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HIRAM SIBLEY AND Co's

SEED
Catalogue
FOR
1883.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.
& CHICAGO, ILL.



TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We Warrant our Seeds to be equal, in every respect, to any that can be procured from any source. But good crops, though depending largely upon the seed, are influenced by soil and its preparation, by fertility, by insects, drouth and flood, by the skill, methods and experience of the cultivator; therefore it is impossible for us to guarantee the crop any further than the seed.

We Guarantee that all seeds sent out by us shall reach their destination, and agree to replace any that may be lost in transit.

Money must be Sent with all Orders, and if forwarded by bank draft on New York or Chicago, by Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express, it may be sent at our risk and cost; therefore in sending money, deduct bank or post office fees. We are not responsible for losses of checks on local banks, or money enclosed in letters. We especially recommend sending remittances by American Express Co's Money Order, when possible, which is the simplest and cheapest system yet devised, and is quite safe. We sell no goods C. O. D.

Mistakes are liable to occur, but we take the utmost pains to avoid them, and desire to be informed at once of any errors or omissions in the filling of orders, which will immediately be rectified. We desire to satisfy every one of our friends and customers in every transaction.

Please sign your Name and address, in full, to all orders. Be sure to give your POST OFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE; and nearest EXPRESS OFFICE.

Our Prices and Terms seem higher, at first sight, than those of some other dealers, BUT THIS IS NOT SO IN REALITY, as WE PREPAY ALL POSTAGE, EXPRESS, OR FREIGHT CHARGES, except where otherwise noted. Our old customers find this a great convenience, and we beg new friends to bear this in mind when comparing this with other catalogues.

Prices of Seed, SENT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PURCHASER: pages 136-144.

For Reduced Prices to Clubs, and for collections of seeds, see pages 113-114.

Valuable Prizes, for best collections of vegetables at Fairs: to Boy Farmers, and for Collections of Grasses, see 3d page of cover, and page 131.

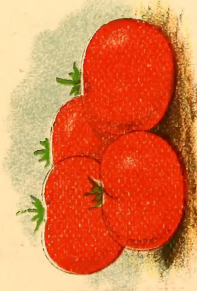
Sibley's Farmers' Almanac for 1883, containing valuable essays on special crops, by the best American writers; northern and southern editions. Price 10 cents; free to old customers without application.

Grain and Farm Seed Manual, with the only correct history of Indian Corn ever written; history of Wheat and other grains and Potatoes; valuable articles on Grasses and on Grain cultivation, by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, Prof. W. J. Beal, B. F. Johnson, and others. Price 10 cents.

Fall Catalogue of Flowering Bulbs and Plants for the house conservatory and garden; free.

Implement Catalogue, containing full descriptions of a large variety of the best farm and garden implements; free.

Book Catalogue of all the best Books for Farm and Garden; free.



Essex Hybrid Tomato.



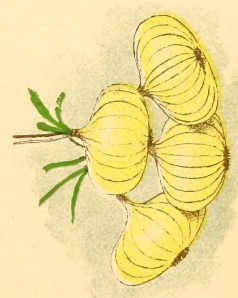
Aligiers Cauliflower.



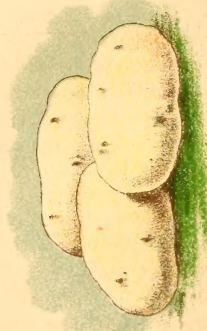
Scarlet White Tip Radish.



Golden Dwarf and Dwarf Crimson Celery.



Golden Queen Onion.



Clarke's No. 1 Potato.



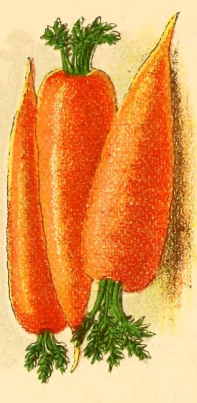
Montagny Turnip.



White Elephant Potato.



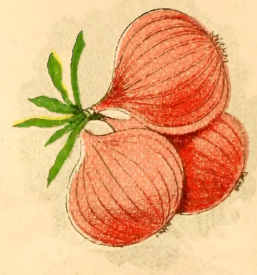
Ivory Pod Wax Beans.



Danvers Carrot.

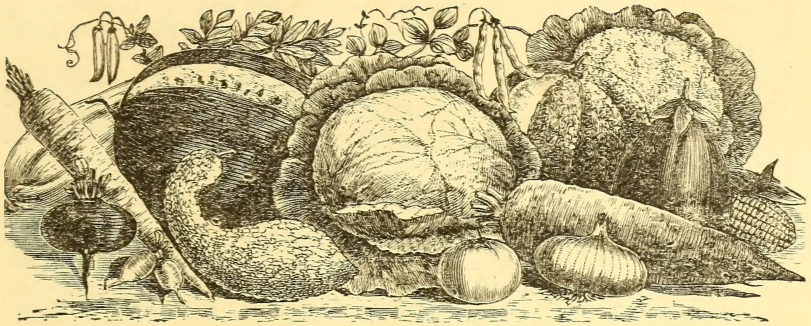


Madres Parsnip.



Red Globe Onion.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDSMEN, ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.



VEGETABLE SEEDS.

FOR FARM OR FIELD SEEDS, SEE PAGES 115-131.

THIS Descriptive Price List contains only those varieties which we have found to be the best for general cultivation, having been tried in our Test Gardens, on our farms, or elsewhere by practical farmers and gardeners; hence we are enabled to offer an assortment adapted to the needs of the entire country. Of course it is understood that no one variety will do equally well in all sections and soils. We attempt to indicate the adaptability of varieties to some extent. All the seed which we receive is carefully tested for purity and vitality, and all which falls below our high standard is discarded as worthless. Only the best is offered for sale. On account of this care taking, we claim actual superiority for the quality of our vegetable seeds, and acknowledge no superior in other departments. Our facilities for producing the best cannot be surpassed. We are the largest seed growers in the world, and what we cannot produce ourselves is grown for us under contract by the most careful growers in various parts of this country and Europe, wherever the best can be obtained, without regard to cost.

We prepay the Express or Mail charges, at the prices given below, except where otherwise noted. FOR PRICES of seed in larger quantities sent at *buyer's expense* by express or freight, see pages 136-144.

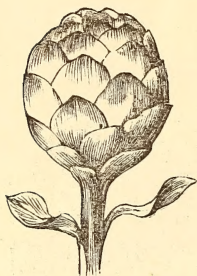
For collections of Vegetable Seeds for farm or village gardens, see page 114.

ARTICHOKE.

[*Artischoke*, GERMAN. *Alcachofa*, SPANISH. *Artichaut*, FRENCH. *Cynara Scouymus*, LINNÆUS.]

Giant Green Globe, or Crown.—A hardy perennial South; needs protection North. The fleshy parts of the young flower heads are used; boiled and served with butter and salt, or raw with oil and vinegar, etc., as a salad. Cut when two inches across, the heads make good pickles. Sow early in beds, and trans-

ARTICHOKE.—(CONTINUED.)

GREEN GLOBE
ARTICHOKE.

Red Brazilian Artichoke.—Much like the Jerusalem, and is grown for the tubers the same as that. Peck by express, not prepaid, \$1.00; quart by mail, 50 cts.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

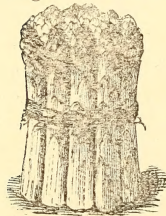
[*Cotufa*, Sp. *Topinambour*, Fr. *Helianthus tuberosus*, LIN.]

Jerusalem Artichoke.—Cultivated for the tubers; useful both for table and stock feeding; highly esteemed for swine. Some plant the tubers in a field intended for a hog pasture, where they furnish valuable and nutritious food. Yields large crops in rich soil; is hardy and continues growing from its own planting year after year. Per peck by express, not prepaid, \$1.00; quart by mail, 50 cts.

ASPARAGUS.

[*Spargel*, GER. *Esparrago*, Sp. *Asperge*, Fr. *Asparagus officinalis*, LIN.]

Plant seed in warm, rich soil, in Fall or Spring, in drills a foot apart; thin to three inches; transplant in one or two years to rich, deep, mellow soil, previously dug two feet deep, liberally dressed with 10 to 12 cords well-rotted barn-yard manure per acre, and half bushel salt per square rod. Set deep, the crowns 3 to 4 inches below surface, in Fall or Spring, 3 feet by 1 foot. Mulch with horse manure every Fall; fork manure into the soil carefully in Spring.

ASPARAGUS, CON-
OVER'S COLOSSAL.

Conover's Colossal.—Growth very rapid; a standard sort. Pound 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; paper 5 cts. Roots per 100 by mail, \$3.00; doz. 40 cts.; 100 not prepaid, \$1.50.

Moore's New Cross Bred.—New, just introduced; matures at 2 years from seed; Mr. Moore's Asparagus has taken first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society show for 20 years. Ounce 50 cts.; paper 15 cents. Roots 100 by mail, \$4.00; doz. 50 cts.; 100 not prepaid, \$2.50.

BEANS.

Plant after danger from frost is past, in dry, light soil. Best crops are grown in rich soil, but beans do well in ordinary garden soil. Hoe frequently when the plants are dry, never when wet. Dwarf, or bush varieties are usually earliest and hardiest, and most profitable.

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP BEANS.

[*Krup Bohnen*, GER. *Frijol enano*, Sp. *Haricot*, Fr.]

Early Red Valentine.—A delicious variety, very productive. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Valentine.—Fine for the table; similar to the Red Valentine. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

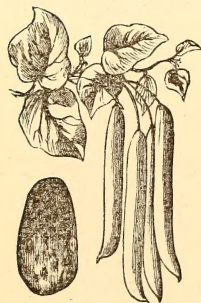
Early China Red Eye.—An old standard variety, very early. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.—One of the earliest. Qt. 55 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Very tender and delicious. Qt. 55 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Rachel.—Very desirable for string beans or shelling. Qt. 55 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Mohawk.—A very hardy and productive variety. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.



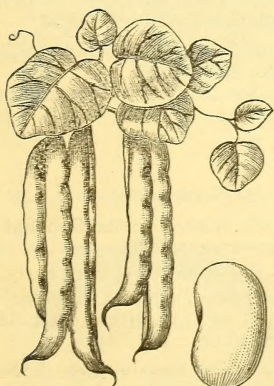
RED VALENTINE.

BEANS.—(CONTINUED.)

- Horticultural Dwarf*.—Similar to the pole variety of same name, and equal to that in quality. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Gallega, or Large Refugee*.—Excellent, recommended as of great value. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Early Refugee, or Thousand to One*.—Tender; fine for pickling; very prolific. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Soja Bean*.—New; from Japan, dwarf; very prolific; claimed to be the most nutritious vegetable product grown; 3 or 4 bunches of pods grow on each stem, have counted 107 pods on one plant, with many more set; the seeds are round-oblong, amber in color, very handsome. To cook, soak over night and bake same as pea beans; very sweet and nice. The Japanese boil the green, hairy pods, before shelling the green beans for cooking. Qt. \$1.10; pt. 65 cts.; pkt. 25 cts.
- Mexican, or California Prolific Tree Bean*.—New; a very prolific white pea bean; we counted 184 pods on one bush; very fine and highly profitable. Numerous branches; needs but one plant in a hill. The beans are nearly round, plump and very handsome; sure to sell well in market; dwarf. Qt. \$1.10; pt. 65 cts.; pkt. 25 cts.
- Corn Hill*.—For planting with corn; a favorite in the West and South. A kernel of Corn is planted in each hill to afford a support for the vines; half dwarf. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- White Navy, or Pea Bean*.—A well-known standard sort for field culture; the material for "Boston Baked Beans;" small, roundish seed; very productive. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- White Marrow*.—A standard variety for field culture; early; large, round-oval seed. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- White Kidney, (Royal Dwarf)*.—An excellent shelled Bean, green or ripe; a standard dwarf sort; is one of the best Winter shelled Beans; seeds large, pure white, round, long and kidney shaped; tender and delicate. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Red Kidney, (French Kidney, or Chilean)*.—Extensively grown in the South; strong growing; very productive; much esteemed as dry shelled Beans, or for soup; seed kidney shape, nearly straight, slightly flattened; blood red when ripe, changing to deep purple. Qt. 55 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

WAX, OR BUTTER BEANS—DWARF.

- Early Ivory Pod Wax*.—New; the best in our Test Garden; a single stalk bore 54 pods; this excels all others for home or market gardens; most productive and very early, a week earlier than Black Wax; beautiful white color, stringless, tender, rich flavor. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Golden Wax*.—Tender and delicious pods of a beautiful rich golden color. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Black Wax, (Dwarf German)*.—Black seed, pods a beautiful yellow; stringless, the most delicious bean grown. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- White Round Wax*.—Seed white, pods rich yellow; very prolific. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Crystal Wax*.—New; white seeded, waxy pods, stringless, rich flavor; said to retain its tender quality longer than any other. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.



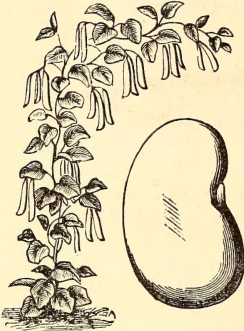
IVORY POD WAX.

BEANS.—(CONTINUED.)

RUNNING, OR POLE BEANS.

[*Stangen Bohnen*, GER. *Frijole vastaga*, SP. *Haricots a Rames*, FR.]

Plant this class of beans about one week later than the dwarf varieties. Lima Beans, gathered and dried when still green, are much better for Winter use than if allowed to ripen. When nearly fully grown, shell, and place on paper or cloths in a warm, dry, airy room, where the direct rays of the mid-day sun cannot reach them. They will soon be dry enough to put away for Winter.



LARGE LIMA BEAN.

Large White Lima.—Considered by many the most delicious variety; plant in warm sandy soil, Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Dreer's Improved Lima.—Smaller seed than the preceding variety but more hardy. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Horticultural, (Speckled Cranberry).—Tender and excellent. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Dutch Case Knife.—Prolific and good for snap and shell beans. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

German Black Wax.—A good variety, black seed. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Red Wax.—Very tender and excellent. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Podded Princess.—White seed, stringless, tender and delicious. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Concord.—Excellent for snap or shell beans. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Southern Prolific.—Recommended as the best of the *pole* varieties of snap beans; said to mature in 70 days; very prolific and long bearing. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Golden Butter, (Mont d'Or).—Pods long, thick and fleshy; tender; from France. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Runner.—Is a very pretty climber, flowers brilliant scarlet, pods when young are tender. Qt. 70 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

BEANS—ENGLISH.

[*Grosse Bohnen*, GER. *Hoba*, SP. *Fève de Marais*, FR. *Faba vulgaris*, LIN.]

Plant in strong soil, very early to ensure pods before warm weather. When in pod, break off top of plant to thicken growth. Cultivate as dwarf Beans.

Taylor's Broad Windsor.—The celebrated Broad Bean of England; twice as large as the Lima; eaten shelled. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Seville Long Pod.—An English variety that endures severe heat; pods broad like Broad Windsor. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pks. 10 cts.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

[*Gruener Kohl*, GER. *Bretcn*, SP. *Chou-rest*, FR. *Brassica oleracea acephalo*, LIN.]

The Borecole is closely related to the Cabbage, and requires similar treatment. The center or heart is used for greens, like Spinach.

Dwarf German Greens or Sprouts.—Of fine flavor and very popular. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Green Curled Scotch.—The center and young shoots are very tender, especially after frost. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5.



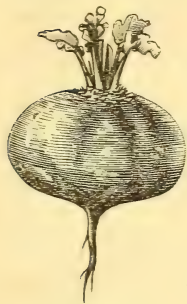
BORECOLE.

BEET.

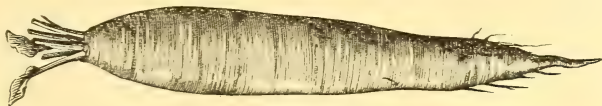
[*Runkelrueben*, GER. *Remolacha*, SP. *Betterave*, FR. *Beta vulgaris*, LIN.]

To grow the beet to perfection requires a rich, deep, mellow soil, rather moist than dry. It is indispensable for the farm, village or market garden. Plant soon as ground is warm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, in drills 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 inches apart; keep free from weeds.

For Stock and Sugar Beets, and Mangel Wurtzels, see page 116.



EGYPTIAN BEET.



LONG BLOOD.

Dark Red Egyptian Turnip.—The earliest variety without exception, and highly prized by the best market gardeners. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Blood Turnip.—A universal favorite, flesh deep blood red and tender. Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Henderson's Dwarf Pine Apple.—Medium size; flesh deep blood red: fine grained. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—Very early, very delicate and tender; beautiful flesh, highly esteemed. Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Dell's Flower Garden.—Dwarf growing; early; leaves magnificent; fine for table use. Lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Bassano.—Flesh white, circled with bright pink, sugary and of fine flavor. Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long Dark Blood.—One of the best known and most popular varieties: sweet and tender, and a splendid keeper. Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

BEET.—CHARD, or KAIL.

These varieties are also quite ornamental in the flower garden, and are well adapted for a division hedge.

Beck's Improved Sea Kail.—Used exclusively for greens: stems cooked same as Asparagus, and leaves as Spinach. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed White.—Very tender and delicious; used same as Beck's Sea Kail. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Swiss Chard, Large Ribbed Yellow.—Similar to above variety. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

BROCOLI.

[*Spargel-Kohi*, GER. *Brocoli*, SP. *Chou Brocoli*, FR. *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN.]

Much like the Cauliflower in growth and habit, and needs similar cultivation, but is more hardy, and does not succeed well in extremely dry weather. Irrigation promotes its growth wonderfully. The flower-heads are used the same as those of Cauliflower.

Early Summer.—An excellent early variety. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 2 oz. 70 cts.; oz. 40 cts; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Purple Cape.—Heads well, quite hardy. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 2 oz. 70 cts.; oz. 40 cts; pkt. 10 cts.



BROCOLI.

BROCOLI.—(CONTINUED.)

Cabbage-Brocoli.—New; now first offered; introduced from England; largely grown by London market gardeners; numerous blossom-heads; both blossom-heads and leaves used as greens; especially desirable for the South; an improvement on the Collard; deserves a trial North. Lb. \$8; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 2 oz. \$1; oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Walcheren.—New; early, fine white heads; one of the best for early use. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$1; oz. 55 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

[*Gruener Sprossen*, GER. *Chou de Bruxelles*, FR. *Berza de Brusels*, SP. *Brassica oleracea bullata*, LIN.]



Another close relation of the Cabbage, and the cultivation is the same as for that crop. It produces numerous small heads along the tall stem in the axils of the leaves, and a larger one at the top. Sow seed in hot-bed for early use; for Winter use sow later in open ground; may be taken up and stored in cellar for Winter. Our seed is of the finest, imported from Germany, and will be found reliable.

Finest Imported.—Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Roseberry.—An excellent prolific variety, highly prized in Scotland; dwarf. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

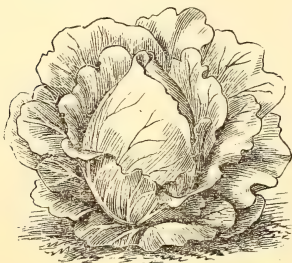
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CABBAGE.

[*Kopfkohl*, GER. *Berza de repollo*, SP. *Chou pomme, ou cabus*, FR. *Brassica oleracea capitata*, LIN.]

For full instructions on this most important of garden crops, see the essay on the Cabbage in *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, price 10 cts. Our seed is unexcelled; every bag of seed we raise or buy is tested, and only the best sent out. The early varieties are named first. For prices of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Sweet Potato and other plants for setting, send for our Price List of Plants, ready in February.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—A splendid heading variety, and a general favorite with market gardeners. Lb. \$8; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$1.15; oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.



EARLY WINNINGSTADT.

Early Winningstadt.—A variety which we can recommend highly; will give the best of satisfaction, North or South, a sure header; large, solid heads. Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early French Oxheart.—Heads firm and compact; especially fine for heavy soils; sure header. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Little Pixie or Tom Thumb.—Very early; superior quality, fine flavor; excellent for family garden. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Etampes.—A French variety, claimed to be the earliest variety grown. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 2 oz. 75 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Wyman.—Very early, large size and of good quality; desirable for family garden. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 2 oz. 80 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Schweinfurth.—Large early heading sort tender and excellent; recommended for resisting disease. Lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

CABBAGE.—(CONTINUED.)

Early Sugarloaf.—Cone-shaped, a very desirable variety for family garden. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Dwarf York.—The old standard English variety, one of the earliest; small, solid heads. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Large Early York.—Larger and later than Dwarf York, good for Summer and Fall. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—Endures severe heat in the Southern States, and is well adapted for cultivation there; grows to a very large size; fine heads. Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Drumhead.—Heads of large size and excellent quality. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Henderson's Early Summer.—Very highly recommended; large, fine heads; second early. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 2 oz. 90 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Fottler's Brunswick Drumhead.—On good soil every plant will produce a firm, solid head of excellent quality; a splendid variety North or South; the best late or second early sort. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 2 oz. 75 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Large Late Drumhead.—Excellent for Fall or Winter; heads large, round and compact, of a light green color. Lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Stone Mason Marblehead.—Very reliable, good size, fine quality, compact head.

Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 2 oz. 70 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth Marblehead.—Noted for its enormous size and fine quality. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 2 oz. 70 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.—Forms large, solid heads, of splendid quality. Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

St. John's Day.—Heads round, compact and of dark green color; a splendid English variety. Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Filderkraut.—Imported from Germany; cone-shaped, large, solid and of good quality. Lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Red Dutch.—An old favorite; heads large and round; excellent for salad or pickling. Lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

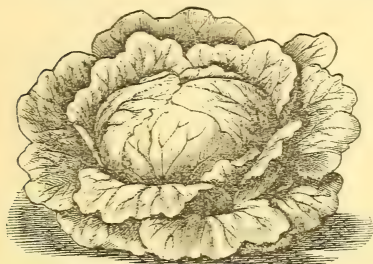
Earliest Blood-Red Erfurt.—Very fine; round, unusually solid heads; sure heading. Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Green Glazed.—A favorite Southern variety; said to resist insects best of any. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 2 oz. 80; oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy.—Heads small, round, solid, tender and of fine flavor; one of the best for family garden. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Drumhead Savoy.—Heads immense, flattish and compact. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Green Globe Savoy.—Medium size; excellent for cooking. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



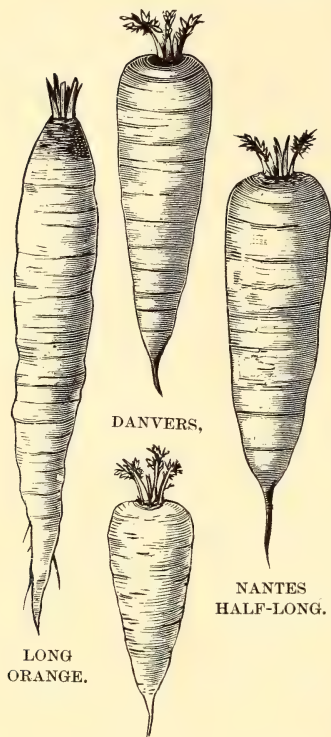
FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.



DWARF ULM.

CARROT.

[*Moehren*, GER. *Zanahoria*, SP. *Carotte*, FR. *Daucus carota*, LIN.]



One of the best roots for horses and milch cows, and is desirable to cultivate as a market vegetable. Seed should always be sown in good deep, rich soil of fine tilth, in drills about an inch deep and 1 foot apart for garden culture, 3 feet for field culture; thin out to from 4 to 8 inches, according to variety. The short kinds are best for table use; the long have been most used for stock, but the short ones are becoming more popular for this purpose and properly so.

Long Orange.—Long, smooth, deep orange color. A standard American variety for table or stock. Our seed is not excelled. Lb. \$1. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Danvers.—Splendid new variety; cylindrical shape; stump-rooted; enormously productive; suitable for table or stock. We place this as the first of Carrots for general purposes. See prize offers for best yields, on the 3d page of the cover of this catalogue. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early French Scarlet Forcing.—Best variety for forcing for market. The favorite for earliness; of superior flavor. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Scarlet Short Horn.—Excellent for table; very early; fine grained; good flavored; excellent for the table; short, plump and of good shape. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet Nantes Half Long.—Larger than the Short Horn; productive and very sweet; excellent for table or stock. Good for shallow soils. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Half-Long Scarlet Carentan.—A new early variety with but little core; fine for forcing or open ground. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts. pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet Intermediate.—Grown extensively in England as a field carrot, where it is used for coloring butter, on account of its deep color; of excellent quality. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

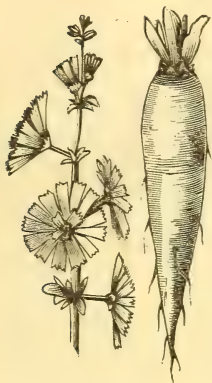
Long Red Surrey.—Much grown in England for stock; long-rooted; color deep orange. A prolific cropper. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long Red Altringham.—Good for table or stock; root smaller than the Long Orange; orange-red color; neck small; well flavored. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Large Yellow Belgian Green Top.—A very productive field variety. The roots grow to large size; of yellow color; green above ground. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Large White Belgian Green Top.—Roots white, green above ground, with small tops. Very productive and especially desirable for soups and seasoning. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

CHICORY.

[*Cichorium Intybus*, LIN.]

CHICORY.

The Chicory is largely grown for its roots, which are used for mixture with coffee, or with dried beans, etc., to make "bean coffee." The young leaves are often used for "greens." The roots are often blanched in Fall and used as a salad. Sow early in Spring, in rich mellow soil, in drills an inch deep; culture same as for carrots.

Long Red Madgeburg.—Is the best variety. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

CAULIFLOWER.

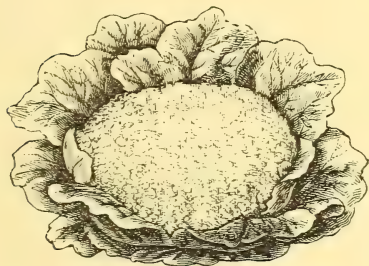
[*Blumen-kohl*, GER. *Coliflor*, SP. *Chou fleur*, FR. *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, LIN.]

For instructions on the cultivation of this most delicious of vegetables, which should be grown by all who prize fine garden products, see *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, price 10 cts.

Early Dwarf Erfurt.—For forcing; very solid, pure white heads; very dwarf. Lb. \$20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6; 2 oz. \$3; oz. \$1.50; pkt. 10 cts.

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf.—New; claimed to be the earliest and finest of all cauliflowers; fine for forcing and also for open ground; dwarf; solid white heads; a great acquisition. Oz. \$10; pkt. 50 cts.

Early Snowball.—Heads compact and snow-white; one of the best. Oz. \$5; pkt. 25 cts.



ALGIERS CAULIFLOWER.

Algiers.—A splendid variety, heads large and magnificent. Lb. \$12; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 2 oz. \$1.80; oz. \$1; pkt. 10 cts.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—Magnificent heads, large, firm and compact. Lb. \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; 2 oz. \$1.40; oz. 75 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Paris.—Fine large heads, very popular. Lb. \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; 2 oz. \$1.40; oz. 75 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Le Normand's Short Stemmed.—Extra large, delicate and choice; deservedly popular. Lb. \$12; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 2 oz. \$1.80; oz. \$1; pkt. 10 cts.

Italian Giant.—White, one of the best, thrifty, heads large and close. Lb. \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; 2 oz. \$1.40; oz. 75 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Walcheren.—Heads large, white, firm and close; hardy. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 2 oz. \$1.25; oz. 75 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early London.—Fine, white, compact and hardy. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 2 oz. \$1.25; oz. 75 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

COLLARD.

[*Blatterkohl*, GER. *Cabu*, SP. *Chou Cabu*, FR.]

A plant of the Cabbage family. Both English and American seedsmen and writers have confounded Collards with Coleworts, Borecole, etc. We have, probably, the only true Collard seed in America, obtained with great pains from Georgia. The plant is well adapted to the South, enduring extreme heat; very popular; excellent for greens,

True Southern.—Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



COLLARD.

CELERY.

[*Sellerie*, GER. *Apio*, SP. *Celeri*, FR. *Apium graveolens*, LIN.]

For instructions on growing this popular salad, see *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, price 10 cts.



BOSTON MARKET CELERY.

Boston Market.—Branching in habit, white, tender and crisp; a standard sort. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 2 oz. \$1; oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf Crimson.—Much finer than any of the white varieties; one of the best for North or South. Lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Golden Dwarf.—Much liked by market gardeners; very fine. Lb. \$8; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$1.20; oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Half Dwarf.—Grown extensively by market gardeners about New York; pleasant nutty flavor; compact habit. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 2 oz. \$1; oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Turner's Dwarf White.—Stout, crisp, and of fine flavor. Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Perfection Heartwell.—New; very large and solid; half dwarf, with full golden heart, which when fully matured, bursts through the outer covering. Oz. \$1.50; pkt 25 cts.

