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## F. W. BRAUN \& CO., Impoters and Wholesale DRUCGISTS,

 and HEADQUARTERS for
## Sulphur, Blue Stonp, Sopperas, - Insect Powder, ழyanide Potash,

 axp all cumess orRanch Drugs and Chemicals.

## OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

## 401, 403, 405, 407 North Main Street, I.OS ANGELES, CAL.


$\boldsymbol{\sigma} \xlongequal{\text { KES pleasure in placing before the people in Southern California a line of }}$

## Fancy and Staple Groceries

equal in quality and as great in assortment as can be found in any store in the United States. Importing manv goods direct, and buying from Manufacturers, Packers and Producers in large quantities, we are, to the delight of the new comers, able to place nearly all goods in our line at prices as low as generally sold in large Eastern cities. Our constant aim is to please the people, and so well have we succeeded, that our present quarters, though enlarged four times since our start nine years ago, are taxed to their utmost capacity.

## Our Tea Department

has received the closest and skillful attention, and we never fail to please the most exacting in their wants of a fine cup of Tea. You will find in our stock the choicest Formosa Dolongs, Moyune Gunpowders and Young Hysons, Pan Fired and Basket Fired Japans, English Breakfasts, Indian and Assam Teas, varying in price from 25 cents to $\$ 1.50$ per pound, very excellent qualities at 50 cents per pound.

A trial will convince you that we are the house to buy Tea from.

## 136 \& 138 NORTH SPRING ST.,

## To Our Qustomers and the General Publie.

Notice of Removal.-On account of our large and rapidly increasing business, we have been compelled to remove from the "Baker" Block to more commodious premises, and have consequently leased the extensive premises at 143 and 145 South Main Street, (three doors from the Chamber of Commerce.) Our new store and warehouse is $175 \times 55$ feet, with cellar corresponding, thus giving us nearly 20,000 square feet of room for storage purposes. We have had it handsomely fitted up, and it will bear favorable comparison with any Horticultural store in this country, outside of New York City.

Our Customers will find it replete with every Horticultural requisite, including Vegetable, Tree, Flower, Grass, Fruit and Agricultural Seeds of all kinds. Implements, (Agricultural and Horticultural) Plants, Cut Flowers, etc., etc. We have also fitted up a Floral room for the display of all kinds of Fancy Goods, as Baskets, Wreaths, Dried and Dyed Flowers and Grasses, etc. We can assure our country visitors that it will be found one of the principal attractions of the city, and we invite all our friends and customers to pay us a visit and judge for themselves.

This Catalogue will be found to contain only those varieties of approved worth in this climate. We have carefully weeded out those kinds that, from our own experience, do not succeed well in this section.

Testing.-Our Seeds, on arrival, are immediately thoroughly and carefully tested, by count, and only those stocks that grow a very strong percentage are kept in stock and sent out. Those of inferior growth are at once returned and charged back to the growers.

Sources of Supply.-Our sources of supply are world-wide. Whenever California grown seeds are obtainable, and will prove equal in quality to Eastern and European seeds, we prefer them, on account of their superior germinating power.

In the case of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and some other seeds, we find that those saved in colder climates are surer to head, and so we contract with the most reliable Eastern and European growers for them.

Prices.-On account of the extremely wet spring in the Eastern States and Europe, many seeds are very scarce and dear this year. We have, however, secured a full supply, and have endeavored, as far as in our power, not to increase our prices to any appreciable extent. We are satisfied that no other firm in California can undersell us, the quality of the seed offered by us being taken into consideration. Poor and inferior seeds, of doubtful quality, are worse than worthless to the buyer, as he loses not only the time and labor expended, but the season also. Poor, cheap seeds are the dearest in the end. The prices annexed to Vegetable Seeds by the pound, to Beans, Peas, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Bird Seeds, Agricultural Seeds of all kinds, and Onion Sets, being regulated by the Eastern markets, will be liable to fluctuation, and we can not bind ourselves to fill orders at the prices herein given for the entire season.

Our customers may, however, rest assured that we will give them every advantage as to price, and, as before intimated, that for seeds of first quality, we will not be undersold.

Our Flower Seed list has been thoroughly revised, and instructions especially suited for this section of the country have been appended by a skilled botanist. Descriptions are also added, as fully as space will allow in a Seed Catalogue.

Our Tree, Shrub and Palm Seeds are specially collected for us in different parts of the world, and as they ripen at various seasons, orders for them will be filled as far as possible, and any varieties not on hand will be booked and immediately forwarded on arrival of New Seeds.

In Our List of Eucalypti will be found several varieties not before offered in California. We have endeavored to classify the Eucalypti according to their uses, and hope it will simplify the work of selection of varieties to our customers.

Our Trade in Alfalfa, Clover, Grass, and all other agricultural seeds is the largest in this section, and everything is supplied clean and true to name.

Our Bulb, Plant and Tree Lists contain those varieties most suitable for Southern California and vicinity. They can be personally inspected at our Nurseries, corner Fourth and Los Angeles streets.

Among our floral decorations will be found many novel art designs, especially would we call attention to the beautiful metallic designs recently imported by us from Germany. (Incidentally we may remark that this importation was the first bonded lot of goods opened and examined at the new Los Angeles Custom House.) These designs are practically imperishable. Yet their resemblance to nature is so great as to frequently deceive all but the most experienced eyes. We have also a magnificent line of artificial plants in pots, manufactured by the most skillful artists, imitating nature with the utmost fidelity. They are made of metal, with perfect leaves, buds and flowers. We have marked these goods down, and now they are within the reach of everyone.

Our list of horticultural tools and requisites will commend itself. Therein will be found everything that will economize time and labor in garden, field and orchard operations, also all the most effective Insecticides and Fertilizers.

Non-Warranty of Seeds.-We exercise the utmost care and vigilance in testing all seeds sold by us, but owing to uncontrollable influences and accidents, (such as bad weather, improper soil, insects, etc., ) the best seeds will sometimes fail. We have therefore, in common with all other large seed firms in the United States-members of the American Seed Trade Association-adopted the following disclaimer: "While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give any warranty, express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once, and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded." Our customers may, however, rest assured that we shall sell none but the best seeds, both as to germinating power and purity of stock.

We shall greatly value your recommendation of our "tested" seeds to your friends and neighbors, and should the recipient or recipients of this catalogue have no use for it, will he or they kindly hand it to some one interested in horticulture.

## Instructions to @orrespondents.

How to Order. With this catalogue is enclosed an "Order Sheet" which explains itself, and which we request all our customers to use. Should our customers require more order sheets we will, at all times, mail them free on application. Please remember to write your Name, Post Office, County and State as distinctly as possible, especially the name; also the nearest Express Office, or, if on a stage route, send us the special directions, giving us the name of the Express Company delivering goods, when ordered to be shipped in this way. When these conditions are complied with, we will guarantee the safe arrival, in good condition, of all orders shipped by us.

How to Remit. We decline sending perishable goods, as bulbs and plants, C. O. D., unless a remittance of 50 per cent. accompanies the order, to insure us against loss. Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by cash, or satisfactory reference. Cash may be remitted by Post Office order, Registered Letter, or, in the case of large sums, by Express. Small sums of less than one dollar may be forwarded in postage stamps.

Mode of Forwarding. We will forward, free by Mail, to any part of the United States, at the retail price annexed, all Vegetable, Tree and Flower Seeds, with the exception of Beans, Corn and Peas, and where otherwise noted, for either of which ten cents per pound must be added, when ordered by mail. We, however, reserve the right to send parcels of seeds by Express, prepaid, when it is to our advantage. All Bird, Grass, Clover and other Agricultural Seeds, when ordered by Mail, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per pound for Postage. When Postage is not added these goods will be sent by Express or Freight at purchaser's expense.

Order Early. We would advise our customers to order early, as in the press of the busy season it is sometimes impossible to fill orders the same day as received. We endeavor to avoid delay, and our system of rechecking is as nearly perfect as can be, thus very few errors occur in our business. Still, we cannot claim infallibility, therefore, should any customers detect any error in the execution of their orders, they will at once please notify us of the fact and we will rectify immediately, if possible.

We issue a Wholesale Price List to Dealers and Storekeepers, which will be mailed on application, if business card is enclosed.

This catalogue will be mailed free to all our former customers. Non-customers will please, on application, enclose ten cents to cover postage, which may be deducted from first order amounting to One Dollar sent us.

Soliciting your esteemed orders, which shall have prompt and careful attention, we are, yours faithfully.

GERMAIN FRUIT COMPANY,
Eugene Germain,
President, Treasurer and General Manager.
Los Angeles, Cal., November ist, 1892.

## A FEW SIMPLE RULES



## Surcessful Seed Sowing and Vegetable Raising.

First. Choose the location for your garden on a sheltered, sunny slope, if possible, and with thorough drainage.

Second. Do not attempt too much. Two acres well cultivated will produce more than five under slovenly cultivation.

Third. Fertilize liberally before plowing or harrowing.
Fourth. Plow deeply and repeatedly and work the soil to as fine a tilth as possible before planting.

Fifth. Keep weeds down. The old adage, "One year's seeding makes seven year's weeding," is correct.

Sixth. Cultivate frequently. Good tillage always pays, and prevents the soil from baking.

Seventh. Attend strictly to Rotation of Crops. Do not let two tap-rooted crops, (as Carrots and Parsnips), follow each other, nor two exhaustive Head Crops, (as Cabbages and Cauliflowers). Let the soil have time to recuperate its exhausted fertility. Follow Carrots, for instance, with a surface, shallow feeding crop, as Peas, or Vine crops, as Melons and Squashes.

Eighth. Watch closely for insects. Hammond's "Slug Shot" is very valuable to dust over young plants, as it is only destructive to insects, and is innocuous to larger forms of animal life. It does not harm poultry, and acts on the plant as a fertilizer.

Ninth. Buy your seeds only from a reliable seed house, whom you are sure test them before sending out, and supply only varieties true to name.



## Cist of Novelties

And varieties of Special Merit never before offered by us. These are all expected to be on hand by December ist, but should we not possess any variety ordered, we will book it, and forward the same immediately on arrival.

## BEANS.

Canadian Wonder, (see cut). This is without exception the most productive dwarf bean yet introduced. The pods, which are produced in the greatest abundance, are very fleshy and exceedingly tender when cooked. Excellent as an exhibition variety


CANADIAN WONDER BEANS.
In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkts., by mail, 25 c.; in I lb. pkts, by mail, 40 c .

## CAULIFLOWER.

Early Puritan, (see cut). A new variety, highly recommended as being very early, solid, of good size, and a sure header.


CAULIFLOWER-EARLY PURITAN.
Per pkt. 25 c. ; per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\$ 1$ oo; per oz. $\$ 3$ oo.

## CUCUMBER.

Climbing Delicatessen, (see cut). A distinct new variety, climbing up stakes and trellises, 8 feet in height, producing cucumbers 8 to io inches in length, of very fine flavor. Habit of plant very vigorous and healthy, but a shy seeder. Seed very scarce. Per pkt. of io seeds, 25 c .


CUCUMBER-CLIMBING DELICATESSEN.
Per pkt. Per oz. Per $1 / \mathrm{lb}$. Per lb.
Crosse \& Blackwell's Pickling. The variety used by the above
celebrated London firm. Very early and productive, flesh crisp and tender; fruit dark green, which color it retains as pickles, roc. 20c. 50c. \$1 50
New Siberian. The earliest cucumber known, having produced fruits five inches long within fifty-five days, from the time of sowing the seed in the open ground. Of medium size, a splendid free bearer, fruit straight, smooth, tender and crisp, ioc. 20c. 50c. \$r 50

## LETTUCE.

New Longstanding White Cos, (blackseed), (see cut). In shape this variety resembles the White Seeded Giant Cos lettuce, but it heads much better and the leaves are firmer and more numerous. It is very slow to rus to seed, and withstands the heat better than any other variety.


LONG STANDING WHITE COS LETTUCE.
Per pkt. ioc, per oz. 3oc, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1 oo.

## MELON-WATER.

Dixie. A new Southern variety surpassing the famous Kolb's Gem as a shipping melon, and is unexcelled for quality and productiveness. Of large size and fine flavor.
Per oz. 2oc, per $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb} .50 \mathrm{c}$, per lb. $\$ \mathrm{I} 50$.

## OKRA.

New White Velvet, pods round, smooth, free from seams, exceedingly tender, well flavored and very prolific. The best of the Okras.
Per pkt. Ioc, per oz. 25 c , per $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb} .75 \mathrm{c}$.

## PEPPER.

Red Cluster. As implied by the name, this variety fruits in bunches at the end of each branch. The thin peppers are of a brilliant coral red color, and very hot in flavor.
Per pkt. roc, per oz. 5oc.

## ROSELLA.

(Hibiscus Rosella). A tropical plant, native of India, which will succeed in this climate. The seed should be sown in February, on bottom heat, and treated like the egg plant. From the fleshy calyx of the flower a beautiful preserve is made in Australia, which is like, but an improvement upon, that made from black currants. The flowers are also very handsome.

Per pkt. 25 c .

## SUGAR BEET.

New Kleinwanz-lebener, (see cut). This new German variety, as reported by Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, exceeds all others in the amount of sucrose in its juice, and also in its yield. According to his analytical table, the yield of the Kleinwanz-lebener was $22 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of beets per acre, from which upward of $6,200 \mathrm{lbs}$. of sugar were extracted, being 400 lbs . more sugar per acre than extracted from any of five other varieties tested and analyzed under the same conditions. It has also been largely experimented with at the various State agricultural stations throughout the country, with the same gratifying results.


Per pound, by mail, post paid, 50c. In lots of io lbs. by express, at purchaser's expense, per lb. 35 c. Prices for large lots sent on application.

## GRAINS.

## BUCKWHEAT.

New Japanese, (see cut). A distinct variety, with grains nearly twice as large as those of the common kind. The straw is stouter and heavier, it branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly. It is a very heavy cropper, and less likely to blight than the other varieties.


Per lb., by mail, postpaid, 25 c ; by express, at purchaser's expense, per ioo $\mathrm{l}^{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{s}$. , $\$ \mathbf{1 0}$.

## BARLEY.

Chevalier. Originated in Scotland, where the growers claim the extraordinary yield of $3,500 \mathrm{lbs}$. per acre. It is a two rowed barley, and sells well for malting.

California raised, per ıoo lbs. $\$ 2.25$. Imported, per soo lbs., price on application.
OATS.
Lincoln.-Claimed to be the earliest and thinest hulled oat yet introduced, Enormously productive. Average weight 45 lbs . per measured bushel.

In sealed bags only, (each bag containing one standard bushel of 32 lbs ). At $\$ 250$ per bag.

NEW GRASS.
Natal Red Grass.-This variety thrives well in the hot, dry climates of Australia and South Africa. It is particularly adapted for dry, sandy soils; stands repeated cropping, and is much relished by stock of all kinds. We think it will prove very valuable in this section, and expect to be able to procure a small quantity for trial.

In sample packets only. Per pkt. Ij c .

## NEW AND RARE FLOWER SEEDS.

Allamanda Schottii.-A handsome climbing shrub, produ: $g$ immense numbers of
large, funnel shaped, deep yellow flowers. They du.ght in a warm, moist
Allamanda Schottii.-A handsome climbing shrub, produ: $g$ immense numbers of
large, funnel shaped, deep yellow flowers. They dı.ght in a warm, moist situation, and require protection against frost,
Anchusa Capensis, (Cape Alkanet.) - An annual, with charming azure blue flowers; a long bloomer; splendid for bouquets,
Asperula Odorata, (Woodruff.)-A hardy perennial plant, with white flowers and kept among clothes will preserve them from moths. This plant forms the chief ingredient of the German "Maitrank," Boltonia Latisquama, (see cut.)-A plant belonging to the compositæ family, and
much resembling the Aster, blooming abundantly, with whitish flowers; a onia Latisquama, (see cut.)-A plant belonging to the compositæ family, and
much resembling the Aster, blooming abundantly, with whitish flowers; a good plant for borders,


BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA.

Carnation Pink, "New Marguerite," (see cut.)-A new class, which has justified the highest expectations. Seedlings begin blooming the fourth month from time of coming up and produce constantly a rich display of very sweet scented flowers.


Echium Creticum, "Vipers' Bugloss." -This plant belongs to the same family as the Heliotrope. Of easy growth, with fine scarlet flowers; excellent for bees,
Hollyhocks.-We have often been asked for distinct colors of this noble plant, but have hitherto been unable to supply them. This season we have secured a supply of seed in the following separate colors, saved from Sutton's choicest English strains, and from the finest double flowers only:

Double white,


Any of each of the above colors,
One pkt. of each of the above nine separate colors for $\$ 125$.
Humulus Japonicus, "Japanese Hop." - A beautiful annual climber, which may be sown in open ground in spring, and attaining immense proportions in a short time. The foliage is nearly similar to that of the common hop, and it will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis work, fences, etc.,
Hyacinthus Candicans.-A showy perennial bulbous plant, throwing up a spike 3 to 4 feet high, bearing from 20 to 30 Yucca like flowers, pure white and fragrant,

Lasiandra Macrantha.-A most beautiful plant, producing flowers abundantly 3 to 4 inches across, and of a rich violet blue, one of the finest autumn flowering evergreen shrubs,
Nicotiana Colossea, "New Giant Tobacco." -This plant is said to be one of the finest and most distinct novelties sent out for many years. It is a biennial, with a strong, tree like trunk. Its leaves are elliptic in form, about 3 feet in length by I $\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, dark green and velvety, with pink midrib. It attains a height of 8 feet, and is of a pyramidal form. Should be largely planted in parks and large gardens for decorative purposes,

## SWEET PEAS.

New "Sherwood Hall" varieties.
The following are among the best and newest of the famous "Sherwood Hall" collection:

Empress of India.-Clear, rosy pink standards, with white wings, very large and
$\quad$ pleasing, - $--\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad{ }^{5} \mathrm{c}$
Purple Prince.-Maroon standards, shaded with bronze and purple blue wings, very fine and distinct,
Mrs. Sankey.-Pure white, a large, bold flower. A fine improvement on the whites, very grand,
Primrose. A near approach to yellow, quite novel and distinct in color. Standards
and wings of a pale primrose color, $-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad{ }_{15} \mathrm{c}$
Countess of Radnor, pale mauve, magnificent, - - - - - ${ }_{15} \mathrm{c}$
Countess of Radnor, dark mauve, magnificent, - - - - - - - $\quad$ I5c
One pkt. of each of above new varieties of sweet peas, free by mail, for 75 c .

## TREES AND SHRUBS.

Grevillea Buxifolia, "Box leaved Grevillea." A neat growing evergreen shrub, Per Pkt.
 about 8 feet high.

25 c
Grevillea Cinerea. Shrubby growing, about 4 feet in height, with ashy gray foliage, $\quad 25 \mathrm{c}$
Grevillea Hillii. A fine small tree, growing about $I_{5}$ feet high, with evergreen, poplar like leaves,
Sterculia Platanifolia. Very ornamental, with large plane-like leaves. This and the following variety make excellent trees for avenue or park planting,
Sterculia Populifolia. (Heterophylla). A very ornamental tree with poplar-like foliage. Height 40 feet,

## HEDGE PLANTS.

African Box Thorn, (Lycium horridum). A very valuable hedge plant. We quote the following extract from the Los Angeles "Evening Express" of July 29th, I892, relative to its merits:

PROOF AGAINST HORSE AND HOG.
A New Hedge which Will be Introduced in this Locality.
"Thomas B. Merry, who was formerly connected with the Melbourne Exposition, has presented the Park Commissioners a package of the seed of the Australian box thorn, ob-
tained originally from South Africa. Mr. Merry says in his letter to Commissioner Hutton : 'I deem it the greatest hedge plant in the world. It can either be sown where it is meant to grow, or it can be sown in a nursery and planted from the quicks. Once planted it is eternal. Its seed comes in a pod something like those of the rose bush. If planted this fall when the rains come you would have seed to sell by November, 1895. My idea would be to have only the outer boundary of Elysian Park planted with it. It will make a live fence proof against horse, hog or rhinoceros, and last for ages.' '"

Per pkt. 25c, per oz. \$1 oo.
Ulex Europeus. "Furze," "Gorze" or "Whin." This is by no means a novelty, but it is rarely seen in California. A valuable hedge plant, with bright yellow flowers. Sheep and cattle browse on the young growth with avidity.

Per oz. 25 c., per lb. $\$ 250$.

## PALMS, CYCADS, ETC.



Dracœna Cannœfolia.-Broad, Canna like leaves. Grows to a height of 8 feet. Per ioo seeds. \$I oo.

Kentia Exorrhiza.-From North Australia. A beautiful palm, with pinnate leaves, very rare, - - - - - . . . - - 200 I 50

Kentia Moorei.-The "Dwarf" palm of Lord Howe's Island, and the most graceful of the genus. Seeds are smaller than any of the other Kentias. This is nearly extinct, and very rare.

Per io seeds \$2 50, per ioo seeds \$20 oo.
Macrozamia Corallipes Gyrata.-This is a Cycad, native of New South Wales, with curious twisted fronds. Trunk sometimes found as large as a flour barrel. Seeds as large as a Brazil nut,

Macrozamia Dennisonii.-Native of Queensland, and one of the most ornamental Cycads, and if known generally, would supersede Cycas Revoluta for decorative purposes, - - - . . . . . - 25 C 200

Sagus Vitiensis, "True Sago."-A native of the Fiji Islands and a beautiful, tall growing palm. This is the palm from which the True Sago of commerce is prepared, not the Cycas Circinalis, as generally and erroneously supposed, - - - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ oo

Zamia Spiralis.-A beautiful Cycad. Native of Australia. Like other Cycads, it is intermediate between the tree ferns and palms. This is one of the best of the genus, - $\quad$ - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad$ - 20 I 50


## Vegptable Seeds---General £ist.

NOTICE.-In ordering Seeds, please notice that ounce prices will be charged for quantities less than onequarter pound, and pound prices for less than ten pound lots. All Vegetable Seeds, except where otherwise priced can be supplied in packets at 5 cents each-50 cents per dozen. We have affixed the names of the Vegetable Seeds in three languages-the first, Spanish; second, German; third, French. The English name is of course given in the heading.


Large Greeu Globe.

## ARTICHOKE.

Alchachofa-Artischoke-Artichauto.
Drop the seeds early in the spring, one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in drills one foot apart. Hoe often and transplant in the following spring to hills four feet apart, setting from one to three plants in a hill. The soil should be deep, light and rich, and the situation open and free from the influence of trees. The parts used are the fleshy substance on the bottom of the scales of the immature flower heads.

Large Green Globe-The largest and best (see cut). oz. 30c.; lb. $\$ 350$.

## ASPARACUS. <br> Esparrago-Spargel—Asperge.

Sow in rows a foot apart. Keep carefully hoed and clear from weeds, and the plants will be in condition to set out when one year old. The soil for the permanent beds should be thoroughly manured and trenched to a depth of at least two feet. Plant in rows three feet apart, and one foot between the plants in the rows; spread the roots well out, and let the crown of the plant be covered about six or eight inches when established. Previous to sowing the seeds, soak in tepid water for twenty-four hours.


## BEANS-ENCLISH.

Haba-Puff bohne-Feve de Marais.
All beans ordered by mail will be charged 10 cents per pound additional for postage.
Drop early in spring, three inches apart, in drills two or three feet apart. When in full bloom nip an inch or two off the end of each stem. A strong, heavy soil, with considerable portion of clay, suits them best.

Early Long Pod, good and productive.. $\$ 600$ 10c Broad Windsor, largest and best.........\$600 10c

## BEANS - DWARF or BUSH.

Frijoles-Bohne-Haricots Nains.
Select light, rich soil and plant two inches deep, in drills two feet apart. The plants should be about three inches apart, and the earth around them kept loose and clean. The vines should not be disturbed when they are wet, as it would be liable to cause rust. It is better to defer planting until the weather has become warm and settled, as these varieties are not hardy, and will not endure the least frost or cold.



Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.

Dwarf Black Wax, pods transparent and yellow ; a superior variety (see cut).
$\$ 1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Dwarf Golden Wax, (see cut), an early stringless Bean; pod of golden wax color, and of excellent quality,
$1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Dwarf White Wax, seeds white; pods very tender and delicious...... $1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Early Fejee, extremely early and very prolific; pods green............... 1500 20c
Early China, or " Red Eye," an old standard variety, very popular...... 1250 15c
Early Mohawk, very hardy and productive. $\qquad$
Early White Navy, or Pea Bean, a small almost round variety, very productive; standard field sort

400 हc
Early Valentine, productive, tender, and of excellent flavor (see cut)....
Flageolet Wax, one of the best wax sorts; early, very productive, with pods fuily one-third longer than any other variety of Wax Bean (see cut)
$1750 \quad 20 \mathrm{c}$

Per 100 lbs. Per lb.
Long Yellow Six Weeks, tender and succulent ; a much esteemed variety (see cut)
$\$ 1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Large White Kidney, excellent as a shelled bean, green or ripe, of tender quality and good flavor...
$1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Refugee, or Thonsand-to-0ne, a very productive sort; best for pickling
$\$ 1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
White Marrowfat, exclusively grown as a bean for winter use.....


Dwarf Black Wax.
Per 100 lbs. Per lb.


German Wax Pole.

BEANS-POLE OR RUNNING.
Frijole, de Bejuco-Stangen Bohne-Haricots a Rames.


Snake or Asparagus Bean.
Per 100 lbs . Per lb.
Large Lima, unsurpassed in quality as a pole bean; plant when the ground is dry and warm............
Lazy Wife's, very productive; a tine snap bean (see cut)


Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.
These varieties require a strong, rich soil. Plant in wel manured hills, three feet apart each way, covering to a dept] of two inches. In each hill set a pole eight or ten feet long around which plant five or six beans, and afterwards thin out, leaving four strong, healthy plants to each hill. They may also be grown without poles, allowing the vines to run, planting in hills four feet apart.

Per 100 lbs. Per lb
Asparagus, or Snake, produces pods 12 to 18 inches long, thin and very tender (see cut), per oz. 10 c

75 c
Boston Market Pole Cranberry, favorite sort with market men
$\$ 1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Cut Short-Our stock is the pure variety. It is the finest cornfield bean grown; takes to the corn as no other bean will. Very productive; very rich when green or dry
$1250 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Dutch White Case Knife, one of the earliest; very productive.

1250 15c
Dreer's Improved Lima, larger yield, and much earlier than the large Lima..
German Black Wax, excellent variety, either for snaps or shelled; fine, tender, rich colored pods; very productive (see cut)

1500
20c
King of the Garden Lima, new variety; pods long, containing from 5 to 6 beans

1500 20c
Scarlet Runner, height, six feet; cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, and also for a useful vegetable. A leading table pole bean in European markets...... 1500 20c
 Turnip.

## BEETS.

## Remolacha-Rothe-Ruben-Betterave.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well decomposed compost. Sow in drills fcurteen to sixteen inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to four or five inches apart. The plants make excellent "greens." The Mangel Wurzels are grown principally for stock, and as they grow larger require more room. They should be grown in drills two and a half feet apart, and the plants he thinned to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of row.


Long Smooth Blood.


Egyptian Turnip Beet.


Dewing's Early B. T. Beet.

## BEETS-Continued.

Per oz. Per lb.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip, one of the earliest ; color very dark red. 10c 50c
Dewing's Early Turnip, an excellent variety for summer or winter use; roots good red, handsome shape, and of fine quality (see cut)..................
$10 \mathrm{c} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$
Early Bassano, one of the earliest; very tender and juicy................... 10c 50c
Eclipse Blood Turnip (see cut), an early variety of excellent quality..... 10c 50c
Edmund's Blood Turnip, very desirable for market gardeners. able for market gardeners.. ........... 10c 50 c

Per oz. Per lb.
Egyptian Dark Red Turnip, very early; roots deep red, tender and delicious (see cut)..............................
$10 c$
75c
Long Smooth Blood, one of the best varieties for general or winter use (see cut)

10c 50 c
Swiss Chard, or Silver, this variety is cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which are served up much like Asparagus, and for its leaves, cooked as Spinach. Cut often, new and more tender stalks will be produced...................

## BROCCOLI.

Broculi-Spargelkohl-Broccoli.
Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but hardier. Sow the seeds in beds and transplant to rich, mellow ground, two feet apart. A light free loam, well enriched with rotted stable manure is best. Cultivate the same as Cauliflower. If possible choose land which has not been similarly cultivated for two seasons; assist growth by watering with liquid manure. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.


White Cape Broccoli.
Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
Early Purple Cape, very hardy; heads solid and compact; color greenish purple $\qquad$ 10c $30 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 300$ White Cape, later than Early Purple Cape; heads medium size, firm, and a rich creamy color (see cut).

10 c
30c
300
Walcheren White, unsurpassed in quality; large, firm, white heads
10c
50c
500

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

## Berza de Brusels-Rosen Kohl-Chou de Bruxelles.

This plant produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little Sprouts resembling Cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. They are very tender and sweet. Sow in seed-beds, transplant and cultivate like Cabbage. Use the hoe often, and keep clean. A few liberal soakings with liquid manure given during the growing season will be of great service toward securing strong plants covered with strong Sprouts. One ounce will sow a bed of 40 square feet.

Dwarf Improved, very fine; heads of good quality (see cut), per oz., 15 c ; per 1 lb ., $\$ 1.50$


All Seasons Cabbage.

## CABBAGE.

Berza de repollo-Kopf kohl-Chou Pomme.
Commence to sow the seeds of the early varieties in September, and each following month until spring for succession. Transplant as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well manured ground three feet each way. In planting Cabbage or Cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems. One ounce will sow a bed of forty square feet.

## CABBACE-Continued. <br> EARLIEST VARIETIES.

Per oz. Per lb.

20c $\$ 200$
20c 200
favorite variety...........................
Early Jersey Wakefield; this cabbage is grown extensively by the leading market gardeners in the vicinity of New York and Boston; resembles Ox-heart; very early; heads of medium size and good quality


Fottler's Early Brunswick.


Large Late Drumhead.


Henderson's Early summer.


Drumhead savor.

## SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Per oz. Per lb.

All Seasons, similar in form to Stone Mason ; solid, compact; claimed to be as early and larger than the Henderson's Summer; comparatively new ; wherever tried has given surprising satisfaction. (See cut).......

25 c
$\$ 250$

Early Deep - Head, a decided improvement over the Common Brunswick: it grows very solid, and is much deeper, as the name indicates; a good keeper and excellent shipper... 25c $\$ 250$

Early Winningstadt, one of the best for general use; heads large, solid and keep well. Heads uniformly in the hottest weather ; a standard variety. (See cut)...
Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Bruns: wick; this variety produces fine, large heads, unsurpassed in quality; very popular with market gardeners; can not be too much recommended. (See cut) $\qquad$ 20c
15c $\$ 150$

Henderson's Early Summer; this is the earliest of the Drumhead varieties; heads large, solid, and keeps well. An excellent variety for market gardeners. (See cut)...
Large French 0x-Heart, an excellent variety; coming in use after the Early York; it grows low on the stump, and heads very close and firm-with but few loose leaves..

20c
200
arge York, larger than the Early York, and a little later ; round head.

15 c


Early Winningstadt.
Per oz. Pcr lb.
Succession, a valuable new variety, heading surely at any season. Recommended as being the most sterling noveltv sent out for many years..................................................Per pkt., 10c

35ัc \$3 500

## LATE VARIETIES.



S: ) ne Mason Drumhead.

Drumhead Savoy, cross between Savoy and Drumhead; produces large solid heads (see cut) Improved American Savoy, a good heading and very desirable kind; very tender and sweet.
Large Late Drumhead, a well-known variety, with large, round, compact heads (see cut)...... Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead, the largest variety in the world, some specimuns weighing ipwards of 60 pound-

Per oz. Per lb. $20 c \quad \$ 200$


Red Dutch Pickling.

## CABBACE-Continued. <br> LATE VARIETIES.

Per oz. Per lb.
Premium Flat Dutch, large and excellent for winter; of superior quality
20c $\$ 200$

Red Dutch, used for pickling; medium size, very solid, color deep red (see cut).................... 20c 200. 20

## CARROT.



Zanahoria-Mohre-Carotte.
Of root crops the Carrot ranks among the first in value and importance. The soil best adapted to it, and root crops in general, is a light loam, which should be richly manured, deeply ploughed, and afterwards dragged until thoroughly pulverized. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin the plants five or six inches in the rows. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred an fifty feet of row. Three pounds to the acre.
iarly French Short Horn.

## VARIETIES FOR TABLE USE.


sitringham, large and finely flavored; color bright orange red; good for garden or field cultivation.
hantenay, a rich, dark orange color, and in shape is very symetrical. The stock has been so well bred that the carrots have attained to such a uniformity in shape they are almost duplicates of each other
arentan, a French coreless table "variety; excellent.
Danvers, half-long, a splendid cross between the stump-rooted Short Horn and Long Orange. It is a first-class Carrot for any soil; rich, dark orange in color, very smooth and handsome, and from its length is easier to dig than the iong Orange (see cut). $\qquad$


Early Short Scarlet. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 75̌c
$\qquad$10c 80 c

10c 80 c




## CAULIFLOWER.

## Colifor-Blumen Kohl-Chou-

 fleur.EThis is one of the greatest luxuries which the garden affords. It requires care and - favorable season for successinl cultivation. For early use, s ww in September and transplant in rows two and a half feet apart, and two feet between the plants. For late crop, transplant and pursue the same course as with Cabbage. The soil should be rich, moist and deep. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.



Large Algiers.


Lenormand's short-Stemmed.

Per pkt. Peroz.
Early Dwarf Erfurt, a good, compact heading variety, of fine quality (see cut), per lb., $\$ 20$ $\qquad$

## Erfurt, Very Earliest Dwarf (extra

 selected), an extra early variety, and the sort so much prized in Germany for early market use. Scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves, and can be planted 20 inches apart each way. Highly recommended for early market and family use, and we think can be entirely relied upon, as the seed is selected with extra care by one of the most careful growers in Germany and tender ; very popular ; per lb., $\$ 7$. Henderson's Early Snowball, a variety held in great estimation by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. Tested with several other varieties. it has proved to be as early, if not earlier, than : .ny other sort (see cut)................ $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 75 \mathrm{c}$ -

Large Algiers, an extra fine variety for late sowing, and is the variety almost exclusively used by the Cauliflower growers of Eastern Long Island, who almost wholly supply the New York markets (see cut); per lb., $\$ 10 \ldots$

Large White French, a favorite variety with the Paris market gardeners; early, large, and of splendid quality; per lb., $\$ 6$..
$0 \mathrm{c} \quad 60 \mathrm{c}$
Lenormand's Short-Stemm Mammoth, very fine, large heads, white and compact; one of the very best for late cultivation (see cut) ; per lb., \$8.

Nonpareil, a choice early variety; per lb., \$6. 10c 60c

Walcheren, the latest of all Cauliflowers, and the hardiest. The head forms very slowly; it is handsome, large, very white, and of a fine, close grain ; per lb., \$5........................... 10c
Perpkt. Per oz.

$\square$
$\qquad$ 0c $\$ 100$

## CELERY. <br> Apio-Sellerie-Celeri.

Sow seed in frame or open ground. Transplant four inches apart, when three inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows five or six feet apart, either on surface or in well manured trenches a foot in depth, half filled with well-rotted manure. Set the plants from eight to twelve inches apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the centershoots. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of four and one-half by twenty feet.
The Celeriac or Turnip-rooted may be planted either on level ground or in shallow drills, and cultivated in a manner similar to Celery. The roots are used as a salad.

## Per oz. Per lb.

Boston Market, one of the best of the white varieties; early and hardy (see cut)
Carter's Dwarf Crimson, fine dark crimson color; stalks sweet and crisp; a first-class variety
Crawford's Half Dwarf, the original of Henderson's Half Dwarf. When blanched, it is of rather a yellowish white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the largegrowing sorts in weight of bunch (see cut)
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted, forming turnip-shaped bulbs of Celery flavor (see cut).

20c


Large White.


Crimfor.i's Italf Dwarf. T-


Boston Minraet.



Per oz. Per lb

Golden Dwarf, or Golden Heart.
This differs from the Half Dwarf white kinds only in color; when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow color; the most favorite sort for general cultivation.....
$20 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 200$
Golden Self-Blanching, similar to the White Plume in its self-blanching characteristics, but of a deep, golden yellow color ; it is said to be an excellent keeper, and in some localities is preferred to White Plume (see cut).... 30c

300
Large White Solid; the most popular of the large varieties (see cut)

150
White!Plume. The stalk and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that by closing the stalks, either by tying them together or by pressing the soil up against the plant with the hand, and again drawing up the soil with a hoe or plow, so as to keep the soil that has been squeezed against the Celery in place, the work of blanching is completed. Its eating qualities are equal to the very best of the older sorts, being crisp, solid, and of a nutty flavor, while its white feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament

## CHERVIL.

Perifollo-Kerbel-Cerfeuil.
Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart.
Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley.
...per oz. 10c ; per lb., $\$ 100$

## CHICORY.

Cichorie-Chicoree.
Sow the Large-Rooted, or Coftee variety, in the spring; in the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut in small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used in drying apples. When required for use it should be roasted and ground like coffee.

Common, or Wild, used as Barbe de Capucin, a salad much used in France. Sown in spring, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The shoots which will come up soon, form the Barbe de Capucin.

Large-Rooted, or Coffee, much used ${ }^{\text {Per oz. Per lb. }}$
used
in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and
large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for a
similar use.

## COLLARDS or COLEWORT.

Cabu-Blatter Kohl-Chou-Cabu.
A species of Cabbage which is eaten when young, and used quite extensively as greens. Sow in spring in drills one foot apart. Thin plants to eight inches, and treat as Cabbage.

## True Georgia,

$\qquad$ .oz. 15c ; lb. \$1 50


Early Minnesota.


Crosby's Early.

## CORN-SWEET.

Maiz-Welschkorn-Mais.
Plant the smaller varieties in drills three feet apart and stalks ten inches apart in the rows; or in hills three feet apart each way and three or four grains in a hill. The taller varieties on rich soil should be given a space of four and one-half feet between the drills and one foot between the stalks, use some rich manure in the drills, hoe often, keeping the earth well stirred, drawing it in slightly about the roots.

The following are all Eastern grown from extra selected stocks. (If iordered by mail, will be charged 10 cents per pound additional, for postage.)


Stowell's Evergreen.


Early Mammoth.


Egyptian.

Per 100 lbs . r b.

Black Mexican, the sweetest, richest, and tenderest of all sweet corn; it is remarkably productive. Our California climate suits it exactly. Second early; it is very white when suitable for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe.
Cory, a new variety resembling the Marblehead in appearance, but larger and a few days earlier; one of the best for market gardeners...
Crosby's Early Sweet, very early, sweet and productive (see cut).......
Early Minnesota Sweet, one of the earliest, with ears of suitable size for market purposes (see cut).......
Early Marblehead, one of the earliest varieties of sweet corn; dwarf in habit. The ears which are very fine flavored, are of a fair market size, and set very low down on the stalk. The grain is red when dry $\qquad$
$1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$

Early Mammoth. This variety produces the largest ears of any variety of early sweet corn; the quality is excellent, sweet, tender and delicious. When planting always select a warm soil for the early Mammoth, (in fact this should be done for all the early varieties), as the difference in soil and exposure will make at least a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides insuring a good crop, (see cut)........
Late Mammoth. Similar to the above, but about three weeks later..
Egyptian, a large variety and of superior quality; largely used for canning, (see cut)
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$

Moore's Early Concord, very early, large, well-filled ears...........
Russell's Prolific, a very superior early variety. It is the earliest firstclass sweet corn. Ears 8 to 10 inches in length
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Stowell's Evergreen, a wellknown late variety, remaining green longer than any other kind (see cut)
Sweet Fodder Corn, for soiling or eusilage.
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
$\$ 1200 \quad 15 \check{c}$

1000 c

Per 100 lbs . Per lb.

## CORN SALAD. <br> Macha o Valerianilla-Lammer Salat-Mache.

Commonly called Lamb's Lettuce. For a summer supply, sow early, in shallow drills one foot apart; and for early spring use, sow about the first of September.

Large Seeded, Round Leaved.
.oz. 10c; lb. $\$ 100$

## CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.

## Berro o Mastuerzo-Kresse-Cresson.

Select good, rich soil, sow the seeds thickly at frequent intervals for a succession, in drills one foot apart, covering lightly. A cool, moist soil and shady location is best for summer sowings. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of sixteen square feet.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

Extra Curled, very fine; excellent for salads................................................................. 10c 50 c

## CRESS (WATER).

Brunnenkresse-Cresson de fontoene.
The plant is cultivated by sowing the seeds by the side of ruoning water, or near springs. Transplanting, however, is always surer than sowing, and is therefore, preferred. The distance between the plants should not generally be less than ten or fifteen inches. Stirring the earth about the roots from time to time is useful, but having once taken root, no further care is necessary.
Water Cress is an aquatic plant with small, oval leaves, and prostrate habit. The leaves are universally used and eaten as an early and wholesome salad in spring. Pkt. $10 \mathrm{c} ;$ oz. $40 \mathrm{c} ; \mathrm{lb} . \$ 400$.

