.

## Bean, "The Shah."

A moderately early Dwarf Bean, producing a large number of remarkably long pods, sometimes eight inches in length, and very straight, slender and almost cylindrical. Foliage dark green. Seed long and entirely black. Per qt., 40 cts.

## 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

## Cucumber, Thorburn New Everbearing.

We again call special attention to this entirely new and unique variety. It is of small size, *very early* *enormously productive*, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, *whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not*—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Per pkt., 10 cts; per oz., \$1.50.



THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.



**Cabbage, Thorburn "Market Gardener's Private Stock" Large Late Flat Dutch.**

A particularly fine strain of the immense-sized winter cabbages raised on Long Island. An unfailing producer of heads of enormous size. Most popular sort for market gardeners. Per oz., 50 cts.



**Cabbage, Thorburn Improved Stone-Head Heavy Red Dutch.**

Finest market gardener's strain of red cabbage. It is of unusual size, color and weight, with a large, solid, very dark red head, the result of careful and intelligent selection. Per oz., 80 cts.

**Lettuce, Large Boston.**

A selected new very large strain of the Boston Lettuce. The largest of all for forcing. Per oz., 40 cts.

**Lettuce, Self-Folding Trianon Cos.**

Finest of all the Cos varieties; very early, being ready for use before the Paris White Cos Lettuce. Very large, solid, crisp and of delicious quality. Per oz., 40 cts.

**Musk Melon, Snumway "Giant."**

Round-shaped, light green color; skin smooth with little netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy. Average weight, eighteen pounds. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.

**Water Melon, Vau Cluse Red-Flesh.**

This is one of the most promising of the many sorts lately introduced. It is of French origin, very early, and of large size, with stem end slightly inclined to point. The flesh is a bright crimson, very sweet, not in the least stringy, and coming to within one-eighth inch of the skin; the seeds are also red. The rind, though so thin, is very tough and the shell glossy, so that this melon is an excellent shipper. It is of a dark green color, beautifully threaded with a still darker green. Per oz., 15 cts.



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**Pepper, New Brazilian Sweet Upright.**

An entirely new bright red extra large Sweet Pepper, now for the first time introduced. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 75 cts.

**Radish.**

**Our Beautiful Forcing Strains.**

All very beautiful and crisp, and maturing in about twenty days.

	Per oz.	
<b>French Scarlet Turnip, for forcing</b>	\$0 15	
" <b>Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped, for forcing</b>	15	
" <b>Deep Scarlet Turnip, for forcing</b>	15	
<b>Prussian Globe-Shaped, for forcing</b>	15	
<b>Roman Carmine, for forcing</b>	10	
<b>Non Plus Ultra. Round, scarlet, for forcing</b>	15	

BRAZILIAN RED SWEET UPRIGHT PEPPER.

Per oz.

\$0 15

15

10

15

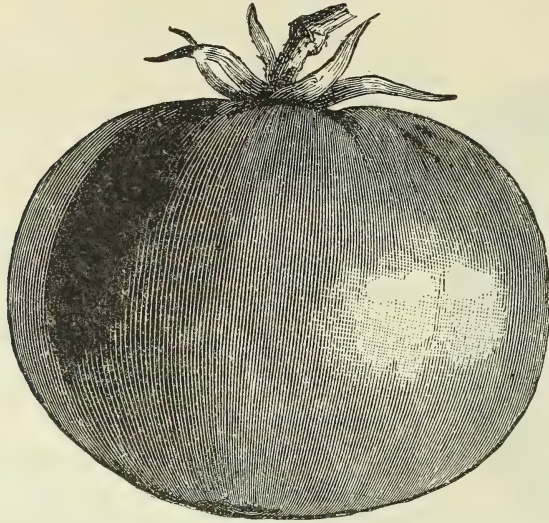


WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.





THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.

**Tomato, Thorburn's Long-Keeper.**

Now Offered for the First Time.

The following letter gives its origin and history:

EXPERIMENT GROUNDS OF THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, *September 3, 1890.*

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

*Gentlemen:* About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of Tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color, as well as of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed.

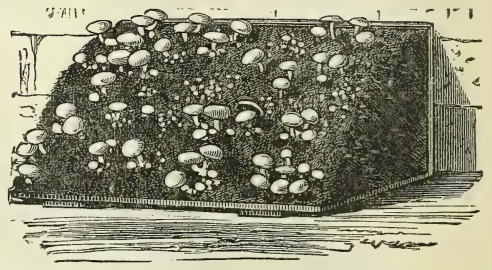
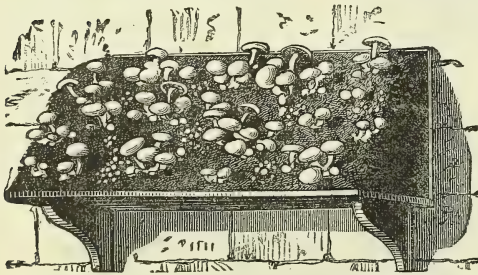
From the last one to decay I selected seeds, which were planted the next year. Careful selections have been made every year since, always with a view to increasing their long-keeping qualities, uniformity in shape, earliness in ripening, as well as the productiveness of the vines.

This is the origin of this Tomato which has been named "Thorburn's Long-Keeper," and which is now offered to the public for the first time.

(Signed)

E. S. CARMAN.

This must prove a most valuable variety, as the result of such skillful and systematic selection on well-defined lines, and is commended to the careful attention of market gardeners. Per pkt., 25 cts.



FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN. (See page 27.)

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., *Oct. 28, 1890.*

*Sirs:* Last spring I bought of you one barrel of Rural seed potatoes, which I cut to two eyes, and planted in rows thirty-three inches apart and fifteen inches in the row. Soil was sand loam, in corn the previous year. Fertilizer at the rate of 800 pounds per acre was distributed at time of planting. No other manure was used. The crop measured sixty-seven bushels large and less than one barrel of small potatoes. I planted eight varieties of potatoes this year. The Rural yield was nearly double the best of the others. Shall plant three acres of Rural's next year.

Yours, etc.

D. W. DEFORREST.



# VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 45 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

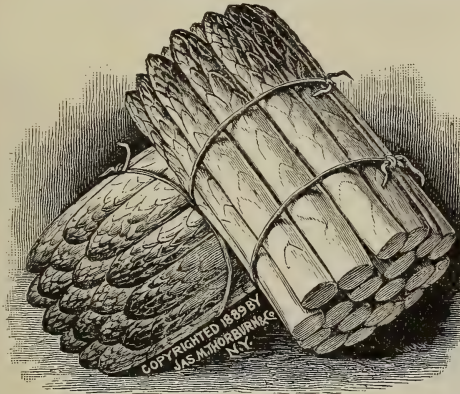
## ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds.

To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen 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 or 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 five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six 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 close. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.



- |    |   |   |           |         |
|----|---|---|-----------|---------|
| 15 | <b>Conover's Colossal.</b> The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argentevil</i> of the French is identical with it . . . . . | Per oz.                                   | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|    | Two year old roots . . . . .  | \$0 10                                    | \$0 15    | \$0 40  |
|    | per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 . . . . .  |   |           |         |
| 16 | <b>Palmetto.</b> Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus . . . . .  | 10  | 25        | 80      |
|    | Two year old roots . . . . .  | per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9 . . . . . |           |         |

## ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichofe.

CULTURE.—Deep rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more are produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

- |    |   |         |           |         |
|----|---|---------|-----------|---------|
|    |   | Per oz. | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
| 21 | <b>French Globe.</b> The standard and best variety . per pkt., 5 cts. . . . . | \$0 30  | \$0 80    | \$3 00  |
| 22 | <b>Large Green Naples.</b> Large; light green . . . . .                       |         |           | 75      |
|    | per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .   |         |           |         |
| 23 | <b>Largest Paris.</b> A selection of the Green Globe . . . . .                |         |           | 75      |
|    | per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .   |         |           |         |
| 24 | <b>Jerusalem Artichoke.</b>   |         |           |         |
|    | See page 49.  |         |           |         |



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.



# 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.

## ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba*. Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two 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 to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans; a strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
27	<b>Early Mazagan.</b> The earliest of this class . . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
29	<b>Broad Windsor.</b> The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
31	<b>Sword Long Pod.</b> A size smaller than Windsor . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
33	<b>Green Nonpareil.</b> A green "Long Pod" . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00

## 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 two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed. Sow every two weeks for a succession.



		Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36	<b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing. . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38	<b>Best of All.</b> Early and superior; round, green fleshy pods. . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
40	<b>Boston Favorite</b> (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	<b>Extra Early Valentine.</b> A selected early strain of this popular round-pod bean . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
46	<b>Early Mohawk.</b> Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	<b>Early China.</b> Early, and continues long in bearing . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
49	<b>"Pride of Newtown."</b> Light green flat pods; earliest and most productive raised . . . . .	50	1 50	2 50	8 00
52	<b>Early Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
54	<b>Long Yellow Six-Weeks.</b> Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods; good quality . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
56	<b>Dwarf Horticultural.</b> Late and productive . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
59	<b>The Black Shah.</b> Moderately early; very long green pods . . . . .	50	1 50	2 50	8 00
60	<b>Low's Champion.</b> A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	<b>Dwarf Lyonnaise.</b> A fine new variety with very long pods . . . . .	90	3 00	6 00	20 00
62	<b>Thorburn Extra Early Refugee.</b> This invaluable new strain has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer . . . . .	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
64	<b>Refugee or 1,000 to 1.</b> Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
66	<b>Golden Refugee.</b> Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
68	<b>Galega.</b> An improved Refugee; larger and more productive, and well known as a standard sort . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50



WHITE BEANS.

68a **Dwarf Lima or Sieva** (Henderson). Dwarf and productive . per gill, 20 cts. . \$0 90      1/2 pk. \$2 75      Pk. \$5 00      Bu. \$18 00



THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE WAX BEANS.

69 **Boston Small Pea Bean.** Very early white bean, very hardy and prolific. Pods generally in clusters of four . . . . . 25      1 00      1 50      5 00

69a **Emperor William.** Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing; a good sort. . . . . 25      1 00      1 50      5 00

70 **Extra Early Maine.** A new small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early. The pod is neither round nor flat . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 50

72 **Mexican Tree Bean.** A very productive white sort of upright growth . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 50  
 76 **White Scimeter.** Very productive snap . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 50  
 78 **White Kidney.** Excellent, either green or ripe . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 00  
 80 **White Marrow.** Good as either a string or shell bean . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

81 **Black Wax.** Very early and delicious; round yellow pods . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 82 **Black-Eyed Wax.** A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods . . . . . 35      1 25      2 00      7 50  
 83 **Black Butter Wax.** Bears large round pods of good quality . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 84 **Improved Prolific Black Wax.** Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 85 **Algerian Black Wax.** Very productive; round pods . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 85a **Bismark Black Wax.** New strain, resembling in growth and appearance Wardwell's Kidney Wax. . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 86 **Crystal Wax.** Of rather spreading habit, with round pods . . . . . 30      1 00      1 75      6 00  
 87 **Date Wax.** Very early; long yellow stringless pods . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 88 **Detroit Wax.** Is very much like Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust . . . . . 35      1 25      2 00      7 00  
 89 **Dwarf Mont d'Or Wax.** Gold yellow, stringless; round fleshy pod . . . . . 40      1 00      1 75      6 50  
 90 **Flageolet Red Wax.** Flat yellow stringless pods of great length and breadth . . . . . 35      1 00      1 75      6 50  
 94 **Golden Wax.** Very early; round golden pods . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 95 **Golden-Eyed Wax.** Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods . . . . . 50      1 50      2 50      8 00  
 96 **Ivory-Pod Wax.** Very early; round ivory white golden pods . . . . . 30      1 00      1 75      6 00  
 97 **Thorburn Extra Early Refugee Wax.** A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62 . . . . . 75      2 50      4 00      14 00  
 98 **Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 50  
 99 **White Wax.** Flat yellow pods . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 50  
 100 **Yosemite Mammoth Wax.** The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality . . . . . 1 25      4 00      7 00      25 00

FRENCH DWARF FLAGEOLET BEANS.

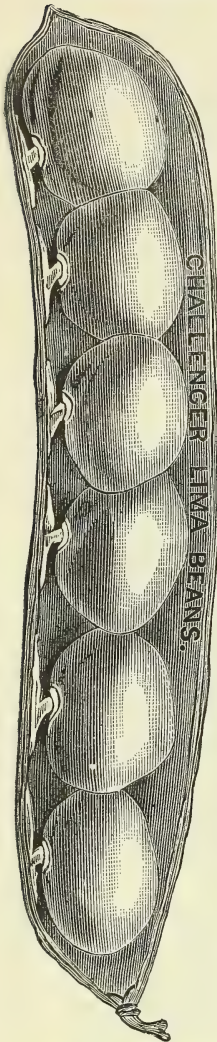
104 **Improved Green-Seeded.** Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas . . . . . 25      75      1 25      4 00  
 106 **Wonder of France, Green-Seeded.** Long straight pods of lively green; early and fine . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 108 **Canadian Wonder, Red-Seeded.** Large, broad, flat, green pods; quite prolific  
 110 **White French, White-Seeded.** Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety . . . . . 30      90      1 50      5 00  
 112 **King of the Greens.** Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive . . . . . 40



POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

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

CULTURE.—Sow as soon 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 four 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, eight or ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



CHALLENGER LIMA BEANS.

	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115 <b>Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.</b> Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean . . . . .	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
118 <b>Dutch Case-Knife.</b> Pods, long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used . . . . .	30	90	1 50	5 50
127 <b>Southern Prolific.</b> A continuous bearer; of good quality . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
129 <b>Scarlet Runner.</b> A popular English pole bean; very ornamental . . . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
130 <b>Southern Crease-Back.</b> Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender . . . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
131 <b>Early Jersey Lima.</b> A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
133 <b>Large White Lima.</b> Largely grown and highly esteemed . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
134 <b>Challenger Lima.</b> Thick and productive; the best of all . . . . .	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
135 <b>Small White Lima or Sieva.</b> Small, but very good quality . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
136 <b>King of the Garden Lima.</b> Large in pod and bean; productive . . . . .	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
137 <b>Dreer Lima.</b> Thick, and of fine quality . . . . .	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
137a <b>Speckled Large Lima</b> . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
137b <b>Red Large Lima</b> . . . . .	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
138 <b>Dreer Golden Cluster.</b> Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy pods . . . . .	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
153 <b>White Dutch Runner.</b> Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white . . . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
162 <b>Black German Wax.</b> Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean . . . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
167 <b>Giant Red Wax.</b> Pods long, yellow and tender; very good . . . . .	50	1 75	3 00	11 00
171 <b>Transylvania Butter.</b> Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long . . . . .	75	2 75	5 00	18 00
173 <b>Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster.</b> Early, productive; golden wax pods . . . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
179 <b>French Yard Long.</b> Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on Pea-brush. . . . . per gill, 25 cts. . . . .	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smells somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as 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, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 <b>Borage</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 <b>Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75



# BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Salatrüben.

CULTURE.— Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, 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 one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



BEET.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
193 <b>Extra Early Flat Turin.</b> A dwarf growing flat beet with delicate leaves; deep blood color; tender and very early . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
195 <b>Extra Early Dark Egyptian.</b> Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape . . . . .	10	20	60
197 <b>Extra Early Eclipse.</b> Very early; round-rooted and dark red. . . . .	10	20	60
206 <b>Dewing Extra Early.</b> Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market . . . . .	10	20	60
212 <b>Early Bassano.</b> Early; flat, light color . . . . .	10	20	60
213 <b>Edmand Early Blood Turnip.</b> A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . . . .	10	20	60
214 <b>Early Blood Turnip.</b> Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive . . . . .	10	20	60
215 <b>Bastian Early Turnip.</b> One of the earliest; light color . . . . .	10	20	60
220 <b>Early Yellow Turnip.</b> Flesh yellow and tender . . . . .	10	20	75
229 <b>Long Smooth Blood.</b> A good late variety . . . . .	10	20	60
231 <b>Long Smooth Blood Improved.</b> Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort; grows more out of the ground than in, and is highly prized by market gardeners . . . . .	10	30	1 00

## FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used as Spinach; also very Ornamental.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> Dark foliage . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242 <b>Victoria.</b> Metallic red . . . . .	15	40	1 50
243 <b>Dell's.</b> Black-leaved . . . . .	15	30	1 00
247 <b>Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian.</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 50
248 <b>Yellow-Ribbed Chilian.</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 50
249 <b>Crimson-Veined Brazilian</b> } These are grown exclusively for their handsome	15	30	1 00
250 <b>Golden-Veined Brazilian.</b> } foliage . . . . .	15	30	1 00
252 <b>Scarlet-Veined Brazilian.</b> . . . . .	15	30	1 00
253 <b>New Dracena-Leaved</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 50

## BEET-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four 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 six 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 six

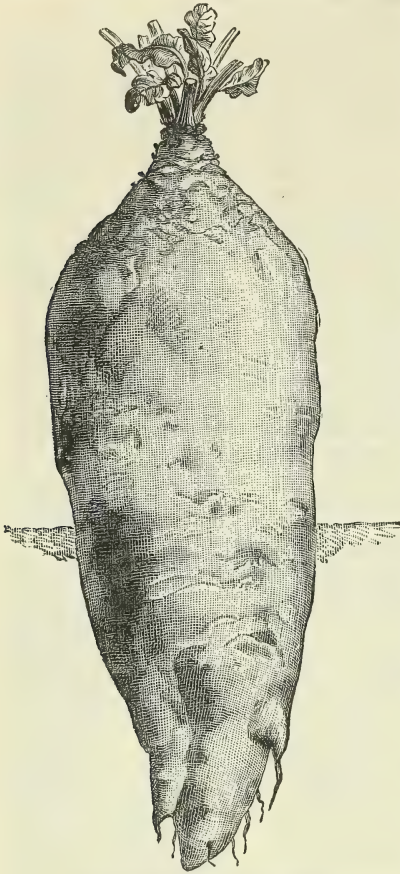


BRAZILIAN ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.



**BEEF-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.**

inches of either salt hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight 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 four to five pounds to the acre.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

Prices for large quantities upon application.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
260 <b>Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel.</b> A good main crop sort, of which an enormous quantity can be grown on an acre with good culture . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
263 <b>Long Red Mangel Wurzel.</b> Same as the preceding, save in color . . . . .	10	15	30
270 <b>Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.</b> Large and productive; keeps well . . . . .	10	15	30
273 <b>Orange Globe.</b> Similar to No. 270, but of a higher color . . . . .	10	15	30
274 <b>Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.</b> Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive . . . . .	10	15	40
278 <b>Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel.</b> Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts . . . . .	10	15	30
279 <b>Giant Yellow Intermediate.</b> Very large . . . . .	10	15	40
280 <b>Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.</b> Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive . . . . .	10	15	40
283 <b>Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.</b> Very large selected strain . . . . .	10	15	40
284 <b>Mammoth Golden Mangel Wurzel.</b> Like above, save in color . . . . .	10	15	40
286 <b>Lane's Sugar.</b> For sugar making or stock feeding . . . . .	10	15	40
290 <b>White Sugar Beet.</b> Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding . . . . .	10	15	30
293 <b>Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.</b> A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet . . . . .	10	15	40
294 <b>Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet.</b> This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort . . . . .	10	15	40

**BROCCOLI.**

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargelfohl.

**CULTURE.**—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when the plants are about four 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. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 <b>Early White</b> . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303 <b>Early Purple</b> . . . . .	30	80	3 00
305 <b>Early Walcheren</b> . . . . .	50	1 50	6 00
307 <b>Early Purple Cape.</b> The standard sort; grown generally in America in preference to other sorts . . . . .	30	80	3 00
311 <b>White Cape</b> . . . . .	60	2 00	7 00
312 <b>White Sprouting</b> . . . . .	30	80	3 00
315 <b>Sulphur-Colored</b> . . . . .	30	80	3 00
316 <b>Chapel's Cream</b> . . . . .	30	80	3 00



BROCCOLI.



## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and a-half feet apart. In gardens both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are without exception the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts 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 Sprouts; 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 sort 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 Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable.



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JAMES M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
318	<b>Best French or Roseberry.</b> Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319	<b>Improved Half Dwarf.</b> The very best and surest strain	25	75	2 50
320	<b>Improved Dwarf.</b> Compact heads of fine quality	20	60	2 00

## CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

321	<b>Extra Early Forcing.</b> Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
322	<b>New French Bellot.</b> In size between 321 and 324. Very early and tender. A most valuable strain for forcing or out of doors	20	50	1 50
324	<b>Early Scarlet Horn.</b> Very thick roots	10	25	75
326	<b>Half-Long Pointed.</b> A very well known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort	10	25	75
328	<b>James' Intermediate.</b> Productive half-long pointed strain	10	25	75



DANVERS CARROT.

330	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted.</b> An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
332	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain.</b> A popular market sort	10	25	75
334	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain.</b> Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	75
336	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain.</b> Very thick and very short	10	30	1 00
338	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan.</b> Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality	10	30	1 00
340	<b>Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc.</b> Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	75
342	<b>Half-Long Danvers.</b> Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
344	<b>Best Long Orange.</b> Best for stock feeding	10	25	75
346	<b>Altringham.</b> Long scarlet; productive	10	25	75
348	<b>Long White.</b> Very large; for stock	10	20	50



# 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. 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 cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Trans plant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen 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 Cabbages need 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 two by three 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 twelve 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 ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
353	<b>Etampes.</b> A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
354	<b>Early York.</b> The standard English sort . . . . .	15	40	1 25
356	<b>Early Large York.</b> The standard English sort . . . . .	15	40	1 25
358	<b>Early Jersey Wakefield.</b> Well known, and most valuable for early . . . . .	30	80	3 00
360	<b>Early Winnigstadt.</b> A standard second early variety . . . . .	20	50	1 50
362	<b>Early Dwarf Savoy.</b> The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good . . . . .	20	50	1 50
364	<b>Small Early Ulm Savoy.</b> Small round deep green heads; very early . . . . .	20	50	1 50
366	<b>St. John's Day Early Drumhead</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50
368	<b>Stein Early Flat Dutch.</b> A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
370	<b>Improved Early Summer.</b> A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality . . . . .	30	80	3 00
372	<b>Selected All-Season.</b> One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely . . . . .	30	80	3 00
374	<b>Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head</b> . . . . .	25	75	2 50
376	<b>Fottler Brunswick.</b> Good solid heads, either for second early or late . . . . .	20	60	2 00
378	<b>Large Late Drumhead.</b> A standard winter Cabbage for main crop . . . . .	25	75	2 50
380	<b>Large Fine Flat Dutch.</b> Also a valuable main crop sort for market . . . . .	25	75	2 50
382	<b>Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch.</b> A sure heading sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
384	<b>Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch.</b> Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market . . . . .	50	1 75	6 00
386	<b>American Drumhead Savoy.</b> A superior sort for family use in winter and spring . . . . .	25	75	2 50
387	<b>Green Globe Savoy (French)</b> . . . . .	20	60	2 00
388	<b>Southern Green-Glazed.</b> Late; makes fair heads of glossy green . . . . .	20	60	2 00
390	<b>Red Dutch Solid.</b> A useful sort for pickling . . . . .	25	75	2 50
392	<b>Thorburn Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch.</b> Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage . . . . .	80	2 25	8 00
394	<b>Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00

# CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

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

	Per oz.
480 <b>Large Solid.</b> Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines . . . . .	\$0 40



## CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenfohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. 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 one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon or something that will hold 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBLRN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
482 <b>Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Short stem; very fine . per packet, 50 cts. \$6 00			
483 <b>Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> Finest strain . . . per packet, 25 cts. . . . .	3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
485 <b>Good Early Dwarf Erfurt.</b> . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	1 50	5 00	20 00
487 <b>Thorburn Early Snowball.</b> One of the best for forcing or open ground; small but sure header . . . . . per packet, 25 cts. . . . .	\$2 50	\$9 00	\$36 00
488 <b>Thorburn Gilt-Edge.</b> Large heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . . . per packet, 25 cts. . . . .	3 50	12 50	50 00
489 <b>Extra Early Paris.</b> Heads of medium size; first-class . . . . .	75	2 50	10 00
490 <b>New Taranto.</b> On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00
492 <b>Lenormand Short Stem.</b> Has very large heads, white and firm . . . . .	75	2 25	9 00
494 <b>Large Algiers.</b> Popular market gardeners' late sort, of enormous size . . . . .	75	2 25	9 00
495 " <b>Italian grown.</b> . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00
497 <b>Early London.</b> Large and hardy . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
499 <b>Thorburn Nonpareil.</b> For late planting . . . . .	60	2 00	8 00
500 <b>Half-Early Large French.</b> Intermediate in maturing . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00
501 <b>Stadtholder.</b> Intermediate in season; large and hardy . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00
502 <b>Walcheren.</b> Very late and hardy . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00
503 <b>Autumn Giant.</b> Vigorous in growth and very large; late . . . . .	40	1 25	5 00

## CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten 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 six or eight 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 may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bedwide 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 one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last row. 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 four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up



CELERY—CONTINUED.

and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six 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 one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. 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 the top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up and may be planted in rows one foot apart.



IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
514 <b>Giant Pascal.</b> A n easily blanchd and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor; superior for late use. A selection of Golden Self-Blanching; itself a favorite variety . . . . .			
. . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$6 00
516 <b>Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo.</b> A good half-dwarf white solid Celery . . . . .	20	50	1 50
518 <b>Curled-Leaf White</b> (So-called Bouquet). Ornamental foliage. . . . .	20	60	2 00
520 <b>Improved White Plume.</b> A variety with naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and handsome . . . . .			
. . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
522 <b>Perfection Heartwell.</b> The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality . . . . .			
. . per pkt., 10 cts. . . . .	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$5 00
524 <b>Golden Dwarf.</b> Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance . . . . .	25	75	2 50
526 " " <b>California-grown</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50
528 <b>Boston Dwarf.</b> Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown, as it is in the vicinity of Boston . . . . .	30	85	3 00
530 " " <b>California-grown</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50
532 <b>Early Arlington.</b> Quite early and large, and blanches rapidly . . . . .	25	75	2 50
534 <b>Crawford Half-Dwarf.</b> Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor . . . . .	25	75	2 50
538 <b>Golden Self-Blanching.</b> A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white; very ornamental in contrast with the latter . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
540 <b>Sandringham Dwarf White.</b> Solid and of good flavor; a favorite sort with market gardeners in some localities . . . . .	20	50	1 50
542 <b>Covent Garden Red.</b> Of strong growth and good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are; they are worthy more extended use . . . . .	25	75	2 50
545 <b>Clayworth Prize Pink.</b> A famous red sort . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
546 <b>Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.</b> Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews. . . . .	20	40	1 25
548 " <b>Thorburn Giant.</b> The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality. . . . .	30	85	3 00
550 " <b>Apple.</b> Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small . . . . .	20	40	1 25



## CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benfenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.



CURLED CHERVIL.

		Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.		
552	<b>Curled.</b> The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
553	<b>Tuberous.</b> A variety which has edible roots . . . . .	20	75	2 50

## CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

555	<b>Common or Wild.</b> Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , 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 <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 09
556	<b>Witloof.</b> Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two to three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a vegetable . . . . .	10	30	1 00
557	<b>Large-Rooted Magdeburg.</b> Roots are the Chicory of commerce . . . . .	10	25	75



WITLOOF.

## COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterfohl.

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

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

559	<b>Georgia-Grown</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$30	\$1 00
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## CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Stechsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six 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 first of winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

561	<b>Large-Seeded</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
562	<b>Small-Seeded</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
563	<b>Green Cabbaging</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
564	<b>Lettuce-Leaved</b> . . . . .	10	25	75

## 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 578 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 hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.



CURLED CRESS.

		Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.		
569	<b>Curled or Pepper Grass</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571	<b>Broad-Leaved</b> . . . . .	10	15	50
573	<b>Broad Leaved Winter</b> . . . . .	10	25	75
575	<b>Erfurt Sweet Water Cress</b> . . . . .	75		
578	<b>True Water Cress</b> . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00



# CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maij.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; 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 of properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



### EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
579 <b>Extra Early Cory.</b> A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$4 00
580 <b>Northern Pedigree.</b> Very early and very dwarf; small ears . . . . .	5	30	75	1 25	5 00
581 <b>Marblehead.</b> One of earliest; dwarf and short thick ears; of good quality for an early sort . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
582 <b>Minnesota.</b> Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
583 <b>Perry Hybrid.</b> Very early and of large size; most valuable for market . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
585 <b>Narragansett.</b> Small ears; grains red when fully ripened . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
590 <b>Extra Early Adams.</b> Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

### SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 <b>Early Golden Yellow.</b> A very sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
593 <b>Shaker Early.</b> Very large white grain and quite early . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
599 <b>Crosby.</b> Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
608 <b>Pee and Kay.</b> Ears large and thick; a desirable variety . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
610 <b>Potter Excelsior.</b> Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
611 <b>Moore Concord.</b> Of strong growth; ears large and well filled . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
612 <b>Amber Cream.</b> Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
617 <b>Early Adams.</b> Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively for market . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

### GENERAL CROP.

618 <b>Large Excelsior.</b> Has large ears and is moderately early . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
618 <sup>a</sup> <b>Large Eight-Rowed.</b> Very productive, and of superior richness . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
619 <b>Asylum.</b> Thick twelve-rowed . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
620 <b>Triumph.</b> Large ears, very white; productive . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
622 <b>Hickox Improved.</b> Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
626 <b>Stowell Evergreen.</b> Remains green a long time and is highly prized . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
627 <b>Early Mammoth.</b> Very large and not very late . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

### LATE.

630 <b>Black Mexican.</b> Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
634 <b>Ne Plus Ultra.</b> Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown . . . . .	5	30	75	1 25	5 00
640 <b>Late Mammoth.</b> Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
644 <b>Egyptian.</b> Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . . . . .	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
650 <b>Sweet Fodder Corn.</b> For soiling and ensilage . . . . .					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 15, 1890.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I have used your seeds for the last thirty-five years, and fail to call to mind a single instance of failure to germinate perfectly or failure to come true to name. This I consider as unusual, and I can congratulate you upon the fact. My father used seeds purchased of the originator of your house—Grant Thorburn. With best wishes, I remain yours, etc.,

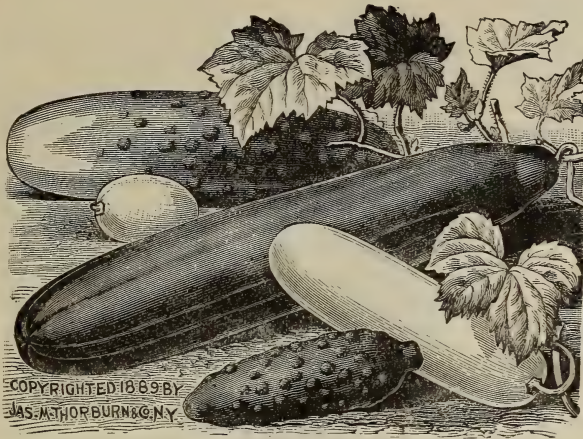
JAMES F. HOWELL.



# CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds 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 when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a 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 four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



CUCUMBERS.

663 **Thorburn's New Ever-bearing.** Small sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler . . . . .  
 . . . per pkt., 10 cts. \$1 50

664	<b>Early Russian.</b> Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand . . . . .	10	\$0 25	\$0 75
665	<b>Extra Early Seedling.</b> Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler	10	30	1 00
666	<b>Large Netted Russian.</b> Very early, large; dark netted skin and white flesh. . . . .	10	30	1 00
667	<b>Early Short Green.</b> Good for pickling; productive . . . . .	10	25	75
668	<b>Early Green Cluster.</b> Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . . . .	10	25	75
669	<b>Early White-Spined.</b> Early, and good for pickling or table use . . . . .	10	25	75
670	<b>Extra Long White-Spined.</b> Very fine shape for market . . . . .	10	25	75
671	<b>Improved White-Spined.</b> Well-flavored and of medium size . . . . .	10	25	75
672	<b>Florida Emerald.</b> Perfectly smooth; very dark green skin . . . . .	10	30	1 00
673	<b>Peerless.</b> A fine strain of White-Spined . . . . .	10	25	75
674	<b>Long Green.</b> Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . . . .	10	25	75
675	<b>Long Green Turkey.</b> Fruit very long and slim . . . . .	10	30	1 00
676	<b>Giant Pera.</b> Very long, and one of the best for table use . . . . .	15	50	1 50
678	<b>Green Prolific Pickling.</b> One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size . . . . .	10	25	75
679	<b>Nichols Medium Green.</b> Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . . . .	10	25	75
680	<b>Boston Pickling.</b> A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . . . . .	10	25	75
681	<b>Tailby Hybrid.</b> Very long, and superior for family table use . . . . .	10	25	75
682	<b>White Japan.</b> Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp . . . . .	10	30	1 00
683	<b>Small Gherkin.</b> Very small, burr; used for pickles . . . . .	20	60	2 00

## ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

*Concombre (especies Anglaise) pour couches.*

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

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, 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, covering with a sheet of brown paper till the seeds

### Thorburn's New Everbearing Cucumber.

MAMARONECK, WEST CHESTER CO., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1888.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Dear Sirs: The new Cucumber is something of a wonder in its way. Cucumbers began to form when the plants were about a foot long, and they have continued fruiting abundantly all summer. It looks now as if nothing but a sharp frost would stop them. Owing to its great yield, it seems to me that the new Cucumber will be invaluable to the man who grows pickles. I judge that the Early Russian (which I first distributed) is one of its parents. At all events, it is a good thing, and has doubtless "come to stay."  
 Yours truly,  
 PETER B. MEAD.



CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

germinate. Afterwards uncover, and ventilate to ensure 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.

		Per pkt.			Per pkt.
699	<b>Bismark.</b> Dark green; fine forcer . . . . .	\$0 25	707	<b>Prize Fighter.</b> Standard sort . . . . .	\$0 25
700	<b>Duke of Edinburgh.</b> Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth . . . . .	25	708	<b>Goliath.</b> Very prolific . . . . .	25
701	<b>Giant of Arnstadt.</b> Good bearer . . . . .	25	709	<b>Telegraph.</b> Free bearing, long, and extensively grown; handsome . . . . .	25
702	<b>Blue Gown.</b> Handsome black spine sort . . . . .	25	710	<b>Lynch's Star of the West.</b> A distinct and handsome sort . . . . .	25
703	<b>Swan's Neck</b> . . . . .	25	711	<b>Lancashire Witch</b> . . . . .	25
704	<b>Noa's Forcing.</b> Very productive . . . . .	25	712	<b>Cuthill's Black Spine</b> . . . . .	25
705	<b>Improved Sion House</b> . . . . .	25			

☞ Packets of above varieties contain from ten to twenty seeds.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* Pardeblum.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart, thin out the plants to twelve 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:  $\Lambda$ . This excludes the light, and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation—these are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.



BROAD-LEAVED DANDELION.

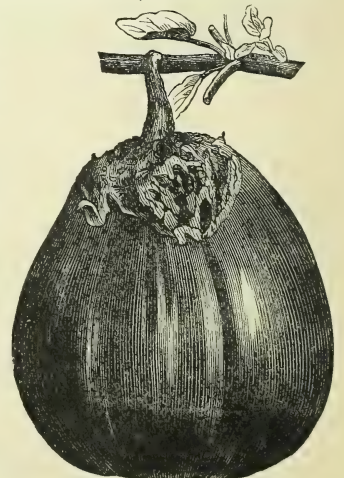
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 <b>French Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
739 <b>Improved Broad-Leaved.</b> Perhaps the best sort . . . . .	30	1 00	3 00

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* Eierpflanze.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four 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 three feet by two.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 <b>Early Dwarf Purple.</b> Dwarf; very early; small sized ovoid fruit of good quality . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 <b>Long Purple.</b> Of distinct shape and fine quality . . . . .	20	60	2 00
742 <b>Round Purple.</b> Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality . . . . .	30	85	3 00
743 <b>Improved New York Purple.</b> The best; large oval purple, and grown very much more extensively than any other sort . . . . .	50	1 25	5 00
744 <b>Black Pekin.</b> Fruit blackish purple; dark foliage . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
745 <b>Scarlet Chinese.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
746 <b>Round White.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
747 <b>Long White.</b> Small and ornamental . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
748 <b>Striped.</b> Fruit is striped purple and white . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE.



## ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endiven.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight 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.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
750	<b>Green Curled Winter.</b> Best for fall and winter crop . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751	<b>White Curled.</b> For early use, for which it is useful . . . . .	20	60	2 00
752	<b>Green Moss Curled.</b> Small, clear green leaves, mossy and crisp . . . . .	20	60	2 00
752a	<b>Laciniated.</b> Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter. . . . .	20	60	2 00
753	<b>Broad-Leaved Escarolle.</b> A sweet variety for fall and winter . . . . .	20	60	2 00

## ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

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

757	<b>Clean Seed</b> . . . . .	Per pkt. \$0 05	Per oz. \$0 40
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## KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Blätterfohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three 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 hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top-dressing of salt is beneficial to the plant.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
759	<b>Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.</b> Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760	“ <b>Tall Green Scotch.</b> A taller growth of the above. . . . .	10	30	1 00
768	“ <b>Dwarf Brown.</b> Very hardy . . . . .	10	30	1 00
769	“ <b>Tall Brown.</b> Very hardy . . . . .	Per oz. \$0 10	Per 1/4 lb. \$0 30	Per lb. \$1 00
771	“ <b>Mosbach Winter.</b> Dwarf and very hardy . . . . .	10	30	1 00
773	“ <b>Striped and Variegated.</b> For garnishing . . . . .	25	75	2 50
777	“ <b>Siberian, Thorburn's Improved.</b> Uniformly dwarf, green curled, and very late and hardy . . . . .	10	25	75
780	<b>Sea Kale.</b> Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . . . .	25	75	2 50
783	<b>Pe-tsai.</b> (Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate either cooked as Spinach or raw for salad, best as a fall crop . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00



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THORBURN'S IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.



# KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE. - This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten 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 stem above ground is two or three 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.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHLRAEL.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
784	<b>Early White Vienna.</b> Handsome and delicate; white ball. . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
789	<b>Early Purple Vienna.</b> Purple ball; a very good sort . . . . .	30	85	3 00
791	<b>Large White or Green.</b> Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . . . .	15	50	1 50

# LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 805, 807 and 815 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 866, which should be sown in September. 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 six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold-frame, 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 and moisture in abundance.

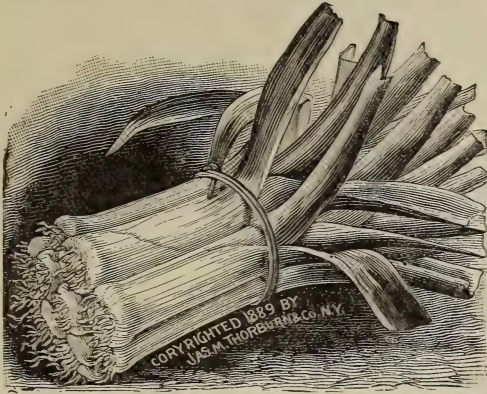
		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
797	<b>Selected Buttercup.</b> Beautiful yellow solid, rather under sized heads, for forcing or out-doors . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
798	<b>White Forcing Head.</b> Very early; small solid head; one of the best . . . . .	20	50	1 50
799	<b>Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock.</b> 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. . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
800	<b>Cold-Frame White Cabbage.</b> For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market gardeners . . . . .	20	60	2 00
801	<b>Large Boston.</b> A fine strain for forcing under glass. . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
802	<b>Hubbard Market Lettuce.</b> A large white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground . . . . .	20	50	1 50
803	<b>French Blockhead.</b> New French sort . . . . .	20	60	2 00
805	<b>Early Curled Simpson.</b> A leading early sort; very tender . . . . .	20	50	1 50
807	<b>Black-Seeded Simpson.</b> A superior variety; large and of light color . . . . .	20	50	1 50
808	<b>American Gathering.</b> Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing; very early, and also quite hardy. . . . .	20	50	1 50
810	<b>Lacinated Beauregard.</b> Leaves finely cut; good distinct sort . . . . .	20	50	1 50
815	<b>Tennisball or Boston, White Seed.</b> A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth . . . . .	20	50	1 50
817	<b>Stone Tennisball, Black Seed.</b> Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . . . .	20	60	2 00
819	<b>Improved Hanson.</b> Large heads. . . . .	20	50	1 50
820	<b>Tomhannock.</b> Distinct; first-rate upright-leaved sort; leaves crimped at the edges . . . . .	20	50	1 50
825	<b>Shotwell Brown Head.</b> Large and handsome tender heads; very hardy . . . . .	20	60	2 00
829	<b>White Summer Cabbage.</b> Close heads of good size; fine for summer . . . . .	20	40	1 25
837	<b>Golden Stone-Head.</b> A handsome head lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . . . . .	20	50	1 50
840	<b>Salamander Head.</b> Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably . . . . .	20	50	1 50
842	<b>Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed.</b> Fine market strain . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
845	<b>Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed.</b> Good for main summer or spring crop. . . . .	20	50	1 50
849	<b>Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed.</b> One of the best; large heads . . . . .	20	50	1 50
853	<b>White Cos, Romaine.</b> Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . . . .	20	60	2 00
854	<b>Trianon Self-Closing Cos.</b> The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather . . . . .	40	1 00	4 00
855	<b>Balloon Cos.</b> Very large, hardy; best for late sowing to come to perfection in the autumn . . . . .	20	60	2 00
866	<b>American Oak-Leaved.</b> Very distinct, and of good flavor. . . . .	20	50	1 50



# LEEK.

POIREAU. *Peurro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve 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.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
869 <b>Best Large Flag Winter.</b> Hardy and productive . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
870 <b>Summer Flag.</b> Not hardy, but useful for autumn . . . . .	10	30	1 00
872 <b>Large Rouen Winter.</b> A stand- ard sort; remains long in good condition . . . . .	20	50	2 00
873 <b>Large Carentan.</b> A superior variety, with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy . . . . .	20	50	2 00

# MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.) Gemfenhorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted.

Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
875 <b>Craniolaria</b> . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 <b>Proboscidea</b> . . . . .	30	75	3 00

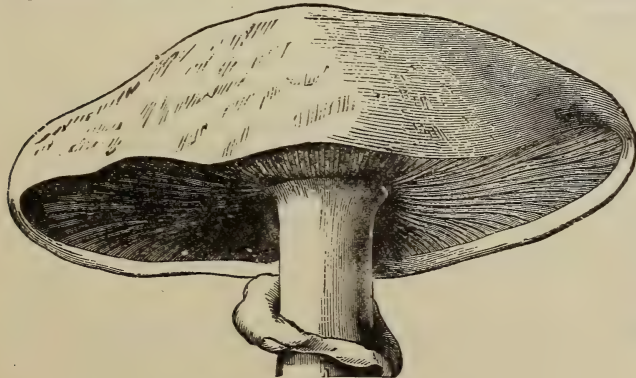


MARTYNIA.

# 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 bed 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 in 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 four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; 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 two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to a depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOM.

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 vitality.

**English Spawn.** 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1; 100 lbs. for \$9.  
**French Spawn.** Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cents.

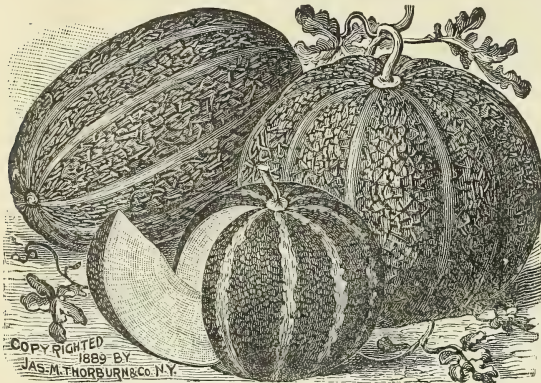


# MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon. Muscatel. Cantalupen.*

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 four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three 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 may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots. The seeds may also be started out-of-doors under hand frames or glasses.

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



Per oz. Per 1/4 lb. Per lb.

## 878 **Champion Market.**

Large size, slightly

		\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 75
879	<b>Golden Perfection.</b> Highly perfumed; nearly round, loosely netted, becoming golden yellow when ripe. Flesh pale green, very thick and sugary . . . . .	30	85	3 00
880	<b>Golden Netted Gem.</b> Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh . . . . .	15	30	1 00
881	<b>The Surprise.</b> Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . . . . .	15	25	75
882	<b>Bird Cantaloup.</b> Productive and very large . . . . .	15	25	75
883	<b>Fine White Japan.</b> Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . . . .	15	25	75
884	<b>Jenny Lind.</b> Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh . . . . .	15	25	75
885	<b>Nutmeg.</b> Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop . . . . .	15	25	75
886	<b>Chicago Nutmeg,</b> Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing . . . . .	15	25	75
887	<b>Hackensack.</b> Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety . . . . .	15	25	75
888	<b>Extra Early Hackensack.</b> By careful selection of the earliest, this strain has been fixed to ripen ten days earlier than the Hackensack . . . . .	15	25	75
889	<b>Osage</b> (Also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Coconut-shaped, yellow flesh, light green netted skin; good quality . . . . .	15	30	1 00
890	<b>Hybrid Bay View.</b> Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh. . . . .	15	25	75
891	<b>Skillman Netted.</b> Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious . . . . .	15	25	75
892	<b>Orange Christina.</b> One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet . . . . .	15	25	75
894	<b>Ward Nectar.</b> Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and fine flavored . . . . .	15	25	75
895	<b>Delmonico.</b> Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh . . . . .	15	30	1 00
896	<b>Baltimore Market.</b> Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality. . . . .	15	25	75
898	<b>Emerald Gem.</b> Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate . . . . .	15	30	1 00
904	<b>Green Montreal.</b> Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green. . . . .	15	25	75
913	<b>Long Yellow Cantaloup.</b> Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North . . . . .	15	25	75
915	<b>Banana Citron.</b> Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality . . . . .	15	30	1 00
916	<b>Pomegranate.</b> Ornamental; for perfume . . . . .	25	75	2 50
917	<b>Mango Melon</b> or " <b>Vine Orange</b> " (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange. Thick meaty flesh, somewhat like a preserving citron. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe . . . . .	25	75	2 50
918	<b>Pine-Apple.</b> Medium sized, oval shaped, tapering to stem; slight ribs dark green at first but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. . . . .	15	30	1 00

## IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

*Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.*

		Per pkt.
928	<b>Invincible Scarlet</b> . . . . .	\$0 25
930	<b>Monroe's Little Heath.</b> Scarlet flesh . . . . .	25
931	<b>Dr. Hogg.</b> Green flesh . . . . .	25
934	<b>The Squire.</b> Green flesh . . . . .	25
935	<b>Sutton's Tom Thumb</b> . . . . .	25



# MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. Waffermelonen.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; the shape is elongated, with stem and slightly inclined to point. The flesh is bright crimson, very sweet and not stringy. Seeds are quite a distinct red. This is one of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of first-rate quality. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.



	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
968 <b>Jordan Gray Monarch.</b> Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
970 <b>Kolb Gem.</b> Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper . . . . .	10	25	75
970a <b>Pride of Georgia.</b> Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
971 <b>The Boss.</b> Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind . . . . .	10	25	75
972 <b>Vick Early.</b> Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
974 <b>Volga.</b> Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late . . . . .	15	30	1 00
975 <b>Dark Icing.</b> Solid, with thin dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed . . . . .	10	25	75
976 <b>Scaly Bark.</b> Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well . . . . .	15	25	75
978 <b>Mammoth Iron-Clad.</b> Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper . . . . .	10	25	75
979 <b>White-Seeded Ice Cream.</b> Very early; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
980 <b>Sibley's Triumph.</b> Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality . . . . .	10	25	75
981 <b>Phinney.</b> Early and of fine quality; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
983 <b>Early Mountain Sprout.</b> Very early, large and long; mottled skin . . . . .	10	25	75
984 <b>Johnson Christmas.</b> Keeps late . . . . .	10	25	75
986 <b>Seminole.</b> Very large, moderately early; quality first rate . . . . .	10	25	75
987 <b>Cuban Queen.</b> Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality . . . . .	10	25	75
990 <b>Black Spanish.</b> Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . . . .	10	25	75
996 <b>Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet.</b> An old and reliable sort; red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1000 <b>Florida Favorite.</b> A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier . . . . .	10	25	75
1003 <b>Goodwin Imperial.</b> Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1025 <b>Southern Rattlesnake.</b> Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1029 <b>Apple Pie or Colorado Citron.</b> Used for preserves; green seed . . . . .	10	25	75
1030 <b>Citron.</b> Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed . . . . .	10	25	75

# 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.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1035 <b>Black.</b> The seeds form the mustard of commerce . . . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 <b>White London.</b> Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly . . . . .	05	10	25
1037 <b>White American</b> . . . . .	05	10	20
1039 <b>Chinese Broad-Leaved.</b> Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach . . . . .	10	25	75
1040 <b>Tuberous-Rooted Chinese.</b> A new sort, with Turnip-like root; used for salads . . . . .	15	40	1 25

# 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.

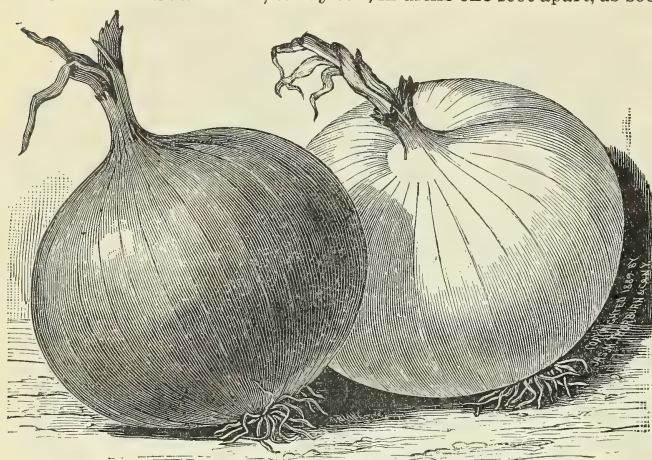
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1041 <b>Dwarf Yellow</b> . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1043 <b>Tall Mixed</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042 <b>Dwarf Scarlet</b> . . . . .	15	40	1 25	1044 <b>Tall Blood-Colored</b> . . . . .	10	30	1 00



# ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla.* Zwiebeln.

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



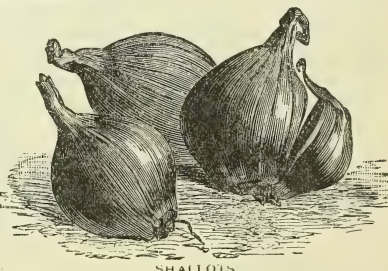
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1045 <b>Adriatic Bartletta.</b> A small white Italian sort, the earliest of all . . .	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
1047 <b>Queen.</b> Very early small white sort . . .	25	75	2 50
1049 <b>Early White Nocera.</b> Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early	20	60	2 00
1050 <b>White Pearl.</b> Very early round white . .	30	75	3 00
1054 <b>Large White Portugal.</b> Standard sort, flat . . . . .	25	75	3 00
1055 <b>Large White Globe.</b> Large Southport strain . . . . .	25	75	3 00
1060 <b>White Maggajola.</b> A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early	20	60	2 00
1062 <b>Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling.</b> One of the best Onions for pickling . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1063 <b>English White Pickling.</b> Also one of the best picklers . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1064 <b>Mammoth White Garganus</b> or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1066 <b>White Flat Bermuda.</b> Italian grown; very early . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1068 <b>Red Flat Bermuda.</b> Italian grown; very early . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1070 <b>Pale Red Bermuda.</b> Medium size; longish shape; fine and early for the south . .	20	50	1 50
1072 <b>Early Red Flat.</b> Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1074 <b>Large Red Globe.</b> Southport strain . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1076 <b>Large Red Wethersfield.</b> Half-early, and a good keeper . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1078 <b>Giant Rocca.</b> Light red, productive and mild; of very large size . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1080 <b>Large Reddish Pompeii</b> or "Copper King" . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1082 <b>Red Teneriffe.</b> Early, light brown; for the south . . . . .	20	60	2 00
1084 <b>Yellow Danvers.</b> A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1086 <b>Yellow Globe Danvers.</b> Of more globular shape; keeps well . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1088 <b>Large Yellow Globe.</b> Southport strain . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1090 <b>Mammoth Yellow Globe Spanish.</b> Very large; grown from imported stock . . .	30	75	3 00
1091 <b>Yellow Strasburgh.</b> Fine keeper . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1092 <b>Welsh.</b> The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . . . .	20	50	2 00

## ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for 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 quart.	Per ½ peck.	Per peck.	Per bus.
<b>Yellow Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
<b>White Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	25	90	1 50	5 00
<b>Red Onion Sets</b> . . . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
<b>Red Top Onions</b> . . . . .	25	90	1 50	5 00
<b>Potato Onions</b> . . . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
<b>White Potato Onions.</b> New . . . . .	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
<b>Shallots</b> . . . . .	25	75	1 25	5 00
<b>Garlic Sets</b> . . . . . per lb., 30 cents .				



SHALLOTS.



## OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo. Safran.*

**CULTURE.**—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097	<b>New Dwarf Density.</b> Very tender; long pods . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$1 50
1098	<b>White Velvet.</b> Tender white pods . . . . .	10	20	60
1099	<b>Long Green.</b> . . . . .	10	20	50

## ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuella.*

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

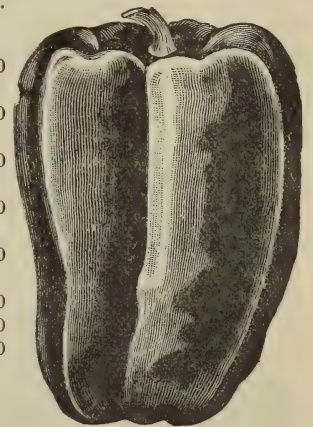
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101	<b>Red.</b> Distinct; dark red leaves . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	<b>White.</b> Pale green leaves; almost yellow . . . . .	15	30	1 00

## PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento. Pfeffer.*

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108	<b>Sweet Golden Dawn.</b> Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor . . . . .	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
1109	<b>Giant Emperor.</b> Scarlet; very large and thick . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1110	<b>Ruby King.</b> Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1112	<b>Large Squash.</b> Productive; much used for pickles . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1115	<b>Long Red Cayenne.</b> Bright red; very productive . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1117	<b>Long Yellow Cayenne.</b> Similar, save in color . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1119	<b>Large Bell.</b> Large and of mild flavor . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1121	<b>Oxheart.</b> Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1122	<b>Cranberry.</b> Small fruit; used for pickles . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1125	<b>Large Golden Upright.</b> Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes . . . . .	50	1 50	5 00
1126	<b>Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth.</b> Bright red; new . . . . .	75	2 00	8 00
		Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.		
1127	<b>Thorburn Fancy Red Wrinkled.</b> A new variety; about size of the Cherry Pepper, but distinct in appearance; very pretty . . . . .	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$10 00
1128	<b>Thorburn Fancy Yellow Wrinkled.</b> Differing from above only in color . . . . .	1 00	2 50	10 00
1130	<b>Red Cherry.</b> Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1132	<b>Red Chili.</b> Very productive; very small, red and very pungent . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1133	<b>Yellow Chili.</b> Like 1132, but bright yellow; both these sorts are fine for pickling . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1134	<b>Red Cluster.</b> A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1135	<b>Sweet Spanish.</b> Large, mild; used for salad . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1136	<b>Sweet Mountain.</b> Large, regular and of mild flavor . . . . .	30	80	3 00
1137	<b>Celestial.</b> A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet; the plant is very ornamental when in fruit, showing the contrasting colors . . . . . per pkt., 10 cents . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00



RUBY KING PEPPER.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Your Sandwich Island Oyster-Plant Seed I received from you last year proved very satisfactory. The roots raised from it took the first prize at the Wisconsin State Fair.

January 30, 1890.

C. WYNOBLE,  
St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

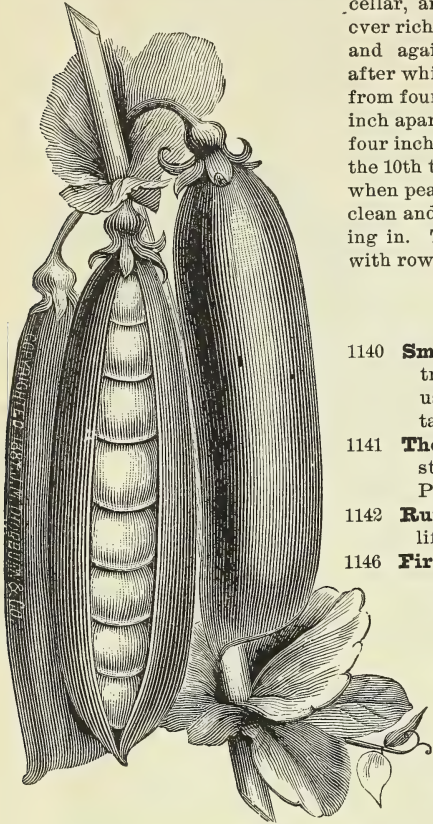


# PEAS.

Pois. *Chicaros o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

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 four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four 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.

## EXTRA EARLY PEAS.



THORBURN EXTRA EARLY MARKET PEA.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1140 <b>Small Early French.</b> ( <i>Petit Pois.</i> ) The true small French Pea, so extensively used in France for canning and for the table . . . . .	4	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
1141 <b>Thorburn Extra Early Market.</b> Our standard market garden extra early Pea; productive . . . . .	2½	25	85	1 50	5 00
1142 <b>Rural New-Yorker.</b> Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146 <b>First and Best.</b> Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 <b>Alaska.</b> One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive . . . . .	2½	25	85	1 50	5 00
1151 <b>*Alpha.</b> An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick . . . . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161 <b>Daniel O'Rourke Improved.</b> Best strain of extra early; a favorite sort . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 <b>Philadelphia.</b> Resembling First and Best . . . . .	3	25	75	1 25	4 00

## EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 <b>*McLean Advancer.</b> A fine standard sort of excellent quality . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188 <b>*Horsford Market Garden.</b> On the style of Advancer; a good cropper . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1200 <b>*Everbearing.</b> Long pods and large peas; sow thin . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 <b>Pride of the Market.</b> Very large pods, green peas; sow thin . . . . .	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203 <b>*Prince of Wales.</b> Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor . . . . .	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1206 <b>*Champion of England.</b> A well known standard variety; sow thick . . . . .	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1210 <b>*Duke of Albany.</b> Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer . . . . .	5	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1226 <b>Melting Sugar.</b> One of the best edible pod sorts . . . . .	4	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
1227 <b>Dwarf Sugar.</b> Edible pods . . . . .	2	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1228 <b>Tall Giant Sugar.</b> Very large edible pods . . . . .	5	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
1229 <b>*Yorkshire Hero.</b> A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin . . . . .	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1231 <b>Blue Imperial.</b> Productive blue pea . . . . .	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50

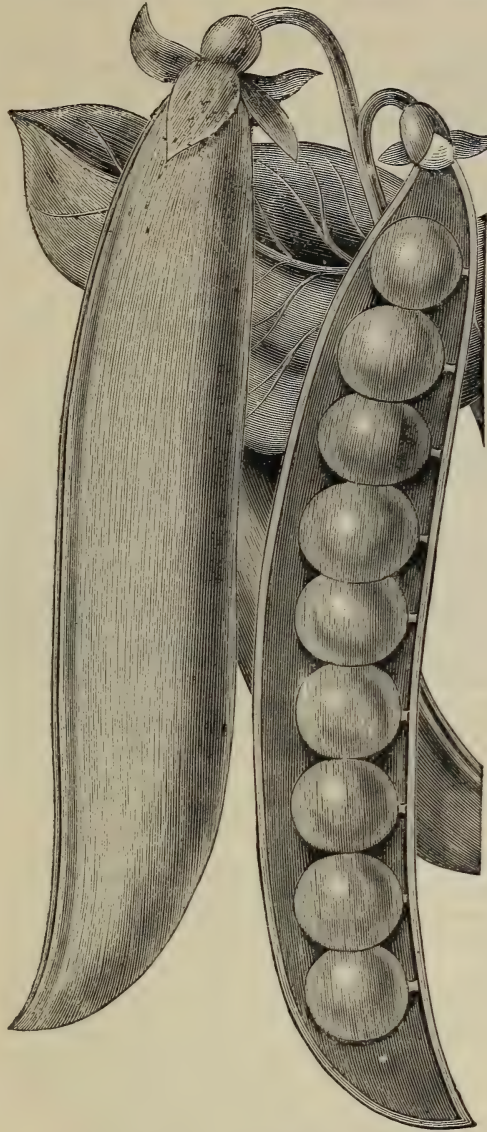
## MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1233 <b>*Dr. McLean.</b> A splendid wrinkled sort for main crop, following Advancer . . . . .	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1235 <b>*G. F. Wilson.</b> Very productive, with large and well filled pods . . . . .	3	25	80	1 50	5 00
1237 <b>*John Bull.</b> On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop . . . . .	2½	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1247 <b>Culverwell Telegraph.</b> Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor . . . . .	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1248 <b>*Carter Telephone.</b> Enormous pods and peas of first-class . . . . .	4	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1249 <b>*Ne Plus Ultra.</b> The most popular late pea now in the English market; superior flavor . . . . .	5	25	80	1 50	5 00
1251 <b>White Marrowfat.</b> A favorite; heavy yielder . . . . .	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 <b>Black-eyed Marrowfat.</b> Very hardy and prolific . . . . .	3	20	50	75	2 50



PEAS, DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

	Height	Per	Per	Per	Per
	inches	qt.	½ pk.	pk.	bus.
1259 * <b>American Wonder.</b> Extra early and productive; fine quality . . . . .	1.	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00



TELEPHONE PEA. (See page 32.)

1260 * <b>Carter's Stratagem.</b> Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills . . . . .	1½	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1261 * <b>Abundance.</b> Long, round, well filled pods; sow thin . . . . .	1½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1266 <b>McLean's Blue Peter.</b> Early; pods long, peas large . . . . .	¾	25	80	1 50	5 00
1268 * <b>Premium Gem.</b> Extra early; straight pods, well filled . . . . .	1.	25	80	1 50	5 00
1271 * <b>McLean's Little Gem.</b> Extra early; straight pods . . . . .	1.	25	80	1 50	5 00
1276 <b>Tom Thumb.</b> Extra early . . . . .	1.	25	80	1 50	5 00

Those marked \* 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.

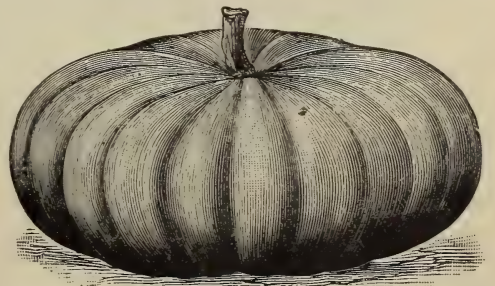
PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten 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.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1315 <b>Golden Oblong.</b> Very prolific; growing from 15 to 20 inches long . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1320 <b>Large Cheese.</b> Flat; one of the best for family use . . . . .	10	20	60
1321 <b>Early Sugar.</b> Fine grained, sweet and prolific . . . . .	10	20	60
1322 <b>Monmouth County Golden.</b> Thick, fine grained flesh; a valuable canner . . . . .	10	20	60
1323 <b>Black Negro.</b> New Hampshire Pumpkin . . . . .	10	20	60
1324 <b>Cushaw.</b> Salmon colored flesh; crooked neck . . . . .	10	25	75
1324a <b>White Cushaw or Jonathan.</b> A crook-neck variety of excellent quality . . . . .	10	30	1 00

1325 <b>Bright Red Etampes.</b> Medium size; flat; fine for cooking . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
1326 <b>Japan Crook-Neck.</b> Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1327 <b>Improved Mammoth.</b> Immense; smooth and handsome . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1328 <b>Mammoth Tours.</b> French . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1329 <b>Tennessee Sweet Potato.</b> Bell-shaped; thick white flesh; fine for pies . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1330 <b>Connecticut Field.</b> Grown for stock; productive . . . . .			
. . per qt., 25 c.; per bus., \$4.			



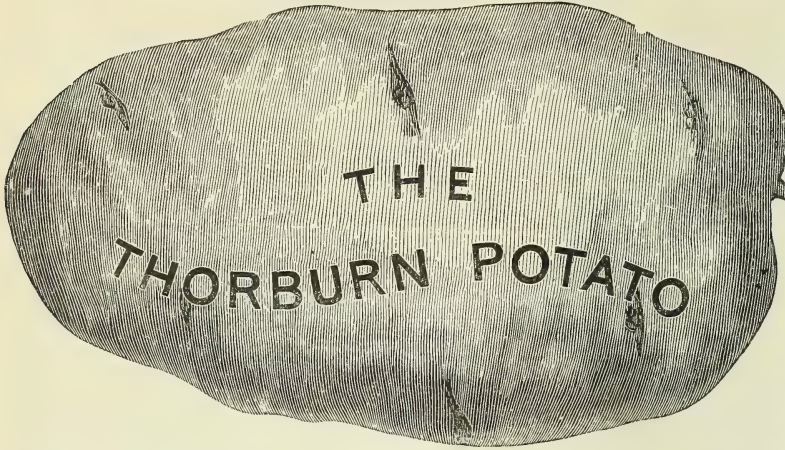
LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.



# POTATO.


POMME DE TERRE. *Patata*. Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the



field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

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 These are the prices ruling in January; later in the season many of the prices may be higher.

## EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349 <b>The Thorburn.</b> Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed . . . . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$4 50
1350 <b>Beauty of Hebron.</b> Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1351 <b>Clark No. 1.</b> Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 00
1353 <b>Pearl of Savoy.</b> A cross between Clark No. 1 and Early Vermont . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1355 <b>Early Puritan.</b> White skin and flesh; moderately early . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1361 <b>Early Sunrise.</b> The true type of Early Rose. . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1362 <b>Sunlit Star.</b> Skin clouded with rose color; quality good . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50

## INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1366 <b>Rural New-Yorker No. 2.</b> Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder . . . . .	50	75	2 50	5 00
1367 <b>Snow Queen.</b> Flesh and skin very white; a strong and vigorous grower and good keeper . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1369 <b>Corona Beauty.</b> Early and of fine quality; white skin and flesh . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1371 <b>Rural Blush.</b> Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1372 <b>New Queen.</b> In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1374 <b>Garfield.</b> White variety; skin finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1376 <b>White Star.</b> White flesh, of floury texture . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50

## LATE VARIETIES.

1382 <b>State of Maine.</b> Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1386 <b>Empire State.</b> Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth. . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50



POTATOES, LATE VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

	½ pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1388 <b>Gold Flesh.</b> Late; red skin, yellow flesh; hardy and productive . . . . .	\$0 50	\$0 75	\$2 50	\$5 00
1392 <b>Thorburn Late Rose.</b> Still retains a fair proportion of its old-time popularity	50	75	2 00	4 50
1393 <b>Late Beauty of Hebron.</b> Resembling White Elephant . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1396 <b>O. K. Mammoth Prolific.</b> Large and productive . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1400 <b>White Elephant.</b> One of our best; productive, and of first quality . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1401 <b>Morning Star.</b> A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first rate quality and an excellent keeper . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50
1402 <b>Brownell Winner.</b> Very late; pink skin, and white flesh of first quality; medium eyes; shape much like Early Rose; an immense yielder . . . . .	50	75	2 00	4 50

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivia.* Pastinaca.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1409 <b>Thorburn Long Island Hollow Crown.</b> A market gardener's strain . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1414 <b>Long White.</b> Standard variety . . . . .	10	20	60
1415 <b>Maltese.</b> Not quite as long as Long White; one of the best sorts . . . . .	10	20	60
1417 <b>Abbott Improved.</b> Smooth and quite large; one of the best . . . . .	10	20	60

1418 <b>Early Round.</b> . . . . .	10	20	60
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PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1437 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1428 <b>Extra Curled.</b> Superior . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1430 <b>Moss Curled.</b> Very pretty . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1431 <b>Fern-Leaved.</b> Fine curled . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1433 <b>Beauty of the Parterre.</b> Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants.	20	50	1 50
1435 <b>Plain.</b> The ordinary form . . . . .	10	20	50
1437 <b>Hamburg or Rooted.</b> Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips . . . . .	10	30	1 00



ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

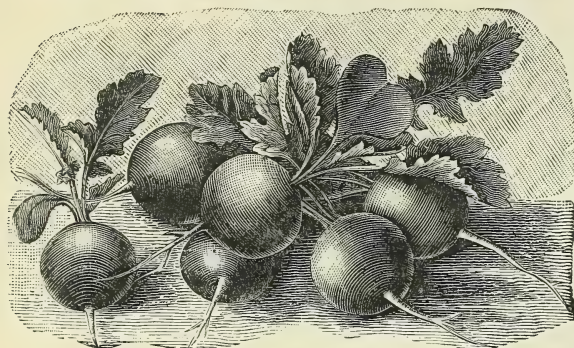
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439 <b>Roquette</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

# RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos and Rabanitos.* Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in spring, in light rich soil, in rows eight to twelve 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.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

Those marked thus (\*) are best suited for market gardeners.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1440 *Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1442 " *Early French Scarlet Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1444 *Turnip Early French Deep Scarlet. Very early . . . . .	10	20	60
1446 " " " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about 20 days . .	15	30	1 00
1448 " " " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors	10	20	60
1449 " " " " " *Forcing. New forcing sort, maturing in about 20 days . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1450 " " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground .	15	30	1 00
1452 " " " *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground . .	10	25	75
1454 " " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved . . . . .	15	30	1 00
1456 " " " *Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort. . . . .	15	30	1 00
1458 " " " White. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet. . . . .	10	25	75
1460 " " " Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market. . . . .	10	25	75
	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1462 " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1464 " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market. . . . .	10	25	75
1466 " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1468 " *Grey Summer. Good solid summer sort. . . . .	10	25	75
1470 Olive-Shaped, Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp . . . . .	10	25	75
1472 " White. Mild and fine for summer. . . . .	10	25	75
1474 " *French Breakfast. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing	10	20	60
1476 *Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground . . . . .	10	20	60
1478 " " *Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender . . . . .	10	25	75
1480 " *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp and good for forcing	10	20	60
1482 " White Naples. Slender; for summer use . . . . .	10	25	75
1'84 " White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer. .	10	25	75
1486 " Purple. Very dark . . . . .	10	25	75
1488 *White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite . . . .	10	25	75



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.



**RADISH—CONTINUED.**

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1490	<b>*White Stuttgart Summer.</b> Very early and very large. . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1492	<b>*Winter Scarlet Chinese.</b> Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well . . . . .	10	25	75
1494	“ <b>*Long Black Spanish.</b> The popular winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1496	“ <b>Round Black Spanish.</b> Fine for winter . . . . .	10	25	75
1495	“ <b>*Thorburn Improved Long Black Spanish.</b> A fine market gardeners' strain (See cut, p. 36) . . . . .	20	50	1 50
1500	“ <b>*Long Grey Laon.</b> Popular French sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1502	<b>Winter Large White Spanish.</b> Fine for winter . . . . .	10	25	75
1504	“ <b>California White Mammoth.</b> A very large white winter variety . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1506	<b>Raphanus Caudatus</b> (Edible Pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled . . . . .			40



WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

**RHUBARB.**

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

**CULTURE.**—Sow seed in a cold-frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four 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 twelve inches apart, and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season, and this 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, which is to be spaded under in the spring.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1514	<b>Linnaeus.</b> The earliest . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	<b>Victoria</b> . . . . .	20	50	1 50

ROOTS . . . . . each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1.

**SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.**

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used 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 increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves to a considerable degree.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1520 <b>Swiss Chard.</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60



SWISS CHARD.

**SPROUTS.**

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

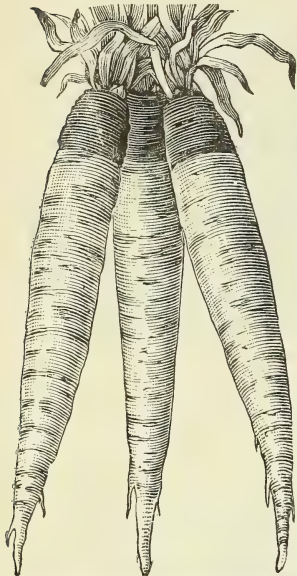
**CULTURE.**—Sow No. 1525 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1525 <b>Spring Sprouts</b> or <b>English Rape</b> . . . . .			
. . . per qt., 25 cts.			
1526 <b>Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

## SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzel.

CULTURE.—Sow early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six 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 half an 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.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1528	<b>Long White French</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25
1530	<b>Mammoth Sandwich Island.</b> 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 three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1535	<b>Scolymus</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

## SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera.* Scorziouwurzel.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1541	<b>Scorzonera</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

## SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera.* Sauerampfer.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen 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.

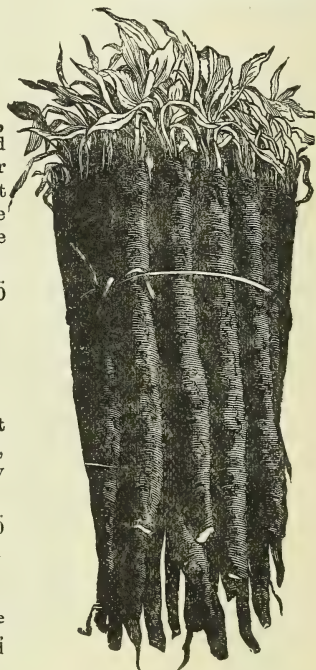
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1544	<b>Garden</b> . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

## SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight 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.

		Per oz.
1546	<b>Skirret</b> . . . . .	\$0 30



SCORZONERA.

MESSRS. JAMES M. THORBURN & Co.

SETAUKET, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1890.

Dear Sirs: Your salesman recommended to me last spring your Thoroughbred White Flint Corn for Long Island land. I have just finished husking three acres planted with it, and have a yield of 427 bushels of ears. The yield is so much better than any previous yield that I wish to thank both him and you.

Yours very truly,

SELAH B. STRONG,

MADISON, N. J., May 2, 1890.

Would like to express my pleasure at the result obtained from one packet of Chrysanthemum seed (50 cents). Fifty plants came up, and very healthy. Most pleasant surprise, for in several other cases different florists only five or six plants.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GATTER,



## SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. Spinat.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August all the other varieties, 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 three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

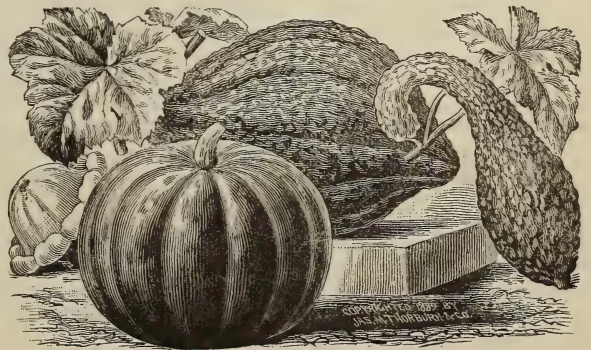
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 <b>Large Round Viroflay Thick-Leaved.</b> Has very large and thick leaves . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 <b>Round-Leaved.</b> A standard sort . . . . .	10	15	40
1571 <b>Lettuce-Leaved.</b> Popular French sort . . . . .	10	15	40
1573 <b>Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale.</b> Large tender leaves; fine . . . . .	10	15	40
1575 <b>Round Flanders.</b> Excellent and productive . . . . .	10	15	40
1577 <b>Long-Standing Round Thick-Leaved.</b> Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed . . . . .	10	15	40
1578 <b>Prickly.</b> Vigorous and hardy . . . . .	10	15	40
1579 <b>New Zealand Summer.</b> Distinct; grows well during hot weather . . . . .	10	30	1 00

## 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 three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1583 <b>Early Golden Bush.</b> Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585 " <b>White Scallop Bush.</b> A good early shipping variety . . . . .	10	25	75
1587 " <b>Green Striped Bush or Bergen.</b> White, with green stripes; variegated . . . . .	10	25	75
1589 " <b>Summer Crookneck.</b> Yellow fruit; distinct and the best for summer . . . . .	10	25	75
1589a <b>Summer Crookneck.</b> Long green striped . . . . .	10	25	75
1590 <b>Egg-Plant Bush Squash.</b> A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape, and said to be suitable for frying like the Egg-Plant. . . . .	10	30	1 00
1590a <b>Cocozell Bush.</b> A new variety; oblong in shape; green and white striped; an excellent summer sort . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1591 <b>Early Orange Marrow.</b> An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter. . . . .	10	30	1 00
1593 <b>Boston Marrow.</b> Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine . . . . .	10	25	75
1594 <b>Hubbard.</b> Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality. . . . .	10	25	75
1595 <b>Pike's Peak.</b> (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick bright orange flesh; one of the finest winter varieties. . . . .	10	25	75
1596 <b>Turban.</b> Orange yellow flesh of good flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1597 <b>Low Bay State.</b> With hard blue shell, for fall and winter . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1598 <b>Butman.</b> Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late . . . . .	10	25	75
1599 <b>Salem Valparaiso.</b> Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
1600 <b>Essex Hybrid.</b> A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
1601 <b>Marblehead.</b> Resembling the Hubbard, but has grey skin. . . . .	10	25	75



SQUASHES.

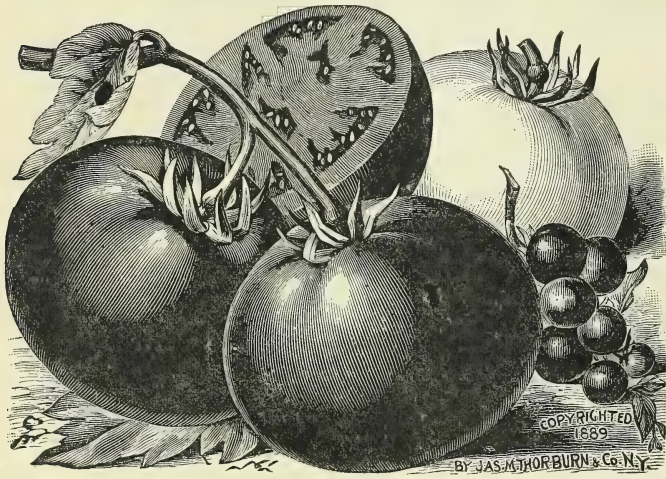
SQUASH—CONTINUED.

		Peroz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1602	<b>Perfect Gem.</b> Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1603	<b>Thorburn Red Japan Small Turban.</b> Fine small bright red winter sort . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1604	<b>Cocoanut.</b> Of first-rate quality and very prolific . . . . .	10	25	75
1605	<b>White Chestnut.</b> In the form of the Hubbard; fine grained and as dry as a boiled chestnut. . . . .	10	25	75
1606	<b>Brazil Sugar.</b> Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and first-rate for summer or fall . . . . .	10	25	75
1607	<b>Red China.</b> Small size; red skin and orange yellow flesh . . . . .	10	25	75
1608	<b>French Olive.</b> Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1609	<b>Pine-Apple.</b> Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort. . . . .	10	25	75
1610	<b>Canada Crookneck.</b> Small, well known winter sort; green skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1611	<b>Winter Crookneck.</b> Good keeper, with yellow skin . . . . .	10	25	75
1612	<b>The Warren.</b> A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality . . . . .	10	30	1 00
1613	<b>Mammoth Chili.</b> Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow skin and flesh. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1614	<b>English Vegetable Marrow.</b> Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh . . . . .	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a win-  
 dow, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Trans-  
 plant to the open ground when all dan-  
 ger of frost is past, setting the plants  
 three or four feet apart each way.  
 Some support should be provided for  
 the vines to keep the fruit from touch-  
 ing the ground; brush, hay or anything  
 of the sort will answer the purpose, or  
 they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may  
 be had several weeks earlier by sow-  
 ing the seed quite early, and trans-  
 planting to small pots; when these are  
 filled with roots, shift to a larger size,  
 and transplant to open ground when  
 weather is warm and settled, shading  
 from 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.



TOMATO'S.

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

		Peroz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1625	<b>Thorburn Long-Keeper.</b> A new and valuable sort. See page 10.			
1626	“ <b>New Jersey.</b> One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1627	<b>Ignotum.</b> Excellent for family or market use; very prolific; the earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties; heavy and solid . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1628	<b>Optimus.</b> Solid and productive; bright crimson . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1629	<b>Volunteer.</b> Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1630	<b>Dwarf Champion.</b> Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance. . . . .	30	85	3 00
1631	<b>Cardinal.</b> Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1632	<b>Puritan.</b> Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1633	<b>Perfection.</b> (Livingston's.) Early, regular and productive; red. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1634	<b>Favorite.</b> (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1635	<b>Beauty.</b> (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1636	<b>Hovey.</b> Fine red variety; resembles the Acme . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1637	<b>Acme.</b> Medium, red; smooth and good . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1639	<b>Essex Hybrid.</b> Large, shining red; very solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1640	<b>Early Advance.</b> Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1641	<b>Paragon.</b> Bright red; round and very productive . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1643	<b>Trophy, Selected.</b> Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sort . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1644	“ <b>With Bronze Foliage.</b> Fruit first-class . . . . .	30	85	3 00



**TOMATO—CONTINUED.**

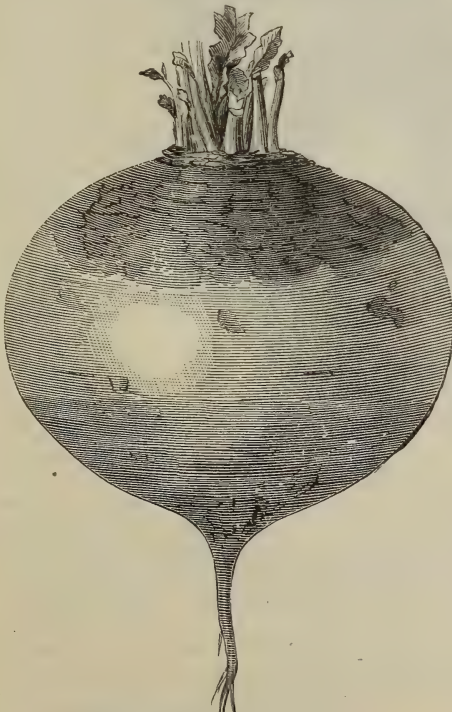
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1646	<b>Improved Queen.</b> Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good. . . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1647	<b>Prelude.</b> (Horsford's.) Bright, crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass or out of doors; very early	30	85	3 00
1648	<b>Mikado.</b> Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1649	<b>Lorillard.</b> A splendid sort for forcing under glass as well as for out-door culture; bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1655	<b>Conqueror.</b> Very early; fruit of medium size. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1656	<b>Hundred Days.</b> One of the earliest . . . . .	30	85	3 00
1659	<b>Yellow Plum.</b> Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1662	<b>Large Yellow.</b> Large, deeply ribbed . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1664	<b>Peach.</b> Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1668	<b>Green Gage.</b> Light yellow . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1672	<b>Red Cherry.</b> Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles. . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1675	<b>Yellow Cherry.</b> Similar to preceding, save in color . . . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1678	<b>Red Pear-Shaped.</b> Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid . . . . .	25	75	2 50
1680	<b>White Apple.</b> Nearly white. . . . .	25	75	2 50
1682	<b>Red Currant.</b> Very small and handsome; for preserves . . . . .	40	1 25	4 00
1684	<b>Upright Station Tree.</b> The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted for pots . . . per packet, 10 cts. .	1 00	3 00	10 00
1685	<b>Strawberry</b> (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small fruit; used for preserves . .	30	85	3 00

**TURNIP.**

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1777 should be sown from any time in July to 1st 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 eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

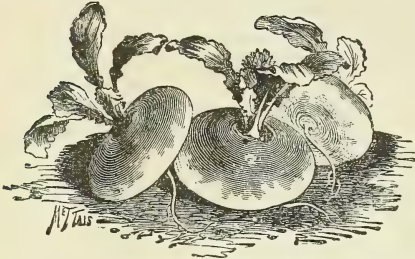
		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1706	<b>Purple-Top Munich.</b> One of the earliest varieties . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
1707	<b>White Egg.</b> Oval; handsome and sweet . . . . .	10	15	50
1708	<b>Early Snowball.</b> Small, and of rapid growth; pure white . . . . .	10	15	50
1709	<b>Black Stone.</b> Dark skin; very solid . . . . .	10	25	75
1711	<b>Gray Stone.</b> Solid and sweet; keeps well . . . . .	10	25	75
1715	<b>Early Dutch.</b> Rather flat; good white early sort . . . . .	10	15	50
1718	<b>German Teltow.</b> Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well . . . . .	10	20	60
1720	<b>Cow Horn.</b> Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot. . . . .	10	15	50
1722	<b>Red-Top Strap-Leaf.</b> The popular flat fall sort . . . . .	10	15	40
1723	<b>Extra Early Milan.</b> The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top. . . . .	10	25	75
1724	<b>Red-Top Globe-Shaped.</b> A standard sort in the New York market . . . . .	10	15	50
1726	<b>White Norfolk.</b> Globular; late, solid . . . . .	10	15	50
1728	<b>White Strap-Leaf Flat.</b> A good early white flat sort . . . . .	10	15	50
1730	<b>White Flat or Globe.</b> Large English white variety . . . . .	10	15	50
1733	<b>White French or Rock.</b> Very productive and a fine keeper . . . . .	10	15	50
1738	<b>Pomeranian White Globe.</b> Good either for table or stock . . . . .	10	15	50
1742	<b>Green Globe.</b> Very large white-fleshed sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1744	<b>Green Barrel.</b> Very large, white flesh . . . . .	10	25	75



RED-TOP GLOBE-SHAPED TURNIP.

TURNIP—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1746	<b>Jersey Navet.</b> Of a very odd shape; fine quality . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1748	<b>Long White Tankard.</b> A good keeper . . . . .	10	15	50
1750	<b>Yellow Malta.</b> Early and of fine flavor . . . . .	10	25	75
1751	<b>Yellow Globe.</b> Good and sweet; keeps fairly well . . . . .	10	15	50
1753	<b>Yellow Stone.</b> Fine hard winter sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1755	<b>Yellow Aberdeen.</b> Hardy, productive and keeps well . . . . .	10	15	50
1758	<b>Golden Ball.</b> Very handsome; keeps fairly well . . . . .	10	15	50
1763	<b>Yellow Finland.</b> Small, early, flat and distinct . . . . .	10	25	75
1767	<b>Montmagny.</b> Yellow, purple top; first-class sort . . . . .	10	25	75
1769	<b>Improved Ruta-Baga.</b> Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific . . . . .	10	15	50
1770	<b>Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga</b> . . . . .	10	15	40
1772	<b>White Ruta-Baga.</b> Large and productive . . . . .	10	15	50
1774	<b>Laing Ruta-Baga.</b> One of the earliest, and keeps well . . . . .	10	15	50
1777	<b>Skirving Ruta-Baga.</b> For table or stock; firm flesh . . . . .	10	15	40



MILAN STRAP-LEAF TURNIP.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH. (See page 36.)

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 23, 1889.

Dear Sir: The sample of the Everbearing Cucumber you sent me last spring proved it to be an unique sort. It was the earliest of any, not excepting the Early Premier, while its productiveness, handsome pickling form and continued bearing make it a valuable addition to the list. The housewife will find here the ideal and most accommodating pickle, for fruit of all sizes, perfect in shape, can be hed from the vines any time from July to October. We consider it a decided acquisition.

A. H. DUNLAP & SONS.

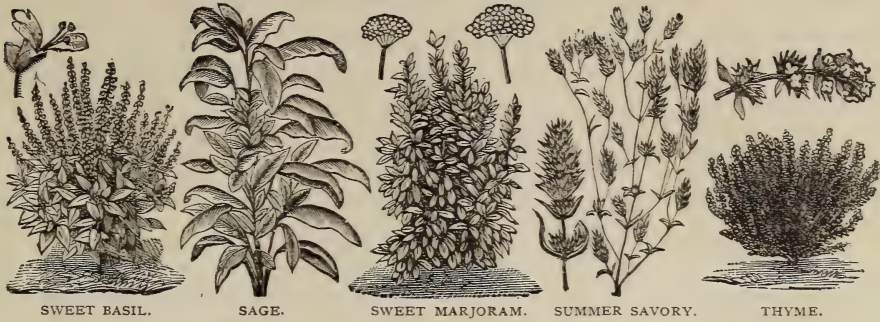
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, MICH., Jan. 18, 1890.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Sirs: The potato (Thorburn) which you requested us to try has proved of most excellent quality and gave a large yield. In the test for quality of fifty-five varieties, it now stands ahead. If you desire further particulars, write me.

SAMUEL L. JOHNSON,  
Prof. of Agriculture and Supt. of Farm.





SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 50	
<b>Agrimony.</b> Used in medicine . . . . .	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i> . . . . .			
<b>Angelica, Garden.</b> Supposed to have medicinal virtues . . . . .	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	25	\$2 00
<b>Anise.</b> Seeds aromatic and carminative . . . . .	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i> . . . . .	5	10	60
<b>Arnica.</b> Had medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Arnica montana</i> . . . . .	10	1 00	
<b>Balm.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Melissa officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	
<b>Basil, Dwarf or Bush.</b> Culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Ocymum minimum</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc . . . . .	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Belladonna.</b> Used in medicine . . . . .	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> . . . . .	10	50	5 00
<b>Bene.</b> The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea . . . . .	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> . . . . .	5	20	1 50
<b>Boneset.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> . . . . .	10	75	
<b>Borage.</b> Leaves used as a salad . . . . .	<i>Borago officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 00
<b>Caraway.</b> Seed aromatic . . . . .	<i>Carum Carui</i> . . . . .	5	10	60
<b>Catnip.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> . . . . .	10	40	4 00
<b>Coriander.</b> Seed aromatic . . . . .	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> . . . . .	5	10	75
<b>Dill.</b> Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal . . . . .	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> . . . . .	5	10	75
<b>Elecampane.</b> Has tonic and expectorant qualities . . . . .	<i>Inula Helenium</i> . . . . .	10	40	4 00
<b>Fennel, Sweet.</b> Seeds aromatic . . . . .	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i> . . . . .	5	10	75
<b>Fox-Glove, Purple.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 00
<b>Fumitory.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Grow Well</b> . . . . .	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Hellebore, White.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Veratrum album</i> . . . . .	10	3 00	
<b>Hemlock.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Conium maculatum</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Henbane.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Horehound.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Hyssop.</b> " " . . . . .	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i> . . . . .	5	20	2 00
<b>Lavender.</b> For oil and distilled water . . . . .	<i>Lavandula vera</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Lovage.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
<b>Marshmallow.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Althæa officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Marigold, Pot.</b> Used in soups . . . . .	<i>Calendula officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Marjoram, Pot.</b> Used as seasoning . . . . .	<i>Origanum Onites</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " " . . . . .	<i>Origanum Majorana</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 50
<b>Pæony.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Pæony officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Pennyroyal.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> . . . . .	10	60	6 00
<b>Rosemary.</b> Yields an aromatic oil and water . . . . .	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	40	4 00
<b>Rue.</b> Said to have medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> . . . . .	5	15	1 50
<b>Saffron.</b> Used in medicine and also in dyeing . . . . .	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> . . . . .	5	10	1 00
<b>Sage, Common.</b> Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine . . . . .	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> . . . . .	5	20	1 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine . . . . .	<i>Salvia Hominum</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Savory, Summer.</b> Used as a culinary herb . . . . .	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i> . . . . .	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " " . . . . .	<i>Satureja montana</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Tansy.</b> Generally used in bitters . . . . .	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Thyme, Broad-leaved English.</b> Used as a seasoning . . . . .		5	30	3 00
" French . . . . .	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> . . . . .	5	30	3 00
<b>Wormwood.</b> Has medicinal qualities . . . . .	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> . . . . .	5	25	2 50

**FRUIT SEEDS.**

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Apple Seed, American</b> . . . . .		\$0 40
"    French Crab . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$30 .	40
<b>Apricot Pits</b> . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$12 .	30
<b>Cherry Pits, Mahaleb</b> . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$25 .	30
"    Black Mazzard . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$14 .	25
"    Domestic . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$8 .	15
<b>Nectarine Pits.</b> . . . . .	per 100, \$2 .	
<b>Currants, Red Dutch</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	1 50
"    White Dutch . . . . .	25	2 00
"    Cherry . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Gooseberry Seed, Red</b> . . . . .	per packet, 15 cents .	75
"    Yellow . . . . .	per packet, 15 cents .	75
"    Green . . . . .	per packet, 15 cents .	75
<b>Peach Pits.</b> Crop failed.		
<b>Pear Seed</b> . . . . .		20 1 50
<b>Plum Pits, Green Gage.</b> . . . . .	per 100 lbs., \$10 .	20
"    Damson, for grafting . . . . .	per 100 lbs., 11 .	20
"    Myrobolan . . . . .	per 100 lbs., 20 .	25
<b>Quince Seed</b> . . . . .		20 1 50
<b>Raspberry Seed</b> . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	25 2 00
<b>Strawberry, Mixed</b> . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	40 4 00
"    Red Alpine . . . . .	per packet, 10 cents .	60

**SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.**

	Per lb.
<b>Arbor-Vitæ, American</b> . . . . .	Thuja occidentalis . . . . . \$2 00
<b>Barberry</b> . . . . .	Berberis vulgaris . . . . . 1 00
"    Purple-leaved . . . . .	Berberis folio-purpurea . . . . . 2 00
<b>Broom, Scotch</b> . . . . .	Genista scoparia . . . . . 40
<b>Buckthorn</b> . . . . .	Rhamnus catharticus . . . . . 1 00
<b>Cornelian Cherry</b> . . . . .	Cornus Mascula . . . . . 1 00
<b>Furze or Gorse</b> . . . . .	Ulex Europæus . . . . . 50
<b>Hawthorn</b> . . . . .	Cratægus Oxyacantha . . . . . 50
<b>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia.</b> . . . .	Gleditschia triacanthos . . . . . 50
"    Yellow . . . . .	Robinia pseud-acacia . . . . . 50
<b>Norway Spruce.</b> . . . . .	Abies excelsa . . . . . 75
<b>Osage Orange</b> . . . . .	Maclura aurantiaca . . . . . 50
<b>Privet, Japan</b> . . . . .	Ligustrum Japonicum . . . . . 1 00
"    Common Evergreen . . . . .	Ligustrum vulgare . . . . . 1 00
<b>Sheep-Berry (Black Haw)</b> . . . . .	Viburnum prunifolium . . . . . 1 50

**VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES,**

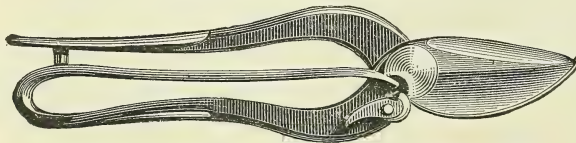
☞ Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices see body of Catalogue.

<b>Beans, Refugee.</b>	<b>Melon.</b>	<b>Pepper, Sweet Mountain.</b>
"    Galega.	<b>Martynia.</b>	Giant Emperor.
<b>Beet, Blood Turnip.</b>	<b>Nasturtium, Tall.</b>	<b>Tomato, Yellow Plum.</b>
<b>Brussels Sprouts, best French.</b>	<b>Onion, White Portugal.</b>	"    Red Cherry.
<b>Cabbage, Red Dutch.</b>	"    Queen and others.	"    Strawberry.
<b>Cucumber, Green Prolific.</b>	<b>Pepper, Chili.</b>	"    Yellow Cherry.
<b>Cauliflower, Early Paris.</b>	"    Celestial.	"    Peach.
<b>Gherkin.</b>		

**VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.**

☞ For prices see body of Catalogue.

<b>Borage.</b>	<b>Corn Salad.</b>	<b>Endive.</b>	<b>Pepper, Sweet Spanish.</b>
<b>Burnet.</b>	<b>Curled Cress.</b>	<b>Lettuce.</b>	<b>Roquette.</b>
<b>Celery.</b>	<b>Dandelion.</b>	<b>Mustard.</b>	<b>Sorrel.</b>
			<b>Water Cress.</b>



**Perfection Pruning Shears—The Best of All.**

No. 1, 7 inches . . . . .	Each. \$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches . . . . .	Each. \$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches . . . . .	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches . . . . .	3 50



**COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.**

*Containing the Most approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.*

NAMES AND VARIETIES.		No. 1. \$5. If by Mail, add 75c. for Postage.	No. 2. \$10. If by Mail, add \$1.50 for Postage.	No. 3. \$18. If by Mail, add \$3 for Postage.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	White Dutch Case-Knife		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Edmand Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	New Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Etampes	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone Head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Bellot	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn Salad			1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper-Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nichols Medium Green	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				¼ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Fine Siberian	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Grey-Seeded Butter	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Cabbage	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Shotwell Brown-Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Golden Netted Gem	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Nutmeg	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin's Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Velvet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Globe		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.		4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn's Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Abundance	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Celestial			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Long Scarlet Chartier	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	Long Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-neck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Favorite		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Red Cherry		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap-Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Montmagny		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Finland	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



## FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least three bushels* of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means 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, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

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. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. 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.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it 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 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 six 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.

**Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.** (*Central Park Mixture.*) For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices . . . . . Per bus., \$3.50 .

**French Mixed Lawn Grass.** For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . . . . Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50 .



## GRASS SEED.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location.

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Agrostis canina.</b> ( <i>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</i> ) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three or four bushels to the acre; for pasture, one and a-half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 50. (12 lbs. to the bus.)	\$0 30	\$25 00
<b>Agrostis stolonifera.</b> ( <i>Fiorin or Creeping Bent Grass.</i> ) 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.)	25	18 00
<b>Agrostis vulgaris.</b> ( <i>Red-Top Grass.</i> ) 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 as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)	15	7 50
FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed	20	13 00
<b>Aira cæspitosa.</b> ( <i>Haddock Grass.</i> ) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	12 00
<b>Aira flexuosa.</b> ( <i>Wood Hair Grass.</i> ) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	12 00
<b>Alfilaria.</b> See Miscellaneous Seeds.		
<b>Alopecurus pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Fox-tail Grass.</i> ) 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 the acre	30	25 00
<b>Alopecurus agrestis.</b> ( <i>Slender Fox-tail Grass.</i> ) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to acre	25	20 00
<b>Ammophila arenaria.</b> ( <i>Beach Grass.</i> ) See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
<b>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</b> ( <i>True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.</i> ) 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. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts	60	50 00
<b>Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli.</b> ( <i>Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.</i> ) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre	25	15 00
<b>Avena elatior.</b> ( <i>Tall Meadow Oat Grass.</i> ) 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. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)	25	18 00
<b>Avena flavescens.</b> ( <i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i> ) 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	75	65 00
<b>Beach Grass.</b> See <i>Calamagrostis arenaria.</i>		
<b>Bermuda Grass.</b> ( <i>Cynodon Dactylon.</i> ) 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 number of pounds required	1 25	
<b>Blue Grass, English.</b> See <i>Festuca pratensis.</i>		
<b>Blue Grass, Kentucky.</b> See <i>Poa pratensis.</i>		
<b>Bromus pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Brome Grass.</i> ) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	10 00
<b>Bromus inermis.</b> ( <i>Awnless Brome Grass.</i> ) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in the green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs. to acre	70	55 00
<b>Bromus mollis.</b> ( <i>Soft Chess.</i> ) Suited to sandy land	18	13 00
<b>Bromus Schraderi.</b> ( <i>Rescue Grass.</i> ) 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
<b>Calamagrostis arenaria.</b> ( <i>Beach Grass.</i> ) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves with its tough, wide spreading and thickly matting roots to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value	30	25 00
<b>Cynosurus cristatus.</b> ( <i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i> ) 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	30	25 00



BERMUDA GRASS.