Seymour's Solid White.—Fine, large size, vigorous growth. Lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Sandringham Dwarf White.—An excellent variety. Lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Celeriac.—Turnip-rooted celery; roots are used for flavoring. Lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Flavoring Seed.—(Old seed unsuitable for sowing.) For soups, etc. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



DWARF WHITE CELERY.

CORN.—SWEET OR SUGAR.

[*Mais*, GER. *Mais*, FR. *Maiz*, SP. *Zea Mays*, LIN.]

For bulk prices for Seed Corn, by express or freight, see page 138.

For *Field Corn*, see "Farm and Field Seeds," page 117.

The crop known everywhere as one of the easiest grown, and very profitable in market gardening. It is also one of the best for farm and village gardens, as it furnishes most palatable and wholesome food for the table. Select a light loamy soil, well drained and fertile. To produce numerous, well-formed ears, plant all the kernels from the entire ear (to secure complete fertilization), in drills 3 feet apart, stalks a foot apart in row, and cultivate thoroughly. Our list embraces only well-tested varieties, and our seed is of the best, being largely grown in the vicinity of Rochester, where, as our patrons well know, Corn for seed is produced in the highest perfection.

Early Minnesota.—Sweet; large ears, eight-rowed; will mature fit for boiling within two months. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.

Potter's Excelsior.—Without doubt the sweetest and richest flavored Sweet Corn. Its quality is really remarkable; brings the highest price in Boston market, 5 cts. per ear through the season. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 15 cts.



EARLY MINNESOTA.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

CORN.—(CONTINUED.)

- Early Orange.**—New; a hybrid between the Narragansett and Moore's Early Concord, and improved by selection for five years; very early, matured last season, ready for the table, in 60 days from planting; mostly 2 ears per stalk; ears above medium size, 12 rowed, 8 to 10 inches long, well filled at both ends; cob small; kernels large, pure white when young, red-flesh color when ripe; very sweet and tender. Qt. 90 cts.; pt. 50 cts.; pkt. 20 cts.; ear 25 cts.
- Rochester.**—Largest eared early sweet corn grown; eight-rowed; has given universal satisfaction. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Early Adams.**—A field variety, white flint, tender when young and nice for table. Kernels large and white. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Amber Cream.**—A new variety of unsurpassed sweetness; early. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Asylum.**—Sweet and delicious; twelve to fourteen-rowed; ears nearly as large as Stowell's Evergreen. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 12 cts.
- Stowell's Evergreen.**—The standard late variety; very large; extensively used for canning; excellent for table use. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 15 cts.
- Mammoth.**—Sweet; enormous ears, largest of any variety, fine quality; very productive. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 15 cts.
- Egyptian.**—(Washington Market).—Late; tall-growing; of delicious flavor; a little smaller than Evergreen. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Crosby's Early.**—Twelve-rowed, a later variety, sweet and delicious. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Black Mexican.**—A late variety; very rich and esteemed highly by all who have used it; splendid for table use. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Moore's Early Concord.**—Medium early; large ears, twelve to sixteen rows. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 12 cts.
- Early Marblehead.**—Claimed to be the earliest of all. Small stalks, fair sized ears, very sweet. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Dolly Dutton.**—Claimed to be the earliest sweet corn; very dwarf; stalks three to four feet high; small ears; kernels good size; very tender, sweet and delicious; ripens eight to ten days earlier than Minnesota. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.
- Narragansett.**—An old favorite early variety; short, thick ears. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.; ear 10 cts.

POP CORN.

- Chicago White Parching.** (Egyptian Joint).—Excellent for popping; very productive. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Rice Parching.**—Kernels somewhat rice-shaped. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

[*Stech salat*, GER. *Macha*, SP. *Mache*, FR. *Valerianella olitoria*, LIN.]



CORN SALAD.

Corn Salad is a great favorite in Europe, and is becoming so in this country, where its cultivation is rapidly increasing. The leaves are boiled and served like Spinach. The seed may be sown in August or September in shallow drills and protected by leaves or straw during the Winter; thus grown, it furnishes an early Spring supply of nice salad. Sown in April or May, it grows rapidly and is soon ready for the pot. Cultivate the same as for Lettuce, thinning the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows.

- Large Seed.**—Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

CUCUMBER.

[*Gurken*, GER. *Pepino*, SP. *Concombre*, FR. *Cucumis sativus*, LIN.]

Requires warm soil, heavily manured in the hill. Plant after danger of frost is past, in broad flat hills, 5 feet apart, 8 to 12 seeds in a hill. Thin to 3 to 5 strong plants to a hill when out of way of bugs. See article on "Cucumbers for Profit," in *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, price 10 cts.

- Early Cluster.**—Grows in clusters; one of the best for pickles; very productive. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

CUCUMBER.—(CONTINUED.)

Early Green Prolific.—The most productive variety grown; the very best for pickles. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



WHITE SPINE.

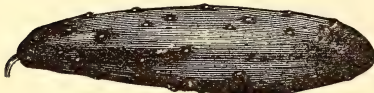
Boston Pickling.—Excellent for pickles and salad. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Frame.—Good for table or pickling. Plants vigorous and productive. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Russian.—Very early and productive. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Improved White Spine, (Arlington.)—An improved variety of the *White Spine*; very prolific; excellent for forcing or for out-door cultivation; a standard variety in Boston market. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early White Spine.—One of the best for general use. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.

Long Green.—Crisp, tender, and of good flavor; hardy and productive. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Gherkin. — (Anguria.)—For pickles; pick while skin is tender. Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

CUCUMBER. (FOREIGN VARIETIES.)

Giant of Arnstadt.—One of the best for forcing, and highly recommended for out-door culture; nearly seedless; crisp and solid; fine flavor. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sooly Qua, or Snake.—Often grows 6 feet long, coiled up like a snake; sells at a high price in cities, as a curiosity. Pkt. 25 cts.

The Model.—New; for forcing; fine form, perfect in outline, with scarcely any neck; superior for exhibition and for the table; if allowed to mature grows 18 inches in length. Pkt. 50 cts.

Long Green Southgate.—For forcing; an excellent long green variety. Pkt. 10 cts.

Victory of Bath.—For forcing; an old favorite. Pkt. 10 cts.

Lord Kenyon's Favorite.—For forcing; a well-known sort, of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts.

Godfrey's Black Spine.—For forcing; a well-tried variety of merit. Pkt. 10 cts.

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS.

[*Kresse*, GER. *Mastuerzo*, SP. *Cresson*, FR. *Lepidium sativum*, LIN.]

The Cresses are well known as a healthful and agreeable salad, especially in Spring and for garnishing meat dishes. The varieties we offer are for garden culture, and also the regular Water Cress; all are worthy of more general cultivation. Sow the seed thickly in shallow drills in moist soil, every two weeks for a succession. The leaves are best when cut quite young.



CURLED CRESS.

Each, Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts., except "Water."

Broad leaved Garden.—Used for soups and feeding poultry.

Double Curled.—For salad and garnishing.

Plain leaved.—Tender and choice for salad.

Water.—(*Nasturtium officinale*. *Brunnenkresse*, GER.)—Grows rapidly in moist places, better in shallow, clear, running streams. Lb. \$3.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

DANDELION.

[*Loewenzahn*, GER. *Amargon*, SP. *Pissenlit*, FR. *Taraxacum dens-leonis*, LIN.]



DANDELION.

The Dandelion, so well known as the "greens" of the field, is greatly improved by cultivation, and, being very easy to grow, is found highly profitable by gardeners. It is one of the earliest and most healthful of Spring greens. The roots dried and roasted, are often used with Beans, Carrots, etc., as a substitute for Coffee. For a very early crop, some gardeners sow the seed in Fall in hot-beds or cold-frames. Or it may be sown in open ground in May or June in drills a foot apart; thin to 3 inches and cultivate during the season; the following Spring the plants are ready for use.

Improved Broad-leaved.—Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

EGG-PLANT.

[*Eierpflanze*, GER. *Berengena*, SP. *Aubergine*, FR. *Solanum melongena*, LIN.]

A tender plant, a native of the Tropics, producing large, egg-shaped fruit, delicious when well cooked. Sow seed in hot-bed or cold-frame; be careful that the plants do not get chilled in transplanting.



Long Purple.—Very productive. Lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Round Purple.—Medium size. Lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

New York Improved Round Purple.—Extra large and choice; fine flavor; a favorite in New York market. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 2 oz. \$1.20; oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

N. Y. IMPROVED ROUND PURPLE. *Black Pekin*.—Round purple, a new and excellent variety, somewhat smaller than the last; of delicate flavor. Lb. \$6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; 2 oz. \$1.20; oz. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

ENDIVE.

[*Endivien*, GER. *Endivia*, SP. *Chicoree-endive*, FR. *Cichorium endivia*, LIN.]

This excellent salad for Fall and Winter use is easily grown. Sow for first crop as soon as the ground is in condition, say in April, and for the main crop in June and July. When 2 or 3 inches high transplant to 1 foot apart each way in rich soil. When the plants have attained full size, blanching is effected by tying



MOSS CURLED ENDIVE.

the leaves together in a conical shape with bast mattings; this excludes light and air from the inner leaves, which in 3 to 6 weeks become blanched. A simpler and equally effective method consists in covering the plants with slats or boards, which exclude the light.

Broad-leaved Batavian.—The kind mostly used for stews and soups; leaves broad, light green, makes the larger head. Lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

French Moss Curled.—Green; beautifully curled, moss-like; a delicious salad. Lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

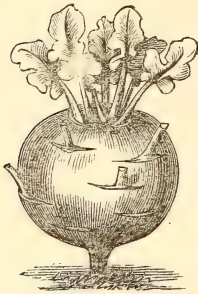
Green Curled.—The hardiest sort; dark green. An excellent variety. Lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

KOHLE RABI, (TURNIP ROOTED CABBAGE.)

[*Kohl-rabi*, GER. *Colinabo*, SP. *Chou-rave*, FR. *Brassica caulorapa*, LIN.]

This is another of the Cabbage family, and is intermediate between the Cabbage proper and the Turnip. The stem just above the surface is enlarged so as to

KOHL RABI.—(CONTINUED).



KOHL RABI.

present the appearance of a Cabbage head; the leaves surmount this bud and resemble those of the Turnip. The Kohl Rabi is used the same as the Turnip, and is considered quite a delicacy; it has something of the flavor of the Turnip and the Cabbage combined; the bulbs keep well during Winter. Best for use when young. Sow the seed and cultivate the crop the same as for Swede Turnips, taking care not to cover the bulbs with earth. It stands dry weather very well.

Early Purple Vienna.—Said to be the finest grown for table use; dwarf; early. Lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Smooth Purple.—Tender, fine for table use. Lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

LEEK.

[*Lauch*, GER. *Puerro*, SP. *Poireau*, FR. *Allium porrum*, LIN.]

MUSSELBURGH
LEEK.

The Leek is closely allied to the Onion, and when that crop fails, is often used in its place. It is extensively grown in Europe for Spring and Winter use and its culture is rapidly increasing in this country. It is hardy and easily cultivated, but succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow early in Spring, in finely prepared soil, in drills an inch deep and 15 inches apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, they may be transplanted to rows a foot apart, and 10 inches in the rows, setting them quite deep, in order to blanch the bulb and neck by being covered with earth. Cultivate similar to Onions.

London Broad Flag.—Preferred in London markets; long stemmed, very productive, hardy. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Musselburgh.—The true Scotch Leek; very hardy; mild flavor, large stems. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

LETTUCE.

[*Lattich*, GER. *Lechuga*, SP. *Laitue*, FR. *Lactuca sativa*, LIN.]

This, the most popular of salad plants, and largely grown in market and village gardens, is greatly neglected in the farmer's garden. It furnishes a cheap and healthful relish from early Spring to late Fall, for a little care and attention. A rich and moist soil is essential for crisp and early Lettuce. The first sowings should be made in hot-beds or cold-frames; plant the seed thinly and admit the air freely. For a succession, sow every two weeks in the open ground in warm, rich, moist soil, in rows 2 feet apart, beginning as soon as the ground can be worked. Transplant or thin to 1 foot apart; no one need expect Lettuce to form heads unless the plants have room to grow. Cultivate and keep the soil free from weeds. Most of the following varieties have been thoroughly tested in our Experiment Grounds and are the best. Our seed is of the highest quality of purity and vitality. The Cos varieties should be tied with bast matting to secure white, tender heads.

Black Seeded Satisfaction.—Very large and tender; light green color; handsome compact heads; of fine flavor; excellent for frame or open ground culture; the best in our Test Garden. Lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Frankfort Head.—Similar to the Black Seeded Satisfaction, but not heading quite so well; tender and fine flavored; one of the best. Lb. \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

All the Year Round.—Also similar to Black Seeded Satisfaction, but comparatively loose headed; hardy and crisp; ranks very high with us. Lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Marvel, or Red Beson.—First class heading Lettuce, beautifully tinged with wine color; slow to seed; a superior sort. Lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

LETTUCE.—(CONTINUED.)

- Neapolitan Cabbage*.—One of the best curled sorts; large fine heads. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Tennis-Ball Black Seeded, or Tom Thumb*.—Solid, compact heads; a favorite variety with market gardeners; hardy; excellent for early crops. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- White Tennis-Ball, or Boston Market*.—Small compact heads; very hardy; especially adapted for forcing in Winter for marketing in February or March. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Black Seeded Simpson*.—It does not form a head, but a compact mass of leaves; a light, delicate green in color; endures Summer heat remarkably well; large size; a great favorite with Western gardeners. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Prize Head*.—Very tender; crisp; unexcelled for the family garden; leaves tinged with a rich wine color; heads well, and continues edible a long time. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Boston Curled*.—Miniature heads beautifully and finely curled; are the finest for garnishing; matures rapidly. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Simpson's Early Curled*.—White seeded; loose habit; does not form a head; fine bright green color; very early. Lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Crisp German Cabbage*.—Very handsome; first class curled Lettuce; bright, light green color; very crisp; fine flavor; large, loose heads. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- White Batavian*.—Beautiful in appearance; loose and spreading habit; leaves tinged with red and slightly curled; most delicate flavor; fine for family gardens. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- White Chavigny*.—Large, broad, solid heads; dark green; very desirable. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Large White Stone Summer*.—One of the best in our grounds; very fine heads; light green color; remains edible a long time. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Malta Large Drumhead*.—Very large and crisp. Lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Early Curled Silesian*.—Fine flavor; one of the best for garnishing. Lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts. 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Early White Cabbage*.—Hardy and tender, good for Winter sowing. Lb. \$1.95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts. pkt. 5 cts.
- American Gathering*.—Curled, tender, crisp. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Satisfaction White Seeded*.—Tender and crisp. Lb. \$1.95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Green Fringed*.—A very ornamental variety with beautiful fringed edges; leaves light green, inner part of head white; tender and fit for use nearly all Summer; very pretty on the table. Lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Gray Seeded Butter*.—New; by many considered the best of all the Butter Lettuces; solid heads; very tender and endures Summer heat. Lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



GIANT WHITE COS LETTUCE.

California Gardener's.—A fine, large headed Lettuce; bright green; very tender; claimed to surpass most other varieties, and to stand Summer heat unusually well. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Hanson.—Large, tender heads, of fine flavor. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Giant White Cos.—A superior variety for Summer use; large and tender. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Paris White Cos.—Tall, upright heads; a bright green color; excellent. Lb. \$1.95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



MARTYNIA.

MARTYNIA.

This is a hardy plant of strong branching habit, growing about 3 feet high. The seed pods, which are produced in great abundance, are used for pickling when green and tender. Sow seed after the soil has become warm, in open ground in hills 3 feet apart each way. Thin to one plant in the hill; or a few seeds may be sown in the hot-bed and afterwards transplanted.

Proboscidea.—Produces a large number of pods. A curious looking plant. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1.10; 2 oz. 50; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.

MUSK MELON.

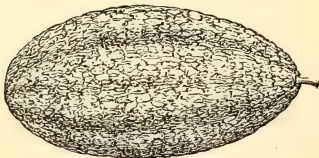
[*Kantalupen*, GER. *Melon Muscade*, SP. *Melon*, FR. *Cucumis melo*, LIN.]

Warm, rich sandy loam is the soil best adapted for growing fine Melons of any description. Make broad, shallow hills 6 feet apart each way, and mix thoroughly with the soil of each hill a couple of shovelfuls of old well-rotted manure. Plant 15 to 15 seeds in each hill after the ground has become thoroughly warmed. When thoroughly started, thin out the plants, leaving only 3 or 4 of the best in each hill. The finest and the largest number of Melons is secured by pinching off the ends of the long runners, when growth becomes luxuriant; this may be easily done with a sharp hoe. If the fruit sets too numerously, thin out when young; this will increase the size of those remaining and cause them to ripen more quickly. Sprinkle with plaster or air-slaked lime to prevent insects.

Christiana.—Undoubtedly the most delicious and quickest growing of all Melons; only adapted, however, to the family garden, as it must only be eaten just as it falls from the vine of its own accord; finest we have ever tasted; shape round-oblong, deeply lobed; color dark green with small grey spots; not netted; very prolific and hardy. Ours is probably the only pure Christiana Melon in the market, this having been selected and carefully bred for 9 years, by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant at Waushakum Farm. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Surprise.—New; thin, cream colored, thickly netted skin; thick, salmon colored flesh; early; very prolific; exquisite flavor; good size; a first-class Melon. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Bay View.—New; green flesh; sweet and spicy; claimed to be the most hardy Melon known; can be picked green, and ripens well while in transit; has been grown to weigh 17 lbs. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



CASABA MUSK MELON.

Casaba, or Long Persian.—Large, oblong; has been grown to weigh 15 lbs.; thick flesh, yellowish green, rich and sweet. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Jenny Lind.—Early, small, very sweet; a favorite with gardeners, and very desirable. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

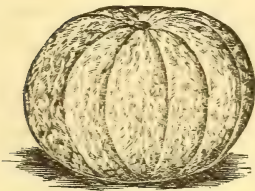
Prolific Nutmeg.—Hardy, medium size. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Pine Apple.—Oval shape, rough netted, dark green, thick flesh; sweet and juicy. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Skillman's Fine Netted.—Flesh green, very sweet; small and early. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Hackensack.—Our seed is of the best fruit; large, round, of delicious flavor; most popular in the New York market. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

MUSK MELON.—(CONTINUED.)

SUTTON'S GREEN CITRON
MUSK MELON.Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Sutton's Green Citron.—Beautifully netted; medium size; flesh green, delicious, melting and aromatic; one of the best varieties for family or market gardening. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

White Japanese.—Skin cream white, thin; flesh thick, pale green; early and very sweet and delicious. Lb. \$1.45, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

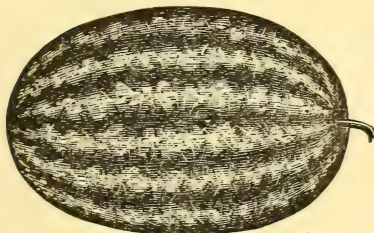
Green Nutmeg.—Green fleshed, pleasant scented, medium size, round, fine quality; one of the best. Lb. \$1.45, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

WATER MELON.

[*Wassermelone*, GER. *Zandia*, SP. *Melon d'eau*, FR. *Cucumis citrullus*, LIN.]

Cultivate the same as advised for the Musk Melon, planting in hills 8 to 12 feet apart. The Georgia Rattlesnake is the old standard for the South, and for shipping to northern markets. Our seed is of the true Gipsy strain and excellent in quality. The Scaly Bark is a new sort of great promise. The Peerless and the Phinney's Early we especially recommend for northern culture. The Cuban Queen is highly prized and very popular.

Scaly Bark.—New; originated in Georgia probably the finest for field cultivation, especially in the South; form oblong skin black, slightly corrugated, thin and tough. In an experimental test a specimen lay 16 days in the hot sun, therefore fine for shipping; flavor as good as the best. Lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 75 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; pkt. 20 cts.



PHINNEY'S EARLY MELON.

best variety for shipping to northern markets. Large, oblong. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Gipsy.—Very much like the Georgia Rattlesnake; large; flesh red and delicious. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Black Spanish.—Round, dark green; flesh red and sweet, black seeds. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Citron.—For preserves. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long Island.—An old standard variety. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Orange.—New; peculiar for the separation of its flesh from the rind, which may be taken off like the rind of an orange, by slightly peeling with a knife. The shape is oval, color green; flesh red, of medium quality, seeds thick and short. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

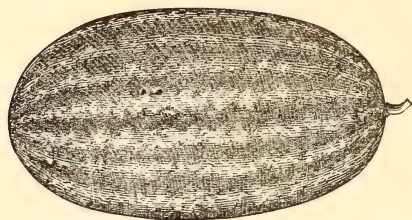
California.—Curious sculptured seeds; sweet and red fleshed; delicious. Lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Phinney's Early.—Oval; flesh deep red, of fine flavor; thin rind; rapid growth; hardy, very productive and reliable. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Peerless, or Ice Cream.—Medium size, nearly round, white seeded; very early; flesh red, crisp, very sweet and tender. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—Grown extensively in the South, where it is considered the

WATER MELON.—(CONTINUED).



GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.

60 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Mountain Sweet—An old standard early variety; thin dark green skin; flesh red, rich and sweet. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Cuban Queen (Valparaiso, or Excelsior). The largest; one of the best grown in the North, often reaching 50 and sometimes 70 lbs., an excellent keeper; delicate in flavor and sweet. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

MUSTARD.

[Seuf, GER. *Mostaza*, SP. *Moutarde*, FR. *Sinapis*, LIN.]

This pungent salad, universally grown in Europe, is now finding its way into well cultivated American gardens. The young leaves are used in early Spring with Cress, Lettuce, etc. Sow the seed thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, and cut when a few inches high. It grows very rapidly, and sowings should be made at intervals for a continuous supply. A rod in length of drill for each sowing is ample for an ordinary family. For a crop of Mustard seed, sow in April in drills a foot apart, and thin to 5 or 6 inches when 3 or 4 inches high.

Black or Brown.—Excellent for salad. Lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

White.—Excellent for culinary and medicinal purposes. Lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Chinese White.—Largest leaves of any variety; dark green; flavor pungent, very pleasant. Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts. pkt. 5 cts.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

[*Champignonbrut*, GER. *Seta*, SP. *Blanc de Champignon*, FR.]

People have become so fond of this delicious vegetable, and it is so easily grown, that its cultivation has increased with surprising rapidity in the past few years. Mushrooms may be grown in any dark room, cellar, shed, greenhouse, or hot-bed where a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees may be maintained and they can be protected from rain. In beds, in old tubs, pails or boxes. To have them when most desired in Winter and early in Spring, plant from November to February. To prepare the bed, take good loam or old pasture soil and mix thoroughly with fresh horse manure free from straw or litter, in the proportion of one part of soil to two of manure. Make narrow beds, 3 to 5 feet wide, 12 to 15 inches deep, in layers, compacting each layer solidly with the back of the spade and let it lie a week or so, when the bed will have become heated by fermentation of the manure. Break the Mushroom Spawn into pieces the size of an English Walnut, and plant the pieces in the surface of the beds 10 or 12 inches apart by pressing them in lightly with the thumb. One pound of spawn will plant a bed of 12 to 15 square feet. Let the bed remain in this condition a week or ten days until the heat has subsided somewhat, then cover with an inch or two of fresh loam, compacting it with the back of a spade. If the bed gets very dry it should be moistened with water warmed to 75 to 100 degrees. Unless the bed becomes dry no water is required. The Mushrooms will begin to appear in 6 weeks to 2 months and continue to produce for 3 or 4 weeks. In gathering, take up the Mushroom entire, leaving no stem in the bed, filling the hole thus made with earth. Cover the bed with a little more earth, compacting it lightly and moisten with warm water. In 4 or 5 weeks another crop will appear.

Fresh Imported Spawn.—In bricks, 35 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM. INDIAN CRESS.

[*Kresse Indianische*, GER. *Maranueta*, SP. *Capucine Grande*, FR. *Tropæolum majus*, LIN.]

The Nasturtium is useful as well as ornamental. The seeds of the varieties offered below, when young and succulent, have a warm, aromatic taste; they are

NASTURTIUM.—(CONTINUED.)

pickled and used as capers with boiled mutton, etc. Sow the seed out doors after the ground has become warm, in rather poor, light soil, and pick the seed-pods as soon as they have attained full size.

Tall Dark Red.—Flowers dark crimson. Lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Tall Yellow.—Rich, yellow flowers. Lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



OKRA.

OKRA, OR GUMBO.
[*Esbarre Hibiscus*, GER. *Quimbombo*, SP. *Gombo*, FR. *Hibiscus esculentus*, LIN.]

For full instructions on the cultivation of this vegetable, extensively grown in the South, and which might well be grown generally in the North in warm situations, see article in *Sibley's Farmer's Almanac*, price 10 cents.

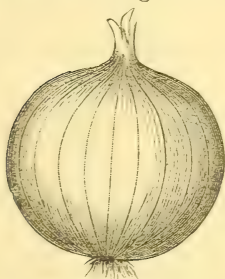
Tall.—Pods long and green. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Dwarf.—Earliest and most desirable variety. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

ONION.

[*Swiebel*, GER. *Cebolla*, SP. *Oignon*, FR. *Allium cepa*, LIN.]

For information on this universally grown and most valuable vegetable, see the Essay written by a practical grower, in *Sibley's Farmer's Almanac*, price 10 cents. Our seed has been grown with great care, and all is thoroughly tested before sending out.



WHITE GLOBE.

Large Red Wethersfield.—One of the best for market; grows to an immense size. Succeeds in any climate; round-flat; red. Lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Extra Early Red.—Smaller than Red Wethersfield; color beautiful deep red. Lb. 2.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Red Globe.—An early variety, grown extensively in Connecticut; true globe-shaped variety; very productive. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Globe.—True globe-shaped; an enormous yielder; grows to a large size. Lb. \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts., oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Portugal.—A splendid variety; flavor mild and pleasant. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Large Yellow Dutch.—The old standard flat, yellow onion; a splendid keeper. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Danvers.—A splendid onion for market or home use; sells more readily in market than any other variety and yields enormously. Lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Danver's Yellow Globe.—True globe-shaped variety; beautiful golden color. Lb. \$1.95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

ONION, (FOREIGN VARIETIES.)

Red Bassano of Genoa.—A splendid variety for the Southern States; remarkably adapted to that climate; grown for us in Italy. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Large Red Italian Tripoli.—Mild and agreeable flavor; extensively cultivated and universally liked, especially in the South. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

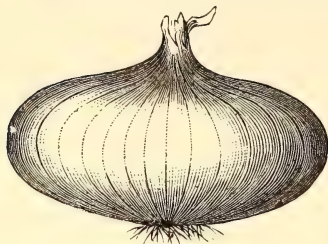


DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE.

ONION.—(CONTINUED.)

Large White Flat Italian Tripoli.—Succeeds well in any section; grows to an enormous size, especially in the South. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Bermuda.—The variety grown in the Bermuda Islands to supply our Eastern markets, at high prices; should be tried in the South. Pkt. 25 cts.

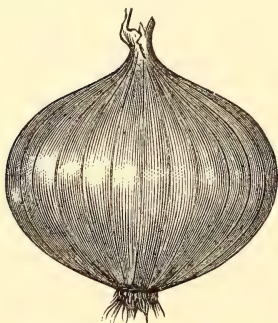


WHITE TRIPOLI.

White Calabria, (Silver Ball.)—New; a large, silver-white, round onion, with a slightly pinkish tint like that of Southport White Globe. We had one specimen weighing 25 ounces. Lb. 3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Silver White Etna.—New; from Italy, where many of our most desirable varieties originate; medium size, oval form, about three inches across; skin white with a slightly yellowish tinge, thin and tough; bulb very solid and one of the best keepers. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Pale Red Etna.—New; from Sicily; similar to preceding except in color; both are of quick growth and have an excellent mild flavor. Sure to be popular. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.



GIANT ROCCA OF NAPLES.