## CUCUMBER.

Pepino-Gurke-Concombre.


Nichol's Medium Green.

Plant the seed as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart, using a shovelful of warm, wellrotted manure to each hill. Cover the manure two inches deep with fine earth, and plant eight or ten seeds in each hill. The seeds chould be covered about one-half i.ch deep with well pulverized soil and firmly pressed down with the back of the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin to four plants in each hill. Cucumber, as well as Melon and Squash seeds, are considered best when two or three years old; they run less to vines, and bear earlier and more abundantly. One ounce will plant one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five hills.

Boston Pickling, medium size; a very productive kind, of superior quality (see cut)............... 10c 80c
Early Russian, the earliest; grows about four inches long.
Early Frame, a very popular variety; short and prolific.

Per oz. Per lb.
Early Cluster, very productive; grows in clusters; short and prickly (see cut)......

10c
Long Green, an old standard sort; makes hard, brittle pickles...

10c

70c


Long.Greeu.


Early White Spine.

Long Green Turkey, a most excellent variety, of good color, firm and crisp (see cut)
Nichol's Medium Green, of recent introduction; one of the best for general use (see cut).......................................................................... 10c 80 c
Short Green, or Gherkin, good for pickling; very productive........... 10c 80c
Taillby's Hybrid, a cross between the White Spine and an English Frame variety, combining the hardiness of the former and the beanty and size of the latter

Early Cluster.

## DANDELION

## Amargon-Kuhblume-Pisse-en-lit.

This vegetable has become very popalar as an early healthful green, and the roots also are used when dried as a substitute for coffee. Its use in either of these forms is particularly recommended to those who are inclined to any disease of the liver. Sow in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch deep. A rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive anywhere.



New York Improved.

## EGG PLANT.

Berengena-Eierpflanze-Aubergine.
A tender annual, producing large egg-shaped fruit and considered a delicacy. Its use and culture are steadily increasing. Sow seed in a frame if possible. When three inches high transplant into small pots, so that the plants may become


Pekin Black. stocky and are readily planted out from the pots. When the season becomes sufficiently warm, transplant into thoroughly worked and well enriched soil about three fcet apart each way. Draw the earth up to the stems, when about a foot high. Egg plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plants get the least chilled in the early stages of their growth they seldom recover - repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Per pkt. Per oz.
Early Long Purple, of easy culture; thrives well in almost any section...... 10c 35 c
Guadaloupe Striped, fruit nearly ovoid, smaller than the Long Purple; skin white and variegated with purple; very ornamental. $\qquad$
New York Improved Purple, an improved variety of the Round Purple, of deeper color, larger size, and finer quality; a superior market variety (see cut)

10c 75 c

Pekin Black, fruit round, or globular, deep purple, almost black, weighing 4 to 6 pounds each; skin smooth and glossy. It is very prolific, and as early as the Long Purple; the flesh is white, fine-grained, and more delicate in flavor than the old varieties (see cut)........... 10c 60c

## ENDIVE.

## Escarola o Endivia-Endivien -Chicoree.

This vegetable is highly esteemed as a salad. Sow small quantities at different times to insure a plentiful supply, as these crops soon run to seed. When the plants are three or four inches high transplant one foot apart each way, and keep free of weeds until the leaves are six or eight inches long; then blanch the leaves by gathering them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tying them by their


London Green Curled. tips in a conical form with Roffea to exclude light and air. From three to six weeks is required to thoroughly blanch. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of about eighty square feet, or one hundred and fifty feet of row.


## GARLIC.

Knoblauch-Ail.
(If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound additional will be charged for postage.) Plant in well enriched and rather dry soil, light loam is the best, in drills one foot apart, two inches deep and four or five inches apart in the rows, Cultivate same as onions, keeping the soil loose and the plants free from weeds. When the leares turn yellow, the plants may be taken up and having been dried in the sun, they should be tied up in bunches by the stalks and hung up in a dry, airy ruom for use.


Green Curled Scotch.

KALE, or BORECOLE.<br>Col-Blatter Kohl-Chou Vert.

Sow the seeds in beds-covering lightly. Transplant into rich, mellow ground, and cultivate the same as cabbage. They are rendered very tender and delicious by moderate touches of frost. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of forty square feet.

Dwarf Curled, or German Greens, very hardy; sow in the month of September, in rows one foot apart, and cultivate the same as Spinach; excellent greens for spring use are thus obtained.............................. 10c $\$ 100$
Green Curled Scotch, the kind most commonly used; grows to a height of 18 inches, and with good cultivation spreads to 3 feet in diameter; leaves bright green and curled (see cut)

## KOHL RABI.

Colinabo-Kohlrabi-Chou-irave.
Sow the seed frequently throughout spring for a succession, in rows two feet apart; thin the plants to one foot apart. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Per oz. Per lb.
Early White Vienna, flesh white and tender, very productive (see cut) 15 c


Early Purple Vienna, very hardy; flesh of bluish purple color........... 15́c 150
Early White Vienna.


## LEEK. <br> Puerro-Lauch-Poireau.

Sow in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep, in light rich soil, liberally manured; thin the plants to ten inches. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Per oz.

Broad Scotch, or Flag, a large and strong plant; hardy (see cut)
Large Musselburgh, a standard old Scotch variety; per pkt., 10c....... $20 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$
Monstrous Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark
25 c
250

## LETTUCE.

Lechuga-Lattich-Laitue.

Select rich, moist soil, and prepare beds or draw drills; thin or transplant, when an inch or two high, to one foot apart for heading; hoe frequently to prevent them from going to seed. One ounce of seed will sow a bed of one hundred and twenty square feet.

Peroz. Perlb.
All the Year Round, heads compact and crisp ; may
be sown for succession all the year round; valuable for forcing.

10c $\$ 100$
American Gathering, a distinct variety, the tips Wuin of the leaves marked with red, solid, very crisp, and good flavor; free from bitterness.................. 10c 100
Black Seeded Batter, resembles the Tennis Ball, but is much larger and later; is very desirable for out-door culture


Tomhannock.


Salamander.

satiosaction.


Gianu Wuite Cos (Romame).

## LETTUCE-Continued.

Black Seeded Satisfaction, very large, tender heads, remaining fit for use a long time; very suitable for summer use (see cut).
Black Seeded Simpson, new; leaves almost white; stands the heat well; size nearly double that of the Curled Simpson ; prized by all who have cultivated it; our seed is from pure stock
Boston Curled, very ornamental, superior quality; does not form solid heads
Boston Market (White Seeded Tennis Ball), white and crisp; the best and earliest for forcing, making small, compact heads.
Buttercup, quite distinct; has beautiful yellow solid heads, and is suitable for forcing or out-of-doors. $\qquad$
Early Curled Silesia, rather loose heads; leaves large and light. $\qquad$

Early Curled Simpson, White Seeded, an improved variety of the Early Curled Silesia; good for main crop; the earliest, and a desirable market variety.
Giant White Cos, heads upright, tender and crisp; should be tied up to blanch 10 days before cutting; excellent quality (see cut)
Golden Stonehead, a new variety with solid heads; of superb quality and great beauty. It is quite as early as White Tennis Ball, has larger heads, and is unsurpassed for table use. Its very handsome appearance commands a ready sale on market.
Hanson, heads very large, tender, crisp; green outside, white within; stands the heat well; of good quality
Laciniated Beauregard, heads medium size and firm; slow to run to seed; leaves are green and deeply fringed; very valuable for a cutting Lettuce.....
Large Drumhead, or Malta, good summer variety; heads large and of good flavor.15c $\quad 150$

10c
100

15 c
125

10c 100
Per oz. Per lb.

10c $\$ 100$

10c 100
10c 100

1Cc 100

10c 100
.

10c 100
$10 c-100$

10c 100

10c 100

New York Head, the best Lettuce for
summer oz. Per lb
sume size immense, heads not
unfrequently weighing four pounds
each. The outer leaves are dark; the
heads blanch white, and are crisp,
Tennis Ball, Black-Seeded, one of
the earliest heading varieties; similar
to White Seed Tennis Ball, and like
that variety, much used for forcing..... $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 100$
The Deacon, an excellent variety, both
for early use and for summer........... 15c 125
Tomhannock, a new variety, remarkable for its long-keeping qualities; for family gardens it has few superiors (see cut).

15 c
125
White Summer Cabbage, heads well formed and of good size; excellent for summer, and greatly used about New York.

10c
100
Yellow-Seeded Batter, like the Salamander, this withstands summer heat well, and remains in head long before running to seed; it is a very distinct sort, making large, dense yellow heads; crisp and tender, and excellent in flavor $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 100$

## MARTYNIA.

Gemsenhorn.
A hardy annual plant, with strong branching stem; grows about three feet high. The young pods, which are used for pickling, are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when about half grown, or while tender and succulent. Sow in seed-bed, and transplant to any rich garden soil, two and a half feet apart each way.

Martynia Proboscidea.
MELON-(MUSK).

## Melon Muscatel-Cantalupen-Muscade.

Select light, warm soil. Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six or eight seeds to a hill; thin out to three or four plants when in a forward state. The hills should be prepared by digging out the soil a foot and a half deep, thoroughly mixing in each hill a couple of shovelfuls of well decomposed stable manure, filling up a little above the level. The planting should be deferred until warm, settled weather. One ounce of seed will
plant about one hundred hills. plant about one hundred hills.



Bay View:


Cassaba.


Prolific N゙utmeg.


Skillman Fine Netted.


Baltimore, a very prolific melon, largely cultivated by market gardeners for city and hotel trade; it is rich in flavor, thick flesh, bright green in color; shape somewhat long, netted and deeply ribbed.
Banana Citron, creamy white outside, flesh salmon color, possessing both the flavor and fragrance of the Banana, (see cut)........................................
Bay View, (see cut) very desirable on account of its shipping qualities; prolific and early ; green flesh................
Christiana, very early ; medium size ; flesh reddish yellow..
variety, oblong and
Casaba, a very new variety, oblong and very large ; fine flavor, yellowish green flesh and netted skin (see cut)
Emerald Gem, small, extra early; smooth, dark green skin, and orange flesh; of first rate quality; very sweet,
Green Citron, flesh green, quite thick, and of rich flavor.
Large Yellow Cantaloupe, good size and productive; flesh reddish orange, sweet and of good flavor.. $\qquad$
Nutmeg, skin deep green; flesh greenish yellow, very fragrant, and of delicious quality.
Jenny Lind, small, round, extra early, fine netted, of good flavor.

15 c
10c
80
$10 \mathrm{c} \quad 80 \mathrm{c}$
$10 \mathrm{c} \cdot 80 \mathrm{c}$
150 .

10c

10c 80c
$10 \mathrm{c} \quad 80 \mathrm{c}$

10c
100

10c
80c

80 c

## Per oz. Per lb.

excellent flavor (see cut)..................
Sill's Hybrid, (true) salmon colored;
flesh rich, sweet and delicious............ flesh rich, sweet and delicious............ 10c

10c 80 c
Skillman's Fine Netted, flesh deep green, of delicious flavor; early (see cut).

10c 80 c
Surprise, this sort has a thin, creamcolored skin, and thick, salmon-colored flesh; is an early variety of delicious flavor (see cut)..
White Japan, a medium sized, roundish variety ; flesh sweetest of all, and a rich cream color.

## MELON-(WATER).

Zandia-Wassermelone-Melon d' Ear.


Erolution from the Water Melon.


As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, select soil and manure as recommended for Musk Melons. Plant in hills six to eight feet apart, six to ten seeds, one inch deep, and thin to three best plants. Hoe often, and gradually hill up until the vines touch, and after the fruit appears cut off the extreme end of the most luxuriant shoots.
Mountain sprout.



Dark Icing.
Per oz. Per 1b,


Monntain swect:

Black Spanish, medium size, round, black-seeded, red flesh, thin rind, small vine; will admit of closer planting than the other varieties; a fine melon, of the best quality......
Citron, for Preserves, the standard old variety for preserves........
Colorado Preserving Melon, distinct from the Standard Citron for preserves; flesh very firm and solid, with a small proportion of seeds....
Cuban Queen, (see cut) beautifully marked, light and dark green ; solid, crisp, bright red flesh; grows to an immense size


## MELON - ( WATER ) - Continued.



## DarkIcing, or Ice

Per oz. Per lb
Rind, round, solid,
thin rind, very delicious in flavor; not desirable for shipping, owing to its thinness of rind (see cut)

10 c
70c
Florida Favorite, a new, superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier.

15c

## Georgia Rattlesnake,

 or Gypsy, standard Southern variety, possessing remarkable shipping qualities; oblong; scarlet flesh, crisp ${ }^{\circ}$ and juicy.
## Green and Gold. This variety was introduced in 1888; besides the novelty of color, a golden yellow, it possesses all the excellent qualities of the older varieties..

Per oz. Per lb.
Johnson's Christmas. The originator claims for this Melon: That it is a good shipper; very productive; early, and of good flavor; qualities that entitle it to a trial

10c $\$ 100$
Kentucky Wonder, a new variety, highly recommended, enormously productive (see cut).

10c 100
Kolb's Gem, flesh bright crimson, solid, sweet and luscious, increasing in popularity every year (see cut)................
Lodi, a large, solid, cream-colored melon, with red flesh, of a rich, delicious flavor, with only a half an inch of rind; white-seeded ; originated in California about ten years ago ; a great favorite in the San Francisco market. As a market melon, wherever introduced, it sells at extra prices on account of beauty, size, and fine quality.
Long Light Icing, a very excellent melon for general purposes; fine quality, equaling that of the White-Seeded Ice Cream; very desirable for home use..
Mammoth Iron-Clad, a variety that all large growers of melons for shipping should give a trial (see cut)........
Monntain Sprout, oval, large growing, bright scarlet, crisp, good keeper; is later than the Mountain Sweet (see cut).

10c $\quad 70 \mathrm{c}$
$10 \mathrm{c} \quad 70 \mathrm{c}$

10c 70 c

10c 70c

10c 70c
Monntain Sweet, a large, long melon; flesh red, firm and sweet, solid to the centre; a well-known standard variety (see cut).
)..................................
New Favorite, a new Southern variety
of surpassingly fine flavor; fine for of surpassingly fine flavor; fine for
New Orange. The rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe.

Peerless, or White-Seeded Ice Cream, nearly round, pale green, thin rind, scarlet flesh, delicious in flavor; an old standard variety, and cannot be too highly recommended
Phinney's Early, the earliest of all varieties; medium size, oval, quickgrowing variety; thin rind, red flesh; very hardy and productive (see cut)...

Pride of Georgia, new ; dark green in color, oval in shape, and ridged like an orange; crisp and sweet

10 c
75 c
Scaly Bark, very generally grown in the Southern States for shipping; very prolific, and gives satisfaction as to quality; the skin is a dark green, mottled, and striped light green
Seminole, new ; extra early, extra large, enormously productive, and of most delicious flavor.
The Boss, an acquisition to the melon family; of good size, deep green color ; oblong, solid; quite early; worthy a place in every garden
The Volga; this new variety came originally from Russia, and is one of the finest flavored melons; it is a perfect globe in shape, of small size, the weight rarely exceeding 15 lbs.; flesh is a bright crimson, and in crispness and delicacy of flavor is unsurpassed...
$15 \mathrm{c} \$ 150$
Wild Watermelon, highly spoken of in Florida, where it is grown by many in preference to the cultivated varieties; we have imported a select stock for trial; much used by the Seminole Indians

## MUSHROOM SPAWN (See Cut.)

## Blanc de Champignon-Seta-Champignonbrut.

Culture.- Vushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 60 degrees can be kept. 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 va ied. 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 or 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. Mushrooms will appear in from four to six weeks, according to the season. (See cut of Mushroom beds.)


Mushroom.


Mushroom Beds.

English Spawn, .i lb. Bricks, each, 2 ãc; doz., $\$ 250$
French Spawn, in 2 lb. Boxes, including book of cultural directions, each, $\$ 100 ; 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Boxes, $\$ 200$ When ordering by mail, add 10 cents per pound to cover postage.

## MUSTARD.

Mostaga-Senf-Moutarde.
Used as a salad early in spring, sometimes with Lettuce and Cress. Sow at intervals throughout the spring, in rows six inches apart and rather thick in the rows. Cut when about two inches high.

White London, best for salads or med-
icinal purposes.

Per oz. Per lb.

Brown or Black, more pungent than white.

5c 20 c

## NASTURTIUM.

Maraneula-Indianische Kresse-Capucine Grande.
The tall or climbing varieties are used to cover arbors or fences, or to climb or twine upon the sides of a house; they may be planted in rows; the dwarf kinds in hills or rows, four feet apart. The seeds, picked when young and green, are used for pickles, and the leaves for salads. One ounce of seed will sow twenty-five feet of row.


Early Dwarf.

Dwarf, very ornamental...... $\begin{array}{r}\text { Per oz. Per lb. } \\ 20 \mathrm{c}\end{array} \quad \$ 200$
OKRA.
Quimbombo-Essbarer-Gombo.
This vegetable produces long nutritious pods, which, when young. are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor. It is easy of culture. grows freely, and bears abundantly on any ordinary garden soil. Sow after the ground has become warm, in drills two inches deep, and two and a half feet apart; thin out the plants to nine inches in the row; hoe often and draw the earth up to the stems. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Per oz. Per lb.
Early Dwarf, early and productive; pods white, round and smooth (see cut).. 10c 75c
Long Green, later and more productive; long ribbed pods
10c
75 c


Mammoth Silver King.

## ONION.

## Cebolla-Zuiebel-Ognon.

Select fine, light soil, and manure heavily with the oldest and strongest compost that can be procured. Plow to a depth of five inches, and work well with the cultivator. Plow again at right angles with the first furrows, and again thoroughly cultivate. The ground will then be in fine working order, and should be leveled smoothly with a rake. Drill fourteen inches apart, sowing the seed thinly - about four pounds to the acre-cover a quarter of an inch deep with fine soil, and press down with the back of a spade or light roller.

We recommend the Planet Jr. Seed Drill for sowing Onions. It will do it better than possibly can be done by hand. see "Implements," etc.

When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand finally four inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and take care that the earth does not accumulate about the bulbs, but allow them to bottom above the ground. When the greenness has left the tops of the Onion;, pull them, and let them dry a few days before storing. One ounce of seed will sow a bed four and a half by iwenty-five feet. Four pounds to the acre.


Extra Early Red.


Extra Early Pearl.


Giant White Tripoli.


El Paso.



Large Red Wethersfield.


Southport Yellow Globe.


White Portuyal.

## ONION-Continued.

Bermuda, the well-known Onion of commerce; very mild and of excellent flavor. $\qquad$
Early Red Globe, similar to Extra Early Red except in shape. $\qquad$
El Paso, or Large Mexican, large size, mild and tender (see cut).
Extra Early Red, a very early flat variety; heavy, close grained, productive, and keeps wéll (see cut) $\qquad$
Extra Early Pearl, new Italian variety ; pure white skinned, mild flavor (see cut).
Germain's Yellow Globe Danvers, a thick, heary, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored, and yields abundantly; ripens early and keeps equal to the best (see cut)
Giant Rocca, very large, globular form, with bright brown skin, and delicate flavor.
Giant White Tripoli, a mild flavored flat Onion of quick growth; grown from sets it attains a very large size (see cut).
Large Red Wethersfield, grows very large; keeps well, and is pleasant flavored (see cut)
Mammoth Silver King, new, very large, particularly mild and pleasant flavored (see cut)
 large Onions. for postage.

Per oz. Per lb.

Marzagole, or Neapolitan, an extra early Silver Skinned variety of great merit
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 250$
New. Queen, a small white Onion, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities; good for pickling

25c
250
Silver Skin Pickling, a small French variety, used extensively in Europe for pickling, its white color, in contrast with the fine green veins or lines, gives it a very agreeable appearance.
$20 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$
Southport Red Globe, a very handsome late variety; large cropper and of good quality
$15 \mathrm{c} \quad 150$
Southport Yellow Globe, handsome globe-shaped variety of excellent quality (see cut).

15c 120
Spanish King, or Prize-Taker, largest Onion known; will grow to full size in California
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad 250$
White Globe, very fine shape, skin white; fine grained, mild and pleasant flavored; keeps well

25c $\quad 250$
White Portugal, or Silver Skin, flavor mild, grows to a fair size and handsome shape; does not keep well; excellent for summer and fall use (see cut)

25 c
Welsh White. This variety is used for salads; must be pulled when green.....

Per oz. Per lb.
$15 \mathrm{c} 1 \underset{2}{2}$
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$
$\begin{array}{ll}15 & 75 \\ 18 & 100\end{array}$
$20 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$

20c $\quad 200$

15c
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad 250$

## ONION SETS.

Bottom Onions, or Onion Sets, are produced by sowing the seed thickly late in the spring, in beds or drills, and about the end of August, or whenever the tops lie down, the little bulbs or sets are gathered and kept spread thinly in a dry, airy loft, and reset in the spring to make

Yellow Bottom Sets (see cut).....................................Per lb., 25c
White Bottom Sets.................................................. " 25c
If ordered by mail, 10 cents per pound will be charged additional

## Price per 100 lbs . on application.

Top, or Button Onions, are the little round bulbs growing on top of the stalk, and are planted early in the spring, in shallow, twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, slightly covered; and will produce large Onions, maturing much earlier than from the seed. If the large Onions are planted again in the spring, they will produce a number of small bulbs, growing on the top of the stalk, which serve as a substitute for seed in propagation. Per 1b., 25c, postage added as above.

Price per 100 lbs . on application.

## PARSLEY. <br> Perijil-Petersilie—Persil.

Parsley succeeds best in rich, moist soil. Soak the seeds a few hours in tepid water; sow thickly in drills one foot apart and a half an inch deep. The seed germinates slowly, and frequently remains in the ground two or three weeks without showing any signs of vegetation, and in case of drouth is apt to decay. When the plants are two inches high, thin them out to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about two hundred feet of row.

Per oz. Per lb.
Champion Moss-Curled, a very select stock; leaves beautifully curled; the finest variety for garnishing...............

10c 75 c
Extra Curled, a fine dwarf variety; leaves beautifully curled (see cut)...... 10c 75c


Extra Curled.
Per oz. Per lb.
Fern Leaved, invaluable as a garnishing plant or for mixing with ornamental foliage plants for table decoration......
Hamburg, or Turnip-Rooted, the roots are excellent for flavoring soups. 10c


Hollow Crowned.

## PARSNIP.

Chirivia-Pastinake—Panais.
A deep, richly-manured soil, susceptible to moisture, should be selected for Parsnips. This vegetable requires a long season to mature, and the seed should therefore be sown early. Drills half an inch deep and fifteen inches apart should be marked out; drop the seed in thickly, for where the seeds are few they are apt to perish in the ground, not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth. One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of row.

## Hollow Crowned, best Parsnip grown either for table or stock

 (see cut)Per oz. Per lb.

Inproved Guernsey, a standard variety; roots medium in length, white, smooth and tender.

10c 50 c
$10 \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$

Round, or Turnip = Rooted, excellent for shallow suil (see cut) ...................... 10c 70̌c

Sutton's Ntudent, a variety possessing
delicious flavor; medium sized..........


Stratagem.

## PEAS.

Chicaros o Guisantes-Erbse-Pois.
The Pea is one of our most important crops, and to be successfully grown must be liberally treated. A deep, rich soil, well pulverized, and incorporated with a fair allowance of well decayed manure, should be chosen for the principal crops. For early Peas the ground does not require to be so rich. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops, plant every two weeks until the first of April.

Peas are sown in single or double rows, from two to six feet apart, according to the variety or the height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties two feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from three to four feet, and the tall varieties from five to six feet apart. They can also be grown to advantage in rows twelve feet apart, and some other crop between them, as by this means both sides of the row get the full benefit of light and air, and yield a greater abundance of pods. When a crop is grown between the rows, the rows should be run if possible from north to south, to give both the Peas and the intervening crop free access to the sunlight. When raised for market, Peas are not staked but sown in single rows; when intended for private use, they should be sown in double rows about nine inches apart, and covered two inches deep. Staking up should be commenced when they are three inches high. The dwarf varieties may be grown without sticks, but are benefitted by being kept from the ground. Two pounds will sow from 150 to 200 feet of row. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas, are caused by the Pea Weevil (Bruchus pisi.) The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larve, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods to the nearest Peas. They do not however, as generally supposed, destroy the germ. (If ordered by mail, will be charged 10 cents per lb. additional, for postage.)


Round.

Per oz. Per lb.

## FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

Per 100 lbs . Per lb.
American Wonder, the earliest dwarf wrinkled Pea in cultivation; quality unexcelled
$\$ 1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Cleveland's Alaska, the earliest Pea known; excellent for market gardener's use (see cut).
First and Best, an early, productive Pea of good flavor; one of the best early round kinds; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.
Improyed Daniel O'Rourke, a favorite early variety; productive, pods large and well filled; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet...
$1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
$1000 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$

Kentish Invicta, the earliest blue Per 1001 bs. Per lb. Yea; prolific and of good flavor; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet (see cut).
$\$ 10 \quad 00 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Laxton's Alpha, a first early blue wrinkled marrow, with large, and well filled pods; very productive; 3 feet..
$1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
McLean's Blue Peter, remarkably dwarf, very early; a capital bearer and of excellent quality; 10 inches..
$1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
McLean's Little Gem, a green, wrinkled, early marrow, of delicious flavor; 1 foot.

## PEAS-Continued.

## SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Per 100 lbs. Per lb.

Abundance, an immense bearer; Peas

| large and of excellent quality (see |
| :--- |
| cut)................................................ $\$ 1200$ |$\quad 15 \mathrm{c}$

Laxton's Superlative, large and fine; pods have been grown seven inches in length; very prolific and excellent; 7 feet
Laxton's Prolific Long-pod, a very productive and long podded variety of excellent flavor; 4 feet..
McLean's Advancer, a green, wrinkled variety, of fine flavor and and very productive; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet (see cut)
Pride of the Market, pods 5 to 7 inches in length, well filled; quality excellent (see cut). $\qquad$
Stratagem, the most elegant and show y Pea in cultivation (see cut)...
Yorkshire Hero, the favorite Los Angeles market Pea ; a sure cropper (see cut) $\qquad$

1500 20c
$1200 \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$

1200 15c

1250 15c
1200 15c


Telephone.


Pride of the Market.

## GENERAL CROP.

Per 100 lbs . Per lb.
Black-eyed Marrowfat, excellent for a general crop; favorite market sort ; 4 feet
Blue Imperial, prolific, and of fine flavor; excellent for table use; 3 feet
Champion of England, green wrinkled; a great favorite; unsurpassed in quality and productiveness ; 4 feet
Everbearìng, remarkably prolific; pods very tine and closely filled; Peas soft, juicy and of excellent flavor (see cut).

1200 15c
Long Island Mammoth, a universal favorite with Eastern market gardeners.

$$
1500 \quad 20 \mathrm{c}
$$

Telephone, handsome pods, well filled with Peas of large size and good quality (see cut)...................
Veitch's Perfection, extra fine green, wrinkled marrow; an excellent cropper of most delicious flavor ; 4 feet...
White Marrowfat, a standard variety; good flavor, very productive; 4 feet


Abundance.

Mcl.ean's Adrancer.


Bliss's Ererbearing.

## PEAS-Continued.



Yorkshire Hero


Large $1 \mathrm{e}_{1}$ or Bull Nose.


Cleveland's"Alaska.


Kentish luvicta.

PEPPER.
Pimiento-Pfeffer-Piment.
Cultivated largely for pickles. Sow early in spring in a frame. Transplant when the weather is favorable to open ground, in rows eighteen inches apart and ten inches in the row. The ground should be highly manured before transplanting. When about six inches high, hoe the plants and earth up slightly.


Kuby King.

Cayenne, pods small, long and tapering; coral red when ripe; very hot and strong; best kind for seasoning pickles; the Cayenne Pepper of commerce (see cut)
Celestial, new ; a marvel from China, both useful and ornamental. Pkt. 10c
Cherry, small, round, smooth and productive; a good variety $\qquad$
Chili, pods pendant, sharply conical, about 2 inches in length, half an inch in diameter; very piquant; excellent for pickles
Golden Dawn, a beautiful Pepper, resembling the Bell; very mild in flavor.
Large Bell, or Bull Nose, early, sweet, and of good flavor; standard sort (see cut) $\qquad$

Per oz. Per lb.


35c

40c
400

30c
300

25c


350 Large Sweet Mountain.


Long Red Cayenne.

Large Sweet Mountain, very large, and excellent for Mangoes (see cut)...
Long Red, or Santa Fe, beautiful and productive; 3 to 4 inches in length; flesh thick and pungent; a good substitute for Cayenne

Per oz. Per lb.
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Ruby King, large size, splendid color, } & \text { Per oz. Per lb. } \\ \text { mild and productive (see cut)............. } & 30 \mathrm{c} & \$ 3 & 00\end{array}$
Squash, excellent for pickling alone;
$\quad$ large, thick fleshed ; skin smooth....... 30c 300

## POTATOES.

## Patatas-Kartoffeln-Pommes de Terre.

The soil best adapted to the production of fine and clean tubers is a naturally good friable loam, rather light than otherwise, and free from stagnant water. In such soil the produce is abundant and the quality good. Thin sandy soils also produce well flavored Potatoes, but of course to obtain quantity of produce, the assistance of manure is necessary. The worst soils for the Potato are those which are naturally wet and heavy.

As prices are apt to fluctuate, quotations on Seed Potatoes will be mailed upon application.
Burbank's Seedling, one of the most prolific of the late sorts; not liable to rot; handsome and of excellent quality.
Early Rose, the standard variety for earliness, quality and productiveness; a universal favorite.
Late Rose, ripens two or three weeks later than Early Rose, of excellent quality; a splendid keeper.
Peachblow, an old variety, largely grown for market; a standard of excellence in quality.

Peerless, one of the best sorts for general cultivation.
Rural Blush, very productive, second early variety, of beautiful appearance, and excellent quality.
Snow-flake, one of the earliest varieties, ripening about the same time as the Early Rose; flesh is of exceedingly fine grain; snow-white and mealy when cooked; unsurpassed in quality.
White Elephant, unquestionably one of the best for main crop; productive, good keeper, and of fine quality.

## PUMPKIN.

## Kurbis-Courge.

Plant in manured hills eight feet apart, and leave three strong, healthy plants in each hill. When planted among corn, take every fourth row. Keep as far from Melons and Cucumbers as possible, as they are apt to mix. One pound of seed will plant about 400 hills.
Per oz. Per lb.

Cashaw, (Crook-neck), solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well...................... 10c 75c
Cheese, size large ; skin reddish orange; flesh thick, fine and sweet.................
Large Yellow Field, the true Eastern kind for stock; seeds are much used medicinally $\qquad$

10c 40 c
10c 7ŏc

Per oz. Per lb.
weighing 150 lbs.; very productive and good keeper ; flesh salmon color ; desirable tor cooking purposes and stock feeding..

15c \$1 50
Quaker Pie, best for cooking purposes, 10c 100
sugar, medium size, excellent for cook-
ing.............................................. 10c 75c
California Field, correctly a squash; fine for stock.

Mammoth Tours, or Jumbo, an imported variety of immense size, often

If ordered by mail, 10 cents per 1 lb . additional will be charged for postage.


White Strasburg.

## RADISH. <br> Rabanos-Radieschen-Radis.

The Radish will succeed well in any good garden soil, not over moist, or too heavy. A sandy loam enriched by well rotted manure is best. For early and late crops a warm sheltered situation should be chosen; whilst for those sown in the heat of summer a rather shady spot must be selected. For a succession, sow every two weeks. The ground where the sowing is to be made should be deeply dug and raked fine. The seed is generally sown thinly broadcast, in beds from four to five feet wide, with one-foot alleys between, the soil from the latter being used to cover the seeds, but only slightly. The surface is then raked smooth, and in light soils pressed with the back of the spade. The winter varieties should be sown in drills one foot apart, and thinned to six inches apart in the rows, and if roots of large size are required, as much as nine inches may be allowed.
The crop is sometimes entirely destroyed by a maggot or grub, which attacks the root of the plant. The best way to prevent it is by a top-dressing of common salt, at the rate of twenty-five pounds to the rod; and later, when the ground is ready for planting, give a top-dressing of fresh, air-slacked lime, or sprinkle some in the row, before sowing the seed; or, in addition to the top-dressing of lime, apply fine Bone Meal in the drill with the seed. This remedy has been successful on land where previous to this treatment Radishes could not be grown. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred square feet.

> Per oz. Per lb.

Black Spanish Winter, Long, grows to a large size, of oblong shape, quite solid; if stored in pits or packed away in sand, will keep good until -pring (see cut).

10c 60c
Black Spanish Winter, Round, similar to the above except in form.

10c 60c
Beckert's Chartier, decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation (see cut).
California Mammoth White, a winter sort introduced into California by the Chinese; 8 to 12 inches long and 2 inches in diameter ; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor (see cut).

10c 60c

## Carter's Selected Long Scarlet, an

 excellent variety; a favorite with market gardeners.10c 60c


Long Black Spanish.


Beckert's Chartier.


Scarlet Olive-Shaped.


White Olive-Shaped.


Chinese Rose.

## RADISH-Continued.



Fireball


Early White Turnip.


French Breakfast.


Early Scarlet Turnip.
Chinese Rose Winter, considered the best kind for winter use ; medium size and tender (see cut) 10c 80 c
Chinese White Winter, an excellent winter radish, like Chinese Kose except in color.
10 c
80 c
Early Long Scarlet Short-Top, roots long, of a pinki-h color; He-h white, crisp, and of good flaror (see cut)
10c 60c
Early Purple Turnip, similar to the Red Turnip variety except in color, which is a bright purple
10c 70̆
Early White Giant Stuttgart, a round, white variety, producing very large roots within a short time, almost as early as the White Turnip Radish.
10 c
7o c
Fireball, brilliant scarlet color and very mild flavor; a rapid grower, bearing a small top (see cut)
Per oz. Per lb .

French Breakfast, a fine, early variety ; olive-shaped, scarlet body with white tips (see cut)

10c 60 c
Gray Turnip, an excellent summer rartety; a farorite with market gardeners......
Long White Naples, peautiful, long, clear white, tinged with green at top; excellent for late use.
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, oval; very early and handsome; flesh rose-colored, tender, and brittle (see cut) $\qquad$
10 c 80 c
10c 80 c

Scarlet Turnip, an excellent early variety, crisp and tender (see cut)

10c 60c
Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, a new introduction, of excellent quality.

10 c
Small Black Summer Turnip, a new variety of the Black Spanish type, but wuch earlier and of finer flavor

10c 80 c


White Olive-Shaped, same as the Rose Olive-Shaped except in color (see cut).....
White Strasburg, new; one of the most valuable summer radishes in cultivation (see cut).
White Turnip, similar to Scarlet Turnip; a few days later (see cut).
Fellow Turnip, of excellent quality; best variety to stand the drouth of summer.....

## RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

## Ruibarbo-Rhabarber-Rhubarbe.

Sow the seed early in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, and cover one inch deep; thin the plants to six inches apart, and keep them free from weeds. On the approach of winter, cover the plants with some light litter, which should be remored in the early part of the spring, and beds prepared br trenching rich ground two feet deep, and thoroughly mixing a liberal quantity of manure. The plants then being one year old, should be removed to the prepared beds, and placed three feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year, and apply a dressing of manure every fall. The most expeditious mode of obtaining a supply is to procure roots which will produce the first season. The roots will last many years if manured every fall. Never allow the plants to run to seed, as it exhausts them.

Per oz. Per lb. New Giant, a superior variety of large size.

20c $\$ 200$
Myatt's Linnæus, grown extensively in private gardens and for early crop for market ; best flavored kind we know of.

## SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Ostion Vegetal-Haferwurzel-Sulsifis.


#### Abstract

Select light, rich soil. Sow the seed thickly in drills, twelve inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin out to six inches from each other in the rows; hoe often, and keep the earth loose and clean around them. The roots may be taken up and stored in moist sand to exclude the air, or left in the ground; they are boiled or stewed like Parsnips, the flavor resembling the oyster. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of row.

Per oz. Per lb. Long White..................................... 15. $\$ 150$ Sandwich Island, of enormous size, very tender and delicious............. 30c \$300


## SORREL.

Acedara-Saueranpfer--Oseille.
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. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable. (One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Large Leaved French..........................Oz. 15c lb. \$1 25.

## SPINACH.

## Espinaca-Spinat-Epinurd.



Prickly, or Fall.
For summer use, sow early in spring in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants six inches from each other in the row. For early spring use, sow in August and September. Soak the seed six hours before planting. Deep, rich soil, well manured, is required for Spinach. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of row.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved, the leaves of this variety are large, of good substance, and much wrinkled or curled, like the Savoy cabbage; it is a summer variety, and growing in favor............

Large Round Leaf Viroflay, a new variety, with very large, thick leaves..

Long Standing. The valuable characteristic of remaining a long time before running to seed is even more marked in this variety of Spinach than in the Thick-Leaved Round; in all other respects the Long Standing closely an proaches the well-known Round Leaf.

## Per oz. Per lb.



Early White Bush Scalloped.

## SQUASH.

Calabaza-Kurbiss-Courge.
Light, warm soil is best adapted to the growth of the Squash. The seed should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. Plant in hills-prepared in the same manner as for cucumbers and Melons-the Bush kinds about four feet apart, and the Running varieties from six to nine, according to their nature, as some will run more than others. Plant about half a dozen seeds in each hill. The earth about the plants should be kept loose and clean from


Winter Crook-Neck. weeds until runners are well started. Cutting off the leading shoot of the running varieties is recommended as having a tendency to promote growth and early maturity of the fruit. One ounce of seed will plant from forty to eighty hills.

## SQUASH-Continued.



Long White Vegetable Marrow.

Per oz. Per lb
American Turban, the best fall variety; fine grained, dry and sweet................................... 10c 80c
Boston Marrow, a standard fall squash of rich orange color; very productive, and keeps well, 10c 80c
Cocoannt, a beautiful little squash for table use ; the color is cream and orange mixed,


Perfect Gem.
Per oz. Per lb. and the bottom of a rich grass-green; flesh is fine grained; very solid, and the quality excellent............... 10c 80c
Early Golden Bush Scalloped, an early variety, well flavored and productive; excellent for market.

10c 80c
Early White Bush Scalloped, one of the earliest ; similar in shape to the yellow (see cut).

10c 80 c
Essex Hybrid, a good keeper, of excellent flavor............ 10c $\$ 100$
Hubbard, the best of all winter varieties; grows to a large size..

10c 80 c
Long White Vegetable Marrow, an English squash of very superior flavor (see cut)
$10 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 100$
Mammoth Chili, grows to an immense size, often weighing over 200 lbs.; very productive; quality good; excellent for stock.

15c $\$ 150$
Marblehead, new ; an excellent winter squash; good keeper; dry and sweet; the shell is much harder than the Hubbard, and light blue in color. $\qquad$
Pike's Peak or Sibley, entirely original and distinct; considered an improvement on the Hubbard. $\qquad$
Perfect Gem, equally desirable either as a summer or a winter squash (see cut)
Summer Crook-Neck. This is the richest summer Bush Squash; very early and productive (see cut).

Per oz. Per lb.
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 250$
$10 c \quad \$ 100$

10c 80 c

Per oz. Per lb.
The Butman. Its color is bright grassgreen, intermixed with white ; remarkably dry, sweet and delicious, size and flavor similar to the Hubbard............ 15c

80c
White Pineapple, a novelty of great merit; peculiar and distinct in form...

15c $\$ 125$
Winter Crook-Neck, an old standard sort ; a good keeper; considered excellent for making pies.

10c
80 c

## тOBACCO.

## Tabak-Tabac.

The seeds may be started in hot-beds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground is warm, in rich, dry soil ; rake off the bed, and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out when all chance of frost is past, three feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured with wood ashes if obtainable-brush burned on the ground will answer the purpose. Look out for the tobacco worm, which must be removed as soon as it appears, or it will destroy the crop. One ounce will sow twenty-five feet square, and produce plants for one acre.

Big Havana, a Hybrid Havana, or Cuban seed leaf; a heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen; will make two crops from one planting in the South, whilst its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes; best Americanized Havana.
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 250$
Big Oronoko, an old variety and a good one; has a large, broad, finely shaped leaf, and for strips and dark wrappers, has no equal.
l......................
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 250$
Brazilian-American, the finest Brazilian strain acclimated; makes fine cigars, and delightful aromatic pipesmoking tobacco; give it a trial.
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 250$

Connecticut Seed Leaf, the two largest,
finest and best strains of this indispensable kind; every seed-stalk carefully selected
$35 \mathrm{c} \quad \$ 30$
General Grant, one of the finest, earliest and most popular kinds for cigars ; grows more in demand every year......
Harby, new; a Turkish variety which stands heat and drouth beyond all others, and may be topped for 25 leaves or more ; superior to Latakia, and possesses a very agreeable odor and flavor.