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Dactylis glomerata.</b> ( <i>Orchard Grass.</i> ) 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 powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	\$0	20 \$16 00
<b>Dog's-tail.</b> See <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .		
<b>Festuca duriuscula.</b> ( <i>Hard Fescue.</i> ) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	12 00
<b>Festuca elatior.</b> ( <i>Tall Fescue.</i> ) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Festuca heterophylla.</b> ( <i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i> ) A very early grass, native to Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Festuca ovina.</b> ( <i>Sheep's Fescue.</i> ) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from 6 to 10 inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	15	10 00
<b>Festuca pratensis.</b> ( <i>Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.</i> ) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive 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. 40 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	16 00
<b>Festuca rubra.</b> ( <i>Red Fescue.</i> ) 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. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Festuca tenuifolia.</b> ( <i>Slender Fescue.</i> ) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	30	25 00
<b>Fox-tail.</b> See <i>Alopecurus agrestis</i> .		
<b>Holcus lanatus.</b> ( <i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i> ) Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	18	11 00
<b>Hungarian Grass.</b> See <i>Panicum Germanicum</i> .		
<b>Johnson Grass.</b> See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 53.		
<b>Lolium Italicum.</b> ( <i>Italian Rye Grass.</i> ) 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 . . . . .	12	8 00
<b>Lolium perenne.</b> ( <i>English Rye Grass.</i> ) 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 . . . . .	12	7 00
<b>Oat Grass.</b> See <i>Avena elatior</i> .		
<b>Orchard Grass.</b> See <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .		
<b>Phalaris arundinacea.</b> ( <i>Reed Canary Grass.</i> ) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	50	45 00
<b>Panicum Germanicum.</b> ( <i>Hungarian Grass.</i> ) 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 bushels to the acre. Per lb. 100 lbs. (48 lbs. to bus.) . . . . .	\$0	10 \$2 50
<b>Phleum pratense.</b> ( <i>Timothy.</i> ) 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 bus.) . . . . . Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. . . . .		
<b>Poa aquatica.</b> ( <i>Water Meadow Grass.</i> ) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre. . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Poa compressa.</b> ( <i>Canada Blue Grass.</i> ) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. By reason 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 . . . . .	25	20 00
<b>Poa nemoralis.</b> ( <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 . . . . .	40	35 00



R&D-TOP GRASS



GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Poa pratensis.</b> ( <i>Blue Grass.</i> ) It is also known as <i>Green Grass, June Grass, etc.</i> , 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. 1½ 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 . . . . .	30	24 00
<b>Poa trivialis.</b> ( <i>Rough Stalk 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. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	40	35 00
<b>Red Top.</b> See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
<b>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</b> See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
<b>Rye Grass.</b> See <i>Lolium.</i>		
<b>Sweet Vernal Grass.</b> See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
<b>Texas Blue Grass.</b> See <i>Tricodica stricta.</i>		
<b>Timothy.</b> See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		
<b>Tricodica stricta.</b> ( <i>Poa arachnifera.</i> ) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light about 7 lbs. to the bushel . . . Per lb., \$3; per oz., 25 cents .		



TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.

CLOVERS.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Alfalfa.</b> ( <i>Lucerne.</i> ) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	\$0 25	\$15 00
<b>Alsike Clover.</b> ( <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 . . . . .	25	19 00
<b>Bokhara Clover.</b> ( <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 acre. . . . .	30	25 00
<b>Crimson Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i> ) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . . .	20	12 00
<b>Japan Clover.</b> See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
<b>Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover.</b> ( <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 . . . . .	35	30 00
<b>Large Red or Pea-Vine Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense.</i> ) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under . . . Price variable .		
<b>Medium Red Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium pratense.</i> ) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations . . . . . Price variable .		
<b>White Clover.</b> ( <i>Trifolium repens.</i> ) Valuable for lawns and pastures . . . . .	25	19 00
<b>Yellow Trefoil.</b> ( <i>Medicago lupulina.</i> ) May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre. \$0 25	\$0 25	\$16 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
<b>Canary.</b> ( <i>Phalaris Canariensis.</i> ) . . . . .	\$0 10	\$5 00	\$0 15	\$8 00
<b>Mixed Canary Seed.</b> . . . . .	10	6 00	10	7 00
<b>Hemp.</b> ( <i>Cannabis sativa.</i> ) . . . . .	10	5 00	15	10 00
<b>Lettuce Seed.</b> . . . per oz., 5 cents . . . . .	30		10	6 00
<b>Maw, Blue Poppy.</b> ( <i>Papaver Rhæas.</i> ) . . . . .	15			
<b>Millet, American.</b> ( <i>Panicum mitiacceum.</i> ) . . . . .	10	3 00		
" <b>White French.</b> . . . . .	15	8 00		
" <b>Red French.</b> . . . . .	20			
" <b>Yellow German.</b> . . . . .	10	3 00		
<b>Rape, English.</b> ( <i>Brassica Napus.</i> ) . . . . .	\$0 15	\$8 00		
" <b>German.</b> . . . . .	10	7 00		
<b>Rough Rice.</b> ( <i>Oryza sativa.</i> ) . . . . .	15	10 00		
<b>Vetches for Pigeons.</b> . . . . .	10	6 00		
<b>Prepared Food for Mocking Birds.</b> . . . . .				
. . . . . per bottle, 35 cents . . . . .				
<b>Gravel for Cages.</b> . . . per quart, 6 cents . . . . .				
<b>Cuttle-Fish Bone.</b> . . . per pound, 40 cents . . . . .				
<b>Sunflower Seed for Parrots.</b> . . . . .	12	7 00		

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.


	Doz.	Per 100.		Doz.
<b>Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal</b> (two years old) . . . . . per 1,000, \$7 . . . . .		\$1 00	<b>Jerusalem Artichoke</b> . . . . .	
<b>Chive plants</b> . . . . . per bunch, 25 cents . . . . .			. . . . . per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.50 . . . . .	
<b>Chufas or Earth Almonds,</b> per qt., 30c. . . . .			<b>Rhubarb Roots</b> . . . . . each, 10 cts. . . . .	\$1 00
<b>Horse-Radish Roots</b> . . . . . \$0 25	1 00		<b>Sea Kale Roots</b> . . . . .	1 25
			<b>Tarragon Plants</b> ( <i>Estragon</i> ) . . . each, 30 cts. . . . .	3 00

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Pepper, Tomato and Egg-Plants furnished to order.

## CEREALS.

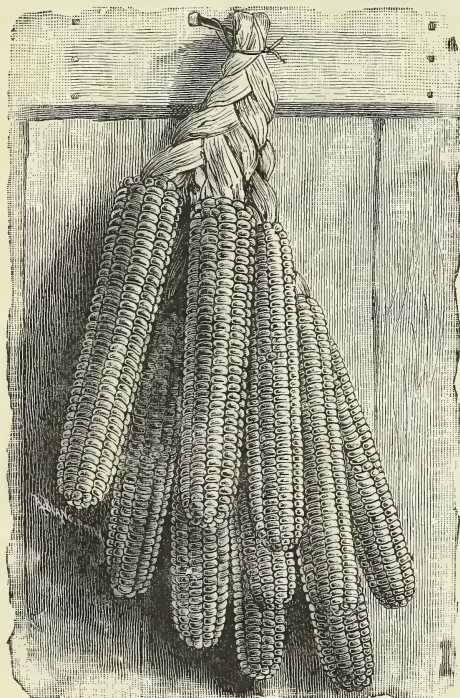
*\* \* Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: one-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

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

**BARLEY.** (48 lbs. to bushel)—

Per qt. Per bus.

**Champion Two-Rowed Vermont.** Early and prolific . . . . . \$0 15 \$1 50



LONG WHITE FLINT OR SANFORD.

**Hulless.** Has no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat . . . . . 25 2 00

**BUCKWHEAT.** (48 lbs. to bushel)—

**American Silver Hull.** Earlier and more productive than the common . . . . . 15 1 25

**European Silver Hull** . . . . . 15 1 25

**Dark Glazed.** From Vermont . . . . . 15 1 25

**New Japan.** Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety . . . . . 15 1 25

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

Per ear

**Blunt's Prolific.** Valuable sort for fodder . . . . . \$0 05 \$0 15 \$1 75

**Chester County Mammoth.** Very large, late, yellow Dent . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Early Yellow Canada.** (Flint) . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Golden Dent.** Farmer's favorite . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Golden Beauty.** (Dent.) Large and productive . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Hickory King.** Large grain and small cob; white Dent . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**King Philip.** Early dark yellow Flint . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Long White Flint or Sanford.** . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Longfellow.** (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Long Yellow.** (Flint.) The standard sort . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Mammoth White Surprise.** Is very large, dented; deep grain . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Mastodon Dent.** Very early, strong growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Queen of the Prairie,** Very early Dent; Eastern grown . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Rural Thoroughbred White Flint.** Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable . . . . . 05 15 2 00

**Virginia Horse-Tooth.** For fodder . . . . . 1 25

**White Flour Corn** . . . . . 05 15 1 75

**Sweet Fodder Corn.** (Measured bushel) . . . . . 1 75

**Pop-Corn** . . . . . In ears, per lb., 10 cents .

**OATS.** (32 lbs. to bushel)—

**Welcome.** Heavy white grain; very productive . . . . . 15 1 00

**Clydesdale.** Very early and remarkably heavy white oat . . . . . 15 1 00

**Prince Edward's Island Black** . . . . . 15 1 00

**Canada White** . . . . . 10 85

**RYE.** (56 lbs. to bushel.)

**Spring** . . . . . 15 2 00

**Winter Excelsior** . . . . . 15 1 50

**WHEAT.** (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

**Armstrong or Landreth** (Beardless). Winter . . . . . 15 2 50

**Early Red Clawson.** Earliest of all winter wheats . . . . . 25 4 00

**Golden Cross.** A favorite winter sort . . . . . 20 2 50

**Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats.** See page 51 . . . . .

**Michigan Bronze.** Heavy red grain. Winter . . . . . 20 3 00

**Mediterranean Winter** . . . . . 15 2 50

**Horsford's Pearl.** Light amber grain (beardless). Winter . . . . . 20 3 00

**New York Spring.** Spring . . . . . 15 2 50

**White Russian** (Beardless). Spring . . . . . 20 2 50

**Saskatchewan** (Beardless). " . . . . . 20 2 50



## CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

With Strong Stems; Hardy and Prolific.

Mr. E. S. Carman, the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, began his work of improving wheats some fourteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless, white-chaff variety, with amber grains, was selected for the mother plant. Crosses have been made during the past ten years, but only those showing character have been retained.

Nos. 2 and 3 are hybrids between rye and wheat, though the rye blood does not manifest itself in any way. They are in appearance pure wheats. The others are pure wheat crosses.

Mr. Carman's collection of crosses and hybrids, as estimated by those who have seen them, is not approached by any similar collection in the world.

The crop of these crosses and hybrids was last year so limited that they were offered (under numbers) in very small quantities, and at an almost prohibitive price, viz.: 25 cents for 25 seeds. Permanent names have now been given and the price reduced.

**WILLITS** (offered last year as No. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color and apparently hard.

**ROBERTS** (offered last year as No. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. Chaff brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium size, dark amber color.

**BAILEY** (offered last year as No. 50). Pure wheat cross. Early. Heads average over three inches and somewhat club-shaped, seven breasts to a side; chaff white, beardless. Generally four grains to a breast, medium to small in size, hard, and of amber color.


**STEWART** (offered last year as No. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong.

**BEAL** (offered last year as No. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side; chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head.

**JOHNSON** (offered last year as No. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side; chaff white heavily bearded; three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads.

### DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING IN TRIAL QUANTITIES.

Plant a single grain in early autumn, in well prepared soil, one foot apart each way. It will produce from 25 to 35 stalks to each grain planted. To make sure of a good stand, it is well to mulch the ground about an inch thick with well-rotted manure; this should not be done, however, before the ground is well frozen.

 NOTICE.—None genuine unless purchased of us, as the entire product was sold to us by Mr. Carman.

### Price for each variety:

Per ounce.....	\$0 25
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ....	75
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ....	1 00
Per 1 lb. ....	1 50
Per 5 lbs. ....	5 00

## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

**ALFILARIA.** See *Erodium cicutarium*.

**ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

**BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**Soja hispida.** (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south for either man or beast. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

**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 lb., \$7.

**California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from twelve to fourteen 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.** Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

**CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 75 cents.

**CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents.

**CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent 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.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**COW PEAS.** Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; its chief value is as a green crop to plow under. 1½ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$3 to \$3.50.

**DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.

**ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.** A valuable forage plant, growing throughout the State of California and extending to British Columbia, New Mexico and Mexico, where it is called "Alfilaria." It belongs to the geranium family, and will grow two feet high. Makes an excellent fodder plant, either in the green state or cured as hay. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.

**ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.

**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., 60 cents.

**FENUGREEK.** An annual plant, and very fragrant. 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., 40 cents.

**FLAX SEED.** Price variable.

**FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæus*.) 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., 60 cents.

**GUINEA GRASS.** See Sorghum.

**GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

**HOP SEED.** Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \$1.

**INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

**IRIS PABULARIA.** A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

**JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.

**JUTE.** An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four 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., 60 cents.

**KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.

**KIDNEY VETCH or Sand Clover.** See Clover, page 49.

**LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeeds best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**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., \$9.

**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 many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**LESPEDEZA STRIATA.** (*Japan Clover*.) A perennial, growing about twelve 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. Per lb., 40 cents; per 100 lbs., \$35.

**MADDER.** (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial plant, 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 very good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.



MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

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

**MILLO MAIZE.** See Sorghum, Rural 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., \$8.

**OSAGE ORANGE.** (*Machura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 45.

**PEARL MILLET.** (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

**PEAS—Canada Field.** Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

**POPPY—Opium.** The seed furnishes about thirty-five 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.

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

**RAMIE—Silver China Grass** (*Urtica nivea*.)

This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the

ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$8.

**REANA LUXURIANS.** (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$80.

**SORGHUM.** (*Dhoura* or *Guinea Corn*.) **White-Seeded.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**Early Amber Sugar Cane.** Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.

**Early Orange Sugar Cane.** Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.

**Lenk's Hybrid Sugar Cane.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

**Halepense.** (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

**SORGHUM—Yellow Branching.** Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooing from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; usefull only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.



JOHNSON GRASS.  
(*Sorghum Halepense*.)

**Rural Branching.** (*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. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum.** Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

**SAINFOIN.** See *Onobrychis*.

**SCURVY GRASS.** (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

**SERADELLA.** A fine fodder, of good quality, 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. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.



SERADELLA.



## MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

**SNAILS.** Used in the same as Caterpillars. Per paper, 10 cents.

**SPURRY.** (*Spergula arvensis*.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its green state or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.



SPURRY.

**SUNFLOWER—Large Russian.** Per lb., 12 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

**TEOSINTE.** See *Reana luxurians*.

**TEASELS—Fuller's.** The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the south they may be sown in the fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silk-worms, instead of the leaves of the mulberry. Per lb., 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$14.

**TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American.** The finest Brazilian strain grown in this country. Makes excellent cigars and delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

**Burley Kentucky White.** Now the most popular variety grown in the west. Our seed grown from originator's stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

**Florida.** Light brown variety grown in the south, where it is considered valuable. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**Harby.** A Turkish variety which stands heat and drought beyond all others, and may be topped to twenty-five leaves or more. Superior to Latakia, and possessing a very agreeable odor and flavor. Per oz., 25 cents, per lb., \$2.

**TOBACCO SEED—Havana.** Seed gathered for us from a celebrated plantation of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

**Ohio.** White-leaf, very large. 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 cts.; 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.

**Pryor, Yellow.** Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where 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.

**Sterling.** The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

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

**Virginia, Hester.** Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**Virginia, One-Sucker.** Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

**VETCHES—Spring.** Sown broadcast 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., \$3.50.

**WILD RICE.** (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. It is also valuable to the sportsman as a bait for wild fowl. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest, especially of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and North, as is well known, made great use of this *Zizania* as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food, the rice having been found to be of superior flavor. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It is useless sowing this seed except on a 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., \$16 50.

**WORMS.** Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per packet, 10 cents.

## From the "London Garden."

**RURAL NEW-YORKER POTATO.**—In the spring of 1888 I received a potato from Messrs. Thorburn, of New York, for trial. It was called Rural New-Yorker, but as the season turned out unfavorable, I resolved to give it another trial before forming an opinion on it. This spring I planted the produce of one of last year's plants, and have just dug up the crop, and a finer lot of tubers I never saw, there being no really small ones, but all of good average size. Several are one pound in weight and of most excellent quality. It is a white potato, very solid, with shallow eyes and oval shape, just the thing for a main crop variety. I may add that the potatoes were planted between rows of young fruit trees, and in a quite open position the crop would doubtless have been heavier. The tubers were simply cut up to a fair seed size. The crop from one medium-sized potato, in two seasons, amounted to fully two bushels of fine sound tubers.

—J. GROOM.



## HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

	Each.
<b>Asparagus Knives</b> —BEST ENGLISH . . . . .	\$1 50
<b>Atomizers</b> —GOLDMAN'S. A convenient and useful sprinkler . . . . .	25
<b>Bellows</b> —WOODASON'S POWDER For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. . . . .	\$1, \$2 and 3 00
<b>Bill and Brush Hooks</b> —For heavy pruning with one hand . . . . .	\$1.50 to 2 00
<b>Canes</b> —BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks . . . . .	\$1.25 per 100 .
<b>Corn Knives</b> —For cutting off corn-stalks . . . . .	35
<b>Daisy or English Lawn Rakes</b> . . . . .	\$2 50 to 3 50
<b>Dibbles</b> —HARD WOOD, iron-pointed . . . . .	40
<b>Fertilizers</b> —GROUND BONE. . . . . 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32 .	
GUANO. Best Peruvian. . . . .	
. . . . . 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market .	
THORBURN'S FLORALIS OR CONCENTRATED PLANT FOOD. The best Fertilizer for general use . . . . . 2 lb. boxes,	25
COMPLETE MANURE, POTATO MANURE AND LAWN FERTILIZER. See special list, page 59 . .	
SHEEP MANURE, PULVERIZED. An excellent lawn fertilizer . . . 5 lb. packages, 30 cts.; . . . . . 25 lb. packages, \$1.25; 50 lb. package, \$2; 100 lb. bag, \$3; per ton, \$45 .	
<b>Forks</b> —DIGGING OR SPADING . . . . .	\$1 00 to 1 50
HAY OR STABLE . . . . .	75 to 1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED. . . . .	50 to 1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled. . . . .	1 00 to 1 50
<b>Fruit Picker</b> —BEVIN'S PATENT . . . . .	4 00
<b>Fumigator</b> —IMPROVED ENGLISH. For fumigating with Tobacco . . . . .	\$1 and 2 00
<b>Garden Force Pumps</b> —Indispensable in large gardens . . . . .	6 00
<b>Garden Lines</b> —FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet . . . . .	75
<b>Garden Reels</b> —For above; of wrought iron . . . . .	50 and 75
<b>Garden Pencils</b> —INDELIBLE BLACK. . . . . per dozen, \$1 .	10
<b>Grafting Wax</b> —In $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packages . . . . . per lb., 40 cts. .	
<b>Grass Border Shears</b> . . . . .	\$2 25 to 2 75
<b>Grass Edging Knives</b> . . . . .	1 50 to 2 00
<b>Grass Hooks or Sickles</b> —AMERICAN OR ENGLISH . . . . .	35 to 75
<b>Hedge Shears</b> —ENGLISH, 8 to 12 inch blades . . . . .	2 00 to 3 00
<b>Hoes</b> —AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled . . . . .	50
DRAW OR CORN . . . . .	60 to 75
GRUB . . . . .	50 to 75
ONION . . . . .	50
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK. . . . .	75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH . . . . .	25 to 85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers . . . . .	50 to 75
<b>Hose Menders</b> .—Useful article for repairing rubber hose . . . . .	10
<b>Hyacinth Glasses</b> .—Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue). . . . . \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen .	
<b>Insecticides</b> .—FIR TREE OIL. A reliable insecticide for in-door use . . . . .	
. . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4 .	
GISHURST'S COMPOUND. A certain remedy for green fly, scale, mealy bug, etc. . lb. box,	50
HELLEBORE . . . . .	per lb., 35 cts .
WOODASON'S POULTRY-LICE KILLER. . . . .	per lb., 25 cts .
PARIS GREEN, Pure . . . . .	per lb., 30 cts .
WHALE OIL SOAP. For washing trees, etc.; very effective. . . . .	
. . . . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg., \$6 .	
SULPHUR. For mildew on grapes, roses, etc. . . . . per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts. .	
TOBACCO DUST. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, etc. . . . .	
. . . . . per lb., 10 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$3 .	
TOBACCO SOAP. Highly recommended. . . . . per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin,	25
TOBACCO STEMS . . . . . In bales of about 250 lbs.,	3 50
<b>Knives</b> —ASPARAGUS, English. . . . .	1 50
BUDDING, Best English . . . . .	75 to 1 50
CORN . . . . .	35
GRASS EDGING. . . . .	\$1.50 to 2 00
PRUNING, Best English . . . . .	60 to 2 00

Labels—WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—	PLAIN—		PAINTED—	
	Per 100	Per 1,000	Per 100	Per 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 . . . . .	25	1 50	25	2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired. . . . .	20	1 75	30	2 25

Each.

**Lawn Mower**—HAND AND HORSE. See page 57 . . . . .

**Lawn Mower Guards**—To fit any mower, to prevent injury to shrubs or plants when mowing . \$1 30 to \$1 70

**Lawn Rakes**—ENGLISH OR DAISY . . . . . 2 50 to 3 50  
DAVIS' STEEL WIRE . . . . . 75  
WOODEN. In several sizes . . . . . 50 to 75

**Mats**—ARCHANGEL . . . . . per doz., \$6 00 60  
PETERSBURG . . . . . per doz., 5 00 50

**Mole Traps**—OLMSTED'S IMPROVED . . . . . 1 50

**Moss**—SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc. . . . . per bbl., \$1 75

**Peat**—FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants . . . . . per bbl., \$1 75  
Rotted . . . . . per bbl., 2 00

**Plant Sticks**—LIGHT SQUARE, plain, 12 in. . per 100, 35 c.  
" " " 18 in. . per 100, 45 c.  
" " " 24 in. . per 100, 55 c.

ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 feet. . . . . per running foot, 1½ cts.

SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long . . . . . per 100, \$1 25; per 1000, \$10

**Pruning Chisels**—With sockets . . . . . 1 00

**Raffia**—For tying; equal to Cuba Bast . . . . .  
. . . . . per lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1 75

**Rakes**—FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled. . . . . 60  
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel-handled . . . . . 40 to 80  
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes . . . . .

**Rollers**—See page 57 . . . . .

**Saws**—PRUNING. Double edge . . . . . 65 to 1 00  
POLE PRUNING. Without handles. . . . . 1 00

**Scissors**—GRAPE. For thinning the bunches . . . \$1 and 1 25  
BOW PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's use . . . . . 40c., 75c. and 1 00

**Scythes**—BRUSH. Short blade . . . . . 75c., 1 50  
ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, in sizes . . . . . \$1 50 to 2 00

**Scythe Stones**—ROUND WELSH TALACRE . . . . . per doz., \$1 50 . 15  
" **Rifles**—TRIPLE EMERY COATED . . . . . per doz., 1 00 . 10

**Shears**—GRASS BORDER. . . . . \$2 25 to 2 75  
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes . . . . . 1 50 to 2 00  
HEDGE. Six sizes. . . . . 2 00 to 3 00  
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes . . . . . \$2 75 and 3 75  
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes . . . . . \$2 00 to 3 50  
SHEEP. Extra quality English, for trimming grass . . . . . 1 25

**Shovels**—AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed . . . . . \$1 25 and 1 50

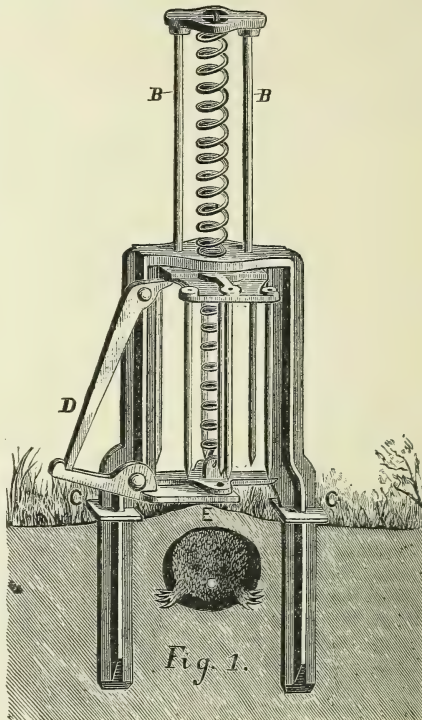
**Soap**—WHALE OIL. See Insecticides.  
**Spades**—AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. . . . . \$1 25 and 1 50  
POST-HOLE . . . . . 1 50

**Thermometers**—PORCELAIN, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales . . . . . 1 50

**Trowels**—SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong . . . . . 50 to 60

**Watering Pots**—FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron . . . . . 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00

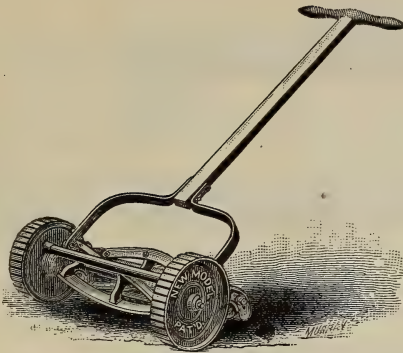
**Weeders**—EXCELSIOR . . . . . 25  
LANG'S . . . . . 25



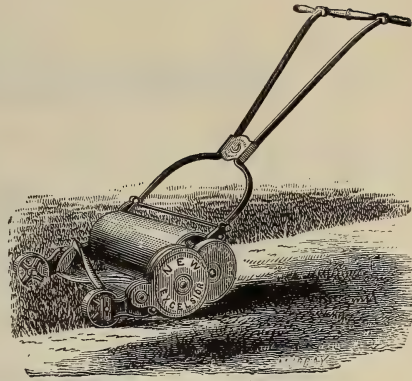
OLMSTED'S IMPROVED MOLE TRAP. (\$1.50.)

Each





NEW MODEL LAWN MOWER.



EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN MOWER.

**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 unequalled, 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.

**Net Prices, No Discount.**

12-inch cut . . . . .	\$7 00	15-inch cut . . . . .	\$10 00
14 " . . . . .	8 00	20 " . . . . .	11 00
16 " . . . . .	9 00		

**EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN MOWER.**

The above cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draught, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the 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.

**Net Prices, No Discount.**

10-inch cut . . . . .	\$8 50	16-inch cut . . . . .	\$12 00
12 " . . . . .	9 50	18 " . . . . .	13 00
14 " . . . . .	11 00	20 " . . . . .	14 00

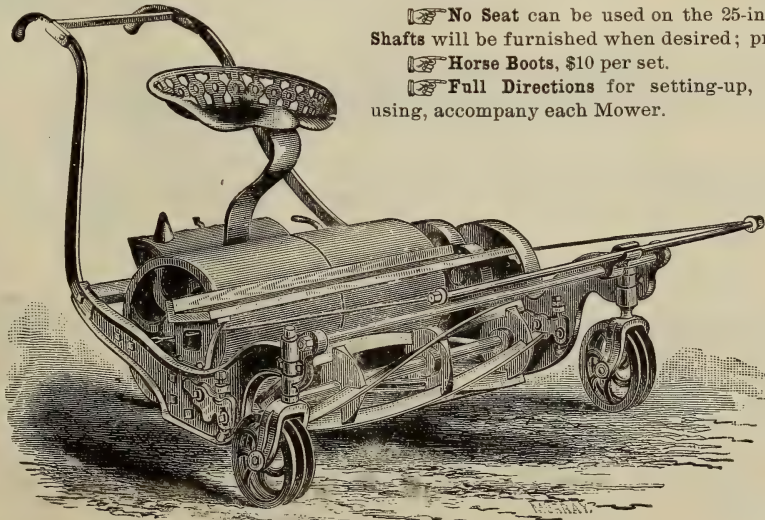
**NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN MOWER.**

**Net Prices, No Discount.**

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

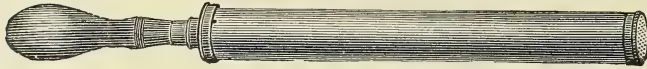
25-inch cut, without Seat or Shafts . . . . .	\$40 00	35-inch cut, with Seat and Shafts . . . . .	\$80 00
30 " with Seat and Shafts . . . . .	66 00	40 " " " " " " . . . . .	100 00

- ☞ No Seat can be used on the 25-inch mower, but Shafts will be furnished when desired; price, \$10.
- ☞ Horse Boots, \$10 per set.
- ☞ Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using, accompany each Mower.



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN MOWER.

**SYRINGES.**



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, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



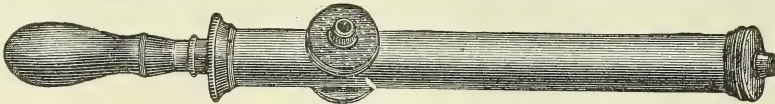
No. 3, \$5.50.

**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, \$6.00.

**Best Conical Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of 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.



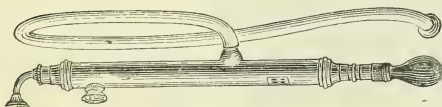
No. 5, \$6.00.

**Best Conical Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses. This syringe is in general use with horticulturists in the United States and Europe. With side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.

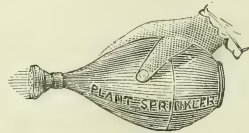


No. 6, \$7.00.

**Best Conical Valve Syringe**, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, 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.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



Woodason's Atomizer. \$2.

**The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.**—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents. Large size syringe, \$7 75; fixed elbow joint, \$1.

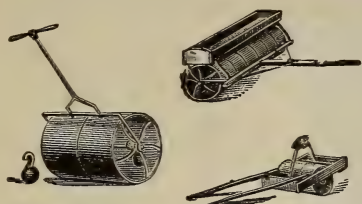
**Rubber Sprinkler**, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

**Woodason's Atomizer**, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



### ROLLERS.

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



#### GARDEN.

With weights to keep handle erect ; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight. ab't lbs.	Price.
Two sections, 7½ in. face	15	125	\$7 20
“ “ 12 “	20	300	15 50
“ “ 12 “	24	400	19 00

#### FIELD.

Four sections, 12 in. face	20	650	32 00
Five “ 12 “	25	1,000	46 00

☞ With Whiffle, \$2 extra ; with Shaft or Pole, same price.

### FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are especially 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.

#### 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, \$35 ; 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, \$43 ; 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, \$43 ; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4 ; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50 ; 50 lbs., \$1.75 ; 25 lbs., \$1 ; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

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

### SOME USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

For complete list and prices, see pages 55 and 57.



Woodason's Insect Powder Bellows.  
Three Sizes—\$1, \$2, \$3.

French Watering Pot.  
6 qts., \$1.50 ; 8 qts., \$2.



Lawn or Daisy Rake.  
\$2.50 to \$3.50.



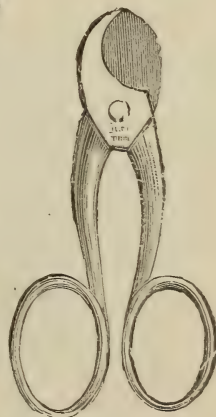
Excelsior Weeder.  
25 cts.



Lang's Weeder.  
25 cts.



Reel and Line.



Bow Pruning Scissors.  
Three Sizes—Small, 40 cts.  
Medium, 75 cts.;  
Large, \$1.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (*Abies Douglasii*.)

## 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 cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four 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.

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, CHEST-NUTS 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 entirely. 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, otherwise 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 the 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 two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.



**EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.**

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Abies brachyphylla</b>	Short-leaved Fir. One of the hardiest and handsomest of Silver Firs.	\$0 60	\$6 00
" concolor	California White Silver Fir	60	6 00
" Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce. Splendid tree, 200 to 300 feet high, tall, straight, tapering trunk; handsome in landscape; lives 600 years	35	3 50
" excelsa	Norway Spruce. A magnificent and straight tree.	15	75
" firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
" Hookeriana	Spreading and irregular, but of exceedingly graceful habit	60	6 00
" macrocarpa	The Great-Coned Spruce of California. Resembles <i>A. Douglasii</i>	75	7 50
" Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75	8 00
" Menziesii	Menzie's Fir or Colorado Blue Spruce; most graceful	60	6 00
" Mertensiana	Merten's Alaska Spruce (California Hemlock Spruce)	75	8 00
" Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	30	3 00
" pectinata	European Silver Fir	10	60
" pinsapo	Spanish Fir	30	3 00
" taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40	4 00
" Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree; upwards of 100 feet high	75	8 00
" Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60	6 00
<b>Arctostaphylos glauca</b>	Great-berried Manzanita	25	2 00
" pungens	Erect Manzanita	25	2 00
" tomentosa		30	3 00
" uva-ursi	Bear Berry	40	4 00
<b>Azalea Californica</b>	California Azalea	1 50	
" viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00
<b>Buxus sempervirens</b>	Evergreen Box	15	1 00
<b>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</b>	Mount Atlas Cedar cones, 25 cents each	40	4 00
" Deodara	Deodar Cedar	60	6 00
" Libani	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each	40	4 00
<b>Cryptomeria Japonica</b>	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	25	2 00
<b>Cupressus horizontalis</b>	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
" Guadalupensis		30	3 00
" Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
" Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses	50	5 00
" MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	30	3 00
" macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	25	1 50
" sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20	1 50
" Thyoides	White Cedar (pods)	20	1 50
<b>Juniperus communis</b>	European Juniper	10	40
" oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	15	1 00
" Phoenicia	Phœnician Juniper	20	2 00
" prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10	50
" Virginiana	Red Cedar	10	60
<b>Libocedrus decurrens</b>	California Cedar. Handsome, erect and compact growing tree	30	3 00
<b>Picea Alcockiana</b>	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	8 00
" amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high; unsurpassed in grandeur	50	5 00
" bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive deep green foliage	1 00	12 00
" grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	30	3 00
" magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	60	6 00
" nobilis	Noble Fir (from California). One of the grandest of the Silver Firs, towering to a height of 200 to 300 feet.	60	6 00
" polita	The "Tiger's-Tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree.	75	9 00
" pungens	Rocky Mountain Spruce	1 00	12 00
<b>Pinus Australis</b>	Yellow Pine. Valuable for its timber and resinous products.	40	4 00
" Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect.	15	1 00
" Balfouriana	Fox-tail Pine. 80 to 100 feet high, with graceful drooping branches	75	8 00
" Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	40	4 00
" Cembra	Cembra Stone Pine. Tall; short crooked branches, deep green foliage	10	40
" Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
" Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	30	3 00
" contorta	Twisted Pine	60	7 00

## EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Pinus</b> densiflora . . . . .	Japan Pine. Rapid growing and hardy; very beautiful . . .	\$0 40	\$4 00
“ excelsa . . . . .	Bhotan Pine . . . . .	40	4 00
“ flexilis . . . . .	American White Pine . . . . .	75	8 00
“ insignis . . . . .	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . . .	30	3 00
“ Jeffreyi . . . . .	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage . . . . .	30	3 00
“ Koraiensis . . . . .	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage make it most useful for garden decoration . . . . .	1 00	12 00
“ Lambertiana . . . . .	Sugar Pine. 200 to 250 feet high . . . . .	30	3 00
“ Laricio . . . . .	Corsican Pine. Tall; fast-growing straight tree . . . . .	20	2 00
“ Llaveana . . . . .	Llav's Mexican Pine . . . . .	50	5 00
“ maritima . . . . .	Seaside Pine . . . . .	10	40
“ Massoniana . . . . .	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i> . . . . .	30	3 00
“ monticola . . . . .	Mountain Weymouth Pine of Cal. Fine for lawns and parks . . .	50	5 00
“ monophylla . . . . .	California Nut Pine. Small sized; glaucous foliage . . . . .	30	3 00
“ muricata . . . . .	Bishop's Pine. Very distinct; medium size . . . . .	60	7 00
“ parviflora . . . . .	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery . . .	60	6 00
“ Pinea . . . . .	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque . . . . .	10	50
“ ponderosa (Benthamiana) . . . . .	Heavy Pine. A large massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . . . . .	40	4 00
“ rigida . . . . .	Pitch Pine. Valuable for its resinous products . . . . .	35	3 50
“ Sabiniana . . . . .	Sabine's Nut Pine. Small and spreading habit . . . . .	30	3 00
“ strobis . . . . .	White Pine. Tall, straight with conical top . . . . .	20	1 50
“ sylvestris . . . . .	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep sombre green color . . . . .	25	1 25
“ Torreyana . . . . .	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage . . . . .	40	4 00
“ tuberculata . . . . .	Tubercled Pine of California . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Sciadopitys</b> verticillata . . . . .	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 ft. high . . .	75	8 00
<b>Sequoia</b> gigantea . . . . .	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees; height over 300 feet, diameter 30 feet; majestic and graceful; lives from 1,500 to 2,000 years . . . . .	60	7 00
“ sempervirens . . . . .	California Red Wood. Next in size to the Big Tree . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Taxus</b> baccata . . . . .	European Yew . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Thuja</b> aurea . . . . .	Golden Arbor-Vitæ . . . . .	20	2 00
“ articulata . . . . .	Jointed “ . . . . .	75	
“ occidentalis . . . . .	American “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ orientalis . . . . .	Chinese “ . . . . .	15	1 00
“ compacta . . . . .	Compact “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ Siberica . . . . .	Siberian “ . . . . .	40	4 00
“ gigantea . . . . .	Giant Oregon Arbor-Vitæ. 150 feet high . . . . .	60	6 00
“ Tartarica . . . . .	Tartarian Arbor-Vitæ . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Thuja</b> dolobrata . . . . .	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns . . .	60	7 00
<b>Torreya</b> Californica . . . . .	California Nutmeg . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Yucca</b> angustifolia . . . . .	Narrow-leaved Yucca . . . . .	50	
“ baccata . . . . .	Berry-bearing “ . . . . .	75	
“ filamentosa . . . . .	Thready “ . . . . .	40	
“ rupestris . . . . .	“ . . . . .	75	
“ Whipplei . . . . .	Whipple's Yucca . . . . .	50	

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Acer</b> campestre . . . . .	European Field Maple . . . . .	\$0 10	\$0 50
“ circinatum . . . . .	Round-leaved Maple . . . . .	20	2 00
“ glabrum . . . . .	Oregon Maple . . . . .	25	2 50
“ macrophyllum . . . . .	Large-leaved Maple . . . . .	15	1 00
“ platanoides . . . . .	Norway Maple . . . . .	10	50
“ pseudo-platanus . . . . .	Sycamore Maple . . . . .	10	50
<b>Actinidia</b> arguta . . . . .	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white fragrant flowers . . .	2 00	
<b>Ailantus</b> glandulosus . . . . .	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks . . .	20	1 50
<b>Alnus</b> communis . . . . .	Common Alder . . . . .	15	75
“ incana . . . . .	Smooth White Alder . . . . .	20	1 00
“ Oregona . . . . .	Oregon Alder . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Amelanchier</b> canadensis . . . . .	Shad-Bush (Service Berry). Edible fruit. . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Amorpha</b> fruticosa . . . . .	Bastard Indigo . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Ampelopsis</b> Veitchii . . . . .	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses . . .	25	2 00



DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Amygdalis vulgaris</i>	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		\$0 30
<i>Andromeda racemosa</i>	Pepper Bush (pods)	\$0 20	
“ <i>calyculata</i>	Leather Leaf “	25	
“ <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger Bush “	20	
“ <i>ligustrina</i>		20	
<i>Arbutus Menziesii</i>	Madrono Tree	30	3 00
“ <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry Bush	25	1 50
<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	1 50	20 00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Pawpaw or Custard Apple	15	75
<i>Berberis aquifolium Californicum</i>	Oregon Grape	75	8 00
“ <i>nervosa</i>	Nerved-leaved Barberry	60	7 00
“ <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
“ <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	25	2 00
<i>Betula Americana alba</i>	White American Birch	25	1 50
“ <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	15	50
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Birch	25	2 00
“ <i>papyracea</i>	Paper Birch	25	2 00
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	French Mulberry	40	4 00
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-scented Shrub	15	1 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Allspice	50	5 00
<i>Camellia Japonica</i>	From Japan	20	
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark (Hickory Nut)		25
“ <i>amara</i>	Butternut or Swamp Hickory		25
“ <i>oliveformis</i>	Pecan Nut. Nuts of fine quality.		35
“ <i>porcina</i>	Pig-nut		25
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Mocker-nut		25
<i>Cassia Marilandica</i>	Southern Cassia	40	4 00
<i>Castanea Japonica</i>	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine spreading tree.	10	1 00
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa	15	1 00
“ <i>bignonioides</i>	Flowering Catalpa	25	1 50
“ <i>Kämpferi</i>	Japan Catalpa	25	2 50
“ <i>Tea's Hybrid</i>	Hybrid Catalpa.	30	3 00
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	Branching Red-root	50	
“ <i>integerrimus</i>	Entire-leaved Red-root	50	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax-Work or Bitter-Sweet	25	2 00
<i>Celtis Australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	20	1 00
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-Ball Bush	15	1 00
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	American Judas Tree	25	2 50
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Californian Judas Tree	60	6 00
“ <i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree.	20	1 00
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	Virginian Fringe Tree	40	4 00
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>		30	3 00
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wood. Bears great profusion of white flowers in July	75	7 00
<i>Clematis coccinea</i>	Scarlet Clematis. Flowers profusely from June to November	1 00	12 00
“ <i>Pitcheri</i>	Pitcher's Leather Flower. 12 to 15 feet; purple flowers	1 00	
“ <i>viticella</i>	Purple Virgin's Bower.	25	1 50
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder Senna	20	1 00
<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> (pods)	Sweet Fern	30	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood. Very attractive with its large white flower in spring and its crimson-colored leaves in autumn	10	60
“ <i>alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	20	1 00
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box-Tree. Has large white flowers	25	2 00
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood	10	1 00
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled-Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	20	1 50
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Box-leaved Cotoneaster	20	2 00
<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	1 00
“ <i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	50
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Dwarf Thorn	15	1 25
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine Laburnum	20	1 50

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Cytisus</b> Laburnum . . . . .	Laburnum . . . . .	\$0 15	\$0 75
<b>Daphne</b> Mezereum . . . . .	Mezereum . . . . .	60	
<b>Deutzia</b> scabra . . . . .	White Deutzia. Very handsome erect shrub . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Dioscorea</b> villosa . . . . .	Wild Yam (pods) . . . . .	30	
<b>Diospyros</b> Lotus . . . . .	European Persimmon . . . . .	20	1 50
“ Kaki . . . . .	Japan Persimmon. Of small size; produce excellent fruit . . . . .	20	2 00
“ Mexicana . . . . .	Mexican Persimmon . . . . .	25	2 00
“ Virginiana . . . . .	Wild Persimmon . . . . .	15	75
<b>Elæagnus</b> angustifolia . . . . .	Oleaster . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Eucalyptus</b> globulus . . . . .	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth . . . . .	50	5 00
“ . . . . .	12 other varieties, in limited quantities. . per paper, 10 cents.		
<b>Euonymus</b> Europæa . . . . .	European Burning Bush . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Fagus</b> sylvatica . . . . .	European Beech. Handsomest of the Beeches . . . . .	15	50
<b>Fraxinus</b> alba Americana . . . . .	White American Ash . . . . .	10	50
“ acuminata . . . . .	Yellow “ “ . . . . .	15	75
“ excelsior . . . . .	European Ash . . . . .	15	50
“ Ornus . . . . .	Flowering “ . . . . .	20	75
“ Oregona . . . . .	Oregon “ . . . . .	15	1 00
“ quadrangulata . . . . .	Blue Ash. . . . .	15	1 00
“ viridis . . . . .	Green American Ash. . . . .	20	75
<b>Fremontia</b> Californica . . . . .	California Shrub. In winter and early spring is one mass of bright yellow flowers . . . . .	75	
<b>Garrya</b> elliptica . . . . .	Elliptical-leaved Garrya . . . . .	1 00	
<b>Gaultheria</b> Shallon . . . . .	Salal . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Gaylussacia</b> frondosa . . . . .	Blue Dangleberry . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Genista</b> scoparia . . . . .	Scotch Broom . . . . .	10	40
“ tinctoria . . . . .	Green Broom. . . . .	20	1 50
“ juncea . . . . .	Rush-leaved Broom . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Ginkgo</b> biloba (See Salisburia) . . . . .			
<b>Gleditsia</b> Sinensis . . . . .	Chinese Thorn . . . . .	25	1 50
“ triacanthos . . . . .	Honey Locust. Handsome tall tree with large spreading top . . . . .	10	50
“ horrida . . . . .	Horrid Thorn . . . . .	20	1 50
“ Japonica . . . . .	Japanese Honey-Locust . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Gymnocladus</b> Canadensis . . . . .	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage . . . . .	15	75
<b>Halesia</b> tetraptera . . . . .	Silver Bell . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Hamamelis</b> Japonica . . . . .	Japanese Witch-Hazel . . . . .	30	3 00
“ Virginica . . . . .	Witch-Hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall . . . . .	40	
<b>Hedera</b> Helix . . . . .	English or Hardy Ivy . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Hesperaloe</b> Englemannii . . . . .		75	
<b>Hibiscus</b> Syriacus fl. pl. . . . .	Double Rose of Sharon. . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Idesia</b> polycarpa . . . . .	A new tree from Japan. Has very large leaves . . . . .	75	
<b>Ilex</b> aquifolium . . . . .	European Holly . . . . .	20	75
“ opaca . . . . .	American “ . . . . .	20	75
<b>Indigofera</b> tinctoria . . . . .	Indigo Tree. . . . .	15	1 25
<b>Itea</b> Virginica . . . . .	Virginian Willow . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Iva</b> frutescens . . . . .	Marsh Elder . . . . .	20	
<b>Juglans</b> cinerea . . . . .	Butternut . . . . . per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2 50.		
“ nigra . . . . .	Black Walnut . . . . . “ 10 cts.; “ 2 50.		
“ Sieboldi . . . . .	From Japan . . . . .	10	60
“ cordiformis . . . . .		10	60
<b>Kalmia</b> angustifolia . . . . .	American Laurel (pods) . . . . .	30	
“ latifolia . . . . .	Mountain Laurel or Calico Bush. . . . .	1 00	10 00
<b>Kœreuteria</b> paniculata . . . . .	Chinese Bladder-nut . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Larix</b> Europæa . . . . .	European Larch . . . . .	20	1 00
“ leptolepis . . . . .	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower. Fine erect form . . . . .	75	
<b>Laurus</b> nobilis . . . . .	Sweet Bay . . . . .	10	1 00
<b>Leiophyllum</b> buxifolium . . . . .	Sand Myrtle . . . . .	25	
<b>Ligustrum</b> Japonicum . . . . .	Japan Privet . . . . .	20	1 00
“ vulgare . . . . .	Common Privet . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Liquidambar</b> styraciflua . . . . .	Sweet Gum Tree. . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Liriodendron</b> tulipifera . . . . .	Tulip Tree. Fine tall pyramidal tree . . . . .	20	60
<b>Maclura</b> aurantiaca . . . . .	Osage Orange (see Hedge Plants.) . . . . .		
<b>Magnolia</b> acuminata . . . . .	Cucumber Tree. . . . .	20	1 25
“ glauca . . . . .	Sweet Bay . . . . .	30	3 00
“ grandiflora . . . . .	Large-flowering Magnolia . . . . .	25	1 50



DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Magnolia</b> macrophylla . . . . .	Great-leaved Magnolia. Leaves often two feet long . . . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50
<b>Melia</b> Azedarach . . . . .	Pride of China or China Tree. Has large clusters of fragrant flowers. . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Morus</b> alba . . . . .	White Mulberry . . . . .	25	1 25
“ Moretti . . . . .	Dandolos “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ alba rosea . . . . .	Hybrid “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ alba fructo-nigra . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	25	2 00
“ nigra vera . . . . .	Black “ . . . . .	40	4 00
“ Tartarica . . . . .	Russian “ . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Myrica</b> cerifera . . . . .	Candle-berry Myrtle . . . . .	20	1 50
“ Californica . . . . .	Bay-berry or Wax-Myrtle of California . . . . .	40	
“ rubra . . . . .		75	
<b>Nelumbium</b> luteum . . . . .	American Lotus. Has very fragrant rich yellow flowers . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Nuttallia</b> cerasiformis . . . . .	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Nyssa</b> multiflora . . . . .	Sour Gum-Tree or Tupelo . . . . .	15	50
<b>Oreodaphne</b> Californica . . . . .	Californian Laurel . . . . .	25	2 00
<b>Ostrya</b> Virginica . . . . .	American Hop Horn-beam . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Paliurus</b> aculeata . . . . .	Christ's Thorn . . . . .	15	60
<b>Parkinsonia</b> aculeata . . . . .	Jerusalem Thorn. . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Paulownia</b> imperialis . . . . .	Paulownia or Empress Tree. . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Photinia</b> arbutifolia . . . . .	Californian Maybush. . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Phytolacca</b> decandra . . . . .	Garget or Poke-Berry . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Pistacia</b> vera . . . . .	Pistachio Nut . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Platanus</b> occidentalis . . . . .	Button-Ball or Plane Tree . . . . .	15	75
<b>Poinciana</b> Gilliesii . . . . .	Gillies' Flower Fence . . . . .	50	
<b>Populus</b> monilifera . . . . .	Cottonwood Tree. . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Prunus</b> padus . . . . .	Bird Cherry . . . . .	25	1 50
“ Pennsylvanica . . . . .	Wild Red Cherry . . . . .	20	1 25
“ serotina . . . . .	Wild Black Cherry. . . . .	10	50
<b>Ptelea</b> trifoliata . . . . .	Hop Tree . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Pyrus</b> arbutifolia . . . . .	Choke Berry . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Quercus</b> —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
<b>Rhamnus</b> cathartica . . . . .	Buck-thorn. . . . .	20	1 00
“ Carolinus . . . . .	Alder Buck-thorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers . . . . .	10	1 25
“ Californicus . . . . .	Californian Buck-thorn . . . . .	50	
<b>Rhododendron</b> Californicum . . . . .	California Rose-Bay . . . . .	1 00	12 00
<b>Rhus</b> Cotinus . . . . .	Smoke Tree . . . . .	25	2 50
“ Copallina . . . . .	Dwarf Sumach. . . . .	20	1 50
“ glabra . . . . .	Smooth Sumuch . . . . .	20	1 50
“ toxicodendron . . . . .	Poison Ivy . . . . .	25	1 50
“ venenata . . . . .	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder . . . . .	20	2 00
<b>Ribes</b> bracteosum . . . . .	California Black Currant . . . . .	75	8 00
“ Lobbii . . . . .	Lobb's Currant. . . . .	75	8 00
“ sanguineum . . . . .	Red-flowering Currant. . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Robinia</b> pseud-acacia . . . . .	Yellow Locust . . . . .	10	50
<b>Rosa</b> canina . . . . .	Dog Rose (for stocks) . . . . .	10	40
“ blanda . . . . .	Early Wild Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
“ Carolina . . . . .	Swamp Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
“ rugosa . . . . .	White Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan . . . . .	60	€ 00
“ gymnocarpa . . . . .		40	4 00
“ lucida . . . . .	Dwarf Wild Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
“ rubiginosa . . . . .	Sweet Briar . . . . .	15	1 50
“ setigera . . . . .	Prairie or Climbing Rose . . . . .	15	1 50
“ hybrida . . . . .	Hybrid Rose, Mixed . . . . .	30	4 00
<b>Rubus</b> Nutkanus . . . . .	Salmon Berry . . . . .	75	8 00
“ spectabilis . . . . .	Showy Raspberry . . . . .	75	8 00
“ leucodermis . . . . .	White-Skinned Raspberry . . . . .	60	6 00
“ vitifolius . . . . .		60	6 00
<b>Salisburia</b> adiantifolia . . . . .	Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo. Has graceful fern-like foliage and beautiful white nuts; easily grown . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Salix</b> Caprea . . . . .	Goat Willow . . . . .	20	1 00
“ alba . . . . .	White Willow . . . . .	25	1 50
“ discolor . . . . .	Glaucous Willow. . . . .	40	4 00
“ fragilis . . . . .	Brittle Willow . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Sambucus</b> Canadensis . . . . .	Common Elder . . . . .	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Sambucus glauca</b> . . . . .	Californian Elder . . . . .	\$0 30	\$3 00
“ <b>nigra</b> . . . . .	Bird Wee or Elderberry . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Sassafras officinale</b> . . . . .	Sassafras . . . . .	15	1 00
<b>Schinus Molle</b> . . . . .	Pepper Tree of California . . . . .	15	1 50
<b>Sophora Japonica</b> . . . . .	Japanese Sophora . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>pendula</b> . . . . .	“ Drooping Sophora . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>speciosa</b> . . . . .	From Arizona . . . . .	25	1 50
“ <b>affinis</b> . . . . .	“ . . . . .	40	4 00
<b>Spiræa Douglasii</b> . . . . .	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa . . . . .	60	6 00
“ <b>ariæfolia</b> . . . . .	Tall California Spiræa . . . . .	60	6 00
<b>Staphylea pinnata</b> . . . . .	European Bladder Nut . . . . .	25	1 50
<b>Styrax Japonica</b> . . . . .	New White-Flowered Japan Shrub . . . . .	30	3 00
<b>Syringa vulgaris</b> . . . . .	Lilac . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>Japonica</b> . . . . .	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long, flowers late . . . . .	1 50	20 00
<b>Tilia Americana</b> . . . . .	American Linden . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>argentea</b> . . . . .	Silvery “ . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>Europæa</b> . . . . .	European “ . . . . .	10	75
“ <b>grandiflora</b> . . . . .	Large-leaved Linden . . . . .	10	75
<b>Ulmus crassifolia</b> . . . . .	Thick-Leaved Elm . . . . .	25	2 50
<b>Ulex Europæus</b> . . . . .	Furze . . . . .	10	50
<b>Ungnadia speciosa</b> . . . . .	Texan Horse Chestnut . . . . .	10	1 00
<b>Vaccinium ovatum</b> . . . . .	Ovate-Leaved Huckleberry . . . . .	30	3 00
“ <b>parvifolium</b> . . . . .	“ . . . . .	1 00	
<b>Viburnum acerifolium</b> . . . . .	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>dentatum</b> . . . . .	Arrow-wood . . . . .	25	2 50
“ <b>lentago</b> . . . . .	Sweet Viburnum . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>nudum</b> . . . . .	White-Rod . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <b>Opulus</b> . . . . .	Guelder Rose or Snowball . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>prunifolium</b> . . . . .	Black Haw . . . . .	20	1 50
<b>Virgilia lutea</b> . . . . .	See Cladrastis . . . . .		
<b>Vitex agnus-castus</b> . . . . .	Chaste Tree . . . . .	20	1 00
<b>Wistaria Sinensis</b> . . . . .	Chinese Wistaria. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this magnificent climbing shrub when in full flower . . . . .	40	4 00
“ <b>alba</b> . . . . .	White Chinese Wistaria . . . . .	75	8 00
<b>Zizyphus sativa</b> . . . . .	Cultivated Jujube . . . . .	15	1 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
<b>Vitis Æstivalis</b> . . . . .	\$0 25	\$2 50	<b>Black Pearl</b> . . . . .	\$0 20	\$2 00
“ <b>Californica</b> . . . . .	30	3 00	<b>Clinton</b> . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>candicans</b> . . . . .	40	4 00	<b>Concord</b> . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>cinerea</b> . . . . .	40	4 00	<b>Cynthiana</b> . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>cordifolia</b> . . . . .	40	4 00	<b>Elvira</b> . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>indivisa (berries)</b> . . . . .	15	1 50	<b>Herbemont</b> . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>Lincecumii</b> . . . . .	40	4 00	<b>Ives' Seedling</b> . . . . .	15	1 00
“ <b>monticola</b> . . . . .	25	2 50	<b>Lenoir or Jacques</b> . . . . .	20	2 00
“ <b>riparia</b> . . . . .	30	3 00	<b>Noah</b> . . . . .	20	1 50
“ <b>vulpina</b> . . . . .	40	4 00	<b>Norton's Virginia</b> . . . . .	20	1 50

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<b>COTTAGE RESIDENCES.</b> By A. J. Downing . . . . .	3 00	<b>SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST.</b> By And. S. Fuller . . . . .	1 50
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# FLOWER SEEDS.

## Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

**HARDY ANNUALS (hA).**—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude,



PHLOX DRUMMONDI. (See p. 86.)

in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, 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 two to three 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 hot-beds 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 two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, 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.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in 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., a half an 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 September in boxes and placed in cold frames. 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 hot-bed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed 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 partly 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 hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day 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 hot-bed 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 a 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, until they are established in the new soil.

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, CHINESE.**—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised 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 till the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed 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 two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six 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.



**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. Re-pot 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 re-potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten 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 one or twice a week. *Aphis* and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringing 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 *Aphis*.



ZINNIA, MIXED DOUBLE. (See p. 92.)

**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 two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Re-pot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the re-potting if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight 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 leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

**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 seed 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 seed 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. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

## 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 varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, duration, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

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.

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 mixed colors.

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

The **third column** gives 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*.

2 “ *intermediate*.

3 “ *late-flowering plants*.

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

A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B “ *Biennial*, lasting two years.

P “ *Perennial*, lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*.

S “ *Shrubs*.

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 the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (+) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, 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 . . . . .	bff. 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 . . . . .	sl. “ sulphur . . . . .	var. “ variegated . . . . .	ver. “ vermilion.

The **sixth column** give the comparative height of the plants in feet under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column**, the price per packet, at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail at 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.



CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA. (See p. 74.)



# FLOWER SEEDS.

 Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage prepaid, on receipt of the stated price.  
 See explanation of figures and signs on page 70.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2065	<b>Abronia umbellata</b> . . . . .	2	hA	rose	trai.	cts. 5	} Beautiful annual trailers.
2067	arenaria . . . . .		hA	yel.		10	
2069	<b>Abroma augusta</b> . . . . .		gS	pur.	10	10	Handsome evergreen plants.
2075	<b>Abutilon Thompsonii</b> fol. var. . . . .	2 3		y. st.	4	25	} Constant blooming plants with bright colored bell-shaped flowers; valuable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly . . . . .			d. red		25	
2080	Darwinii grandiflorum . . . . .			crim.		25	
2082	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
2085	<b>Acacia dealbata</b> . . . . .	1		yel.	6	10	} Fine greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.
2086	armata . . . . .					10	
2090	melanoxyton . . . . .					10	
2104	Fine Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2107	<b>Acanthus mollis</b> . . . . .	3	hP	white	3	5	} Fine large ornamental-leaved plants with showy flowers.
2108	spinousus . . . . .	2		pur.		10	
2118	<b>Aconitum Napellus</b> (Monk's Hood) . . . . .			blue	4	5	} Pretty flowers; very fine.
2119	pyramidatum . . . . .					10	
2120	<b>Adonis autumnalis</b> . . . . .		hA	scar	1	5	} Pretty and hardy. Showy spring flower.
2122	vernalis . . . . .	1	hP	yel.	1½	5	
2128	<b>Agapanthus umbellatus</b> . . . . .		tP	blue	1	10	} African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	<b>Ageratum conspicuum</b> . . . . .	2 3		white		5	} Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2130	Lasseauxi . . . . .			rose		5	
2132	Mexicanum . . . . .		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album . . . . .			white		5	
2138	—Dwarf Blue . . . . .			blue	¾	5	
2140	—Dwarf White . . . . .			white		5	
<b>Agrostemma</b> . . . . .							See Rose Champion.
2148	<b>Alonsoa grandiflora</b> . . . . .	1 3		scar	2	5	} Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in hot-bed.
2149	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
2150	linifolia . . . . .			scar.	1½	5	
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .				2½	5	
2155	Warszewiczii . . . . .				2	5	
<b>Althæa rosea</b> . . . . .							See Hollyhock.
2157	<b>Alstroemeria pulchella</b> . . . . .	1 2	gP		3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159	<b>Alyssum</b> (Sweet) maritimum . . . . .	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	} Fine bedding plants. The first is the well-known Sweet Alyssum; saxatile is a fine perennial, with golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum . . . . .					5	
2163	saxatile compactum . . . . .	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum . . . . .	1 3			½	5	
2167	* <b>Amarantus Abyssinicus</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	d. red	3	5	} Ornamental-leaved plants, invaluable for bedding; the foliage is crimson, variegated yellow, etc. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, and are also fine when grown in pots, forming extremely ornamental specimens.
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .			red	2	5	
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .			d. red	3	5	
2182	*Henderi . . . . .		tA	cr.&y.	4	10	
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .			red	2½	5	
2192	*sali ifolius . . . . .			pur.		5	
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .			scar.		5	
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .			mixed	dif.	5	
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .				6	5	
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .				3	10	
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .			dk.pur	2	5	
2199	*Fine Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
2202	<b>Amethyst</b> , Winged . . . . .	2		blue		10	} ( <i>Browallia</i> .) Greenhouse annuals. Pretty and useful.
2204	White . . . . .			white		10	



ANTIRRHINUM.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLJA.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM



BARTONIA AUREA.



AMARANTUS CAUDATUS.  
("Love-lies-bleeding.")



CHRYSANTHEMUM MULTICAULE.



CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.