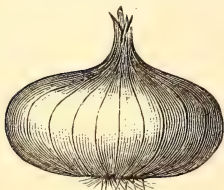
Red Genoa.—New; large; the specimen received weighed 15 ounces and measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; flat top, tapering bottom, had a fair neck; good thin skin; was sound and of medium solidity; brown-red skin; claimed to be of extraordinarily quick growth and is especially recommended as a good keeper. Should be tried in the South. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Neapolitan Marzajole.—New; a splendid variety from Italy, especially fine for table; of medium size. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Large Yellow Strasburg.—Flesh color; similar in shape to Yellow Dutch. Excellent for sets. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Queen.—New; matures the earliest of all onions; very rapid growth; small, 1 to 2 inches in diameter; beautiful white skin; excellent flavor and a splendid keeper; fine for pickling, or the table. Lb. \$3.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.; 2 oz. 55; oz. 30; pkt. 10 cts.

Golden Queen.—New; most perfect in form; smallest of all, 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter; a little gem; delicate golden straw color; same rapid growth and good keeping qualities as the White Queen; of delicate flavor. Oz. \$1; pkt. 10 cts.



WHITE SILVERSKIN.

Giant Rocca of Naples.—Largest variety grown; a splendid onion; color light brown; cultivated successfully in all sections of our country. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75, 2 oz. 40; oz. 20; pkt. 10 cts.

White Silverskin.—Pure white; mild; one of the best for table use; fine for pickling. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; 2 oz. 35 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Early White Naples.—Of quick growth; mild flavor; large size; silvery white. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Lisbon.—Grows to a large size; mild and pleasant; a fine variety, excellent for sets. Lb. 2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65; 2 oz. 40; oz. 20; pkt. 10 cts.

Silver White Nocera.—New; a small delicate white onion from Italy, extra fine for pickling. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90; 2 oz. 50; oz. 25; pkt. 10 cts.

PARSLEY.

[*Petersilie*, GER. *Perejil*, SP. *Persil*, FR. *Apium petroselinum*, LIN.]

This beautiful little plant is a desideratum with all good cooks for flavoring soups, stews, gravies, etc., and is very pretty for garnishing dishes. It also makes a handsome edging to walks of vegetable gardens, with its delicately curled and dense growing leaves. Sow the seeds very early in Spring in drills 18 inches apart, in warm, rich soil, and thin the plants to 8 or 10 inches apart; the seed germinates slowly. The Moss Curled and New Fern Leaf varieties are especially pretty and desirable for borders of walks in either flower or vegetable garden.



FERN LEAVED PARSLEY.

Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Hamburg.—Large-rooted; roots used for flavoring soups and stews. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Plain.—Leaves dark green, plain, longer than the curled sorts and better flavored for seasoning; will live through the Winter if protected with straw or brush. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

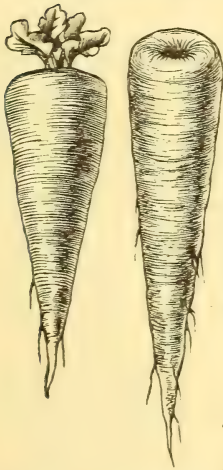
Fern Leaf.—Finest for garnishing. Lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Double Curled.—Dwarf variety. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Moss Curled.—Desirable for garnishing.

PARSNIP.

[*Pastinake*, GER. *Chirivia*, SP. *Panais*, FR. *Pastinaca sativa*, LIN.]



MALTESE. HOLLOW CROWN.

This well known and healthful vegetable deserves a place in every garden. It flourishes and grows to perfection, producing large smooth roots, only in deep rich soil, made fertile by heavy manuring the previous year and thoroughly plowed and harrowed. Fresh stable manure makes rank growth and ill shapen roots. As the seeds germinate and the plants grow slowly, sow as soon as the ground becomes warm, in drills 18 inches apart, after the surface soil has been put in the finest condition. Harrow the ground after sowing; thin to 5 or 6 inches. For early Spring use, when the roots bring a high price, allow the crop to remain in the ground through the Winter. For a Winter supply, store in the cellar, covering the roots with sand. The Parsnip is also much relished by cattle.

Maltese.—New, very handsome and of excellent quality; the base of the leaf stems have the appearance of a Maltese cross; shorter than others and better for shallow soils. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long White Dutch.—The old standard variety. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 20; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Abbott's Hollow Crown.—Smooth and sweet and a good yielder. Lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. cts.

PEAS.

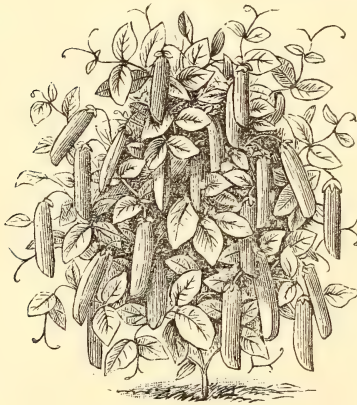
[*Erbsen*, GER. *Chicaros*, SP. *Pois*, FR. *Pisum sativum*, LIN.]

The Pea is perhaps the most generally cultivated of all garden vegetables; judging from our own enormous trade in this department. It is worthily popular, being the most universally acceptable of vegetables on the table; it is hardy,

PEAS.—(CONTINUED.)

enduring the extremes of heat and cold, of moisture and of drouth, and good crops are produced with ordinary cultivation on medium soil. By planting at successive periods a continuous supply may be had from June to October. For full instructions on growing this crop in the South for market and table use, see the Prize Essay by an experienced cultivator in *Sibley's Farmer's Almanac*, price 10 cents. For an early crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring. The soil should have been plowed the previous Fall; plow again just before planting, and manure with potassic and phosphatic manures in the form of ashes, super-phosphates, etc. Barn yard and other nitrogenous manures produce excessive growth of vines and few pods. Plant in drills 3 to 4 inches deep; the dwarf varieties 2½ feet apart, and the tall sorts 3 to 4 feet. The wrinkled varieties are the sweetest and most acceptable for table use; the smooth sorts are more hardy and better adapted to market garden culture and very early planting. Peas should be well hoed and cultivated during the early stages of growth, as when older they are more difficult to work. We handle an enormous stock of Peas, probably the largest of any dealer in the world; we are therefore enabled to secure the very best, both as to variety and quality. Our stock is all grown under our own supervision, especially for seed; is unequalled in quality and all is thoroughly tested before being offered for sale. Those marked with the figure 1, are the earliest; those marked 2 and 3, are second early and late.

SMOOTH VARIETIES,



FIRST AND BEST.

- 1—*Caractacus*.—Large yielder; one of the best. Qt. 60; pt. 35; pkt. 10 cts.
- 1—*Daniel O' Rourke*.—The old, popular variety. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- 2—*Philadelphia Extra Early*.—One of the best early Peas. Qt. 60; pt. 35; pkt. 10 cts.
- 3—*Blue Imperial Dwarf*.—Peas of immense size; fine flavored; a good cropper. Qt. 60 cts.; pt. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- 3—*Dwarf White Marrowfat*.—Improved dwarf variety, excellent for market gardeners. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- 3—*Large Black-eyed Marrowfat*.—The well known variety. Qt. 50; pt. 30; pkt. 10 cts.

WRINKLED VARIETIES.

- 2—*Stratagem*.—New; an English variety of great merit; in an experiment on the *Rural New-Yorker* farm last season the yield averaged 20 pods per vine; 200 pods weighed 20 ounces and contained 1420 seeds, which weighed 42 ounces; over 7 large seeds per pod. The vine branches below the surface into two stems, grows 2 to 2½ feet high, very strong and stocky; the best of a dozen varieties; Peas very handsome and of unusually fine flavor. Pkt. 25 cts.
- 3—*Champion of England*.—The old standard variety, but much improved in size; our stock is very fine and carefully selected. Qt. 65 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- 3—*Telephone*.—New Pea of great merit selected and bred from the *Telegraph*; pods of enormous size; large yielder; excellent quality. Qt. \$1.; pt. 65; pkt. 10 cts.

PEAS.—(CONTINUED.)



AMERICAN WONDER.

Being somewhat liable to decay in cold wet weather, should be planted more thickly than the smooth varieties.

1--*Bliss' American Wonder*.—Of remarkable sweetness; very productive for its size; dwarf as Gem. Qt. \$1.05; pt. 55 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

1--*Blue Peter*.—The earliest very dwarf variety; very rich and sweet; the finest variety in our Test Garden during the past season. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

1--*Alpha*.—Blue and of fine flavor and prolific; claimed to be the earliest wrinkled sort; dwarf habit. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

1--*Premium Gem*.—Dwarfer than *Little Gem*, and carefully selected stock. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

2--*Advancer*.—Grows little taller than *Gem*; sweet and delicious flavor; our stock is true. Qt. 80; pt. 45; pkt. 10 cts.

3--*Yorkshire Hero*.—Unsurpassed for sweetness and delicious flavor; a little later than the *Gem*; a variety not well known but considered superior by all who have tried it. Qt 65 cts.; pt. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

1--*Laxton's William 1st*.—An early Pea, of great merit, introduced from England. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

2--*Little Gem*.—Dwarf; sweet and delicious. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 65 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

3--*Telegraph*.—A recent acquisition from England of great merit. The Peas grow so closely in the pod as to appear to form a double row; robust habit; immense pods; when cooked, of beautiful deep green color. Qt. 80; pt. 40; pkt. 10 cts.

3--*Eugenia*.—A delicious English Pea; we recommend it highly for the table. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

3--*Napoleon*.—Sweet and tender. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

PEAS, EDIBLE PODDED.

Dwarf Gray Sugar.—Grows 1 foot high; early and prolific; pods broad, flat and crooked; seeds dark colored. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

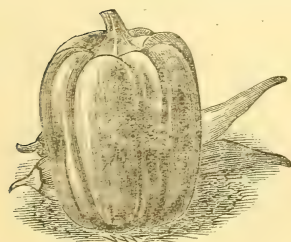
Dwarf White Sugar.—Similar to above; seeds white. Qt. 80; pt. 45; pkt. 10 cts.

Tall White Sugar.—Similar to above; white seeds. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Tall Gray Sugar.—Grows 5 feet high, with bushing; ends dark colored; pods and seeds very sweet and tender. Qt. 80 cts.; pt. 45 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

PEPPER.

[*Pfeffer*, GER. *Pimiento*, SP. *Piment*, FR. *Capsicum*, LIN.]



BULL NOSE PEPPER.

An excellent vegetable, worthy of more general cultivation for use as pickles, either alone or in connection with Cucumbers, etc. Sow the seed in hot-bed or cold-frame; transplant after danger of frost is past to open ground 18 inches apart. In very warm soils seed may be sown for a few plants in open ground, thinning to 18 inches. Price of each kind, per oz., 25 cts; pkt. 5 cts.

Bull Nose.—Red, very early and large. Lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.

Long Red.—Conical form; 3 to 4 inches long by 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright red color. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 30 cts., pkt. 5 cents.

PEPPER.—(CONTINUED.)

- Cayenne.**—Fruit small, cone shape; red; furnishes the Cayenne Pepper of commerce; also used for pickles and pepper sauce. Lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Long Yellow.**—Long pods; pungent. Similar to Long Red except in color. Lb. \$3.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.; 2 oz. 60; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.
- Red Cherry.**—Small, smooth, round and very productive. Lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Sweet Spanish.**—Large, sweet and mild; earliest of all varieties. Lb. \$3.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.; 2 oz. 60; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.
- Squash or Tomato-Shaped.**—Red, thick flesh, mild and pleasant; large; best for pickling. Lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 oz. 60; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.
- Sweet Mountain.**—Remarkably large and sweet. Lb. \$3.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Red Chili.**—About two inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, sharply conical; of a brilliant scarlet color when ripe; a favorite variety for pepper-sauce. Lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 2 oz. 65 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

PUMPKIN.

[*Grosse Kurbis*, GER. *Calabaza*, SP. *Potiron*, FR. *Cucurbita pepo*, LIN.]

This old fashioned favorite is too well known to need our recommendation, except that the table varieties named below are great improvements over the old sorts, being very fine grained and of superior flavor.

- Cashaw.**—A fine large variety, good keeper. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Sweet.**—Small, very sweet, delicious for pies. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Large Cheese.**—Splendid for cooking. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Connecticut Field.**—Good for stock. Lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Mammoth.**—Often grows to weigh over 100 and sometimes reaches 300 pounds. For stock feeding. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65; 2 oz. 35; oz. 20; pkt. 5 cts.

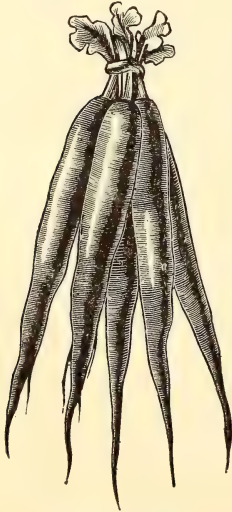
RADISH.

[*Rettig*, RADIES, GER. *Rabanos*, SP. *Radis*, FR. *Rhaphanus sativus*, LIN.]

This little root is winning its way to the tables of merchant, farmer and mechanic as a wholesome, agreeable relish. The young leaves, also, make nice greens, and the seed pods when green make good pickles. Radish requires a light, fertile, sandy loam, enriched only with well-rotted manure. Heavy soils check their growth and produce inferior roots. For very early use sow in hot-beds in February, cultivating and maturing them there. They may also be grown in deep boxes or tubs in the house. Sow in open ground as soon as it becomes warm, at intervals of 10 or 12 days for a succession through the season. Plant in drills a foot apart; thin to 2 or 3 inches; sprinkle with wood ashes to destroy insects. For Winter use sow the late sorts from July 15, to August 10; store in a cool cellar and cover the roots with sand. An assortment of the olive-shaped and the long varieties make a pretty show on the table.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip.—Small, round, turnip-shape; small top; bright scarlet with white tip; quick growth; new, very fine, mild and crisp; nice for forcing or garden culture. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Early Long Scarlet.—Of lighter color than the above sort, a little larger and a few days later; mild and of extra quality; a standard variety much cultivated. Lb. 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt 5 cts.

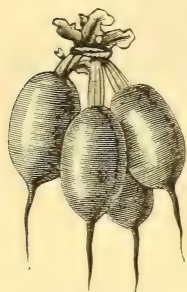


LONG SCARLET.

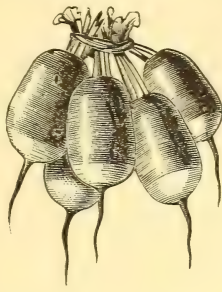
Lb. 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt 5 cts.

RADISH.—(CONTINUED.)

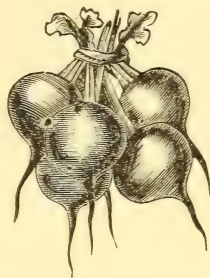
Early Long Scarlet Short Tip.—The best long scarlet variety for family and market gardens; 6 to 7 inches long, half above ground, straight and smooth, small top; crisp and delicious; quick growing; color bright scarlet. Lb. 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.



OLIVE SCARLET.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.



SCARLET TURNIP.

Wood's Early Frame.—Similar to preceding, but shorter and thicker; bright scarlet; mild and crisp; excellent for forcing, or out-door cultivation. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

French Breakfast White Tip.—A delicious and beautiful sort for table decoration; medium sized, olive shaped; small top; quick growing; brilliant scarlet with white tip; very crisp, tender; good for forcing. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Golden Globe.—A splendid variety of beautiful color, having a golden colored skin. Very popular in the South; succeeds in hottest climates; crisp and tender. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long White Naples.—Long, slender; skin white and fine; tender and of excellent flavor; a late Fall variety, Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



Olive Scarlet.—A beautiful sort; olive-shaped; neck small; skin a delicate scarlet; flesh rose-colored; adapted to forcing or open ground culture; early, tender and excellent. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Olive Rose.—Similar to above, except in color, which is a lively rose; very tender and mild. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Olive White.—Like *Olive Scarlet*, except in color. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$

WHITE TURNIP. Lb. 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Olive Gray.—Similar to preceding, except in color. The olive-shaped varieties are claimed to be earlier, more tender, and less liable to be worm-eaten than the long sorts. Lb. 85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Scarlet Turnip.—Small, round, red-skinned; quick growing; flesh white and very tender. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

White Turnip.—Skin and flesh pure white; round and turnip-shaped; very mild and pleasant. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Yellow Turnip.—One of the best sorts to withstand drouth and heat; early; mild and pleasant. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Large White Russian.—The largest of our Radishes; for Winter use sow last of July; skin white, smooth and tender; flesh delicate and of fine flavor. Lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 45 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Black Spanish Long.—For Winter or Summer use; uniform size $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch through, 6 to 8 inches long. Roots oblong, black skin, white flesh, of firm texture, dark green leaves. Store in sand in cellar for Winter use; one of the finest and hardiest of Radishes. Lb. 85; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Black Spanish Round.—Similar to above except in form; for Winter or Summer use; very fine. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

RADISH.—(CONTINUED.)

White Spanish.—Resembles the *Black Spanish Long*; is often 3 inches in diameter at fullest part; skin white, wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple by sunlight; milder than *Black Spanish*. Lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

California Mammoth White.—Introduced from China; pure white; a foot long; 2 to 3 inches through at top, tapering to a point; flesh tender and crisp, keeps well through Winter. Lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45; 2 oz. 25; oz. 15; pkt. 5 cts.

Chinese Rose Winter.—Firm and of fine flavor. Form conical; very smooth, pretty rose-color; large size; firm and tender flesh of fine flavor; one of the best for Winter. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Chinese White Winter.—Similar to above except in color. Fine grain, good flavor. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

RHUBARB.

[*Rhabarber*, GER. *Ruibarbo*, SP. *Rhubarbe*, FR. *Rheum hybridum*, LIN.]



RHUBARB.

Sow seed in drills one inch deep in rich, mellow soil, early in Spring. Strong plants may be obtained first season; transplant the following Spring to deeply tilled soil heavily manured about the plants, 5 feet apart each way; cover with horse-manure each Fall, which should be spaded in the next Spring. Do not cut until the second year. One of the most profitable of garden crops, and easy to grow,

Linnæus.—Large and tender; the popular market variety, and excellent for family garden. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Myatt's Victoria.—Very large stems, often 2 to 3 inches across, and 2 to 3 feet long. Lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; 2 oz. 30 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

SEA-KALE.

[*Selkoll meerkohl*, GER. *Breton de mar*. SP. *Chou Marin*, FR. *Crambe maritima*, LIN.]



SEA-KALE.

This is a perennial, that is, grows from the same roots year after year, like Asparagus. The young shoots are boiled and used the same as Asparagus. It is delicate and highly prized. Sow the seed thickly in drills, in fine, rich soil; thin plants to 6 inches apart. The roots may be forced in hot-beds, blanching the shoots by an enclosure in an uncovered box, or cover with boxes where the roots grow in open ground, or cover with sand a foot deep; either method blanches the shoots. Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 45 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

SPINACH.

[*Spinat*, GER. *Espinaca*, SP. *Epinard*, FR. *Spinacea oleracea*, LIN.]

Acknowledged to be the finest of all greens, as is shown by the vast quantities that are grown to supply the demand in Spring. For early use, sow in September in drills, in deep, rich, warm soil. At the extreme North it is useful to protect the Spinach beds in Winter with a light mulch of straw, etc. For Summer use sow soon as ground can be worked in

Spring, an inch deep in drills a foot apart, and thin to 2 or 3 inches. For a succession, plant every 3 or 4 weeks.

Winter Round.—New, an excellent round-leaved variety for Fall planting. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

SPINACH.—(CONTINUED.)

Long Standing.—New, imported from Holland, (the foremost country for Spinach;) can be cut longer than any other sort, a great improvement. Lb. 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



SPINACH.

Round, or Summer.—Old standard variety for Spring sowing; thick, fleshy leaves. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Savoy Leaf.—Is a Summer variety of great excellence; productive, hardy, tender and fine flavored. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Thick-leaved Round.—Best variety grown for market gardeners. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Prickly, or Winter.—The hardest of all varieties; prickly seeds, with triangular, oblong or arrow-shaped leaves; chiefly used for Fall sowing. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Viroflay.—A new French variety, round, thick leaves, of superior quality; grows to large size by transplanting into rich soil. Lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

SALSIFY. (VEGETABLE OYSTER.)

[*Koserwurzel*, GER. *Ostion Vegetal*, SP. *Salsifis*, FR. *Tragopogon porrifolium*, LIN.]

This root gives an oyster-like flavor to soups, stews and is much liked by those who use it; parboiled, grated fine, and made into balls, then dipped into batter and fried, it makes a delicious dish. Cultivation same as for the carrot.

New Blue-Flowered French.—Large, smooth and tender. Lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

SCORZONERA.

[*Shorzonere*, GER. *Escorzonera*, SP. *Scorzonere*, FR. *Scorzonera Hispanica*, LIN.]

It is similar to Salsify and should be cultivated and cooked in the same manner. By many it is considered superior to Salsify. The skin or rind should be scraped off and the roots soaked a few hours in cold water before cooking, to destroy the bitter flavor.

Scorzonera, or Black Salsify.—Lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75; 2 oz. 40; oz. 20; pkt. 5 cts.

SQUASH.

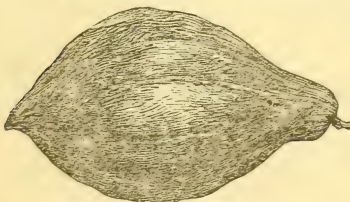
[*Kurbiss*, GER. *Calabaza tontanera*, SP. *Courge*, FR. *Cucurbita melo-pepo*, LIN.]

To secure good crops of this popular vegetable, a warm, rich soil is necessary; preferably a fertile, light sandy loam. Make broad, shallow hills, 12 feet apart for the running sorts and 6 feet for the bush varieties; put several shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure, or thoroughly composted night-soil in every hill, and mix it thoroughly with the soil. Plant when the soil has become well warmed, a dozen seeds in each hill, and cover with fine earth 1 inch deep. When danger from insects has passed, thin to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. Fight insects with liberal doses of plaster and air-slacked lime. Summer Squashes are unfit for use after the skin becomes too tough to yield readily to the thumb nail. Winter varieties must remain on the vines until just before frost, that they may thoroughly ripen; store in a cool, dry room, where they will not freeze.

Boston Marrow.—The old standard for Fall and Winter use; very rich and tender. Lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Butman.—Flesh lemon-color, fine grained, sweet and delicious; highly prized; said to possess "every good quality of every good Squash." Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35; 2 oz. 20; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Hubbard.—The leading Squash for Winter use; good in any climate; hard skinned; splendid keeper; flesh dark yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich. Lb. \$1.20;

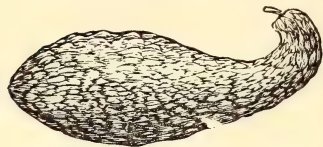


HUBBARD.

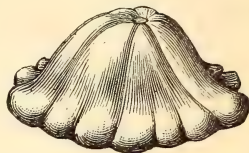
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35; 2 oz. 20; oz 10; pkt. 5 cts.

SQUASH.—(CONTINUED.)

- Marblehead.**—Flesh lighter than Hubbard, and it is a good keeper. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Mammoth.**—Grows to an enormous size, often to 200 lbs.; good for exhibition and for stock feeding. Lb. \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65; 2 oz. 35; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.
- Summer Golden Crookneck.**—The well known sort; very productive and of fine flavor; bright yellow, warty skin. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



SUMMER GOLDEN CROOKNECK.



WHITE BUSH SCOLLOP.

- Turban.**—An excellent variety, flesh yellow, well-flavored. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- White Bush Scalloped.**—A standard variety for Summer; very early and excellent. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Yellow Bush Scalloped.**—For Summer; flesh pale yellow, fine grained. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.
- Perfect Gem.**—New, grows in clusters; excellent for Fall or Winter use; delicate flavor. Lb. \$2.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80; 2 oz. 40; oz. 20; pkt. 5 cts.
- Essex Hybrid.**—New, a cross between the Turban and Hubbard, having the shape of the Turban and the hard shell of the Hubbard. A handsome Squash of dark flesh. Lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 2 oz. 30; oz. 20; pkt. 5 cts.
- Vegetable Marrow.**—The popular English variety; for Summer use here; good for stock. Oz. 20 cts; pkt. 10 cts.

TARRAGON. (*Artemisia Dracunculus.*)

A hardy perennial cultivated for its leaves and young shoots, which are used in flavoring soups, pickles and salads. Also for making the celebrated Tarragon vinegar so much used as a fish sauce. The vinegar is made by steeping the leaves in common vinegar. Propagated from seed or roots; small pieces will grow if a single bud is left on. Packet, 20 cents. Roots, 30 cents each; per dozen, \$3.00.

TOMATO.

[*Liebesapfel*, GER. *Tomates*, SP. *Tomate*. FR. *Solanum lycopersicum*, LIN.]

No vegetable is more generally grown for market or the table than the Tomato. The high prices ruling early in the season make it very profitable for market gardeners. It is one of the most healthful of foods, and is universally popular as a relish and as a fruit. Southern gardeners place this in the front rank of remunerative crops. For early crops sow the seed in hot-beds in March or April, or in boxes in the house. After danger from frost is past and the ground has become warm, transplant on a moist day to a light soil in a sunny location. It is a good plan to transplant the young plants, when 2 or 3 inches high, to 4 or 5 inches apart within the hot-bed to give a stockier growth, or they may be removed into small pots and placed in a cold-frame, until wanted for setting in open ground. The hills should be 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety. Some gardeners use a cheap trellis made by driving 3 light stakes in the ground around the plant, and encircling them with barrel hoops or stout strings on which the vines are trained. For large growers and most small gardens, however, it will be found quite as well to mulch the ground with straw or other coarse litter to keep the fruit from the earth. Some find it profitable to prune off excessive growth of branches for the purpose of promoting earliness. See the Essay on "Tomato Culture," South, in *Sibley's Farmer's Almanac*; price 10 cents.

Rochester.—A new variety of the highest quality, now first introduced. A hybrid, by F. H. Horsford, between the Acme and Lester's Perfected, from the same Tomato as the Mayflower, but much larger than that and only 2 days later. The largest early and smooth variety. Highly productive. Beautiful dark

TOMATO.—(CONTINUED.)

purplish-red color; smooth, firm skin; flesh solid, no core, and even less seed than the Mayflower; flavor delicious and unexcelled by any. We control the entire stock. See list of "Novelties." Per pkt. 25 cts.; 5 pkts. \$1.00.

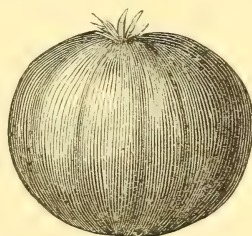
Mayflower.—Introduced last season; large, smooth skin; solid flesh, few seeds; fine flavor; very productive, bright red color; ripens evenly; a great acquisition. Lb. \$6.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1.60; 2 oz. 90; oz. 50; pkt. 10 cents.

Acme.—One of the earliest; handsome; medium sized; dark purplish-red color; few seeds, no core; delicious flavor; nice for the family garden; our seed is from selected stock. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Livingston's Perfection.—An excellent variety, introduced 2 years ago; combining most of the good qualities of the older varieties; large, solid, and of fine color; prolific; fine for canning. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.



ESSEX HYBRID.



TROPHY..

Essex Early Hybrid.—New; much like Acme, but larger and darker colored; smooth, solid and fine flavor; remarkably productive. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Garfield.—The largest of Tomatoes; solid flesh and fine flavor; but so wrinkled as to be almost worthless in comparison with the Rochester, which is nearly as large and quite smooth. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95; 2 oz. 50; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.

Trophy.—Our own strain, improved; our seed is grown only from first class stock; a magnificent Tomato; large, smooth, solid, very prolific; the best of all the tried varieties for market gardening. Lb. \$3.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.05; 2 oz. 60 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Canada Victor.—Solid and of good quality. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Hathaway's Excelsior.—Early, medium size, uniformly round, smooth, solid; fine flavor; our seed is from selected stock. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

General Grant.—Early, good size, smooth and solid; our seed is from selected stock. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80; 2 oz. 40; oz. 25; pkt. 5 cts.

Conqueror.—Ripens early, and is enormously productive. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Large Red Smooth Round.—Excellent for market. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Extra Early Red.—Productive and of good quality. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Hubbard Curled Leaf.—Very early and prolific; ripens well, good color. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Paragon.—Fine for canning and for market, bears transportation well, very productive. Lb. \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80; 2 oz. 40; oz. 25; pkt. 10 cts.

Cherry Yellow.—Small, round yellow, shape and size of a cherry; fine for pickling or preserving. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95; 2 oz. 50; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.

Cherry Red.—Similar to above except in color. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

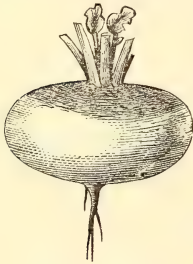
TOMATO.—(CONTINUED.)