25c $\$ 250$
Primus, leaves large, fibres fine and texture silky ; yields big crops of extra fine quality; suited for manufacture of cigars; new

## TOMATO. <br> Tomates-Liebesapfel-Tomate.

Sow the seed in frame or sheltered bed. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out and set them in pots or in anuther bed, to give them room and make them "stocky." When five or six inches high, if the weather be warm and settled, transplant them to open ground, selecting a rainy day, if possible ; in the absence of rain, water and protect until well rooted. Set the plants four feet apart each way and support by driving two or three stakes around each plant, and encircle with as many barrel hoops; this will serve to keep the fruit off the ground. One ounce of seed will produce three thousand plants.

The Tomato requires a rather light soil to ripen early ; but if handsome fruit and a plentiful crop be desired, very rich soil should be selected.


Livingston's Beauty.


Livingston's Favorite.


Livingston's Perfection


The Mikado.
Per oz. Per lb.
Acme, very early, of delicious flavor;color glossy dark purple; ripens allover; has no core and but few seeds...20c $\$ 200$
Canada Victor, large, smooth and pro- ductive; a splendid flavored, early va- riety, very hardy ..... 20c ..... 200Cardinal, this is a beautiful tomato,being of a brilliant cardinal red, veryglossy looking when ripe, the flesh ofthe same brilliant color. Ripens ev-enly through, having no hard greencore, like many others; in shape it isround, smooth and solid20c 200
Cherry, flavor unsurpassed; fruit small. a wonderful cropper; best for pickling ..... 35c ..... 350
Conqueror, very early, smooth, produc- tive and of medium size ..... 20 c ..... 200
Dwarf Champion, in this new variety we have a tomato that is entirely dis- tinct ..... 35c ..... 350
Early Richmond, extra selected; a favorite winter variety with our Los Angeles gardeners, in frostless districts ..... 25 c ..... 250
General Grant, a well-known and highly esteemed variety; flesh firm, solid; popular market variety ..... 20c ..... 200
Golden Trophy, identical in form and size with the Red Trophy. Color a beautiful canary-yellow, slightly tinged with red ; desirable for table use and preserving ..... 30c ..... 300
Green Gage, a prolific English variety, bearing clusters of fruit of a beautiful citron color; quite distinct in color, form and flavor. ..... 3د̄c ..... 350
Improved Tree, or De Laye, the earliest of all to ripen a part of its fruit. Well adapted for pot culture. Per pkt. 10c. Per oz. ..... 75c
Livingston's Beauty, extra early, growing in clusters of four or five (see cut) ..... 20c ..... $\$ 200$
Livingston's Favorite, one of the most perfect-shaped tomatoes grown (seecut) ..... 20c ..... 200
Livingston's Perfection, large; blood red; perfectly smooth and hand- some form (see cut) ..... 20c ..... 200
Mayflower, very early and productive; large and of splendid shape. ..... 20c ..... 200
Paragon, a large, round, solid tomato, which has given great satisfaction, a first rate sort to grow either for family use or market. ..... 20c ..... 200
Ponderosa, or Henderson's FonirHundred, grows to an enormous size,sometimes weighing from 2 to 3 lbs .each. Very smooth and solid. Perpkt. 10c. Per oz.75 c
Strawberry, or Ground Cherry, (Alkekengi,) a distinct species; grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for pre- serves; will keep with husks all winter ..... 30c ..... 300
The Mikado, a new variety of very large size and superior quality (see cut). ..... 25 c ..... 250
Trophy, one of the largest and bestflavored sorts cultivated, fruit solid andexcellent, often weighing one poundand upwards20c200
Yellow Plum, small, elegant, smooth and firm fleshed ; fine for preserving ..... 30c ..... 300

TURNIP.<br>Nabo-Ruebe-Naret.

For earliest crops sow the Early White Flat Dutch, Munich or Milan varieties during the winter; and for summer crops sow any of the other rarieties at intervals of a fortnight until June, in drills twelve inches apart; cover the seeds lightly unless the season be very dry; thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart. For fall or winter use sow the Golden Ball, White Stone or Purple and White Top Strap Leaf varieties. Success in raising Turnips depends greatly on the selection of soil and its subsequent preparation as well as the quality of seed.

## GARDEN VARIETIES.

## Per oz. Per lb.

Early Purple Top Milan, the earliest of all Turnips................................
Early Purple Top Munich, one of the
earliest varieties (see cut).................. medium size, quick growth (see cut)...
Early White Egg, an egg shaped variety, for spring and fall sowing; flesh firm, fine grained, mild and sweet; an extra keeper, and in every respect a first-class table and market sort...........
Golden Ball, a round, smooth English Turnip of fine quality; skin bright yellow, good keeper

10c 60c
10c 50 c
10c 50c

10c 50 c

10c 50 c


Imperial Purple Top.

Extensively grown for a farm crop; also esteemed for table use; the roots are close grained, very hard and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. Select light, clean soil and sow in drills two feet apart, and thin out to eight or ten inches in the row, two pounds of seeds to the acre.

Imperial Hardy Purple Top, large, handsome roots, of fine quality (see cut)
Laing's Improved Purple Top, the earliest variety; succeeds well on rich free soil; very handsome roots, and of excellent quality; keeps well.............. 10c 50 c

Purple Top Strap-Leaf, a popular kind, very productive, matures quickly; flesh white and sweet (see cut) ............ ${ }^{\circ} 10 \mathrm{c}$ 50c
Purple Top White Globe, a variety of decided merit, globular in shape, very handsome, and of superior quality, either for the table or for stock. It is a heary producer, early, of rapid growth, and an excellent keeper.

10c 50 c
White Stone, fine and early................ 10c 50c
White Top Strap-Leaf, an excellent rariety; flesh white, sweet and tender, 10c 50c

[^0] White Stone, fine and early

Per oz. Per lb.


Purple Top-strap Leaf.

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## RUTABAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIPS.



Early Purple Top Munich.
ch.

FIELD VARIETIES.

## Peroz. Perlb.

10 c 50 c stock..

Skirving's Purple Top, grows to a large ${ }^{\text {P }}$ size, of oval shape ; flesh firm, solid and sweet; good keeper.
Sweet German, or Russian, large, white, sweet and excellent ; a first rate kerper, and good for either table or

10c 50 c
Per oz. Per İb.

10c 50 c


## Pulinary Roots and Plants.

Note-When ordered to be sent by mail, remit, in addition to price, for Cabbage, Cauliflorer, Celery. SweetPotato and Tomato plants, 15 cents per doz., 50 cents per 100 ; Egg and Pepper plants, 10 cents perdoz., 40 cents per 100. Pot grown plants, double postage.Per doz. Per 100. Per 1000.
Asparagus, (Conover's Colossal.) One year old roots equal to two-year old eastern grown ..... $\$ 100 \quad \$ 750$
Cabbage Plants. Early Winningstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, Fottler's Early Brunswick, Premium Flat Dutch and Red Drumhead. ..... $40 \quad 300$
Cauliflower Plants. Early Erfurt, Snowball, Lenormand's Mammoth and Large Algiers. ..... 1 CO ..... 750
Chives or Schnittlauch. For flavoring soups, salads, etc ..... per clump 2ゴc \$2 50
Egg Plants. New York Improved Large Round Purple, grown in pots ..... 7 อூ c 50
Garlic Sets. Per lb., 15c ; per 100 lbs., market price
Hop Vine Roots50c 350
Horse Radish Roots, or Sets. Thrive best in low, damp land. Plant in rows two feet apart, and in the rows, eighteen inches apart ..... 25c 1 วั0
Pepper Plants. Chili, La'ge Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc ..... 50c 350
Rhabarb Roots. Linnæus and Victoria, strong roots ..... 2001200
Sweet Potato Plants. Yellow Nansemond, and Large White ..... 50 ..... 400
Tomato Plants. Perfection, Beauty, Favorite, Mikado, Mayflower, New Dwarf,Champion and Ponderosa.25 c 1 50
Sepds of Pot, Swpet and Medisinal Herbs.

A well assorted selection of the various kinds of Herbs should have a place in every garden. Their value in seasoning and flavoring is well known and appreciated. Some kinds are aromatic, while others are used for medicinal purposes. Care should be taken to harvest on a dry day, just before they fully blossom.

They may be sown in a sheltered, well prepared border, merely deep enough to cover the seeds. When plants appear they should be thinned out to a foot apart. Water carefully with a fine rose watering pot, and keep the surface soil loose. A slight mulching of fine litter will be found beneficial the first summer.


Lavender.


Rosemary.

Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
Angelica, Garden. (Archangelica Officinalis.) Useful on account of its medicinal

Anise. (Pimpenella Anisum.) Seeds and leaves are both aromatic and carminative. Officinal and medicinal

Basil, Sweet. (Ucymum Basilicum.) Culinary herb; used for flavoring soups, etc........ 5c 25c

# SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS-Continued. 




Rosemary. (Rosmarinus Officinalis.) An aromatic herb; the leaves are used for making
hair-wash (see cut)........................................................................................ in fowls.
affron. (Carthamus Tinctorius.) Used medicinally, and also in dyeing
Sage. (Salvia Officinalis.) Used in dressing and sauces
15 c
Savory, Summer. (Satureja Hortensis.) Used as a culinary herb
20 c
Savory, Winter. (Satureja Montana.) Used for the same purposes as the precedingPerennial.

5c
50 c
Thyme, Broad Leaved. (Thymus Vulgaris.) Used in soups, sauces and dressings, as seasoning

5c
30c


## VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.<br>Beet, Blood Turnip.<br>Brussels Sprouts.<br>Cabbage, Red Dutch.<br>Cauliflower, Early Paris.<br>Cucumber, Nichol's Medium Green:

Gherkin.
Martynia.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Onion, Silver Skin and Queen.
Pepper, Chili.
: Sweet Mountain.

Gherkin.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Pepper, Chili.
Sweet Mountain.

Pepper, Squash.
Tomato, Green Gage.
" Red Cherry.
" Strawberry.

## VARIOUS KINDS OF VECETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Borage.
Water Cress.

Celery.
Corn Salad.

Curled Cress.
Endive.
Lettuce.
For Prices, see body of Catalogue.

## Aфricultural.

## ROOT GROPS.

We can recommend the Seeds of Root Crops offered by us with the greatest confidence. They are saved only from the finest selected Roots, and their purity and germinating power can be relied upon.

## BEET-SUGAR VARIETIES.



Lane's Improved Imperial.

The growth of Sugar Beets has attained such mammoth proportions in this State that we have made arrangements for an extraordinarily large supply for this season. We will quote prices per ton on application.

Culture.-Sow in beginning of March, first plowing and subsoiling to the depth of at least fifteen inches. The Seed should be soaked for twelve hours before sowing, and be covered at least one inch when sown. The rows should be fifteen inches apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight inches apart in the rows. Any vacancies can be filled up by transplanting. Sow none but the best selected Seed, as inferior Seed will produce inferior roots, both as to size and saccharine matter. The latest authorities, viz. Prof. H. W. Wiley's report, and the large raisers at Chino, California, recommend the sowing of from 15 to 17 lbs . per acre, thus doing away with the work of transplanting to fill up vacancies.


Vilmorin's Improred White Sugar.


White Munich.

Klein Wanzlebener. New. (For description and price see Novelty List.
Lane's Improved Imperial. An American variety originated in Vermont ; contains a large percentage of Sugar ; is a very large, uniform cropper, and is highly esteemed both for Sugar purposes or for feeding Stock. Has yielded 40 tons per acre, (see cut)
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar.
A much improved variety of the White Silesian, extensively cultivated as a Sugar producing Beet. Very valuable, (see cut)
White Munich. Large, good cropper, symmetrical, and rich in saccharine matter, (see cut)
White Silesian. Grows to a large size. Is very useful for Sugar purposes or stock feeding. Very sweet and tender, (see cut)

Per oz. Per lb.

10c 35̌c
10

## 10c 35c

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                            10c 35c
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10c 30c


White silesian.


## MANGEL WURZEL.

Cultirated extensively for stock, being greatly relished by cattle and horses. Select a deep, rich loam and manure well. Sor any time from the middle of February until April, in drills two and a half to three feet apart, and thin to nine inches in the row. The long varieties should be giren a deep, sandr loam ; the round rarieties should have the same soil, if possible, but will succeed well on strong, stiff land, where the longer sorts would fail. Sow six pounds to the acre.

## VARIETIES.

Per
Per lb. 100 lbs .
Champion Yellow Intermediate. Very large, handsome and productive.
$40 \mathrm{c} \$ 3000$
Golden Tankard. Bright yellow, bandsome and sweet. Alarge
cropper, and highly esteemed by dairymen............................ 40c 3000
Long Yellow. A good sort for main crop. Under good culture this is an enormous cropper

2500
Mammoth Long Red. A standard rariety. Grows partly
abore ground, to an immense size, (see cut)........................ 355 2500
Torbiton Giant Red. Of immense size. A farorite English rarietr.

35c
2500
Red Giobe. Roots large, of good quality. This and the three fol-
lowing rarieties are best suited for shallow soils....................... 35c
2500
Red 0 roid. Very large, oral shaped...................................... 35c 25 00
Yellow 0 roid. A distinct rariety; rery productive.................. 35c
2500
Yellow Globe. A standard kind; a splendid keeper.................. 35̃c 2500

## CARROT.

A light, friable, sandr loam is best suited for Carrots. Apply plenty of fine, well decompostd manure, and cultirate thoroughly and often. It is important that the soil should be perfectly free from stones.
Improved Long Orange. Grows to a large size, averaging a foot in length, with a diameter of three inches at the top. Good for table purposes or for stock.

10c 705c
Large White Belgian. Very productive. Grown for stock feeding exclusirely. Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots white, green above ground, (see cut)

10c 60 c
Large Yellow Belgian. Fine for stock. When young may also be used for the table. Good for winter and early spring use, being an excellent keeper.

10c 60c

## KOHLRABI.

Sor in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning out the plants to eight inches. Will not readily transplant. Is not much used in this State, but is worthy of trial for stock, being much liked by sheep and cattle.
Large White or Green. This variety forms its fleshy protuberance under ground, and grows to a large size.

Per oz. 25 cents. Per lb. $\$ 2.50$.


Large White Belgian

## PARSNIP.

One of our most valuable root crops for stock feeding. Its great nutritive qualities being generally acknowledged. Sow early in spring, on deep rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.
Hollow Crown. The standard variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavor..................... Per oz. Per 10 c (b.
Improved Guernsey. Roots medium in length, white, smooth and tender.......................... 10c. . 50c

## TURNIP.

For feeding Cattle and Sheep during fall and winter no crop is superior to the Turnip. Our stocks are from the best European sources and are sure to give satisfaction. The following are the most approved varieties for field culture.


## Seed Grain.

Express or Freight Charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of ten cents per pound. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb . or ton lots of the following varieties of seeds given on application. 10 lbs . charged at 100 lb . rate.

## BARLEY.

Common. Extra cleaned. Market price.
Beardless. Best for hay, being entirely free from beards, which have proven so injurious to the mouths of horses. Market price.
Bald, or Russian. Has no hull or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are very much larger in size; much esteemed for hay. Market price.

## BUCKWHEAT.

Common. Buckwheat should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 45 pounds to the acre. The average yield is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass it quickly gathers moisture. Excellent food for poultry and also useful for bees. Lb. 5c. 100 lbs. $\$ 4.00$.
Silver Hull. This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Excellent for bees. Lb. $10 \mathrm{c} .100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 6.00$.
New Japanese. See Novelty List.

## CORN-Eastern Grown Seed.

Champion White Pearl ( 100 days.) (See cut.) The stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grain. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. It roots deeply and matures early. We recommend it highly. Selected ears, shelled. Lb. 10c. $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 7.50$.
Golden Beanty ( 100 days.) (See cut.) The ears are remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The cob is the smallest, in comparison with the size of the ear, of any variety in cultivation, and when broken in half a grain will reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of the grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shrivelled. It matures early, ripening in 100 to 110 days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Select ears, shelled, lb . 10c. $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 7.50$.
Hickory King ( 110 days.) (See cut.) This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. Selected ears, shelled, lb. 10 c. 100 lbs. $\$ 800$.

## SEED GRAIN-Continued. <br> EASTERN GROWN CORN.



Improved Leaming (90 days.) This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. Over four tons of shelled corn have been grown on one acre. Selected tars, shelled, lb. 10c. 100 l. s. 88.00.

King Philip. Very early. Usually matures three months after planting. Ears ten to twelve inches long. Kernel copper colored, smonth and of the flinty order. A favorite everywhere. Selected ears, shelled, lb. 10c. 100 lbs . $\$ 7.50$.

White Rice Pop-Corn. A variety most popular in the Eastern States and one that is very productive. The kernels are fine, white and pointed, and the ears from four to five inches in length, and from one to one and one-fourth in diameter A favorite variety with retail grocers. Selected ears, shelled, lb. 10c. 100 lbs. \$5.00.
White Flint Eight-Rowed Pop Corn. The standard variety for market. It is largely used by pop-corn manufacturers. Grain is small, smooth, and pops out freely. Yields well, and can be husked rapidly. Selected ears, shelled, lb. 10c. $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 3.50$.


Hickory King.

CALIFORNIA GROWN CORN.
Large Yellow.
Small Yellow.
Large White.
Small White.
Prices quoted upon application.
OATS.
Heavy White Oregon. Prices quoted upon application.
New Lincoln (see cut). Described in Novelty List. . Special circulars mailed on application, containing conditions of the competition for the $\$ 500.00$ cash prizes, effered for the largest yields by the introducers.


# SEED CRAIN-Continued. RYE. 

Winter.
Price quoted upon application.

## WHEAT.

Australian, White.

Russian, White.
Sonora, White.

# Clover and Grass seeds. 

For Lawns, Meadows and Permanent Pastures.

Express or Freight Charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of ten cents per pound. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb . lots of the following varieties of seeds given on application. 10 lbs , charged at 100 lb . rate.

## CLOVER SEEDS.

We would call attention of purchasers to the purity and cleanliness of these seeds. Exercising the greatest care in their selection, we will engage them strictly prime always. Several varieties of Clover and Grass Seeds being subject to constant variation, it will be impossible for us to quote prices here in large quantities. We guarantee, however, that they will be found as low as the prices of any other samples-equally gond-offered in market.

Prices quoted and samples sent free by mail any time upon application.
Alsike, or Swedish. (Trifolium Hybridum.) A hybrid between the Red and White Clovers, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will yield a heavy crop on any soil. Stands drought well, yields a large return in Hay, and is unsurpassed for bees. Sow early in spring. Per lb., 25 c.
Alfalfa, or Lucerne. (Medicago Sativa.) This valuable species is too well-known in California to need descriptions. It sends its roots to a great depth, and produces a prodigious amount of green food for cattle. In fact it has proven itself the best of all the Clovers grown in California. It will also answer for soiling in suitable situation. Should be cut as soon as it begins to flower or even earlier, as it is apt if cut later to become coarse and hard with woody fibre, and is less relished by cattle. As we make a specialty of Alfalfa, both wholesale and retail, we will state for the benefit of our patrons, that we purchase none but Utah groun
seed, to guard against that parasitical evil, Love Vine or Dodder, the dread of all our farmers, and which has been so detrimental to the successful growing of Alfalfa in Southern California for some years past. Utah seed, owing to freight charges, is a little high in price, but the quality is generally much better than our home grown seed. Per lb., 15c ; 100 lbs ., market price.
Burr Clover. (Medicago Maculata.) California Burr Clover, Spotted Medick. An excellent fodder plant for the South. The stems are creeping and soon spread over a large area. Flourishes in dry soils, and is not affected by the drouth of Southern winters. The seeds are contained in small, burr-like pods, hence the name. About 12 lbs. of the burrs should be sown to the acre, and on good soil, lightly covered, will soon spread over the entire surface. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., market price.
Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian Clover. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) This is an annual variety greatly in use in the Southern States for feeding green. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. In warm climates, four or five cuttings are made during the season. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the spring, 12 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., $2 \check{\mathrm{c}}$.
Esparsette, or Sainfoin. (Hedysarum Onobrachyium.) Cattle are very fond of this plant, both green, and made into hay. It is adapted for light dry soils, where irrigation is not obtainable. It is a perennial, from two to three feet in height, with-a broad, flesh colored flower, and yields two crops a year. It has been experimented with in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and some portions of California, along side with Alfalfa, and is said to do just as well, if not better, than this valuable clover. We should advise the sowing of about 50 lbs. of barley with 40 lbs. of Esparsette to the acre, as our experience is that without the barley for shade the crop is not always reliable in Southern California. Per lb., 20c ; 100 lbs., $\$ 15$.
Japan Clover. (Lespedeza Striata.) This variety, originally introduced from Japan, has now naturalized itself in nearly all the Southern States. It will grow on the plains, and up to an altitude of 4,000 feet, stands drought well, and living after most other herbage is dead. For milch cows it is very beneficial, largely increasing the flow of milk. Sow in spring, 12 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 50 c .
Kidney Vetch or Sand Clover. (Anthyllis Vulneraria.) A deep-rooted plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Esparsette or Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixtures for dry soil. Also valuable for fixing loose sands. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs . of seed per acre. Per lb., $50 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 40$.

## CLOVER SEEDS-Continued.

Mammoth Red, or Cow Grass. (Trifolium Pratense Perenne.) Quite distinct from the common Red Clover, having a shrubby stem, and a longer and more penetrating root, thus enabling it to withstand drought well. Grows five to six feet high, and is much used as a green manure. Sow 20 lbs . per acre alone, or 5 lbs . when mixed with other grasses. Per lb., 25 c .
Small Red. (Trifolium Pratense.) A most valuable variety for fodder, also excellent for plowing under for manure. Will succeed on any soil of moderate fertility, and of average moisture. Another great advantage in faror of the cultivation of this rariety consists in its rapid growth. But a few months elapse from the sowing of the seed before it yields, ordinarily, an abundant and nutritious crop, relished by cattle of all kinds. Per lb., 25c.
Trefoil, or Hop Fine Clover. (Medicago Lupulina.) Very distinct, bearing yellow flowers, and of erect and branching growth. Yields a large hay crop. Useful in mixtures with other Clovers and Grasses, when 2 lbs . is sufficient for an acre. When sown alone for hay, 20 lbs , should be used. Per lb., 30e.
White Dutch. (Trifolium Repens.) An excellent pasturage plant, forming in conjunction with the natural grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all rich, clayey lands, if not too wet. It is the best variety of clover to mix with grasses for lawns. Now early in spring. Per lb., 50c.

## GRASS SEEDS.

The following are the most valuable Grasses for agricultural and other purposes, and the particulars we give respecting the habits and uses of the different varieties will be a guide to those who may desire to experiment in a selection of sorts suitable for permanent pastures, etc. The grass seeds we offer have mostly been collected separately by hand and afterwards thoroughly cleaned. The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.
Bermuda, or Couch Grass. (Cynodon Dactylon.) This Grass, the "Doob" Grass of India, is one of the most valuable for hot countries, suitable either for Lawn or Pasture, and very valuable for fixing loose soils. It has become naturalized in the Gulf States, and in New Orleans is universally used for Lawns. For eight months in the year it is beautifully green; in cold weather it turns brown. It spreads rapidly, and may be easily propagated by dividing and planting in small clumps. The seed will not germinate in cold weather. April, May and September are the best months in which to sow. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb, $\$ 1.50$.
Crested Dog's-Tail Grass. (Cynosurus Cristatus.) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. 25 lbs to the acre. Per lb., $50 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 40$.
Italian Rye Grass. (Lolium Italicum.) A valuable annual variety, thriving well in any soil, and vielding early and abundant crops. Low 60 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 9.00$.
Kentucky Blue, or Smooth Meadow Grass. (Poa Pratensis.) Very valuable for California, as it thrives in moderately dry soils and withstands the hot summers. Does not become thoroughly established till the third vear. Also a valuable lawn grass. For lawns sow 100 lbs. par acre; for pastures 30 lbs . is sufficient. We offer none but fancy cleaned seed. Per lb., 25 c ; 5 lbs . for $\$ 1.00$.
Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass. (Festuca Pratensis.) One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive of the Fescues. Attains its full productiveness the second year. Is much relished by stock. Sow 40 lbs , to the acre. Per lb., 25 c ; 10 ) lbs., $\$ 15.00$.
Mesquite, Meadow Soft Grass, or Yorkshire Fog. (Holcus Lanatus.) This grass will succeed on low, swampy ground, or on dry soils, and in general in situations where other grasses would perish. Per lb., 15 č: $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 8.00$.
Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot. (Dactylis Glomerata.) A very valuable grass, all kinds of stock being greedily fond of it. Will bear cropping well. When established will withstand both floods and drought; will withstand our summer heat well, and, mixed with Red Clover, is probably the best pasture grass for this section. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per 1b., 20c; per 100 lbs., *14.00.
Perennial Rye Grass. (Lolium Perenne.) (See cut.) The merits of this grass are becoming more recognized every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinates freely, and seeds abundantly. Of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, it is much relished by stock, and its roots being fibrous and penetrating give it a permanency not possessed by many other species. It is also the basis of most mixtures. Sow 60 lbs . per acre. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 8.00$.


Perennial Rye Grass.

## GRASS SEEDS-Continued.



Red Top.

Red Top. (Agrostis Vulgaris.) (See cut.) A valuable permanent Grass in mixtures for either pastures or lawns, standing heat well and growing in almost any soil. Ripens later than almost any other Grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 10$.
Sweet Vernal Grass. (Anthoxanthum Odoratum.) Useful mixed with other grasses, on account of its excellent quality and early growth. It emits an agreeable odor when cut for hay, and all kinds of stock eat it greedily. Sow 10 lbs . per acre in mixture with other sorts. Per lb., 7 Jc.
Timothy, or Herd's Grass. (Phleum Pratense.) This grass thrives best on moist soil, or rich, wheatbearing alluvial lands. Should be cut when seeds are ripe, as the nutritive value of the hay will be twice as great as when cut in flower. On account of its first yielding an abundant hay crop and then a nutritious aftermath, it is particularly valuable as a pasture grass. Sow 20 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 10c ; 100 lbs., \$7.00.
Yellow Oat Grass. (Avena Flavescens.) Desirable in mixture with other varieties, for dry soils. Per 1b., 75 c .
Our Own Special Mixture of Best Grasses and Clovers, in the most suitable proportions, especially suited for Southern California dry soils. Sow 50 İbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 c ; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 20.00$.
For Lawn Grass and Remarks on the Formation of Launs, see separate page (54).

## Foraģ Plants.

Express or Freight Charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to he sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of ten cents per pound. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb . lots of the following varieties of seeds given on application. 10 lbs . charged at 100 lb . rate.

Alfilaria. (Erodium Cicutarium.) Commonly called California Clover, Crane's Bill or Wild Geranium as it belongs to the same family. The seed is very scarce and hard to procure, owing to the difficulty in gathering free from weeds. We are the only seedsmen who have endeavored to put it on the market in merchantable condition, and we are pleased to say with success, owing to our employing none but the most careful collectors. As to quality, it is one of the most nutritious of grasses, cattle, sheep, horses and hogs alike prefer it to any other natural product of the plains. It makes the sweetest milk and butter, and the best meat of any of the natural fodder plants of this state. When nearly at maturity it is very fattening, and may be considered a strong, safe feed for grazing animals. We are indebted to Mr. G. W. Burton, of the Los Angeles Herald, for the following regarding his experience in the culture of Alfilaria. He states that during the winter of 1880 , he deeply sub-soiled a piece of land in the San Gabriel valley, which was allowed to lay fallow through the next year, which produced naturally an ordinary crop of Alfilaria; the next year produced a crop of the grass which grew fully two feet high, and as thick as the plants could stand in the ground. When the blossom was turned to seed, the crop cut and cured similar to other hay, it was as much as a two-horse mower could do to get through it, and the yield was fully three tons to the acre. The hay was put under cover and all winter long the animals on his farm preferred the Alfilaria to either Alfalfa or barley hay. The cattle and horses became fat beyond all experience, and the cows gave more milk than when fed on any other fodder.
We heartily recommend the Alfilaria for use on the large stock grazing ranges of Arizona and New Mexico, and to the notice of any ranchers in California where the grass does not grow naturally. Per lb., \$1. Special prices given on large quantities.


Hungarian.

## MILLETS.

French Round White, Imported. A very choice variety of Millet with large, round, pearly white seeds, used by the French for making into bread, generally sold in this country for feeding valuable foreign birds. Has been grown very successfully by some of our customers as an early and rich fodder plant. Per lb., 20c ; 100 lbs., $\$ 15$.
German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from three to five feet in height ; the heads are closely condensed and the spikes very numerous. Seeds round and golden yellow in color. It will yield two crops a season. When well matured the stalks are readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and when ripe it will stand for more than two weeks without falling or wasting. Has given great satisfaction wherever grown. Per 1b., 10c; 100 lbs., $\$ \overline{\text { jo }}$
Hungarian (Grass) Millet. (Panicum Germancium). This annual forage plant is a Millet, and it is one of the most valuable for a soiling crop, as it will grow in any ordinary soil, and will withstand the most severe drouths. It may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of June, with the assurance of a full crop of rich, green grass relished by stock of all kinds. It flourishes in somewhat light and dry soils, though it obtains its greatest luxuriance in soils of medium consistency, and well manured. As a green crop for plowing in, it is very fructifying (see cut.) Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ., 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 5$.
Italian Millet. (Setaria Italica.) This variety grows much larger than Hungarian Girass, and produces a heavier crop ; not quite so early ; heads nodding, four to six inches long, yellowish; seeds oval, slightly flattened, yellow. Per lb., 1 ธ̌ ; 100 lbs., $\$ 9$.
Common Millet. (Pancium Miliaceum.) Very early; height two to three feet; foliage broad and very abundant; heads open, branching panicles; seeds glossy, oval, somewhat flattened. Per lb., 10c; 100 lbs., $\$ 5$.

> The foregoing Millets should all be cut while in bloom.

Pearl, or Egyptian Millet. (Penicillaria Spicata). This is quite distinct from all other species, and is without doubt destined to take a place in the front rank of vegetable forage plants. Sown in light, sandy soil, the plants at first appear feeble, resembling Brcom Corn ; but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller, and new shoots appear very rapidly from the original root. When cultivated for fodder the seed should be dropped in drills and given plenty of room, on account of the peculiar habit of tillering. The fodder is in the best condition for cutting and curing when the stalks are five to six feet high; but, if used for soiling, it might be cut earlier or later, at the convenience of the cultivator; the stumps, sprouting and throwing up new growth, continue to grow until killed by frost. Per 1b., 30c; 10 lbs., $\$ 2.50$.
Evergreen Millet, or Johnson Grass. (Sorghum Halepense.) A perennial with fleshy underground stems, about the size of the little finger. These are very tender, and are nuch liked by hogs. They literally fill the ground near the surface, and every joint will develop a bud. On good ground, the stems attain a height of tive to ten feet, growing about as thick as they can stand on the ground. It likes dry, hot weather, and will grow luxuriantly where it is too hot and dry for most other grasses. Breaking up the land once in a few years is all the cultivation required, though it will repay for a top-dressing with manure. Sow early in the spring, at the rate of thirty pounds of seed per acre. The seed should not be sown until the weather becomes moderately warm. Per lb., 20c; 100 lbs., $\$ 15$.

## FIELD PEAS.

These are sown for marketing dry, for split Peas, for fodder or for stock. For these purposes they are sown on land in fair tilth and in good heart, plowed in the autumn or early as possible in the spring, at the rate of two and one-half bushels to the acre, either broadcast or in drills. Sown at the rate of one and one-half bushels to the acre, with an equal quantity of oats, they are cut and cured with oats either as hay or to be threshed, when both grains are bound together.
Blue Prussian. The boiling Pea of commerce. Per lb., 10c; 100 lbs ., $\$ 3.50$.
Sonthern Cow Pea, Black Eye. This is not exactly a Pea but more properly belongs to the Bean family. The pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalks and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land, may be grearly improved by "plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the ground has become thoroughly warm. Seed large, round, oblong; creamy white, with a large black eye. Per lb, 5c ; 100 lbs., $\$ 3.50$.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Kaffir Corn, or Imphi. Introduced from South Africa. This plant is low, stocky and perfectly erect. It does not tiller, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the leaves, cures into excellent fodder, and is good for green feed at all stages of its growth. When the grain turns white, clip the heads, and other heads will come. If required for fodder, sow in spring, either broadcast or in drills, three feet apart at the rate of 10 lbs . per acre. If required for grain, sow 4 lbs . per acre. Per lb., 15 c ; 100 lbs ., $\$ 10$.
Brown Dhoura, or Egyptian Rice Corn. A wonderfully productive fodder plant that has been thoroughly tried, and is seemingly superior to all others for soiling or dry fodder. It is much sweeter than corn stalks, and cattle, horses and hogs will eat it ravenously. The seed is excellent for fowls. It stands firm against the highest wind, roots deep, and will endure without injury a drouth, that sometimes ruins corn. Culture same as corn. Sow five pounds to the acre. Per lb., $5 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 3.50$.

## MISCELLANEOUS-Continued.

White Dhoura, or Egyptian Rice Corn. The yield of grain is very great, and cooked when the kernels are not fully ripe, like green corn. it has the flavor of chestnuts; or after fully ripe, cooked like rice, or ground into fine flour or meal, and used for baking. A favorite variety with poultry raisers. Per lb, 5 c ; 100 lbs., $\$ 3.50$.
Large African Millet. A variety growing stalks eight to ten feet high, and yielding heads of grain twelve to fourtern inches long, weighing six ounces to a half-pound when fully ripe. If the whole stalk is cut down and cured when the seeds are in the dough state, it makes excellent forage, easy to cure, keeps well in out-door shocks, and much liked by stock in the winter. If cut in the green state, it makes excellent green feed and the shoots that spring at once from the root make a second crop of forage. It bears dry weather and gives a crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in early spring, in three-foot rows, leaving one to two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. This variety will yield a heavy crop of forage, besides fifty bushels of seed per acre. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 12.50$.
White Millo Maize, or Branching Dhoura. Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, having great capacity to stand drouth. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured when heading out, for fodder. It bears grain in erect, full heads, and is almost equal to corn for feeding all sorts of stock;"also makes excellent meal. It requires all summer to mature seed. Plant in April, three to five seeds in a hill, eighteen inches apart, four foot rows, and thin to two plants and cultivate as corn. It shoots out greatly and makes a great amount of foliage. Three to five pounds per acre. Can be cut for green feed several times a season. Average yield of seed about forty bushels per acre. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12.50$.
Yellow Millo Maize, or Yellow Branching Dhoura. This growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Millo Maize, but not so much. The seed heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three-fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. These heads are set close and solid, with a large plump grain, double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. By reason of size and weight, each head is fully equal in grain to a fine ear of corn. The heads begin to turn down usually as soon as formed, and when ripe it hangs on a short goose-neck stem. On account of its branching habit, and tall, massive growth, this grain should be planted in four to five foot rows, and two to three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn. Average yield fifty bushels of seed. Per lb., 15c; 100 lbs., $\$ 12.50$.
Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar Cane. (Sorghum Sacharatum.) Early Amber.-The earliest and most productive variety. Its saccharine matter is of first quality, fine and rich; it stands well and is not easily blown down; it grows to the height of from ten to twelve feet; makes sugar or syrup equal to any in the market. One of our best green fodder plants, producing from two to three cuttings during the summer. The seed is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow six pounds in drills, and twelve pounds broadcast to the acre. Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$, $\$ 6.00$.
Early Orange.-A well-known variety, well adapted for the South ; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber; produces syrup of excellent quality. Per lb., 10 c ; $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 6.00$.
Spurry. (Spergula Arrensis.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in a 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, fifteen pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 c ; 100 lbs ., $\$ 15.00$.
Sweet Corn. For Fodder, Ensilage, or Soiling. Per 1b., 10c ; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 6.00$
Tares, or Vetches. (Vicia Sativa.) A most valuable forage plant. Also excellent as a green manure. Sow in early spring, with oats, barley or rye, which help to support it, and greatly and to its productiveness. When sown in conjunction with either of the above, 30 lbs . is sufficient for an acre; if alone 100 lbs . is required. Per lb., $15 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$. . $\$ 10.00$.
Teosinte. (Reana Luxurians.) Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. If allowed to grow without cutting, will attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in spring. Requires about four pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two to three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Per oz., 20c; lb., $\$ 2.00$.

## Sundry Sepds of Eeonomic Plants, Ete.

Express or Freight Charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of ten cents per pound. As market is apt to fluctuate, quotations on 100 lb . lots of the following varieties of seeds not given will be sent on application. 10 lbs. charged at 100 lb . rate.
Beans. 'ommon English Horse Beans. Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4.00$.
Broom Corn. Improved Evergreen.-This variety is more cultivated than any other, on account of the color and quality of its brush, which is of good length, fine and straight, and always green ; it brings the highest market price ; grows about seven feet high. Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 6.00$.
Broom Corn. Large California Golden.- One of the most popular kinds for making brooms; it has the advantage of not requiring to be bent down until ready to cut, as the brush has a leaf or sheath around its base, which keeps it from crooking or bending over ; grows about twelve feet high, brush long aud very straight, of a green color, tipped with red when ripe. Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}$., $\$ 6.00$.
Broom Corn. Dwarf.- This variety grows about four feet high, extra fine for making brushes or whisks. Sow twelve pounds of Broom Corn Seed of the above varieties to the acre. Per lb., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 6.00$.
Broom, Scotch. (Genista Scoparia.) The young growth of this Shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. Coarse brooms are also manufactured from it. Per oz, $10 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{~b}$., 50 c .

## SUNDRY SEEDS OF ECONOMIC PLANTS, ETC.-Continued.

Caper Tree. (Capparis Spinosa.) The undeveloped flower buds are the true Capers of Commerce. Flowers, blush, very handsome. Per pkt., 25c.
Caterpillars. (Astragalus rar.) A curious plant, interesting from the fact that the Seed Pods resemble living Caterpillars. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per pkt., 10c.
Cotton. Sea Island.--Best varietr. Per oz., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{~b}$., 2 j c .
Cotton. Tenn. Upland.-Sow 25 lbs . to the acre. Per oz., $10 \mathrm{c} ; 1 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{c}$.
Fenugreek. (Trigonella Fanum Grecum.) An annual, very fragrant. The Seed is often used to give temporary fire and vigor to horses; also given to cattle while fattening, causing them to drink and digest their
Wood; also useful as a green manure for plowing under. Per oz., 10c ; per 1 lb ., 60 c .
Flax, or Lin Seed. Best Riga. Per lb., 10c.
Garvanzas, or Chick Peas. Largely used for Soup. Per lb., 10c.
Hop Vine (sieed.) (Humulus Lupulus.) Well known. Per pkt., 25c; per oz., $\$ 1.50$.
Jute. (Corchorus Textilis.) A textile plant, the fibres of which are used for making coarse sacks and cloth. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. It will outgrow all weeds. May also be sown broadcast, six pounds per acre. Per oz , 15c ; per lb., 75 c .
Lentils. (Ervum Lens.) Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and also are largely used for soups. Per lb., 15c.
Liquorice. (Glycyrrhiza Glabra.) In pods; a perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per oz., 30c ; lb.. $\$ 3.00$.
Peanut. The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil, with a good clay subsoil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting as soon as the frosts are over. April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off three and a half feet wide, and the hills two feet asunder; cover them two or three inches. When they come up, thin them to two in a hill, and if there be any vacancy, transplant. It is better to plant them level than on ridges, as they are less liable 10 suffer from drouth. The only after culture they require is to keep the ground clean and mellow, and a slight hilling up when they are laid by. They will produce from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, according to soil and culture, and are as easily cultivated as corn. Virginian, per lb., 15c ; 100 lbs., market price. Californian grown, per 100 lbs.. market price.
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., 20c; lb., $\$ 1.00$.
Pyrethrum Cineralæfoliam. The plant from which is made the Persian Insect Powder in Europe or "Buhach" as made in California. Per oz., $\$ 1.00$.
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 the plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75c ; lb., \$9.00.
Scurvy Grass. (Cochlearia Officinalis.) Used in salads, same as cress. A good antiscorbutic. Per oz., 2 2joc.
Spurry. (See cut.) (Spergula Arvensis.) Succeeds well in sandy soil. Is first-class for milch cows. Can be fed green or as hay. Per lb., 30 c :


Sunflower. (Helianthus Annuus.) The Sunflower is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a valuable farm crop. Its seeds are superior food for poultry (said to improve the meat), and it has yielded forty bushels per acre. The leaves are claimed to make excellent cattle fodder and the stems may be used for fuel.
Russian Mammoth. Very large. Per lb., 1 ø̄c ; per 100 lbs., market price.

## BIRD SEED.

Our Bird Seeds are always recleaned, fresh and sweet. Rancid and musty Seed are injurious to your birds. If wanted to be sent by mail, 10 cents per pound must be added to prepay postage.

| Mixed Bird Seed | $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 25 \mathrm{c}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mixed Canary and Rape | 10 c 2.je |
| Canary | 10c 25c |
| Hemp | 10 c 2.s |
|  | Per 1b. 21 lbs . for |
| Millet, Italian. | 15 c 25c |
| Rape, German Sweet | 15 c 25c |

Per oz. Per lb.