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NEW YORK  
1883



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
2220	<b>Anagallis</b> , in varieties . . . . .	1 3	hhA	mixed	2	cts. 5	Summer bedding plants.
2223	<b>Anchusa</b> capensis . . . . .	2	hP	purple	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230	<b>Anemone</b> coronaria . . . . .	1	..	mixed	..	5	} Anemones are very beautiful spring flowers, and should be in every garden. Thrive best in deep soil. Flowers of <i>A. Japonica</i> are valuable for cutting.
2231	Japonica, Rose . . . . .	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
2233	<b>Pulsatilla</b> . . . . .	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	sylvestris . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2240	<b>Angelonia</b> grandiflora . . . . .	3	gP	purple	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant.
	<b>Antirrhinum</b> . . . . .						See Snapdragon.
2245	<b>Aquilegia</b> caryophylloides . . . . .	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	5	} The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants. Every garden should have them.
2249	chrysantha . . . . .	..	..	yellow	3	10	
2253	caerulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
2257	Canadensis . . . . .	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2260	<b>Aralia</b> Seiboldi . . . . .	2	gP	white	3	25	
2265	<b>Argemone</b> grandiflora . . . . .	2 3	hA	..	2	5	} Flowers large, and shaped like a Poppy.
2266	—lutea . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
2268	<b>Arnebia</b> cornuta . . . . .	3	hhA	..	2	25	
2273	<b>Asclepias</b> Cornuti . . . . .	2	hP	purple	4	5	Silkweed.
2276	Curassavica . . . . .	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	incarnata . . . . .	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<b>Asperula</b> setosa azurea . . . . .	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	} Sweet scented, and profuse bloomers.
2285	odorata (Woodroof) . . . . .	..	hP	white	½	10	
2286	<b>Aster</b> , Shakespeare . . . . .	..	hhA	mixed	2	10	} These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and as early winter ornaments in the house. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to. They will produce fine large flowers, some resembling the finest Chrysanthemums. The varieties are quite distinct in form and color, and very attractive when well grown; the modern Asters are among the finest flowers, and are constantly receiving more attention and admiration.
2288	Triumph . . . . .	3	..	sc. & w.	1½	25	
2292	Pyramidal . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	10	
2295	Bouquet, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10	
2296	Lollipop, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2298	Chrysanthemum-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	10	
2300	—White Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	white	1	10	
2301	New Comet, Rose and White . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	1½	25	
2303	German Quilled, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2305	Globe, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	
2308	Large-flowered, Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
2310	Crown, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	Washington, White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	Schiller . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	10	
2314	Dwarf White Bouquet . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2316	Goliath . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	Imbricated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2320	Pæony-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2324	Dwarf Pompon . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10	
2326	Truffaut's . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	10	
2328	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
2329	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10	
2330	Dark Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10	
2335	Mixed China . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
2337	Perennial, Mixed . . . . .	..	hP	..	1 to 3	10	
2340	<b>Aubrietia</b> deltoidea . . . . .	1	..	purple	trai.	10	} Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2341	—Græca . . . . .	1 3	..	..	..	10	
2342	<b>Auricula</b> , finest . . . . .	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> ; beautiful.
2345	<b>Azalea</b> hybrida . . . . .	2	hS	..	2	25	From finest varieties.
2352	<b>Balsams</b> , Paris White . . . . .	..	hhA	white	..	10	} The Balsams are among the finest summer flowering Annuals, being free in bloom and richly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The flowers are very useful in floral designs.
2355	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10	
2360	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
2364	—Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	10	
2365	—Apple Blossom . . . . .	..	..	flesh	..	10	
2366	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	peach	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2385	—Scarlet spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2394	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
2400	—Light Citron . . . . .	..	..	l. cit.	..	10	
2402	—Mixed Double Paris . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
2403	—Common Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
2414	—Double Solferino . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
<b>Banana</b> . . . . .					cts.	See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418 <b>Baptisia australis</b> . . . . .	2	hP	blue	2	5	False Indigo. Beautiful.
2420 <b>Bartonia aurea</b> . . . . .		hA	yellow	3	5	} Beautiful and hardy; fragrant in the evening.
2421 — <i>nana</i> . . . . .				1½	5	
2422 * <b>Beet</b> , Brazilian, Golden-veined . . . . .		hhA	mixed		5	} Beets having no tubers, but beautiful ornamental foliage. Fine for centers of beds, and make elegant specimens.
2423 *—Large-ribbed Scarlet . . . . .					5	
2423a *—Crimson-Veined . . . . .					5	
2424 * <b>Chilian</b> . . . . .					5	
2437 * <b>Victoria</b> . . . . .			d. red		5	
2450 <b>Begonia</b> , Fine Mixed varieties . . . . .	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	} Flowering varieties. Handsome foliage. Beautiful free flowering plants; fine for bedding.
2451 <b>Rex</b> , Ornamental-leaved . . . . .				1½	25	
2452 <b>semperflorens rosea</b> . . . . .			rose	1½	25	
2452a — <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		25	
2452b <b>Berteroa</b> ( <i>Alyssum</i> ) <i>mutabilis</i> . . . . .	2 3	hP			10	Fine for cutting.
2453 <b>Bidens atrosanguinea</b> . . . . .		hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i> .
2454 <b>Bigelovia graveolens</b> . . . . .	3	hP	yellow		25	} Showy perennials, bearing light yellow flowers in fall.
2457 <b>Blue Bottle</b> , small . . . . .	3 3	hA	mixed		5	
2461 * <b>Bocconia Japonica</b> . . . . .		gP	white	4	10	} Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2463 <b>Brachycome iberidifolia</b> . . . . .	3	hhA	purple	1	5	
2465 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	} Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.
2469 — <i>in vars</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	
<b>Browallia elata</b> . . . . .						See Amethyst.
<b>Cacalia</b> . . . . .						See Tassel Flower.
2473 <b>Calandrinia discolor</b> . . . . .	2 3		rose	1½	5	} Handsome, of brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.
2475 <b>speciosa</b> . . . . .			purple	1¼	5	
2480 <b>umbellata</b> . . . . .		hhP	violet	1½	10	
2482 <b>Calceolaria hybrida</b> , finest . . . . .		gP	mixed	2	25	} Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; flowers are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched and variegated; peculiar and pretty.
2485 <b>grandiflora</b> , self-colored . . . . .					25	
2486 — <i>tigrina pumila compacta</i> . . . . .				1	50	
2490 <b>rugosa</b> . . . . .				2	25	
2492 <b>scabiosæfolia</b> . . . . .			yellow		10	
2492a <b>pinnata</b> (for bedding) . . . . .					10	
2493 <b>Calendula officinalis plena</b> . . . . .		hA	orange	1	5	} The Pot Marigolds are fine for back-grounds, being quite showy, especially "Meteor;" make excellent pot plants.
2497 —"Nankeen" . . . . .			yellow		5	
2499 —"Meteor" . . . . .					5	
2505 <b>pluvialis</b> . . . . .			w. & p.		5	
2506 <b>Pongei fl. pl.</b> . . . . .			white		5	
2507 <b>Calla Æthiopica</b> . . . . .	3	gP		1½	10	
2508 <b>Calliopsis bicolor marmorata</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	r. & y.		5	} ( <i>Coreopsis</i> .) Fine, showy plants; abundant in bloom and of bright colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2516 <b>Drummondii</b> . . . . .			y. & br.	1	5	
2517 <b>trichosperma</b> . . . . .	2	hB	yellow	3	10	
2518 <b>elegans picta</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a <b>lanceolata</b> . . . . .		hP	yellow	1	10	
2519 <b>Mixed</b> . . . . .		hA	mixed	2	5	
2519a <b>Fined Mixed Double</b> . . . . .					10	
2520 <b>Callirhoe involucrata</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	c. & w.	tra.	5	} Free flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525 <b>pedata</b> . . . . .		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529 <b>Camellia Japonica</b> . . . . .		gP	mixed	3	25	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530 <b>Campanula Carpatica</b> . . . . .	1	hP	blue	½	5	} 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 edging and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2533 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2534 — <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	2		mixed		5	
2535 <b>grandiflora</b> . . . . .			blue	2	5	
2536 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
2538 <b>medium calycanthema</b> . . . . .	2 3	hB			10	
2540 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .					10	
2541 — <i>Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		10	
2543 <b>nobilis alba</b> . . . . .	3		white	3	10	
2545 <b>pyramidalis</b> . . . . .		thhP	blue	4	10	
2546 — <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		10	



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
<b>Candytuft—</b>							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf . . . . .	1 2	hA	white	1/8	5	} Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; 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 varieties, for floral work, for which they are very useful.
2548	amara . . . . .				1	5	
2549	coronaria, Rocket . . . . .					5	
2550	—"Empress" . . . . .					10	
2551	Giant Charmer . . . . .				3/4	10	
2553	odorata . . . . .				1	5	
2555	umbellata . . . . .			purple		5	
2557	—carnea . . . . .			flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnettii . . . . .			d. car.		5	
2561	—lilacina . . . . .			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea . . . . .			car.		5	
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid . . . . .			mixed		5	
2567	Mixed Annual . . . . .					5	
2569	sempervirens . . . . .		hP	white		10	
2580	*Canna, Dark-leaved . . . . .	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	} Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and tropical in appearance. Fine for lawns; very handsome anywhere.
2581	*Warscewiczii . . . . .			blo'd r.		5	
2582	*President Favre (dwarf; dark leaves) . . . . .			mixed	2 1/2	10	
2583	*Fine Mixed . . . . .				4	5	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed . . . . .				3	10	
<b>Canterbury Bells, Blue</b>							
2587	White . . . . .		thB	blue	2	5	} <i>Campanula</i> or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively; they are handsome for cutting.
2590	White . . . . .			white		5	
2593	Rose . . . . .			rose		5	
2596	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
2598	Double Blue . . . . .	2 3		blue		10	
2600	—Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
2603	—White . . . . .			white		10	
2605	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2608	<b>Carduus Benedictus</b> . . . . .	2	hA	yellow		5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
<b>Carnation (Dianthus)</b>							
2610	Double Extra . . . . .	2 3	hhP	mixed		10	} Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented, and the culture of seedlings is very interesting.
2613	White . . . . .					25	
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl. . . . .	1 3				25	
2620	Rose-leaved . . . . .	2 3				50	
2622	Grenadine, single . . . . .	1 3		red		10	
2626	Red Grenadine, double . . . . .					25	
2628	Self-colored . . . . .					10	
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna . . . . .	2	.	mixed	1	10	
2638	<b>Castilleja indivisa</b> . . . . .	2 3		b. red.	1 1/2	25	} Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
<b>Castor Oil Bean</b>							
See <i>Ricinus</i> .							
2640	<b>Catananche alba</b> . . . . .		hA	white	2	5	} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	caerulea . . . . .		thP	blue		5	
<b>Catch-Fly</b>							
See <i>Silene</i> .							
2646	<b>Cedronella cana</b> . . . . .			purple		5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647	<b>Celosia Huttoni</b> (dark foliage) . . . . .	3	tA	claret		5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Golden Feathered . . . . .			yellow		10	
2647b	Tall Bright Crim. Feathered . . . . .	2		crim.		10	
<b>Celosia cristata</b>							
See Cockscomb.							
2648	<b>Centaurea Americana</b> . . . . .	3	hA	purple	3	5	} Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	*candidissima . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00 . . . . .		hhP	white	1	25	
2651	*Clemeitei . . . . .	2 3				10	
2655	*gymnocarpa . . . . .	3				10	
2658	Cyanus (Blue Corn-Flower) . . . . .	2	hA	purple	1 1/2	5	
2658a	—Emperor William . . . . .					5	
2659	—New Double Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
2660	<b>Centauridium Drummondii</b> . . . . .	2		yellow		5	Pretty little Composite.
<b>Centranthus macrosiphon</b>							
2663	—albus . . . . .	1 3		red	1	5	} Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—nanus . . . . .			white		5	
2668	—nanus . . . . .			red	1/2	5	
2670	<b>Centrosema Virginiana</b> . . . . .	2 3	gP	v. bl.	traf.	10	} Of slender twining growth; large violet blue flowers.
2671	<b>Cerastium tomentosum</b> . . . . .		thP	white		25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2675	<b>Chelone barbata coccinea</b> . . . . .	3	thhP	purple	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2685	<b>Chorozema varia</b> . . . . .	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.



CANDYTUFT.



CENTAUREA CYANUS.  
("Corn-Flower.")



DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS  
("Sweet William.")



SINGLE DAHLIA.



CENTAUREA GYMNOCARPA.



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.



GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p><i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i></p>							
<b>Christmas Rose</b> . . . . .						cts.	See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
<b>Chrysanthemum</b> (Annual)—							
2690	coronarium album . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	Showy, free bloomers. They 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.
2693	—Double Yellow . . . . .			yellow		5	
2695	—Double Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
2711	tricolor album . . . . .			white		5	
2712	—luteum . . . . .			yellow		5	
2713	—“Eclipse” . . . . .			br. & yl.	1	10	
2714	—Mixed Single . . . . .			mixed		5	
2714a	—Mixed Double . . . . .					10	
2715	Burridgeanum . . . . .			w. & r.		5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder) . . . . .			yellow	¼	5	
2718	inodorum, Double . . . . .			white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings.
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy) . . . . .					10	<i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy.
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting) . . . . .		thP			25	or “Marguerite.”
2730	<b>Chrysanthemum Indicum</b> grandiflorum . . . . .	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum . . . . .					10	
2733	—pompon . . . . .				1½	10	
2735	<b>Cineraria hybrida</b> . . . . .	1	tgP		2	25	From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool greenhouse plants, generally in bloom about the holidays.
2736	—rubra . . . . .			lustr's		25	
2737	—grandiflora . . . . .			mixed		25	
2738	—kermesina . . . . .			crim.		25	
2743	—nana . . . . .			mixed	1	25	
2745	—grandiflora alba . . . . .			white		25	
2748	—Azure Blue . . . . .			blue		25	
2750	—Double . . . . .	2		mixed	2	75	
2753	maritima (Dusty Miller) . . . . .		hhP	yellow		5	
2755	—candidissima (Dusty Miller) . . . . .					5	
2758	<b>Clarkia elegans</b> , Double . . . . .	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2761	—purpurea plena . . . . .			purple		5	
2763	pulchella . . . . .			rose		5	
2765	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
2766	—marginata . . . . .			bord.		5	
2768	White Tom Thumb . . . . .			white	¾	5	
2778	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
2779	<b>Clary</b> , Purple-Top . . . . .	1 2		purple	2	5	
2779a	Red-Top . . . . .			red		5	( <i>Salvia hominum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2782	<b>Cleome arborea</b> . . . . .	2	gP	white	6	10	Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.
2783	sesquiorgyalis . . . . .		gA	purple		10	
2785	<b>Clianthus Dampieri</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	punicus . . . . .			crim.	6	10	
2792	<b>Clintonia</b> (Downingia) pulchella . . . . .	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
2795	<b>Cockscomb</b> , Pres. Thiers . . . . .	2 3		crim.	¾	10	( <i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2797	Empress Dwarf Crimson . . . . .					10	
2799	Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .			rose	½	10	
2800	Glasgow Prize . . . . .			crim.	1	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet . . . . .	3		scarlet	3	5	
2823	Mixed . . . . .	2 3		mixed		5	
2833	* <b>Coleus</b> (Fine hybrids) . . . . .		gP		2	25	
2835	<b>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</b> . . . . .	2	hA	purple	1	5	Free flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are good and of fine color.
2838	bicolor . . . . .	1 2		p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
2840	candidissima . . . . .	2			1	5	
2843	grandiflora . . . . .			p. & w.		5	
2845	multicolor . . . . .			w. & ro.		5	
2847	—marmorata . . . . .	2 3				5	
2850	verna . . . . .	1 3		bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	Mixed . . . . .			mixed	½	5	
2854	<b>Collomia coccinea</b> . . . . .	2 3		s. & y.		5	
2856	grandiflora . . . . .			yellow		5	
2858	<b>Columbine</b> , Common Double . . . . .	1 3	hP	mixed		5	These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	White . . . . .			white		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								
2862	<b>Commelyna</b> <i>coelestis</i> . . . . .	1	hhP	blue	1	cts. 5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.	
2865	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5		
2868	—* <i>variegata</i> . . . . .			var.	2	5		
2870	<b>Convolvulus</b> <i>minor</i> . . . . .	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets, blooming for a long time.	
2872	— <i>albus</i> . . . . .			white		5		
2875	— <i>unicaulis</i> . . . . .			purple		5		
2876	—Crimson Violet . . . . .			crim.		5		
2877	— <i>roseus</i> . . . . .			rose		5		
2877a	— <i>tricolor</i> , Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5		
2878	<b>Coral Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.	
2880	* <b>Cordylone</b> <i>australis</i> . . . . .	3		white	3	10	} Beautiful greenhouse foliage plants.	
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .				10	25		
	<b>Coreopsis</b> . . . . .						See <i>Calliopsis</i> .	
	<b>Corn Flower</b> . . . . .						See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .	
2887	<b>Cosmidium</b> <i>Burridgeanum</i> . . . . .	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.	
2890	<b>Cosmos</b> <i>bipinnata purpurea</i> . . . . .	2 3		purple	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.	
2891	— <i>hybridus</i> , Large-flowered . . . . .			mixed		10		
2891a	—White . . . . .			white		10		
2892	<b>Cotton</b> ( <i>Gossypium</i> ) . . . . .		tA	yellow		5	Curious for pots and garden.	
2894	<b>Cowslip</b> . . . . .	1	hP	mixed	½	10	( <i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.	
2900	<b>Crucianella</b> <i>stylosa</i> . . . . .	2		purple		5	A handsome Crosswort.	
2904	<b>Cuphea</b> <i>miniata</i> . . . . .	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."	
2905	— <i>platycentra</i> . . . . .	1 3		s. & w.		10		
2906	— <i>purpurea</i> . . . . .	3		purple		5		
2907	— <i>eminens</i> . . . . .			s. & y.	1½	10		
2908	— <i>Rœzlii</i> . . . . .	1 3		y. & r.	1	10		
2909	— <i>strigulosa</i> . . . . .			violet		10		
	<b>Cyclamen</b> <i>giganteum</i> —							} Bulbs producing lovely flowers in winter and spring; very find for house culture.
2911	— <i>album</i> "Mont Blanc". . . . .	1	gbu	white	¼	25		
2912	— <i>atrorubrum</i> . . . . .			red		25		
2913	— <i>superbum</i> . . . . .			w. & r.		25		
2914	— <i>robustum</i> . . . . .			w. & d. r.		25		
2914a	— <i>hybridum</i> . . . . .			c. & w.		25		
2915	— <i>roseum</i> , bright rose . . . . .			rose		25		
2916	—"Emperor William II" (colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .			r. & s.		50		
2917	— <i>Persicum</i> . . . . .			mixed		10		
2917a	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .			red		10		
2918	<b>Dahlia</b> , Fine Double . . . . .	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	} These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful; the two latter have oddly shaped flowers.	
2919	—Double Dwarf . . . . .				3	10		
2920	—Single, fine strain . . . . .					10		
2921	— <i>gracilis</i> , single . . . . .					25		
2921a	—Cactus, Scarlet . . . . .			scarlet		25		
2921b	—White . . . . .			white		25		
2922	<b>Daisy</b> , Double White . . . . .	1	thP		¼	10		
2923	—Double Longfellow . . . . .			rose		25		
2925	—Double, finest collection . . . . .			mixed		25		
2927	—Double Snowball . . . . .			white		25		
	—Paris Daisy . . . . .						( <i>Bellis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers.	
2933	<b>Daphne</b> <i>Mezereum</i> . . . . .		hS	pink	3	25	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .	
2935	<b>Datura</b> <i>metelloides</i> . . . . .	1 2	hhA	w. & br.		5	} Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.	
2940	— <i>fastuosa</i> , Double Mixed . . . . .			purple		5		
2942	<b>Delphinium</b> <i>Brunonianum</i> . . . . .	2 3	thP	blue	3	25	} Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue.	
2944	— <i>cardiopetalum</i> . . . . .		hA	blue	1	5		
2944a	— <i>cardinale</i> . . . . .	2	hP	scarlet	2	25		
2945	— <i>Cashmerianum</i> . . . . .	2 3	thP	blue	3	10		
2946	— <i>formosum</i> . . . . .					10		
2948	— <i>nudicaule</i> . . . . .			scarlet	1	10		
	<b>Dianthus</b> . . . . .						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.	
2956	<b>Dictamnus</b> <i>Fraxinella</i> . . . . .	1 2	hP	red	2	10	} Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.	
2958	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		10		
2960	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10		
	<b>Digitalis</b> . . . . .						See Foxglove.	
2962	<b>Dodecatheon</b> <i>Clevelandi</i> . . . . .			p. & or.	1	25	} See <i>Cordylone</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and desirable.	
2964	* <b>Dracæna</b> <i>Draco</i> . . . . .	2	gP	white	10	25		
2966	—* <i>indivisa lineata</i> ( <i>Cordylone</i> ) . . . . .					25		
2968	—* <i>rubra</i> . . . . .			red	5	25		
2970	—* <i>Veitchii</i> . . . . .			white	3	25		



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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2972	<b>Dracocephalum</b> Moldavicum . . .	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
	<b>Echeveria</b> —						
2972a	retusa nana . 1,000 seeds, \$0.75	2	gP	yellow	¼	25	} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for carpet bedding.
2974	secunda . . . . . " " 1.50	..	..	..	..	25	
2978	<b>Epacris</b> hybrida superba . . . . .	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming; like a Heath.
2980	<b>Erica</b> (Heath), Finest Mixed . . .	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2983	<b>Erinus</b> alpinus . . . . .	2	hP	blue	¼	10	Beautiful for baskets.
2986	<b>Erysimum</b> Arkansanum . . . . .	1 2	hA	yellow	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2988	Peroffskianum . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5	
2990	<b>Eschscholtzia</b> Californica . . . . .	1 3	..	yellow	1	5	} Very free bloomers for borders or bedding. The last is good for edging, and the double sorts are very showy. Their bright flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.
2990a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
2992	crocea . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5	
2995	—plena . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3000	Mandarin . . . . .	..	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	<b>Eucharidium</b> grandiflorum . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	<b>Eucnide</b> Bartonoides . . . . .	..	tA	yellow	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	<b>Eupatorium</b> Fraseri . . . . .	3	hP	white	..	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
3014	* <b>Euphorbia</b> marginata . . . . .	..	hA	w. & gr.	..	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.
3020	<b>Eutoca</b> multiflora . . . . .	..	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida . . . . .	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3030	<b>Fenzlia</b> dianthiflora . . . . .	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
	<b>Feverfew</b> . . . . .						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	<b>Flax</b> . . . . .						See <i>Linum</i> .
	<b>Forget-me-not</b> —						
3046	<b>Myosotis</b> alpestris . . . . .	..	thhP	blue	traï.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	½	10	
3049	—elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25	
3050	Azorica . . . . .	..	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	—cœlestina . . . . .	..	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora . . . . .	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058	palustris . . . . .	1 2	thP	b. & w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	10	
3065	<b>Foxglove</b> ( <i>Digitalis</i> ), White . . . . .	2	..	white	2	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3070	Large-flowered . . . . .	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White . . . . .	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3087	Mixed . . . . .	1 2	..	..	div.	5	
3089	<b>Four O'Clock</b> , Hybrid . . . . .	2 3	tA	..	2	5	} ( <i>Mirabilis</i> .) Handsome, free flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba . . . . .	2 2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved . . . . .	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Dwarf White . . . . .	..	..	white	1	5	
3092	<b>Fragaria</b> Indica . . . . .	1 2	hP	yellow	traï.	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	<b>Freesia</b> refracta alba . . . . .	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
3095	<b>Fuchsia</b> , single, in var. . . . .	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	"Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant.



MIGNONETTE, "MACHET."



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.



MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.  
(Alpine "Forget-me-not.")



MIRABILIS JALAPA.  
("Four O'clocks.")



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.



AFRICAN MARIGOLD, "EL DORADO."



NUMBER and NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
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3096	<b>Gaillardia</b> amblyodon . . . . .	2 3	hHP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	<i>picta</i> . . . . .			yellow		5	
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .			sc. & y.		5	
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i> . . . . .			salmon		5	
3108	<b>Galega</b> officinalis . . . . .	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
3112	<b>Gamolepis</b> Tagetes . . . . .	1	hhA	yellow	1	5	Fine for beds.
3114	<b>Gardenia</b> Thunbergii . . . . .		gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<b>Gardoquia</b> Betonicoides . . . . .	3	thhP	purple	1½	10	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<b>Gaura</b> Lindheimeriana . . . . .	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Easily grown.
3120	<b>Gentiana</b> acaulis . . . . .	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	} Fine showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3120a	<i>Andrewsii</i> . . . . .	2		blue	1	25	
3121	<i>campestris</i> . . . . .		hA	purple	½	10	
3124	<i>cruciata</i> . . . . .		hP	blue	1	10	
3126	<i>crinita</i> . . . . .	3	hA			25	
3129	<b>Geranium</b> (Zonale), Scarlet. . . . .	1 3	gP	scarlet	1½	10	
3132	<i>Double Scarlet</i> . . . . .					50	} Saved from fine-named varieties; especially fine colors. See also <i>Pelargonium</i> .
3138	— <i>sanguineum</i> . . . . .		hP	purple	1	50	
3141	<b>Gesnera</b> macrantha . . . . .	1	gP	scarlet	½	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	<i>Extra Mixed</i> . . . . .	2		mixed		50	
3145	<b>Geum</b> Chilense coccineum pl. . . . .		hP	scarlet	1½	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	— <i>atrosanguineum fl. pl.</i> . . . . .					10	
3152	<b>Gilia</b> capitata . . . . .	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3153	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .			white		5	
3154	<i>laciniata</i> . . . . .				½	5	
3156	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders) . . . . .					5	
3158	<i>nivalis</i> . . . . .				1	5	
3160	<i>tricolor</i> . . . . .			tri.		5	
3167	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	
3170	<i>rosea splendens</i> . . . . .			rose		5	
3171	<b>Glaucium</b> luteum . . . . .	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	
3173	<b>Globularia</b> trichosantha . . . . .	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	<b>Gloxinia</b> hybrida, Mixed . . . . .	1 3		mixed		50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i> . . . . .					50	
3177	— <i>grandiflora horizontalis</i> . . . . .					50	
3182	<b>Godetia</b> rubicunda splendens . . . . .		hA	p. r.	1	5	} All are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> , the largest flowered, is of a crimson blush; makes a fine pot plant, and is good for bedding.
3183	<i>Princess of Wales</i> . . . . .			d. cr.	1½	10	
3188	<i>The Bride</i> . . . . .			w. & c.		5	
3189	<i>Duchess of Albany</i> . . . . .			white		10	
3190	<i>Lady Albemarle</i> . . . . .			crim.		5	
3190a	<i>Lindleyana</i> . . . . .				1	5	
3190b	" <i>Bijou</i> " . . . . .			blush	2	5	
3190c	<i>Whitneyi</i> . . . . .			d. rose	1½	5	
3191	— <i>Brilliant</i> . . . . .			car.		10	
3194	<i>Schamini</i> . . . . .	2 3		w. spo.		5	
3195	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .	1 3		mixed		5	
	<b>Golden Feather</b> . . . . .						See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
3196	<b>Grammanthes</b> gentianoides . . . . .	2	hhA	yellow	½	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	<b>Grevillea</b> robusta . . . . .	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant foliage plant.
3198	<b>Grindelia</b> squarrosa . . . . .	3	gP		2	25	} Fine greenhouse plant, easily grown. From Mexico.
3200	<b>Gutierrezia</b> gymnospermoides . . . . .	2	hP		1	5	
3206	<b>Gypsophila</b> elegans . . . . .	1 2		white		5	} Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	— <i>rosea</i> . . . . .			rose		5	
3211	<i>muralis</i> . . . . .		hA	pink	½	5	
3213	<i>paniculata</i> . . . . .		hP	white	2	5	
3218	<b>Hawkweed</b> , Bearded . . . . .	3	hA	yellow		5	} ( <i>Hieracium</i> .) Showy plants of free growth and varied colors.
3220	<i>Red</i> . . . . .			rose		5	
3222	<i>White</i> . . . . .			white		5	
3223	<i>Mixed</i> . . . . .			mixed		5	

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3225	<b>Helenium</b> Douglasii . . . . .	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	{ Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	<b>Heliotropium</b> Peruvianum . . . . .	1 3	gP	purple	..	10	} Heliotrope. These well-known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light rich soil.
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3242	Vulturianum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3244	in vars . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3248	<b>Helleborus</b> niger . . . . .	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	{ Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
	<b>Hesperis</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See <i>Rocket</i> .
3252	<b>Hibiscus</b> Africanus . . . . .	2 3	hA	yl. & br. rose	2	5	} Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Western Marshmallow. From southern marshes. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
3260	Syriacus, Double . . . . .	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3261	flavescens . . . . .	..	..	straw	3	10	
3262	coccineus . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	4	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	2 3	hP	rose	3	10	
3265	<b>Hollyhock</b> , Double White . . . . .	3	thP	white	4	10	
3266	Double Crimson . . . . .	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	} ( <i>Althæa rosea</i> .) From named varieties, of all shades of color. These plants have been much improved of late years, and are now very desirable.
3267	—Canary Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	10	
3267a	—Light Lavender . . . . .	..	..	lav.	..	10	
3268	—Magenta . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10	
3269	Mixed . . . . .	3	..	mixed	..	10	
3272	<b>Honesty</b> ( <i>Lunaria annua</i> ) . . . . .	2 3	thB	white	2	5	Curious and pretty.
3274	<b>Humea</b> elegans . . . . .	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	} Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3276	<b>Hunnemannia</b> fumariæfolia . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	<b>Hyacinthus</b> candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2 to 3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	<b>Hypericum</b> elegans . . . . .	3	hP	yellow	1½	10	{ Showy, bright green leaves; large, showy flowers. See Candytuft.
	<b>Iberis</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3284	<b>Ice Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	white	½	5	Curious and pretty.
3286	<b>Impatiens</b> glanduligera . . . . .	2	..	purple	1½	5	} Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free blooming.
3287	Sultani (fine plant) . . . . .	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	
3292	<b>Ionopsidium</b> acaule . . . . .	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	Curious and pretty.
3294	<b>Ipomopsis</b> aurantiaca . . . . .	3	ttB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	3	5	
3299	sanguinea . . . . .	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
3302	<b>Iris</b> Kæmpferii . . . . .	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305	<b>Isotoma</b> petraea . . . . .	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3308	<b>Jacob's Ladder</b> . . . . .	2	hP	blue	1	5	} Beautiful hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3312	<b>Jacobæa</b> , White Senecio . . . . .	..	hA	..	..	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3322	* <b>Joseph's Coat</b> . . . . .	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	<b>Kaulfussia</b> amelloides . . . . .	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atrovioleacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. & red	..	5	
3333	—in vars . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3334	<b>Lantana</b> , in vars . . . . .	1 3	gS	..	2	5	Exceedingly free in bloom.
3336	<b>Larkspur</b> , Dwarf Rocket . . . . .	2 3	thB	..	1	5	} Fine free-blooming plants. Should be in every garden, being very rich in colors. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5	
3338	Chinese . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3340	Mixed Hybrid . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10	
3342	Branching . . . . .	..	hA	..	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	..	thP	..	1	5	
3346	Bee . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	3	5	
3347	Imperial Branching, Rose . . . . .	..	hA	rose	2	10	
3347a	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	



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3348	<b>Lasthenia</b> Californica . . . . .	1	hA	yellow	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	<b>Lavatera</b> trimestris . . . . .	2	..	red	2	5	} Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautiful mottled foliage.
3352	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3352a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3353	arborea variegata . . . . .	..	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	<b>Lemon Verbena</b> . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	<b>Lentopodium</b> alpinum . . . . .	3	hP	yellow	½	25	} Curious; the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	<b>Leptosiphon</b> aureus . . . . .	2	hA	orange	..	5	
3360	androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5	} Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3361	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3365	densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5	
3374	hybridus . . . . .	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3378	<b>Liatris</b> pycnostachya . . . . .	2 3	hhP	purple	3	10	} Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3379	spicata . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
3380	scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3388	<b>Limnanthes</b> Douglasii . . . . .	..	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	<b>Linaria</b> bipartita alba . . . . .	2	hP	white	..	5	} Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida . . . . .	2 3	hhA	purple	½	5	
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	¾	5	
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	..	hP	violet	traï.	5	
3394	<b>Linum</b> flavum . . . . .	..	thhP	yellow	¾	10	} Flax. Handsome, free flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum . . . . .	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum . . . . .	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	<b>Lisianthus</b> Russellianus . . . . .	2 3	gA	blue	1½	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	<b>Loasa</b> aurantiaca . . . . .	..	hhA	orange	6	5	} Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.
3398	tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5	
3400	<b>Lobelia</b> cardinalis . . . . .	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	} All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <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 Geraniums.
3406	<i>Erinus grandiflora</i> superba . . . . .	1 3	hhP	d. b.	½	10	
3412	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3415	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3415a	—Crystal Palace . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
3415b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
3415c	kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10	
3416	gracilis . . . . .	..	tA	blue	traï.	10	
3416a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3420	Lindleyana rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	1	10	
3422	ramosa . . . . .	..	thhP	blue	..	10	
3428	<b>Lotus</b> Jacobæus . . . . .	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting.
3430	tetragonolobus . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	¾	5	Winged Pea.
3431	<b>Love-Lies-Bleeding</b> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	3	5	( <i>Amaranthus candatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	<b>Love-in-Mist</b> . . . . .	1 2	..	blue	1	5	} ( <i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3435	White Double . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3436	Blue Spanish . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5	
3438	White Spanish . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3444	<b>Lupinus</b> albus . . . . .	2 3	..	white	2	5	} The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5	
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	..	..	var.	3	5	
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5	
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3458	cœlestinus . . . . .	..	hA	l. b.	..	5	
3460	hirsutus . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5	
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3463	hybridus insignis . . . . .	..	..	d. r.	..	5	
3465	luteus . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
3470	mutabilis . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5	
3472	nanus . . . . .	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½	5	
3473	pilosus . . . . .	2 3	..	blue	3	5	
3479	polyphyllus . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	
3483	pubescens . . . . .	..	thB	violet	3	5	
3484	subcarnosus . . . . .	..	hP	white	2	5	
3489	sulphureus . . . . .	..	hA	sul.	1	5	
3493	tricolor elegans . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
3498	Mixed Annual . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
3500	<b>Lychnis</b> Chalcedonica . . . . .	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	} Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.
3505	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
3506	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
3507	fulgens . . . . .	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida . . . . .		hP	mixed		10	
3513	<b>Madia</b> elegans . . . . .	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	<b>Malope</b> grandiflora . . . . .	2 3		red		5	} Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
3522	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
3524	<b>Malva</b> miniata ( <i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i> ) . . . . .		gP	scarlet	4	5	} Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	<b>Marigold</b> , African . . . . .		hA	lemon	2	5	} ( <i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3531	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
3532	—"El Dorado" . . . . .			yellow		5	
3533	—Nugget of Gold . . . . .			gold		5	
3534	Dwarf Striped . . . . .			striped	1½	5	
3535	—Gold-Striped . . . . .					5	
3537	French . . . . .			orange	1	5	
3538	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
3540	Ranunculus . . . . .			striped	1½	5	
3547	<b>Martynia</b> Craniolaria . . . . .		hhA	w. & sp.		5	} Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea . . . . .			vio. sp.		5	
3550	lutea . . . . .			yellow		5	
3552	formosa . . . . .					5	
<b>Marvel of Peru</b>							} See Four O'Clock, page 79.
3556	<b>Matricaria</b> eximia plena . . . . .		hA	white	2	5	} Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	capensis plena . . . . .					5	
3557	<b>Mathiola</b> bicornis . . . . .		hhA		½	5	} Sweet Scented.
3560	<b>Melilotus</b> cœrulea . . . . .	3	hP	blue	1½	5	} Ornamental; like the Lotus.
3570	<b>Mesembryanthemum</b> tricolor . . . . .	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	} Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry, sunny situations. Curious and pretty.
3573	—album . . . . .			white		5	
3575	cordifolium variegatum . . . . .		tP	yellow		25	
3576	glabrum . . . . .		tA			10	
<b>Mignonette</b> —							
3577	<i>Reseda odorata</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA	w. bf.		5	} The well known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. No. 3583 is fine for pot growing.
3578	—grandiflora . . . . .					5	
3580	—aurea (Golden Queen) . . . . .			b. yel.		5	
3581	—Crimson Queen . . . . .			crim.		5	
3582	—pumila compacta, Dwarf . . . . .			w. & bf.	1½	10	
3583	—"Machet," Dwarf . . . . .				¾	10	
3584	—"Gabriele" (robust) . . . . .			red		10	
3586	—Miles' Spiral . . . . .			cr. & bf.	1	5	
3587	—Giant Pyramidal . . . . .			red	1½	5	
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . . . .			w. & bf.	½	5	
3589	—White Upright . . . . .			white	1	5	
3590	—Parsons' White . . . . .			white	¾	5	
<b>Mimosa pudica</b>							
3598	<b>Mimulus</b> hybridus cupreus . . . . .	1 3	hP	mixed	1½	10	} Monkey Flower. Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3603	cardinalis . . . . .	1 2		scarlet		10	
3608	roseus superbus . . . . .	1 3		rose & y.		10	
3610	Roezlii . . . . .	2 3		yellow	½	25	
3612	tigridioides . . . . .	1 3	tgP	spotted	1	10	
<b>Monk's Hood</b>							} See <i>Aconitum</i> .
<b>Mourning Bride</b>							} See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620	<b>Musa</b> Ensete . . per 100 seeds, \$2	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	} Abyssinian Banana; splendid tropical plant.
3625	<b>Musk Plant</b> . . . . .	1 3	tA	yellow	1½	10	} Musk-scented Mimulus.
3627	New Compact . . . . .				¾	10	
<b>Myosotis</b>							} See Forget-Me-Not, page 79.
3633	<b>Nasturtium</b> (Tom Thumb) . . . . .	2 3	hA		¾	5	} ( <i>Tropæolum</i> .) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green.
3639	—Spotted . . . . .			s. spot.		5	
3645	—Black . . . . .			black		5	
3647	—Bluish Rose . . . . .			blue		5	
3650	—Ruby King . . . . .			red		5	
3654	—Cream colored (Pearl) . . . . .			cream		5	
3657	—Scarlet . . . . .			scarlet		5	
3660	—Rose . . . . .			rose		5	
3662	—Empress of India (dark leaf) . . . . .			crim.		5	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs . . . . .			scarlet		5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem . . . . .			y. & cr.		5	
3672	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson . . . . .			crim.		5	
3674	Tom Thumb Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	