- Pear-Shaped Yellow, (Egg or Plum).*—Shape uniformly oval; skin perfectly smooth; lemon-yellow color; elegant; good for preserves and pickles; highly productive. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95; 2 oz. 50; oz. 30; pkt. 5 cts.
- Strawberry, (Winter, or Ground Cherry, *Physalis Edulis*).*—A distinct species; fruit enveloped in a husk; has a pleasant sweet-acid, strawberry-like flavor; makes excellent preserves; will keep in the husks all Winter. It may be flavored with lemon-juice, and preserved like plums. Lb. \$3.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.; 2 oz. 50 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

TURNIP.

[*Rube*, GER. *Nabo*, SP. *Navet*, FR. *Brassica rapa*, LIN.]

We are pleased to note that Turnip culture is rapidly increasing in this country, both for live stock and table use. As an aid to the digestion of coarse fodder, and to promote health of stock, there is nothing equal to the Turnip. With straw and a little meal, Turnips make a sufficient and excellent food for sheep. To grow an early supply for table use or the market, sow the small kinds as soon as the ground can be worked, in a light, fertile soil, in drills 18 inches apart and thin to 8 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every 2 weeks until July 20, from which time until August 15, sow for a main crop. For stock feed, including Ruta Bagas, sow in the North in July in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart to permit of horse cultivation, and thin to 10 inches apart in the rows. Wood ashes or plaster, applied when the plants are moist with dew, will destroy insects and promote growth. See essay on "Root Crops," in *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac*, price 10 cts



PURPLE-TOP STRAP.

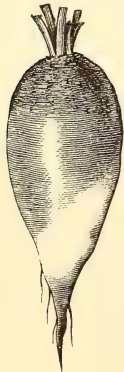
Purple-Top White Globe.—An improvement on the *Purple-Top Strap-Leaf*; round; very handsome and of superior quality either for table or stock. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Purple-Top Munich.—New; extra early; claimed by its introducers to be the earliest variety in cultivation, forming bulbs 13 inches in diameter, within 3 months; white below ground, with a purplish-red top and a few small leaves; a fine white root; is of excellent quality. Lb. 95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Montmagny.—Large, flat, well-shaped, smooth, golden-yellow, purplish-red top; flesh light yellow, solid and fine flavored. Lb. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; 2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—The standard American variety; white globe, reddish above ground; our seed is very fine. Lb. 95; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Early White Top Strap Leaf.—Similar to above, except in color. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

JERSEY NAVET. *Cow Horn*,—For stock feeding.

White Egg.—New American variety; fine shaped; early, excellent for the table, a good keeper. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Jersey Navet.—Long, sweet, delicate for table use; fine variety. Lb. 95 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Each of the following: Lb. 70; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25.; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

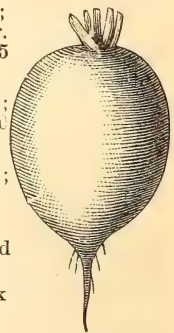
White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball.—Early and fine.

Early White Flat Dutch.—Medium size, juicy, rapid growth.

White Flat Norfolk.—A splendid variety for stock

White Garden Stone.—Medium size, round.

Mammoth Purple Top.—Grows to a large size, fine quality.



WHITE EGG.

TURNIP.—(CONTINUED.)

- Pomeranian White Globe*.—Very superior for field culture.
Red Tankard.—Very productive; excellent for cattle.
Yellow Dutch.—One of the best for table use.
Yellow Malta.—Good size, smooth, of fine flavor.
Yellow Stone.—An excellent variety for table use.
Yellow Scotch, or Aberdeen.—Fine for table use.
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.—Delicate flavor, fine for table use.
Seven Top.—Grown extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens; hardy, grows all Winter; roots of little value.

Lb. 70 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25
 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.;
 oz. 10 cts.; pkt.
 5 cts.

SWEDISH OR RUSSIAN TURNIP. (*Ruta-Baga*.)

See "Farm and Field Seeds," page 127.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

The old fashion of growing herbs has not yet died, although for medicinal purposes these remedies are no longer much employed. Spice manufacturers now put up in boxes the ordinary kinds used for seasoning food, which are grown by market gardeners on a large scale. But a little patch of them in a garden is interesting and always serviceable to the intelligent housewife. As a market crop Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram are extensively grown and bring large profits; even as large as \$500 an acre. The directions given for cultivating Sage are generally applicable to the others. As a general rule, it is best to cut herbs just before they come into full bloom, then dry quickly in the shade and pack closely, entirely excluded from the air. To keep them ready for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly. Many cooks will find it surprising to learn what inviting flavors they can give their vegetables, soups, and gravies by always having a bed of herbs at hand; and every lady should learn the art of scenting linen with these plants, whose faint aromatic odors are far preferable to the common druggists' scents, the use of which is in questionable taste.

All varieties 5 cents a paper.

- Angelica*, (*Archangelica officinalis*).—An old medicinal herb, now only useful as a trap for earwigs. Cut stem in short pieces and throw among plants infested. The insects fill the stems and are easily destroyed. Per oz. 20 cts.
Anise, (*Pimpinella anisum*).—An aromatic annual of the Carrot family, cultivated for the seeds, which are used in confectionery, and to make the cordial called Aniseed. Oz. 10 cts.
Balm, (*Mellisa officinalis*).—An aromatic perennial herb, with very agreeable lemon-like odor, whose young shoots are used as salads. Also used as a soothing tea for throat or lung irritations. Grows very rapidly, spreading to a clump. Can divide roots. Oz. 40 cts.
Basil, Sweet, (*Ocimum basilicum*).—Fragrant and aromatic annual; a native of India; leaves used to season soups, etc. Flavor of cloves. Oz. 15 cts.
Borago, (*Borago officinalis*).—Leaves of *B. officinalis* used in salads or boiled as Spinach. The spikes of flowers are aromatic and sometimes used in cooling drinks. Oz. 15 cts.
Burnet, (*Poterium officinale*).—A perennial herb, grown for the leaves, which are used in soups, salads, and for cooling drinks. Oz. 15 cts.
Chervil, (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*).—Vegetable similar to Parsnip; cultivate in same way. Tastes like the Sweet Potato. Oz. 15 cts.
Caraway Seed, (*Cuminum carvi*).—Suitable for flavoring. The seeds of this hardy perennial are used to flavor cakes, bread, etc., and in that variety of brandy known as Kummel Water. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.
Coriander Seed, (*Coriandrum sativum*).—Suitable for flavoring. Cultivated for its aromatic seeds, which are much used in flavoring. Lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 10 cts.
Cummin, (*Cuminum Cymium*).—Seeds like the Celery with an aromatic but somewhat bitter flavor. Oz. 15 cts.
Dill, (*Anethum graveolens*).—Hardy, aromatic biennial, resembling Fennel; leaves used in pickling and to give flavor to soups and sauces. Oz. 10 cts.

HERBS.—(CONTINUED.)

- Fennel, Sweet,** (*Anethum fœniculum.*)—A perennial cultivated for its strongly aromatic leaves, which are used in fish sauces. Fennel oil is extracted from the flowers. Oz. 10 cts.
- Horehound,** (*Marrubium vulgare.*)—Valued for its tonic properties, especially in treatment of colds Oz. 40 cts.
- Hyssop,** (*Hyssopus officinalis.*)—A small shrub of the Mint family, native of Austria and Siberia; a favorite aromatic pot-herb, also used in the form of tea as a cure for colds. Oz. 15 cts.
- Lavender,** (*Lavendula vera.*)—A perennial shrub grown for the agreeable scent, and for making Lavender-water. The flower spikes are used as a domestic perfume, and are laid in bureau drawers, trunks, and clothes presses. May be mixed with Rosemary. Oz. 20 cts.
- Marjoram, Sweet,** (*Origanum Marjorana.*)—Pot-herb, use and culture similar to that of Sage. Oz. 25 cts.
- Rosemary,** (*Rosemarinus officinalis.*)—Aromatic perennial, the flowers of which are used in distillation of an oil, the chief ingredient of Hungarian Water and Eau de Cologne. Perfume of a stimulating and refreshing nature. Most aromatic of plants. Oz. 40 cts.
- Rue,** (*Ruta graveolens.*)—A bitter herb, cultivated in most gardens, having a strong heavy odor. Oz. 15 cts.
- Saffron,** (*Carthamus tinctorius.*)—An Autumnal Crocus, *C. sativus*, used for coloring jellies, cheese, medicinal preparations, etc.; is a valuable dye. Use stigmas of the flowers. Oz. 10 cts.
- Sage,** (*Salvia officinalis.*)—A common culinary herb, easy to grow. Sow seed in April in rich, mellow soil, very free of weeds, and set out from middle of June to end of July in raked soil. Rows 12 inches apart; plants 10 inches apart. Cultivate well. About the middle of September cut out and market every other row, when the rows left from will grow to greatly increased size, and may be marketed 3 or 4 weeks later. A perennial. English Broad Leaf. Oz. 20 cts.
- Savory, Summer,** (*Satureja hortensis.*)—A hardy annual, cultivated same as Sage. Excellent flavoring for meat dressings and gravies. Oz. 20 cts.
- Thyme, Broad Leaved English,** (*Thymus vulgaris.*)—A low-growing plant used for flavoring. Cultivate same as Sage, like which it survives the Winter and may be divided and reset in Spring. Oz. 40 cts.
- Wormwood,** (*Artemisia absinthium.*)—A well-known hardy, perennial shrub; aromatic, intensely bitter and used as a vermifuge, and also to prevent moths infesting clothing and furniture. Oz. 30 cts.

SWEET POTATO.

Our Southern customers need no instructions on the cultivation of this crop, but we venture the assertion that more manure and better cultivation would largely increase the yield on most southern farms. Sweet Potatoes may be grown to advantage as far North as the latitude of New Jersey, in warm, sandy soils. Price of slips of each variety, 40 cents per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Nansemond.—Very prolific, handsome and extremely early; the plants can be set in August in the South and produce a crop the same season; requires rich culture for the best results.

Florida, or Providence.—Called the "Poor Man's Potato," as it produces fine quality and large product on ordinary soil.

Golden Yam.—Of excellent quality, and a great favorite in the South.

For COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, see page 114.

For FARM AND FIELD SEEDS, see pages 115 to 131.

ROOT PLANTS, ETC., FOR THE GARDEN.

As many of our customers prefer to purchase the plants of Cabbage, Celery, Tomato, etc., we publish a special Catalogue of Garden Vegetable, and Small Fruit Plants, which will be sent free to our customers, on application. The shipment of all tender plants has to be deferred until after danger of freezing in transit is past. Orders will be received, placed on file and filled in rotation.



FLOWER SEEDS.

A NNUALS comprise many of the most popular and beautiful of flowering plants; the best loved flowers are among these, such as Phlox, Pansy, Verbena, Balsam, Stock, Nasturtium, Candytuft, and Mignonette. Annuals are easily grown, and with them the flower lover can fill out his beds and vacant places where early bulbs blossomed, or other plants have been destroyed or have failed to flourish. The term "annual" means those plants which grow from the seed, blossom and die the same season; though we include, as indicated, under this heading, a few which blossom the second year. In the North many kinds of seed need to be started in the house in order to get a proper growth and a show of flowers, or in hot-beds. A seed-box in a sunny window is ample for all small places. Any shallow box or boxes will answer the purpose. Fill them with light soil, half sand, (a supply of which should have been procured the previous Autumn and stored in shed or cellar), and they are ready for the seed. Manure is not necessary for the starting of seed. Heat and water are the essentials. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch with soil sifted on. Keep the soil moist with water slightly warmed. Until the plants show above the sand, keep the box near the stove or furnace; after they appear, place the box in a sunny window. The garden soil for most plants, should be a loam, highly enriched with well rotted horse manure or leaf mould, though some sorts want a cool bed of clay, as the Pansy, and some a warm sand, like the Portulacca. It is a good rule to set the smaller sorts of this class of plants about a foot apart.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED FOR PURITY IN THE SOIL AND WITH THE MICROSCOPE, AND FOR GERMINATING QUALITY, AND WE SELL ONLY THE BEST.

ABRONIA.

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

Beautiful; delicate colors; natives of California; trailing, suitable for baskets, rockwork, or beds; resembles the Verbena; start good in hot-beds or plant early out-doors; separate seed from husk before planting; transplant to 18 inches apart; keep well watered; bloom in Autumn.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1— <i>Arenaria</i> , pure waxy yellow. | 5 |
| 2— <i>Umbellata</i> , rosy lilac, sweet-scented | 5 |

AGERATUM.

Ornamental; colors constant, hence the name; cuttings may be started under glass; cover seed lightly; set plants six inches apart; nice for Winter flowering in the house.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3— <i>Conspicuum</i> , white; pretty for bouquets | 5 |
| 4— <i>Countess of Stair</i> , lavender, blue flower | 5 |
| 5— <i>Imperial Dwarf</i> , dark blue | 5 |
| 6— <i>Lasseauxi</i> , rose-color | 5 |
| 7— <i>Mexicanum</i> , blue | 5 |
| 8— " <i>Albiflorum</i> , white | 5 |
| 9— <i>Above Varieties Mixed</i> , | 5 |

ALONSOA, (MASK FLOWER.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

Low shrubs or herbaceous plants; thrive well in any light, rich soil; the scarlet flowers are very brilliant and showy; sow seed in hot-beds; set plants 12 inches apart; blooms in late Summer and Autumn; removed to house will bloom during Winter.

10— <i>Grandiflora</i> , scarlet.	5
11— <i>Linifolia</i> , (<i>Roezli</i>), scarlet; pyramidal; very ornamental.	5
12— <i>Warszewiczii</i> , bright scarlet.	5

ALYSSUM, (SWEET.)

A popular favorite; pretty and useful for borders or clumps; blooms continuously throughout the season; sow early in open ground where wanted to remain, or in hot-beds; plants from late sown seed will flower in the house the entire Winter.

13— <i>Kerthum</i> , (<i>Maritimum</i>) Sweet, white	5
14— <i>Benthami Compactum</i> , white	5
15— <i>Wierzbecki</i> , yellow	5

AMARANTHUS.

Ornamental foliage plants; showy and graceful; gives a fine effect in masses, and in mixed shrubbery, borders and centers; sow in hot-beds, and transplant last of May or in June.

16— <i>Bicolor</i> , variegated.	5
17— <i>Caudatus</i> , (<i>Love-lies-bleeding</i>), deep red	5
18— <i>Cruentius</i> , (<i>Prince's Feather</i>), deep red	5
19— <i>Gordoni</i> , bronzy crimson foliage	5
20— <i>Henderi</i> , beautiful foliage	5
21— <i>Melancholicus ruber</i> , blood red color	5
22— <i>Salicifolius</i> (<i>Fountain Plant</i>), bronze with purple	5
23— <i>Splendissimus</i> , large foliage.	5
24— <i>Tricolor</i> (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>), very beautiful foliage	5

ANAGALLIS, (PIMPERNEL.)

Dwarf; frequently biennial; useful for borders, baskets, etc.; blooms expand in sunshine; sow under glass; set 6 inches apart.

25— <i>Grandiflora</i> , <i>Eugenie</i> , white and blue	5
26— " <i>Garibaldi</i> , bright vermilion.	5
27— <i>Parksii</i> , rose	5
28— <i>Phillipsii</i> , blue	5
29— <i>Sanguinea</i> , bright red	5
30— <i>Best Foreign Mixed</i>	5

ANTIRRHINUM, (SNAP DRAGON.)

Though perennial, the second year's flowers are uncertain; especially desirable to place on old walls, etc.; flourishes in any dry soil; plant indoors, or early in open ground.

31— <i>Majus Alba</i> (<i>Snap Dragon</i>), pure white	5
32— " " <i>Nana</i> , dwarf, white	5
33— " <i>Bicolor</i> , true.	5
34— " <i>Brilliant</i> , scarlet and white	5
35— " <i>Caryophylloides</i> , striped, very fine.	5
36— " <i>Crescia</i> , deep scarlet	5
37— " <i>Delila</i> , rose, carmine and white	5
38— " <i>Firefly</i> , orange, scarlet and white	5
39— " <i>Galathee</i> , crimson and white	5
39½— " <i>Ophir</i> , golden yellow.	5
40— " <i>Papilion</i> , scarlet, white and yellow	5
41— " <i>Pourpre superbe</i> , dark purple	5
42— " <i>Tom Thumb</i> , mixed	5
43— " <i>Our Own Mixture</i> ,	5

ARGEMONE, (PRICKLY POPPY.) Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

Highly ornamental; from Mexico; flower resembles the Poppy; leaves thistlelike; makes a pretty screen or hedge; set 12 inches apart; sow in open ground; hardy; easy of cultivation.

- 44—*Grandiflora*, large white flowers 5
 45—*Hunneimanni*, yellow and carmine 5

ASPERULA.

Dwarf, hardy; desirable for shady situations and moist soil; pretty; fine for bouquets; plant 6 inches apart.

- 46—*Azurea Setosa*, azure blue 5

ASTER.

Quite hardy; very showy for borders; flowers in Autumn; sow in cold frame or garden; transplant tall varieties 16 inches apart, dwarf varieties 7 inches apart, in good deep soil, with a mulching of coarse manure.

- 47—*Truffaut's Paeony-flowered Perfection*, finest colors mixed 5
 48—*Truffaut's Paeony-flowered Perfection*, 17 separate colors (Cenary's superb collection); Crimson, Crimson with white, Violet with white, Deep Crimson, Deep Crimson with white, Light Violet, Light Violet with white, Rose, Rose with white, Violet, Violet with white, White, White with crimson, Flesh Color, Lilac Rose, Purplish Crimson with white, New Brilliant Coppery Scarlet. In ordering, give the number, 48, and also name the color or colors wanted. In separate packets, each 15
 49—*Our own Mixture of the above* 10
 50—*La Superb New Paeony-flowered Giant Perfection*, several splendid colors mixed 10
 51—*La Superb New Paeony-flowered Giant Perfection*, eight distinct colors; Rose, Rose with white, Light Violet, Violet, Purplish Red, Crimson, Copper Color, Silver Grey. Separate packets, each 10
 52—*Our own Mixture of the above* 10
 53—*New Rose*, mixed colors 10
 54—*New Rose*, fourteen distinct colors: Dazzling White, Brilliant Rose, Purplish Crimson, Indigo, Indigo with white, Dark Crimson with white, Deep Violet with white, Brilliant Crimson veiled with white, Deep Purple, Brilliant Deep Blood Red, White, inside rosy chamois, Maroon Crimson, Brilliant Copper Color, White, with rose centre. In ordering, give the number, 54, and also name color or colors wanted. Separate packets, each 15
 55—*Our own mixture of the above* 10
 56—*Tall Chrysanthemum-flowered*, mixed 10
 57—*New Large-flowered Dwarf Imbrique Pompon*, mixed colors 10
 58—*Our own mixture of the above* 15
 59—*New Cocardeau Imbrique Pompon*, mixed colors 10
 60—*New Paeony-flowered Globe mixed* 10
 61—*Our own mixture of the above* 10
 62—*Chinensis Mont Blanc*, pure white 10
 63—*New Dwarf Victoria*, in four distinct colors: Crimson, Rose, Rose with white, Snow White (beautiful.) In ordering, give the number, 63, and also state color or colors wanted. In separate packets, each 10
 64—*Our own mixture of above* 10
 65—*New Dwarf Victoria*, Best imported mixed 5
 66—*New Large-flowering Robust Bouquet Dwarf*, mixed 10
 67—*Hedge-Hog, or Porcupine*, finest colors, mixed 10
 68—*New Cellular Victoria Peach Blossom* 15
 69—*Washington*, peach blossom and white, mixed 15
 70—*Tambour Major*, new, very fine; pure White, delicate Rose, and rich Violet; a striking peculiarity of this sort is a veil-like substance which covers the blossoms after a few days, through which the colors are seen; all in one packet 25

BALSAM.

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

Some of the most beautiful of flowers and very popular; showy and desirable; for garden or pot culture; easily cultivated; pruning, by pinching out the terminal buds, greatly improves the growth and shows the flowers better; sow in hot-bed, cold-frame or window box; when second leaves have a good growth, transplant into a deep rich soil, 12 inches apart; set dwarf sorts separate from tall varieties. If centre shoots are pinched out the growth will be stronger; should have a deep, rich soil. Very showy for pot culture.

71— <i>Double Camellia Flowered, Spotted</i> , German, mixed colors.....	10
72— <i>Rose-Flowered</i> , French, mixed.....	10
73—“ <i>Caryophylloides</i> , mixed.....	10
74— <i>Striata Punctata Solferino</i> , satiny white.....	10
75— <i>Striata Punctata Victoria</i> , brilliant scarlet.....	10
76— <i>Rose Flora Nana Caryophylloides</i> , mixed.....	10
77— <i>New Dwarf</i> , in five distinct colors: Pale Yellow, Chamois Rose, Lilac, Scarlet, White, tinted rose. In ordering, give the number, 77, and state color wanted. In separate packets, each.....	10
78— <i>Our own mixture of the above</i>	10
79— <i>Fine Double German</i> , mixed.....	5
80— <i>Impatiens Balsamina Imperialis (the Emperor Balsam)</i> , dark blue.....	15
81— <i>Carter's Challenge Prize Balsam</i> , new, magnificent, double, brilliant color; white, white and lemon, cream, salmon-rose, crimson, pink, violet, plum and mottled, mixed.....	25

BARTONIA.

Splendid; from California; does best in masses and moist soil; seed pod curiously twisted; leaves thistle-like; sow seed where wanted to bloom, as it will not bear transplanting; keep well watered.

89— <i>Aurea</i> , golden yellow.....	5
83— <i>Nuda</i> , large white.....	5

BRACHYCOME. (SWAN RIVER DAISY.)

A beautiful plant from Australia; resembles the Daisy; 6 to 10 inches high; bushy; numerous flowers; desirable for small beds, etc.; sow seed in cold frame; transplant 6 inches apart.

84— <i>Alba</i> , white.....	5
85— <i>Iberidifolium</i> , fine blue.....	5
86— <i>Blue and White</i> , mixed.....	5

BROWALLIA.

Handsome; fine flowering; half hardy; do better if started in greenhouse and transplanted several times, but succeed well if sown in hot-beds; easily grown; set 1 foot apart.

87— <i>White, blue, deep rose, &c.</i> , mixed.....	5
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CACALIA. (TASSEL FLOWER.)

Showy; nice for bouquets; tassel-shaped flowers in clusters on slender stalks; blooms from July to October; sow in cold-frame; transplant to 10 inches apart; easily grown.

88— <i>Coccinea (Flora's Paint Brush)</i> , scarlet.....	5
89— <i>Aurea</i> , yellow.....	5
90— <i>Scarlet and Yellow</i> , mixed.....	5

CALANDRINIA.

Beautiful, dwarf growing plants; sow seeds in gentle heat in March and transplant to light soil in May; flowers freely; will live and bloom again if protected in Winter.

91— <i>Grandiflora</i> , purple.....	5
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CALANDRINIA. (CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

92— <i>Umbellata</i> , rosy purple, (perennial)	5
93— <i>Speciosa Lindleyana</i> , rose.	5
94— “ <i>Alba</i> , white.	5
95— “ <i>Mixed</i>	5

CALENDULA. (POT MARIGOLD.)

Flowers in nearly every month, hence the name; very pretty; flowers close at sunset, and do not open on cloudy days, from which Linnaeus called the commonest species the Rainy Marigold.

96— <i>Officinalis, Meteor</i> , new large, double yellow flowers, pencilled with golden orange.	10
97— <i>Officinalis, Le Proust</i>	5
98— <i>Ranunculoides Superba</i> , orange.	5
99— <i>Suonurea</i> , sulphur.	5

CALLIOPSIS.

Named from the beautiful bright “eye” of the flower; showy and hardy; plant early as possible; worthy of general cultivation; an endless variety of brilliant colors; fine for cut flowers. Tall varieties should be set 1 foot apart; dwarf varieties 6 inches apart.

100— <i>Bicolor Dwarf Marbled</i> , mixed.	5
101— “ “ <i>Marmorata</i> , reddish brown.	5
102— <i>Burrigii</i> , rich brown and orange.	5
103— <i>Cardaminifolia hybridi</i> , mixed.	5
104— <i>Coronata</i> , yellow and crimson.	5
105— <i>Crummondii</i> , yellow and crimson.	5
106— <i>Englemanii</i> , bright yellow.	5

CALLIRHOE.

Showy plants; bloom freely; grown from seed and easily transplanted; set plants 15 inches apart.

107— <i>Digitata</i> , rosy crimson.	5
108— <i>Involucrata</i> , dark rose.	5
109— <i>Pedata</i> , violet purple.	5
110— “ <i>Nana</i> , dark rose, white eye.	5

CAMPANULA. (BELL FLOWER.)

Interesting and beautiful plants; very attractive when grouped in masses; grows easily; set plants 6 inches apart.

111— <i>Celtidifolia</i> , bright blue.	5
112— <i>Lorei</i> , blue and white mixed.	5
113— <i>Speculum</i> , white, lilac and purple mixed.	5

CANDYTUFT.

The popular favorite for edgings of beds and for bouquets; for early flowering sow seed in Fall and protect during Winter with a light mulch; or sow in early Spring where plants are to grow; thin plants to 4 inches apart.

114— <i>Deep Carmine</i> , beautiful new color.	5
115— <i>Kermesina</i> , crimson.	5
116— <i>Lilac</i>	5
117— <i>Purple</i>	5
118— <i>Rocket</i> , fine white.	5
119— <i>Rose</i>	5
120— <i>Sweet Scented</i> , white.	5
121— <i>White</i>	5
122— <i>All the above colors mixed</i>	5
123— <i>Tom Thumb Dwarf</i> , purest white.	10

CANNA.

Price, prepaid, per pkt,
cts.

The dark colored foliage is highly ornamented; desirable for centres of beds, clumps and back-grounds, or singly; if sown early will flower first season; preserve the bulbs like Dahlias; soak seeds in hot water before planting.

124— <i>Annei</i> , (<i>Indian Shot</i>), dark red, 4 feet.....	5
125— <i>Aurantiaca</i> , orange; 4 feet.....	10
126— <i>Indica rubra</i> , scarlet; 3 feet.....	10
127— <i>Limbata major</i> , red; 3 feet.....	10
128— <i>Musæfolia hybrida</i> , yellow and scarlet; 3 feet.....	10
129— <i>Nepalensis</i> , yellow; 3 feet.....	10
130— <i>Nigricans</i> , crimson.....	10
131— <i>Warscewicz.</i> , four varieties mixed; 3 feet.....	10
132— <i>Zebrina</i> , red bronze; 3 feet.....	10
133— <i>All the above varieties mixed</i>	5

CATCHFLY. (SILENE.)

The name is from the varied moisture on the stems in which small flies become fastened; hardy and early grower; numerous pretty flowers; should be grown in mass to produce a good effect; set plants 8 inches apart.

134— <i>Silene</i> , all colors mixed.....	5
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CELOSIA. (COCKSCOMB.)

The well known and popular Cockscomb; those in a list below are very fine; to secure best growth start early in hot-beds or window boxes, and transplant into small pots, then to remain until the flowers begin to appear, then set out in warm garden soil, 15 inches apart. Fine for exhibition and deserve a place in every garden.

135— <i>Empress Cockscomb</i> , new, immense combs, bright crimson, very fine.....	25
136— <i>Cristata Tall</i> , finest imported mixture.....	5
137— “ <i>Nana</i> , dwarf mixed.....	5
138— <i>Pyramidalis Reid's Perfection</i> , magenta.....	10
139— <i>Cristata Pyramidalis</i> , mixed colors.....	5
140— “ <i>Spicata Rosea</i> , rose color.....	5
141— “ <i>New Crimson feathered</i>	5
142— <i>Japonica Crimson Japan Cockscomb</i>	5
143— <i>Cristata Kermesina Tom Thumb</i> , crimson.....	5
144— “ <i>Variiegata</i> , yellow and red.....	5

CENTAUREA.

Bright pretty flowering, remain in bloom a long time; useful for borders, hardy; will grow in any soil; easy to cultivate; sow in frame or box, and transplant to 12 inches apart.

145— <i>Cyanus (Bachelor's Button)</i> , mixed colors.....	5
146— <i>Depressa</i> , blue, white and red, mixed.....	5
147— <i>Involucrata</i> , yellow.....	5
148— <i>Moschata Atropurpurea</i> , deep purple.....	5
149— “ (<i>Sweet Sultan</i>), mixed colors.....	5

CENTRANTHUS.

Pretty, free flowering, hardy plants from Grenada; nice for borders and for rockwork, etc., easily grown; transplant in masses 15 inches apart.