Maw, (Blue Poppy)
2.jc Lettuce Seed, for Birds.................... 10c 50 c

Cuttle Fish Bone .....................each 5c 50c
Rice, unhulled.................. ............. 10c
Millet, White French, excellent for all seed-eating birds.

## Farm Tables.

## TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

## SHOWING THE STANDARD WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL OF SOME OF THE MORE COMMON SEEDS

| Barley | 48 lbs. | Flax | 56 lbs . | Rye. | 56 lbs . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beans |  | Hemp |  | Red Top Grass........ ..... |  |
| Buckwheat | 48 " | Hungarian Grass |  | Rape......................... |  |
| Blue Grass | 14 | Millet | 48 | Timothy | 45 |
| Clover | 60 " | Oats | 32 | Tares, or Vetches | 60 " |
|  |  | Peas |  | Wheat............. |  |

## NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE OF GROUND.

| Distance Apart. No. of Plants. | Distance Apart. | No. of Plants. | Distance Apart. | No. of Plants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 inches by 4 inches......... 522,720 | 4 feet by 4 feet | 2,722 | 13 feet by 13 fee |  |
| 4 inches by 4 inches........ 392,040 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet | 2,151 | 14 feet by 14 feet. | 222 |
| 6 inches by 6 inches........174,240 | 5 feet by 1 foot. | . 8,712 | 15 feet by 15 feet. | 193 |
| 9 inches by 9 inches........ 77,440 | 5 feet by 2 feet | . 4,356 | 16 feet by 16 feet. | 170 |
| 1 foot by 1 foot.............. 43,560 | 5 feet by 3 feet. | 2,904 | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $16 \frac{1}{2}$ fee | 160 |
| $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet............ 19,360 | 5 feet by 4 feet. | . 2,178 | 17 feet by 17 feet. | 150 |
| 2 feet by 1 foot.............. 21,780 | 5 feet by 5 feet | 1,742 | 18 feet by 18 feet. | 134 |
| 2 feet by 2 feet............... 10,890 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ fee | . 1,417 | 19 feet by 19 feet. | 120 |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet............ 6,960 | 6 feet by 6 feet. | 1,210 | 20 feet by 20 feet. | 108 |
| 3 feet by 1 foot............... 14,520 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ fee | 1,031 | 25 feet by 25 feet. | 69 |
| 3 feet by 2 feet.............. 7,260 | 7 feet by 7 feet. | 881 | 30 feet by 30 feet. | 48 |
| 3 feet by 3 feet............... 4, 840 | 8 feet by 8 feet. | 680 | 33 feet by 33 feet. | 40 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ f $¢$ et............ 3,555 | 9 feet by 9 feet. | 537 | 40 feet by 40 feet. | 27 |
| 4 feet by 1 foot.............. 10, 10.890 | 10 feet by 10 feet. | 435 | 50 feet by 50 feet. | 17 |
| 4 feet by 2 feet............... 5,445 | 11 feet by 11 feet. | 360 | 60 feet by 60 feet. | . 12 |
| 4 feet by 3 feet............... 3, 630 | 12 feet by 12 feet. | 302 | 66 feet by 66 feet. | . 10 |

set at regular distances apart.

RULE:- Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart, in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre $(43,560)$ will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

## TABLE OF QUANTITIES.

## SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN UPON AN ACRE.

Lbs. to the Acre.
Lbs. to the Acre.
Alfalfa..................................................... 25 to 30
Barley-broadcast.................................. 125 to 150
Beans, dwarf or bush-hills................................ 40
Beans, " " -drills......... ..................... 80
Beans-Tall or Pole-hills.................................. 25
Beet, Garden...................................................... 6
Beet, Sugar....................................................... 15
Beet, Mangel Wurzel ......................................... 6
Broom Corn-drills............................................ 12
Buckwheat-broadcast.......................................... 45

Carrot-drills.................................................... 3
Clover, Red alone-broadcast.............................. 15
Clover, White alone-broadcast..................................... 10
Clover, Alsike-broadcast.................................... 10
Corn, Sweet or Field-hills................................... 15
Corn to cut green for fodder-drills or broadcast..... 125
Cucumber-hills............................................ 1 to 2
Flax (when wanted for seed)............................... 30
Flax (when wanted for fibre)................................. 50
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for pasture).................... 30
Grass, Kentucky Blue (for lawns)......................... 100
Grass, Orchard................................................... 40
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for meadow)..... 60
Grass, English or Australian Rye (for lawns)........ 75
Grass, Italian Rye.............................................. 60
Grass, Red Top.................................................. 30
Grass, Timothy ..... 20
Grass, Mesquite ..... 35
Grass, Hungarian. ..... 25
Millet ..... 25
Hemp--broadcast ..... 40 to 50
Melon, Water-hills ..... 2 to 3
Melon, Musk-hills ..... 2
Oats-broadcast. ..... 80
Onion, for Dry Bulbs-drills ..... 4
Onion, for Black Seed, for bottom sets ..... 30
Parsnip-drills ..... 5
Peas-drills ..... 50 to 80
Peas-broadcast ..... 150
Potatoes-hills ..... 500 to 600
Pumpkin-hills ..... 3
Radish-drills. ..... 8
Rye-broadcast ..... 100
Sage-drills ..... 8
Spinach-drills. ..... 10
Squash, Bush varieties-hills. ..... 4
Squash, Running varieties-hills ..... 3
Tomato-in beds to transplant ..... $\frac{1}{8}$
Turnip and Rutabaga-drills. ..... 2
Turnip and Rutabaga-broadcast ..... $1 \frac{1}{2}$
Vetches-broadcast ..... 100
Wheat-broadcast ..... 100
Wheat-drills. ..... 75

## FARM TABLES-Continued.

## QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS,

or to sow a certain quantity of ground.

| Artichoke.............................. 1 oz. to 500 plants |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Asparagus | ft . of drill, 500 plants |
| Beans, Dwarf........................ 1 lb . to 50 ft . of drill |  |
| Beans, Tall. |  |
| Beet | 1oz. to 50 ft . of drill |
| Broccoli............................... 1 oz. to 2,000 plants |  |
| Brussels Sprouts.............. ....... 1 oz. to 2,000 plants |  |
| Cabbage | . 1 oz . to 2,000 plants |
| Carrot.............................. 1 oz. to $200 \mathrm{ft}$. of drill |  |
| Cauliflower........................... 1 oz . to 2,000 plants |  |
| Celery................................. 1 oz. to b, 000 plants |  |
| Chicory............................ 1 oz. to $100 \mathrm{ft}$. of drill |  |
| Corn......................................... 1 lb to 150 hills |  |
| Cress................................ 1 oz. to 100 ft . of drill |  |
| Cucumber.................................. 1 oz. to 100 hills |  |
| Egg Plant............................ 1 oz. to 2,000 plants |  |
| Endive............. 1 oz . to 200 ft . of drill, 3,000 plants |  |
| Kale.................................. 1 oz. to 2,000 plants |  |
| Kohl-rabi............................. 1 oz to 2,000 plants |  |
| - | oz. to 200 ft . of drill |


| 年tace......... | to 5,000 plants |
| :---: | :---: |
| Melon, W | .. 1 oz. to 30 hills |
| Melon, Musi | 1 oz . to 100 hills |
| Okra | 1 oz . to 50 ft . of drill |
| Onion reed | 1 oz . to 150 ft . of drill |
| Union, Top Sets | 1 lb . to 20 ft . of drill |
| Parsnip | 1 oz . to 200 ft . of drill |
| Parsley | .1 oz. to 200 ft . of drill |
| Peas.. | . 11 lb to 50 ft . of drill |
| Peppe | .1 oz . to 1,000 plants |
| Pumpki | .. 1 oz. to 40 hills |
| Radish. | oz. to $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. of drill |
| Salsify | .. 1 oz . to 60 ft . of drill |
| Sage... | 1 oz . to 200 ft . of drill |
| Spinach | . 1 oz . to 100 ft . of drill |
| Squash, Earl | . 1 oz . to 50 hills |
| Squash, Wint | . 1 oz . to 15 hills |
| Tomato. | .1 oz . to 4,000 plants |
| Tobacco | 1 oz . to 10,0.0 plants |

# Hints on the Formation and Improvement of Garden Lawns, 

## CROQUET GROUNDS AND PARKS.

The preparation of the Lawn is usually preliminary to the laying out of the Flower Beds in new grounds. This should be carefully done, as if this work is imperfect, it cannot afterward be remedied, unless by undoing the work done, and re-doing it in a proper manner. The first thing to be done is to get the ground to the proper grade desired. Then dig or plow up the ground to the depth of eight inches, afterward carefully harrowing and removing all large stones, etc. If the soil is thin, procure a supply of fine mould and spread over to a depth of five inches. If trees are to be planted, one foot to eighteen inches of soil should be applied in the places where planting is to be done. If the soil is poor, well rotted stable manure, well incorporated with the soil, will be very beneficial ; or if this is unobtainable, 200 pounds of Ground Bone per acre may be applied. Then rake level, and roll well the soil to make a firm bottom. When sowing the seed, choose a calm, damp, cloudy day, and sow at the rate of 100 pounds per acre (one pound will sow well 16 feet square). The seed should be carefully raked in, and again well rolled. In dry weather, regular and careful watering is strictly essential. Never let the ground dry out. Should the surface once become powder dry while the seed is germinating, the latter would inevitably perish. When the grass is up to the height of three inches, it should be cut and rolled, and cutting should be repeated every week till the grass has become firm and turfy. When weeds appear, they should be carefully cut out with a sharp knife, care being taken to disturb the young grass no more than is absolutely necessary. With the most careful sowing and attention some bare spots will be found in the Lawn. These may be filled up by scoring the spots with a steel rake, and then resowing and raking in more seed. A light dressing of manure or bone-dust should be applied to every Lawn annually, and the roller should be used frequently during winter when the state of the ground and weather will permit.
Finest Mixed Dwarf Semi-Tropical Lawn Grass, for producing a fine, close and velvety turf, improving lawns, croquet grounds, etc. This mixture we have made up specially for Southern California. It will be found to thrive with much less watering than is required to keep a Blue-Grass Lawn in condition. We have aimed to supply only those grasses which are suitable for dry soils, and which we know will grow satisfactorily in our climate, and as the principal portion of the finer grasses thrive better growing together than separately, a more lasting sod, than can be obtained by Blue Grass may be expected. Per lb., 40c; 100 lbs., $\$ 35$.
Kentucky Blue Grass. Extra, fancy cleaned. The grass usually sown for lawn purposes. Per lb., 25c; $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 15$.


We have heard it remarked that the position of a person or nation in the scale of refinement and civilization may be judged by his or their love of two things, viz: Music and Flowers.

The use and growth of Flowers, especially, marks the progress of individuals and nations, the greatest nations of the earth being those with whom the love of Floriculture most prevails. To the lover of Flowers, what can be more interesting than to sow the seed, water, and otherwise care for the growth and development of the plant, and, at last, enjoy the expansion of the flowers? What does the sense of proprietorship of the purchaser of flowers compare to that of the grower of them? The latter feels that they are verily his own, the results of his fostering care. Among those Flowers which may be grown with a minimum amount of care and expense are those varieties which reproduce themselves from seeds. These are classed as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, and these are subdivided into Hardy, Half Hardy and Tender varieties of each class. Hardy Annuals are those plants which may be sown in the open air. They grow flower, produce seed and then die. Half Hardy Annuals are those varieties which require an even temperature, of at least 60 degrees to germinate the seed, and will not stand frost; consequently they must not be sown in the open ground during the fall or winter months, and not in spring till April. A good rule for those to follow who wish to sow this class is to wait for the proper weather and season in which to sow Corn, Melon or Pumpkin Seeds. These being Half Hardy Annual Vegetable Seeds, it follows that Half Hardy Annual Flower Seeds may be sown without risk at the same time.

Tender Annuals are those that require greenhouse protection as Calceolaria, etc. The seeds are usually very fine, and it requires skill and care to raise them.

Hardy Biennials are those that flower the second year from sowing the seed and then die.
Hardy Perennials are among the finest of our Border Plants. They do not usually flower till the third year after sowing, but may be relied upon to produce larger clumps of flowers year by year for many years. Half Hardy Perennials are those which require some protection during the coldest weather, as they will not stand frost. Tender Perennials are those species that require Greenhouse or other protection during the greater part of the year, as they are, generally speaking, natives of tropical countries.

The best time to sow Hardy Annuals is in the fall months, as they will make much stronger plants, and flower much more abundantly when wintered over. They may be sown in any finely prepared shady border, and transplanted, when large enough, to where they are to flower. Do not cover the seeds too deep. A good rule is to cover each seed its own depth with soil, at the same time taking care to water carefully. Never water so much that the soil gets "soggy," $i$. e. saturated; nor never let the top get dry. Most varieties will germinate within ten days.

They may be also sown any time during the spring months for summer blooming, care being taken to shade the young plants, after transplanting, in hot weather.

Half Hardy Annuals may be sown in April out of doors, or in boxes in March or earlier. If in boxes they should be covered, or removed under cover, during the night time, and during heavy rains. Those who have hot beds may sow the seed in February and grow the plants in 3-inch pots, for planting out doors in April, thus gaining two months on those who have not this advantage. If sown in boxes, the boxes should have an inch of rough soil, or gravel, at the bottom for drainage; the remainder of the box should be filled within an inch of the top with sifted, light rich soil, firmly pressed, and the seed should be sown, covered its own depth with soil, again pressed and watered. When the young plants are large enough to be handled, prick out into other boxes, planting them about one inch apart, and, when weather permits, should afterwards be planted in the open ground to the place where they are to flower.

Tender Annuals should be sown in pots as follows. Take a 5 or 6 -inch flower pot, put an inch of drainage in the bottom, then two inches of finely sifted soil, firmly pressed, with a sprinkling of sand on top. Then sow the seed, and do not cover, but press it into the soil. Water with a very fine sprinkler, and cover the top of the pot with a sheet of glass. Remove the glass for an hour daily to dry up the damp. When seedlings appear, gradually harden them off to the air. As soon as they can be handled, prick out into 2 -inch pots, and shift again when necessary.

Hardy Biennials and Perennials should be sown in September. Many varieties, if sown then, will flower the next year. If sown in spring they will not flower till a year later. They may be sown in a shady border, and when large enough, transplanted to where they are to remain.

Half Hardy and Tender Perennials should be sown in boxes, and treated as recommended for Half Hardy Annuals, till plants'appear, when they should be pricked intotwo-inch pots, and shifted afterwards when necessary.

We have arranged our List of Flower Seeds, according to the various classes. Annuals [including separate lists of Ornamental Grasses and Gourds and Everlasting Flowers.] Climbers, Annual and Perennial and Biennials and Perennials in separate list.

Abbreviations: $h h$ means Half Hardy Annual or Perennial; $t$ means Tender Annual or Perennial. Where no abbreviation is used, the variety will prove hardy in this climate. The letter $b$ affixed to a variety, means that it is useful for bouquets and cut flowers.
ANNUALS.

|  | $\underset{\substack { \text { Height } \\ \text { in feet } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { a }{ \text { Height } \\ \text { in feet } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { a } } }\end{subarray}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Price } \\ \text { per pkt. } \\ 5 \mathrm{c}}}{\text { Rect }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abronia mbellata. Delicate rose................ ${ }^{\text {The }}$ "Sand" Verbena, a beautiful native trailer. |  |  |
| Adonis, Flos. Crimson, with black | 1 | 5 c |
| The "Pheasant's Eye," a beautiful, showy, free flowering plant. |  |  |
| Ageratum Mexicanum.Imperial Dwarf <br> Blue (see cut). <br> White......... | ${ }^{3}$ | 5c 5 c |
| A fine annual for bedding or mixed borders. |  |  |
| Alonsoa Grandiflora. Vivid scarlet. | 2 | 5 c |
| Warscewizcii. Scarlet, very free blooming. | 2 | 5 c |
| Flowers small but numerous, strikingly brilliant and most continuous bloomers. |  |  |
| Alyssum, Sweet. White ................... |  | 5 c | Well-known fragrant annuals of easy growth, $b$.



Ageratum Mexicanum (Imperial Dwarf).

Amaranthus Bicolor Ruber, $h h$. Carmine scarlet foliage.
$\qquad$$\begin{array}{rr}2 & \text { per pkt. } \\ 2 & 5 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$
Henderii, $h h$. Various shades of red. ..... 10 c
Melancholicus Ruber, $h h$. Blood red ..... 10c
Salicifolius, $h h$ [Fountain Plant]. Purple, crimson and gold. ..... 10c
Tricolor, $h h$ [Joseph's Coat]. Red, green and yellow. ..... 5 c ..... 10c

The Amaranthus are splendid plants to give a tropical effect in Mixed Borders and Shrubbery. Plant in sunny places, and poor soil.


Cocardeau.

Anagallis, mixed, various colors
The "Pimpernel;" free blooming, attractive plants for borders. Argemone, mixed, white or yellow .
25 c

The "Mexican Poppy." Very showy.
Asperula Azurea Setosa. Light blue................................ 1
Dwarf. Free blooming, slightly fragrant.
Aster. Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet, mixed......................... $\frac{3}{4}$ 10c
Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered, mixed ................. $11 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$

Quilled German, mixed............................................... $10 \frac{1}{2}$, 10 c
Globe flowered, mixed................................................................................................. 10 c
Victoria, mixed...........
Truffant's Peony flowered perfection, mixed.............. $1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$
Cocardeau, or Crown (see cut), with white centers,
mixed.
10c
Giant Emperor. Flowers 3 inches in diameter,
mixed ...........................................................
15 c
Washington, mixed................................................. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 15c
The Aster, when well grown, is one of the earliest blooming annuals, and presents a greater diversity of, color than any other, comprising all shades but yellow. May also be grown in pots. The Victoria, Truffant's Perfection, Giant Emperor and Washington are very large and double, $b$.

| Height <br> in feet, | Price <br> per pkt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | 2 | 10 c |

Balsams, or "Touch Me Nots," are among the finest of our annuals, either for garden or pot culture, We offer none but the finest French and German strains.
Bartonia Aurea Nana. Yellow............................
A showy native plant. Good for borders and shrubbery.

"Swan River Daisies." Free blooming plants, with Cineraria-like flowers. Natives of Western Australia.
Browallia Elata, $h h$. Blue
$1 \frac{1}{2}$
10c
White............................... $1 \frac{1}{2}$
10c

ANNUALS-Continued.
in feet. price pkt.
Browallia Roezlii, $h h$. Deep red ..... er pkt.
Pretty border plants, also suitable for pot culture.
Cacalia Coccinea. Scarlet ..... $\frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$
"Flora's Paint Brush." A neat annual, $b$.
Calandrinia Grandiflora. Reddish lilac. ..... 1 ..... 5 c
Umbellata. Vivid crimson.
Portulaca-like plants, fond of sunshine, well suited for rockwork.Calceolaria Hybrida Superba, $t$. Beautifully blotched and mottled$1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 50 \mathrm{c}$
Nana, $t$. Dwarf, very neat ..... 50 c
Striata, $t$. New striped ..... 50c
The seed we offer has been hybridized by the best European cultivators and is the most superb strain procurable. Sow in August.
Calendula Officinalis. "Meteor." Yellow, striped and bordered orange. ..... 5 c
"Prince of Orange," ..... 5 c
"Pot Marigolds." Of easy culture. The above are fine double sorts, $b$.
Calliopsis, Bicolor, yellow and brown, semi-double ..... 2 ..... 5c
Burridgii. Crimson, edged gold, fine. ..... 5 c
Fine mixed. All colors ..... 5 c
Also called Coreopsis. Showy plants for borders, $b$.
Candytuft. Crimson (see cut) ..... 5c
Purple ..... 5 c
Rocket, white ..... 5c
White ..... 5 c
White, fragrant ..... 5 c
Fine mixed. All colors. ..... 5c
Well known plants of easy culture and dwarf habit. Good for bedding in masses, $b$. Cannabis Gigantea. "Giant Hemp," $h h$ ..... 6 ..... 5 c
Ornamental in shrubbery and sub-tropical grouping.
Catchfly. Fine mixed
Bright colored, free flowering. showy and pretty.15cCelosia Cristata, $h h$. Dark purple....................................210 c
Empress, dwarf crimson, splendid ..... 15 c
Glasgow Prize, crimson, (see cut) ..... 15 c


Candytuft.


Celosia Cristata.

Showy annuals, with valerian-like flowers, $b$.
ANNUALS－Continued．
Height Price ..... in feet．per pkt．
Dunnettii，mixed．Various colors ..... 5 c
Double mixed．Various colors． ..... 5 c
Coronarium．Double white． ..... 10 c
10 c
［See also Perennials］．The annual Chyrsanthemum is rapidly rising in favor，being showier than the Marguerite，and of diverse colors，$b$ ．
Cineraria Hybrida，t．Choicest mixed ..... 50 c
Dwarf． ..... 50 c
New double ..... 50 c
［See also Perennials］．Valuable winter and spring flowering pot plants for window or green－house culture．Our strain is the finest obtainable．Our double strain is particularly fine，the flowers being as large and full as the Double Scabious．
Clarkia Elegans．Purplish rose ..... 以ール
Double rose．
Double rose．
Pulchella．Purple
Purple double
Purple double5 cd5 c
Fine mixed．All kinds5 cWell－known plants of general utility，especially useful in mixed borders and well adapted formassing in beds．
Clianthus Dampierii．Scarlet，with black center ..... 4
The Australian＂Desert Pea．＂A magnificent flower．Water sparingly after sowing．Clintonia pulchella．Blue，white and yellow．
．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ..... $\frac{1}{2}$


Collinsia Bicolor．


Cosmos Hybridus．
Collinsia bicolor．Purple and white（see cut） ..... 1An early，profuse blooming native plant．
Convolvalus minor roseus．Pink ..... 1
Mixed colors ..... 5 c
＂Dwarf Morning Glory．＂Excellent for clumps in mixed borders．
Cosmos．Pure white ..... 4
Fine mised，various colors（see cut） ..... 4
Showy flowers，somewhat resembling the Coreopsis．General favorites，$b$ ．
Datura Ḧberiana，$h h$ ．Double mixed．310 cFine，showy plants for shrubbery and mixed borders，with large，double，trumpet－shapedflowers．
Erysimum Perowskianum．Yellow ..... 2
Showy flowers，resembling a yellow Candytuft．
Eschscholtzia Californica．Yellow ..... 1
White and carmine ..... 1 ..... 10c
Orange．
Orange． ..... 1
Double ..... 5 c
Double white． ..... 10 c
Mandarin．Orange and Mandarin red ..... 10c
Fine mixed，all sorts ..... 5c
The well known＂Californian Poppy．＂We offer several new varieties that are not generallyknown．All the above are useful for rockwork．
Eucharidium，Mixed．Various colors ..... 15c
Showy，dwarf，compact plants，resembling the Clarkia．
Euphorbia Variegata，$h h$ ．．Leaves green and white． ..... 210cThe leaves of this plant are very useful in bouquets，$b$ ．
Entoca，Mixed．Various colors5cGood for bedding purposes and for cut flowers，$b$ ．
Fenzlia Dianthiflora．Pink and white15cA charming，profuse flowering little plant，excellent for rockwork，etc．
ANNUALS-Continued.

Height ..... Price 1 | Per |
| :--- |
| 5 c |15 c

Dwarf sorts. MixeЈcNative Annuals, very showy, useful for massing.
Godetia. Duchess of Albany. Large white. ..... 5c
Lady Albemarle. Dark crimson. ..... $5 c$
Rubicunda. Red ..... 5c
Splendens fl. pl. Double red ..... 5 c
Finest mixed ..... 5 c
Splendid profuse blooming Native Annuals for borders
Gypsophila Muralis. Pink ..... 5 c
A nice little rock plant, also suitable for edgings. [See also Perennials, b].Hawkweed. Mixed15 cShowy plants, with double flowers, useful for borders.
Helianthus Californicus. Double ..... 6
Globosus Fistulosus. Double quilled5c
Green centered. Double ..... 5 c5 cOrnamental Double Varieties of the well known Sunflower, good for backgrounds, and forscreening unsightly objects.

Hibiscus Africanus. Yellow, with dark centre.. ..... 2 ..... $5 c$
Very showy, flowers resembling those of the Cot- ton Plant. [See also Perennials.]
Ice Plant. [Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.] White, trailer ..... Tr. ..... 5c
Curious and pretty, also useful for garnishing.
Kaulfussia Amelloides. Blue. ..... 1 ..... 5 c
The "Blue Marguerite." Very handsome in con- ..... 5 ctrast with the white, $b$.
Larkspur. Dwarf rocket. (See cut) ..... 2Very showy Annuals, profuse blooming and wellknown.
Leptosiphon Androsaceus. Lilac ..... 5cHybridus. Fine mixedProfuse bloomers, with delicate foliage, useful forsmall clumps in mixed borders. Good for rockwork.
Limnanthes Douglassii. Yellow ..... $\frac{1}{4}$ ..... 5cSometimes called "Yellow Nemophila," withwhich plant it contrasts well.
Linaria Biparlita Splendida. Dark purple ..... 1
Striata. Striped
"Toad Flax." Small Snap Dragon-like flowers;5 cpurple, flecked with gold. [See also Peren-
nials.]
Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum. Scarlet
"Scarlet Flax." Unsurpassed for brilliancy and duration of bloom. [See also Perennials.]15c
Lobelia Erinus Erecta. Blue$\frac{1}{2} \quad 10$
Crystal Palace Compacta. Dark blue ..... 10c10
Duplex. Double ..... 10 c
Emperor William. Light blue, compact ..... 10c
Paxtoniana. Blue and white. ..... 10
Ramosa. Blue, erect habit ..... 10c
Fine mixed ..... 10c
Pretty plants for edging or pot culture, also useful for hanging baskets and vases. [See also Perennials.]
Love'Lies Bleeding. Crimson (see cut) ..... 2
Amaranthus Caudatus. Showy border plant, with crimson racemes.
Lupinus. Mixed Annual. Various colors ..... 2 to ..... 35c
Showy plants for borders and shrubbery. [See also Perennials b.]
Malope Grandiflora. Mixed2

Of robust and vigorous growth, flowers purplish, crimson or white.

Of robust and vigorous growth, flowers purplish, crimson or white.
Marigold, African. Lemon-colored
Marigold, African. Lemon-colored ..... 2 ..... 2 ..... 5c ..... 5c5c
Orange
Mixed ..... 5 c
French. Dwarf yellow. ..... 5 c ..... 5 c ..... 5 c
Striped ..... 5 c
Mixed (see cut)
Mixed (see cut) ..... 5 c ..... 5 c

## ANNUALS-Continued.


Love Lies Bleeding.


Mignonette.


Nasturtium.

| Mignonette, Sweet, Greenish white, (see cut). | $\frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Large flowering, greenish white..................................................... | $\frac{3}{4} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Crimson Giant | 15 c |
| Golden Queen. | 1 10c |
| Machet, fine for pot culture | 1. 10 c |
| Miles's hybrid spiral, very large spikes | 1 10c |
| New White, fine long spikes.. | $1 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Reseda Odorata. Too well known to need comment. The last fourkinds are particularly fine. $b$. |  |
| Nasturtinm, Tom Thumb, $k$. Beauty, yellow and scarlet, (see cut)................................... | 1 5c |
| Scarlet. | 15 c |
| Dark crimson | 15 c |
| Empress of India, dark leaves and crimson flowers | $1 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Golden King, dark foliage. | 1 10c |
| King of Tom Thumbs, dark foliage, scarlet flower | $1 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ |
| King Theodore, nearly black.......... | $1 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Pearl, white.............. | $1 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Yellow. | 1 - 5c |
| Finest mixed. | 15 c |
| [For tall Nasturtiums see Climbing Plants]. |  |
| Useful bedding plants, mostly of dazzling colors, also they may be planted in vases or hanging baskets. The dark foliaged kinds are very ornamental. |  |
| Nemophila Insignis. Beautiful sky blue...................................................................... | 5 c |
| White................ | 5 c |
| Marginata, blue with white margin. | $\frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ |
| Maculata, large-white with purple blotch.... | 5 c |

Love Grove. Charming Californian annuals for borders.
ANNUALS-Continued.
Height Price
in feet. per pkt.
Vicotiana Affinis. Large, white and fragrant ..... 10 c
Macrophylla. Purple flowers, large leaves ..... 10c
Variegata. Variegated leaves ..... 10c
Ornamental varieties of tobacco.
Nigella Damascena. Double, lavender blue ..... 5 c
Hispanica. Blue, curious Howers ..... 5 c
Alba. White ..... 5c
"Love in a Mist," or "Devil in the Bush." Singular flowers, the upper petals being reflexedto resemble horns. $b$.Tr.5 c
Trailing plants, resembling Dwarf Convolvulus. Colors blue and white; good for rockworkand vases.
Obeliscaria pulcherrima, Crimson maroon, with yellow borders ..... 210c"Obelisk" Flower. Very singular and pretty, the petals curiously reflexed.
0xyura Chrysanthemoides. Yellow and white5 cA showy Californian plant, an abundant bloomer.
Pansy. See list of Perennials.
Perilla Nankinensis, $h h$. Yery dark leaves ..... $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$5 c
Large leaved, dwarf10c


Phlox Drummondii, Striped.


Phlox Drummondii, Large Flowering.
Phlox Drummondii. White.......................................................................................... 1

$\qquad$
Double15 c
Dark purple ..... 10 c
Chamois rose ..... 10 c
Bright scarlet ..... 10 c
Red, with white eye ..... 10 c
Rose, striped white (see cut) ..... 10 c
Pink. ..... 10 c
Rose, white eye ..... 10 c
William I., crimson striped ..... 10 c
Fine mixed ..... 5 c
Large flowering, fine mixed, (see cut) ..... 10c
Very dwarf, Fireball, brilliant scarlet. ..... 10 c
Violet. ..... 10 c
Extra fine, mixed. ..... 10 c
Cuspidata. "Star Phlox," mixed. ..... 15 c
Fimbriata. Fringed Phlox, mixed ..... 1อั่
We cannot praise too highly the merits of this lovely flower. The ease with which it may begrown, its neat, free flowering habit, and the diversity and brilliancy of its colors, renderit an universal favorite. The large flowering section is very fine. The dwarf varieties, inbloom, appear perfect globes of flowers. The Cuspidata has its petals extended just likethe five points of a star.
Platystemon Californicum. Yellow ..... $\frac{3}{4}$
A native plant, with lemon-colored flowers, early blooming. Good for borders.5c2
5 c
Danebrog, Scarlet, blotched white. ..... 5 c
French, or Ranunculus-flowered, mixed ..... 5 c
Mikado, new, white and purple fringed ..... 10c
ANNUALS-Continued.
Height Price
in feet. per pkt. ..... per pipt.
5 c$1 \frac{1}{2}$
10cShirley, mixed, a distinct new race, fine
Fine Annual Poppies of brilliant colors. They make a splendid show in borders or shrubbery.
Portulaca. Single. Yellow striped, $h h$ ..... 5 c
Yellow, $h h$ ..... 5 c
Scarlet, $h h$. ..... ${ }_{5}^{5 c}$
Crimson, $h \mathrm{~h}$ ..... 5 c
Mixed, $h h$. ..... 5 c
Double. White, $h h$ ..... 10 c
Golden striped, $h h$ ..... 10c
Pink, $h h$. ..... 10c
Crimson, $h h$ ..... 10c
Scarlet, $h h$ ..... 10c
Mixed, finest quality ..... 15 c
10 c
For exhibiting a display of dazzling brilliance the Portulaca is unrivalled. It revels in sun- shine and will stand quite a degree of drought. The double varieties bear flowers like miniature roses. Equally well adapted for beds, borders or rockwork.
Prince's Feather. Crimson spikes ..... 2 ..... 5c
A hardy Amaranth, useful in borders and shrubbery.
Ricinus Africanus Albidus. White foliage ..... 5 c
Borbonieusis Arboreus. Very statel 5 . ..... 5 c
Sanguineus. Blood red foliage ..... 5 c
Ornamental varieties of the Castor Oil Bean.Very effective as single specimens or in groups on lawns.
Salpiglossis, $h h$. Scarlet. ..... 10c
Finest tall mixed ..... 10c
Finest dwarf mixed ..... 10cFlowers are somewhat like Petunias, with veined, velvety surface, $b$.
Sanritalia Procumbens. Single yellow ..... 5 c
5 c ..... Tr.
Double yellowProfuse blooming trailing plants for beds, rockwork, etc. Sometimes called the "TrailingSunflower."
Saponaria Calabrica. Pink ..... 5c
Scarlet ..... 5 c ..... 5 c
The Calabrian Pink or "Soapwort." One of the best hardy annuals, covered with small star- shaped flowers, blooming perpetually during the season, and adapted for beds, rockwork oredgings.
Schizanthus Grahamii, $h h$, red ..... 10c
Grandiflorus oculatus, purple, spotted black ..... 10c
Pinnatus, blue ..... 10c
Finest mixed ..... 10c
Of much interest and beauty, the flowers being beautifully marked, after the style of someorchids. Good for house culture or out doors, $b$.
Senecio, or Jacobea. Double White. ..... 10c
Purple ..... 10c
Red.. ..... 10c
Mixed ..... 10c
"American Groundsel." Showy flowers, succeeding well in any soil, $b$.
Silene Pendula. Red ..... 5 c
Red, double. ..... 5 c
White
5 c
Mixed ..... 5 c
One of the best Hardy Annuals for early spring flowering. Seed may be sown in succession at intervals of two or three weeks through the winter and early spring. Good for bedding or edging.
Solanum. Weatherill's Hybrids, mixed, $h h$1Decorative species for pot culture, bearing orange colored berries in winter and spring.


# ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND CUCURBITACE-Continued. 



## SEEDS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

These are always greatly admired and highly prized for Winter Bouquets. They should be cut on a dry day, when fully expanded.


Globe Amaranthus.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Height Price } \\
& \text { in feet. per pkt. }
\end{aligned}
$$



Acroclinium Roseum, Double.


Helichrysum, Var.

Une of the prettiest Ererlastings; in unirersal demand.
Ammobium alatum.
White........................ Pretty and of easy culture.
Globe Amaranthus,
$h h, a$. Orange..............
Yink.................

Purple............... 1
IThite............... I
Fine mixed (see cut).................
Gomphrena globosa, also called "English Clorer." If cut at the proper time will last for sears.

## SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS.

a-Annual. $p$-Perennial.
Height
in feet. Height
in feet. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Price } \\ \text { per pltt. }\end{gathered}$
Adlumia Cirrhosa, p. White
The graceful "Allegheny Vine," also called " Mountain Fringe."
$50 \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, p. Good foliage. ..... 10 c
Veitchii, p. (Japan Iry) ..... 10 c
The well-known "Virginian Creeper." Fine for covering wood or trellis work.
Aristolochia Sipho, $h p$. Yellow and brown ..... 10c
The "Dutchman's Pipe." Very odd looking and interesting.
Balloon Vine, hha. White and green ..... 10c
Bears a very pretty inflated capsule.
Bignonia Grandiflora, $h p$. Orange-scarlet. ..... 10 c
Radicans, $h p$. Orange-scarlet ..... 10 c
Kempferii, $h p$. Purple ..... 10 c
Stans (Tecoma), hp. Orange, distinct foliage ..... 15 c
Tweediana. Bright yellow, trumpet vine. Evergreen. ..... 15 c
"Trumpet Vines," sometimes classed with Tecomas; robust, hardy climbers. Very ornamental.
Canary Bird Flower, hha. Yellow ..... 10 c
Tropeolum Peregrinum. A charming Annual vine, with delicate foliage.
Clematis Flammula, $h p$. White ..... 10
Viticella, hp. Purple. ..... 10c
Jackman's New Hybrids. Mixed ..... 10 c ..... 10 cThe "Virgin's Bower," well-known, profuse blooming climbers. The seed requires severalmonths to germinate.
Clianthus Puniceus, $h p$. Bright scarlet ..... 15 c"New Zealand Glory Pea." A very handsome climber.
Clitoria Ternatea, $h h p$. Blue.: ..... 15 c
Cobea Scandens, $h p$. Purple. ..... 10c
A very rapid growing climber, with bell shaped flowers.
Convolvulus Major. Blue ..... 5 c
Crimson ..... 5 c
Pink ..... 5 c
Striped ..... ŏc
Tricolor ..... 5c
Violet ..... 5 c
White ..... 5 c
Mixed ..... 5 c
Aureus Superbus. Yellow. ..... 1 cThe well-known " Morning Glories." We offer them in every color and shade.

Cypress Vine| in feet. per pkt. |
| :---: |
| 8 |
| 5 |
| 5 c |

White, hha...................... 8 5cIpomea Quamoclit. Well known climberswith handsome delicate foliage.
Dolichos Lablab. Purple "Hyacinth Bean," hha..................................... 8 5c ..... 5c
Lablab. White "Hyacinth Bean,"
hha ..... 8 ..... 5 c
Lignosus. "Australian Pea Vine," $h p$........................................ 15 ..... 10c
The Lablab has beautiful purple flowersand pods.Lignosus is a rapid growing perennial.
Eccremocarpus Scaber, $h p$. Orange ..... 10 cVery valuable to cover trellises.
Ipomea Bona Nox, hha, "Evening Glory," large violet. ..... 10c
Hederacea grandiflora. Blue......... 10 ..... 5c
Learii. "Blue Moon-flower," splen- did, tp...................................... 15 ..... 25c
Limbata Elegantissima, hha. Purple, white margin10Mexicana Grandiflora Alba. "True White Moonflower".......................................................... 1525 c
SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS-Continued.


Mina Lobata.

Kennedya Bimaculata Grandiflora, $h p . \begin{gathered}\text { Height } \\ \text { in feet. per pkt. }\end{gathered}$ 10 15 c Lapageria Rosea, tp. Pink......................... 15 A beautiful greenhouse climber.
Lathyrus. Fine mised, purple or white.... 6 5c
The perennial "Everlasting Pea."
Loasa Aurantiaca, hha. Golden yellow...... 6 10c
The "Chilian Nettle" plant, with beautiful and interesting flowers. Must be handled with gloves as the leaves sting.
Lonicera Brachypoda. "Japan Honeysuckle"............................... 12

10c
Sinensis, "Chinese Honeysuckle"; 20 10c
Well known favorite hardy climbers.
Mandevillea Suaveolens, hp. White......... 15
The "Chili Jasmine." Delightfully fragrant.
Maurandya, hhp. White......................... 8
Purple......................... 8
Pink.................................... 88
Fine mixed.........
8
Abundant bloomers, very fine for arbors.
Mina Lobata. Red, yellow and white, ta (see cut).
Sown in March, and planted out in May, this will form by fall a dense pyramid 18 feet high, if sufficient training space is given. It is especially adapted for covering trellises, arbors, old tree stumps, etc.

## 10c

10 c
10 c

$$
10 \mathrm{c}
$$

Nasturtium, Tall, hha. Scarlet. 6
Orange.......................................................................................... 6
Dark crimson............................................................................................... 6
Scarlet striped................................................................................ 6
Finest mixed.
6
Very showy climbers, good for screening. The young seed pods, pickled, are an excellent substitute for capers.
Passiflora Cardinalis, hhp. Scarlet....................................................................................... 8

Constance Elliott, $h p$. White ........................................................................................ 8
Edulis. Edible, hp. Mauve.. 8

Princeps coccinea. Scarlet, hhp6

Trifasciata. Three-angled stem. Edible
8
Fine mixed...................................................................................................................... 6 .
6 to 8
The above collection comprises all the most beautiful and useful varieties of "Passion Flowers."
Phaseolus Caracalla, $h h p_{\dot{\circ}}$ Lilac, purple and white................................................................ 8
8
5c
be
5 c
5 c
Passiflora Cardinalis, Scarlet ..... 25c25 c25 c .
25c25 c
25 c25 c
25 c25 c
The "Snail Vine." Very beautiful and interesting.
Plumbago Capensis, $h p$. Pale blue. ..... 15 c15cScandens, $h p$. Nearly white
Rapid growing climbers. Useful for covering fences.
Scarlet Runner Beans, hha.. ..... 10
10c15 cUseful and ornamental. The young Beans making good "Snaps."
Smilax, $p$ bulb. White ..... 10cWell-known. Very useful for festooning, etc., $b$.
Sweet Peas, ha. Butterfly, white and lilac10c
Invincible scarlet ..... 5 c
Violet Queen. ..... 5c
White.. ..... 5c
Fine mixed. ..... 5 c
Eckford's New Hybrids. ..... 10c
[See also Novelty List.] Delightfully fragrant favorites. Nothing looks finer in a garden
than a hedge of Sweet Peas, $b$.
Tacsonia, hhp. Exoniensis. Light red ..... 25 c
Ignea. Fiery red. ..... 25 c
Insignis ..... 25 c
Manicata. Scarlet ..... 25 c
Van Volxemi. Dazzling Scarlet ..... 25 c
Mixed. ..... 25 c

## SEEDS OF CLIMBING PLANTS-Continued.

Height Price n feet, per pkt

Thunbergia Alata, hha. Mixed, white and yellow
Free bloomers of rapid growth; the flowers of white and yellow shades, with striking black centre.
Tropeolum Lobbianum. Spitfire, $t p$. Vivid scarlet
Useful climbers, which may be pegged down and used for bedding purposes. May be also grown in pots for winter flowering. Colors dazzlingly brilliant.
Wistaria Sinensis, $h p$. Light blue
A charming old fashioned hardy climber, producing its pale blue flowers in large clusters in early spring.