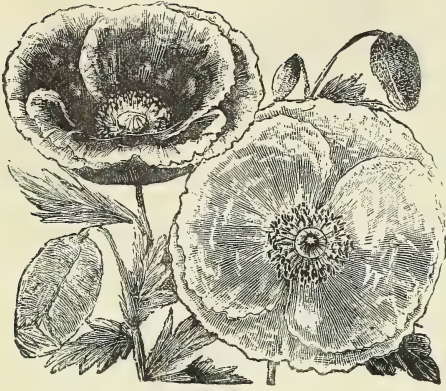


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA	white	1½	cts. 10	} Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i>			rose&b.		10	
3650	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w.&pu.	1	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserves extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries or in the garden.
3682	— <i>oculata</i>			b. & w.		5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>			purple		5	
3686	<i>insignis</i>			blue		5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i>			bord.		5	
3698	<i>maculata</i>			spot.		5	
3700	Mixed			mixed	div.	5	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)		hhA		3	5	Species of tobacco; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>		gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>		hP		2	10	
<b>Nigella</b>							See Love-in-a-Mist.
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	trai.	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.
<b>Oenothera</b>							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>			purple	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA		trai.	5	Showy composite.
3740	<i>Pœonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1½	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>			blush		10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA			5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.		5	Pretty.
3752	<b>Pansy, Black</b>	1 3	hA	black	½	10	} ( <i>Viola tricolor</i> .) All 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, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.
3753	Lord Beaconsfield			violet		10	
3754	Quadricolor			4-color		10	
3755	Striped			strip.		10	
3758	Emperor William			blue		10	
3759	Fawn Color			fawn		10	
3760	Light Blue			l. bl.		10	
3762	Violet-margined			mar.		10	
3763	Gold-margined					10	
3765	Five-blotched (Odier)			spot.		25	
3766	Bugnot's Superb strain					50	
3767	Trimardeau Giant					25	
3768	Black Blue			bk.&bl.		10	
3769	Bronze			bronze		10	
3770	White			white		10	
3773	Azure Blue			blue		10	
3777	Pure Yellow			yellow		10	
3781	Candidissima, "Snow Queen"			white		10	
3786	atropurpurea			dk.pur		10	
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i>			pr. & w.		10	
3788	Mixed			mixed		10	
3789	—Largest English					25	
<b>Paris Daisy</b>							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
3790	<i>Pelargonium, Fancy</i>	2 3	gP		2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	<b>Pentstemon Clevelandii</b>		hP	crim.		10	} Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering; fine for bedding. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.
3810	Palmeri			w. & ro.		10	
3812	Cobœa			w. & p.		10	
3820	spectabilis			purple	4	10	
3824	Mixed			mixed	var.	10	

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3830 * <b>Perilla</b> Nankinensis . . . . .	2	hhA	purple	1½	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837 *laciniatus . . . . .					5	
3840 <b>Persicaria</b> , Red . . . . .	3	hP	red		5	} Showy for back grounds.
3842 White . . . . .			white		5	
3850 <b>Petunia</b> , White . . . . .	2 3	thhP		2	5	} These are very ornamental plants producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form.
3853 Purple . . . . .			purple		5	
3855 German Dark Purple . . . . .				1½	25	
3857 Countess of Ellesmere . . . . .			pr. & w.		10	
3858 unicaulis (distinct) . . . . .			purple		10	
3860 German Crimson . . . . .			crim.		25	
3861 Emperor (large flowers) . . . . .			mixed		25	
3863 plena (finest double) . . . . .					50	
3864 Double Lilliput . . . . .				1	50	
3866 Finest Single Mixed . . . . .				1½	25	
3868 Mixed Single . . . . .					5	
3870 New Doubled Fringed . . . . .					75	
3871 "Inimitable" nana compacta . . . . .				¾	10	
3871a venosa (veined) . . . . .				1½	10	
3872 <b>Phacelia</b> congesta . . . . .	2	hP	pur. bl.		5	Charming.
3873 <b>Phlox</b> Drummondii alba . . . . .	2 3	hA	white	1	5	} Fine for bees.
3875 —atropurpurea striata . . . . .			strip.		5	
3880 —Black Warrior . . . . .			d. red		5	} This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and especially fine effects may be had in planting masses of contrasting colors.
3888 —variabilis atropurpurea . . . . .			purple		5	
3893 —Leopoldi . . . . .			w. cr.		5	
3894 —fimbriata rosea alba striata . . . . .			ro. & w.		5	
3900 —Radowitzii . . . . .			white		5	
3903 —oculata alba . . . . .			w. & l.		5	
3906 —Hortensiaeflora . . . . .			rose		10	
3908 —Clevelandii . . . . .			wh. & sc.		10	
3916 —coccinea . . . . .			scarlet		5	
3917 —cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) . . . . .			mixed		10	
3919 —Dwarf Blood Red . . . . .			d. red		10	
3921 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .			crim.	¾	10	
3923 —Dwarf White Snowball . . . . .			white	1½	25	
3925 —Dwarf Fireball . . . . .			fire		25	
3926 —Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . . . .			mixed		25	
3927 —Mixed . . . . .				1	5	
3930 —grandiflora lilacina . . . . .			lilac		10	
3931 —Chamois Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
3932 —Eclipse (blue-veined) . . . . .			blue		10	
3935 —coccinea . . . . .			scarlet		10	
3936 —alba . . . . .			white		10	
3936a —rosea . . . . .			rose		10	
3936b —Isabellina . . . . .			yellow		10	
3937 —splendens . . . . .			sc. & w.		10	
3938 —Half Dwarf . . . . .			mixed		10	
3939 —stellata splendens . . . . .			crim.		10	
3940 —Mixed, large-flowered . . . . .			mixed		10	
3942 —Double White . . . . .			white		25	
3943 —Double Red . . . . .			red	¾	25	
3944 hybrida superba (perennial) . . . . .		hP	mixed	¾	10	
3947 <b>Picotee</b> , White Ground . . . . .		hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	} From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers are more attractive.
3949 Yellow Ground . . . . .			y. & sp.		50	
3951 Slate Ground . . . . .			slate		50	
3957 Mixed . . . . .			mixed		50	
3960 —Extra Fine . . . . .					50	
<b>Pink—</b>						
3963 <b>Dianthus</b> Chinensis, Double Mixed . . . . .		thB		1	5	} ( <i>Dianthus</i> .) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contain 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 <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed.
3965 —Double White . . . . .			white		5	
3967 dentosus hybridus . . . . .			lilac		10	
3969 Heddwigi, Single Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
3971 —Double Mixed . . . . .					10	
3973 —diadematus, Double Mixed . . . . .					10	
3975 —laciniatus, Single Mixed . . . . .					5	
3977 —Double Mixed . . . . .					10	
3979 imperialis, Double Mixed . . . . .					5	
3981 —Double Dark Red . . . . .			red		5	
3983 nanus albus, Dwarf Double White . . . . .			white	¾	5	
3986 —Double Mixed Dwarf . . . . .			mixed		5	
3988 Plumarius, "Pheasant Eye," fringed . . . . .				1	5	
3995 —Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .					10	



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4014	<b>Pittosporum undulatum</b> . . . . .	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	10	Well known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented.
4016	<b>Platystemon Californicus</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	
4018	<b>Platycodon grandiflorum</b> . . . . .	2	hB	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell-Flower; very fine-flowering plants.
4019	—album . . . . .			white		10	
4022	<b>Podolepis chrysantha</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	yellow	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4025	—gracilis . . . . .			red		5	
<b>Polemonium</b> . . . . .							See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	<b>Polyanthus</b> . . . . .	1 3	thP	mixed		10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	—Finest . . . . .	1				25	
<b>Poppy—</b>							(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.
4035	—Papaver bracteatum . . . . .			red	2	5	
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . . . .		hA	mixed		5	
4037	—Orientalis . . . . .		thP	d. red		10	
4037a	—“The Shirley” (fine and distinct race) . . . . .		hA	mixed		10	
4037b	—Flag of Truce (large, single white) . . . . .			white		10	
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .		thP	yellow		10	
4040	—aurantiacum . . . . .			orange		10	
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .		hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .			sc. & w.		5	
4046	—Double White . . . . .			white		5	
4048	—Scarlet . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4050	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4052	—Carnation-flowered . . . . .					5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered . . . . .					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .					5	
4056	—Mixed Fringed . . . . .					10	
4056a	—Black Prince . . . . .			black		10	
4067	<b>Portulaca splendens</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	purple	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>P. oculata</i> , with red stalk, is very fine. The last seven 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.
4068	—Bronze . . . . .			bronze		5	
4069	—Red Carnation-striped . . . . .			strip.		5	
4070	—Thellusonii . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4071	—Pheasant's Eye . . . . .	1 2		r. & w.		5	
4072	—albiflora . . . . .	2 3		white		5	
4074	—aurantiaca . . . . .			orange		5	
4082	—Light Straw . . . . .			yellow		5	
4085	—Light Rose . . . . .	1 2		l. rose		5	
4087	—alba oculata (red stalk) . . . . .	2 3		w. & pur		5	
4088	—sulphurea . . . . .			yellow		5	
4089	—Thorburni . . . . .					5	
4090	—rosea . . . . .			rose		5	
4091	—White and Red Striped . . . . .			strip.		5	
4092	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4095	—Large-flowered Flesh . . . . .			flesh		5	
4097	—Rose . . . . .			rose		5	
4100	—Salmon . . . . .			salmon		5	
4105	—Buff . . . . .			buff		5	
4107	—Striped . . . . .			strip.		5	
4111	Double Scarlet . . . . .			scarlet		25	
4114	—Orange . . . . .			orange		25	
4117	—Carnation-striped . . . . .			car. st.		25	
4118	—Salmon . . . . .			salmon		25	
4120	—White . . . . .			white		25	
4127	—Purple . . . . .			purple		25	
4130	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
4133	<b>Potentilla atrosanguinea</b> . . . . .	1 3	hP	purple	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4138	<b>Primula obconica</b> . . . . .	2	tgP	white	½	25	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the “Queen of Primroses.” <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful pot plant, remaining long in bloom.
4140	—cortusoides . . . . .		hP	red	1	10	
4141	—Cashmeriana . . . . .			rose	¼	25	
4143	—Japonica . . . . .			mixed	1	10	
4145	—English Yellow Primrose . . . . .			yellow		10	



THE SHIRLEY POPPY.



PAPAVER DANEBRO.



SALPIGLOSSIS.



SUNFLOWER, "TEXAS SILVER QUEEN."



SALVIA SPLENDENS.



VIOLA TRICOLOR. (LARGE PANSY.)



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.							
4156	<b>Primula Sinensis</b> fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25	The Chinese Primroses ( <i>Primula Sinensis</i> ) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best, and partial shade. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.
4157	—Bright Red			b. red		25	
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
4161	—cœrulea			blue		50	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	—rosea			rose		25	
4170	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	—alba			white		25	
4176	—Finest Mixed			mixed		25	
4183	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4187	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	—alba			white		75	
4195	—in vars.			mixed		75	
<b>Primrose, Evening—</b>							The <i>Enotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders; <i>E. acutis</i> has large shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>E. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4203	<i>Enothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hP	purple	2	5	
4205	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3	ttP	yellow	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hP		3	5	
4210	— <i>Lamarckii</i>				1½	5	
4220	—rosea	1 3		rose	1	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3		white		5	
4227	—tetraptera		hA			5	
4230	—Mixed Annual			mixed	div.	5	
4233	<b>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</b>		hP	dk. sc.	1	10	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4235	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white		10	
4237	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yellow	½	10	
4237a	—"Golden Gem"					10	
4239	<b>Reseda crystallina</b>		hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252	alba			gr. whi.		5	
4254	<b>Rheum palmatum</b>	1	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4258	<b>Rhododendron arboreum</b>		hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	<b>Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus</b>	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Beans are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds.
4270a	Africanus			div.	8	5	
4275	Gibsoni			violet	5	5	
4276	macrophyllus			d. pur.	6	5	
4277	Cambodgensis (finest dark)				5	5	
4278	cœruleus			blue	6	5	
4280	macrocarpa			d. pur.	5	5	
4288	sanguineus			red	6	5	
4289	purpureus (species from the Philippines)			purple		5	
4289a	Mixed			mixed	6 to 8	5	
4289b	—Carman's New Hybrids					10	
4290	<b>Rivina humilis</b>	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4294	<b>Romneya Coulteri</b>	2 3	hhP			10	From California; fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4295	<b>Rocket, Sweet.</b>		thP	w. & pur		5	Free blooming and sweetscented.
4300	White			white		5	
4325	<b>Rose Campion</b>	2		rose	1	5	( <i>Lychnis</i> .) Free blooming and pretty.
4327	White			white		5	
4330	<b>Rose of Heaven (Viscaria)</b>	2 3	hA	rose		5	( <i>Viscaria</i> .) Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.
4333	White			white		5	
4336	elegans picta			sc. & w.	1½	5	
4340	Dark-eyed			r. & p.	¾	5	
4343	oculata cœrulea			blue	¾	5	
4345	flos Jovis (Jove's Flower)	2	hP	red	1½	5	
<b>Rose of Sharon</b>							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	<b>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</b>			yellow	3	5	Showy large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	<b>Salpiglossis azurea</b>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	These annuals have very showy large flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds.
4360	coccinea			scarlet		5	
4366	nana			mixed	½	5	
4367	in vars.				1	5	
4370	<b>Salvia argentea</b>	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free flowering and showy.
4380	patens	2	ttP	blue		25	
4387	Romeriana		hP	crim.	1	10	
4390	splendens	3	thhP	scarlet	2	10	
4391	—compacta nana				1	25	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>								
4397	<b>Sanvitalia</b> procumbens fl. pl . . .	2 3	hA	yellow	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.	
4400	<b>Saponaria</b> Calabrica . . . . .	. .	. .	red	1	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.	
4403	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5		
4410	ocymoides . . . . .	1 2	hP	red	½	5		
4414	<b>Saxifraga</b> Aizoon . . . . .	2	. .	white	1	25	} Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.	
4415	Huettiana . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	½	25		
4417	<b>Scabiosa</b> candidissima . . . . .	2 3	. .	. .	2½	5	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.	
4420	Mixed Tall . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5		
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1½	5		
4425	<b>Schizanthus</b> Grahami . . . . .	. .	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	} Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.	
4427	pinnatus . . . . .	. .	. .	p. v.	1½	5		
4430	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .	. .	. .	bk. eyd	. .	5		
4433	retusus . . . . .	. .	. .	r. & o.	2	5		
4436	—albus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5		
4440	in vars. . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	div.	5		
4443	<b>Schizopetalon</b> Walkeri . . . . .	1 2	hP	white	¾	10	Curious fringed flowers.	
4450	<b>Sedum</b> cœruleum . . . . .	2	hA	blue	¼	10	} The Stone Crop is curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil; fine for carpet beds.	
4453	Maximowiczii . . . . .	. .	hP	yellow	1	10		
4454	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	¾	10		
<b>Senecio</b> elegans . . . . .								See <i>Jacobaea</i> .
4455	<b>Sensitive Plant</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	pink	. .	5	( <i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.	
4460	<b>Silene</b> Armeria (Catch-Fly) . . . . .	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	} (Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free flowering annuals; showy and pretty. Plant in light, rich soil.	
4461	pendula . . . . .	. .	. .	red	. .	5		
4462	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5		
4463	ruberrima . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5		
4467	Eastern . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	2	5		
4475	<b>Smilax</b> ( <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i> ) . . . . .	2 3	gP	white	6	10	} For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.	
4480	<b>Snapdragon</b> , Carmine and White	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	5	} The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.	
4483	Crimson and White . . . . .	. .	. .	cr. & w.	. .	5		
4485	Striped . . . . .	. .	. .	strip.	. .	5		
4488	Scarlet and White . . . . .	. .	. .	s. & w.	. .	5		
4490	Scarlet . . . . .	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	5		
4492	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5		
4493	Yellow . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	5		
4495	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5		
4497	Fine Dwarf . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	½	5		
4498	Tom Thumb, Mixed. . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10		
4500	<b>Sphenogyne</b> speciosa . . . . .	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty, showy annual.	
4502	<b>Spiræa</b> arifolia . . . . .	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful shrubs, flowering profusely.	
4504	Aruncus . . . . .	1 2	hP	. .	3 to 4	10		
4507	<b>Spraguea</b> umbellata . . . . .	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Very pretty.	
4509	<b>Statice</b> Bonduelli . . . . .	2	gP	yellow	1½	5	} Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.	
4514	incana hybrida . . . . .	. .	hP	mixed	. .	5		
4515	sinuata . . . . .	2 3	gP	blue	1	5		
4516	candidissima . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5		
4518	<b>Stenactis</b> speciosa . . . . .	. .	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.	
4520	<b>Stephanophysum</b> longifolium . . . . .	. .	hhP	scarlet	1½	25	} An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers.	
4525	<b>Stevia</b> serrata . . . . .	2	gP	flesh	. .	10	Fine for bouquets; scented.	
<b>Stocks</b> (German Ten Weeks)—								
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing . . . . .	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	} See next page for other varieties of Stocks.	
4530	—Chestnut . . . . .	. .	. .	brown	. .	10		
4530a	—German Bouquet . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10		
4532	—Crimson . . . . .	. .	. .	crim.	. .	10		



NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<b>Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—</b>							
4534	Dwarf Light Blue . . . . .	1 2	hhA	l. bl.	1	10	<i>(Mathiola.)</i> These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer. They are not only of attractive form and color, but richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for cut-flower work. For assortments of German varieties, see page 101.
4540	—White . . . . .			white		10	
4541	—Brilliant Rose . . . . .			br. ro.		10	
4542	—Fine Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
4546	—Large-Flowered . . . . .					10	
4546a	—Canary Yellow . . . . .			l. yel.		10	
4546b	—Blood Red . . . . .			d. red		25	
4546c	—Shining Purple Carmine . . . . .			purple		25	
4547	Cut-and-Come-Again . . . . .				1½	10	
4548	Ordinary Mixed . . . . .			mixed	1	5	
4550	Intermediate White . . . . .			white	1½	10	
4552	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
4554	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
4554a	Perfection (very large) . . . . .					10	
4554b	—Fine White . . . . .			white		10	
4555	Large-Flowering Emperor . . . . .					10	
4555a	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
4556	Wallflower-Leaved . . . . .			white		10	
4556a	—Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
4558	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
4560	Winter Crimson . . . . .			crim.		10	
4565	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .					25	
4567	—White . . . . .			white		10	
4570	—Finest Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
4571	Purple Queen . . . . .			purple		5	
4572	Scarlet Queen . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4572a	White Queen . . . . .			white		5	
4573	Mixed Queen . . . . .			mixed		5	
4573a	<b>Styrax Japonica</b> . . . . .	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574	<b>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	purple	1½	5	<i>(Centaurea.)</i> Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4577	White . . . . .			white		5	
4580	Yellow . . . . .			yellow		5	
4582	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
<b>Sunflower—</b>							
4584	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> , Single Russian . . . . .	3	hA	yellow	5	5	Showy for back-grounds and shrubberies. Like the <i>Eucalyptus</i> , good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4585	—Primrose-colored . . . . .					5	
4586	— <i>macrophyllus giganteus</i> . . . . .					5	
4588	— <i>cucumerifolius</i> (cucumber-leaved) . . . . .	2 3			3	5	
4589	— <i>argophyllus</i> , "Texas Silver Queen" . . . . .	2 3			4	5	
4590	—California Double . . . . .	2 3		d. y.	2 to 5	5	
4591	—Globe-flowered Double . . . . .	3		yellow	3	5	
4592	—Green Centered Double . . . . .			y. & gr.		5	
4593	—Dwarf Double . . . . .	2 3		yellow		5	
4594	—Variegated foliage . . . . .	3		var.		5	
4597	<i>Swainsonia atrococcinea</i> . . . . .		gP	red	2	25	See <i>Brachycome</i> , page 74.
<b>Swan River Daisy</b> . . . . .							See <i>Lathyrus</i> , page 94.
<b>Sweet Peas</b> . . . . .							See <i>Lathyrus</i> , page 94.
4598	<b>Sweet William</b> , Mixed . . . . .	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit; admired by all.
4598a	Pure White . . . . .			white		5	
4598b	Auricula-flowered . . . . .			mixed		5	
4598c	Dunnettii . . . . .			d. crim.		5	
4600	Double Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4602	<b>Tacsonia Van Volxemii</b> . . . . .		gP	scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	<b>Tagetes lucida</b> . . . . .	2	tP	yellow	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	<i>signata pumila</i> . . . . .	2 3	hA			5	
4610	<b>Tassel Flower</b> , Scarlet . . . . .	2		scarlet	2	5	The <i>Calalias</i> are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange . . . . .			orange		5	
4613	Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4614	<b>Thermopsis Caroliniana</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	yellow	1½	25	Pretty leguminous plant.
4615	<b>Torenia Fournieri</b> . . . . .	2 3	tA	purple	1	25	For borders and baskets.
4616	<b>Trachelium cœruleum</b> . . . . .	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Pretty.
4617	<b>Tradescantia angulosa</b> . . . . .	3	gP		1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	<b>Trifolium suaveolens</b> . . . . .	2	hP	purple	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
4619 <b>Tritoma</b> Uvaria . . . . .	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	} Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4622 <b>Tunica</b> saxifraga . . . . .	2	..	white	1	5	
4624 <b>Valeriana</b> alba . . . . .	1 2	thB	..	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers.
4626 rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5	
4627 Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4628 <b>Venidium</b> calendulaceum . . . . .	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630 <b>Venus' Looking-Glass</b> . . . . .	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	} ( <i>Specularia</i> .) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633 White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4635 <b>Venus' Navelwort</b> ( <i>Omphalodes linifolia</i> ) . . . . .	2	..	..	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636 <b>Verbena</b> hybrida . . . . .	2 3	hhP	mixed	traif.	5	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4640 —Scarlet Defiance . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	10	
4641 —Blue Black, white eye . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643 —candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4644 —auriculæflora . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4646 —Italica striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	10	
4648 —cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	d. b.	..	10	
4650 —Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	
4651 —Mammoth Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4653 <b>Veronica</b> , Mixed . . . . .	2	hP	..	½	10	
4654 <b>Vicia</b> Gerardi . . . . .	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657 <b>Vinca</b> alba (pure white) . . . . .	..	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662 rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
4663 —alba . . . . .	..	..	ro. & wh	..	10	
4665 <b>Violets</b> , Sweet-scented . . . . .	1 2	..	blue	½	10	} ( <i>Viola</i> .) All possess great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667 The Czar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4669 White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4673 <b>Viola</b> cornuta, Purple Queen . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	} Fine and early flowering. See Violets.
4675 —alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
4677 <b>Virginian Stock</b> ( <i>Malcomia</i> ) . . . . .	..	hA	red	1	5	} Early flowering and fine.
4680 White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
<b>Viscaria</b> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	See <i>Rose of Heaven</i> .
4682 <b>Wall-Flower</b> . . . . .	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684 Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
4686 German Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4688 <b>Whitlavia</b> grandiflora . . . . .	..	hA	purple	..	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free flowering.
4689 —alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4692 gloxinoides . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693 <b>Worms</b> . . . . .	2 3	..	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694 <b>Wigandia</b> Viguieri . . . . .	..	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696 <b>Yucca</b> baccata . . . . .	..	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701 brevifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	15	10	
4705 Whipplei . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
<b>Zinnia</b> , Double—	..	..	..	..	..	} 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.
4708 White . . . . .	..	hA	white	2	5	
4709 Purple . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5	
4710 Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	5	
4711 Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
4712 Salmon Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	1½	5	
4714 Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10	
4715 —Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	10	
4716 Mixed Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5	
4717 —Pompon . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1½	5	
4718 —Large Robust . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
4719 —Tall . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4720 —Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	
4721 —Lilliput . . . . .	..	..	..	¾	10	
4722 —Tom Thumb . . . . .	..	..	..	¼	25	





CONVOLVULUS.



IPOMÆA.



CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.



NASTURTIIUM.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4727 <b>Aristolochia Sipho</b> . . . . .	2	hP	yel. br.	30	cts. 25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4732 <b>Calampelis scabra</b> . . . . .	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734 <b>Canary-Bird Flower</b> . . . . .	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4736 <b>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	w. & gr.	. . . . .	5	Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4756 <b>Clematis Flammula</b> . . . . .	1 2	hP	white	15	5	Virgin's Bower.
4764 <b>Clitoria ternatea</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	hB	blue	. . . . .	10	Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766 —alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4768 <b>Cobæa scandens</b> . . . . .	2 3	†tP	purple	20	10	Rapid growing; fine summer climbers. Start in the house.
4769 —alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4774 <b>Convolvulus aureus superbus</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	hhA	gold	5	10	Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776 major (Morning Glory) . . . . .	. . . . .	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780 Mauritanicus . . . . .	. . . . .	hP	blue	traï.	10	
<b>Cypress Vine</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	See <i>Ipomœa quamoclit</i> .
4782 <b>Dolichos Lablab</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	gP	purple	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784 —alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
4786 in varieties . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
4790 <b>Hedysarum coronarium</b> . . . . .	3	thB	red	3	5	French (Bush) Honeysuckle.
4792 —album . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
4795 <b>Humulus Japonicus</b> . . . . .	. . . . .	tA	green	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798 <b>Ipomœa coccinea</b> . . . . .	2 3	hA	scarlet	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." No. 4817 is very similar to the Moon Flower, but blooms thirty to forty-five days earlier. Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800 —lutea . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	yellow	. . . . .	5	
4807 Horsfalliæ . . . . .	. . . . .	tP	rose	15	25	
4808 hederacea grandiflora . . . . .	. . . . .	tA	blue	. . . . .	5	
4810 —marmorata . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mar.	. . . . .	5	
4812 Nil . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	purple	. . . . .	5	
4814 limbata . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	v. & w.	5	5	
4816 Mexicana grandiflora alba . . . . .	3	. . . . .	white	15	10	
4817 —hybrida (very early) . . . . .	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	
4820 bona nox (Good Night) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
4824 Learii . . . . .	. . . . .	gP	v. b.	. . . . .	25	
4826 rubra cœrulea . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	b. r.	8	10	
4828 —alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4835 quamoclit (Cypress Vine) . . . . .	. . . . .	tA	scarlet	10	5	
4836 —White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
4837 —Mixed . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
4838 Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	scarlet	. . . . .	5	
4842 corrugata Bronsoni . . . . .	. . . . .	tP	white	50	25	
4845 <b>Kennedy Comptoniana</b> . . . . .	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	These are fine profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854 Marryattæ . . . . .	1 3	. . . . .	scarlet	4	25	
4858 rubicunda . . . . .	1 2	. . . . .	d. red	. . . . .	25	

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
<b>Lathyrus odoratus</b> (Sweet Peas)					cts.	
4861 —Butterfly . . . . .	1 3	hA	red	4	5	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom early, the seed should be sown in the autumn or as soon as the ground is open in the spring. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.
4861a —"Adonis," carmine . . . . .			car.		5	
4862 —White . . . . .			white		5	
4864 —Light Blue and Purple . . . . .			l. b. & p.		5	
4865 —Dark Red . . . . .			d. red		5	
4868 —Blush . . . . .			blush		5	
4869 —"Fairy Queen" . . . . .			w. & ro.		5	
4870 —"Queen of the Isles" . . . . .			var.		5	
4871 —"Princess of Wales" . . . . .			w. & b.		5	
4872 —tricolor, "Captain Clark" . . . . .			tri.		5	
4874 —Black Purple . . . . .			purple		5	
4876 —Striped . . . . .			strip.		5	
4877 —Vesuvius . . . . .			dk. red		5	
4878 —Invincible Scarlet . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4878a —Invincible Carmine . . . . .			car.		5	
4879 —Princess Beatrice . . . . .					5	
4879a —Painted Lady . . . . .			rose		5	
4880 —Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
4881 —Eckford's Hybrids . . . . .					10	
4882 Everlasting . . . . .	2	hP	crim.	8	5	
4884 —White . . . . .			white		10	
4884a Lord Anson's . . . . .	1 3		blue	6	5	
4884b ——albus . . . . .	3		white		5	
4886 <b>Lophospermum scandens</b> . . . . .	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	Showy plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888 <b>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</b> . . . . .	1 3	tgP	purple	10	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890 Barclayana . . . . .			bl. & w.		10	
4892 alba . . . . .			white		10	
4894 Emeryana rosea . . . . .			rose		10	
4895 purpurea grandiflora . . . . .			purple		10	
4900 in varieties . . . . .			mixed		10	
4901 <b>Mina lobata</b> . . . . .		tA	wh. & r.	15	25	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
<b>Moon Flower</b> . . . . .						See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana grandiflora alba</i> , page 93.
4902 <b>Nasturtium</b> (Tall), Blood Col'd. . . . .	2 3		d. red	5	5	(Tropœolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904 Yellow . . . . .			orange		5	
4906 Schillingi, bright yellow . . . . .			o. yel.		5	
4910 Scheurmanii . . . . .			spot.		5	
4910a —coccineum . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4912 hemisphaericum . . . . .			orange		5	
4912a Roeglianum . . . . .			purple		5	
4912b <b>Passiflora cœrulea</b> . . . . .		hhP	blue	10	10	The Passion Flower; very pretty and interesting.
4913 —grandiflora . . . . .				6	10	
4914 gracilis . . . . .			white	10	10	
4915 <b>Phaseolus Caracalla</b> . . . . .			lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a <b>Smilax</b> ( <i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i> ) . . . . .		gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty.
<b>Sweet Peas</b> . . . . .						See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
4916 <b>Thunbergia alata</b> . . . . .		hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4918 —alba . . . . .			white		5	
4920 —aurantiaca . . . . .			orange		5	
4922 —Bakeri . . . . .			white		5	
4924 —Fryeri . . . . .			orange		5	
4926 —sulphurea . . . . .			sul.		5	
4928 —intus alba . . . . .			white		5	
4930 —in varieties . . . . .			mixed		5	
4932 <b>Tropœolum Canariense</b> . . . . .		hhP	yellow	10	5	
4934 Lobbianum . . . . .			mixed	6	5	
4936 —Brilliant . . . . .			d. s.		5	
4938 —Crystal Palace . . . . .			br. red		5	
4944 —Queen Victoria . . . . .			scarlet		5	
4946 —Lucifer . . . . .					5	
4948 —Spitfire . . . . .					5	
4948a —Crown Prince of Prussia . . . . .					5	
4948b —Lilli Smith . . . . .			cr. sc.		5	
4954 pentaphyllum . . . . .		tgP	o. & y.		10	
4956 tricolorum . . . . .			o. & p.		25	



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.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
4964	<b>Abobra</b> viridiflora . . . . .	2 3	tA	green	6	cts. 5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966	<b>Benincasa</b> cerifera . . . . .	..	..	yellow	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	<b>Bryonopsis</b> laciniosa erythrocarpa . . . . .	2	..	red	5	10	} Very ornamental.
4970	<b>Coccinia</b> Indica . . . . .	2 3	..	..	6	10	
4972	<b>Cucumis</b> erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yellow	8	5	} Of extremely rapid growth and bear curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth gourd, and the peculiar interior is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd) . . . . .	2	..	..	..	5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber) . . . . .	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4976	grossulariaeformis (Gooseberry Gourd) . . . . .	2	..	..	6	5	
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4980	perennis (very fine) . . . . .	2 3	..	..	15	5	
	<b>Cucurbita</b> . . . . .						See Gourds.
4981	<b>Cyclanthera</b> explodens . . . . .	2	..	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	<b>Echinocystis</b> lobata . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b	<b>Epepepon</b> vitifolius . . . . .	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	<b>Gourds—</b>						
4982	Mock Orange . . . . .	2	tA	yellow	15	5	} Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curious fruits. No. 4990 is the Bottle Gourd, and No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	15	5	5	
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4991	— Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4994	Melopepo (Miniature) . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4996	— Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	12	5	
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5	
5006	<b>Martynia</b> proboscidea . . . . .	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious; fine for pickles.
5007	<b>Melothria</b> scabra . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10	Tropical vine.
5008	<b>Momordica</b> balsamina . . . . .	2 3	..	yellow	..	5	} The well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5009	— involucrata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5010	charantia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5012	Elaterium (Squirting Cucumber) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5014	<b>Mukia</b> scabrella . . . . .	3	..	..	..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	<b>Phaseolus</b> multiflorus . . . . .	2 3	tA	scarlet	15	5	Scarlet runner Bean.
5020	<b>Scotanthus</b> tubiflorus . . . . .	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	<b>Solanum</b> , 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 . . . . .	..	..	scarlet	..	5	
5025	Striped Egg-Plant . . . . .	..	..	stri.	2	5	
5033	pseudo-capsicum nanum . . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum . . . . .	2 3	..	purple	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum . . . . .	..	gP	yellow	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
5047a	Warszewiczoides . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
5048	<b>Trichosanthes</b> colubrina . . . . .	3	..	..	4	10	} Snake Gourd. Curious.
5050	coccinea . . . . .	2	..	yellow	..	10	
5052	palmata . . . . .	3	..	white	..	10	



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GLOBE AMARANTHS.