150— <i>Macrosiphon</i> , tube-shaped, rose.....	5
151— “ <i>Flore Alba</i> , white.....	5
152— “ <i>Flore Carne</i> , flesh color.....	5
153— “ <i>Mixed Varieties</i>	5

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The well known Daisy family, to which belongs the loved Marguerite of France. Though highly prized by foreigners, these are too much neglected in America. Set in cool, airy situations, in rich soil, at least a foot apart, and water freely.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per 1/2 kt. cts.

154— <i>Burridgeanum</i> , crimson and white	0
155— <i>Bunnet's New Double</i> , golden yellow.....	5
156— <i>Tricolor</i> , white and yellow.....	5
157— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5

CLARKIA.

Beautiful, hardy annuals, indispensable to every garden; from California; brilliant colors of many shades. A continuous bloom may be secured by sowing in September and propagating the plants through the winter, sow again in March, lastly in April; they flourish in any soil or situation free from drip of trees; thin to a foot apart.

158— <i>Mrs. Langtry</i> , new, named from the famous beauty; pure white, with a disk of brilliant crimson	25
159— <i>Elegans</i> , single varieties mixed	5
160— “ double “ “	5
161— <i>Pulchella integripetala</i> , double white.....	5
162— “ “ “ varieties, mixed.....	5
163— “ “ single “ “	5

CLEOME.

Curious and pretty; half hardy; start in hot bed or box; transplant to 10 inches apart.

164— <i>Sesquiorgyalis</i> , enormous leaf.....	20
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COLLINSIA.

Free flowering plants of great beauty from California; well adapted for masses and borders

165— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5
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CONVOLVULUS MINOR. (DWARF MORNING GLORY.)

Dwarf species of this popular favorite; beautiful and elegant; one of the most effective of plants for mixed borders, and have a charming effect in baskets and rockwork, and nice for vases; seed may be sown where wanted to flower. For the climbing sorts see page 53.

166— <i>Alba</i> , white.....	5
167— <i>Flore Pleno</i> , double, mixed	10
168— <i>Splendens</i> , violet, white center.....	5
169— <i>Tricolor</i>	5
170— <i>Above varieties mixed</i>	5
171— <i>Cantabricus Stellatus</i> , pink flower.....	5
172— <i>Mauritanicus</i> , lavender.....	5

DAISY.

See “*Bellis Perennis*,” double Daisy, under “*Perennials*.”

DATURA.

To this genus belong the Jamestown Weed, or Thorn Apple, the seeds of which are poisonous. The cultivated sorts have showy, trumpet-shaped flowers, but rather naked looking stems. *Wrightii* will endure the Winter and flower for a number of years; plants should be set 18 inches apart; roots may be preserved through the Winter in the cellar.

173— <i>Atriviolacea flore pleno</i> , dark violet.....	5
174— <i>Fastuosa alba plena</i> , double white.....	5
175— <i>Huberian Cupreato Violacea</i> , coppery red	5
176— <i>Humilis flore pleno</i> , double yellow.....	5
177— <i>Wrightii</i> , white with lilac.....	5

DELPHINUM. (LARKSPUR.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

These well known favorites are deservedly popular, they are among the handsomest and most useful of plants. Their finely cut leaves and beautiful flowers, of scarlet, pink, purple, blue and white, make a pretty show in any garden, and the double white are fine for bouquets. They will grow in almost any soil; are hardy and fine flowering; plant in rows in fall or early spring; thin out dwarf varieties 8 inches apart; tall varieties 18 inches apart.

178— <i>Grandiflorum Cælestinum</i> , new, fine sky blue.....	10
179— <i>Cashmerianum</i> , new, varied shades of blue flowers, an inch wide.....	10
180— <i>Ajaxis hyacinthiflorum</i> , (Double Dwarf Rocket,) mixed.....	5
181— <i>Cardiopetalum</i> , double blue.....	5
182— <i>Consolida flora pleno</i> , (double stock flowered) mixed.....	5
183— <i>Consolida Pumilium</i> , dwarf mixed.....	5
184— <i>Consolida Variiegata Candelabrum</i> , mixed.....	5
185— <i>Elatior flore pleno</i> (Tall Rocket), mixed.....	5
186— <i>Imperiale flore pleno</i> , (<i>Emperor Larkspur</i> ,) dark blue.....	5
187— “ “ “ “ red striped.....	5
188— “ “ “ “ tricolor.....	5
189— “ “ “ “ mixed colors.....	5
190— <i>Nudicaule</i> , bright scarlet.....	5

DIANTHUS. (PINKS.)

Everybody knows the Pinks as among the neatest and most elegant of plants. These comprise the popular and much loved Carnation, Clove Pink, China Pink, and the old time favorite Sweet William. The flowers present perhaps a greater variety of tints of crimson, scarlet, orange, rose, etc., than any other genus. All are hardy, and will flower the second season if not allowed to flower too freely the first season; sow in hot-bed; transplant dwarf varieties 6 inches apart; tall, 12 inches apart; if not kept too warm are useful for house plants; double varieties mixed produce magnificent large flowers, as large as the Carnation or Picotee. (For Carnations and Sweet Williams, look under head of “Perennials.”)

191— <i>Chinensis Imperialis</i> (<i>Imperial Pink</i>) double mixed.....	5
192— “ “ <i>Flore Pleno Alba</i> , double white.....	5
193— “ “ <i>Purpureus Striatus</i> , double purple and white.....	5
194— “ “ <i>Rubrus Striatus</i> , double white and red.....	5
195— “ “ <i>Atrosanguineus</i> , double blood red.....	5
196— <i>Above Varieties Mixed</i>	5
197— <i>Chinensis Heddewegii Single</i> , mixed.....	5
198— “ “ <i>Diadematus</i> (<i>double diadem pink</i>), mixed.....	5
199— “ “ <i>Flore Pleno</i> , mixed.....	10
200— “ “ <i>Atropurpureus</i> , dark red.....	10
201— “ <i>Laciniatus</i> , mixed.....	10
202— <i>Last Four Varieties Mixed</i>	10
203— <i>Gardnerianus</i> , sweet scented double.....	10
204— <i>Heddewegii Laciniatus Striatus Flore Pleno</i> , a new large flowering variety..	10
205— “ <i>Eastern Queen</i> , beautifully marbled.....	10
206— “ <i>Crimson Belle</i> , vivid crimson lake.....	10

ERYSIMUM.

These plants grow about 2 feet high; flowers sweet scented; resemble single Wall Flower; good for cut flowers; transplant 12 inches apart.

207— <i>Arkansanum</i> (<i>Western Wall Flower</i>), light yellow.....	5
208— <i>Perowskianum</i> , orange.....	5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Hardy Annuals from California; showy flowers of yellow and creamy white. Sow seed where they are to bloom, as the plants will not bear transplanting. Thin out in rows eight inches apart.

209— <i>Californica</i> , light yellow, dark center.....	5
210— <i>Compacta</i> , yellow and orange.....	5
211— <i>Crocea Alba</i> , white.....	5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per pkt.

	ct.
212— <i>Crocea Alba Rosea</i> , rose.....	5
213— “ <i>Striata</i> , orange and lemon.....	5
214— <i>Dentata Aurantiaca</i> , deep orange.....	5
215— “ <i>Sulphurea</i> , sulphur.....	5
216— <i>Mandarin</i> , (new), a charming variety, outside a brilliant scarlet, inside a rich orange.....	10
217— <i>Tenuifolia</i> , pale yellow, orange centre.....	5
218— <i>Above varieties mixed</i>	5

EUPHORBIA.

This pretty native of the far West, called Snow on the Mountains, is very ornamental; it grows about 2 feet high; start early and transplant to 12 inches apart.

219— <i>Marginata</i> , light green leaves with snow white margins.....	5
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EUTOCA.

Hardy plants from California and the South; have numerous flowers, and are easy to grow; sow seed where you want it to bloom; thin out in rows 6 inches apart.

220— <i>Viscida</i> , blue.....	5
221— “ <i>Alba Striata</i> , white.....	5
222— “ blue and white mixed.....	5
223— <i>Multiflora</i> , pink.....	5

FENZLIA.

Beautiful, dwarf, 6 inches high; hardy plants from California; keeps in bloom the entire summer; closely tufted; nice for window boxes.

224— <i>Dianthiflora</i> , rosy lilac and white, mixed.....	5
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GAILLARDIA.

Beautiful half-hardy Annuals, natives of the South. The showy bloom can be kept up the entire summer by sowing in February; the seed germinates slowly; do not transplant until all danger of frost is past.

225— <i>Alba Marginata</i> , white margin.....	5
226— <i>Hybrida grandiflora</i> , crimson and yellow.....	5
227— <i>Picta</i> or <i>painted</i> , crimson and yellow.....	5
228— <i>Picta</i> , (<i>Lorenzianna</i>), new; 6 beautiful varieties: claret or purple; amaranthine, golden-tipped; golden, throat claret; golden, throat amaranthine; purple, golden-tipped; pure yellow; all above mixed.....	20
229— <i>Three first named varieties mixed</i>	5

GILIA.

Low growing, profuse bloomers; pretty and hardy. The best effect is produced by them in masses, or in borders or rockwork, and the flowers are nice for bouquets. May be sown in Fall and covered lightly during Winter, for early blooming; thin to 6 inches apart.

230— <i>Achilleaefolia mixed</i>	5
231— “ <i>Major</i>	5
232— <i>Nivalis mixed</i>	5

GODETIA.

Showy plants, 18 inches high, bearing rosy-lilac flowers in profusion. Give plenty of room in rather poor soil; start in hot-bed.

233— <i>Lady Albemarle</i> , rosy carmine.....	5
234— <i>Lindleyani</i> , mixed.....	5
235— <i>Whitney</i> , crimson.....	5
236— <i>Mixed colors</i>	5

HAWKWEED, (HIERACIUM.)

Strong, handsome, free-flowering plant; continues in bloom until frost; transplant twelve inches apart.

HAWKWEED. (HIERACIUM.) CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per pkt.

237—*Red and White mixed* 5

HELIANTHUS, (SUNFLOWER.)

The fashionable flower of the new school of æsthetics, and a valuable old-fashioned plant which ought to have a place among shrubbery and in the back corners of every garden, both for the rich effect of its flowers and the healthful influence of the plants in destroying malaria.

238—*Double*, yellow striped with brown..... 5
 239— “ green centre 5
 240—*Grandiflora*, large Russian bright orange..... 5

HIBISCUS.

These showy plants deserve more general culture. (The Okra of the vegetable garden belongs to this genus). They are half-hardy, free-flowering, and easy of culture; sow seed in open ground; thin to 15 inches apart.

241—*Africanus*, cream-colored, brown centre 5
 242—*Calisureus*, white, dark- brown centre..... 5
 243—*Coccineus*, crimson 10
 244—*Immutabilis*, white 10
 245—*Thunbergi*, yellow 10

HOLLYHOCK.

This old friend needs no description. The double varieties are of every shade of color; sow seed indoors or open ground early in Spring; give plenty of room, setting at least 18 inches apart.

246—*Althea Chinensis*, Chinese Double, mixed 10

HUNNEMANNIA.

A pretty plant from Mexico; half-hardy perennial; sow seed in frame or border, early in the Spring; set plants 15 inches apart in warm soil.

247—*Fumariæfolia*, tulip-shaped yellow flowers 10

LEPTOSIPHON.

The name is derived from the siphon-like tube of the flower. Handsome, low growing plants from the Pacific coast; will not bear much heat; if sown in the Fall will flower early following season, and by successive sowings will boom throughout the season; grown in masses they show a continuous surface of color; nice also for pot culture in Winter.

248—*Hybridus New French*, all colors mixed..... 5

LINARIA.

This is the name of the Toad Flax family of troublesome weeds; but the cultivated sorts are very pretty; succeed well in any garden soil; flowers like the Snap Dragon, with bright lobes, making a fine show late in Fall.

249—*Mixed Colors* 5

LINUM. (FLAX.)

The Flax family contains several interesting and handsome flowering plants, all neat and slender in habit; the flowers are very showy; blooms the entire season; transplant 2 feet apart.

250—*Grandiflora Album*, white..... 5
 251— “ *Coccineum*, brilliant scarlet..... 5

LOBELIA.

The well known Lobelia family has some very beautiful members; very pretty for baskets or vases; sow seed in hot-bed or frame. Dwarf varieties are useful for borders or pots; plant six inches apart.

252—*Crystal Palace Compacta*, ultramarine blue 10
 253—*Erinus Alba*, white 10

254— <i>Erimus Alba</i> , Deep blue.....	10
255— “ <i>Marmorata</i> white and blue.....	10
256— <i>Speciosa</i> , True <i>Crystal Palace</i> variety; dark blue; white eye.....	10
257— <i>Gracilis</i> , mixed.....	10
258— <i>All Colors mixed</i>	5

LUPINUS, (LUPINE.)

These are some of our most beautiful flowers. They are hardy and easy to grow; sow the seed in the open ground where wanted to bloom; do not transplant.

259— <i>Affinis</i> , mixed.....	5
260— <i>Alba Coccineus</i> ; rosy red and white.....	5
261— <i>Cruikshanki</i> , mixed.....	5
262— <i>Dunneti Atroviolacea</i> , violet, brown and yellow.....	5
263— <i>Hartwegi</i> , mixed.....	5
264— <i>Hybridus Atrococcineus</i> , crimson and scarlet.....	5
265— <i>Nanus</i> , blue and lilac.....	5
266— “ <i>Albus</i> , pure white.....	5
267— <i>Subcarnosus</i> , richest colors.....	5
268— <i>Tricolor Elegans</i> , purple, violet and white.....	5
269— <i>Above Varieties mixed</i>	5

MARIGOLD.

The beauty of the Marigold caused it to be named after Tages, a Tuscan divinity. It is an old favorite in our gardens. The varieties all are showy, and produce fine effects in masses. They are hardy, and continue in bloom the entire season; sow seed in frame or hot-bed; transplant two feet apart; dwarf varieties, 12 inches apart.

270— <i>African Tall Double Mixed</i> , quilled and plain.....	5
271— “ <i>Double Dwarf mixed</i>	5
272— <i>French</i> “ “ “.....	5
273— “ “ “ striped mixed.....	5
274— “ <i>Tall Mixed</i>	5
275—(<i>Tagetes</i>) <i>Signata Pumila</i> , dwarf.....	5
276— <i>Crussell's International Prize Varieties</i> , mixed.....	5
277— <i>Crussell's International French</i> , mixed.....	5
278— <i>Cloth of Gold, French</i> , new, striped.....	20

MARTYNIA.

Ornamental in the vegetable garden, or in retired spots. Plants of spreading habit, with clammy hairs upon the stems. Set 3 feet apart. Seed pods used for pickles.

279— <i>Craniolaria</i> , white.....	5
280— <i>Fragrans</i> , purple.....	5
281— <i>Lutea</i> , yellow.....	5
282— <i>Proboscidea</i> , blue.....	5

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

A pretty plant of dwarf habit, fine foliage, suitable for basket or pot culture. Sow seed in frame, transplant eight inches apart.

283— <i>Capitatum</i> , light yellow.....	5
284— <i>Crystallinum</i> , (Ice Plant), icy foliage.....	5
285— <i>Glabrum</i> , pale yellow.....	5
286— <i>Tricolor</i> , mixed colors.....	5

MIGNONETTE.

Who does not know the charming Mignonette, knows not the sweetest and most widely popular of flowers. The flower garden without a bed or a border of Mignonette lacks the best of adornments and the sweetest fragrance. The bouquet without it lacks its chiefest charm. It and the Sweet Pea together are a delightful couple. It is easy of cultivation, and the seed may be sown at any time.

MIGNONETTE. (CONTINUED).

Price, prepaid, per pkt
cts.

287— <i>Golden Queen</i> , new, large spikes of golden yellow flowers.....	15
288— <i>Reseda Odorata</i> , sweet, fragrant, (25 cents per ounce).....	5
289— <i>Grandiflora</i> , large flowers.....	5
290— <i>Ameliorata</i> , powerful fragrance.....	5
291— <i>Grandiflora Pyramidalis</i> , similar to <i>Ameliorata</i>	5
292— <i>Giant New Crimson Flowered</i> , very large spikes.....	5
293— <i>Parsons' New White</i> , new variety.....	5
294— “ <i>New Tree</i> , superior.....	5
295— <i>New Dwarf Compact</i> , (cultivate in pots).....	5
296— “ <i>Prize Taker</i> , a beautiful novelty.....	10
297— <i>Miles Hybrid Spiral Dwarf</i> , enormous spikes.....	10
298— <i>Pyramidal Bouquet</i> , recommended for pot culture.....	5

MIMULUS. (MONKEY FLOWER.)

Among the most ornamental and curious of our hardy and half-hardy annuals mostly from lower California. The cleft stigma shuts together when touched. Easily grown, and produce numerous flowers. Sow in hot bed or open ground, transplant 8 inches apart; beautiful for pot culture in Winter.

299— <i>Queen's Prize</i> , new, exquisite mottled shades of rich purple, crimson and yellow, ruby, etc., magnificent.....	25
300— <i>Cupreus</i> , orange-scarlet blossoms.....	10
301— <i>Hybridus Tigrinus</i> , spotted.....	10
302— “ “ <i>Flore pleno</i> , double.....	10
303— <i>Moschatus</i> , (Musk plant).....	10
204— <i>Roezli</i> , bright yellow dotted with red.....	10
305— <i>Fine Mixed</i> , dark spotted varieties.....	10
306— <i>Superb Mixed</i> , largest named varieties.....	10

MIRABILIS. (MARVEL OF PERU.)

Nice for insertion in borders, foliage and flowers are beautiful. For early flowering, sow in hot-bed or box, or may be sown where wanted to bloom; thin out two feet apart.

307— <i>Jalapa Gold Striped</i>	5
308— “ <i>Red Striped</i>	5
309— “ <i>Scarlet</i>	5
310— “ <i>Silver Striped</i>	5
311— “ <i>White</i>	5
312— “ <i>Yellow</i>	5
312— “ <i>Folia Variegata</i> , various colors.....	5
314— “ <i>Above Varieties mixed</i>	5
315— <i>Longiflora</i> , white, sweet-scented, trailing.....	10
316— “ <i>Violacea</i> , violet.....	10
317— <i>Last Two Varieties mixed</i>	10

MORNING GLORY.

See *Convolvulus* under “*Climbing Plants*.”

MYOSOTIS. (FORGET-ME-NOT.)

See under “*Perennials*.”

NASTURTIUM. (TROPÆOLUM MINOR.)

One of the most gaudily splendid of color flowers, the artists' favorite, who finds in it all the vivid tints of the orient. Beautiful on walls, rocky places, or to light up a dark corner, and a chief among the new æsthetic flowers. The fashionable custom is to pick three or four fine blossoms and place them loosely in a tall delicate wine glass, nearly full of pure water, which is placed on the table or mantle-shelf. Blooms the entire season; sow seed in frames; transplant one foot apart.

NASTURTIUM. (CONTINUED). Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

318—	Tom Thumb	Crystal Palace Gem, yellow spotted.....	10
319—	“	“ Dark Crimson.....	5
320—	“	“ Scarlet.....	5
321—	“	“ Beauty.....	10
322—	“	“ Rosea.....	10
323—	“	“ Pearl.....	10
324—	“	“ Above Varieties mixed.....	5
325—	“	“ King of Tom Thumbs, scarlet.....	10
326—	“	“ King Theodore, dark.....	10
327—	“	“ Last two Varieties mixed.....	10
328—	“	“ Golden King of Tom Thumbs, golden yellow.....	10
329—	“	“ Cœrulea Rosea, brilliant rose.....	10
330—	“	“ Empress of India, new, velvety brilliant crimson, free bloomer.....	15

NEMOPHILA. (BABY'S EYES.)

The loveliest of California's wild flowers, and dear to all old pioneers of the Pacific. Not even the Eastern Arbutus equals this tender blossom, which is as lovely and delicate as childhood, whose blue eyes it suggests. They are low, hardy annuals. Sow in frames, transplant 6 inches apart; thrive best in a cool, shady place. Seed sown in the Fall will succeed well.

331—	Atomaria	Oculata, light blue, blotched with black.....	5
332—	Insignis,	light blue.....	5
333—	Maculata,	white, purple spots.....	5
334—	Mixed	Colors.....	5

NIGELLA. (LOVE IN A MIST.)

This long-cultivated plant, sometimes known as Devil-in-the-Bush on account of hiding of the showy flowers behind the leafy involucre, may be sown in April in open borders, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sown in Fall, they stand the winter.

335—	Damascena,	mixed.....	5
336—	Hispanica,	mixed.....	5

NYCTERINA.

These flowers are fragrant during the evening: hence the name, from *nycteros*, nocturnal.

337—	Capensis,	white, yellow center.....	5
338—	Selaginoides,	pink, yellow center.....	5
339—	“	Alba, white.....	5
340—	Mixed	colors.....	5

OBELISCARIA. (CONE FLOWER.)

A miniature or Daisy Sunflower. May be treated as half-hardy annuals; transplant to 12 inches apart.

341—	Pulcherrima,	rich crimson and yellow.....	5
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OENOTHERA. (EVENING PRIMROSE.)

This pretty class of plants was known to the ancients, who ate the roots after dinner to stimulate a thirst for wine. They are free flowering, and have a wild, natural beauty. Sow the seed in frame, and transplant one foot apart.

342—	Acaulis	Alba, pure white.....	5
343—	Bistorta	Veitchii, yellow with red spots.....	5
344—	Lamarckiana	grandiflora, yellow.....	5
345—	Rosea	or Coccinea, dwarf rose.....	5
346—	Mixed	colors.....	5

OXYURA.

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

Another California flower, which has the gold of the soil in its showy petals. Sow seed in open ground, thin to 18 inches apart.

347—*Chrysanthemoides*, yellow edged with white. 5

PANSY.

Pansy growing has become an art and a passion, and corresponding to the shelf of china rarities in the fashionable house of to-day is the show of pansy beds on the lawn outside. Many have studied the art of preserving Pansies by pressing in a group, like a water color painting. They give abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, endure our severe Winters, and meet us the next season with the same wonderful picture-gallery of rich hues. Every one can have a Pansy bed. We invite the attention of Pansy-fanciers to our many pure-colored varieties. Our seed is imported from the most celebrated florists of England, Germany and France, and will give unbounded satisfaction. Sow seed in hot-bed or open ground. Transplant 12 inches apart in rich, moist loam. Protect from mid-day sun, from wind, and do not allow to get dry in hot weather. If planted in the shade will flower in the middle of Summer.

348— <i>Dark Blue</i> , true.	15
349— <i>Sky Blue</i> , delicate tint.	15
350— <i>Pure Yellow</i> , rich and beautiful.	15
351— <i>Yellow Margined</i> , border is yellow.	15
352— <i>Bronze Auricula flowered</i> , rose margin.	15
353— <i>Pure White</i> , very fine.	15
354— <i>Red</i> , copper color, very showy.	15
355— <i>Fancy Striped</i> , variegated.	15
356— <i>Violet</i> , bordered with white.	15
357— <i>Faust or King of Blacks</i> , black velvety appearance.	15
358— <i>Cliveden Purple</i> , very rich purple.	15
359— <i>Our own mixture of the above</i>	15
360— <i>Imported Mixed</i>	5
361— <i>Odier or Five Blotched, Mixed Colors</i> , finest strain.	15
362— <i>Robusta New Compact</i> , large flowers.	15
363— <i>Emperor William</i> , ultramarine blue, purple, violet edge.	15
364— <i>Great Eastern</i> , violet center and margin pure white.	15
365— <i>Lord Beaconsfield</i> , new, large purple-violet flowers shading off to white; an aristocrat.	25
366— <i>Snow Queen</i> , new, delicate pure white, very pretty.	25

PETUNIA.

This favorite flower, so easy of cultivation, brings the gay colors of its native Brazil to our temperate gardens, where it is one of the easiest grown and most showy of hardy annuals. The fringed variety, of United States origin, and all the others, are well adapted for borders and massing, and they show finely in pots. The seed may be sown in hot-bed or cold frame; transplant 18 inches apart; the plants do not always come true from seed; they are of every shade of color, and bloom from early Spring until frost. Our seed this year is specially selected from pot-plants, picked out for that purpose, and is of extra quality.

367— <i>Countess of Ellesmere</i> , deep rose, white throat.	10
368— <i>Striped and Blotched</i>	15
369— <i>Grandiflora Kermesina Splendens</i> , crimson, white throat.	15
370— <i>Grandiflora Marginata</i> , large flowers, green borders.	15
371— " <i>Striata</i> , finely striped.	20
372— " <i>Venosa</i> , mixed colors.	15
373— " <i>Double</i> , extra large-flowered.	20
374— <i>New Fringed</i> , all colors mixed.	20
375— <i>Our own mixture of above varieties</i>	10
376— <i>Finest Imported</i> , mixed colors.	5
377— <i>White Pearl</i> , new, snowy white, exquisite.	25

PEFUNIA. (CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

378— <i>Stars and Stripes</i> , new, splendidly painted and barred in crimson, purple and white.	25
379— <i>Fox Hunter</i> , new, cardinal red, white throat.	25

PERILLA.

The rich, deep color of the leaves of this hardy annual commend its use for borders. Set 12 inches apart, and cut it back if it grows too profusely.

380— <i>Mankinensis</i> , fine bronze foliage.	5
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PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox is a national flower, the genus being exclusively North American. To European gardeners, however, belongs the credit of producing the innumerable varieties improved by hybridization.—varieties of great range in color and highly available to the gardener, both for show and cutting. We give special attention in growing our seed to splendor and range of color. The seeds for early flowering should be sown in the hot-bed or the cold-frame, and transplanted 1 foot apart, as too close planting produces mildew. Or plant out doors where wished to grow.

381— <i>Alba</i> , pure white.	10
382— <i>Atrococcinea</i> , dark scarlet.	10
383— <i>Atropurpurea</i> , dark purple.	10
384— <i>Chamois Rose</i> , delicate rose.	10
385— <i>Coccinea Striata</i> , fiery red, striped with red.	15
386— <i>Heynholdi Cardinals</i> , scarlet.	20
387— <i>Isabellina</i> , chamois yellow.	10
388— <i>Leopoldiana</i> , crimson and white.	10
389— <i>Large Blue</i> , purple flowers, white eye.	10
390— <i>Magenta</i> , very pretty.	10
391— <i>Napoleon III</i> , dark crimson.	10
392— <i>Oculata Alba</i> , white, crimson eye.	10
393— <i>Rose Chamois Striata</i> , chamois rose striped with white.	10
394— <i>Radowitzii</i> , <i>Kermesina Striata</i> , crimson and white.	10
395— <i>Rosea Alba Oculata</i> , rose, large white eye.	10
396— <i>Victoria Regina</i> , purple.	10
397— <i>Violacea Pura</i> , dark violet.	10
398— <i>Our own mixture of the above</i>	10
399— <i>Best Imported Mixed</i>	5
400— <i>Grandiflora Splendens</i> , mixed colors.	10

PLATYSTEMON.

This handsome California flower is hardy and of spreading habit; it is well adapted to baskets or edgings. Seeds may be sown in March, in frame or on a warm open border; thin out to 12 inches.

401— <i>Californicus</i> , fragrant yellow.	5
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POPPY.

The Poppy gives the garden a brilliant tropical aspect. Do not sow it indiscriminately, but put it in clumps, away from other flowers, whose hue it will kill, and where there is a back ground of green to make the flaming color show out. The splendid growth of the Poppy is well known; flowers often attain 6 inches in diameter. It is very hardy, and will do well if sown early in the Spring in the open ground where wanted to bloom; the double varieties are brilliant and showy.

402— <i>Double Scarlet</i>	5
403— <i>Doubled Striped</i>	5
404— <i>Double White</i>	5
405— <i>Above colors mixed</i>	5
406— <i>Double New Pæony</i> , mixed.	5
407— <i>Dwarf French</i> , mixed.	5
408— <i>Dwarf Scarlet</i>	5

POPPY. (CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.

409— <i>Carnation</i> , finest colors mixed.....	5
410— <i>Somniferum</i> (<i>Opium Poppy</i>). [Seed used for medicinal purposes; per ounce 15c.].....	5

PORTULACA.

Introduced from Chili in 1827, the garden *Portulaca* has become a favorite flower for growing in solid beds, in the new style of "carpet" gardening. The double varieties known by the Germans as *Portulaca* Roses make a dazzling show; the seed of these nearly all germinate double, and the few single plants are pulled up to perfect the bed. The blossoms have a rainbow variety of colors; but only the most contrasted—as lilac and straw-color, or crimson and white—should be combined in the same bed. They flower abundantly; should be sown early, in sandy soil, and thinned to 9 inches.