## PERENNIALS.

| e. | Height in feet. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { per pkt. } \\ 5 \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beautiful for borders and rockwork, $b$. |  |  |  |
| Anemone Coronaria. Mixed (see cut)..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10c |  |
| The "Windflower." Beautiful early spring flowering plants. |  |  |  |
| Antirrhinum Majus. Brilliant, scarlet and yellow. | 2 | 5 c |  |
| Delila. Carmine, with white throat | 2 | 5 c |  |
| Galathea. Crimson | 2 | 5 c |  |
| Tall, mixed | 2 | 5 c |  |
| Dwarf mixed | 1 | 5 c |  |
| Tom Thumb, mixed | 4 | 5 c |  |
| "Snapdragons," Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year; unsurpassed for borders, $b$. |  |  |  |
| Aquilegia. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Double mixed hybrids, very fine............... } & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ \text { Single mixed.......................... } & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| "Columbines." Handsome hardy perennials, indispensable as decorative horder plants, $\bar{b}$. |  |  |  |
| Arabis Alpina. White ................................................ <br> "Rock Cress," useful for early flowering and for rockwork, $b$. |  |  |  |
| Armeria Formosa. Pink........................................ $\frac{3}{4}$ 5c A thrift-like Statice, useful for edgings and rockwork, $b$. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Very showy perennials, good for borders and shrub- |  |  |  |
| ricula. Finest English hybri | 1 | 25 c |  |
| From the finest English collection. Fine deep colors, variously margined. Good also for pot culture. |  |  | none Coro |



Begonia Rex.


Bellis Perennis.
PERENNIALS-Continued.
Begonia, $t p$. Tuberous rooted, splendid mixed, single and double.
Height Price ..... ${ }_{12}^{2} \stackrel{\text { per }}{50} 5$Rex. Ornamental leaved, finest mixed, (see cut).150 c
Splendid decorative plants, suitable for pot culture. The tubers of the first named varietyshould be shaken out of the pots and kept in a dry warm place during the winter.
Mixed double, fine, (see cut)
10c
Longfellow, large rose .....
15c .....
15c ..... 15 c
Quilled, mixed, fine.
Quilled, mixed, fine.
The popular Double English Daisies. Very useful for edgings, $b$.Bocconia Japonica. White.........................................................Very ornamental, planted as single specimens, or in groups on lawns.10c
Cactus. Finest mixed. ..... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 410̆c
Sared from the best and most distinct species.
Callirhoe Pedata Nana, $h p$. Purple ..... วัс
Handsome, free flowering plants.
Campanula Carpatica. Blue ..... ว̆
Prramidalis. Blue ..... $3^{-}$
Alba. White. ..... 5 c
See also "Canterbury Bells."
"Bell Flowers." Ȟardy plants, well suited for mixed borders.
Canna. New French hybrids, mixed, very fine ..... 5
New Drarf, mixed ..... 310c
Zebrina, striped leaved.
"Indian Shot." Handsome plants for lawn decoration and for backgrounds. soak the seed in10ctepid water 24 hours before sowing.
Canterbury Bells. Single blue. ..... 5c
White ..... 5 c
Striped ..... 5 c
Mixed. ..... 5 c
Double white. ..... 5 c
Rose. ..... 5c
Blue ..... ŏc
Mixed ..... 5 c
Calycanthema, blue. ..... 10 c
White
10c
Very handsome border perennials of great utility, and deservedly popular favorites. The last two kinds are of great beauty, the calyx being of the same color as the flower. They are called "Hose in Hose," or "Cup and Saucer" Canterbury Bells, b.
Carnation Pink. Finest German, mixed ..... 25 c
Yery good mixed. ..... 15c
Perpetual, or Tree, very fine ..... 25 c
New Grenadin ; early dwarf, red ..... 25 c
Our collection comprises the most richly scented and beautifully marked rarieties, $b$. Castilleja Indirisa, hhp. Red ..... $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ..... 25c
Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
Centaurea Candidissima, $h p$. White foliage.
Clementei, h.p. Sivery foliage. ..... 15 c ..... 15 c15 c
Gymnocarpa, $h p$. White foliage ..... 10ヶ
The "Dusty Miller." Fine plants for ribbon beds or borders.
Cerastimm Biebersteinii, $h p$. White leaves. ..... 1 15c
Tomentosum, $h p$. White leaves ..... 1ว̆
The "Jerusalem Star." Admirably adapted for edgings and rockwork.
Chrysanthemum Frutescens. White, yellow-eye. ..... 10 c
Indicum. Chinese, mixed ..... 3 ..... 10c
Nanum (Pompone), mixed. ..... 10c

Japonicum (Japanese), mixed.

Japonicum (Japanese), mixed. ..... 10c
Chrssanthemum Frutescens is the well-known "Paris Daisy," or "Marguerite." The other kinds are the Chinese and Japanese rarieties, so extensively grown and used during the fall months, $b$.
Cineraria Maritima, $k p$. Silvery foliage. ..... 10c
Acanthifolia, hp. Silvery foliage. ..... 10 c ..... 10 c
Candidissima. $h p$. White foliage. ..... 10c
ilvery foliaged varieties, very useful for ribbon beds and borders.15
New, large leaved, very fine. ..... 25 c
rnamental decorative leaved plants, fine for house decoration, or sub-tropical gardening. olvulus Mauritanicus, $h p$. Lavender ..... Tr. ..... 10c
Lardy Perennial for hanging baskets, with flowers of a bright metallic lustre.lip. Fine mixed.10 c
favorite English flower, very early flowering.
ea Platycentra. Scarlet and black ..... 210che "Cigar Plant," with pretty tubular flowers.

# PERENNIALS-Continued. 


Charming winter flowering house plants. Our seed is the finest European strain.
Dahlia, hhp. Large flowered. Good mixed......................................................................... 4 10c
Best quality mixed ............................................................... 4.25
Pompone. Small bouquet, mixed................................................................... 2 15c
Single mixed..................................................................................
10c the perfection of form, and of every variety of color, $b$.
Delphinium, $h p$. Cardinalis. Scarlet................................................................................. 4 10..............
Cashmerianum. Dark blue...................................................................... 4 10c
Elatum. Mixed. [Bee Larkspur]............................................................. 3 10c
Formosum. Bright blue.............................................................................
10 c
"Perennial Larkspurs." Fine border plants of brilliant colors. Unsurpassed by any other border plant in early summer, $b$.


Imperialis. Double Imperial. Pink, mixed
10c
Hybridus. Double mixed.................
"China Pinks." Very free flowering and showy. The varieties offered above are all extra fine, and the gems of the genus, $b$.
Digitalis Gloxinioides, $h p$. Fine mixed..........
Ivery's Spotted. Superb mixed.........
"Foxgloves," bearing fine spikes of variously spotted and blotched flowers for borders and shrubbery.
Dodecatheon Media, $h p$. Lilac..................... $\frac{1}{2}$ 10c
"American Cowslip." Fine for rockwork, etc.
Echeverria Metallica. Red.
25 c
"Live-for-Ever." Handsome succulent plant for edgings, with metallic lustre on leaves, $h p$.
Erythrina Crista Galli. Dark red .................
"Coral Tree." Handsome decorative plant for shrubbery, etc.
Evening Primrose. Yellow..........................
A well-known bright yellow Hardy Perennial for mixed borders and shrubbery.
Ferns. All species mixed.
. $\frac{1}{2}$ to
25 c

Saved from the choicest and most distinct varieties.




Pansies should be carefully cultivated, and will richly repay liberal treatment. All the above strains are carefully saved from the choicest flowers, and are unsurpassed in color, form and substance, $b$.

PERENNIALS-Continued.
Height Price
in feet. per pkt.
in feet. per pkt.
Phormium Tenax. Long, flag-like green leaves. ..... 10 c
With variegated leaves ..... 15 c
"New Zealand Flax." A first-class plant for lawn or other decoration. The leaves may also be used for tying material.
Picotee Pink. Finest mixed ..... 25 c
Splendid hardy Pinks, beautifully marked on edge of petals.
Pink, Florist's. From fine show varieties, mixed ..... $2 \overline{\mathrm{c}}$"Pheasant's Eye" Pinks. Very fine, usually marked with a ring in centre, double andfragrant, $b$.
Polemonium Cæruleum. Blue ..... 10c"Jacob's Ladder." An old-fashioned English perennial, useful in mixed borders.
Polyanthus. Finest gold-laced varieties ..... 25 c
Duplex. "Hose in Hose." Double ..... 2 อั.
Charming early-flowering plants, beautifully laced and edged. Should be in all gardens.
Primrose. True English yellow ..... 150
An old-fashioned garden favorite, beautiful.
Primrose, Chinese, $t p$. Fringed white. ..... 2 c ..... 250
Fern-leaved, white
Fern-leaved, white
Red......... ..... 25 c
Finest mixed, single ..... 250
Double, white ..... 50 c
Red. ..... 50 c
Mixed ..... 50 cFine pot plants for winter and spring flowering, for indoor culture.
 ..... 1 pkt.Beautiful little pot plant for indoor culture, flower-ing in clusters.
Pyrethrum Roseum. Red. [Insect Powder Plant], (see cut)..........................................
Hybridum. Double mixed [Aster like flowers]Parthenifolium Aureum[Golden Feather]The first two varieties are grown for their flowers, thelast is the well known edging plant.
Ranunculus. Finest mixed
Handsome, hardy tuberous plants of brilliant colors.
Rivina Hunilis. White.
A handsome little greenhouse plant with scarlet berries.
Romneya Coulterii. White, with yellow centre${ }^{2} \quad 1 \overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$
"California Mountain Poppy." A noble plant.
Rose Campion. Crimson.$2 \quad 10$
Downy, silvery foliage, with crimson flowers.
Rocket, Sweet. Fine mixed2
" Dames' Violet." Valuable for borders, free bloom- ing and sweet scented.
Salvia Nutans, hhp. Dark blue ..... 2
. Patens, hhp. Sky blue. ..... 2 ..... 15 c
Splendens, $h h p$. Dazzling scarlet ..... 10 c
"Flowering Sage." Brilliant flowering plants for borders, backgrounds and centres of beds, $b$.
Saxifraga. Fine mixed ..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... 15 c
"Mother of Thousands," or "London Pride," charming little trailing plants for hangingbaskets, vases or rockwork.
Scabiosa. Tall mixed ..... 5 c
Dwarf Double ..... 5 c
"Mourning Bride." A well known border plant, free blooming and fragrant, $b$.
Sedum Ceruleum. Blue. ..... 10c
Fine mixed. ..... 10c
"Stone Crop." Curious and showy plants, fine for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
Sensitive Plant. Pink ..... 2 ..... 5 c
"Mimosa Pudica." An interesting plant with the peculiarity of closing its leaves when touched or disturbed.
Stocks. Biennial and Perennial. Intermediate, $h b$. Finest mixed ..... 10c
East Lothian. ..... 15 c
Purple, very fine ..... 15 c


## PERENNIALS-Continued.

PERENNIALS-Continued.

## ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Most of these if cut before they are quite ripe, will be found very useful in the formation of winter bouquets alone, or combined with Everlasting Flowers.

Culuture.-Sow in bozes in February or March, and when large enough, transplant to where they are to remain. Do not mistake the young plants for weeds.

Arundo Conspicua, $h p$.. ..... 10c
New Zealand Pampas Grass. Very ornamental.
Avena Sterilis, $h a$ ..... 5 c"Animated Oats." Singular and curious.
 ..... 10 ..... 105c
"Slender Bamboo." Very ornamental.
Briza Maxima, ha. Large ..... 5 c
Gracilis, $h a$. Slender ..... 5 c
"Quaking Grass." Fine for bouquets.
Brizopyrum Siculum, ha. [Dwarf "Spike" Grass] ..... 5 c
Bromus Brizoformis, $h p$. ..... 5 c
Very fine for bouquets.
Chrysurus Cynosuroides, ha ..... 5 c
Pretty for edging.
Coix Lachrymæ, ha. ..... 5 c
10c"Job's Tears." Seeds resembling a tear drop.
Cynosurus Elegans, $h p$
Fine for bouquets. ..... 10 c
Eragrostis Elegans, ha ..... 5c
Maxima, ha. Large "Love Grass," with beautiful dancing spikelets, good for bouquets. ..... 10c
Erianthus Ravennae, $h p$ ..... 10
"Plume Grass." Very fine and of stately appearance. ..... 10c
Eulalia Japonica, $h p$
"Japan Plume" Grass. Very effective in groups. ..... 10e
Festuca Glauca, $h p$ ..... 10c
Procambens, $h p$. ..... 10c
Very neat and compact growing, fine for edgings to ribbon beds and borders.
Gynerium Argenteum, $h p$ ..... 5 c
Roseum. ..... 10c
The well known "Pampas Grass."
Hordeum Jubatum, ha ..... 5 c
"Squirrel Tail Grass." Fine for bouquets.
Isolepis Gracilis, $h p$. ..... 15 c
Very pretty rush-like Grass for hanging baskets and pot culture. ..... 5 c
Lagurus Ovatus, "Har................................
Lasiagrostis Argentea, $h p$
Very graceful and fine for bouquets. ..... 10c
Panicum Altissimum, hha
Palmifolium, hha ..... 5 c
Plicatum, hha ..... 10 c
Sulcatum, hha ..... 5 e
These show to greater advantage when dried than in growth, yet they are very useful in bor- ders. Panicum Plicatum is useful for hanging baskets and vases.
Pennisetum Longistylum.....................................
A useful free strong growing Grass for mixed borders. ..... 5 c
Poa Amabilis, hha. ..... 2
"Abyssinian Grass." Very pretty in bouquets.10c
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES-Continued.
Height Price in feet. per pkt.
Saccharum Maddeni, hha ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$
A variety of the true " Very ornamental. A good useful Grass for bouquets.
Stipa Penuata, $h p$ ..... 2 10c
"Feather Grass." Universally admired in bouquets.
Tricholœna Rosea, $h p$ ..... 3 10c
Very pretty with rose colored panicles.
Uniola Latifolia, $h p$................... ..... 410 c
Zea Gracillima. Miniature Maize, hha ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$
Japonica Fol. Variegata ..... 5 c
"Striped Japanese Maize." Very ornamental.
Seeds of Honey-Yielding Plants for Bee Feeding.
FOR FLOWER GARDEN.
 FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN AND FIELD CULTURE.

|  | Per pkt. |  | Per pkt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balm. | - 5c | Kale... | 5 c |
| Basil. | 5 c | Marjoram | 5 c |
| Borage. | 5 c | Sage ....... | 5 c |
| Clover. Alsike | 5 c | Savory . | 5 c |
| White | 5c | Thyme.. | 5 c |

## Imported Colleetions of Flower Seeds.

[For Descriptions and Culture of the different varieties, see our General List of Flower Seeds.]
These Collections are put up in sealed packets, each color being folded and marked in a separate bag, of the finest strains only, by the leading house in Germany, and can be relied upon to give satisfaction, and prove true to name and color. No Collections divided or sold in broken packages. Mailed free at prices annexed.

Hollyhocks 6 finest varieties ..... collection
100
Larkspur. Dwarf Rocket.. 12 ..... 75
Pansy, or Heartsease......... 12 ..... 100
Phlox Drummondii........... 12 ..... 75
Portulaca Grandiflora. Double. 8 finest var's. ..... 75
Stocks. Dwarf German Ten Weeks. 8 finest varieties ..... 75
Dwarf German. Large flowering. 8 finest varieties ..... 75
Dwarf German. Large flowering. 12 finest varieties ..... 100
Wallflower. Double German. 10 finest var's. ..... 75
Zinnias. Double. 8 finest varieties ..... 75

## COLLECTIONS.

[Our own putting up.]
These are from our best strains, and are selected specially to suit this climate. Where possible, they comprise mixed seed of the various species. In every case, the varieties are of our own selection.
Collection A. 20 good varieties of Annuals............................................................................. $\$ 10.40$.
B. 20 good varieties of Perennials......................................................................... 100
C. 10 extra fine varieties of Annuals and Perennials ................................................ 100
D. 100 good varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials........................................... 500
E. 50 good varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.......................................... 250
F. 20 good Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, specially suitable for sowing in fall........ 100
G. 20 good climbing plants.................................................................................. 100
H. 12 good varieties of Ornamental Gouids ............................................................... 100
I. 20 good varieties of Ornamental Grasses ................................................................. 100
J. 20 good varieties of Honey Yielding Florers ........................................................... 100

## CALIFORNIA NATIVE WILD FLOWERS.

We offer 12 varieties, all of great beauty, some of which are very rare and difficult to obtain.

| (Cal. Snapdragon).. 10c Oxyura Chyrsanthemoides (Painted Cup) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dicentra Chrysantha (Cal. Bleeding Heart).... 15c Paparer Californicum..................................
Dodecatheon Clevelandii (Shooting Star)....... 15c
Emmenantha Penduliflora. Very rare and handsome

25c
Eschscholtzia Californica (Cal. Poppy)......... 5c
Lathyrus Californicus (Cal. Pea) ................... 15c
The above 12 varieties, being our "Tourists' Souvenir Californian Collection," securely packed and mailed free to any part of the world for one dollar each collection.

## Tree aŋd Shrub seeds.

The importance of Timber Culture is universally recognized. History shows that many countries occupied by some of the greatest nations in ancient times, and which were then fertile and productive, have bzen rendered sterile and barren, owing to the denudation of their forests, as nearly every one knows.

Trees, especially on hill sides, are absorhent, retentive, and retard eraporation, thereby assisting to prevent floods in winter and drought in summer. The supply of fuel is also a vital question for Southern California, and, to attain that end, the varieties of Eucalypti and other rapid-growing trees are being largely planted.

The value of Trees for shade and shelter purposes need not be enlarged upon. In raising all kinds of Tree Seeds successfully, the process of growth and germination in their natural habitat should be imitated as closely as possible. Thus the cones of Conifers shed their Seed, which falls under the tree, generally on a light soil, enriched by generations of fallen needles or "tags;" at the same time it is sheltered from too much wet by the pyramidal thick foliage of the tree, which also shades the young seedlings from the direct hot sun, and thus protected, under somewhat humid conditions, germination is sure and rapid. On the contrary, Seeds of Deciduous Trees lie exposed on the surface of the ground to the action of the rain and frost, till the spring, when the weather being sufficiently warm, they germinate rapidly. As a rule, all Tree and Shrub Seeds germinate slowly, compared with Vegetable or Flower Seeds.

All hard Seeds, as Acacias, Locust, Gymnocladus, Osage Orange, etc., should be soaked for twelve hours in warm water, say at $120^{\circ}$, before sowing. Deciduous Tree Seeds should be planted in this section in winter or very early spring, as most of these seeds lose their vitality very rapidly. The soil should be well prepared, rich and deep; and the Seed should always be sown in drills, and the ground kept thoroughly free from weeds. Evergreen Tree Seeds should be sown in boxes or pans, thoroughly well drained, and should be protected from the sun by being placed under the shelter of a hedge or fence. They are best sown in spring or fall, and should be carefully transplanted when necessary.

As many Tree Seeds are collected in distant countries, and will sometimes fail to germinate, although they may appear well enough to the eye, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we will not in any way be responsible for their failure; but, at the same time, we will use every endeavor to supply only the best.

We test and raise large quantities at our Nursery, and our customers may rely upon every precaution being taken to send out only reliable Seeds. All Tree and Shrub Seeds quoted in this list at less than 50c per ounce we can supply at 15 c per packet; those quoted at 50 c and upwards per ounce, at 25 c per packet. No deviation from this rule. No half-ounces of any Tree Seeds supplied that are offered at less than $\$ 1$ per ounce.

## AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

We make a separate category of these, as from their value they are worthy of it. The visitor to Australia, at any season, will at once notice that all the indigenous vegetation is evergreen. The writer does not know one deciduous tree or shrub native to that country.

The most valuable are, of course, the Eucalypti. These possess great antiseptic properties, and are, no doubt, also of great value in absorbing moisture from bottom soils, thus preventing malaria. Their value as rapid growing timber is also great, some varieties making excellent fuel, while others are nearly uninflammable, but are useful in carpentry, and for railway ties, platforms, piles, jetties, etc. Others are very ornamental, bearing showy flowers.

## AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued.



# AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued. 

Heigit<br>in fext Price<br>Price

Eucalyptus Amygdalina. "Messmate Gum." Belonging to this variety are the tallest trees in the world In Gippsland, Australia, are trees over 500 feet in height. Makes first class timber for flooring boards, scautling, etc., and is well suited for avenue planting.
Baileyana. Timber splits easily. and is straight-grained. Much used in Queensland for shingles. Branches spreading, with dense foliage.......... 100

150
Bicolor. [Bastard Box]. Timber of great strength and durability. Useful
for piles and railroad ties............................................ 150 I 100
Callosa. Not to be confounded with "Colossea." A scarce variety from
Western Australia. Timber of good quality, and more easily worked
than most of the other kinds. Also good for fuel...................... 200
Calophylla. Ornamental, of rapid growth, with white flowers. Timber also valuable for carpentry above ground.

ธั0 150
Citriodora. [Lemon-scented Gum]. A fine ornamental tree, with lemonscented foliage, supplying also an useful timber. Being a native of Queensland, it is more tender than most other kinds.
$80 \quad 300$
Colosses. [Diversicolor or Gigantea]. "Karri" Gum. Very hardy, and a comparative quick grower. Timber straight grained and tough. Much used in Australia for ship-building.
$300 \quad 150$

> Cornuta. "Yale Tree." A rapid growing variety, and very hardy. Wood very durable, heavy and elastic, and considered equal to Ash.....................

Corymbosa. "Blood Wood." Wood of a dark red color, easily worked
while fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. Useful for fence posts and
railroad ties, being durable underground. The numerous gum veins
render it of little use for sawing purposes.

Corynocalyx. "Sugar Gum." Very ornamental, rapid growing, with dark green leaves. Highly valued in this vicinity. Timber very durable, and used for railroad ties. One of the best.
Crebra. [Narrow-leaved Ironbark]. Wood reddish, heavy, elastic and durable; is ant and teredo proof. Useful for railroad ties, bridges and piles.
Ficifolia. [Jcarlet-flowered Fig-leaved Gum]. The most ornamental of the
family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above the foliage. One
of the must effective trees in cultivation..per 100 seeds, $\$ 2.50 ; 20$ seeds, 50 c
Fissilis. "Victorian Yellow Gum." A large rapid growing variety. Wood easily spltt, straight grained, and u-ed for floor boards, scantling, etc...... ..... 200 ..... 200
Globulus. "Tasmanian Blue Gum." Well-known. One of the most useful of all, and a very rapid grower. Planted largely in all warm countries, on account of its malaria destroying qualities. Remarkably good for fuel, being easily sawn and split. ..... 150
Imported seeds. ..... 35- 350
Gomphocephala. ("Tooart Gum"). Wood very strong and tough. Will stand a strain as great as "English Oak." Particularly valuable where great strength is needed ..... 150
Goniocalyx. "N. S. W. Blue Gum." Wood very durable, hard and tough. Much used in its native country by wheelwrights. ..... 200 ..... 100
Gunnii. "Tasmanian Cider Tree." Probably the hardiest of the genus. Will stand a considerable amount of frost. Recommended for all ele- vated and exposed positions. Good for fuel. ..... 80 ..... 150
Hœmastom.a. "White Gum." Good for fencing and rough building mate- rial, also makes a fair fuel. Grows particularly well on sandy soil. ..... 150 ..... 150
Hemiphloia. "Common Box." Wood very hard, strong and durable abore ground. Also a first-class fuel for all purposes. ..... 150 ..... 100
Leucoxylon. "Victorian Ironbark." Very hard, strong and durable, excel- ling Hickory in strength. Recommended for underground work in mines, and for railroad ties, bridges, etc. ..... 100 ..... 200
Longifolia. "Woolly Butt." A large tree, of great girth, growing well in any soil. Timber is durable and makes excellent fuel ..... 200 ..... 100
Maculata. "Spotted Gum." Wood as strong as English oak. Extensively emplosed in ship-building and wheelwrights' work. ..... 100 ..... 150
Marginata. "W. A. Jarrah." Impervious to teredo and ants, and muchsought after for jetties and piles, and largely exported for railroad ties.The timber is easily worked and takes a beautiful polish. Since Teakhas become scarce, this timber has been largely used in its place for thedecks and other parts of ships. Furniture made from this wood is muchadmired. It is of quick growth and of immense size
AUSTRALIAN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued.
Height Priceper oz.
Eucalyptus Meliodora. "Black Ironbark." Of spreading growth, with a comparatively stout stem, and makes excellent fuel. The young trees are largely used for telegraph poles, and the flowers are much sought by bees.
$120 \$ 100$
Obliqua. "stringy Bark." A quick grower, and produces the best wood for flooring, scantling and shingles. Inferior as fuel, but makes the best charcoal for the forge
Obtusifolia. "Yellow Blackbutt." A rapid-growing variety, very good for fuel. Also useful for staves, coopers' and wheelwrights' work........................ 120150
Paniculata. "White Iron Bark." Wood hard and durable, excellent for railroad ties. Also much used for building and fencing, as it splits well, and is lasting under ground ..... 150 ..... 100
Paniculata Microphylla. "She Iron Bark." Leaves smaller than those of the preceding variety. Wood softer and easier to work than that of the other Iron Barks. Also good for fuel ..... 100 ..... 150
Pauciflora. [White Swamp Gum]. Of handsome appearance, with smooth white bark, and generally drooping foliage. The timber is used for building and fencing purposes. Will stand moderate frost ..... 150 ..... 150
Phenicea. An ornamental variety, with brilliant crimson purple flowers. Good for lawns, parks, etc...............................................per pkt., 50 c ..... 30
Pilularis. "Black Butt." Of rapid growth. One of the best timber yielding species, much used for flooring boards, railroad ties and telegraph poles.. 30 ..... 150
Piperita. "Peppermint Gum." Timber valuable for shingles, fence rails, etc. Yields a greater quantity of oil than any other variety, and is of remarkably quick growth ..... 300 ..... 150
Platyphylla. One of the best shade trees, producing very large leaves. Will thrive in open, exposed localities. Timber durable ..... 200 ..... 150
Polyanthema. [Australian Beech]. The timber is much used for mining purposes, and for all underground work, being remarkably hard and durable. Also an excellent fuel. ..... 150 ..... 150
Regnans. [Royal Mountain Ash]. A very scarce variety, growing to a large size, and very hardy. Grows on the high slopes of the Australian Alps,near the snow line. Timber durable, and excellent for fuel......per pkt., 25 c 200
Resinifera. "Forest Mahogany." A superior timber, of large size, prizedfor its strength and durability. Fine for interior house work200
Robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." Thrives best in low grounds, especially
Robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." Thrives best in low grounds, especially near the sea coast. Timber strong and durable, and is much used where strength and resistance to strains is required. A remarkably healihy, robust varietr ..... 100
Rostrata. [Red Gum.] Well known and highly esteemed in this section. The timber is unsurpassed for durability, and is used for railroad ties, street pavements, ship building, etc ..... 200
Imported ..... 60 ..... $\$ 650$
Saligna. "Weeping Gum." Very ornamental. Leaves and general habit are like the "Babylonian Willow." Good for fuel.75100150
Sieberiana. "Gum Top." Wood of excellent quality, strong and elastic, andmay be used for all purposes where Hickory or Ash are at present used.It splits easilv, and is soft to work. Also a most excellent fuel150150
Siderophloia. "Red Iron Bark." Wood very hard, light colored and heavy,of great strength and durability, and is used for railroad ties, spokes,shingles, bridges, jetties, etc. İs stronger than Hickory. As fuel, itgives more heat than any other kind.100
Stuartiana. "Apple-scented Gum." A medium-sized tree, with drooping branches. Will thrive on any soil. Wood very dark and handsome, and takes a good polish. Useful for cabinet work, also good for fuel ..... 100 ..... 150
Tereticornis. "Gray Gum." A very handsome large growing variety. Wood durable and useful for shingles, flooring, etc. Also an excellent fuel. ..... 200 ..... 200Viminalis. "Manna Gum." A hardy, rapid-growing variety, and well suited
for exposed situations. On rich soils it grows to a gigantic size. Thewood may be used for ordinary building purposes, also for fuel. Theyoung bark and leaves yield Australian Manna, a hard, opaque, sweetsubstance
Ficas Australis. [Australian Ban Yan Tree.] A fine evergreen tree, very useful for shade and shelter purposes. This and the following variety are hardy in the neighborhood of Los angeles, but in districts experiencing sharp frosts, they should be sheltered till they are 4 years old, and well established.


## CONIFER AND MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

All seeds quoted at less than 50 cents per ounce, we will supply at 15 cents per packet; those quoted at 50 cents and upward at 25 cents per packet. No deviation from this rule.

|  |  | ${ }_{\text {per }}^{\text {Price }}$ oz. | $\stackrel{\text { pri }}{\text { per }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abies Douglassii. "Douglass' Spruce." Foliage rich blue, wood reddish, coarse grained, heavy, strong and valuable. | 20 | \$0 60 | \$6 00 |
| Menziesii. "Menzie's Spruce." A native of Oregon. An excellent timber tree, strictly pyramidal in form. Very handsome.................................................. | 20 | 75 | 5 |
| Nordmanniana. "Nordmann's Spruce." Is handsome, hardy and highly prized. Massive dark foliage, silvery underneath... | 5 | 0 | 50 |
| Araucaria Imbricata. "Monkey Puzzler." Most beautiful for lawn decoration. Leaves stiff, smooth, shining deep green, sharply pointed, entirely covering the branchlets | 50 | 50 |  |
| Arbutus Unedo. "Strawberry Bush." An elegant evergreen, with white bell-shaped flowers, followed in autumn by handsome scarlet berries. | 10 | 25 | 2 |
| Buxus Sempervirens. "Evergreen Box." A hardy, compact growing evergreen of dwarf habit |  | 20 | 200 |
| Camphora Officinalis. "Camphor Tree." From this tree the Gum Camphor of commerce is extracted. An avenue of these trees is superb, the tree being of upright babit, the top forming a dense crown, with glossy light green |  |  |  |
| us Deodara. [Himalayan Cedar]. A noble and beautiful evergreen of pyramidal form, foliage bluish-green, graceful and druoping.. | 1 | 60 | 600 |
| Libani. [Cedar of Lebanon]. A mest beautiful evergreen for lawn decoration.. comam Sericeum. "Cinnamon Tree." Very interesting and ornamental, leaves a deep glossy green. From the root bark is prepared, the Cinnamon of commerce. Should be in every collection of rare plants.................... | 80 10 | 75 75 | 750 800 |

CONIFER AND MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Height } & \text { Price } \\ \text { per } 0 \text { 保 }\end{array}$ ..... Price
per 1 b
Cryptomeria Elegans. "Fine-leaved Japan Cedar." Foliage glaucous green, resemblinga feathery Araucaria, which in winter turns to a reddish brown.Should be universally planted on account of its great beauty50$\$ 100$Japonica. "Japan Cedar." A splendid conifer for isolated situations onlawns.......................................................................................
Cunninghamia Sinensis. A lofty evergreen tree, resembling the Araucaria Excelsa infoliage, but more feathery, and less rigid.75
$50 \$ 00$100250
Cupressus Goveniana "Goven's Dwarf Cypress." A native variety from the coast range around Santa Cruz. Very ornamental.30$50 \quad 500$
Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress." A rapid growing upright variety, withbluish foliage. Very ornamental for lawns and cemeteries40$50 \quad 500$
Lawsoniana. "Lawson's Cypress." A native variety found in Northern California and Uregon. Wood white, fragrant, fine and close-grained. Generally known as Oregon or White Cedar. ..... 50 ..... 500
MacNabiana. "McNab's Cypress." Found around Mt. Shasta at a high altitude. Leaves small, and deep green in color.40400
Macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." Ton well known to need description. Useful for hedges or windbreaks.10
Sempervirens. "Itali犭n Cypress." An Eurepean variety, very long lived,and the wood of which is almost imperishable. Fine for planting overarchways, etc., as it can be trained to any required form, and bears clipping5015100
as well as Yew.70folius "Spindle Tree." A handsome American shrub, with dark glossygreen leaves8
25
10
Aureis variegatis. (Golden variegated Holly) ..... 10$30 \quad 300$$30 \quad 300$
These two varieties are variegated forms of the English Holly, or Christmas Bush, andwill yield at least 50 per cent. of variegated leaved plants.
Jacaranda Mimoseefolia. "Brazilian Jacaranda." A handsome tree with furn-like foli- age and magnificent clusters of light-blue flowers. Hardy in this vicinity. In colder localities would require protection...75c per 100 seeds, $\$ 6$ per 100025
Juniperus Virginiana. (Red Cedar). A well known American tree. One of the best asa wind break, and it will stand clipping and trimming to any desired form50$20 \quad 150$
Libocedrus Decurrens. "California White Cedar." Native to this coast from San Diegoto Oregon. Well adapted for windbreaks, and can be used for hedges.Wood light and strong, and can be used for fence rails, etc.100$40 \quad 400$
Magnolia Grandiflora. (Large flowering Magnolia). A native of the Southern States, where its presence indicates good soil. The noble, cup-shaped, pure white flowers, and its large green leaves, brown underneath, render it par excel-lence, the king of evergreen trees. Thrives and flowers well in California...10029250$30 \quad 300$berries.5
300
Pinus Austriaca. (Black Austrian Pine). Remarkably robust, hardy and of spreadinghabit. Leaves long, stiff and dark green, and of rapid growth. Very valuablefor lawn planting in this country.10015150
Canariensis. ("Canary Island Pine.") Very robust and healthy, with bright greenleaves. Grows nearly as fast as the "Monterey Pine." We can highly recom-mend this variety for this section50
Cembra. "Stone Pine." Handsome conical form, erect and branching ..... 100
Contorta. [Mugho]. "Twisted Pine." A small tree, with wide, spreading andsomewhat twisted branches. Native of Oregon.306060015. 150
Coulterii. [Macrocarpa]. "Big Cone Pine." A fine native tree, of very robustgrowth, with bluish-gray leaves a foot in length. Has the largest cone of allpines, sugar-loaf shaped, and edible .........................................................100$60 \quad 600$Insignis. "Monterey Pine." This well-known native variety is of very rapidgrowth, and succeeds well in any kind of soil. Should be allowed plenty ofroom..................................................................................................8040400Laricio. "Corsican Pine." A large, rapid-growing, najestic tree, resembling theAustrian Pine80
25
25030300
Maritima. "Seaside Pine." Well adapted for planting near the sea, thriving wellin a saline atmosphere15100
Monticola. "Mountain Pine." Leaves in fives, about four inches in length. Hardy,and thrives in light, sandy soils. Will grow on mountains up to the snow line.60
Ponderosa. [Jeffreyana]. "Heavy or Yellow Pine." One of the largest pines inthe Rocky Mountains and Sierras. Well adapted for dry, windy, and exposedsituations.805050030040400
Strobus. "Weymouth or White Pine." A stately, straight and valuable tree. Woodwhite, and the most extensively used in the Fastern States for carpentry.100

# CONIFER AND MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued. 

Height Price PricePinus Sylvestris. ["Scotch Fir"]. The economic value of this tree is well proven.Growing in the most sterile soils, the humus, or decayed vegetable matter,formed by this tree, will double that from any Deciduous variety. Woodvaluable, though usually more knotted than that of the White Pine$100 \quad \$ 0 \quad 15 \quad \$ 12 j$
Tuberculata. "Knob Cone Pine." A small native Pine, found in the Coast Range.Wood hard, dark colored, but not of much value except for fuel. Also called"Scrub Pine"$30 \quad 50 \quad 500$
Picea Amabilis. "Lovely Silver Fir." Leaves bright green above, silvery underneath. A beautiful evergreen for lawns. Native of Oregon ..... 80 ..... $75 \quad 750$
Concolor. "Black Balsam." Native of the Pacific coast, growing on the moun- tains at an elevation of 5000 feet and upwards. ..... 100 ..... 75750
Grandis. "Great Silver Fir." A handsome ornamental tree. Wood soft, whiteand coarse grained, useful for flooring, etc. Native of California and Oregon.... 200200$60 \quad 600$Nobilis. "Noble Nilver Fir." Leaves $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, rigid, curved upwards, whiteunderneath. Found extensively around Mt. Shasta A majestic conifer.........200$60 \quad 600$
Iolle. "Mexican Pepper Tree." A well-known handsome shade tree, withlight feathery foliage, and bright scarlet berries. Habit very similar to theWeeping Willow$50 \quad 10 \quad 100$
Sciadopytis Verticillata. "Japan Umbrella Pine." Curious and remarkable. Leaves are a dark glossy green, crowded into whorls at the joints of horizontal branches. Very ornamental. ..... 15most long lived. Specimens are often found 400 feet in height. Wood softand white, when first felled, afterwards it turns red. It is very durable andmakes a handsome park tree300$100 \quad 1000$
Sempervirens. "California Redwood." Well known. Wood reddish, soft, close veined, easily split, light and brittle, but very durable. It luxuriates in the cool dampness of sea fogs. Ornamental for lawns or parks ..... 200 ..... $40 \quad 400$
Solanum Erectum. [Betaceum.] "(iuatemala Tree Tomato." A handsome evergreen of good form, and bearing yellow fruits the size of an egg, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, and which may be eaten raw, or made into an agreeable jelly. Per pkt. 25c ..... 8500
Thea Chinensis. "Chinese Tea Plant." An interesting evergreen shrub, very ornamental, with waxy white blossoms. Its young leaves furnish the Tea of Commerce...... ..... 1030 ..... 300
Thnja Aurea. "Golden Arbor Vitæ." A dwarf Chinese variety; compact and globular in shape; top foliage yellowish green; very suitable for lawns, cemeteries, etc..Aurea Semper-aurea. "Ever Golden Arbor Vite." Of dwarf habit and free growth.It retains its golden color the year round. One of the prettiest dwarf ever-greens for the lawn4100
Compacta. "Compact Arbor Vitæ." A hanlsome dwarf variety, of compact,globular form. Its deep green foliage and elegant appearance make it a mostdesirable kind for the lawn, park or cemetery535350
Gigantea. "Giant Arbor Vitæ." A very large and graceful tree, native ofNorthern California and Oregon. Wood white, soft, easily worked and verydurable.200$75 \quad 750$
Occidentalis. "American Arbor Vitæ," or " 1 hite Cedar." A common and well-known tree, native of the Atlantic States. Wood light colored, compact anddurable. Prefers moist situations, and makes an excellent hedge plant50$30 \quad 300$
Orientalis. "Chinese Arbor Vitæ." A small elegant tree, peculiır from its flat-tened branches, which are dense and light green in color. Valuable for thelawn10
$25 \quad 250$
Torreya Californica. "Californian Nutmeg." A symmetrical tree, with a clear, straighttrunk. Wood light colored, close grained, hard and firm60$20 \quad 200$
Viburnum Tinus. "Laurustinus." One of the finest winter flowering shrubs, blooming abundantly during the winter. Flowers waxy white in clusters. Also a valuable hedge plant12$20 \quad 200$
Vitex Agnus Castus. "Chaste Tree." An aromatic evergreen shrub, with whitish-blueflowers, very ornamental15$15 \quad 150$
DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.
All those varieties quoted at less than 50 cents per oz., we supply at 15 cents per pkt. All those quoted at 50 cents and upwards, we supply at $2 j$ cents per pkt.
Acer Macrophyllum. "Large-leaved Maple." A large tree native to California and Ore- gon. Wood very hard, resembling that of the Sugar Maple. One of the most valuable trees found on the Pacific slope ..... 100 ..... 25 ..... 250
Pseudo Platanus. "Sycamore." A vigorous rapid-growing tree, with rather coarse spreading branches. Wood hard and close grained. A good tree for the sea- shore. ..... 100
Negundo. "Box Elder." A medium-sized tree of very rapid growth. Wood close and fine grained. A valuable ornamental tree ..... 40 ..... 15 ..... 100

# DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued. 

Height Price ..... Price
per oz
per oz ..... per $1 b$. ..... per $1 b$.
Ailanthus Glandulosa. "Tree of Heaven." A large spreading tree. Native of China, with coarse, blunt, stiff branches, and leaves somewhat resembling the Sumach. The stem is usually very straight, bark smooth, light gray. Wood fine grained, hard and useful for cabinet work. 8 $\$ 015$ ..... 150
Asinima Triloba. "Paw Paw." A handsome small tree, with edible fruit, excellent and well worth cultivating. Wood light and spongy. Native of the Middle States. 30 ..... 15125
Berberis Vulgaris. "Common Barberry." A handsome shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, followed by orange-scarlet fruit, which makes an excel- lent preserve. Also valuable for hedges.. ..... 12 ..... 30300
Calycanthus Floridus. "Carolina Allspice." Remarkable for the scent of its flowers, which resembles that of ripe fruit. Will grow in almost any soil. Flowers brown. ..... 4 ..... 30300
Catalpa Speciosa. "Indian Bean Tree." A rapid growing timber tree, and valued on account of its straight symmetrical growth. A good tree for timber claims. Flowers white and purple. ..... 50
Ceratonia Siliqua. "St. John's Bread." The Carob, or Locust tree of Scripture, with yellow flowers and edible saccharine pods, that possess great fattening properties. ..... 30 ..... $20 \quad 200$
Cercidophyllum Japonicum. A slender growing tree, with smooth bark, and heart- shaped leares, purplish when young, but becoming glossy green with age ..... $60 \quad 350$
Cornus Nuttallii. "Nuttall's Dogwood." A showy native variety, with greenish white flowers, in large heads, followed by clusters of bright crimson berries. Wood close grained, and very hard. ..... 50 ..... $30 \quad 300$ ..... 30 ..... $20 \quad 200$
Deutzia Crenata Fl. Pl. One of the most beautiful and popular shrubs. Fluwers in racemes four inches long, double white. ..... 5 ..... 50 ..... 500
Diospyros Kaki. "Japan Persimmon." An excellent ornamental tree, leaves large andleathery, large golden or scarlet fruit, not astringent. Striking andbeautiful20
30 ..... 300
Fraxiuus Oregona. "Oregon Ash." A large tree with wood like Eastern White Ash.Fruit an inch long, club shaped80
35 ..... 350where they are to remsin, and the tap root shortened.60$10 \quad 50$
Gymnocladus Canadensis. "Kentucky Coffee Tree." A large noble tree with pinnateleaves, two to three feet long, of a bluish green. Very ornamental......Juglans"Californica. "Californian Black Walnut." A valuable tree of erect and noblehabit. The great value of its wood is well known..................Per 100 lbs., $\$ 6$60$15 \quad 125$
60
Gleditschia Triacanthos. "Three Thorned or Honey Locust." Hardy and of rapid Gleditschia Triacanthos. "Three Thorned or Honey Locust." Hardy and of rapid
growth. Will form an impenetrable hedge. Seed should be soaked in boiling water before sowing. Cultivate the young plants well the first year. When one year old, the young plants should be transplanted to10
Larix Europea. "European Larch." Hardy, of rapid growth, rery durable, and desira-
ble as an ornamental tree. The vivid, bright green of its young foliage in early Larix Europea. "European Larch." Hardy, of rapid growth, rery durable, and desira-
ble as an ornamental tree. The vivid, bright green of its young foliage in early spring is unapproached by any other. 80 ..... 80 ..... 20nolia family, with bell-shaped flowers. Color, greenish yellow, tingedwith orange. Wood light, sott, easily worked, and extensively used forinterior finishing12515100
Maclura Aurantiaca. (Osage Orange). A well known hedge plant, of rapid growth, per- fectly hardy, and bears pruning well. Treat seeds and young plants as rec- ommended for "Gleditschia Trianeanthos" ..... $40 \quad 10$ ..... 75
Melia Azederach Speciosa. "True Texas Umbrella Tree." Of very rapid growth, withlong pinnate leaves, and wood of a reddish color, resembling the ash, durable,and makes excellent fuel. Thrives in dry soils. Very valuable for avenue plant-ing.4015100
Morus Alba. "White Mulberry." A low-growing tree, with a stem from one to threefeet in diameter. Fruit, white, sweet, but rather insipid. The leaves are usedfor feeding silkworms..303J 300
Nigra. "Black Mulberry." The tree and leaves are larger than the precedingvariety, with black fruit..4040400
Tartarica. "Russian Mulberry." A rapid growing tree, readily propagated fromseed, and thrives well in dry soils. Also valuable as a hedge plant. Wooduseful for cabinet work, and takes a fine polish30353 50
Paulownia Imperialis. "Empress Tree." Very rapid growing when young. It after-wards forms a broad, flat head. Flowers violet, trumpet-shaped andfragrant. Native of Japan.30
Philadelphus Coronarius. "Mock Orange." A well-known shrub, with large, showy white flowers, which are orange-scented.
Pistacia Vera. "Pistacia Nut." An ornamental tree, indigenous to Asia Minor. Ityields the edible Pistacia Nuts of Commerce15

## DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-Continued.



# Seeds of Plants Suitable for HedфQs. 

[For descriptions, see Tree and Shrub Seeds]. See also Novelty List.