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.
<i>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>							
5054	<b>Acroclinium</b> roseum . . . . .	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} One of the most beautiful Everlastings; much used for winter bouquets, and in some floral work.
5056	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5057	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		10	
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .			rose		10	
5059	—album, Double . . . . .			white		10	
5060	<b>Ammobium</b> alatum . . . . .		hhP	..	2	5	} Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .			..		5	
5062	<b>Gomphrena</b> globosa . . . . .	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.
5064	—alba . . . . .			white		5	
5066	—carnea . . . . .			pink		5	
5070	—striata . . . . .			stri.		5	
5071	—nana compacta . . . . .			v. red	1/2	5	
5073	—in vars. . . . .			mixed	1	5	
5074	—aurantiaca . . . . .			orange		5	
5076	<b>Helichrysum</b> bracteatum . . . . .			yellow	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.
5078	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5080	—macranthum . . . . .			rose		5	
5081	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed		5	
5086	Blood Red . . . . .			d. red	1	10	
5098	monstrosum, Double . . . . .			mixed	2	5	
5100	— Dwarf . . . . .				1/2	5	
5107	<b>Helipterum</b> Sanfordii . . . . .	2	tA	yellow	1	10	
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .			white		10	
5110	<b>Rhodanthe</b> maculata . . . . .	2 3	..	rose		10	} Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .			white		10	
5118	—Manglesii . . . . .			rose	1/2	10	
5119	—Mixed . . . . .			mixed	1	10	
5120	<b>Xeranthemum</b> annuum . . . . .	2	hA	purple	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .			purple		5	
5126	—album . . . . .			white		5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .			purple		10	



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>All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.</i>						
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. variegata</i> . . . . .					10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5142 * <i>festucoides variegata</i> . . . . .				4	10	
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>Brizopyrum</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>Ceratochloa</i> <i>pendula</i> . . . . .	2 3				25	Elegant for bouquets.
5165a <i>Chloropsis</i> <i>Blanchardiana</i> . . . . .	2	tP			25	Dwarf; for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris</i> <i>barbata</i> . . . . .				1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata</i> "vera" . . . . .				¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus</i> <i>cynosuroides</i> . . . . .		hA		1	5	Pretty for edging.
5172 <i>Coix</i> <i>lachryma</i> . . . . .	2 3				5	} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .				1½	10	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum</i> <i>Richardsonii</i> . . . . .	2			2	10	
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>corocona</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> . . . . .					10	
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.
5195 <i>Festuca</i> <i>heterophylla</i> . . . . .				2	5	
5196 <i>glauca</i> . . . . .					10	} Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5198 <i>Gymnothrix</i> ( <i>Pennisetum</i> ) <i>caudata</i> . . . . .		tP			10	
5200 <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .				6	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202 <i>latifolia</i> . . . . .				8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynerium</i> <i>argenteum</i> . . . . .					5	
5206 — <i>niveo vittatum</i> . . . . .					10	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decorations.
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .					10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .					10	
5210 * <i>roseum</i> . . . . .					10	
5212 <i>Hordeum</i> <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .		hA		2	5	
5213 <i>Isolepis</i> <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .				½	5	Very pretty rush-like grass.



ARECA BAUERI.



KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.



DRACENA INDIVISA LINEATA.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



CHAMEROPS EXCELSA.



THRINAX ARGENTEA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering		Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
	2	3					
5216 <b>Lagurus</b> ovatus . . . . .	2	3	hA	apet.	2	5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218 <b>Lasiagrostis</b> argentea . . . . .			hP		3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225 <b>Panicum</b> virgatum . . . . .					4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226     sulcatum . . . . .					3	10	
5228 <b>Pennisetum</b> villosum . . . . .					1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229 <b>Poa</b> amabilis . . . . .					2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230 <b>Setaria</b> macrochaeta . . . . .			hA		1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234 * <b>Stipa</b> pennata . . . . .	2		hP			5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235     elegantissima . . . . .						10	
5237 <b>Tricholæna</b> violacea . . . . .	2	3				10	A very pretty grass.
5242 <b>Tripsacum</b> dactyloides . . . . .					4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248 <b>Zea</b> Japonica . . . . .	2		hA		3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255     Miniature Maize . . . . .						5	

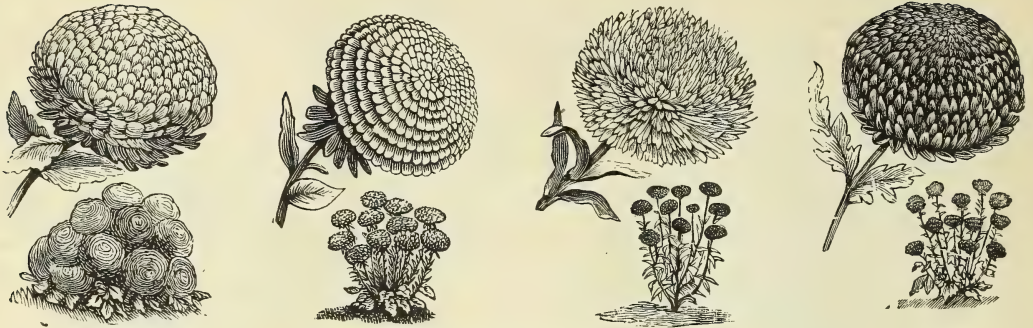
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

**PALM SEEDS.**

	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.		Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.
<b>Areca</b> Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm) . . . . .	12	seeds, \$0 25 \$1 25	<b>Dracæna</b> indivisa (per 1,000 seeds 75 cents) . . . . .	50	seeds, \$0 10 \$0 15
"   lutescens . . . . .	12	"   25 1 25	<b>Kentia</b> Belmoreana . . . . .	8	"   25 2 50
"   rubra . . . . .	14	"   25 1 00	"   Forsteriana . . . . .	8	"   25 2 50
"   Sapida . . . . .	12	"   25 1 00	"   Canterburyana (Umbrella Palm) . . . . .	10	"   50 4 00
<b>Brahea</b> edulis . . . . .	8	"   25 2 25	"   Morei . . . . .	10	"   75 4 00
"   filifera (Washingtonia) . . . . .	20	"   10 35	<b>Latania</b> Borbonica . . . . .	12	"   10 50
<b>Caryota</b> sobolifera . . . . .	8	"   25 2 50	<b>Musa</b> Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) . . . . .	10	"   25 2 00
<b>Chamærops</b> Canariensis . . . . .	10	"   25 2 00	<b>Oreodoxa</b> regia (Royal Palm) . . . . .	8	"   10 1 00
"   elegans . . . . .	10	"   25 2 00	<b>Pandanus</b> utilis (Screw Pine) . . . . .	15	"   25 1 25
"   excelsa . . . . .	25	"   10 30	<b>Phoenix</b> Canariensis . . . . .	10	"   10 50
"   humilis . . . . .	25	"   10 30	"   dactylifera (Date Palm) . . . . .	12	"   10 40
<b>Cocos</b> Australis . . . . .	10	"   25 2 00	"   rupicola . . . . .	8	"   10 1 00
"   Bonnettii . . . . .	8	"   25 2 50	"   tenuis . . . . .	8	"   10 1 00
"   campestris . . . . .	8	"   25 2 25	<b>Ptychosperma</b> Alexandræ . . . . .	15	"   25 1 00
"   plumosa . . . . .	8	"   25 2 25	<b>Seaforthia</b> elegans . . . . .	8	"   10 1 00
"   flexuosa . . . . .	10	"   25 2 25	<b>Thrinax</b> argentea . . . . .	8	"   10 1 00
<b>Corypha</b> Australis (Cabbage Palm) . . . . .	10	"   10 50			
<b>Dracæna</b> indivisa lineata . . . . .	100	"   25 25			



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



VARIOUS TYPES OF ASTERS.

### IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, 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 hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four 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. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.

There is such a great variety of form and coloring in this beautiful class of plants that it is not surprising that they continue in high favor. In no other class of Annuals can such rich colors and varied fine forms be obtained, and the symmetry of the plants when well grown makes them especially handsome in pots for decorative purposes.

In ordering these collections, please give simply the numbers of the particular Assortments desired; this will be sufficient, without the names.

#### COLLECTIONS OF BEAUTIFUL ASTERS.

Containing—				
No.	Varieties.	Price.	No. Varieties. Price.	
1—18	Double Quilled German	\$0 60	61—8 Dwarf Pæony Perfection	\$0 40
4—12	“ “ “	45	62—6 “ “ “	30
7—6	“ “ “	25	62a—6 Lilliput-flowered	30
9—16	Double Dwarf German	60	63—12 Chrysanthemum-flowered	70
10—12	“ “ “	45	64—8 “ “ “	50
13—6	“ “ “	25	66—6 “ “ “	40
16—12	Dwarf Bouquet	50	67—18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	90
17—8	“ “ “	40	69—12 “ “ “	60
19—6	“ “ “	30	70—8 “ “ “	50
25—6	Shakespeare	30	72—6 “ “ “	35
28—12	Dwarf Victoria	85	75—12 Large-flowered Rose	60
31—6	“ “ “	50	75a—8 “ “ “	50
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	50	75b—6 “ “ “	40
36—8	“ “ “	40	76—6 Victoria Needle	40
39—6	“ “ “	30	80—6 White-centered Crown	35
40—12	Giant Emperor	80	83—12 Betteridge's Quilled	50
41—8	“ “ “	60	84—8 “ “ “	40
45—6	“ “ “	45	86—6 “ “ “	30
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25	89—8 Victoria Prize	50
48—18	“ “ “	1 00	92—6 “ “ “	40
51—12	“ “ “	70	95—12 Uhland Globe	50
54—8	“ “ “	55	98—6 “ “ “	30
54a—6	“ “ “	40	101—8 Schiller	35
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	60	102—6 “ “ “	25
58—8	“ “ “	50	104—6 Goliath	40
60—6	“ “ “	35	106—6 Washington	40





### GERMAN TEN-WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

Sow at the same time and treat in precisely the same manner as given on preceding page for Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. The flowers are of good size and handsome form, and possess a spicy and pleasant fragrance. The white varieties are much used for bouquet and floral work.

These assortments will be found superior in all respects, containing only the very best varieties.

 In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

#### COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS, CONTAINING—

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price
107—24	Dwarf German Ten-Weeks . . . . .	\$1 25	139— 6	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks . . . . .	\$0 50
110—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 00	140— 8	Giant Perfection Ten-Weeks . . . . .	50
113—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	75	143— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
115— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	146— 8	Wall-Flower-leaved Large-Flowering . . . . .	50
116— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	147— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
117—12	Large-Flowering Emperor . . . . .	90	152— 8	Intermediate German . . . . .	50
118— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	152a- 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
119—12	Dwarf Bouquet Ten-Weeks . . . . .	65	153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual . . . . .	40
120— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	35	155— 4	East Lothian Autumn . . . . .	40
121—24	Dwarf Large-Flowering Ten-Weeks . . . . .	1 50	161—12	Fine Winter . . . . .	70
125—18	“ “ “ . . . . .	1 25	162— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	50
128—12	“ “ “ . . . . .	85	164— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40
131— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	60	165— 6	Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . . . .	40
132— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50	167— 6	Corcadeau Winter . . . . .	40
134—10	Pyramidal Dwarf Large-Flowering . . . . .	50	170—12	Double German Wall-Flower . . . . .	1 00
137— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	40	171— 8	“ “ “ . . . . .	75
138— 8	Tree or Giant Ten-Weeks . . . . .	65	173— 6	“ “ “ . . . . .	50

## ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

		Collections of			
No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
176—6	<b>Alpine Plants</b> . . . . .	\$0 40	291—6	<b>Marigold, Double French</b> . . . . .	\$0 30
178—12	<b>Amarantus</b> (ornamental foliage) . . . . .	40	292—6	“ African . . . . .	30
180—12	<b>Aquilegia</b> . . . . .	50	295—12	<b>Marvel of Peru</b> . . . . .	45
182—6	<b>Balsams, Improved Camelia-flowered</b> . . . . .	60	296—8	“ “ . . . . .	30
184—12	“ Double Rose-flowered . . . . .	60	297—6	“ Striped-leaved . . . . .	30
184a—6	“ “ . . . . .	35	300—10	<b>Mignonette</b> . . . . .	40
185—6	<b>Begonias, Tuberos-rooted, fine colors.</b> . . . .	1 00	305—12	<b>Nasturtium, Tall</b> . . . . .	40
186—8	<b>Calliopsis</b> . . . . .	35	306—8	“ “ . . . . .	30
187—12	<b>Campanula</b> . . . . .	50	307—12	“ Dwarf Tom Thumb . . . . .	40
189—25	<b>Cannas (fine)</b> . . . . .	1 25	308—8	“ “ . . . . .	30
190—12	“ “ . . . . .	75	310—8	<b>Nemophila</b> . . . . .	35
191—8	“ “ . . . . .	50	315—24	<b>Pansy or Heartsease</b> . . . . .	1 25
192—6	“ “ Dark-leaved . . . . .	50	316—18	“ “ . . . . .	1 00
195—50	<b>Carnation and Picotee</b> . . . . .	3 00	317—12	“ “ . . . . .	75
196—25	“ “ . . . . .	1 75	318—8	“ “ . . . . .	60
197—18	“ “ . . . . .	1 25	319—6	“ “ . . . . .	50
198—12	“ “ . . . . .	1 00	323—12	<b>Peas, Sweet</b> . . . . .	40
199—6	“ “ . . . . .	50	324—12	“ Eckford's New Hybrid . . . . .	90
202—6	<b>Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Bottle)</b> . . . . .	30	325—8	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	75
205—12	<b>Chrysanthemums, Annual</b> . . . . .	50	326—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	50
206—6	“ “ . . . . .	40	327—12	<b>Petunias, Fine Large-Flowering</b> . . . . .	1 00
210—12	<b>Coleus</b> . . . . .	1 25	328—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	60
211—6	“ “ . . . . .	75	329—12	“ Double Fringed . . . . .	1 50
214—8	<b>Convolvulus Minor</b> . . . . .	35	330—6	“ “ . . . . .	80
220—12	<b>Dahlia, Beautiful Single</b> . . . . .	1 00	331—12	“ Large-Flowering . . . . .	1 50
221—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	50	332—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	80
223—6	<b>Delphinium hybridum fl. pl.</b> . . . . .	75	338—12	<b>Pinks, Fine China</b> . . . . .	50
224—12	<b>Digitalis (Fox-Glove)</b> . . . . .	40	340—8	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	40
230—12	<b>Ferns</b> . . . . .	1 25	341—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
232—12	<b>Fuchsia</b> . . . . .	75	345—10	<b>Phlox Drummondii, beautiful</b> . . . . .	50
233—6	<b>Gaillardia</b> . . . . .	35	348—12	<b>Poppies, Double Carnation</b> . . . . .	40
235—6	<b>Globe Amaranths (Everlasting Flow- ers)</b> . . . . .	30	349—12	“ Pæony-flowered . . . . .	40
237—6	<b>Godetia</b> . . . . .	30	350—6	“ Double Dwarf Pæony-flow'd. . . . .	30
239—12	<b>Gourds, ornamental, small</b> . . . . .	50	351—6	“ Ranunculus-flowered . . . . .	30
242—25	<b>Grasses, ornamental</b> . . . . .	75	354—12	<b>Portulaca, beautiful</b> . . . . .	60
243—12	“ “ . . . . .	50	355—6	“ Double . . . . .	1 00
246—12	<b>Helichrysum, Double Eternal Flowers</b> . . . . .	50	358—6	<b>Potentilla, “</b> . . . . .	75
247—10	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	45	362—12	<b>Primula, Chinese Fringed</b> . . . . .	1 50
248—8	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	40	363—10	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	1 25
249—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30	364—8	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	1 00
250—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30	365—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	75
254—12	<b>Heliotrope</b> . . . . .	90	366—6	“ “ Double . . . . .	1 25
255—6	“ “ . . . . .	50	370—12	<b>Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean)</b> . . . . .	50
260—12	<b>Hollyhocks, Double Prize</b> . . . . .	1 00	371—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
261—8	“ “ . . . . .	75	374—8	<b>Salpiglossis, Tall</b> . . . . .	40
262—6	“ “ . . . . .	60	375—8	“ Dwarf . . . . .	40
265—12	<b>Ipomæas, Hardy</b> . . . . .	40	376—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	35
268—5	<b>Jacobæa, Dwarf Double</b> . . . . .	35	380—8	<b>Scabious, Dwarf Double</b> . . . . .	35
270—6	<b>Lantana</b> . . . . .	50	381—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
272—12	<b>Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket</b> . . . . .	50	382—8	“ Tall Large-flowered . . . . .	35
273—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30	383—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
274—12	“ Tall Rocket . . . . .	50	385—6	<b>Schizanthus</b> . . . . .	35
275—6	“ “ . . . . .	30	387—12	<b>Snapdragon, Finest Tall</b> . . . . .	50
277—6	“ Dwarf Candelabrum . . . . .	35	388—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	30
278—6	“ New Emperor . . . . .	35	390—6	<b>Solanum</b> . . . . .	45
279—6	“ Ranunculus-Flowered . . . . .	30	392—6	<b>Sweet William, fine</b> . . . . .	30
280—8	“ Tall Branching . . . . .	35	394—12	<b>Tropæolum Lobbianum</b> . . . . .	50
281—6	“ “ . . . . .	25	395—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	40
284—12	<b>Lobelia</b> . . . . .	50	398—6	<b>Verbena</b> . . . . .	45
285—6	“ “ . . . . .	40	400—6	<b>Xeranthemum</b> . . . . .	30
287—12	<b>Lupins</b> . . . . .	35	403—10	<b>Zinnia, beautiful Double</b> . . . . .	50
290—8	<b>Marigold, Double French</b> . . . . .	40	404—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	40
			405—8	“ Dwarf Double . . . . .	50
			406—6	“ “ “ “ . . . . .	40



## COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Free by Mail at Prices Affixed.

Long experience in selecting enables us to make collections which are invariably satisfactory to purchasers, and our usual full assortment the present season, embracing every desirable novelty and standard sort, insures assortments of the rarest varieties and finest qualities, all of the growth of the past season, and in every case strictly TRUE TO NAME.

Varieties.	Price.	Varieties.	Price.
100 Annuals, Biennials and Perennials . . . . .	\$4 00	50 Choice Greenhouse Seeds . . . . .	\$8 00
50 " " " " . . . . .	2 00	25 " " " " . . . . .	4 00
25 " " " " . . . . .	1 00	12 " " " " . . . . .	2 50
12 " " " " . . . . .	50	50 Choice American Seeds for Europ'n Culture	4 00
25 More Rare Annuals . . . . .	2 00	25 " " " " " " " " . . . . .	2 00
10 " " " " . . . . .	1 00	12 Annuals for Bees . . . . .	50
20 Choice Hardy Biennials and Perennials . . . . .	1 00		

**All Strictly Our Own Selection.**

## LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
<b>Ageratum Mexicanum</b> , "Dwarf Blue Gem" . . . . .	\$0 40	<b>Cypress Vine</b> , Red or White . . . . .	\$0 40
<b>Alyssum maritimum</b> (Sweet) . . . . .	40	<b>Four O'Clocks</b> (Mirabilis), Finest Mixed . . . . .	10
" compactum . . . . .	50	Dwarf White . . . . .	25
<b>Asters</b> , Mixed China . . . . .	50	<b>Gaillardia picta</b> Lorenziana . . . . .	60
Truffaut's Fine Mixed . . . . .	2 00	<b>Globe Amaranths</b> . . . . .	30
" Large Double White . . . . .	2 00	<b>Hollyhocks</b> , Splendid Double Mixed . . . . .	75
<b>Balsams</b> , Mixed Double Paris . . . . .	40	Double Crimson . . . . .	1 25
Double Pure White . . . . .	1 00	" Light Lavender . . . . .	1 00
" Scarlet . . . . .	75	" White . . . . .	1 00
" Pink . . . . .	75	<b>Larkspur</b> , Dwarf Rocket . . . . .	25
" Lavender . . . . .	75	<b>Linum grandiflorum rubrum</b> (Crimson Flax) . . . . .	25
" Solferino . . . . .	50	<b>Lupinus</b> , Mixed . . . . .	20
<b>Balloon Vine</b> . . . . .	20	<b>Marigold</b> , "Meteor" . . . . .	25
<b>Beet</b> , beautiful ornamental sorts—		African Mixed . . . . .	35
Ne Plus Ultra, very dark crimson foliage . . . . .	15	El Dorado . . . . .	40
Dell's Black-leaved, foliage black . . . . .	15	French Mixed . . . . .	35
Victoria Metallic, blood-red foliage . . . . .	15	<b>Mignonette</b> , Sweet . . . . . per lb., 75 cts. . . . .	15
Chilian Large Scarlet Ribbed . . . . .	15	" Crimson Queen " . . . . .	35
" " Yellow " . . . . .	15	" Golden Queen " . . . . .	35
Brazilian Crimson-Veined . . . . .	15	" Miles' Spiral . . . . .	35
" Golden " . . . . .	15	French Machet . . . . .	75
" Scarlet " . . . . .	15	<b>Nasturtium</b> , Tom Thumb "Empress of India" . . . . .	35
<b>Calliopsis</b> , Mixed Single . . . . .	30	" Scarlet . . . . .	15
" Double . . . . .	75	" Mixed . . . . .	15
<b>Canary Bird Flower</b> . . . . .	50	<b>Nemophila</b> , Mixed . . . . .	25
<b>Candytuft</b> , Best White . . . per lb., 75 cents . . . . .	20	<b>Pansy</b> , Mixed; according to quality of flower . . . . .	5 00
Giant White "Empress" . . . . .	75	. . . . . from 75 cts. to 5 00	
Dunnett's Crimson . . . . .	35	<b>Peas</b> , Sweet, Mixed . . . . . per lb., 40 cts. . . . .	10
Mixed . . . . .	20	<b>Petunia</b> , Fine Mixed, spotted and striped . . . . .	1 00
<b>Canna</b> , Fine Mixed . . . . .	20	<b>Phlox Drummondii</b> , Fine Mixed . . . . .	50
Crozy's Fine Dwarf sorts . . . . .	50	" Large-Flowering, Mixed . . . . .	75
<b>Carnation Pink</b> , Common . . . . .	60	" Dwarf Crimson Bouquet . . . . .	2 00
Extra Fine Double Mixed . . . . .	3 00	" " White Snowball . . . . .	4 00
<b>Centaurea candidissima</b> . . . . .	2 50	" grandiflora splendens . . . . .	1 00
gymnocarpa . . . . .	75	" " Star of Quedlinburg " . . . . .	2 00
<b>Cineraria maritima</b> (Dusty Miller) . . . . .	40	<b>Pink</b> , Mixed Double China . . . . .	40
<b>Cobæa scandens</b> . . . . .	1 00	<b>Poppy</b> , Mixed Carnation . . . per lb., 75 cts. . . . .	25
<b>Cockscomb</b> , Dwarf Crimson "Empress" . . . . .	1 25	<b>Portulaca</b> , Splendid Mixture . . . . .	40
Mixed "Glasgow Prize" . . . . .	1 25	Best Mixed Double . . . . .	5 00
Scarlet Japan . . . . .	75	<b>Pyrethrum</b> "Golden Feather" . . . . .	75
<b>Convolvulus major</b> (Morning Glory) Mixed . . . . .		<b>Ricinus</b> (Castor Bean) Mixed . per lb., 75 cts. . . . .	10
. . . . . per lb., 40 cts. . . . .	10	<b>Salvia splendens</b> , rich scarlet . . . . .	1 50
minor, Dwarf . . . . . 50 cts. . . . .	25	<b>Smilax</b> , fine climber for pots or forcing . . . . .	1 25
<b>Cosmos hybridus</b> , Mixed . . . . .	75		



## LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT—CONTINUED.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
<b>Snapdragon</b> , Mixed Tall . . . . .	\$0 35	<b>Thunbergia</b> , fine Mixed . . . . .	\$0 40
Mixed Dwarf . . . . .	50	<b>Verbena</b> , Hybrid Mixed . . . . .	\$1 to 3 00
<b>Stock</b> , English Ten-Weeks, Mixed . . . . .	75	<b>Wallflower</b> . . . . .	35
Finest German Ten-Weeks . . . . .	2 00	<b>Zinnia</b> , Finest Double Mixed . . . per lb., \$4 . . . . .	40
"    Winter, or Brompton . . . . .	4 00	Double Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	60
<b>Sunflower</b> , Double Californian . . . . .	20	"    Mixed Lilliput . . . . .	1 50
New Texas Silver Queen . . . . .	40	"    Robusta . . . . .	75
<b>Sweet William</b> , fine Mixed . . . . .	30	"    Dwarf . . . . .	50

## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
<b>Abronia</b> umbellata . . . . .	\$0 05	<b>Godetia</b> , assorted . . . . .	\$0 05
<b>Ageratum</b> Mexicanum . . . . .	5	<b>Gypsophila</b> paniculata . . . . .	5
"    album . . . . .	5	muralis . . . . .	5
<b>Alyssum</b> maritimum . . . . .	5	<b>Heliophila</b> araboidea . . . . .	10
<b>Amarantus</b> tricolor . . . . .	5	<b>Heliotropium</b> grandiflorum . . . . .	10
<b>Ammobium</b> alatum . . . . .	5	<b>Iberis</b> odorata . . . . .	5
<b>Aquilegia</b> chrysantha . . . . .	10	umbellata . . . . .	5
<b>Aster</b> chrysanthemiflora . . . . .	10	amara . . . . .	5
"    alba . . . . .	10	<b>Kaulfussia</b> amelloidea . . . . .	5
<b>Balsams</b> , Camelia-flowered . . . . .	10	<b>Leptosiphon</b> (Gilia) densiflorus . . . . .	5
<b>Cacalia</b> coccinea . . . . .	5	<b>Lobelia</b> Erinus . . . . .	5
<b>Calliopsis</b> lanceolata . . . . .	10	gracilis . . . . .	5
<b>Callirrhoe</b> pedata . . . . .	5	<b>Malope</b> grandiflora . . . . .	5
<b>Centranthus</b> macrosiphon . . . . .	5	<b>Mimulus</b> moschatus . . . . .	10
"    Dwarf . . . . .	5	<b>Phlox</b> Drummondii grandiflora . . . . .	10
<b>Chrysanthemum</b> inodorum . . . . .	10	<b>Reseda</b> odorata "Machet" (Mignonette) . . . . .	10
<b>Collinsia</b> bicolor . . . . .	5	<b>Silene</b> , Mixed . . . . .	5
verna . . . . .	5	<b>Smilax</b> (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) . . . . .	10
<b>Cuphea</b> strigulosa . . . . .	10	<b>Spraguea</b> umbellata . . . . .	25
miniata . . . . .	5	<b>Statice</b> , assorted . . . . .	5
purpurea . . . . .	5	<b>Stevia</b> serrata . . . . .	10
<b>Dianthus</b> Chinensis . . . . .	5	<b>Stocks</b> , Ten-Weeks . . . . .	10
<b>Digitalis</b> , assorted . . . . .	5	<b>Verbena</b> , assorted . . . . .	5
<b>Gaillardia</b> picta "Aurora Borealis" . . . . .	5	<b>Viola</b> tricolor (finest) . . . . .	25
<b>Gilia</b> tricolor . . . . .	5	<b>Viscaria</b> oculata . . . . .	5
<b>Globe Amaranthus</b> , assorted . . . . .	5	<b>Zinnia</b> , all the double varieties . . . . .	5

## LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
<b>Ageratum</b> Mexicanum nanum . . . . .	\$0 05	<b>Lobelia</b> Erinus and varieties . . . . .	\$0 05
<b>Alyssum</b> maritimum . . . . .	5	gracilis and varieties . . . . .	5
<b>Aubrietia</b> deltoidea . . . . .	10	<b>Lupinus</b> nanus . . . . .	5
<b>Calandrinia</b> umbellata . . . . .	10	sub-carnosus . . . . .	5
<b>Cosmidium</b> Burridgeanum . . . . .	5	<b>Mignonette</b> . . . . .	5
<b>Cerastium</b> tomentosum . . . . .	25	<b>Mimulus</b> moschatus . . . . .	10
<b>Clintonia</b> (Downingia) pulchella . . . . .	10	<b>Nemophila</b> insignis . . . . .	5
<b>Convolvulus</b> Mauritanicus . . . . .	10	maculata . . . . .	5
aureus superbus . . . . .	10	<b>Pansy</b> , varieties (finest) . . . . .	25
<b>Dwarf Nasturtium</b> . . . . .	5	<b>Petunia</b> , spotted and striped . . . . .	25
<b>Eschscholtzia</b> tenuifolia . . . . .	5	<b>Portulaca</b> , Double . . . . .	10
<b>Eucharidium</b> grandiflorum . . . . .	5	<b>Sanvitalia</b> procumbens (Double) . . . . .	5
<b>Fenzlia</b> dianthiflora . . . . .	25	<b>Saponaria</b> Calabrica . . . . .	5
<b>Gilia</b> nivalis . . . . .	5	<b>Sedum</b> cœruleum . . . . .	10
rosea splendens . . . . .	5	<b>Silene</b> pendula ruberrima . . . . .	5
<b>Heliophila</b> araboidea . . . . .	10	<b>Spraguea</b> umbellata . . . . .	25
<b>Iberis</b> amara . . . . .	5	<b>Verbena</b> (finest) . . . . .	10
rosea . . . . .	5	<b>Virginian Stock</b> . . . . .	5
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THORBURN'S LIST calling to mind the various VEGETABLE SEEDS 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.	
Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Broccoli. Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Early Celery. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Early Lettuce. Parsley. Pepper. Raidish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans. Early Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Forcing Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Tomato.	Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn. Cucumber. Egg Plant. Melon. Pepper. Tomato.  Sow in open ground. Asparagus. English Beans. Beet. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery.	Sow in open ground. Artichoke. Asparagus. Beans, Bush and Running. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Rhubarb. Salsify. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in open ground. Beans, Lima, and all other sorts. Beet. Broccoli. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Nasturtium. Oera. Pumpkin. Early Peas. Potatoes. Pumpkin. Raidish. Salsify. Spinach. Squash. Herbs.	Sow in open ground. Beans. Beet. Carrot. Sweet Corn. Corn Salad. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Cherkin. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Nasturtium. Oera. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Raidish. Spinach. Squash. White Fr. Turnip Ruta Baga.	Sow in open ground. Beans, Bush. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cucumber. Endive. Welsh Onion. Early Peas. Raidish. Spinach. Turnip.	Sow in open ground. Cabbage for Cold Frames. Cauliflower for Cold Frames. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cress. Siberian Kale. Lettuce. Mustard. Winter Raidish. Spinach. Turnip.	
Sow in open ground. Bean, B. Windsor " Long Pod. " Magagan. Beet. Carrot. Cress. Leek. Onions. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Spinach. Early Turnip.	Sow in open ground. Leek. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Spinach. Early Turnip. Sage.	Sow in open ground. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Spinach. Salsify. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in open ground. Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Celery. Cress. White Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Onion. Parsley. Peas. Potatoes. Raidish. Rhubarb. Salsify. Spinach. Tomato. Early Turnip. All Herbs.	Sow in open ground. Brussels Sprouts. Early Cabbage. Carrot. Cauliflower. Sweet Corn. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Melon. Nasturtium. Oera. Pumpkin. Early Peas. Potatoes. Pumpkin. Raidish. Salsify. Spinach. Squash. Herbs.	Sow in open ground. Beans. Beet. Carrot. Sweet Corn. Corn Salad. Cress. Cucumber. Endive. Cherkin. Kale. Kohlrabi. Lettuce. Nasturtium. Oera. Early Peas. Pumpkin. Raidish. Spinach. Squash. White Fr. Turnip Ruta Baga.	Sow in open ground. Beans, Bush. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cucumber. Endive. Welsh Onion. Early Peas. Raidish. Spinach. Turnip.	Sow in open ground. Cabbage for Cold Frames. Cauliflower for Cold Frames. Tuberous Chervil. Corn Salad. Cress. Siberian Kale. Lettuce. Mustard. Winter Raidish. Spinach. Turnip.	
<b>THORBURN'S EARLY Refugee Wax Beans.</b>		<b>THORBURN'S EARLY</b>		<b>THORBURN'S</b>		<b>THORBURN'S</b>		
A GREAT ACQUISITION; DON'T FAIL TO PLANT THEM.		<b>STONE HEAD</b> RED DUTCH CABBAGE.		<b>THORBURN'S</b> Extra Early Market Peas ARE THE BEST.		<b>GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER</b> is the Surest and Finest of all Sorts.		<b>LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.</b> Distinct Novelty! The best keeping sort of them all.

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