411— <i>Alba Striata</i> , white, striped with rose and red.....	5
412— <i>Aurea Striata</i> , light yellow, striped with gold.....	5
413— <i>Aurea Vera</i> , deep golden yellow.....	5
414— <i>Caryophylloides</i> , white and crimson.....	5
415— <i>Rosea</i> , fine rose.....	5
416— <i>Splendens</i> , rosy purple.....	5
417— <i>Thellusoni</i> , fine crimson.....	5
418— <i>Thorburni</i> , deep orange.....	5
419— <i>Above varieties mixed</i>	5
420— <i>Finest Double Rose-flowered Alba</i> , white.....	10
421— " " " " <i>Aurea</i> , straw-color.....	10
422— " " " " <i>Carnation</i> , striped.....	10
423— " " " " <i>Chamoise</i> , rose-striped.....	10
424— " " " " <i>Lilac</i> , lilac.....	10
425— " " " " <i>Rosea</i> , fine rose.....	10
426— " " " " <i>Splendens</i> , rosy purple.....	10
427— " " " " <i>Sulphurea</i> , sulphur color.....	10
428— " " " " <i>Thellusoni</i> , fine crimson.....	10
429— " " " " <i>Mixture of above varieties</i>	10

RICINUS. (CASTOR BEAN.)

This, the royal family among foliage plants; can be used to great advantage to make a garden showy, or to beautify a lawn or a yard with a central bed of striking foliage. For such a tropical bed, plant *Ricinus* in the center, and the outer circles with *Cannas* in variety. Start the plants from seeds in small pots, in a green-house or hot-bed, in early March; or plant later in open air, in a dry situation.

430— <i>Africanus Albidus</i> , (<i>Castor Oil Bean</i>) fruit, stems and leaves white.....	10
431— <i>Africanus Hybridus</i> , rose-colored.....	10
432— <i>Borboniensis Arboreus</i> , immense leaves, grows 10 to 15 feet high.....	10
433— <i>Braziliensis</i> , rich spikes of green fruit.....	10
434— <i>Communis</i> (<i>Palma Christa</i>), (per oz. 25 cents).....	5
435— <i>Elegantissimus</i> , red foliage.....	10
436— <i>Gibsonii</i> , fine dark leaves, 5 feet.....	10
437— <i>Guyanensis</i> , rose-colored fruit.....	10
438— <i>Hanus Macrocarpus Dwarf</i>	10
439— <i>Philippiniensis Purpureus</i> , red leaves, 10 feet.....	10
440— <i>Purpurea Major</i> , purple.....	10
441— <i>Sanguineus</i> , blood red stalks, 6 feet.....	10
442— <i>Finest Mixed</i>	5

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A half-hardy annual from Chili, of many colors, beautifully marked. It flowers freely in Autumn if sown in May; or else sow earlier under glass, and set out in light sandy soil, 8 inches apart.

SALPIGLOSSIS. (CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

443— <i>Atrococcinea</i> , deep scarlet.....	5
444— <i>Atropurpurea</i> , deep purple.....	5
445— <i>Azorea</i> , sky-blue.....	5
446— <i>Sulphurea</i> , sulphur yellow.....	5
447— <i>Above Varieties Mixed</i>	5

SALVIA.

See under "*Perennials*"

SANVITALIA.

This beautiful little annual, a visitor from Mexico, is admirable for pots or baskets, or for covering a garden bed. It is compact in growth, with flowers large for the plant. Sow in March or April, and set a foot apart, or closer.

448— <i>Procumbens flore pleno</i> , double, bright yellow.....	10
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SCABIOSA. (MOURNING BRIDE.)

Bright-colored, free growing annuals, adapted for beds and for bouquets. The German dwarf varieties are handsomely double. They may be sown in frame or in open border, and the tall varieties should be set fifteen inches apart, the dwarf a foot apart.

449— <i>Atropurpurea</i> , deep purple.....	5
450— <i>Dwarf Scarlet</i>	5
451— " <i>Carmine</i>	5
452— " <i>Candidissima</i> , pure white.....	5
453— " <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5
454— <i>Stellata</i> , starry.....	5
455— <i>Nana Striata flore pleno</i> , carnation striped.....	5

SCHIZANTHUS.

Another plant from Chili, best adapted to pots or the green house, though it grows outdoors very well when planted in a sheltered situation. Should be supported by a stick, the height being as great as 3 feet. Plant in hot-bed and transfer to open ground in May.

456— <i>Grahami</i> , orange and lilac.....	5
457— <i>Grandiflora Oculatus</i> , various colors, blue center.....	5
458— <i>Oculata Atropurpureus</i> , rich crimson purple.....	5
459— <i>Humilus</i> , crimson and lilac.....	5
460— <i>Retusus</i> , deep rose tipped with orange crimson.....	5
461— " <i>Alba</i> , white, crimson tip.....	5
462— <i>Finest Colors Mixed</i>	5

SENSITIVE PLANT.

Many have heard of but not seen this most delicate of all the botanical kingdom—so delicate that the leaves instantly close together on the slightest touch. We now enable everyone to raise the curiosity. Start the seeds in a hot-bed or under glass, and keep in a pot or set out one foot apart in beds.

463— <i>Mimosa Pudica</i> , a curiosity.....	5
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SOLANUM. (ORNAMENTAL EGG PLANT.)

Certain of the Egg-plant species make very ornamental plants, and are grown in the flower garden for their curious and picturesque appearance. The fruit presents a great variety of colors. Treat like the common Egg-plant.

464— <i>White Egg</i>	5
465— <i>Scarlet Egg</i>	10
466— <i>Marginatum Yellow Egg</i>	10
467— <i>Texanum Scarlet Egg</i>	10

SPRAGUEA.

Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

The pretty clusters of small pink flowers borne by this plant are nearly everlasting; it is spreading in habit and excellent for rockeries. Sow seed in frame; set plants 18 inches apart.

463—*Umbellata*, pretty pink flowers. 20

STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

The Stock or Gilliflower is almost as old as gardening, and it will never go out of favor, being a most excellent and abundant flowering plant, with colors running through all the shades of crimson, lilac, rose, white, etc. It is an especial favorite with flower-fanciers in these days of revival of old-fashioned gardens, where the Peony, the Holly-hock, the Dahlia, the single Pink and the Marigold rival each other in charming quaintness. Always have Gilliflowers in your garden, for their endless blooming and their sweet, spreading odor. Rich soil is requisite to keep Stocks double, and they are planted in May; or sown earlier in the hot-bed, and set out 12 inches apart. Some varieties serve for house plants in Winter. Our seed is the best imported, and is gathered from superior plants.

- 469—*German Miniature Bouquet*, mixed. 15
- 470—*Dwarf*, bright colors. 10
- 471—*German New Largest Flowering Dwarf*, mixed. 5
- 472— “ “ “ “ “ in different colors: white, rose carmine, blue, lilac, chamois, deep crimson, brick red, ash color, canary, yellow, violet, flesh color. State color wanted; in separate packets, each. 15
- 473—*Our own Mixture of above*, separate colors. 15
- 474—*German New Largest Flowering Dwarf, Deep Blood Red*. 10
- 475— “ “ “ “ “ *Canary Yellow*. 15
- 476— “ “ “ “ “ *White*, wall flower leaved. 15
- 477— “ “ “ “ “ *Brilliant Copper color*. 15
- 478—*Above four varieties mixed*. 10
- 479—*Large Flowered Royal Gem*, rich dark crimson. 15
- 480—*German Wall-Flowered Leaved*, mixed colors. 15
- 481— “ *New Large Flowering Pyramidal*, celestial blue. 15
- 482— “ *Dwarf Wall-Flower Leaved*, dark blood red. 15
- 483— “ *Early Autumn Flowering Intermediate*, mixed. 10
- 484— “ *Semperflorens, or Perpetual Flowering*, finest colors, mixed. 10
- 485— “ *New Giant or Tree*, mixed colors. 15
- 486—*Last Lothion*, scarlet. 15

TOURNEFORTIA.

A half-hardy annual of tropical origin; this pretty flower-clustered plant, of habit similar to the Verbena, and with dainty lilac blossoms, is a favorite with ladies. Plant it either in pots or garden, setting the seedlings 18 inches apart.

487—*Heliotropoides*, lilac. 10

TROPÆOLUM.

See Nasturtium.

VERBENA.

If the Rose is the queen of flowers, the Verbena is certainly a princess in the royal family. The purest, most vivid color borne by any petal is found on its face; its crimson is unapproached by any other, and, as a writer says, “sets fire to the eye.” The presence of this flower in the garden, therefore, is a desirable accession of sunny color, like a stained window in a church. Our stock of seed is carefully selected in reference to brilliant hues, fragrance, large growth, and full flowering. The seeds should be sown under glass early in the Spring and transplanted two feet apart; or sown outdoors later.

- 488—*Hybrida Fine Mixed*. 5
- 489— “ *Auricula-flowered*, large white-eye. 15

VERBENA (CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt
cts.

490— <i>Hybrida</i> , <i>New Striped Italian</i> , carnation striped.....	12
491— “ <i>Pure Blue</i>	15
492— “ <i>Pure Scarlet</i>	15
493— “ <i>Rosea</i> , rose.....	15
494— “ <i>Pure White</i>	15
495— <i>Montana</i> , rosy red.....	15
496— <i>Scarlet Defiance</i> , deep scarlet.....	15
497— <i>Our own mixture</i> , finest named varieties.....	15

VINCA. (PERIWINKLE.)

The varieties here given differ from the common “Myrtle” in being low growing herbs, while the “myrtle is a creeper.” Being a green house plant the seed should be sown under glass and the plant later set out in a warm situation. It will flower in the fall and may be kept in the house all Winter

498— <i>Alba</i> , white.....	10
499— <i>Rosea</i> , rose.....	10

VIRGINIA STOCK.

This pretty annual is of the same botanical order with the common stock, but in a different genus. It is a native of South Europe; and is fine for beds or edgings. Sow seed where wanted to bloom; transplant 6 inches apart.

500— <i>Red, White and New Rose</i> , mixed.....	5
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WHITLAVIA.

These pretty white or violet-blue flowers, native in California, are effective in the garden in many ways. They serve in beds, borders or ribbons, and the foliage is as attractive as the blossoms. Sow in light rich soil where wanted to bloom; thin out to 12 inches apart.

501— <i>Grandiflora Violet Blue</i>	5
502— “ <i>Alba</i> , white.....	5
503— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5

ZINNIA. (YOUTH AND OLD AGE.)

The varieties of this Mexican plant are truly magnificent in color, thanks to the improvements made by florists in the last ten years. Set 12 or 15 inches apart it makes a good border. The flower is nearly as double as the Dahlia, and lasts a long time, to which fact it owes its popular name. Sow the seed under glass in early Spring, or in open ground later, when the frosts are at an end. We have made a point of procuring the largest collection of Zinnia seed ever on sale in America.

504— <i>Darvini</i> , mixed colors.....	10
505— <i>Flore Pleno Alba</i> , pure white.....	10
506— <i>Elegans Atroviolacea</i> , dark violet.....	10
507— “ <i>Aurea</i> , fine yellow.....	10
508— “ <i>Aurantiaca</i> , deep orange.....	10
509— “ <i>Kermesina</i> , crimson.....	10
510— “ <i>Purpurea</i> , deep purple.....	10
511— “ <i>Rosea</i> , deep rose.....	10
512— “ <i>Violacea</i> , fine violet.....	10
513— “ <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5
514— <i>Haageana Flore Pleno</i> , deep orange yellow.....	10
515— <i>Mexicana Dwarf</i> , yellow.....	10
516— <i>Pumilla Dwarf</i> , mixed.....	10
517— <i>Tagetiflora Double</i> , mixed.....	10



And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
 This way and that, in many a wild festoon
 Ran riot, garlanding the gnarled boughs
 With bunch and berry and flower thro' and thro'.

WHILE every one grows bed-flowers, the cultivation of the climbing plants in their best uses indicates the presence of an artistic taste not possessed by all persons. How many houses stand bare and angular all the season through, without it ever occurring to the owner to plant the few vines whose gracefully clustering foliage would spell the name of Beauty all over his stark walls and angles. "I always look for vines on a man's house," says a writer, "to see whether he has a soul." And then trailers and climbers seem so eager to grow; they long to decorate the homes of men. The art of growing climbing plants lies in giving them a proper location, and in making the foliage masses open and delicate, rather than dense. If a porch of the house looks a trifle bare, place a hanging basket beneath it containing one or two Begonias, a high colored Nasturtium, and two or three of the prettiest climbers. A pot of climbers and basket plants can be set on a bracket in a corner and permitted to trail over the side. Cover unsightly objects in the yard with running vines. Placing a hanging basket at an open window makes a pleasant rustic picture, and piazzas and verandas can be easily converted to bowers by ornamental climbers, and pretty overhanging plants set in pots on corner brackets. Many ladies are skilled in the art of these things, and know that to surround their homes with flowers is to make themselves doubly attractive. In cultivating climbers the first lesson is to discover your control of the plants. A little careful handling, cutting, and training will dispose them in any desired form and direction. The unshapely, dense tangle into which vines are ordinarily permitted to grow is bad and needless; and needless the entire obscuring of a window often observed. Keep your climbers in order from the first. Tie up strings and wires straight and ship-shape. Hanging baskets should be well mossed on the bottom and sides, and watered abundantly each day. Under the head of climbers will be found both annuals and perennials; they are grouped together for convenience of reference.

CALAMPÉLIS SCABRA. Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

The name of this climber is furnished by two Greek words meaning beautiful vine, and the bright orange flowers that show out from the delicate green foliage of the plant, when trained on a trellis on a South wall, warrant the appellation. It is a profuse bloomer. Sow the seed in a hot-bed, and set out in rich loam. It can be kept in a cold-pit over Winter, and cuttings root readily.

518—*Calampelis Scabra*, fine orange flowers..... 10

CARDIOSPERMUM.

(LOVE IN A PUFF, OR BALLOON-VINE.) Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

Rapid-growing, handsome climber, originally from India, which produces a curious inflated seed that has suggested the name Balloon-vine. Sow seed in frame, and transplant to where wanted.

- 519—*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*,..... 10

COBÆA.

Several merits commend this climber to its rank as a favorite, as its rapid and extended, branching growth, sometimes as great as 30 feet in one season; its elegance; the adaptability to arbors and walls, and the possibility of keeping it in house over winter. Sow seed in hot bed or frame, with soil not too moist and set out plants in rich soil; or first pot them and set out when a foot high.

- 520—*Cobæa Scandens*, purple bell-shaped flowers..... 10

CONVOLVULUS. (MORNING GLORY.)

The Convolvulus has been known for more than 250 years to florists, but it is one of the abiding flowers, and the pretty, pure grace of its bell-blossoms is never more likely to vanish from our gardens than the bees that come to it for honey, or the children who find in it a semblance of their own pure faces. A very excellent use for Convolvulus consists in planting it about the edges of unsightly stone walls, a rock or other rude object, which it will adorn with a pretty clinging growth,—an effect surprisingly lovely to any one who has never tried it. Sow in open ground early in Spring, and train on trellis-work or stakes. Or it may be put in a bed two feet apart, when it will spread into a compact mass. In training on twine a diagonal pattern is prettier than a row of vertical strings.

- 521—*Major*, Blue Crimson, Dark Purple, Rose, Striped, White, Michauxii, fine striped, Incarnata, Bright Red, Atrosanguinea, Dark Red, Tricolor. In ordering, give the number 521, and also state color or colors wanted. In separate packets, each..... 5
- 522—*All the above colors mixed*,..... 5
- 523—*Picturata*, beautiful stripe..... 5

DOLICHOS. (HYACINTH BEAN.)

These high, ornamental climbers came originally from the East and West Indies, but they are hardy, and may be planted where wished to bloom, selecting a warm spot. The flowers make a pretty display of white and purple, and the seeds and pods are edible. *D. Lablab* is the so-called Egyptian bean.

- 524—*Albus Nanus Dwarf*, white..... 5
- 525—*Bicontortus*, seed pods turn a double ring..... 10
- 526—*Giganteus*, purple..... 10
- 527—*Lablab*, fine climber..... 5

GOURDS.

One of the arts of making a garden interesting to visitors is the growing of unique or curious plants, and for this use nothing is better than the oddly shaped and colored Gourd, in its numerous varieties. It makes quite a museum of pretty curiosities. In the South the common kind or calabash is extensively used for dippers; but most the varieties of our list are selected with reference to showy qualities, and delicacy of growth. The vine will cover trees or fences, and may be treated like the Squash.

- 528—*Abroba Viridifolia*, small scarlet fruit..... 5
- 529—*Bottle*, mixed colors..... 5
- 530—*Bryonopsis Erythrocarpa*, scarled edged with white..... 5
- 531—*Calabash or Dipper*,..... 5
- 532—*Coccinea Indica*, elegant foliage..... 5

GOURDS. (CONTINUED).

Price prepaid, per pkt
cts

533— <i>Cucumis Grossularia</i> , like a gooseberry.....	5
534— <i>Curcubita Melopepo Striped</i> , dark green, striped with white.....	5
535— <i>Cyclanthera Pedata</i> , curious.....	5
536— <i>Echinocistis Lobata</i> , ivy-like leaves.....	10
537— <i>Hercules Club</i>	5
538— <i>Lagenaria Vittata</i> , half green and half yellow.....	10
539— <i>Orange</i> , known as mock orange.....	5
540— <i>Pear Shaped</i> , green and yellow striped.....	5
541— <i>Smallest Lemon</i> , pretty yellow fruit.....	5
542— <i>Striped Apple</i> , yellow.....	5
543— <i>Tricosanthes Colubrina</i> , serpent shaped.....	5

IPOMŒA. (CYPRESS VINE, ETC.)

The Ipomœa is celebrated for the clear intensity of its colors, one of which is the pure sky-blue so rare among flowers; and there is no vine known to florists that can equal the mingled grace and beauty of its foliage and blossom. Being tender in habit it serves well for green-house and pot cultivation; for out-door growth it should be started under glass and transplanted to a warm situation.

544— <i>Hederacea Atroviolacea</i> , dark violet and white.....	10
545— <i>Hederacea Superba</i> , sky-blue; white edge.....	10
546— “ <i>Grandifolia</i> , mixed colors.....	5
547— “ <i>Atro carminea intus alba</i> , dark carmine, large white throat.....	10
548— <i>Limbatæ Elegantissima</i> , blue, white margin.....	10
549— <i>Hederacea Rubro Cœrulea</i> , sky-blue.....	10
550— “ <i>Leari</i> , blue and violet.....	10
551— “ <i>Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)</i> , in three colors; Scarlet, White and Rose. In ordering, give number 551, and also state color or colors wanted. In separate packets, each.....	10
552— <i>Above three varieties mixed</i>	5
552½— <i>Bona Nox</i> new, white.....	10

LOASA.

The curious Loasa was introduced from Chili in 1822, and its yellow, white and scarlet flowers have made it a popular climber. Plant it on the borders of the garden, where the leaves will not be handled, as they have something of the stinging power of the nettle. The seeds are first sowed in a frame.

553— <i>Aurantiaca</i> , bright orange.....	10
554— <i>Herberti</i> , fine scarlet.....	5
555— <i>Tricolor</i> , yellow shaded.....	10

LOPHOSPERMUM.

Either in open air or in vases and baskets in the house this beautiful vine attracts attention by its profuse production of large, rosy-purple flowers. Winter hanging baskets are improved by it. For out-doors, sow seed in frame and transplant to light, rich soil near a Southern wall or other warm spot.

556— <i>Lophospermum</i> , pink and rose mixed.....	10
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MAURANDYA.

The graceful and pretty Maurandya comes to us from Mexico, and hence is excellent for any sunny situation, as a warm veranda, or a South window. It may be kept over Winter, and the roots, thus preserved, will produce a plant blooming much earlier the next season. Sow seed in hot-bed; transplant when weather becomes warm.

557— <i>Barclayana Blue and White</i>	10
558— “ <i>Purpurea Grandiflora</i>	10
559— “ <i>Scarlet</i>	10
560— <i>Finest Mixed</i>	5

NASTURTIUM. (SEE TROPÆOLUM.)

SWEET PEAS. (FLOWERING.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

The Sweet Pea is the perfumer of our gardens; it learned the trade in the Island of Sicily long ago, and went from thence to England and thence to this country, where it pursues its most delicate of arts to the delight of innumerable flower-lovers. The pretty, winged blossoms, looking like a flock of butterflies alighting on the vine, by the labors of the florists have been converted to all varieties of gay, clear colors. Well treated, the vine is an excellent grower; it likes a good stiff loam, and if this is moist the plant will continue blooming all Summer. They should be sown four inches deep and cultivated like common peas; may be sown very early. Cut the flowers freely and pick off the seed-pods as fast as they appear.

561— <i>Lord Anson's Blue</i>	5
562— " <i>White</i>	5
563— <i>Tangier Scarlet</i>	5
564— <i>Painted Lady</i>	5
565— <i>The Queen</i>	5
566— <i>Blue Edged</i> , blue and pink.....	5
567— <i>Painted Lady</i> , rose and white.....	5
568— <i>Scarlet</i> , striped with white.....	5
569— <i>Scarlet Invincible</i> , new, scarlet.....	5
570— <i>Black</i>	5
571— <i>White</i>	5
572— <i>Purple</i>	5
573— <i>Purple Striped</i>	5
574— <i>Scarlet</i>	5
575— <i>Crown Princess of Prussia</i> , a beautiful blush.....	10
576— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5

PHASEOLUS. (SCARLET RUNNER AND SNAIL FLOWER.)

Varieties of this attractive vine are valued on account of their delicious fragrance, and a certain resemblance to Orchids. The culture is the same as that of Sweet Peas; plant in damp soil; or they may be grown in pots.

577— <i>Bicolor</i> , (<i>Running Flowering Beans</i>) Scarlet and white.....	5
578— <i>Painted Lady</i> , a fine variety.....	5
579— <i>White Lady</i> , flowers profusely.....	5

SCYPHANTHUS.

A graceful twining annual from Peru, similar to Loasa, and named with reference to its cup-like flower. Sow seed in frame and transplant where wanted to bloom.

580— <i>Elegans</i> , yellow.....	5
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THUNBERGIA.

Of this splendid climbing plant, the varieties *Alata* and *Alba* may be treated as half hardy annuals, starting in March, under glass, and transferring to the garden, to borders, or to rock-work in May; a pretty bed is made by permitting it to run to masses. Frequent syringing is advised to keep down attacks of red spider. *T. Harrisii* is a splendid green-house climber, having tubular flowers two inches long, bright porcelain blue in color, with yellow throat; it is a superb variety for baskets, vases and all house decorations, and will bloom in profusion from November to May.

581— <i>Alata</i> , yellow, dark eye.....	5
582— <i>Alba</i> , white, dark eye.....	5
583— <i>Bakeri</i> , pure white.....	5
584— <i>Sulphurea</i> , light yellow.....	5
585— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5
586— <i>Harrisii</i> , new, large porcelain-blue and yellow-throated flowers.....	35

TROPÆOLUM. (NASTURTIIUM.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
7ls.

The following varieties of the Nasturtium, with their high colors and over-running growth, are sufficiently climbing in habit to be a valuable accession to the basket, or the rock garden. They should be grown in abundant masses, to bring out more fully the blazing picturesqueness of hue so characteristic of the plant. It is almost worth while to build a stone wall to enjoy the wild beauty of Nasturtium vines, bedded thickly along the top and trailing down the sides. They are, therefore, particularly suited to terrace or hill-side gardens, and to the high stone-walls of a hilly city. The cultivation is simple; it is only necessary to plant seeds where desired.

587—	<i>Majus Atropurpureum</i> ,	dark crimson.....	10
588—	“	<i>Coccineum</i> , bright scarlet.....	10
589—	“	<i>Dunnett's New Orange</i> ,.....	10
590—	“	<i>New Bronze</i>	10
591—	“	<i>Finest Colors Mixed</i>	5
592—	<i>Lobbianum Brilliant</i> ,	dark scarlet.....	10
593—	“	<i>Fire Fly</i> , brilliant scarlet.....	10
594—	“	<i>Glory</i> , fine scarlet.....	10
595—	“	<i>Monsieur Colmet</i> , bright yellow, spotted.....	10
596—	“	<i>Prince of Wales</i> , splendid scarlet.....	10
597—	“	<i>Fine Mixed</i>	10
598—	<i>Peregrinum (Canary Bird Flower)</i>		10

TWEEDIA.

These very interesting plants succeed well in sandy-loam; with little care, being hardy, they make the finest of blue flowering climbers. Sow seed under glass; set plants 12 inches apart

599—	<i>Cærulea</i> ,	blue flowers.....	5
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THE cultivation of the numerous varieties of Everlastings is an interesting pursuit, and enables one to give that appearance of curiosity to the garden which is so much sought at present. Aldrich calls thistle-down the ghost of flowers; but it is hard to know how to designate these curious Immortelles which death never comes near, unless, when grouped in the manner ordinarily seen, they might claim the title of a fossil garden. A great opportunity for the exercise of ingenuity is open in the picking and preserving of Everlastings, to be arrayed in Winter evenings in baskets, dry-bouquet, frames, vases, etc.; and it will be seen on consulting the following list that it is possible to secure a great variety of colors and forms. The flowers should be picked as they begin to expand, and dried in the shade, by hanging in not too large bunches, Take care that the stems

EVERLASTINGS. (CONTINUED.)

dry straight, and, with other little precautions, a collection may be secured, from which an unrivalled fossil garden can be made. Most of these curious plants are tender annuals from South Africa, Australia and Tasmania.

AMMOBIUM. (WHITE EVERLASTING.) Price, prepaid, per pkt. ^{cts.}

So well does the Ammobium, a native of New Holland, thrive in sand that it derives its name from that fact. Its white color makes it an appropriate emblem of purity in Everlasting wreaths. Being hardy, the seeds are sown in open ground in April and May. Attains a height of 2 feet.

600—*Alatum*, white..... 5

ACROCLINIUM.

The flowers should be gathered and dried as soon as open, and they will be found among the best for dry bouquets. It has been imported from Australia. Start seeds under glass, and transplant 8 inches apart.

601—*Album*, pure white..... 5
602—*Roseum*, fine rose-color..... 5
603—*Mixed Colors*..... 5

GOMPHRENA. (GLOBE AMARANTH).

The Gomphrena is the Amaranth of the poets; the immortal crown placed on their brows at the attainment of everlasting fame. The ancient poetic wreath should have been purple, but at present florists are able to offer a great variety of colors. Sow seeds under glass, and transplant one foot apart; by picking out or replanting two or three times before setting in the open border, plants are greatly benefitted, and will produce several hundred flowers. Pick flowers when full size, but before entirely ripe; dry in a rather dark, airy room; remove the cottony coating of seed before planting.

604—*Globosa Alba*, white..... 5
605— “ *Aurea Superba*, orange..... 5
606— “ *Carnea*, flesh-color..... 5
607— “ *Dark Violet*..... 5
608— “ *Isabellina*, white shaded with orange..... 5
609— “ *Rubra*, purple crimson..... 5
610— “ *Striata*, white and red striped..... 5
611— “ *Variegata*, variegated..... 5
612— “ *Mixed Colors*..... 5

GYPSOPHILA.

Some pretty miniature flowers of the Gypsophila, in their loose, graceful and profuse bunches, are very desirable for Winter bouquets. *G. Paniculata* is serviceable in shrubberies, blooming several years, and *G. Muralis* is a great addition to rock-work; useful also in fresh bouquets. Sow seed in frame and transplant one foot apart.

613—*Acutifolia*, white..... 5
614—*Alumalis*, red..... 5
615—*Elegans*, white..... 5
616—*Grandiflora*, white..... 5
617—*Paniculata*, white..... 5
618—*Muralis*, red..... 5

HELICHRYSUM.

Many families grow this fine large Everlasting for decorative purposes at Christmas and other Winter holidays, in the church and at home. Beautiful and lasting altar decorations can be made with the white variety that will relieve the barren look of many churches. In making bouquets of these larger Everlastings the Ornamental Grasses, described on another page, should be used with them. Sow in open ground or frame, transplant 1 foot apart; or else raise in pots.

HELICHRYSUM. (CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per pkt.

	cts.
619— <i>Monstrosum Double White</i>	5
620— “ “ <i>Yellow</i>	5
621— “ “ <i>Rose</i>	5
622— “ “ <i>Purple</i>	5
623— “ “ <i>Red</i>	5
624— “ “ <i>Mixed</i>	5
625— <i>Fire Ball, Double Crimson</i> , new, richest crimson maroon.....	25

HELIPTERUM.