## Fruit Seeds. <br> CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Apple, Pear and Quince. The seeds of these varieties may be planted any time during the winter or early spring. Soak the seeds in tepid water for three days and change the water each day, or soak in cold water for eight or nine days, then sow lightly in drills two feet apart. The soil should be light, deeply and thoroughly tilled, and care taken not to allow it to become dry.
Cherry, Plum, Peach, Almond, Etc. The cultural directions given for the Wainut, so far as germinating the seed is concerned, may be followed; should, however, the quantity be small, the pits may be placed in layers in boxes placed on the ground in a sunny exposure. Sprinkle over each layer a coating of sand. Layers may be four to six deep. Keep constantly moist, but not soaking. is the young plants appear above ground they should be carefully removed and planted in nursery rows three feet apart. A cloudy day is most suitable for this work.
Walnat. The culture of the Walnut is the same as for all stone fruits. The seed may be planted in beds, during winter or spring, covering about one inch deep, and kept molst, but not wet, until they germinate, which will be in about three or four weeks, according to the temperature.
As soon as they crack and show the sprout they should be transplanted to the nursery rows, four and one-half to five feet apart, and six inches apart in the row. They will grow the first year without irrigation six to twelve inches, and with irrigation six inches to four feet; the second year from four to eight feet without irrigation, and about the same with 1t. They make a better tree to plant where irrigation is not practiced.
The best aged tree to plant is two years old; not that age makes much difference, but the trees at that age are of a size that they can be seen, and no danger of getting damaged while cultivating. In careful hands, one-year-old trees are as good or better; and, perhaps, it would be better still to plant the seed where the

## FRUIT SEEDS-Continued.

orchard tree is to be grown; but if planted in this way great care must be taken for two years, in cultivation, that they do not get trodden down and the tops broken off, which makes the orchard uneven and unsightly.
When planting two-year-old or large trees, they should be selected, planting the largest trees first, and keep on doing so until the orchard is finished. By doing so, you can get trees of a size together.
The soft-hell Walnut should be planted in orchard form, forty by forty feet. It is more upright in growth than the common Walnut, and will do as well forty by forty feet as the hard-shell will fifty by fifty.
If ordered by mail 10 cents per pound additional will be charged to cover postage. Prices subject to fluctuation. Quotations for large quantities given on application.
Price

per oz. | Price |
| :---: |
| per 10. |
| $\$ 0$ |

Almond, Hard-Shelled [Prunus Amygdalus Communis], per 100 lbs $\$ 1250$ $\$ 020$
Soft-Shelled [Var. Prunus Amygdalus Communis]. For culture, see directions. The nuts will grow quicker if cracked.
Apple [Pyrus Malus]. Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from seed, are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties desired
Apricot Pits [Prunus Armeniaca] ............................................................................................................ 0
Cherry, Mazzard [Cerasus Communis]. The common or ordinary variety of Cherry is useful. alone for grafting purposes. The stock is hardy, and if properly grafted fine fruit can be relied on.
Guava, Strawberry [Psidium Guaiava]. A choice evergreen much esteemed for its fruit, which is now quite extensively used for making jelly; long a staple article of West Indian commerce. The fruit is small and plum-shaped, with a delicious strawberry flavor; sow in boxes and transplant when 2 inches high to pots.

Peach [Prunus Amygdalus Persica]. Peach stocks are raised by planting the stones 2 or 3 inches deep during winter If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The aftertreatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting on Apple stock. Price on application.
Seedling [Prunus Amygdalus Eersica]. Price on application.

Pecan Nut. [Carya Oliveformis.] Succeeds well in Califormia. Nuts olive-shaped. Yellowish brown, shell very thin ; kernel sweet and delicious. Wood similar to the "Shellbark Hickory," and very valuable. Texas grown nuts..25

Plum, Myrobolan [Pıunus Communis]. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but
hardy ; vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts........... in $^{\text {n }}$

Green Gage. Same culture as Myrobolan, and grown for the same purpose..................... 1
Quince [Cydonia Communis]. Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is much used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is much used for preserres, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair..
Walnut, Soft-Shelled [Var. of Juglans Regia]. Is now most in demand by growers owing to its early fruiting (six years from planting), and also having the advantage of taking up less room than the Hard Shell, and for being in most demand in the market at a higher value. [See Cultural directions.] Seed, $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12.50$
Fresh Orange Seed. Taken from ripe fruit, thoroughly washed and cleansed from pulp, packed under our own system in five pound boxes; will keep in good germinating condition for two months. One pound of orange seed contains about 1500 seeds

## Small Fruit Speds.

$\qquad$
Gooseberry Seed. Large English, mixed.......................................................................................... 75 c

Strawberry Seed. Large varieties, mixed............................................................................ 50 c
Red Alpine. This is, the European Wild Strawberry. In shape long; is easily grown from seed, and considered to be superior in flavor to the cultivated rarieties
Vitis Riparia [Wild Grape]. Native of the northern and central parts of the United States. Owing to the damage done to our vineyards by the "Phylloxera Vastatrix," it might be to the advantage of our vineyardists to follow the example of the French by using our wild grape as grafting stock for any varieties of grapes they may desire, as the root is said to offer a sufficient, if not complete, resistance to this pest. It has been proven that all European rarieties will produce as well grafted on this stock as if grown on their own roots..

## Palms, Drasapпas, Ete.

As many of the seeds of this class of plants are not reliable unless fresh, and as the varieties reach us very irregularly from the collectors, we trust our customers will not feel disappointed if they do not receive all of the varieties they may order; we, however, promise to book such varieties which we cannot supply, and forward promptly upon arrival. As it is impossible to test the vitality or genuineness of this class of seed, we cannot hold ourselves in any way responsible for the results of crops. As many varieties of Palms take a long time to germinate, we adrise patience and careful attention to attain successful results.

## PALMS.

Palms are among the finest and handsomest of all plants. In a young state they do not show their distinctive characters.


Areca Lutescens.

Areca. A genus of elegant pinnate-leared Palms, which are widely distributed over the earth, some of the species being found in the East Indies, while others occur in the West ; ther exist also in the Islands of the Mauritius and its dependencies, in the Island of Madagascar, in New Zealand and in Australia..
Baueri [Seaforthia Robusta]. Not very hardy in this climate, except under glass. A native of Norfolk Island
$25 \mathrm{c} \$ 200$
Lutescens, an extremely beautiful plant, with pinnate arching leaves; will not stand frost. Native of the Mascareen Islands (see cut)
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$
Rubra, a fine plant for the decoration of apartments, or any situation where a graceful plant is required; the leaves are pinnate and arching, in a young state bright red, changing with age to ${ }^{\circ}$ dark green. Native of the East Indies; not hardy out of doors

2 5"
200
Sapida, a handsome, hardy Palm, very similar to Kentia. Valuable for lawn planting. Native of New Zealand.

25c
200
Caryota Urens [Himalayan Palm]. Native of India, ascending the Himalaya to an altitude of 5,000 feet, attaining a considerable height, though the temperature sinks in the cooler season to $40^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. This Palm is perfectly hardy in this climate and is well suited for lawn planting or for pot culture.

2อॅc
200
Chamærops. The various species of Chamærops are found scattered through Northern Asia, Northern Africa, North America, and the south of Europe. Chamærops Humilis is the only European Palm reaching as far north as Nice, in latitude $43^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$. Leares fan-shaped; fruit a berry and one-seeded
Canariensis, a handsome Palm well worthy of culture, either for lawn or pot culture
Excelsa [Hardy Fan Palm]. This Palm grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; leares fan-shaped; trunk enclosed by a denss mass of rough fibres. Native of the East Indies..................................Per oz., 25c ; per 1b., $\$ 200$
Humilis [Dwarf Fan Palm]. An extremely handsome plant. In its native habitat it oftens attains a height of 20 feet, when it presents a splendid appearance, at other times it is not so effectire ; this is when it produces a quantity of suckers from the base. If desired to grow tall, all suckers should be carefully remored. Native of Southern Europe.... Per oz., 30c ; per lb., \$2.50
Hystrix [Scrub Palmetto]. A slow growing glaucous Fan Palm. Native of the Southern states. The leaves are green above and silvery-gray below, edged with minute prickles ; hardy.

Cocos. An elegant genus of a noble order, many species of which grow to majestic proportions, and one yields that well-known fruit-the cocoanut of commerce.
Plumosa. This species attains considerable size, rising upon a stout, straight column-like stem some forty or more feet in height. Fruit, drooping bunches of waxy flowers; which are succeeded by quantities of orange-colored nuts, enclused in an edible pulp, in size about as large as a chestnut. Leaves are pinnate. Native of Brazil ; does well out of doors in this climate.
Romanzoffiana. Similar to the above. The leares are long, beautifully arched, resembling a large plume. Native of Brazil.

## PALMS-Continued.

 Price per Price per10 seeds. 100 seeds.
Cocos Weddelliana. This is perhaps the most elegant Palm we have in cultivation, but, unfortunately, one of the most delicate. The stem of this Cocos is slender, and clothed with a quantity of black, netted fibres; leaves are from 1 to 4 feet in length, or more, and beautifully arched. For table decoration there is no Palm to compare with it ; no collection, however small, should be without it. Native of South America..
Australis [Prazilian Palm]. One of the hardiest of all Palms, hardier than even the Date Palm ; withstanding, unprotected, a cold at which oranges and lemons are injured or destroyed
$50 \mathrm{c} \$ 400$

Bonneti. A beautiful palm for decorative purposes; graceful in appearance. Thrifty grower.

40c 300
Campestris. A hardy, handsome variety, well suited for opeu-air planting; is one of the most desirable of pinnate-leaved palms.

40 c
Corypha Australis [Livistona Australiv]. This plant with age attains noble proportions; as a young plant it has stout, dark brown petioles, enclosed in a network of fibrous matter at the base, and armed at the edges with stout spines. The leaves are nearly circular, much plaited, divided round the edge into narrow segments, and dark green. Native of Australia; hardy
$25 \mathrm{c} \quad 200$
Erythea Armata [Brahea Glauca]. One of the most elegant fan Palms, from the islands off Lower California. Leaves glaucous blue. Hardy

300
Edulis [Brahea Edulis]. A rapid-growing variety from the Guadaloupe Islands. Fanshaped leaves, bright green. Hardy

40 c
300
Geonoma Compacta. A dwarf decorative Palm, quite hardy.
20c
150
Kentia Belmoreana. This fine Palm is a valuable addition to our collections; its leaves are pinnate, dark green, and so beautifully crisp as to gain for it the name of the "Curly Palm." It is very elegant and graceful in habit; a native of Lord Howe's island, where it attains a height of 40 feet

40 c
300
Canterburyana. This is a truly handsome species, native of Lord Howe's Island, with pinnate leaves and a very robust habit. It is called in its native country the "Umbrella Palm." It is an exceedingly ornamental plant, and well adapted for decorative purposes. Grows tall and hardy.
$70 \mathrm{c} \quad 600$
Fosteriana. In its native country this plant is known as the Thatch Palm, on account of its leaves being used in thatching houses. It is a robust-growing species, often attaining a height of from 40 to 50 feet. Leaves pinnate, and very deep green; native of Lord Howe's Island,

Latania Borbonica. Native of the Isle of Bourbon. Leaves large, fan-shaped, armed edges, and enveloped at the base in a network of brown fibrus tissues. It is a beautiful lawn plant, and when grown in large tubs or pots, this Palm is the one best suited, and most largely used, for the decoration of hotel verandas. Hardy...Oz., 2 乞ॅc; 1b. $\$ 2.50$
Oreodoxa Regia [Royal Palm]. Native of Cuba. This noble palm attains a height of 60 feet. Leaves pinnate. Is largely grown for house decoration, but can scarcely be considered hardy out of doors here.

20c
150
Phœnix Canariensis (see cut). An elegant and most hardy variety of the Date Palm, much used around Los Angeles for lawns. Very handsome and durable.

100
Dactylifera. The Date Palm; is an erect, handsome Palm, with long, pinnate, dark green leaves. It will withstand a lower temperature than perhaps any other Palm. It is, in fact, a majestic plant, and worthy to be planted in every garden. Native of Northern Africa and Tropical Asia, where the Palm attains a height of 80 feet. Lives to a great age, and yields the Date fruit of commerce. Hardy.....Oz., 10c; 1b. 75c

## PALMS-Continued.

Price per Price per 10 seeds. 100 seeds
Phonix Reclinata. A very fine, large-growing species; the stem becomes stout and tall with age Leaves pinnate. Largely used in Nice, Cannes and in the Suth of France for avenues ; also the best for that purpose here, as it will stand severe frosts. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Hardy

20c $\$ 150$
Rupicola. This is one of the most exquisitely graceful Palms, and in elegance takes a similar place to that of Cocos Weddelliana. It is of acaulescent habit, with widespreading, arching, pinnate leaves; a most valuable acquisition. Native of the East Indies. Hardy.

20c 150
Sylvestris. This is sometimes called the Wild Date. It resembles Phœnix Dactylifera somewhat, but is more lax in its growth. Very hardy, but not to be compared with P. Dactylifera or Reclinata. Native of the East Indies.

Tenuis. This is a very hardy, elegant and desirable variety of Date Palm, with long, bright sea-green leaves; much used here for lawn planting.
Ptychospermum Alexandre [The Alexandra Palm]. This is an extremely handsome Palm, although a somewhat slender-stemmed species. Leaves pinnate and beautifully arched, light green. Native of Australia, where it attains a height of 100 feet. This variety will not stand much frost, but is very ornamental for pot culture
Sabal Palmetto [Cabbage Yalm]. A native of our Southern States; it attains a height of 50 feet, with a diameter of 12 to 15 inches. The timber is said to be valuable in ship building, being indestructible in salt water, and not attacked by the teredo. The leaves are five to six feet long, and are used in the manufacture of hats (palm leaf), baskets and mats; the young unexpanded leaves constitute one of the most delicious vegetables for the table
Adansonii [Dwarf Palmetto]. Extremely slow-going species, very seldom having an erect stem. Native of Southern States of America.
Umbraculifera [Savannah Palm]. A native of the West Indies, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Though naturally a tropical Savannah Palm, it has proved even hardier than the Orange
Seaforthia Elegans. One of the most beautiful of the Palm family, and one of the finest subjects in cultivation for the conservatory, greenhouse or sub-tropical garden. Height 20 feet. Leaves from two to ten feet in length, dark green. It stands quite a low temperature. Native of New South Wales
Washingtonia Filifera. Our own now well-known California Fan Palm, which also goes under the names of Pritchardia Filamentosa and Brahea Filamentosa. This variety is one of the very finest of Fan Palms, attaining a large size; is very hardy, and should be planted everywhere. Fine for avenues, being of rapid growth, and bright, healthy appearance. Is much grown as a pot plant in Eastern cities
.Oz. 20c ; lb. $\$ 2.00$

## SEEDS OF DECORATIVE PLANTS.

Agares. Six fine varieties, viz., Deserti, Lechequilla, Palmeri, Schottii, Shawi, Virginica, each per pkt. 25c. One packst of each of above varieties for $\$ 1$.

Dracæna Amabilis. The ground color of the leaf is glossy green, becoming beautifully marked and suffused with pink and creamy white
Australis. [Cordyline]. A palm-like tree growing to a considerable height; the stem is stout, leaves from two to three feet in length, oblong, lanceolate and bright green; splendid for avenues, native of New Zealand. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.
Draco. Yields the dragon's blood resin; the stem of this species is stout at the base; leaves are closely set, eighteen inches in length and two broad, thick and fleshy, dark green, and ending in a long, thin unarmed point. A fine, massive ornamental species, one that is a superb ornament to any semi-tropical garden; native of South America; hardy. Pkt. 25c ; 1000 seeds, $\$ 5$
Indivisa. [Cordyline Indivisa]. (־ee cut). Sometimes called Dracæna Stricta. A most graceful palmlike tree, suitable for decoration either in or out of doors. Leaves are from two to four feet in length, and one to two inches in breadth, tapering to a point, pendant and dark green. Fine for avenues.
Native of New Zealand. Oz. 40c ; lb.

## SEEDS OF DECORATIVE PLANTS-Continued.



Abyssinian Banana.
Musa Ensete. [Abyssinian Banana]. (See cut). Native of Abyssinia in mountain regions. This magnificent plant attains a height of 30 feet, the leaves occasionally reaching the length of 20 with a width of 3 feet. This plant produces no suckers and requires several years to come into flower and seed, then it dies off like the Sago Palm, the Caryota Palm and others which flower but once without reproduction from the root
Strelitzia Augusta. A handsome stately plant native of the Cape of Good Hope; has large, pale, green leaves and singular, richly colored flowers. If given a protected situation on the lawn it will thrive and be much admired for its tropical appearance
Yuccas. Assortment of six varieties for $\$ 1.00$ Each variety separate. Per pkt. 25 c .
Yucca Quadricolor. A large and magnificent kind. Leaves are stout, spreading horizontally and tapering to a point, where they are armed with a sharp spine from one to two inches in length. The upper surface creamy yellow, in the center tinged with crimson and orange yellow and broadly bordered with dark shining green. Native of Mexico. Hardy. 1000 seeds $\$ 2$.

## SUMMER FLOWERINC BULBS.

[Our Fall Bulb Catalogue is published annually, about the first of September, and is mailed free to all our customers, and to others on application].Amaryllis. A beautiful class of plants of the easiest possible culture. May be grown in theopen border, or in pots. Plant in spring, covering the bulb so that the neck
Price Price ..... per doz. ..... per doz.
will be even with the surface of the soil.
will be even with the surface of the soil.
Bella Donna. "Bella Donna" Lily. Beautiful rosy purple, flowering before theleaves appear.
Formosissima. "Jacobean Lily." Velvety crimson, very striking and beautiful... Formosissima. "Jacobean Lily." Velvety crimson, very striking and beautiful...050diameter, of easy growth. Strong bulbs.$\$ 200$100
Purpurea. [Vallotta]. Splendid bright scarlet. A good variety for pot culture... ..... 75
Vittata, mixed. Most beautiful shades, and coloring, extra choice ..... 100

## SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS-Continued.



This new class of Begonias, producing large brilliant-colored flowers as showy as Tulips, and hlooming profusely until frost, has proven to be just what was wanted for beds wholly or partially shaded. The flowers are large, erect, rising well above the foliage, of the most brilliant colors, scarlet predominating, and are produced abundantly, being a mass of bloom until the very end of the season. The tubers may be planted in March or April.


Calla Ethiopica.

Calla Ethiopica. "Lily of the Nile." (See cut). Well known and valued for its large, pure white flowers. Useful as a bedding plant, or for forming hedges, flowering very freely out of doors in this climate. Also will succeed well grown in water.
Extra sized roots............................... 10
Good sized roots.................................. 5
Cannas. "Indian Shot." Very effe tive on lawns, or as backgrounds to borders.
Ehemannii. The finest of the species Rich crimson flowers, with fine, massive foliage.

20
Fine new French hybrids. Mixed...
Colocasia Esculentum. A tropical plant, growing to a height of three or four feet, with corresponding breadih. The leaves are of immense size, often eighteen inches by two feet. As a single plant for lawn or large flower borders it has no superior. Commonly called "Elephant's Ears."
First size bulbs
40
Second size bulbs.
25

Dahlias. We have a fine collection of Dry Tubers of this gorgeous flower. Should be planted in deep, well-d ained soil, and when large enough should be staked and tied. Hardy in Sourhern California.

Single, all colors
Gladiolus. No class of hardy bulbs can equal the brilliancy and diversity of this beautiful genus, comprising, as they do, almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, yellow, etc. They do exceedingly well in this climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up and a liberal quantity of decayed manure dug in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten or twelve days if put in water, developing every unopened bud. When it is required to have a succession of flowers, they may be planted at intervals from March to June.
White and light shades, extra fine mixed
Pink and rosy shades, extra fine mixed............................................................ 10
Red shades, extra fine mixed.......................................................................... 10
Red shades, extra fine mixed
Yellow shades, extra fine mixed............................................................................... $100, \$ 7.00$
All shades, extra fine mixed............................................................................................................................ 100, 83.50
Good mixed ............. 87.00
50

## SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS-Continued.



Lilium Auratum.

Liliums. Culture in open ground. Any good garden soil will answer, providing it be free and well drained. Dig well, add some sand and well-rotted manure (except for Auratum, which will not bear manure) and plant about five inches deep. Each autumn a top dressing of well-rotted manure should be carefully forked in between the rows.
Culture in pots. Put plenty of drainage in the bottom of the pot, adding over this some charcoal, moss or fibrous peat to secure good drainage; then fill up with compost, consisting of good, rich soil, peat and river sand; place the bulbs firmly on this and cover them about one inch below the surface; give no water until the plants appear above ground, then water freely. Re-pot as soon as the stems die down, giving an entire change of soil.
In California the Lily may be planted any time during the winter or spring, or as long as the bulbs are in good condition. When planted too late in the season they are apt not to flower until the following spring-the grower, however, may feel certain of ultimate success.
Lilium Auratum. "Golden Banded Lily." (See cut). The finest and most magnificent of the genus. Flowers white, spotted crimson, with a distinct golden stripe running through each petal.

First size bulbs...
Second size bulbs.................; 20
200
Candidum. "Annunciation Lily." Pure white, fragrant. A well known garden favorite..............
Harrisii. "Bermuda Easter Lily." Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant. Perfectly hardy, of easy culture and one of the finest plants for border decoration. Can also be forced to bloom at any required season. Is largely used at Easter. First size bulbs.

Humboldtii. A native variety, 4 to 5 feet high, orange colored, with dark spots..
Lancifolium Album. "White Japan Lily." Pure white, very fragrant.

Lilium Lancifulium Roseum. White, spotted pink...
The rarieties of Lancifolium are very handsome and distinct. They are the well known "Japan Lilies."

Madeira or Mignonette Vine. [Boussingaultia Baselloides]. A perennial climber in Southern California, with fleshy, glussy, light green leaves, and racemes of small, fragrant, white flowers. In colder districts, when frost has killed the tops, the tubers should be lifted and stored in a dry room or cellar till the following spring. Large tubers..

## SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS-Continued.

Ranuuculus. (See cut). Showy, brilliant plants, with double flowers, resembling Bouquet Dahlias, and admirably suited to Southern California. Plant 2 inches deep, and 3 inches apart, in light, rich soil, any time between November and March
Persian. Finest mixed.$\$ 020$
Turban or Turkish. Finest mixed........ ..... 20French. Finest mixed$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Price } & \text { Price } \\ \text { per doz. } & \text { per } 100 .\end{array}$$\$ 100$20

Tigridia. "Mexican Tiger Flower." Flowers of exquisite beauty. Of singular shape, only lasting one day, but succeeded regularly by other fiowers, daily through the season. Plant in spring, when the ground has be-


Ranunculus. comewarm. After the foliage has died down, lift the bulbs,and store in a dry place. Care should be taken against mice, as they are very fond of these bulbs. Conchiflora. "ShellFlower" Price Orange, spotted black....... \$0 15 Grandiflora Alba. White, spotted reddish brown. Pavonia. Scarlet, spotted yellow.


Price Price

Tuberose "Polianthes Tuberosa." (See cut). One of the most beautiful summer and fall flower-
ing bulbs in cultivation. Flowers pure white, and of exquisite fragrance. Ading bulbs in cultivation. Flowers pure white, and of exquisite fragrance. Admirably adapted for cut flowers, and of easy cultivation. Plant in open ground, when the soil has become warm. May also be started indoors in pots, earlier, and afterwards planted to where they are to flower. Hardy in Southern California
Double Pearl. Far superior to the old double variety, growing only about two feet high, with large individual double white florets, which have longer footstalks than the old variety, rendering them more useful for cut flower purposes. Large bulbs.

125
Price
per doz.
$\$ 125$

100
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
10c 75 c

## Agrieultural and Hortieultural Requisites.

## INSECT, BLIGHT AND VERMIN DESTROYERS.

We take pleasure in offering the following tried remedies for the destruction of Insects; they not only destroy, but promote a vigorous growth to the plants.
Buhach [Persian Powder]. Our superior grade is made from buds and half-open flowers of Pyrethrum Cinerariefolium. The cheap grades made from open flowers and stems are almost worthless. It is resinous, impalpable and non-poisonous, and kills all sorts of insects and worms by filling up the pores and acting on the skin. It is so fine it penetrates hidden crevices when blown on with a gun or bellows, and many Southern cabbage growers say it is the only effectual remedy for the cabbage worm. Apply when everything is dry, as moisture destroys its properties. Price, per $\frac{1}{4} 1 \mathrm{lb}$., 3 ฮ̆c ; per 1 lb ., $\$ 1.00$. [Special price given in large quantities.]
California Orchard Soap. May be used at any time during the rear; it is not injurious to trees and other plants nor to human life; it may be used in hot as well as in cold water, or in combination with flour paste; in this combination it frees the trees, etc., from any kind of scale insects or from fungus growth at once. Circulars upon application. Sold in 1 lb . cans, 25 c , and in 5 gallon cans at 83 each ; in bexrels at 6 c per lb .
Fir Tree 0il. This new insect destroyer has proved to be one of the most reliable for red spider, green fly, mealy bug, scale, ants, thrip, onion fly, caterpillars, slugs, blight, etc. Dilute with water and apply with ordinary or bellows syringe, or by dipping the plants. One of the most valuable insecticides. Price, per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 50 c . [Larger quantities at special prices.]

## INSECT, BLIGHT AND VERMIN DESTROYERS-Continued.

Flour of Snlphur. American. Presents and cures mildew on Roses, Grapes, etc. Apply with a gun or bellows while the leares are damp. Price, per lb., je ; per 100 lbs., $\$ 2.50$.
Imported, French. Of greater strength than the preceling. Price, per lb ., 10 c ; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.
Gennine Paris Green. Tnexcelled for potato bugs and other insects that eat foliage. Price, in 1 lb ., lb . and 5 lb . boxes. 35 c per lb . [Larger quantities at special prices.]
Hammond's Slug shot. An impalpable powder, containing agents that will lestror the Cut Worm. Potato Bus. Chinch Bug. Kose Bug. R'se Slug. Curculio, and all Lice. Worms nr Caterpillars upon Cucumbers, Squah or frape Vines. Tobaceo. Cotton or Egg Plant. Currants. Fruit or Ornamental Trees, and all Shrubs and Flowering Plants. It is an excellent fertilizer: plants upon which it is used will grom and look much finer than those upon which it is not. It contains nothing injurious to domestic animals, and does not detericrate by age.

On low growing plants it shnuld be dusted on with a rery fine sifter. On tall Shrubs and Trees it should be applied with the Domble and Single Cone Bellows. Price, per lb., 10 c : per $100 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 7.50$.
Mildew Prerentire. A tuid for prerenting and destroring mildew. One pint is sufficient for 18 gallons of water. Apply with an ordinary or belloms syringe. Price, per bottle, Töc.
Ongerth's Insecticide. No. 1. Stops spread of the Curl? Leaf on Peach trees. Fills Milderr, Black smut, etc. In 1 lb . caus, with sifter attached, each 50 c : in 4 lb . cans, without sifter, per can, $\$ 1.00$.
Ongerth's Insecticide. No. -. Prerents and destrors all fungus disease in vineyards, such as Mildem, Coulure Mal Nero, etc. No other remedr, nor sulphur need be applied. Where this powder has been used the cleanest, tinest grapes hare been produced. which is of greatest importance to raisin gromers and Tine-makers. Sold in barrels of about 250 lbs . at 10 c per lb . Less quantity, 15 c per lb .
Tobacco Dnst. Kills green and black Hr, etc. To be dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. Per Ib., 20c.
Tobacco Soap. Jakes an excellent wash for plants and trees infested with green flr, lice and eggs of insects. Dissolre 2 2 oz . in a gallon of water. Price. per lb., 3uc.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with green fly. Price, per sack, 50c.
Whale Oil Soap. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants, kills insects and eggs on the bark. Price, Per 1b., 20c: - Ibs.. S5c: 丂lbs., Toc.
The Famous Invincible Squirrel Exterminator. This new preparation is well and farorablr known in the ricinity of Los Angeles. Will do its work effectually, destroring Squirrels, Gophers and other vermin. Directions for use. For squirrels, scatter from the hand a teaspoonful from 3 to 6 feet from the hole. when regetation is either green or dry. The poison attracts them, and kills them outright on top of the ground. For G phers, excarate to rinwar and place a tea-poonful therein, then corer immediatelr. The poison will not eraporate, and is onls injured br rain. Price, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$. cans, $50 \mathrm{c}: 3 \mathrm{lb}$. cans, $\$ 1.00$; 7 lb . cans, $\$ 200$; in 5 gallon cans, 25 c per 1 lb .

## INSECTICIDE APPLIANCES.

Atomizers. Glass, with Rubber Ball........................................................................................... 0 . 35
Bellows. Used for dusting plants, with sulphur, slug shot, tobacco dust, etc ....................................... 1 2.
Grans, for applving Persian insect powder. Small size.................................................................. 10
Jumbo. Large size...................................................................................................... 25


Climax Pump Sprayer, No. 2.


Little Climax Sprayer.

## SPRAY PUMPS.



Climax Pump Sprayer, No. 3.


TTHE EKGELSIOR PUMP.

The Little Climax Sprayer (see cut). Our smallest complete Spray Pump. It is made of iron and brass, all parts that have to bear any considerable strain being malleable. The pump is firmly bolted to a strong iron base, supported on three legs made of gas pipe. These legs are unscrewed, and the pump is put in a small, neat box for shipping; and they are easily screwed into place by the purchaser. The legs are turned out at the bottom sufficiently to make them stand firmly. We furnish with this pump four feet of $\frac{1}{4}$-inch cloth insertion, rubber tubing and two climax nozzles; also, suction hose, as shown in the cut, to draw the liquid from the bucket or other vessel, as the case may be. We also furnish the rod for holding the hose, as shown in the cut; with this the Spray may be thrown straight upward, out at any angle desired, or horizontally, without touching the hose or turning a screw. We especially recommend this pump for spraying in green-houses, flowers and shrubs on the lawn, or for garden and small orchard work. All who try this pump will be more than pleased with it. Price, complete, $\$ 12.50$.
Climax Pump Sprayer, No. 2 (see cut). This pump is made entirely of iron and brass, all parts that have to bear any strain being malleable iron. The legs are made of gas pipe and screw firmly into the base. This pump can be taken apart and shipped in a very small box and easily set up by the purchaser, It can be attached to any kind of vessel or tank by means of our brass connections, in ten minutes; or the suction hose can be dropped into a barrel, trough or cistern with equal success. We sell this pump complete, with twenty feet of hose, sixteen feet discharge, four feet suction, two nozzles, and the necessary connections for it. Similar in appearance to Climax Pump, No. 3, with the exception of being a little lighter and having but one discharge orifice. Price, complete, $\$ 17.50$.
Climax Pump Sprayer, No. 3 (see cut). Valuable for orange orchards, etc. It has two discharge orifices, and is supplied with two lengths of discharge hose, each $16 \frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and four nozzles. This pump can be used in all cases where a spray or solid stream is desired, and is capable of throwing a spray nearly as fine as mist, twenty feet in the air, or a solid stream fifty feet. This pump will be especially appreciated by all who desire to spray orchard trees rapidly, but are not able to purchase one of our higher priced machines. A single hose may be used at a time, if desired, by unscrewing the other hose and attaching cut-off furnished with pump. This is one of the most powerful and easy working pumps on the market. We warrant all of the above machines. Price, complete, $\$ 25.00$.
Extra Nozzles for either of the above, $\$ 1.50$ each.
Excelsior Pump and Portable Fire Engine (see cut). This compact, portable engine can be used for horticultural purposes, etc. All its working parts are of brass, and of easy access to the valves, which can be cleansed at any time. It will draw the water from a stream, tank or pail, near by or at a distance, is of simple construction and easily worked, throwing a continuous stream 50 feet. It has 3 feet of suction and 2 feet of discharge hose. $\$ 8.50$. Extra hose, 20 c a foot, and hose coupler, 50 c additional.
Lewis's Combination Force Pump. Endorsed by all leading entomologists. Will thoroughly spray a ten-acre orchard in a day. It makes three complete tools, viz: a Combination Force Pump, an Agricultural Syringe, also a Veterinary Syringe. Made of brass, and will throw water 50 feet. Price, complete, $\$ 4.50$.

## SYRINGES.



Syringes. Brass. Of the best American make and of various sizes and patterns, fitted with roses for "Price ejecting water in one stream, or in a fine or coarse spray. They are strongly made, of each the best workmanship, and far superior to the common light imported Syringes.
A. A. Length of barrel, $7 \frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For parlor use.
A. (See cut). With one stream and jet
C. Length of barrel, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ; diameter $1 \mathrm{~g}-16$ in., with one stream and jet ............................ 350
D. Length of barrel, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ; diameter $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in., with one stream and jet............................. 400

The above Syringes are all of one pattern, but of increasing length and diameter. We recommend them as efflcient, attractive and cheap.

Syringes. No. 5. (See cut). Best Conical-valve Syringe, large size, with one stream and two sprayroses. This Syringe is generally used by florists and horticulturists. Side pieces on barrel.. $\$ 650$No.6. (See cut). 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 ofplants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 in., diameter,$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$.700
No. 7. Best Conical-valve Syringe, large size, with one stream and two spray roses, with knuckle joint, turning in all directions, for the same purpose as No. 6, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 in .; diameter, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. ..... 800
No. 8. Best conical valve, with cross handle and one spray rose, 10 in . long and $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter ..... 700
No. 10. Same as No. 5, but of lighter material ..... 550
No. 11. Same as No. 3, but of lighter material ..... 450
No. 12. (See cut). Two spray roses and jet; 14 in . long, diameter 1 in ..... 300
"Eclipse." Throws a continuous stream or spray, as desired. Price, with 4 ft . of hose, $\$ 6.00$;or, with elbow joint for sprinkling under the foliage675
GARDEN HOSE AND ATTACHMENTS.

We have a large stock of Hose of different brands at low prices. We do not cut any less length than 25 feet, and all Hose is cut to a multiple of 25 feet, such as $25,50,75,100$, and so on.
Cotton Hose. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter per foot ..... 10c
Rubber Hose. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. diameter .per foot ..... 10c
Competition. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. ..... per foot 10c
Rubber Hose, 3 -ply. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. ..... per foot 15 c
4-ply. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter (according to quality)................................................er foot 15, 16, 18c
Wired. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter (according to quality)............................................er foot $15,25 \mathrm{c}$
Very heavy black. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.......................................................per foot 20 c
Carbonized. $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter (very durable) ..... per foot ..... 25 c
4 -ply. 1 in . diameter. ..... per foot 20 c
Hose Couplings, brass. $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$ in ..... in.... ..... each 25 c
Menders, wood........................................................................................................per doz. 50c
Iron. $\frac{3}{4}$ in ..... per doz. $\$ 1.00$; each 10 c
Nozzles, brass ..... each 50 and 75c
Reducers ..... each 25 c
Rubber washers ..... per doz. 10c
Reels or Trucks, on wheels, wooden ..... each \$200
Reels or Trucks, on wheels, top in one piece ..... each 250
Reels or Trucks, on wheels, iron ..... each 300
"Plappt Jr." Labor saving (ardep Tools.
FOR HAND USE.

These are the most perfect garden tools made, and have long been the most popular. They are known the world over, and beyond question are the most complete in equipment and most practical and labor-saving in the field that have yet been invented. Our special "Planet Jr." Catalogue, fully illustrating and describing the different sorts of work accomplished, free on application.
The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe. (See cut). Cultivator, rake and plow combined. This exceedingly useful and popular tool has this season the extensive outfit shown in this illustration. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. The tool is especially adapted to save the labor of the Market Gardener, Onion Grower, Nurseryman and Root Grower. The changes from one form to another are easily and quickly made, and changes in depth of width also. The tool is light and strong; can be used by man or boy, and in much of the most tedious and particular work it does as much as six to ten men with the common hand hoe, and with half the labor. You can hoe or plow to or from ; cultivate, rake., etc., deep or shallow, safely when plants are just coming through the ground, and until they are fifteen inches high, and all the time both sides at once or between the rows, at the speed of a moderate walk. The rakes level and fine the ground for planting; gather stones and trash; cultivate plants when small, cover seeds, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing every thing they meet, leaving the ground nearly level. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow, and are useful for marking out rows for plants, seeds, sets, etc. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, and hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards in front are just the thing needed when hoeing large plants, such as Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Beans and Peas, enabling you to cultivate them perfectly, when otherwise the leaves would be torn off and the plant seriously injured. They are detachable. Price, $\$ 8.00$.