The pretty clustering bunches of this flower make it unlike other Everlastings, and effective for that reason in bouquets and floral designs. Pick when buds are about opening; they will expand fully on drying. Sow seed in frame; transplant 12 inches apart.

626— <i>Anthemoïdes</i> , pure white.....	10
627— <i>Corymbiflora</i> , star-shaped flowers, white.....	10
628— <i>Sandfordi</i> , yellow.....	10

POLYCOLYMNA.

The pretty Polycolymna offers an interesting peculiarity in its trailing habit, not common among Everlastings. The flowers are large and enduring. Sow seed in open ground; thin out to 12 inches apart.

629— <i>Stuartii</i> , yellow and white.....	5
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RHODANTHE. (ROSE FLOWER.)

The Rose Flower is perhaps the most lovely of fossil blooms; and not only does it serve thus, but may likewise be grown for effect in the open border, or in pot during Winter to beautify the window or the conservatory. *R. Maculata*, a royal specimen of its tribe, should be included in every collection. Use good manuring and a light soil; sow seed in frame; transplant 12 inches apart.

630— <i>Atrosanguinea</i> , deep purple, violet center.....	10
631— <i>Maculata</i> , rosy purple.....	10
632— “ <i>Alba</i> , silvery white.....	10
633— <i>Manglesi</i> , a splendid variety.....	10
634— “ <i>Flore pleno Prince Bismarck</i> , large double.....	10

STATICE. (SEA-LAVENDER; MARSH ROSEMARY.)

These singular and charming plants have the foot-stalks of the flowers colored so as to seem part of the blossom; and though not Everlastings they retain their colors equally well, besides being useful in the fresh bouquets of summer. *S. Incana* flourishes in a mass of bloom, and the shape of the entire plant curiously resembles an inverted basin. The flowers are cut at full bloom; the seeds are sown under glass, to be transplanted 12 inches apart.

635— <i>Boaduella</i> , yellow.....	5
636— <i>Incana Hybrida Nana</i> , mixed varieties.....	5
637— <i>Sinuata</i> , light orange and yellow.....	5
638— <i>Spicata</i> , rosy pink.....	5

WAITZIA.

It is desirable to pick this Everlasting early, as otherwise it opens too far, disfiguring the finely hued disc with a colorless center. The flowers stand in clusters. Sow seed under glass; transplant 10 inches apart.

639— <i>Alba Purpurea</i> , purple and white.....	10
640— <i>Grandiflora</i> , deep yellow.....	10

XERANTHEMUM.

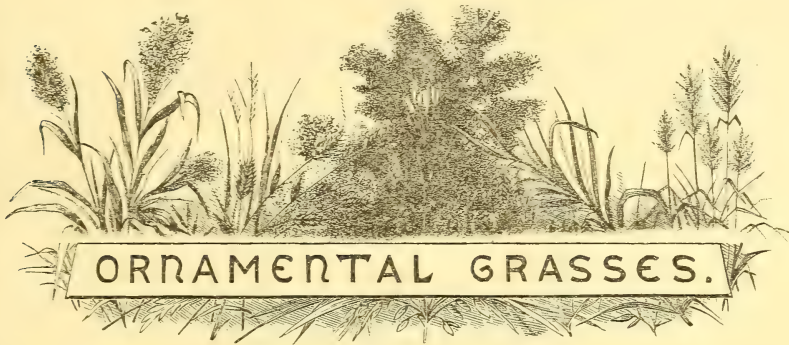
The silvery leaves of the Xeranthemum, among which the purple and blue flowers stand out in fine artistic contrast, make the plant very desirable for borders; and it may be placed on the list of those more curious and in-

XERANTHEMUM. (CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid, per 1/2 kt.

cts.

interesting garden specialties, of which every one desires to possess specimens. Xeranthemums have been under cultivation more than 200 years, when they were brought from their home in South Europe. The seed are sown in frames and transplanted 10 inches apart; or, being hardy, they are planted out doors in April or May.

641— <i>Caryophylloides</i> , double carnation flowered.....	5
642— <i>Large Double Purple</i>	5
643— <i>Large Double White</i>	5
644— <i>All Colors Mixed</i>	5
645— <i>Annum Bellidiflorum Dwarf</i> , very pretty.....	5

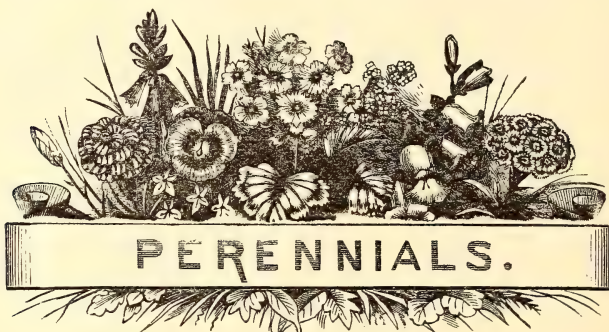


THE pretty, plumed and misty grace of many dried grasses is not equalled by anything in Nature; to the thoughtful mind it seems a matter of wonder how the heavy earth should have shot up from its solid black depths such frail rarities. They seem rather the children of moonlight and wind. The exquisite Pampas Grass, pre-eminent in feathery grace, always suggests something aristocratic and refined by its great cream-dipped plumes that surmount the taper stem. On our mantels this and allied species preserve through the Winter the air of Summer; and every one knows how they add to the room which they adorn a peculiar elegance, free as Nature and yet with the finish of art. The plumes of different varieties shade in color from silver to rose and purple, and the great range of shapes—feathery, plumed spiked, palm-leaved, velvet-flowered, silken haired, ornamental heads, etc., offer to those who enjoy the care and arrangement of Nature's ornate growth—especially to ladies—an endless opportunity for exercising this delicate art. Many of the grasses are useful directly in fresh bouquets: for Everlasting bouquets they are indispensable, and their use alone in mantel vases is well known. They should be gathered when about coming in blossom, tied in small bunches, and dried in the shade. The clumps of some kinds, as Pampas Grass, may be taken up and kept over Winter in some place free from frost. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible. The varieties flowering second year, as *Stipa* and *Bromus*, are hardy and will endure the Winter as well as common grasses: care should be taken not to destroy them as they resemble common varieties.

646— <i>Agrostis Minutiflora</i> , fine for vases.....	10
647— " <i>Nebulosa</i> , delicate and graceful.....	5
648— <i>Arundo Donax Variegatis Aureus</i> , golden yellow striped, fine for lawns.....	5
649— <i>Avena Stirilix (Animated Oat)</i> , drooping spikes, crawling seeds, curious....	5

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.—(CONT'D.) Price prepaid, per pkt.

	pct. cts.
650— <i>Briza Maxima</i> (<i>Quaking Grass</i>), very useful for bouquets.....	5
651— “ <i>Minima</i> “ “ delicate and graceful, head nods.....	5
652— “ <i>Spicata</i> , new, elegant novelty for bouquets.....	15
653— <i>Bromus Brizæformis</i> , flowers second season.....	5
654— <i>Chloris Barbata</i> , teasel-shaped flowers, very green.....	5
655— “ <i>Myrostachies</i> , velvety flower heads.....	5
656— “ <i>Radiata</i> , blooms freely, beautiful silky heads.....	5
657— <i>Chrysurus Cynosuroides</i> , very dwarf, golden feathery spikes.....	5
658— <i>Coix Lachryma</i> (<i>Job's Tears</i>), broad leaves, reed-like, seeds supposed to help children teething.....	5
659— <i>Eragrostis Maxima</i> , very handsome.....	10
660— “ <i>Elegans</i> (<i>Love Grass</i>), graceful.....	5
661— <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i> , flowers pure white; grows eight or ten feet high; hardy, rival of the Pampas Grass.....	10
662— <i>Gynerium Argenteum</i> (<i>Pampas Grass</i>), magnificent silvery plumes.....	10
663— “ <i>Roseum</i> (<i>Pampas Grass</i>) colored plumes.....	15
664— <i>Hosdeum Jubatum</i> (<i>Squirrel-tail Grass</i>), purplish plumes, ornamental barley	10
665— <i>Lagurus Ovatus</i> (<i>Hares-tail Grass</i>), from Island of Guernsey; pretty ornamental heads.....	5
666— <i>Panicum Sulcatum</i> , palm-formed foliage.....	15
667— <i>Pennisetum Fasciculatum</i> , feathery heads.....	10
668— <i>Stipa Pennata</i> (<i>Feathery Grass</i>), most graceful for bouquets and vases.....	10
669— <i>Tricholæna Rosea</i> , shaded with rose.....	10



THE division of all plants into annual, biennial and perennial is well-known and convenient. Annuals produce flower and seed the season they are planted, then perish. Biennials flourish two years; perennials, a number of years. Certain Biennials and Perennials do not flower until the second season, and it is these that are included under the present division of our Catalogue. Many old favorites appear in this class: the ambitious Hollyhock, the magnificent Carnation, delicate Campanulas, Pinks, Sweet William, Pentstemon. Such plants pass the first season in accumulating a stock of food for the next year's flowering. In the early Spring, with annuals, the perennial seeds may be planted, or they may be started later, during the Summer. In the latter case care should be taken to locate the seed-bed in a cool, damp place, or else the ground may be kept artificially shaded and moist until plants appear. The practice is sometimes followed of sowing in the Fall, in frames, and transplanting in the Spring.

ACANTHUS.

The stately flower stalks of the Acanthus are no less attractive than its elegant foliage, which is supposed to have furnished the Greeks with their

ACANTHUS.—(CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

idea of the Corinthian column leaves, so nobly shaped and grouped. The plants are hardy and succeed in any good soil. Sow in frame or open ground.

- 670—*Mollis*, purple and white..... 10
671—*Latifolius*, white..... 10

ACONITUM. (MONKSHOOD, WOLFSBANE.)

This showy plant is suitable for clumps on a lawn, where its pyramidal mass of dark blue, purple or yellow flowers make an imposing sight. Sow the seed in light loam soil; thin out to one foot apart. Roots are used for medicinal purposes.

- 672—*Monks' Hood*, mixed colors..... 5

ADLUMIA. (MOUNTAIN FRINGE, ALLEGHENY VINE.)

Give this is a delicate climber a cool, damp location and it will make one of the pets of the garden; nothing can exceed the beauty of its light green foliage on a trellis or arbor. It is a biennial with clustered flowers. *C. Purpurea* has red foliage and flowers. Sow seed in Spring; transplant in Fall where wanted to bloom.

- 673—*Cirrhusa* (*Mountain Fringe*), purple white flowers..... 10
674— " *Purpurea*, dark red colored foliage and flowers..... 20

ADONIS.

This attractive plant is supposed to have sprung from the tears of Venus, when weeping over Adonis. It is quite hardy, and is easily increased by division of the root, being a perennial. Sow in light soil where wanted to bloom.

- 675—*Vernalis*, yellow..... 5

ALYSSUM.

This hardy perennial is quite distinct from Sweet Alyssum, an annual. Its clusters of deep, pure yellow flowers make an attractive show in borders, and especially in rockeries; or it makes a fine Spring blooming bed. Sow seed where wanted to bloom; thin out to one foot apart.

- 676—*Saxatile Compactum*, deep golden yellow..... 10
677—*Wierzbecki*, white and yellow mixed..... 5

ANEMONE. (WIND FLOWER.)

The red, white and blue flowers of the Anemone have a special interest to the nature lover. The wild species are among our earliest Spring flowers; and that loveliest of marine animals, the Sea-Anemone, which was long supposed to be a plant, was named for this flower. Valuable for their hardy nature, and from the fact that the roots can be taken up and kept in a dry, airy place as long as two years, to be planted again; the plants are great favorites. Sow seed in frame; transplant in deep rich soil eighteen inches apart.

- 678—*Japonica Rosea*, red..... 10
679— " *Alba*, white..... 10
680—*Above Mixed*..... 10

AQUILEGIA. (COLUMBINE.)

The pretty, airy Columbine that we find hanging by its finger tips from the branch ends, seems to have visited our garden from some fairy-world, where we may imagine such gay and fantastic styles of flowering to prevail universally. Florists have been improving the work of fairies, and are able to offer a considerable list of double and varicolored forms of Columbine. The seed should be sown in open, dry ground, or frames, and transplant one foot apart. The plant is perennial, and can be propagated by division of the roots.

- 681—*Alpina*, blue and white..... 5
682—*Atrocerulea Erecta Nana Plenissima*, dwarf dark blue..... 5

AQUILEGIA.—(COLUMBINE.)

(CONTINUED.)

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

683— <i>Caryophylloides Double Carnation</i> , white and red stripe.....	5
684— <i>Glandulosa Gigantea</i> , dark white centre.....	5
685— <i>Skinneri</i> , scarlet and yellow.....	5
686— <i>Mixture of Above</i>	5
687— <i>Chrysantha</i> , new, yellow, rare.....	10

BELLIS PERENNIS. (DOUBLE DAISY.)

The pretty Double English Daisy should be more frequently seen in our gardens, for its own beauty and for the pleasant sentiment which it commands. It is the flower of childhood, of the simple and natural emotions. Daisies are easily grown in a shady and rather cool border; and they will bloom the same season if sown early. It is quite customary to place them on graves. Sow in frames; transplant six inches apart.

688— <i>Choice Double Mixed</i>	10
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CAMPANULA. (CANTERBURY BELL; BELL FLOWER; HARE BELL.)

“The frail bluebell peered over
Rare broidry of the purple clover.”

The pretty blue bells of these flowers have long hung in our gardens. Of the great genus Campanula, there are no less than 200 species,—bells enough for all flower-land. No one has yet discovered the lost art of ringing them, and we have to content ourselves with their exquisite beauty to the eye. Being hardy perennials they are easy to raise and succeed in any soil. Sow the seed in frame or open ground and transplant to 12 inches apart.

689— <i>Carpatica Blue and White Mixed</i>	5
690— <i>Grandis Fine Deep Blue</i>	5
691— <i>Medium (Canterbury Bell) Double Mixed</i>	5
692— “ “ <i>Single Mixed</i>	5
693— <i>Grandiflora “ Blue and White</i>	5
694— <i>Leutweinii Light Blue and White</i>	5
695— <i>Medium Calycanthema Mixed</i>	5
696— <i>Speculum Flore pleno Double Blue</i>	10

CARNATION. (DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.)

The superb courtly hues, the ivory-like finish, the rich passionate odor and air of the Carnation seem made for the court gardens of Italy and Spain rather than for our rude country and climate. One has a feeling that the hand which picks it should be jewelled. But on our Democratic estates any maid or man can gather this royal flower, and do what he will with its finished richness. Not difficult to cultivate, the plant should be found in every garden, where its clear scarlet, crimson, rose and orange make a wonderful show of tints. The young plants are hardy, but when old are easily injured by frost. Seed may be sown under glass or in open ground; transplant 12 inches apart; plants will bloom second Summer, some with single flowers, others semi-double; these can be potted soon after flowering; they make the best Winter flowering plants without exception.

697— <i>Bizarres, Flakes, and Fancies</i> , mixed.....	25
698— <i>Fine Double Selves</i> , splendid colors mixed.....	25
699— <i>Double German</i> mixed.....	5
700— <i>Extra Mixed Double</i> , for borders.....	10
701— <i>Mixed from Fine English Seedlings</i>	10
702— <i>Dwarf Nana</i> , double dwarf.....	20
703— <i>Choicest Italian</i> , saved from prize varieties.....	25
704— <i>Yellow Flake</i> , new, beautifully striped.....	25

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The Chrysanthemum is perhaps the most aged cultivated flower in existence, a circumstance due to the fact that it is the national flower of the Chinese, who have preserved it innumerable years. It is to be seen on all

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—(CONTINUED.) Price, prepaid per ^{pkt} _{cts}

their ivory carvings, bronze ornaments, temples, and printed fabrics. In our gardens it is a favorite and old standby. We offer new and interesting varieties. Sow seed early in frame; transplant in moist weather 15 inches apart; for Winter flowering take up as soon as buds are formed; will do well in green-house or garden.

705— <i>Indicum</i> , tall, double extra mixed.....	15
706— “ <i>Pompon-flowered</i> , dwarf, double mixed.....	15

DELPHINIUM. (LARKSPUR.)

The Larkspurs are specialists in blue, of which color they produce the most novel tints; while the airy grace of their shape and their poise upon the flower-stalk recommend them to every eye. Being hardy they may be cultivated easily in any soil, and they reward the grower with a profuse flowering. Sow the seed under glass and transplant 18 inches apart.

707— <i>Chinensis</i> , deep blue and white mixed.....	5
708— <i>Blue</i> , white eye.....	10
709— <i>Cælistinum</i> , celestial blue.....	10
710— <i>Grandiflora</i> , fine, dark blue.....	10
711— “ <i>Cælistinum</i> , sky-blue.....	10
712— <i>Hendersoni</i> , large blue.....	10
713— <i>Our own mixture</i>	10

DIGITALIS. (FOX GLOVE; WITCHES FINGERS.)

Fox Glove is well known as an ornamental border plant, of which class it is among the most useful. It thrives in a rich loamy soil and partial shade. The seed are sown in frame or open ground, and transplanted 18 inches apart. Or plants may be obtained by dividing the roots.

714— <i>Gloxinoides</i> , spotted, mixed.....	5
715— <i>Maculata</i> , Ivory's new spotted.....	5
716— <i>Purpurea</i> , purple, white and spotted mixed.....	5
717— <i>All Colors Mixed</i>	5

FORGET-ME-NOT. (SEE MYOSOTIS, page 65.)

GAILLARDIA.

These beautiful, hardy perennials are florists improvements in native species of South Carolina. Being exceedingly showy they are well adapted for highly ornamental service in the garden. They will bloom first season from seed; sow in open garden in a light loam soil; thin out 1 foot apart.

718— <i>Aristata</i> , deep yellow.....	5
719— <i>Hybrida Grandiflora</i> , crimson and yellow.....	5

HEDYSARUM. (FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.)

This species bears more resemblance to Scarlet Clover, but is a much more showy and finely colored flower. Its long cultivation makes it a popular favorite; free-flowering, and easy of cultivation. If sown early will bloom first season; sow seed in frame; transplant where they are to bloom; grows 6 feet high.

720— <i>Coronarum Alba</i> , white.....	5
721— “ <i>Rubra</i> , red.....	5
722— “ <i>White and Red Mixed</i>	5

HESPERIS. (ROCKET.)

The perennial Hesperis if properly treated attains great size, and flowers in splendid purple and white. Sow the seed in open ground, and each year when done flowering transplant into fresh and very rich soil.

723—(<i>Sweet Rocket</i>) <i>Mixed</i>	5
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HOLLYHOCK.

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

Every garden has its sentinels—the tall Hollyhocks that stand on guard by the fence, watching who comes and goes, and telling it all to the lesser flowers. Their high station and mast of colored banners serve also for decorative purposes, indicating that there is a public holiday in the garden,—as indeed one may see by observing that all the inhabitants are wearing their gayest clothes, and marching in procession along the borders. There is no more delicate color in the world than the pink of certain Hollyhocks, unless it be the lovely white of others; but the plant is capable of stronger hues, as is proven by deep crimson and a night-black purple. Whoever has the sentiment of old-fashioned times in his heart will grow the Hollyhock. And in the recent new-fashion or rage for the antique—for Queen Ann houses, Puritan dresses and ancient china—such flowers as the Hollyhock, the Peony, the Tiger Lily and the Sun-flower, are in great favor again. They are new-fashioned because old-fashioned. The Hollyhock is a biennial; its seeds are sown in March, transplanted to 2 feet apart, and in September set out where they are desired to flower next year. Plants may be obtained by dividing the roots.

724—*Finest Double Mixed*..... 10

IBERIS.

The pretty, sweet-scented humble Candytuft cannot be spared from any garden, or from any bouquet, where its aid for filling-out and edging is indispensable. It is also a favorite plant for borders, and for graves; in Winter a pot of it is very pleasing among other house plants. Sow seed in frame; transplant 12 inches apart.

725—*Candidissimum*, pure white..... 5

726—*Sempervirens*, white..... 10

LINUM. (ORNAMENTAL FLAX.)

The Ornamental Flax is a lovely plant, flowering in a variety of colors. Tall growing varieties should be placed in borders, the dwarf kind on rock work. On the delicate foliage of this plant the blossoms seem as if floating in the air; and they flower all the season through. Plant in a light soil.

727—*Candidissimum*, pure white..... 10

728—*Macrayi*, fine golden yellow..... 5

729—*Perenne*, mixed..... 5

LOBELIA.

At least one of the Lobelias, the splendid Cardinal Flower, is native to our country. Its gorgeous hue stands at the extreme of Nature's ability in the color line, equalled only by the fiery Scarlet Tanager bird of our woods. Plant in borders on the shady side of the house, or in any good soil; sow seed in frame; transplant 9 inches apart.

730—*Cardinalis* ("Cardinal Flower,"') brightest scarlet..... 10

731—*Hybrida Grandiflora*, dark blue..... 10

732—*Victoria*, large scarlet flowers..... 20

LYCHNIS. (FLAME FLOWER.)

The high tints of the Flame Flowers caused them to be named with the Greek word *lychnos*, meaning a lamp; and so brilliant is the Scarlet Chalcedonica from Russia, an old garden favorite, that it almost may be said to illuminate the garden by daylight. They are hardy perennials and will bloom from seed first season if sown early; sow seed in frame or open ground; transplant one foot apart.

733—*Chalcedonica*, scarlet and white mixed..... 5

734—*Grandiflora Gigantea*, fine colors..... 10

735—*Haageana Lilacina*, lilac..... 10

736— " *Vermilion*,..... 10

737—*Sennæ Striata*, finely striped..... 10

738—*Sieboldii*, very fine..... 10

MYOSOTIS. (FORGET-ME-NOT.)

Price, prepaid, per p^lt.
cts.

The dainty little Forget-me-not with its bevy of miniature blue eyes like a group of children peering up into one's face, conveys to the mind the tenderest sentiments of the garden. We plant it to remind ourselves of the simple purity which marks true human affections and remembrance, and of the lovely modesty that most endears our friends to us. The petite habit of the plant makes it unusually valuable for filling little corners in a bed, or nooks in a rockery, or low ornamental pots on a mantel-shelf; in fact, the dainty Forget-me-not has a distinct decorative value however used or placed. It thrives best in moist ground; is perennial; and should be sown in frame or open ground, and transplanted 6 inches apart. Blooms first season.

739— <i>Alpestris Blue</i>	10
740— “ <i>White</i>	10
741— “ <i>Rose</i>	10
742— “ <i>Above Colors Mixed</i>	10
743— <i>Palustris, true “Forget-me-not,”</i> richest blue.....	10
744— <i>Azorica Double Blue</i> , shaded purple.....	10
745— “ <i>Var. Cælestina</i> , sky-blue.....	10
746— “ <i>Grandiflora</i> , light-blue.....	10
747— <i>Sylvatica</i> , magnificent.....	10
748— <i>Mixed Colors</i>	5

GENOTHERA. (EVENING PRIMROSE.)

Some of the finest evening Primroses are perennial, and their large blossoms, opening in the evening, add a charming aspect and interest to the garden. The flower seems to have caught its hue from the face of the pale moon, whose color it so exactly copies as to have been long used by the poets in describing the disc of that luminary. The plants are hardy and are sown in frame or open garden, and transplanted 12 inches apart.

749— <i>Chrysantha</i> , large flowers.....	5
750— <i>Grandiflora Major</i> , golden yellow.....	5
751— <i>Macrocarpa</i> , choice.....	5
752— <i>Pumila</i> , very pretty.....	5
753— <i>Taraxifolia Alba</i> , large white.....	5
754— <i>Lutea</i> , yellow.....	5

PAPAVER. (PERENNIAL POPPY.)

The perennial Poppy does as good service as the annual, adding its flaunting splendor of color to any too dark corner of shrubbery in the garden; and it has the additional merit of enduring from year to year. Very few garden lovers spare themselves the treat of high, gaudy tint furnished by these flowers, which hang their petals out like orient banners. They are best grown in clumps at corners, or in small central beds; the seeds are sown in open ground and thinned to 12 inches apart.

755— <i>Croceum</i> , large orange.....	5
756— <i>Orientalis</i> , showy red.....	5
757— <i>Pulcherrimum</i> , red.....	5

PEAS—PERENNIAL.

The Climbing Pea has already been spoken of and his services to the garden as perfumer,—that trade learned long ago in his native home of Sicily. Grouped on a trellis, or over an arbor, or at the side of a veranda or window the vine weaves a pretty green tangle, upon which the blue and white and rosy flowers seem to have alighted, like a flock of butterflies. This perennial is easy to grow and need only be planted where desired to run.

758— <i>Latifolius Red Flowered</i>	10
759— “ <i>Albiflorus</i> , white.....	10
760— “ <i>Gigantea</i> , very strong grower.....	10
761— “ <i>Roseus</i> , rose.....	10
762— “ <i>Grandiflora Splendens</i>	10
763— “ “ <i>Magniflora</i>	10
764— “ <i>Our own mixture of the above</i>	10

PENTSTEMON.

Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

The purple, blue, rose, scarlet and white blossoms of the Penstemon, gathered in profuse panicles up and down the stem, and produced freely from April to October, make it one of the best border plants. Sow seeds in May in a cool shady place.

765— <i>Fendleri</i> , very choice.....	5
766— <i>Jaffrayanum</i> , fine blue.....	5
767— <i>Lobbii</i> , yellow.....	5
768— <i>Murrayanum</i> , scarlet.....	5
769— <i>Pulchellum</i> , mixed.....	5
770— <i>Wrightii</i> , scarlet.....	5
771— <i>Our own mixture of above colors</i>	5
772— <i>Fine Mixed</i>	5

PHLOX. (PERENNIAL.)

The Phlox is one of those flowers which everyone remembers seeing when a child; it comes to us from the garden of our grandparents, and has the invaluable quality of suggesting old times and scenes. No excuse need be made, however, for the modern Phlox as it comes improved from the hands of florists; fragrance, blooming power and color all recommend it. The perennial Phlox is very hardy and endures the severest Winters; it flowers all Summer long. Sow seed in open ground; transplant to rich light soil 18 inches apart.

773— <i>Decussata</i> , finest colors mixed.....	10
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PICOTEE.

The Picotee is a more delicately marked variety of the Carnation. Carnations are divided into Flakes, Bizarres and Picotees. Flakes have two colors only, their stripes are large and extend the length of the petal. Bizarres are variegated in irregular spots and stripes, with not less than three stripes. Picotees have a white ground, spotted at the edges with scarlet, red, purple, or other colors. The seeds of the Picotee are sown in Spring and flower next season. During the Winter protect them with straw or boughs thrown over the bed. Sow seed in Spring; will flower next season.

774— <i>Finest Mixed German</i>	20
775— “ <i>Italian</i>	20
776— <i>Fine Mixed Colors</i>	15

PINK. (DIANTHUS HORTENSIS).

The foliage of the double Pink is more grass-like and the plant much hardier than the Carnation. All varieties have the clove fragrance, and are finely marked in color. Cultivate the same as Carnations.

777— <i>Finest mixed</i> , from prize varieties.....	20
778— <i>Fine Double Mixed</i> , the genuine old “Clove Pink”.....	20
779— <i>Paisley or Florist's</i> , finest named varieties.....	25

POTENTILLA. (FIVE FINGER).

Potentillas grow without difficulty in any good soil, and produce their scarlet, orange, yellow, crimson and rose-colored double and single flowers in great abundance. Sow in open ground, thin to 15 inches apart; grows 18 inches high.

780— <i>Finest Single Varieties Mixed</i>	5
781— <i>Extra Fine Double Varieties Mixed</i>	5

PRIMULA. (PRIMROSE).

Lovely and standard plants of the garden, impossible to spare from our flower-beds. *P. vulgaris* is the sweet and beautiful wild Primrose, and *P. veris* is the English Cowslip. The Japan Primrose, *P. Japonica*, is a recently introduced species of superb quality, bearing flowers of a deep crimson rose, arranged in from 3 to 6 rings, of many flowers each, on a stem from 1 to 2

PRIMULA. (PRIMROSE.—CONTINUED). Price, prepaid, per pkt.
cts.

feet high. Primrose seeds must be sown under glass protected from Winter sun; and transplanted 6 inches apart on the shadiest side of the house in a damp bed.