The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill. (See cut). This standard drill holds two and one-half quarts. It sows all garden seeds accurately any desired thickness or depth. It opens, drops, covers and rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage, in the most perfect and reliable manner. Its construction is


The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Seed Drill. simple; it has neither cogs, cams, springs, brushes, levers, chains, belts nor shakers to wear out, run hard or get out of order; nor are its stirring devices in any way dangerous to the vitality of seeds. The seed hopper revolves with the wheels, having in its center a spring brass drum, with twelve discharge openings, easily regulated all at one time to the proper size. Each one of these is covered by a bucket or shield, in such a manner as to cause the drill to sow a single thimbleful of fine seed with regularity for the distance of one hundred feet, yet it will sow five pounds of seed with the same perfection. The continual revolution of this hopper keeps the seed in a most perfect and loose condition, and makes the sowing of such difficult seeds as carrots, parsnip, beet, salsify, etc., easy and satisfactory. The machine operates without noise, and the opening, covering and rolling down are automatic and perfect. The plow is directly between the wheels, and therefore opens the furrow at a perfectly regular depth'; and the covering is also for the same reason very accurate. Seeds can be put in oneeighth or one-quarter of an inch deep with entire regularity, an important point in the sowing of delicate varieties. The roller can be used to roll light or heavy, or entirely removed. The seed index has upon it the names of the principal seeds, and the discharge openings can be set in a moment. The combination of the necessary good points is so completed that we can assure our customers that it will give them every satisfaction. Price, $\$ 10.00$.
The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe. (See cut). Cultivator, rake and plow combined. Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments, are striking features of this implement. The full equipment is shown in the cut. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. The wheel has an extra broad face, aud is readily raised and lowered, and can be attached at one side of the frame so that one can cultivate both sides of a row of small plants at one passage. As with the Double Wheel Hoe the rakes level the ground, gather the trash, cultivate, etc.; the curved hoes work closely and safely, deep or shallow, while the plow opens furrows, covers and plows, to and from, as desired. The cultivator blades work admirably, especially in deep work, and also mark out rows for garden crops, while the leaf gu trd is invaluable for work among large plants. All rows from six to eighteen inches apart can be perfectly hoed at one passage, and this tool, though not as well adapted to large fields of garden crops as the


The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe.
Double, is still a great favorite with many for that class of work. For the home vegetable garden, its work is exactly what is needed for the easy cultivation of crops without the aid of a horse. Its lightness, strength and simplicity recommend it to all who examine it. Price, $\$ 6.00$.
The " Planet Jr."' Combined Drill, Wheel, Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow (see cut). This tool is unquestionably the most popular, as it is the most perfect machine of its kind made. It is unrivaled in design, finish, convenience and capacity for work. As a seed drill it is the same as the No. 2, except in size; it holds one quart. The tools sent out with each machine are shown in the cut. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. The curved rakes are invaluable in preparing ground for planting, and for delicate after-cultivation of the crop, and for covering seeds, etc., etc. The hoes work closely and safely both sides of the row at once, when plants are small, and between them when large,


The " Planet Jr." Combined Drill.
working all rows up to sixteen inches wide at one passage, leaving the ground nearly level. The plow opens furrows and covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. In small gardens, where a horse is seldom used, it is invaluable for working the coarser crops, such as corn, cabbage, potatoes, celery, etc. The cultivator teeth are made after an admirable model, and when worn out at one end are readily reversed, when they work as good as new ; are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. The teeth can be used for marking out two rows at once, up to eight inches apart; and one for marking out sets, plants, and large seeds. Price $\$ 12.00$.

The "Planet Jr.", Hill Dropping Garden Seed Drill (see cut), for Rows or Hills. This machine not only sows in rows, but in hills. It opens, sows, covers, rolls down, and marks the next row, all at one operation. The hopper holds two quarts, and is adapted for all conditions of land, working well in fresh ground, or when planting on a ridge, as it has two fifteen-inch driving-wheels, placed six inches apart. The most important feature of any drill is even sowing, and in that this machine excels. It is set for the different seeds, with the greatest accuracy, by a neat thumbscrew, which regulates the flow by a rod connecting the seed index, or dial, with the discharge opening. This dial contains the names of all the principal seeds, and is in plain sight and within easy reach. To sow any particular seed, it is only necessary to

"Planet Jr." New seed Drill, Hill-dropping.
more the index finger (br the thumbscrew) till it is opposite the name of the seed to be sown. The flow of seed may be stopped instantly by a single movement of the thumb, and a reverse movement will again set it going. The opening plow is adjustable, and the coverer oscillating, and the marker makes a clear line for rows, any reguired distance up to 20 inches. It sows in a continuous row, with the greatest regularity, and it will drop neatly in hills, either $4,6,8$, or 12 inches apart. The distance is regulated by the number of teeth on the four different feed-wheels, which insure regular dropping of the seed at the exact distances required. The change from hill to drill work is done in a moment, by hooking up the cut-off, and from drill to hill by releasing it. This machine is especially adapted for sowing Sugar Beet, Mangel, Carrot, Turnip, or any other seeds, which eventually have to be thinned out to a certain distance apart. Price $\$ 12.50$.
The "Planet Jr." Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill. This machine will not only do all that the preceding one will do, but at the same time sow fertilizers either above or below the seed, as wanted, and in any required quantity. It holds about one peck, and works with regularity whether there is much or little in the hopper. Is regulated by an index similar to that of the hill dropper, and the discharge of both drills may be cut off or started instantly. Like the hill dropper, it does not sow when drawn backward, and can quickly be thrown out of gear. A great boon to farmers and market gardeners, and the most perfect machine of its kind ever made. Price $\$ 18.00$.
The "Fire Fly" Wheel Garden Plow (see cut). The "Fire Fly" Plow has given great satisfaction, and is now much improved in strength and design. To be appreciated, this little labor-saver must be seen in actual work. Its cost is soon saved in a family regetable garden, even if but twenty feet square. By going twice in each furrow the ground can be plowed up in the spring ready for planting. Then the tool can be used to open shallow or deep furrows for varions crops. These can be covered with it. When the plants appear above the surface, the little "Fire Fly" can be used to plow or hoe away from each side of the row when, after the weeds directly in the row have been remored by hand, the earth can be be neatly thrown back, and this can be repeated throughout the season, working deep or shallow, as each particular crop demands at the time. Some owners of the "Fire Fly" Wheel Plow say they want no other tool in their regetable garden. The low price brings it within the reach of all. In many gardens it will save its cost twice a year. Price, $\$ 3.00$.
The Fire Fly Siugle Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow Combined. This neat and convenient machine is a prime favorite, light, strong and adjustable to a great variety of work. The tools supplied with it are: One pair of Curred Point Hoes, one pair of Narrow Cultivating Teeth, one wide Cultivating Tooth and one large Garden Plow. The new patent star wheel, with extra broad face, is used, and two handles having been found preferable are adopted. The reversible Cultivator Teeth can be used in a set of two or three for extra deep work. This is a good tool for the boys, and a pleasant one, though a thorough, strong, all-day tool for a hard-working laborer. Price, $\$ 5.00$.
The "Planet Jro" Grass Edger' and Strawberry Vine Cutter. This perfect little tool does either straight or curved work, most accurately, edging at the desired angle and at the rate of a mile an hour. It should be a constant companion of the Mower, as it neatly finishes the lawn, after the Mower has done its best. Strawberry growers will find it a rapid and perfect tool, for cutting oft surplus runners. For this work the hoe may be remored. By remoring the dise, the hoe may be used with great satisfaction in the regetable garden, and among strairberries; tirst cutting away from the crop and then returning the earth. Very suitable for light lands and small places. Price, $\$ 4.00$.

"Fire Fly" Wheel Garden Plow.
The "Planet Jr." (All Steel) Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, with wheel. When reversed is a Corn Hiller (see cut). A light and graceful tool, made entirely of steel, except some small malleable iron parts, and the handles. The machine-now-is better than ever before, and every important feature in a one-horse cultivating tool has been carefully developed, so that the machine is capable of a much greater variety of work than anything of the same style ever before made. Each machine is supplied with


Corn Hiller-Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined.
five Cultivator Plates, two Side Hoes and one Shovel Plate. When the Side Hoes are reversed in such a position, in which the rounded edge is foremost, an immense amount of work can be saved on all crops usually hoed or hilled up by hand. Especially useful to market gardeners and to Broom Corn growers, and to all who grow crops, where hand-labor is generally required. It is usually used reversed at the first cultivation, but for the second and third cultirations, it is used in the correct position, as shown in cut. Price, $\$ 10.00$.
The "Planet Jr." Double Celery Hiller. Of late years the demand for these machines has largely increased, and they have been improved each season, until now they are considered invaluable to large celery growers everywhere. The leaf lifters are a great improvement. They can be adjusted sidewise and arranged in height to suit the work. Some of the largest celery growers in the United States clain to hill their celery with these machines, without any handling whatever. The hilling blades are 43 inches long, and are adjustable in height at the heel, by means of a slotted piece, which is necessary as the hilling becomes higher. The double machine works all rows up to four feet apart. Before hilling, the ground should be thoroughly worked with a horse-hoe. Price, $\$ 15.00$.
The "Planet Jr." Single Celery Hiller. The single hiller runs lighter and throws rather higher than the double; is very strong and easily handled. It works rows of any width, and where market gardeners have their celery planted close, and first bleach every other row and having marketed that, wish to bleach the remaining rows, it is "just the thing." Price, $\$ 11.00$.


Potato Digger.

The '6Planet Jr." Irish Potato Digger (see cut). Has the standard, share and landslide of the ordinary plow, a short steel-prong moldboard and a digging fork with four laterally extending tines, and a steel rake, which assists greatly in digging, and leaves the potatoes in a narrower row. In operation the plow is run directly under the row of potatoes; when the moldboard turns the furrow slice on edge, breaking it somewhat, the fork follows, and the upper tine (the foremost) cuts off about three inches of the upper edge of the slice, spreads it out and exposes the potatoes to view, the second and third each take three inches more, and the fourth finishes the furrow, when the rake completes the operation. There being no gearing, the tool, with a few shares, will last a litetime. Price, $\$ 20.00$.
A Special Catalogue of all the "Planet Jr." Machines mailed free on application.
Iron Age Cultivator. This is of Chicago manufacture, and much valued in the Mississippi Valley. The frame, teeth, wheels and handles are made of the very best materials, and handsomely finished. Try it, and you will get value received. Price $\$ 7.00$.

## MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.





The "Osborne" Hand Cultivator.

Ladies' Hoe.
Combined Rake and Hoe.
Forks. Digging. Short. D. handle, 4-pronged.

Long, straight handle, 4-pronged 110
Garden. (Light). For ladies and children; 20 in. long.. ..... 25
Hickory Stable, 3-pronged ..... 75
Hay, or Pitch, 2-pronged. ..... 50
Hand Weeding. Imported, best steel ..... 60
American. (See cut). ..... 25
Manure, 4-pronged ..... 100
Garden Lines. Best braided.
Per $100 \mathrm{ft} ., 75 \mathrm{c}$; per 200 ft ., $\$ 1.40$Small, thin yellow......Per 100 ft ., 50c
65
Line Reels. (See cut)
2000
cut)
2500
Two sections, $20 \times 24$ in., 250 lbs . ..... 3500
Grafting Compound. Ongerth's Improved. In 1-lb. cans ..... 75
5 -lb. cans. ..... 250
Wax. Trowbridge's..... $\frac{1}{4}-1 \mathrm{~b} ., 15 \mathrm{c}$; $\frac{1}{2}-1 \mathrm{lb} ., 25 \mathrm{c}, 1-\mathrm{lb} .40 \mathrm{c}$; postage 10 c per lb . Bees' Wax [subject to fluctuation] ..........per lb., 30c Prices for large quantities on application.
Grass Hooks or Sickles. Two sizes. ..... 50 c and $\$ 060$
Hand Cultivator. "The Osborne" (see cut). This toolwill cultivate both sides of a row of vegetables atthe same time. Three times the amount of workcan be done with this than with an ordinary hoe.Hence it will facilitate the work in a garden, andrender it less laborious than any other tool now onthe market. It consists of three shovels, one beingmoveable, so as to work the two shovels on bothsides or straddles of the row, the other, or centreone, can be inserted and used when workingbetween the rows. This tool can also be used forseeding.17
Hoes. Draw. "Acme Plow." This hoe is composed of one
5 -in. blade and two cultivating teeth, on the reverse side, all cast in one solid piece... ..... 80
Ordinary............6-in., 75 c ; 7 -in., 90 c ; 8 -in., 1 ..... 100 tachment on reverse side. ..... 85
Jackson. Blade, with curved triangular at-
Jackson. Blade, with curved triangular at-
Ladies', light (see cut). ..... 30
Monarch, 7 -in. ..... 60
Warren [Bayonet Hoes] ..... 70
Planters'. Very useful, sharp cutting, 9-in., 55 c ; 11-in. ..... 70
Grubbing [without handles] ..... 00
Handles extra... ..... 15
Scuffle, or Dutch. "Push Hoes." A very useful gar- den tool for keeping down weeds, $6-\mathrm{in}$., 50 c ; 7 -in., $60 \mathrm{c} ; 8$-in., $75 \mathrm{c} ; 9$-in., $85 \mathrm{c} ; 10$-in., ..... 100
Straight. "Push Hoes." Can also be used as edging knives for cutting borders....70c and ..... 75
Hoe and Rake Combined (see cut). According to size, 25ّc, $35 \mathrm{c}, 40 \mathrm{c}$, and. ..... 60
Knives. Budding. Best Sheffield make, with ivory handles, each, $\$ 1.00, \$ 1.25$, and. ..... 150
Pruning. "Keen Kutter." Sheffield make, plain handles, $\$ 1.00$, buck-horn. ..... 125
Combination [Budding and Pruning]. Two-bladed, buck-horn or smooth handles ..... 125
For Cutting Asparagus. ..... 50
Corn. Long, kris-shaped ..... 50 ..... 50
Labels. Wooden Pot [plain], 4-in ..... per 100. per 1000 .



Lawn Mowers. [The Keystone Lawn Mower]. Open or Solid Wiper. (See cut). The Kerstone Lawn Mower is similar in appearance to the popular Philadelphia Lawn Mowers long upon the market. Has rear cut floating construction, self sharpening knives and adjustable handle. All the parts liable to breakage in this mower are malleable iron. It has the incased gear, self-working and adjustable pawl, noiseless ratchet, and is made in the most superior manner. This mower is made under the strongest patents and acknowledged by the manu-
facturers to have a clear title upon all the adrantages that are embraced in the mower. For those who want a perfect lawn mower to do all the work required, in a good and easy manner, we respectfully ask a trial, and this will insure their future trade. We \#arrant every machine to give perfect satisfaction. 10, $12,14,16$ and 18 inch,........ 75.
Trojan. A good serricable machine, open wiper, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inch. ..... 05 ..... 55
Lawn Sprinklers. The Boss, Works with top and regulator, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. guage. ..... $\$ 100$
Dandy. Fitted with spike to go into the ground, nickel plated, $\frac{3}{4}$ in guage. ..... 100
Mikado. Rotary, on three legs, $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. guage ..... 2 万0


Pasadena. On three legs, each jet per-
forated, with fast top, $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{亡} \\ & \text { in. guage..... }\end{aligned} 2$ 250
Flat rose, alone withoutstand pipe.......
1 00
Flat rose, alone withoutstand pipe........
Pomona. On three legs, with four jets Pomona. On three legs, with four jets
$\frac{3}{ \pm}$ in. guage........ ...........................250
Propeller. With spike, rotary. ..... 60

Deakins' Lawn Sprinkler and Fountain. The work of this sprinkler is done through perforated arms and bereled balls so arranged as to water the lawn or garden uniformly and as perfect as a shower of rain. It will throw the water orer a space of 40 to 50 feet in diameter, according to the pressure of water. By unscreming the top, putting on the perforated ball and blank balls on the arms, converts it into a portable fountain. All parts, except standard nickel plated.
The Deluge. A two jet lawn sprinkler mounted upon a sled base, it can be easily changed to any required position, without turning the water off, or drenching the operator. Will throw from 7 feet up to 50 , and will last for years. We keep three sizes. Price $\$ 1.50$, medium \$2.50, extra largerotary sprinkler.
Lawn Rakes. Davis' patent.
Wooden-22 teeth ..... 60
Wooden frame, iron teeth, 2 sizes.
Matthews' Garden Seed Drill. A well known and valuable machine. It accurately opens the furrows ..... Prue to the desired depth, drops the seed, covers and lightly rolls it, and at the same timetime marks the next row.$\$ 1200$
Mats. For shading, sheltering and tying material. Archangel, 9 feet by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet ..... 100
Manure Hooks. Steel ..... 100
Pencils. Wolf's Indelible, solid ink, will dispense with painting labels. ..... 15
Potato Hooks. 4-pronged. ..... 100
Post Hole Digger. "Samson". ..... 400
Plant Bed Cloth. An excellent substitute for glass, and being light, can be easily and safely shipped to sec- tions of country where it would be impossible to send sash. We do not sell less than 25 yards of a kind :
Light, 25 yards and upward ..... Per yard.
100 yards and upward. 5 c Medium, 100 yards and upward ..... Per yard.
$5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ Heavy, 25 yards and upward ..... 14 C
Medium, 25 yards and upward 10 c 100 yards and upward. ..... $13 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$
Plant Boxes. Cottonwood. Price, per $100, \$ 9.00$; per $1,000, \$ 80.00$.
Redwood. Price, per $100, \$ 12.00$; per $1,000, \$ 110.00$.
Plant Protector, Folding. (Patent Nov., 1889.). A perfect protection from frost, sun and insects. Theyare light, durable, airy and strong. Galvanized iron folding frames covered with plant fibre cloth. Willlast ten years and give satisfaction.
Price
No. 1. . Size, $14 \times 16$ inches, 16 inches high ..... $\$ 400$
No. 2. Size, $11 \times 13$ inches, 11 inches high ..... 350
No. 3. Size, $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high ..... 25 c ..... 250
Plant Stakes. Round, painted green and smoothly turned:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per doz. } \end{aligned}$ | Price per 100. |  | Price per doz. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } 100 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 feet | $\$ 025$ | $\$ 200$ | 4 feet, light | $\$ 070$ | $\$ 500$ |
| $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet | 30 | 250 | $\pm$ feet, heavy | 100 | 750 |
| 3 feet, light. | 40 | 300 | 5 feet, light. | 85 | 650 |
| 3 feet, heavy | 85 | 650 | 5 feet, heavy | 150 | 1200 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, light. | 55 | 400 | 6 feet, heavy. | 200 | 1500 |
| Plant Stakes. Square, painted green : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Price per doz. | Price per 100 |  | Price per doz. | Price per 100 |
| 1172 $\mathrm{feet..........................................}$. | \$0 25 | \$175 | 3 feet. | \$0 40 | \$250 |
| 2 feet.. | 30 | 200 | 4 feet. | 50 | 350 |
| Plant Stakes. Redwood, unpainted. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Pliers-Florists. For making floral designs ..... $.35 \bar{c}$ and $\$ 0{ }^{\text {each. }} 0$
Pruner and Saw, combined. "Little Giant" ..... 200Potato Eye Cutter, Lightning. Does the work many times faster and is more accurate than theknife. It is guaged to cut enough flesh with each eye to strengthen and vitalize it, and does the workin a scientific manner.25
Potato Knife, Humphrey's Concave and Curved. Do not fail to give this knife a trial as perdirection, which also accompany each knife. Hold the potato in the left hand with the stem endtoward the right, cut the first eye from the stem end, and turning the potato, cut or scoop out in acurved manner each eye as it appears; always cut the bottom eye each time, and it will be easy tocut them right.25

Rakes. Cast steel, 10 teeth, with handles. ..... 40
12 teeth, with handles. ..... อ0
"Diamond," with handles, extra finished ..... 70 ..... 70
14 teeth, with handles ..... วิร
16 teeth, with handles. ..... 6.5
Ladies' and Boys (see cut) ..... 45
Roffea. The best tying material for plants or buds. $\ldots . . . . . .$. per lb., 30 c ; price for larger quantities on application.
Rubber Putty Bulbs. For applying white lead and putty in glazing ..... 100
Rustic Work. "Manzanita and Lemon Wood." Settees ..... $\$ 8.00$ to ..... 0
Chairs. . $\$ 4.00$ to ..... 500
Tables ..... 350
Sacking Twine. Hackensack. In bundles of about 12 lbs ..... 100
Price each.
Saws, Pruning-Disston's. A Greek saw, cuts uprrard ..... $\$ 100$
Jackson. A tennon saw for pruning ..... 125
Tree. "Giant." Without handle. Worked from leverage ..... 200
Shears-Border. For edging lawns; long handles; 9-inch ..... 300
Hedge. Sheffield make (see cut) ; 9-inch. ..... 200
10-inch ..... 25
Ladies' Rose Pruning. Of fine steel ; specially manufactured for ladies' use; nickel-plated ..... 125

Lee's Telegraph Tree Pruner.
Florists' Scissors, of best steel ..... 125
German Pruning Shears Two sizes, each \$1.75 and ..... 200
French Pruning Shears200
Lee"s "Telegraph" Tree Pruner. (See cut). It has many features which should commend it to the faror of the fruit grower or nurseryman; it is, in fact, a modified form of the Waters' Pruner, and while it is not recommended as a substitute for that implement, it works well and is rery strong and durable. The blade can be taken out to be sharpened; there is a steel coiled spring for throwing out the blade; the socket has a thread on the inside, and can thus be easily scremed on to a pole of any length..
$.6 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 1.75 ; 8 \mathrm{ft} ., \$ 2.00 ; 12 \mathrm{ft} .$,250
Sheep shears. Also useful for trimming edges of lawns. sheffield make. ..... 150
American ..... 60
Tree Lopping. Buckere ..... 150
Eagle.
300
300
Scythes. "Minnesota Chief." Razor edge, blades only, 3 ft ..... 100
"Keen Kutter." Razor edge, blades only, 3 ft ..... 125
"Blood's Champion Brush." Razor edge, blades only ..... 100
snaths, including patent fasteners. ..... 75
Stones. Talacre. Imported. Finest Scotch ..... 2.
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Seed Sower. Cahoon's Broadcast. A useful labor-saring inrention ..... 500
Shorels. Short, D handles ..... 125
Solid shank, D handles ..... 175
Long handled ..... 175
Spades. Bors' or ladies', small ..... 55
Ames' Best, full size, D handles ..... 175
"Grafton," for draining, D handles ..... 200
Maynard's Digging, D handles ..... 17
Wightman's Digging, D handles ..... 100
Long handled. ..... 125
Sprinkler. Scollay's Rubber. Indispensable for floral work and window gardening; also very useful for dampening clothes or sprinkling in any way. Beware of imitations, as this is the best. In three sizes: Large, $\$ 1.00$; medium, 75 c ; small size, ..... 60
Spads, or Thistle Cutters. Long handles. ..... 75
Thermometers. Fahrenheit. Japanned iron frame. ..... 25
Wooden frame ..... 60
Glass bulb. ..... 125Trellises. Fan: 18 in., 20c each; 2 ft ., 35 c ; $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., 45 \mathrm{c} ; 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} ., 60 \mathrm{c} ; 4 \mathrm{x} 2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. wide, $75 \mathrm{c} ; 5 \mathrm{x} 2 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$.wide, $\$ 1.00 ; 6 \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft} .2 \mathrm{in}$. wide, $\$ 1.25 ; 7 \mathrm{x} 3 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} ., \$ 1.50$.
Veranda. 5 feet long by 18 inches wide, each, $85 \mathrm{c} ; 6$ feet, $\$ 1.00 ; 7$ feet, $\$ 1.25 ; 8$ feet, $\$ 1.50$.
Turf Edger. For trimming edges of walks, with handle, each, 75c.
The "'Planet Jr." Lawn and Turf Edger. For trimming the edges of walks, roads and flower beds. This little tool trims the turf around the edges of flower beds, walks, etc., the revolving cutter does perfect work, either on a straight or curved border, edging accurately at just the correct angle, and at the speed of a mile an hour, while the hoe cleans the bottom of the walk. It is invaluable in giving a finished appearance to the lawn. Strawberry growers will find it a rapid and perfect tool for cutting runners. Price, complete, each, $\$ 4.00$.
Transplanters. The Arery. Just the thing for gardeners. It marks out a new era for transplanting, doing.it better and quicker, saving plants and time enough to many times pay its cost. Plants remored by it donot wilt. The tool is a good one and every gardener should have it. Price, small single-hand size, each,60 c ; large two-hand size, $\$ 2.50$.
Widney's. Well known here. linches, $\$ 2.25 ; 3$ inches, $\$ 2.50$.
Price
Traps. Rat Cage, of best wire ..... $\$ 100$
Gopher 230 and ..... 35
Mole [Hale's] ..... 250
Trowels. Garden. Angle, for transplanting. ..... 25
American, 6 inches, gilded ..... 75
7 inches, plain ..... 15
8 inches, plain ..... 25
Disston's blued steel, 6 inches ..... 40
7 inches. ..... 50
Flat Transplanting, for Strawberry Runners (see cut) ..... 30
Transplanting Trowels (see cut) ..... 60


Transplanting Trowels--Strawberre.
Watering Pots. French galvanized zinc, with brass sprinklers, each, 1 gallon, 82.25; 2 gallons, $\$ 2.50 ; 3$ gallons, \$3.50.
Weeders, Hand. "Little Gem." This will be found to be one of the most useful hand weeders ever offered to the public. The teeth are about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, light and strong. It is about 10 inches in length, and weighs about half a pound. It will not clog, but works through the ground with perfect freedom and ease, learing it nice and smooth. The extra prong on top will pull weeds that it would be impossible to pull with the fingers. Sent to any address on the receipt of price. 30 c .
Excelsiov (see cut). A very useful little tool, for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc., 2 ŏc each; by mail, postpaid, 35̌c.


Excelsior Weeding Hook.
Price
Weeders, Hand. Hazeltine. Of the best solid steel, good size, and durable ................................... each. 30 c
Noyes. Well known, a standard article
30c
Lang's Hand (see cut). One of the best, allowing free use of the hand while working 30c

## Flower Pots.

## LOS ANGELES MAKE.



Packing extra. A liberal discount on large quantities.
We have also a fine stock of Ornamental Pottery, Japanese and Terra Cotta, in all shapes and styles. Prices at the store, or on application by letter.

## Fertilizers.


#### Abstract

Gypsum, or Land Plaster. [Sulphate of Lime]. We strongly recommend this on all black alkali land, as it is the best leacher we know of. Drainage and leaching will convert our black alkali soils, and make them productive. It should also be used in urinals and stables, as it will fix ammonia, and preserve this volatile manure. In $100-\mathrm{lb}$. bags 50 c ; per ton, $\$ 9.00$; per 10 tons, at $\$ 8.00$ per ton. Pure Granulated Bones, for Lawns, etc. We warrant them to be pure, unadulterated. Recommended for plants and fruit trees. If sown thickly, forms an excellent restoring and quickening power on grass plots in gardens, pleasure grounds, etc., but should be rolled in after being sown; also fine for mixing with the soil for potting plants. Per ton, $\$ 40.00 ; 100-\mathrm{lb}$. sacks, $\$ 3.00 ; 50-1 \mathrm{~b}$. bags, $\$ 1.75 ; 25-\mathrm{lb}$. bags, $\$ 1.00$; less quantity, 5 c per lb . Dissolved Bones. These are first ground into 3-16 in. and dust, and then treated with Sulphuric Acid, which renders the phosphate soluble, and much easier for the plants to assimilate. They promote a vigorous growth on plants. Undissolved, the bones are much slower in their action; per ton, $\$ 40 \ldots . . . \$ 250$ Analysis, ammonia 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. phosphate 14 to 16 per cent. Prices for car lots on application. Nitrate of Soda or Chili Saltpetre. This is a fertilizer that should be used with a great deal of care, as, if used in excess, it is likely to kill the plants, we, therefore, advise it only to be used in small quantities. Its effect is immediate. In applying it to pot plants dissolve a tablespoonful to one gallon of water and use it every two weeks. There is nothing but ammonia in this salt, of which there is about 20 per cent.


Lawn Fertilizer. Our own mixture. To keep a good lawn in this climate it is absolutely necessary that it should be irrigated daily. As many coarse water grass seeds are apt to be shed, it behoves all owners of lawns to supply to the cultivated grasses (mostly Kentucky Blue Grass) the invigorating power they need. This want is amply fulfilled by our own Lawn Mixture. 5 lbs. will fertilize 25 by 25 feet, or its equivalent. 400 lbs . to 1 acre.

## Valuable Aģrieultural and Horticultural Books.

By mail, postpaid, at prices affixed.
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# Poultry and @attle Foods and Remedies. <br> COMMON SENSE EGG FOOD AND POULTRY TONIC WILL MAKE HENS LAY. 

It will make young chicks and turkeys grow, and carry them through their most critical time.
There are now quite a number of preparations offered for sale as "Egg Foods," some of which are good, and others decidedly not. The Common sense Egg Food and Poultry Tonic is the result of a long and careful study of the habits and wants of poultry, and it has now been used for several years by prominent and experienced poultry men in the East, and the past eight years in California, so that the beneficial results to be obtained are not imaginary but real, and we have many flattering testimonials to this fact. In fact we have never received a complaint regarding its merits.
It is estimated that four-fifths of all the food consumed by a fowl is required for its general wants, and eggproduction proceeds alone from the amount of food digested over what is needed for sustenance. Herein lies the success in using the Poultry Tonic. It keeps fowls in a healthy condition; enables them to turn all their food to good account; keeps their liver in a state of activity; removes all possibility of contracting disease, and poultry cholera, diarrhœa, roup, etc., cannot exist where this tonic is used.
Put up in cases as follows: Fourteen $2_{2}^{1}-1 \mathrm{lb}$. and six 6-1b. packages to case, twelve 6-lb. packages to case, twelve $2 \frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{lb}$. packages to case.
$\qquad$
21.-lb. packages. 0
5

14-lb. box200
24-1b. box ..... 300
Directions for use accompany each package.

Morris's Poultry Cure. Endorsed by all who have used it as the best remedy for the various diseases to which fowls are subject. .1 -lb. cans, $50 \mathrm{c} ; 2$-lb. $\$ 100$
Pure Ground Bones for Chickens. This is a pure article, sweet and nutritious; has not been subjected to acid, so may be depended upon as being of the best quality offered in the market for feeding poultry. Per ton, $\$ 40.00 ; 100-\mathrm{lb}$. sacks, $\$ 3.00$; $50-\mathrm{lb}$. bags, $\$ 1.50$; $25-\mathrm{lb}$. bags, $\$ 1.00$; less quantity, 5 c per 1 lb .
Ground Oyster Shells for Poultry. Per lb., 5 c. ; per $100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 3.00$.
Chicken Shells. Coarse. Per 100 lbs., $\$ 2.50$.
Linseed Meal, or Ground Flax Seed. For poultices, mashes, etc. Pure. 3 lbs . for 25 c ; $\$ 5.00$ per 100 lbs .
Oil Cake Meal. Directions for feeding:
For Young Cattle-From one to two years old, 3 to 5 quarts per day, in two feeds.
For Spring Calves-From 1 to 3 quarts per day.
Sheep-One pint of Meal to each pound of oats fed, or a larger proportion of Meal if preferred.
Horses - $\mathcal{A}$ quart to a feed with oats or corn.
Pigs-From 1 to 3 quarts in a feed, according to age and size. Prevents cholera.
From 6 to 7 quarts (or lbs.) of this Meal per day, in two feeds. morning and evening, should be fed to cows giving milk, and to steers intended for beef. Mixed with water, and allowed to stand twelve hours before using, it gives the best results, but may be fed dry. Stock not accustomed to be fed on the Oil Cake Meal should have it at first mixed with bran or corn meal. In a few days they will eat it well alone.
Oil Cake Meal is not a medicine, but a food. It should be fed with bran or shorts to give the best results as a milk-producer, in the proportion of half each. This should be prepared twelve hours before feeding by soaking-at night for morning, and morning for night feeding. Corn meal should be used instead of bran or shorts when butter is an nbject. Both should be put into a ressel, and water poured on sufficient to make a mash of proper consistency. A thin mush, when first mixed, will become very thick by standing as long as indicated abore. When large dairies are fed, a ressel can be used large enough so that one mixing will make feed for the whole. It can be fed dry, but much better results will be had by following the above directions. A small amount of salt should be used. The question of food must be better understood in order to realize the greatest profits, and we can say this : That those who have fed the meal the longest feed the most. Price per 100-1bs., $\$ 3.00$; per ton, at market rates.

## PAMPAS PLUMES.

(See Cut.)
California is now to the front the world over for producing the best Pampas Plumes ever put on the market. They bring the highest price in Europe, and the demand generally greatly exceeds the supply. As we are the largest buyers and exporters in Southern California, we are in a position to sell at the lowest wholesale prices, and solicit correspondence regarding quotations.

## RETAIL.

No. 1, Los Angeles Eureka, first quality Plumes, from 24 inches and upwards in length. Price, per 100, \$5.00.
No. 1, Los Angeles Eureka, 1 dozen of above sent free to any ipart of the United States, on receipt of $\$ 1.50$.
No. 2, Los Angeles Eureka, finest quality Plumes, from 18 to 24 inches in length. Price, per 100, $\$ 4.00$.
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We carry a full line of all Florists' Supplies and Working Materials, comprising the following:

Baskets, all styles and sizes.
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Dried Flowers and Dried and Dyed Grasses.
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Sphagnum in bales.
Match Stichs. Tinfoil. Toothpicks. Cycas Fronds, etc.

Wire designs and many other articles that we have not the space to enumerate in this Catalogue. We, however, publish a special list of these goods, which will be mailed free on application.

## MEMORIAL FLORAL DESICNS.

## [In metal, of German manufacture.]

We carry a select stock of these exquisite productions, which have never failed to obtain the most unqualified admiration wherever exhibited. For natural appearance and artistic arrangements they are unapproached by any other artificial production. A choice collection of new patterns kept constantly on hand.
Bouquets, from
$\$ 250$ to $\$ 400$
Crosses, from. $\qquad$
Wreaths, from $\qquad$ 200 to 1200


Pampas Grass Plume.

Hanging Baskets, filled with imitation of Flowers and Leaves, in metal and porcelain, containing gas jets, and designed to be used as Gas Fistures. Very novel and handsome, from $\$ 12.00$ to $\$ 25.00$ each.

## Nursery Dppartment.

Our greenhouses are situated corner of Los Angeles and Fourth streets, in rear of the Westminster Hotel.
All plants sent by Express at the expense of the purchaser, unless specially ordered otherwise; or where, in our judgment, the expressage would be too costly. We earnestly request our customers to have their plants always sent by express (except, perhaps, in the case of heary balled shrubs or trees, or where express charges are very high), as our srstem of light packing makes the charges comparatively low, and they almost invariably arrive in perfect order when thus sent. In the case of small plants we will send by mail if desired, but larger and finer plants can be sent better by express than by mail, which will more than repay the expressage.

## Hints on the Planting and Culture of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Haring preriously prepared the ground by digging, it will then be necessary to make ready the holes for the reception of the plants by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it-heavy soils should have added to them light loam, sand, wood ashes, etc., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated in a space about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant which has just been
taken out of the pot, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. Care must be taken to avoid deep planting, as fatal mistakes are often made in this way; a good rule is to place the plant at as nearly as possible the same depth as it stood in the pot or nursery from which it was transplanted. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given. Newly planted shrubs or evergreens should be shaded from the midday sun till they are well established, and the watering should be done carefully so that the water will saturate the whole surface of the ball of earth. A light mulching with stable litter the first season, is also advisable, as it prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture, and keeps the soil from baking.

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

For the guidance of those who have not the services of a professional gardener at their command, we have described, as nearly as possible, the color of the flowers, and what height the plants, in farorite soils and situations, may be expected to reach in this climate. We may remark, howerer, that a great many shrubs may be kept to any required height by judicious pruning.

Abbreviations: $\quad e$ evergreen, $d$ deciduous, $s$ shrub, $t$ tree.

| Height <br> in feet. | Price each. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\$ 0$ | 25 | $\&$ |$\$ 050$

Achania Malvaviscus, es, bright scarlet
.
Aloysia Citriodora, $d s$, "Lemon Verbena," white............................................................ 6
Andromeda Japonica variegata, es, white, imported plants............................................. $\frac{2}{2}$
Aucuba Japonica, es, beautiful spotted foliage.
15 to
100
25 to 75
Azalea Indica, es, various colors, imported plants
100 to 200
Bambusa [Bamboo] Falcata, es, ornamental foliage.......................................................... 15
Mateska, ornamental foliage.
25 to
25 to
25 to
Nigra, ornamental foliage............ ............................................................ 20
Violacea, ornamental foliage.
20
Bouvardias, es, several colors, single and double..
25 to
75
25
150
25 small
75 \& 100

Large plants.
20


## HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS-Continued.

 Height Price each.in feet.


Dracœna Draco, es. "Dragon's Blood Tree".. $10 \$ 075$ to $\$ 125$ (Cordyline) es. Indivisa. (See cut -Seed List, page 89)............ ...... 2 to 5 ft., 75 ct to $\$ 1.50$ each 15
4 -in. pots, small plants. $\qquad$
......................Per 100, $\$ 10.00$
3 -in. pots, small plants.
Per 100, $\$ 7.50$
Latifolia...................................... 4 to 6 to 150
Duranta Plumieri. Blue, es......................... 12 35
White, es.......................... 6
35
Handsome and beautiful free flowering shrubs; also good for ornamental hedges.
Erythrina Crista Galli. "Coral Bean," ds. $\begin{gathered}\text { Scarlet............................... } 8 \quad 25 \text { to } 50\end{gathered}$
Escallonia floribunda, es. Pink ..................... $5 \quad 25$ to 75
rubra, ss. Red ......................... 3 . 25 to 75
Euonymus Japonica. (Spindle Tree) es........ 10 ' 25 to 50
Fabiana Imbricata, es. White, heath-like flowers

650

Fuchsias. One of the finest flowers for garden decoration that we possess, which also succeeds well as a greenhouse or window plant. When planted in the open ground the only precaution to be observed is to plant them in a somewhat shaded location and thoroughly enrich the soil with well decomposed manure, and, during dry weather, water freely and give occasionally a little liquid manure.

We describe a few of our leading varieties of Fuchsias, which we consider to be the best. (See cut).
Arabella. [*ingle] White tube and sepals, very large and long, well reflexed, corolla rich rosy pink.
Avalanche. Flowers very double, large and fine, tube and sepals bright carmine, corolla dark violet plum.
Black Prince. [Single]. Large, spreading corolla of clear pink, sepals waxy carmine, beautiful habit and very free bloomer.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Flowers large, double, corolla creamy white, dark red sepals, well reflexed, of good habit and growth.
Phenomenal. Tube and sepals of a rich, reddish crimson color, enormous corolla, very full, of a beautiful azure violet color, the most gigantic double Fuchsia yet sent out.
Speciosa. Tube and sepals flesh color, shaded rose, with rosy carmine corolla. A remarkably free flowering and hardy variety.
Storm King. A gem, with dwarf habit, carmine sepals, with white corolla. A magnificent large double variety.
Tower of London. Rich velvet blue corolla, scarlet sepals, well recurved.
Wave of Life. Beautiful golden colored leaves, rich scarlet tube and sepals, with bright violet blue corolla.

Price of above from 10 c to 50 c each.
Price of small plants, $\$ 1.00$ per doz.


# HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS-Continued. 

|  |  | Price each. plants earh. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heliotropium, es. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { President Garfield. } \\ \\ \text { Queen of the Violets. } \\ & \text { Snow Wreath. Pure } \\ \text { Voltaireanum Nanum. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Hibiscus, es, Aurantiacus. Double orange....................................................... |  |  |  | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Carnea. Flesh color. |  |  |  | 75 |
| Cooperii. Beautiful |  |  |  |  |
| Fulgidus. Bri |  |  |  | 75 |
| Minatus. Semi- |  |  |  |  |
| Schizopetalus. Deep red, very distinct flowers. Zebrinus. Striped flowers. |  |  |  | 75 |
|  |  |  |  | 5 |
| Syriacus [Althea], ds. [Rose of Sharon]................................. |  |  |  |  |
| Hibiscus rank among our very best flowering shrubs and should have a place in every garden. |  |  |  |  |
| Irangea Otaksa, ds. Flesh color. |  |  |  |  |
| Thos. Hogg, ds. White.. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 50 |
| Hydrangeas make ine pot plants. They should be grown in rich soil, and be given an abundant supply of water while flowering. The flowers may be artificially colored blue by applying iron filings to the soil. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ilex Aquifolium. "English Holly," es. Green...................................... ....... <br> Variegatum. "Variegated Holly," |  |  |  | 100 |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Iochroma Tubiflora, es. "Violet Tree." Blue................................................. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | c |  |  |
| Jacaranda Mimoseefolia, et.Justicia Adhatoda Alba, es.Plue, a magnificent tree ................Small plants, each,White, makes a fine round bush............... |  |  |  |  |
| Carnea, es. Flesh color............................. |  |  |  |  |
| Kerria [COrchorus]. Japonica, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Lantana Hybrida, ds. Six differen |  | 3 |  |  |
| Laurus Camphora, et. |  | 40 | 100 |  |
|  |  | 40 |  |  |
| Cerasus, es. "Cherry Laurel".............................................................. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Tinus [Viburnum], es. White, in 3-inch pots............................................er 100, $\$ 5.00\}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Lavandula Vera, es. "English Lavender"... .................................................... |  |  | 25 to |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ligustrum Italicum, es. "Privet," for hedges ...................................per 100, \$5. 00 |  |  |  |  |
| Japonicum, es. "Japan Privet"........................................................ |  |  |  | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Magnolia Grandiflora, et. White, very large flowers, small plants.................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mahonia Aquifolia, es. Yellow, succeeded by blue berries.................................... |  |  |  |  |
| Melaleuca Nodosa, es. "Ti Tree." A valuable new hedge plant................................................................................................ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Melia Azederach, $d t$. "Texas Umbrella " or "Pride of China" |  | 30 | 15 to | 75 |
|  |  | 8 | 50 \& |  |
| Musa Ensete. "Abyssinian Banana." Unequalled as a decorative plant (see cut, p. 90)... |  | 15 | 25 to | 75 |
| Myrtus Communis. "Common Myrtle," es, White ............................................ |  | 10 |  |  |
| Latifolius. "Broad-leaved Myrtle," es. Wh |  | 10 |  | 15 |
| Nandina Domestica, es. White, with edible fr |  | 10 | 50 \& |  |
| Nerium Oleander, es. Single wh |  |  | 25 to |  |
| Constance Gezalli.Lilian Henderson. |  |  | 25 to |  |
|  |  | 6 | 25 to |  |
| Liaurifolium. Single rosy pink, Laurel-leaved................................. |  | 6 | 25 to |  |
| Madoni Grandiflora. Large, semi-double, white ....................... |  |  | 25 to |  |
|  |  |  | 25 to |  |
|  |  |  | 25 to |  |
| Niore Rose Chain. Single, flesh-colored Rose............................... |  |  | 25 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Nierembergia Gracilis, es. White and purple.................................per doz., \$1.50 | Olea Fragrans [\$weet Olive], es. White, very fragrant.... | 8 |  |  |
| Oreodaphne Californica, et. "Native Bay," Leaves fragrant |  | 30 |  | 50 |
| Osmanthus Ilicifolins, es. "Japanese Holly." Fine for this climate |  |  |  |  |
| Pelargonium, es. "Lady Washington" Geraniums. Belle of Paris. Maroon, edged white |  |  |  | 0 |
| Blanche Fleur. Rose, painted crimson, with large white throat.......... |  |  | 15 to | 50 |
|  |  |  | 15 t |  |
| Elfride. Crimson, margined with white. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Evening Star. Maroon, with white center ; compact....... |  |  |  |  |

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS-Continued.



Yuccas are very ornamental, either planted in vases or as single specimens on lawns, and will thrive in dry situations where many other plants will not live, besides bearing handsome spikes of flowers.

## CONIFERAE.

For extended descriptions see our Tree Seed List, pp. 81-83.


## CONIFERFE-Continued.

Height of

.....  ..... $100 \$ 250$ to $\$ 300$ .....  ..... $100 \$ 250$ to $\$ 300$ .....  ..... $100 \$ 250$ to $\$ 300$
100
100
100
150 to
150 to
150 to
Deodara. "Indian Cedar." Plants 1 to 2 ft . high.
Deodara. "Indian Cedar." Plants 1 to 2 ft . high.
Deodara. "Indian Cedar." Plants 1 to 2 ft . high. ..... 150 to 250 ..... 150 to 250 ..... 150 to 250
Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." Plants $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high.
Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." Plants $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high.
Libani. "Cedar of Lebanon." Plants $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high. ..... 100 ..... 100 ..... 100
2 to 3 ft . high
2 to 3 ft . high
2 to 3 ft . high 250 to 250 to 250 to ..... 150 ..... 150 ..... 150
Cedrus Atlantica. "Silver Cedar." Plants 2 to 3 ft . high
Cedrus Atlantica. "Silver Cedar." Plants 2 to 3 ft . high
Cedrus Atlantica. "Silver Cedar." Plants 2 to 3 ft . high ..... 300 ..... 300 ..... 300
Cryptomeria Elegans
Cryptomeria Elegans
Cryptomeria Elegans
Cryptomeria Elegans ..... 75 ..... 75 ..... 75 ..... 75
35 to
35 to
35 to
35 to ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50
Japonica. ["Japan Cedar"]
Japonica. ["Japan Cedar"]
Japonica. ["Japan Cedar"]
Japonica. ["Japan Cedar"] ..... 75
75 ..... 75
75 ..... 75
75
Cupressus Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress"
Cupressus Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress"
Cupressus Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress"
Cupressus Guadalupensis. "Blue Cypress" ..... 100 ..... 100 ..... 100 ..... 100 ..... 100
Extra large plants in tubs or boxes
Extra large plants in tubs or boxes
Extra large plants in tubs or boxes
Extra large plants in tubs or boxes ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50
Macrocarpa. "Montérey Cypress."
Macrocarpa. "Montérey Cypress."
Macrocarpa. "Montérey Cypress."
Macrocarpa. "Montérey Cypress." [In 4 -in. pots, 2 to 3 ft .].....Per doz., 7 čc. [In 4 -in. pots, 2 to 3 ft .].....Per doz., 7 čc. [In 4 -in. pots, 2 to 3 ft .].....Per doz., 7 čc. ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 In boxes, per $1000, \$ 9.00$; per $100, \$ 1.00$ In boxes, per $1000, \$ 9.00$; per $100, \$ 1.00$ In boxes, per $1000, \$ 9.00$; per $100, \$ 1.00$ ..... 150 ..... 150 ..... 150 ..... 150
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress"
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress"
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress"
Sempervirens. "Italian Cypress" ..... 70 ..... 70 ..... 70 ..... 70
Pinus Austriaca. "Black Austrian Pine"
Pinus Austriaca. "Black Austrian Pine"
Pinus Austriaca. "Black Austrian Pine"
Pinus Austriaca. "Black Austrian Pine" ..... 25 to 50 ..... 25 to 50 ..... 25 to 50
Insignis. Monterey Pine. In 4-in. pots; plants 1 ft . high.
Insignis. Monterey Pine. In 4-in. pots; plants 1 ft . high.
Insignis. Monterey Pine. In 4-in. pots; plants 1 ft . high.
Insignis. Monterey Pine. In 4-in. pots; plants 1 ft . high. ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 50 ..... 75 to 100 ..... 75 to 100 ..... 75 to 100 ..... 5 to 100 ..... 5 to 100 ..... 5 to 100
Large plants, 3 to 4 ft . high.
Large plants, 3 to 4 ft . high.
Large plants, 3 to 4 ft . high. ..... 75 ..... 75 ..... 75
Retinospora Ericoides. Native of Japan
Retinospora Ericoides. Native of Japan
Retinospora Ericoides. Native of Japan
Retinospora Ericoides. Native of Japan 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to ..... 300 ..... 300 ..... 300 ..... 300 Plumosa. Native of Japan...
Squarrosa. Native of Japan. Plumosa. Native of Japan...
Squarrosa. Native of Japan. Plumosa. Native of Japan...
Squarrosa. Native of Japan. Plumosa. Native of Japan...
Squarrosa. Native of Japan. ..... 100 to 300 ..... 100 to 300 ..... 100 to 300 ..... 100 to 300
The Retinosporas mentioned above are very distinct and elegant trees, and, as they areof slow growth, are admirably adapted for small gardens.
Sciadopytis Verticillata. [Japan Umbrella Pine.] Plants from 2 to 3 feet high ..... $15 \$$
Sequoia Gigantea. "California Big Tree." Plants 2 to 3 feet high ..... 300100 to ..... 20
Sempervirens. "California Redwood." 2 feet, in 5-inch pots, each, 50c; large plants, $\$ 1.50$ ..... 200
Taxus Baccata. "English Yew." Of very slow growth, large plants ..... 100 to ..... 300
Fol. Variegata. Foliage, green and yellow100 to200
Hibernica. "Irish Yew." Well adapted for shrubbery, large plants.200 to300
050 to150
Orientalis. "Chinese Arbor Vite"
Aurea Compacta50 to150
75 to ..... 20075
Thujopsis Dolabrata. Very distinct, of slow growth. In 6 -inch pots. ..... 40
HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.
Abbreviations- $e$, Evergreen; d, Deciduous.
Price each.
Akebia Quinnata, $e$. Flowers, violet-brown, with a Cinnamon fragrance ..... 35 c to $\$ 100$
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, $d$. "Virginia Creeper." A very rapid grower. ..... 25 c \& 50
Veitchii, d. "Japan Ivy." Foliage very handsome, becoming crimson in the fall... 25c \& ..... 50
50
Aristolochia Elegans, $e[\mathrm{New}]$. Flowers purple, marked white, with yellow eye ..... 50
Sipho, d. "Dutchman's Pipe." Yellow and brown. ..... 25c \& ..... 50 ..... 50
Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, e. Elegant feathery foliage ..... 200 75 c to
Tenuissimus, $e$. In great demand for floral work. ..... 150
25 c to

Small plants

Small plants

Small plants

Bignonia. [Trumpet Vine]. Capensis, e...................................................

Bignonia. [Trumpet Vine]. Capensis, e................................................... .....  ..... 25̃c \& .....  ..... 25̃c \& .....  ..... 35 .....  ..... 35 ..... 50 c \&
Mackenii, $e$. A splendid new climber, with deep pink flowers ..... 100
Bignonia. [Trumpet Vine]. Capensis, e..................................................
Bignonia. [Trumpet Vine]. Capensis, e.................................................. ..... 15c \& ..... 15c \& ..... 25 ..... 25
Stans, e. Yellow. ..... 15 c \& 35
Tweediana, $e$. Clear lemon-yellow ..... 25c \&
Venusta, e. Orange, superb ..... 50 c \&100
Violarea, $e$. Violet ..... 25 c \& ..... 50
Tั้ \&
Bongainvillea Glabra, $e$. Magenta ..... 1507 万็c \&Spectabilis, $e$. Red75゙c \& 150
Bongainvilleas are magnificent climbing plants, but to bloom them successfully they must begrown on a wall or fence, fully exposed to the sun.
Campsidium Filicifolium, $e$. Beautiful fern-like foliage ..... 50 c \& ..... 75
Clematis [Virgin's Bower], d. Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white. ..... Tŏ \&
Jackmannii. Single, large purple. ..... 75 c \& ..... 100
John G. Veitch. Double, pale blue. ..... me ca 00
Lady Londesborough. Single gray, pale bars. ..... 75 c \& ..... 100
Prince of Wales. Purple ..... 75c \& ..... 100
Sir Garnet Wolseley. Slaty-blue ..... 75 c \& 100 ..... 100
Vitalba. "Traveler's Joy." White.
Vitalba. "Traveler's Joy." White.
Cobea Scandens, $e$. A rapid climber, with purple, bell-shaped flowers and good foliage... ..... 1 5 c \& ..... 25
Dolichos Lignosus, e. "Australian Pea Tine." Rosy pink. ..... 15̄c \& ..... 25
Hardenbergia alba, e. "Australian Lilac." White ..... 25 c \&
Hedera Helix, e. "English Ivy" ..... 15 c \& ..... 25
$25 c$ \&
Hibernica, $e$. "Irish Ivy" ..... 50
Hoya Carnosa, $e$ "Wax Plant" ..... 25 c to ..... 250
Variegata, e. "Variegated Wax Plant" ..... 150
HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS-Continued.
Ipomea Learii, e. "Blue Moonflower." Sky blue Per doz. \$1.50
Price each
Mexicana Grandiflora alba, e. "True White Moonflower ..... 25 ..... $\$ 015$
Jasminum fruticans, e. "Jasmine." Yellow ..... 35
Gracilis, e. "Jasmine." White, very graceful. ..... 50
Officinale, $e$. "Jasmine." White ..... 25
Poeticum, e. "Poet's Jasmine." Iellow ..... 75
50 c
Revolutum, e. Yellow ..... 35
Lonicera Sinensis, e. "Chinese Honessuckle." White and red, rery fragrant ..... 50 ..... 25 c d
Japonica aurea reticulata. Golden netted Honeysuckle. White and yellow ..... 35
Halleana, e. White and pink ..... 50
Heckroth, e. Pink
Mandevillea suaveolens, $e$. "Chili Jasmine." White, vers fragrant, beautiful. ..... 50
Maurandya Barclarana, e. Purple ..... 15
Alba, e. White ..... 15
Rosea, e. Pink ..... 15
Mina Lobata, $e$. (See cut, page 66). Scarlet and white ..... 25
Passiflora corulea, e. "Passion Vine." Blue and white ..... 50
Colvillii, e. Light blue ..... 75
Constance Elliott, e. Irory white, with dark green foliage. ..... 50
Edulis, e. Nearly white. Edible fruits ..... 35
Quadrangularis, $\dot{e}$. Green and blue ..... 50
Racemosa. [Princeps], $e$. Red and blue ..... 75
Pereskia Aculeata. [Climbing Cactus], e. White ..... 50
Phaseolus Caracalla. "Snail Flower," e. Lilac, purple and yellow, splendid ..... 50
Physianthus albens, e. White ..... 50
Plumbago Capensis, e. [Leadwort]. Light blue ..... 25
alba, e. [Leadwort]. White ..... 50
Zerlanica, e. Jerr White ..... 50
Rhyuchospermum Jasminoides, e. "Star Jasmine." Pure white, fragrant ..... 200
Variegata, e. "Star Jasmine." White, variegated leaves. ..... 150
Tricolor, $e$. White, foliage beautifully mottled with white and pink. 75 c to ..... 150
Senecio Scandens, e. "German Iry." Yellow. Fine for hanging baskets. ..... 15
Smilax. [Medeola Asparagoides]. A well known climbing plant, much used in floral work, festooning, etc $10 \mathrm{c} \&$ ..... 15
In 3-in. pots. per 100, $\$ 7.50$
Solanum Azureum Magnificum, e. A splendid climber, with gorgeous light blue flowers ..... 50
Sollya Heterophylla, e. Beautiful small bright blue flowers, in clusters. 50 c \& ..... 75
Stephanotis Floribunda, e. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant. One of the handsomest climbers. Requires a sheltered, warm situation ..... 150
Tasconia Buchananii, e. Deep rose color. Flowers similar to Passion flowers, but larger ..... 25c \& ..... 50
Rosea, e. Light Rose juc \& ..... 75
Van Volsemii, e. Dazzling scarlet crimson. ..... 75
Tecoma Jasminoides, $e$. White and purple ..... 75
Radicans, $d$. Red. [Syn. Bignonia Radicans] ..... 35
Wistaria Sinensis, d. Lavender. The best of all deciduous climbers, flowering in early spring, well known ..... 50
EUCALYPTI.
For full descriptions of these varieties, see Australian Tree Seed list, page 78. ..... Price
Eucalyptus Amygdalina. "Messmate" ..... in 3 -in. pots 15 c
Bailerana ..... 15 c
Callosa. [New] ..... 30c
Calophylla. "West Australian Karri Gum " ..... 25.c
Citriodora. "Lemon Gum". ..... 15c
Corynocalex. "Sugar Gum" ..... 10 c
Ficifolia. "Scarlet Gum". ..... 35 c
Globulus. "Common Blue Gum" $\ldots . . .$. in boxes, per $100 \$ 1.00$, per $1000 \$ 7.50$,25 to 50 c
Longifolia. "Woolly Butt" per doz. $\$ 1.50$, in 3 -in. pots 15 c ..... 10c25 c
Piperita. "Peppermint Gum" ..... 25c
Resinifera. "Forest Mahogany" per doz. \$1.00 ..... 10 c
Rostrata. "Red Gum"................................................in boxes, per $100 \$ 1.50$ ..... in pots, 5 c
Siderophloia. "Red Ironbark" .per doz. $\$ 1.50$ ..... 15 c
Tereticornis. "Grey Gum." [New] ..... 25 c

## GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

(See cut page 81). $\quad \begin{aligned} \text { Price }\end{aligned}$

|  | (See cut page 81). | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { per } \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | Price each. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 2 feet, in 3-in. pots. |  | \$ 600 | 10c |
| 2 to 3 feet, in $4-\mathrm{in}$. pots or cans. |  | 1000 | 15 c |
| 3 to 4 feet, in 5 -in. pots or cans. |  | 1500 | 25 c |
|  |  |  |  |

HARDY HERBACEOUS, BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.



## @hrysanthemums.

The merits of this well-known and farorite Flower are justly appreciated. Being hardy, requiring only a minimum amount of care and attention, and never failing to flower under the most adrerse circumstances, they should be planted in every garden. The onlv care is to propagate them by division or cuttings everr year. For out-door culture, we would recommend dirision of the root, for pot culture, propagation by cuttings. During spring and up to July, the tops should be frequently pinched in order to induce a dwarf bushy growth. Do not pinch the tops after July. As soon as the flower buds have formed, nip out all side buds, and leare none but one or two of the terminals. These will be very large, and will well-repay the trouble by their increased size and beauty. The Chrysanthemum is a gross-feeding plant, and though it will succeed in any soil, enjors plentr of good, well-rotted manure, which enlarges the flowers, and gives the foliage a dark green appearance. After the Hower buds have formed, a weekl? watering with liquid manure will greatly improve both flowers and foliage.

## NEW VARIETIES OF 1892.

C. B. Whitnall. Velvety maroon, shaded crimson.

Dr. Corert. Bright golden yellow.
Edward Hatch. Soft lemon, suffused with pink.
Fred Dorner. Creamy white, delicately pencilled pink.
Joseph H. White. Magnificent pure white.
John Berterman. Ifory white, with cream shadings.
Marguerite Jeffords. Rich bright amber. A notable sort.
Mrs. A. J. Drexel. Crimson scarlet, a new color.
Mrs. Maria Simpson. Chrome yellow, magnificent.
Mrs. Robert Craig. Perfectly double, pure white, Chinese type.
Mrs. Lonis Childs Madeira. Bright orange yellow, Chinese type.
0. P. Bassett. A scarlet crimson, of brightest hue.

The abore 12 rarieties may be regarded as the highest development of the Chrysanthemum at present reached. Price, 75 c each; the set of 12 varieties, $\$ 7.00$.

## GENERAL LIST.

The following are the leading varieties, but we have many other sorts, not catalogued in this list: Price for small plants, to plant this winter and spring, 20ceach; 2.00 per dozen. Large flowering plants, in 6 and 8 -inch pots, ready in fall, 50 c to $\$ 1.00$ each :
Ada Spaulding. "Mrs. Harrison's Cup." Pink and white, globe shaped. Chinese.
Belle Poitevin. Very early, large snow-white, perfectly incurved.
Bendigo. Bright canary, incurred, of fine form. Chinese.
Ceres. Blush pink, magnificent.
Chas. A. Reeser. Creamr white, shaded pink, incurved, late flowering.
Christmas Ere, or Mrs. C̀annell. Good, incurved, white, late.
C. W. De Pauw. Pearl pink, suffised with lavender, like a fluffy ball in form, very fine.

Diana. Purest white, quilled, very prettr, Chinese type.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS-Continued.

E. Molyneaux. Rich deep red, faced with bright gold, very large and handsome.

Emma Dorner. Fine deep violet pink, with large, ball-shaped flowers.
Emily Dorner. Rich orange yellow, touched with crimson, first class.
Elmer D. Smith. Rich cardinal red, very pleasing, of enormous size.
Flora Hill. Best white yet introduced, of splendid size and heavy texture.
Frank Thomson. White, shaded pearl pink, nearly spherical in form, fine.
Gloriosum. Best early yellow, very popular.
G. F. Moseman. Red and gold, immense, incurved.

Harry E. Widener. Bright lemon yellow, very large, a fine exhibition variety.
Jessica. White, very long petals, a great bloomer.
John Lane. - Splendid bright pink, a fine cut flower variety.
John Collins. Coppery bronze, bright center, fine, Chinese type.
John Thorpe. Velvety lake, large and early, Chinese type.
Kioto. Large incurved yellow, strong grower, extra fine.
La France. Rich crimson bronze.
L. Canning. One of the best whites, should be in every collection.

Louis Boehmer. "Pink Ostrich Plume." A strong free grower, producing large violet pink blossoms that are covered with heavy, velvety pile, and of strong constitution.
Lucrece. Beautiful incurved white, of good substance.
Lillian Bird. Beautiful shrimp pink, of immense size, found in every winning collection.
Marvel. Elegant white, often blotched with claret, large and distinct.
Mermaid. Delicate pink, regularly incurving petals, extra good.
Miss Mary Wheeler. Pearly white delicately tinted with pink, exquisite form.
Mistletoe. Outside of petals silvery white, lined within with crimson, very distinct.
M. Boyer. Lilac rose, shaded white, curled florets.

Molly Bawn. Pure white, often 10 inches in diameter, fine.
Mrs. A. Hardy. "White Ostrich Plume." Pure white, novel and distinct.
Mrs. Frank Thomson. White, lined with resy lilac, fine for exhibition.
Mrs. Irving Clark. Pearl white, shading to deep rose, beautifully whorled.
Mrs. I. D. Sailer. Soft shell pink, tipped lemon, of enormous size. Took first prize at Philadelphia in 1890, over all other varieties.
Mrs. Langtry. A grand exhibition white. Very popular.
Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Bright pink, base of each petal white.
Mrs. Richard Elliott. (Gold). Extra fine, deep yellow. One of the finest for cut sprays.
Newport. Clear rose pink, of novel form.
Philip Breitmeyer. Bright golden yellow, sunflower-shaped, fine for pot culture. Chinese type.
Pelican. Very large creamy white, incurved. A grand exhibition variety.
Puritan. Early white, should be in every collection, suitable for all purposes.
R. Maitre. Delicate pink, of largest size, without coarseness. A first prize variety.

Robt. Bottomley. Very large, fine pure white, incurved.
Shasta. Pure white, large spherical blooms of tubular petals.
Sunnyside. Soft flesh pink becoming pure white, fine.
The Bride. Fine pure white, very double, outer petals tubular.
We can also supply small plants of many other kinds, not mentioned above, at 15 c each, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. Our selection.

## Roses.

This, the "Queen of Flowers," is so generally known and grown, that but little space need be occupied in describing the mode of planting, etc., all that is necessary being a good, deep, rich soil, liberal manuring and good cultivation. The roses we offer are all grown out of doors, are well furnished with roots, and range in height from 1 to 3 feet. They are well established in 4 -inch, 6 -inch, 8 -inch and 10 -inch pots. Prices respectively, $25 \mathrm{c}, 50 \mathrm{c}, 75 \mathrm{c}$ and $\$ 1.00$ each; $\$ 2.50, \$ 5.00, \$ 7.50$ and $\$ 10.00$ per dozen, except where specially marked. We give the leading varieties, but can also supply many other kinds not herein mentioned.

## TEA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

$h t$, Hybrid Tea.

Aline Sisley. Deep purple rose, changing to violet red, large and beautiful, quite distinct.
Augustine Guinoisseau. [New]. "White La France," ht. A sport from "La France," of the same habit as its parent, but being even more free flowering than the last named variety. White, shaded with very light pink, 75 c each.
Aurora. Pale rose, shaded with coppery yellow.
Bon Silene. Brilliant carmine rose, a well known variety, beautiful in bud.
Bougere. Deep rosy bronze, large and full.
Catherine Mermet. Fine fleshy rose color, large, full and of perfect form, a splendid fall bloo ner.
Chas. Rovolli. Beautiful rosy pink, with deeper centre, large and double, a free bloomer.
Comtesse Riza du Parc. Salmon rose, tinted with copper, large and globular, distinct.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, very large and double, a grand old rose.
Duchess de Brabant. Rosy flesh, globular form, flowering in clusters.

## TEA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS-Continued.

Elise Saurage. Pale vellor, with orange centre, large, double and globular.
Eruest Metz. [Nem]. Rosr carmine, deepening in the centre, with long pointed buds on long stems, flowers large, robust in growth and of dwarf habit. An extra fine variety, $\$ 1.00$ each.
Etoile de Lyon. Sulphur rellom, deeper in centre, large, double and of good form.
General de Tartas. Dark rose color, large and double.
Homer. Bright rose, with frequent markings of white.
Jules Finger. Rosy pink, shaded with sulmon; large, double and finely formed.
La France, ht. Beautiful lilac rose, with silvery lustre, and perhaps the sweetest fragrance of all roses. Cniversally admired and popular.
Madame Cusin. Rosy purple, with yellowish white centre, distinct, and one of the prettiest.
De Watterille. The "Tulip" Rose. Salmon white, each petal bordered with bright rose, like a Tulip, large and double, a fine rose.
Falcot. Apricot vellow, fuller and lighter in color than Safrano, charming in bud.
Jos. Schwartz. White, tinted with bright rose, exquisite in coloring, a grand rose.
Lambard. Salmon pink, shaded with rose; large, double and globular; good.
Margottin. Dark citron yellow, with deeper centre; large, globular and free blooming.
Schwaller, ht. Rosy flesh, lightened at the centre; a fine round flower; large, free and vigorous. ionc each.
Welsh. Pale yellow, with orange centre, distinct.
Marie Guillot. White slightly tinged with vellow, large, double and beautifully imbricated in form, especially fine in the fall.
Marie Van Houtte. Canary yellow, tipped with rose, finely formed, good.
Niphetos. Beautiful clear white, with long pointed buds, free growing and rigorous.
Papa Gontier. Dark carmine crimson, with long buds. Exceedingly free flowering.
Perle des Jardins. Beautiful rich yellow, of large size and perfect form.
Rainbow [Jew]. Deep pink, striped and splashed with crimson; base of petals, rich amber; large, of sweet fragrance, and free flowering. 750 each.
Regulus. White, shaded pink in center ; an old rose, but good.
Safrano. Bright apricot in bud, changing to buff.
Sombreuil. White, shaded salmon; large, double and rigorous; fine.
Sourenir de Wootton, ht. Bright crimson and rery fragrant, especially good.
Sonrenir d'un Ami. Delicate rose, shaded salmon; large, double, and exquisitely fragrant; a rigorous grower and free bloomer.
Sunset. Deep apricot, beautifully shaded with salmon, very fine; a sport from Perle des Jardins, and of the same habit.
The Bride. Pure white, shaded lemon, very large and full; a sport from Catherine Mermet, and of the same habit.
The Queen [New]. Pure snow-white, very sweet, with fine buds; a rigorous healthy grower, and a continuous bloomer. 75c each.
Triomphe de Laxembourg. Coppery rose, superb; very large and full.
Yellow Tea. The original yellom rariety, deep yellow, full and vigorous.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

American Beauty. Rosy crimson, shaded scarlet, very double and fragrant.
Anna de Diesbach. Clear bright pink; very large and finely shaped, full and fragrant.
Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, deeper in centre, large and effective, a good full bloomer.
Charles Lefebrre. Bright velvety scarlet, petals smooth and thick, beautifully formed.
Dingee Conard. Bright crimson, of rigorous growth.
Dinsmore - Rich scarlet crimson, large, double and an incessant bloomer.
Duchess of Albany. Similar to La France, but a rich, deep, even pink throughout. This rose is in reality a Hybrid Tea, though usually classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant velvety crimson, beautiful in bud, probably the most popular red rose.
Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling red, a brilliant rarietr, large, full and globular. Yigorous and free blooming. One of the best.
John Hopper. Bright rose, with crimson centre; large, full and good.
La Reine (see cut). Rose, tinted with lilac, large, full and fine; very fragrant.
Madame Charles Wood. Vivid urimion, flushed with scarlet, large, very double, and a continuous bloomer. One of the best.
Magna Charta. Bright pink, very large, full and of gond form; habit erect, with magnificent foliage.
Paul Veyron. Dark rose, immense flower, fine form and hahit. One of the best.
Priuce Camille de Rohan. Crimson maroon, shaded with blood red, very rich and velvetr; distinct and good.
Clrich Brunner. Rich glowing scarlet crimson, of exquisite shape, a strong vigorous grower and excellent in all respects.
White Baroness. A pure white sport from Baroness Rothschild, large, full and distinct.

## CLIMBING ROSES.

Banksian. White. Yery sweet, blooming in clusters, riolet scented; a good pillar rose.
Yellow. Small, but very heautiful, well adapted for training up rerandahs.
Celine Forestier. [Noisette] Pale vellow, a free bloomer, large and double.
Cloth of Gold. [Noisette.] Yellom, large and rers doable, of rery robust and vigorous growth, succeeds well in this climate.


## CLIMBING ROSES-Continued.

Gold of Ophir. [Noisette.] Salmon and fawn, shaded with copper, of vigorous growth.
Lamarque. [Noisette.] White, well known, constant flowering. The best white climbing rose.
Marechal Niel. [Noisette.] Beautiful, deep yellow, full and globular ; magnificent.
Reine Marie Henriette. [Tea.] A red Gloire de Dijon, with large, full flowers, a great acquisition as a climbing or pillar Rose.
Solfaterre. [Noisette]. Sulphur yellow, large and fine; vigorous.
Washington. [Noisette.] Pure white, flowering in clusters, a very rampant grower.
W. A. Richardson. [Noisette.] Growth very vigorous, flowers full, color splendid, orange-vellow, beautiful in bud.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES, OF VARIOUS CLASSES.

Agrippina. [Bengal]. Fine deep crimson, excellent in bud.
Archduke Charles. [Bourbon]. Rosy crimson, varying to blush in winter; very distinct.
Cramoisi Superieur. [Bengal]. Vivid crimson, very free flowering, and showy for bedding.
George Pernet. [Polyantha]. Bright yellowish rose, changing to peach color; a continuous bloomer, of dwarf habit.
Glory of Mosses. [Moss]. Blush, large and full. One of the best Moss Roses.
Hermosa. [Bourbon]. Delicate rose, very double, and of perfect shape. A most abundant bloomer, and though an old variety, still one of the best for bedding.
Little Gem. [Polyantha]. Blush, of dwarf habit, and a continuous bloomer.
Lucullus. [Bourbon]. Vivid crimson, flowers well in the fall.
Luxembourg. [Moss]. Bright crimson red, of good shape.
Mignonette. [Polyantha]. Bright pink, of dwarf habit, and a constant bloomer.
Persian Yellow. [Austrian Briar]. Fine golden yellow, the richest and purest color of any Rose. Summer flowering only.
Queen of Scarlets. [Bengal]. Dazzling scarlet, very free flowering. A good bedding Rose.
Viridiflora. [China]. The true green Rose. Unique and interesting.

## Greenhousp Plants.

Under this heading will be found a few plants that may be grown in an ordinary lath house, but as they are eminently suitable for Greenhouse culture, we have not made a separate list. Those varieties marked with an asterisk [*] require warmth during the winter months (sar a temperature of not less than $50^{\circ}$ ) during the night.
*Acalypha MacAfeeana. A beautiful ornamental foliaged plant.
Price each.
Achimenes. Eight distinct kinds. Beautiful little greenhouse bulbous plants, of very bril-
liant colors
$\$ 050$ to $\$ 100$
*Inanassa Sativa. "Pine Apple"
50 \& 200
*Anthurium Magnificum. Jassive green leaves, striped and veined..................................... 1 50 to 250 *Regale. [Lindenii]. Very fine.................................................................. 150 to 2 厄 0
Ardisia Crenulata. Very ornamental, bearing red berries in profusion................................. 100
Aspidistra Lurida. Most useful for table decoration........................................................... 25 to
Variegata. Most useful for table decoration......................................................... 25 to 75
Punctata. Spotted....................................................................................... 25 to
25 to 75
*Begonia Rex (see cut, p. 67). A great variety. Leaves very ornamental........................... 25 to 75

> The following are all Evergreen varieties, and may be bedded out in warm, sheltered situations. Argyrostigma Picta. Leares smooth and glossy, light green, dotted with white...... 25 to 50

Fuchsoides. Fine drooping scarlet flowers.........................................................
Ingrahami. Similar to Saundersiana, but haring light pink flowers
15 to 50
Metallica. Flowers pink in bud, waxy white when expanded ; leaves are lustrous bronze green, with dark red veins..

25 \& 50

Multiflora. Flowers flesh color, with small glossy green leaves, very free flowering.
Nitida. Pale rose, in large bunches, leaves light glossy green.
25 \& 50

Rubra. Large, drooping panicles of scarlet flowers; leaves very large and waxy; fine.

15 to 50
25 d 50

Saundersiana. Fine scarlet, heart-shaped flowers. A constant bloomer .................... 15 to 50
Sanguinea. White flowers, under side of leaves brilliant crimson.......................... 25 \& 50

Semperflorens alba. Flowers white. A constant bloomer ............................................. 25 \& 50
Weltoniensis rosea. Deep rose, with beautiful leaves. A lovely pot plant............... 15 to 50
Alba. A variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers................. 15 to 50
Zebrina. Zebra-striped leaves of a bronzy hue.................................................. ously mottled and blotched; 25 varieties..
Dry tubers in winter .50c
Started plants in summer only.
To \& 100
Cineraria hybrida. From finest strains; all colors.

25 to
50
Dwarf. From the finest strains; all colors........

25 to 50
Double. Very fine; all colors.

50 to 75
*Clerodendron Balfourii. A beautiful tender climber, prodacing beautiful white and red flowers abundantly

73 \& 100
Coccoloba Platyclada. "Seaside Grape." Very curious, with flat stems and leaves

25 \& 50

## *Crotons, in variety. Leaves are very finely

 reined or blotched.100 to 300
Cyclamen Persicum. (See cut). White and pink. A charming Greenhouse Bulbous plant. Dry bulbs [in fall only]......25c each
*Dieffeubachia Baraguayensis. Very handsome, light, yellowish green leares.
*Picta. Leaves spotted with white.

100 \&
150
*Dracœna Guilfoylei. A very ornamental variety. Leaves variegated green and yellow.......... 50 to 300
*Haageana. Green leaves............................................................................
50 to 150
*Spectabilis. Very fine for house decoration
50 to 150
*Eranthemum Rubrum. Beautiful red leaves and pretty flowers....................................... 75 \& 100
*Sanguinum. Leaves blod
75 \& 100
*Tricolor. Leaves green, red and silvery white........................................... 75 \& 100
*Eucharis Amazonica. "Lily of the Amazon." A lovely, white bulbous plant. Flowers shape of a six-pointed star, and of the purest white

75 \& 100
Euphorbia Splendens. Flowers bright scarlet, stem thorny............................................... 50 to 150

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS-Continued.

Imantophyllum [Clirea] Miniatum. An evergreen bulb, with brilliant orange scarlet flowers, very fine
Price each.
*Jatropha Euphurbioides. Very ornamental for Greenhouse or Conservatory ..... $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$
*Maranta Makoyana. Leaves green, with silvery markings ..... 75 to 150
*Massangeana. Leaves very ornamental. ..... 75 to 150
*Zebrina. Leaves zebra striped. ..... 75 to 150
*Peperomia Maculosa. Leares green, with white markings. A neat plant ..... 50 \& ..... 75
Magnoliæfolia. Leaves large, waxy and thick; very hand- some. ..... $\$ 075 \& \$ 100$
Resedæflora. White flowers, resembling Mignonette. Very fine

Price each.
Pe. ..... 75

Pilea Serpifolia. "Artillery Plant" (see cut). An interesting little plant, which becomes covered with small pink blossoms. Very useful for table decoration35

Primula Sinensis. "Chinese Primrose." Red or white. Good house plants, fine for window decoration in winter
Obconica. Pretty, lilac-colored flowers; an abundant bloomer during winter and spring.......
Strelitzia Augusta. See Seed List for description. Large plants.
Reginæ. See Seed List for description. Large plants. $400 \& 500$

250 to 500


Pilea Serpifolia.
Copy of Letser received from the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., on June 4th, 1892, acknowledging receipt of Palms and other plants shipped to them by us on May 13th, 1892.
(J. L. Olmsted \& Co., Landscape Architects).
Office of D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago.
Germain Fruit Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Gentlemen-The plants sent by you to the World's Columbian Exposition arrived in first-rate order, and are generally perfectly satisfactory. The packing was well done, and the plants all travelled without injury. We have approved the bills, and sent them to the Accounting Department for payment. Thanking you for your trouble and care, we remain, Yours very truly,
F. L. OLMSTED \& CO., Landscape Architects.

## Palms, Ets.

For descriptions see Palm Seed List, pp. 87-89.
Price
Price each.

Areca Lutescens (see cut, p. 87)
In 6-in. pots, $\$ 250$.
Madagascariensis 6 -in. pots, 3 50.

## Rubra.

$5-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 150.
Sanderiana.
Sapida
5 -in. pots, 200.
200 . In $10-\mathrm{in}$. pots 500
Verschaffeldtii.
6 -in. pots, 250.
$5-\mathrm{in}$. pots, 200 . In $10-\mathrm{in}$. pots 507
Brahea glauca [Blue Palm]
5 -in. pots, 50 , according to size, up to... 500
5 -in. pots, $\quad 50$.
Caryota Urens. "Himalayan Palm".
5 -in. pots, $\quad 50$, according to size, up to... 500
5 -in. pots, $\quad 50$, according to size, up to... 500


Corypha Australis....................................................................................................... 40.
Cycas Revoluta ........................................................................................................................ 150 to 1500
Erythea Edulis..........................................................In 6-in. pots, 75 c, according to size, up to... 250
Kentia Belmoreana ..................................................................................According to size 50 to 1000
Fosteriana....................................................................................Large plants 1200 to 1500
Latania Borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm................................................................................. 150 to 750
Pandanus Javanicus Variegatus ..................................................................................... 1 . 500
Utilis..................................................................................................... 150 to 500
Veitchii....................................................................................................... 150 to 750

## PALMS, ETC.-Continued.

Price each.


## Ferns.

No collection of plants is complete rithout Ferns. Their popularity has greatly increased during the past fer rears, and now ther are indispensable in all choice floral decorations, and are especially valued for room and table decoration. Where there is shade and moisture most of the rarieties succeed well when planted out of doors. Good drainage must be provided as stagnant water is fatal to success.
The plants we offer are in 5 and 6 -inch pots, and well established.


## Orshids.

These prices include, with each specimen, one of our new strle of Orchid bracket made of the best galranized wire, which will not rust, and at the same time give greater porosity to the plant than is obtainable by earthen pots or discs.


## ORCHIDS-Continued.



Those varieties marked Terrestrial, may be grown like ordinary Greenhouse Plants in Flower Pots and good soil. All the others are Epiphytal, i. e., draw their nourishment from the air and moisture, and consequently require a support which must, however, be porous. Blocks of wood are usually used, or sometimes earthen ware discs, but the best thing is our new Orchid Bracket. Price of Brackets (unfilled), 7ǒc and $\$ 1.00$ each.

## susculent Plants.

Agave Americana. "Century Plant."......... ........In 4-in. pots 35c, 6-in. 50c, 8-in. \$1.00, 9-in.
Price each ..... $\$ 150$500
Extra large specimens in tubs
Variegata...........In 4 -in. pots 50 c , 6 -in $75 \mathrm{c}, 7$-in. $\$ 1.00,8$-in. $\$ 1.50,10$-in.300
Angustifolia100 to 200
Aloes. Six varieties ..... 35 to 100
Cactus. Cereus Flabelliformis ..... 100
Grandiflorus. Night blooming, large plants ..... 200
McDonaldii, large plants. ..... 200
Noctiflorus. Night blooming, large plants. ..... $2(10$
Speciosus, large plants. ..... 00
Triangularis, large plants. ..... 200
Echinocactus horridus. "Hedgehog" Cactus. ..... 00
Kippleyi ..... 150
Horizontalis ..... 00
Echinocereus Candicans. "Rainbow" Cactus. ..... 75 \& 100
Epiphyllum Truncatum. "Lobster" Cactus ..... 35 to ..... 00
Opuntia Sativa. .Extra size, in large tubs, each $\$ 3.00$ ..... 50
Pilocereus Senilis. "Old Man" Cactus, with long hair ..... 100 to ..... 150
Echeverria Arborea ..... 25
Gasteria Angulata. ..... 100
Sempervivum Crassulæ. "House Leek" ..... 50
Yucca Tricolor. Very ornamental ..... 300
WATER LILIES AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS.
Eichornia [Pontederia] Crassipes Major. "Water Hyacinth." Flowers light l, hue, on spikes...
Price Price ..... $\begin{array}{lll}\text { each. per doz. } \\ \text { Эुणc } & \$ \overline{0} & 00\end{array}$
Limnocharis Humboldtii. "Water Popps." Flowers sulphur yellow, with black stamens...... ..... 50 ..... 500
Nelumbium Speciosum. "Egyptian or Sacred Lotus." Beautiful rosy flowers. ..... 50 c ..... 400
Odorata "White Water Lily." Lovely fragrant flowers, of easy culture. ..... 50c ..... 00
Sagittaria Variabilis. "Arrowhead." Arrow-shaped leaves, with white flowers. 10 ..... 100
Miscellanpous Fruit Greps.


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