782— <i>Polyanthus</i> , extra fine mixed.....	10
783— <i>Vulgaris</i> (<i>English Primrose</i>), fine yellow.....	5
784— <i>Japonica</i> (<i>Queen of Primroses</i>).....	15

PYRETHRUM. (GOLDEN FEATHER; FEVERFEW).

These hardy perennials are natives of the Caucasus, and only require planting in the open border. The Golden Feather so constantly used for borders it is impossible to do without. Pyrethrum flowers resemble the Aster, with which they are equally desirable. Sow seed in frame and transplant 18 inches apart. The Golden Feather is preferable; it has dwarf, compact and bright yellow foliage, and comes true from seed.

785— <i>Finest Double Varieties Mixed</i>	10
786— <i>Golden Feather</i> , finest for borders.....	10

RUDBECKIA. (CONE FLOWER).

An attractive member of the Compositæ family, very much in the style of the new aesthetic flowers, and a great rage in Europe. Sow seed in open ground; thin 18 inches apart.

787— <i>Hirta</i> , light yellow.....	10
788— <i>Laciniata</i> , golden yellow, black eye.....	10

SALVIA. (ORNAMENTAL SAGE).

The ornamental qualities of the Sage make it of great service to all gardening that has any pretension to being artistic. The flowers are blue, scarlet and red, and very showy; they are useful for filling large beds in the Summer. The silvery foliage is unequalled in its way, and is produced freely when required for borders where the soil is rich. The tendency is to Fall flowering, and the plants are not hardy.

789— <i>Argentea</i> , silvery foliage.....	10
790— <i>Bicolor</i> , rose and white.....	10
791— <i>Coccinea Splendens</i> , large scarlet flowers.....	15
792— <i>Patens</i> , vivid blue.....	15

STOCK, BROMPTON.

The fine biennial Stocks unfortunately do not stand Northern Winters outdoors. It is therefore necessary to pot and keep them under frame during the cold season. The seed may be sown in a frame and transplanted 12 inches apart.

793—(<i>Mathiola</i>) <i>Brompton</i> , very finest mixed.....	10
794— <i>Emperor Large-flowered Rose</i>	10

SWEET WILLIAM. (DIANTHUS BARBATUS).

The old and popular Sweet William has been greatly improved, resulting in flowers of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and finished in shape. It is hardy, an advantage over its companion flower, the Carnation. Once sown, the plants may be increased by division of root, and though they last from year to year it is well every few seasons to raise new plants from seed.

795— <i>Auricula-flowered</i> , large trusses.....	10
796— <i>Nanus Compactus</i> , finest colors.....	10
797— <i>Dunnett</i> , rich dark red.....	10
798— <i>Harlequin</i> , superb variety.....	10
799— <i>Hunt's Perfection</i> , finest strain.....	10
800— <i>Finest Single Varieties Mixed</i>	5
801— <i>Choicest Double Varieties Mixed</i>	5

VERONICA. (SPEEDWELL)

Price, prepaid, per pkt. cts.

The Veronics, ornamental, and well adapted for borders, are perennials. They have the most attractive foliage and make a showy growth. Sow seed in frames or open ground where desired to bloom; set 12 inches apart.

- 802—*Glauca*, fine blue..... 5
- 803—*Hybrida*, blue..... 5
- 804—*Spicata*, light blue and white..... 5
- 805—*Violacea Purpurea*, violet..... 5

VIOLA ODORATA. (SWEET VIOLET.)

The Sweet Violet could no more be spared from our gardens than the children from our homes; and in the pure and delicious odor of this flower there is something very like the fresh beauty of Childhood. Go into the garden after a refreshing rain and look at the flowers, and all seem drinking the wet drops with exquisite delight, but most so the low Sweet Violet. Rain is its return for the odor that it gives to the air. The culture of this humblest and most fragrant of plants is easy; it resembles that of the Pansy. The temperature must not be too high, the soil moist but not sodden, and rich in lime; the plants are set 6 inches apart.

- 806—*Sweet Violet*, the well-known variety..... 10

WALLFLOWER.

The Wall-flowers are biennial and similar to the Brompton Stocks, like which they cannot endure the Northern Winter. The delicious sweetness of these plants, which lasts from April to July makes the care necessary to keep them over Winter well worth taking. Culture same as Carnation.

- 807—(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), finest double mixed..... 5
- 808—*New Golden Tom Thumb*, fine for bedding..... 15



FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE.

ALSO FOR THE HOUSE.

FOR those who can afford it, the Green-house offers one of the greatest pleasures possible in a life of ease. A floral world enclosed in crystal; a little section of the tropics incorporated in one's house; a Summer maintained all Winter through and always at hand; this is the Green-house. On entering such a place and inhaling the warm, damp, peculiarly odorous air, every one immediately experiences a curious and delightful feeling of stepping into another world; and the feeling is maintained by the profusion of plants that crowd the air with their strange great leaves and rare flowers. To enjoy these pleasures large, costly structures are not always necessary. Anyone who has the ambition can, with moderate expense, build a small, pretty Green-house in some sunny corner of his home, or with a little carpenter work turn a bay-window into a conservatory.

And in fact the directions that follow for green-house culture apply also to the care of certain most delicate house-plants kept in our rooms through the Winters. The common mistake in care of house-plants in Winter is that of maintaining too high a temperature. Ordinary house-plants will thrive in a temperature above 50 degrees at night. We mean such kinds as Azalias, Abutilons, Ageratums, Callas, Cinerarias, Carnations, Cyclamen, Camelias, Echeverias, Ferns, (green-house,) Ferns, (climbing,) Feverfews, Fuchsias, Geraniums, (Pelargoniums,) Hoyas, (Wax Plant,) Holland Bulbs of all kinds, Ivies, (Parlor and Hardy,) Lobelias, Passifloras, Roses, etc.

Another list of tropical or hot-house plants suited for house culture, but which should have a night temperature of 65 degrees, is as follows: Allamandus, Begonias, Bouvardias, Caladiums, Cissus, Crotons, Coleus, Dracaenas, Ferns, (tropical,) Heliotropes, Hibiscus, Pionsettia, Torenia, Tropæolums, Palms, etc.

The great evil of parlor gardening is coal-gas. Plants positively will not thrive in this, and as a rule parlor gardening need not be attempted with any hope of the best results in a furnace-heated house.

A little care will be requisite in starting these plants from seed. The soil needs to be good mellow loam mixed with one-fourth sand. Remove worms and insects and place in a box or large pot, and sow the seed on the surface, covering them with a little fine earth sifted on. The water must not be sprinkled on but *sprayed*. Cover with glass and keep out of sunshine. When the plants are up give them air and sunshine occasionally, watching them carefully. Matured plants grown in a night temperature of 50 degrees will not usually require water more than twice a week, and in the temperature of 65 degrees perhaps thrice a week; but always wait until the light color of the top soil shows it to be dry, and then water sufficient to go through the pots. Give wet pots no water till they become dry. Plants should be turned to different sides to the light once a week. Re-pot frequently as the plants grow.

A considerable degree of moisture is proper for parlor and green-house plants. A room heated by a stove and containing plants should always have a full dish of water on the stove.

Additional directions for the culture of house-plants will be found under "WINDOW GARDENING."

809— <i>Abutilon Hybridum Album</i> , new white-flowered variety of this showy and desirable class; flowers freely in Winter.....	25
810— <i>Begonia Sedeni Magnifica</i> , brilliant color, fine for groups of pot culture...	25
811— " " <i>Victoria</i> , bright carmine scarlet flowers, fine for bedding..	25
812— <i>Calceolaria Grandiflora</i> , large, elegant and showy.....	25
813— " " <i>James's International Prize</i> , the finest strain in cultivation...	25
814— " " <i>Rugosa</i> (shrubby), new spotted.....	25
815— <i>Carnation Tree or Perpetual</i> , fine for Winter blooming.....	25
816— <i>Centaurea Argentea</i> , fine silvery elegant foliage.....	10
817— " " <i>Candidissima</i> , snowy white foliage.....	10
818— " " <i>Clementi</i> , robust, white foliage.....	10
819— " " <i>Gymnocarpa</i> , fern-like leaves of silvery whiteness, finest.....	10
820— <i>Cineraria Hybrida</i> , superb quality, very finest mixed.....	25
821— " " <i>Benary's New Dwarf</i> , splendid colors.....	25
822— " " <i>Maritima Candidissima</i> , dwarfier in habit, white-color foliage...	10
823— " " <i>Hybrida Flore pleno</i> , double-flowered, mixed colors.....	25
824— <i>Clematis Flamula</i> , white, from France.....	10
825— <i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> , scarlet and black, brilliant flowers.....	10
826— <i>Coleus, New Varieties Finest Mixed</i> , for baskets and vases and bedding....	25

827—	<i>Cuphea Platycentra</i> , Cigar Plant, red and white.....	10
828—	<i>Cyclamen</i> , <i>Prize Varieties</i> , very beautiful, sweet-scented, Winter-blooming, colors varying from deep purple to pure white.....	50
829—	<i>Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum</i> , large flowering variety, pure white with violet purple eye.....	50
830—	<i>Cyclamen</i> , white swan.....	50
831—	<i>Fuchsia</i> , <i>Double Very Finest Mixed</i>	50
832—	“ <i>Single</i> “ “ “.....	50
833—	<i>Geranium</i> , <i>Fine Colors Mixed</i>	25
834—	“ <i>New Tricolor</i> , saved from finest prize varieties mixed.....	50
835—	“ <i>Apple-scented</i> , leaves fine for bouquets.....	25
836—	“ <i>Zonale</i> , saved from finest varieties mixed.....	25
837—	<i>Gesneria</i> , splendid green-house plants, beautiful soft velvety foliage, bright colored flowers, mixed from choicest varieties.....	50
838—	<i>Gloxinia Hybrida</i> , <i>Choicest Varieties Mixed</i>	25
839—	“ <i>Erecta</i> , erect flowers.....	25
840—	<i>Heliotrope</i> , very fragrant, a favorite with the ladies, best mixed.....	10
841—	<i>Lantana</i> , a fine bedding plant, finest colors mixed, change colors while in bloom.....	10
842—	<i>Linaria Cymbalaria</i> (<i>Kenilworth Ivy</i>), fine leaves.....	25
843—	<i>Nierembergia Frutescens</i> , lilac and white.....	10
844—	<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , see <i>Oleander</i>	
845—	<i>Oleander</i>	25
846—	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i> , passion flower, blue white.....	25
847—	<i>Primula Sinensis Fimbriata</i> , <i>Choicest Colors Mixed</i>	50
848—	“ <i>Finest Rose Colored Varieties, Mixed</i>	50
849—	“ <i>Finest Dark Carmine Varieties, Mixed</i>	50
850—	“ <i>Pure White</i>	50
851—	“ <i>Village Maid</i>	1.00
852—	“ <i>Above Varieties Mixed</i>	50
853—	“ <i>Sinensis Fern-leaved Varieties, Mixed</i>	50
854—	“ <i>Flore pleno Mixed Colors</i>	50
855—	<i>Smilax</i> , elegant twiner, glossy green leaves.....	20
856—	<i>Solanum</i> , <i>Weatherell's Hybrids</i> , crimson orange shaded berries.....	15
857—	“ <i>Hybridum Compactum</i> , large orange scarlet berries; is a good substitute for the English Holly Berries.....	20
858—	<i>Tropæolum pentaphyllum</i> , <i>new</i> , orange, yellow, very fine.....	35



ABUTILON.



THE use of plants to decorate windows takes two forms. First, they are set in boxes and pots on the inside of the window, for which purpose foliage plants and vines to run up beside the window, are most in favor. This is simply a form of parlor gardening, for the proper management of which directions will be found under the head of "Green House Culture." and below. Second, boxes plain or decorative in style, as the well-known and lovely tile boxes, are set on the outside window sill, to which they are fitted in shape, and the flowers thus grown in the open air. For this purpose bright colored flowers whose plants are of close small growth are desirable, and nothing can be more attractive especially in the street of a city or town, than a window so decorated. This style of gardening is in great favor with the English, who adorn their city houses with it. A well known writer says, "On a visit to London a few years ago, we found that the rivalry of the occupants of houses in window gardening even exceeded that in the door yards, the windows of the houses on each side of the street to four and five stories in height, for miles in length, presenting a scene of bright colors perfectly dazzling, markedly among which were the blue of the Lobelia, the yellow of the golden Money-wort and the scarlet of the Nasturtium, forming drooping curtains of these brilliant colors, often to the length sufficient to reach the widow below. What a fine picture! Why should not our American towns show an equally pretty sight?" The window box is from 8 to 12 inches wide and 4 or 6 inches deep. The plants used may be of great variety; the best effect may be made by planting the inner row with Geraniums, Mignonette and others of a bushy nature, while the outer row is composed of plants that droop, as Lobelias, Nasturtiums, Golden Money-wort, Petunias, etc.

Where the window gardening is indoors it is necessary to remember, as has been said already, that one of the principal reasons for failure is the dry atmos-

phere of our houses heated by stoves or furnaces, in which no plant can grow. The temperature should not be over 70 degrees during the day, and not below 50 degrees at night. Fresh air should be admitted freely when weather will permit, and all the sunshine possible. These are as necessary to the health of plants as to the human family.

Cleanliness is imperative, and Abutilons, Bouvardis, Camelias, Cyclamens, Geraniums, Ivies, Palms and Roses, should be syringed carefully. We offer an atomizer, which can be used to good advantage. The foliage of Begonia Rex should not be moistened too much, as it is easily injured. Watering should be thorough. Many plants are injured by sprinkling the surface too frequently, while roots and the bottom soil receive no moisture. This accounts for many sickly plants with yellow leaves. Water at the rim of the pot, and not from above the plants. It is well occasionally to take pot plants away from the window and give them a thorough drenching. The pot plant soil is one-third leaf mould, one-third sand, and one-third good loam, mixed thoroughly.

Following is a list of the plants we offer suitable for house culture; seeds of others mentioned above will be found catalogued in the preceding chapter.

BEGONIA.

The Begonia is the King of foliage plants, far out-showing all others. It seems to feed on the richest metals of the soil, and to spread their lustrous tints over its leaves, which thus become an illuminated map of the mineral kingdom. On this map it is easy to pick out the country of gold, of silver, of copper and bronze, of Malachite and Chrysolite. Many varieties are there of these royal plants: some richest in foliage, others superior in blossom. For fine foliage, we recommend the *Rex* varieties; and for brilliant flowers, *Weltoniensis*, pink; *Dregei*, white; *Coccinea*, brilliant scarlet; *Grandiflora rosea*, light pink. The tuberous-rooted varieties are extremely beautiful, but better adapted to out-door culture. If carefully pruned Begonias will bloom all winter. Water freely at least twice a week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BOUVARDIA.

Evergreen shrub from Mexico, easily cultivated, and very valuable for cut flowers in the Winter. If planted in the garden it will bloom freely in the Autumn. Produce scarlet, white and orange blossoms all Winter. The plants should be removed to the house before frost. Require warm temperature. Water twice or three times per week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

CALLA.

It is unfortunate that the most pure and chaste of flowers, the Calla Lily, does not grow so profusely out-of-doors with us as in California, where it may be had in most any garden for the picking. We content ourselves with house cultivation, feeling rejoiced if we can gather a few choice flowers for decorating our church and our home on the days of happy or sacred festival. The Calla is well adapted for window-gardening, and needs only to be watered every day and freely, to blossom without fail. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CARNATION.

The royal qualities of this royal flower have been mentioned elsewhere. Nothing can be more choice for the window-garden; but in case it is intended for that use, care should be taken during the Summer to remove all buds as soon as they appear. Plants should be grown in eight-inch pots and kept in a cool room, temperature 60 degrees. Water twice a week. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

CYCLAMEN.

The neat dwarf habit of the Cyclamen, its foliage of pretty form and beautiful markings, the always attractive flowers—are well-known qualities of this well-known plant. The blossom colors are white, tipped with purple, pure white and rose. Keep plants cool until foliage is well grown; when the buds appear place in the window. Water once a week. 30 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen.

DRACÆNA. (DRAGON TREE.)

The Dragon Tree, while a palm-like and tropical tree in appearance, has the advantage of being comparatively hardy. In California it is grown out-doors the year round, and its striking globular head of bayonet leaves may be seen in front of innumerable residences. *D. terminalis* is a very ornamental pot-plant; foliage, dark crimson, pink shade. The leaves should be sponged every week; water once a week; if watered too frequently the roots will decay. Price varies from \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, to \$5, according to size.

EUONYMUS. (BURNING BUSH.)

The leaves of this Japanese plant are ornamentally variegated with dark green and golden-yellow, and its beautiful flowers and fruit. It endures the dry atmosphere of our houses better than any other plant. Water once a week. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per doz.

FUCHSIAS.

Fuchsias were made by Nature to show what she herself could do in the way of waxen flowers,—and they quite put to shame our human productions. They have the appearance of tinted ear-drops, and are, perhaps, waiting for some lovely bride to wear them, tho' none beautiful enough for the service has yet appeared. We keep them in all our houses waiting for her coming, meanwhile delighting our eyes with the supreme purity of their texture and the unparalleled loveliness of their finished tint and architecture. They must be delicately handled, kept in the shade, and watered about three times a week. We have the best colors, with scarlet corolla, and blush sepals, and "*Brilliant*," with large flower, colors same as "*Speciosa*." 30 cents each; \$3.00 per doz.

GERANIUMS.

The Geraniums are too well known to need description, albeit their commonness detracts not a whit from the splendid rage of scarlet they afford our gardens and rooms, and to mention the elegant variety of foliage. Plants intended for Winter flowering should be grown in pots and not allowed to bloom in the Summer; small plants may be grown from cuttings started early in the fall. Water twice or three times per week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

HELIOTROPE.

To praise Heliotrope is like praising the beauty of the sky and the loveliness of sweet womanhood. The floriculture of heaven is not an understood question, but if the Heliotrope flowers there, it might easily be believed that when the angels inhale its fragrance they long for this world again. It is a fair and easy-growing plant, and only needs careful pruning to flower all Winter. It should be watered twice or thrice a week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

IVY.

Ivy should be given a deep and somewhat light soil, into which its roots can penetrate easily; and when grown in pots and boxes it should be abundantly supplied with water. A little skill in the training of this delicate green vine will decorate the whole room in exquisite arbor-like appearance. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

ENGLISH IVY.

The hardy English-Ivy is very valuable in vine service out-doors, covering unsightly objects and adorning the house-walls; but it is useful also for window growth. Water three or four times per week. 25 cents to 50 cents each.

JASMINE.

"All night has the casement jessamine stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune."

The Jasmine is a poem of fragrance and elegance, written in Arabia many years ago, and since spread the world over. The pure, white, star-shaped and fragrant flowers are lovely to have clinging by the window side, and proper cutting back will make the vine bloom from Autumn till Spring. Water three times per week. 50 cents each; \$3.00 per doz.

OXALIS.

The *Oxalis floribunda alba* is a flower-clustering, ever-blooming variety, useful for both baskets and pots, and should be planted in light sandy soil, and given water three times a week. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz.

PILOGYNE SUAVIS.

The small, glossy green leaves of this plant, which climbs freely, make it a rival of smilax for purposes of pretty adornment, and there is no little attraction in the fragrant, yellowish-white flowers. Water three or four times per week, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

PRIMROSE.

It will be found essential to keep Primroses in a cool room and to keep water off the buds. Most all buds and flowers are injured by having water poured on them. The single varieties of Primrose can be grown from seed planted in June or July, in pots or pans; transplant as soon as large enough; they will bloom during the entire Winter. Water three times per week.

Double White.....	75 cents each;	\$7.50 per doz.
Semi-double Pink.....	.50	“ 5.00 “
Single Pink.....	.50	“ 5.00 “
Single White.....	.50	“ 5.00 “

PALMS.

The Palms are slow of growth but no one will spare the care necessary to enjoy their stately foliage, which on account of its endurance of dry air is better adapted to our houses than many other plants. They should be sprayed three times a week. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.

ROSES.

It will be found that the monthly or Tea Roses are best for winter flowering. They should be kept potted in a shady place all Summer, taking care the roots do not run through the bottom of the pot, and also picking off all buds. Plant in good light soil. Water three times per week. 30 cents each; \$3.00 per doz.

SALVIA. (FLOWERING SAGE.)

The magnificent scarlet flowers of *Salvia splendens* come out from Fall until Spring. *Salvia patens* is a vivid blue. The plants are watered four times a week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SMILAX.

The fresh, delicate Smilax is a standard favorite for running foliage; it is equally serviceable in pots, vases and baskets, and can be most charmingly trained in front of windows. Water three times per week. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

SPIRÆA ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Hardy plants extremely useful for winter flowers and for decorations at the Easter holidays. The pure white, feather-like flowers contrast finely with the bright green leaves. It is potted in rich soil and three or four are planted together in a large pot. Keep cool. Water four times per week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

STEVIA.

The small white clusters of flowers of the *Stevia* make a very pretty show in the window from December to March, and they serve very well indeed for cut flowers. Water every other day. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

VINCA.

The green and light yellow foliage of the *Vinca variegata*, drooping gracefully from baskets is a very pretty show for the winter. Water four times per week. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.

For a full list of flowering plants send for our Bulb and Plant Catalogue.



GLADIOLUS.

THE Gladiolus is a wonder to the eye; a kind of flame sprung up out of the sodden earth to illumine the air. It is on account of its stately and imposing character that the Gladiolus serves as the finest of border plants. The Gladiolus is especially suited to church decoration, in that respect ranking with the Lily, and possessing over that flower the advantage of color that is both pure and intense. Indeed the whole plant has the character of an ecclesiastical emblem. The following list of Gladioli bulbs is the most extensive offered in the United States. By careful selection one dollar will supply a splendid array, sufficient to save any garden from that common-place appearance which it is the true art of flower-raising to avoid. Gladioli are as easy of cultivation as potatoes. They dislike a stiff, clayey soil, but will thrive well in almost any other, their preference being for one of a moist, sandy nature, or lighter loam. The locality of the bed is best changed yearly, to avoid successive plantings in the same ground. Plant in Spring as soon as danger from frost is over, three inches deep, and, if in groups, 6 inches apart, and 10 to 12 in a group. In the Fall the bulbs should be taken up, cleaned and stored where they will be free from moisture and frost. Gladioli flower in August and September. For later flowering some of the more robust bulbs may be kept until the first of July, which will postpone the flowering until the first of October. On taking up the bulbs in the Fall it will be found that the old original bulb has decayed; that 2 or 3 good sized bulbs have taken its place (which, kept over winter like potatoes, will flower next year); and that often these new, larger bulbs have produced a crop of little bulbs at their base. These bulblets may be kept over Winter and set out next Spring in some out-of-the-way place, permitted to grow that year and again taken up in the Fall, when they will be ready to flower the succeeding or second year. Never allow Gladioli to go to seed as this exhausts the bulbs.

	Each. prepaid, cts.
<i>Agatha</i> , rose with lake, clear yellow spots.....	16
<i>Albion</i> , white, slightly tinged with lilac.....	60
<i>Amabalis</i> , brilliant, velvety red, yellow spots.....	20
<i>Angele</i> , white, showy and effective.....	26
<i>Anna</i> , cherry, tinged bright orange, lower petals striped dark carmine on white carmine.....	30
<i>Antigone</i> , delicate rose flamed with carmine.....	30
<i>Archimedes</i> , light red, lower petals buff, striped carmine.....	16
<i>Aristote</i> , light flesh colored rose, spotted red, lower petals striped carmine and purple.....	20
<i>Armida</i> , white, slightly tinged carmine rose.....	1.00
<i>Arsineæ</i> , fine satin rose flamed with bright carmine.....	20

GLADIOLUS. (CONTINUED.)

Each, prepaid, cts.

<i>Asmodee</i> , brilliant cherry purple, edged and flamed garnet, with white stains and stripes.....	60
<i>Astree</i> , pure white with distinct violet carmine blotch, throat suffused with pale lilac, novel shade.....	40
<i>Athalia</i> , violet slightly tinged with rose, flamed with purple.....	30
<i>Berenice</i> , beautiful rose, striped red, purple carmine blotch.....	25
<i>Bertha Rabourdin</i> , pure white, with a beautiful large carmine blotch.....	20
<i>Bijou</i> , bright orange cherry, flamed with scarlet.....	20
<i>Boujensis</i> , bright crimson, extra fine; long spike.....	10
<i>Brenchleyensis</i> , bright vermilion scarlet.....	10
<i>Calypso</i> , flesh-colored rose; streaked with rose and blotched carmine.....	15
<i>Canari</i> , light yellow, streaked with rose on the lower petal.....	20
<i>Celine</i> , rosy white ground, striped or marbled with rosy carmine.....	10
<i>Ceres</i> , pure white, spotted with purplish rose.....	25
<i>Charles Dickens</i> , delicate rose tinted with buff, flamed and striped carmine rose.....	20
<i>Christopher Columbus</i> , very large flowers, rosy carmine flamed red, large violet red blotch on lower petals, marbled and spotted crimson, fine shaped.....	60
<i>Citrinus</i> , upper petals light yellow, lower darker.....	30
<i>Clemence</i> , delicate satin rose, shaded dark rose, feathered bright carmine....	20
<i>Cleopatra</i> , soft lilac, lower petals of a darker hue suffused with violet, purple feathered blotch.....	25
<i>Colbert</i> , cherry red, slightly tinted orange, white stripe down the middle of each petal.....	15
<i>Comte de Morny</i> , dark cherry red, large white blotch streaked with lake.....	20
<i>Conde</i> , light orange red, white blotched feathered carmine.....	25
<i>Coralie</i> , white tinted with rose and yellow, flamed with bright rose, yellow blotch.....	50
<i>Cuvier</i> , amaranth, flamed purple.....	20
<i>Cybele</i> , handsome spike of well shaped flowers, white flamed with bright carmine.....	40
<i>Daphne</i> , light cherry striped and blotched bright carmine.....	25
<i>De Candolle</i> , light cherry suffused with red, blotch feathered carmine rose....	40
<i>De Humboldt</i> , magenta bordered and flamed with bright crimson, carmine-feathered white blotch.....	30
<i>Delicatissima</i> , white suffused with soft carmine lilac, the lower petals pure white edged with lilac.....	25
<i>Diana</i> , bluish white shaded rose, blotched light carmine.....	25
<i>Diomedee</i> , white flamed with crimson, dark carmine violet blotch.....	40
<i>Don Juan</i> , bright orange red, lower petals spotted yellow.....	10
<i>Dr. Andry</i> , very bright orange, beautiful shape.....	25
<i>Dr. Lindley</i> , delicate rose shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine cherry.....	25
<i>Duc de Malakoff</i> , white ground, feathered blotch of deep orange.....	25
<i>Edith</i> , flesh colored rose with darker stripes.....	20
<i>Egeria</i> , light orange-colored rose with stripes darker.....	25
<i>Eldorado</i> , clear yellow, lower petals streaked with red.....	15
<i>Elegans</i> light cherry tinged with brilliant orange, large white blotch.....	40
<i>Elisabeth</i> , dark rose flamed with bright carmine purple, large purple carmine blotch with white stripes.....	75
<i>Emile</i> brilliant red, shaded darker red blotch on a pure, white ground.....	20
<i>Emilie</i> , white suffused with rose, dark brown blotch.....	25
<i>E'tendard</i> , white slightly suffused with carmine.....	30
<i>Eugene Scribe</i> , flower very large and white, perfect tender rose with blazed carmine red.....	30
<i>Eurydice</i> , pure white shading off to bright carmine.....	50
<i>Felicien David</i> , cherry, light carmine feathered, white blotch.....	25
<i>Flavia</i> , bright red.....	20
<i>Fulton</i> , velvety vermilion, blotched bright purple.....	20
<i>Galilee</i> , brilliant currant red flamed dark crimson.....	20
<i>Gandavensis</i> , bright scarlet spotted yellow, striped amaranth.....	10
<i>Giganteus</i> , very tall spike of large, well opened flowers of a fine rose-color shading off to cherry, upper petals transparent rose, blotch dark carmine, veined white all over.....	50

GLADIOLUS. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Goliath</i> , light red striped and blotched carmine.....	15
<i>Greuze</i> , intense cherry flamed with lake, white blotch.....	20
<i>Hecla</i> , fiery orange scarlet, centre pure white feathered carmine.....	50
<i>Henrietta</i> , white tinted and flamed rosy lilac.....	30
<i>Hortense</i> , beautiful rose color on white ground flamed carmine.....	40
<i>Ida</i> , white ground slightly tinted with rose flamed with carmine rose, lower petals light yellow.....	15
<i>Imperatrix Eugenie</i> , white ground flamed with velvet rose, reflex of petals lilac.....	40
<i>Isabella</i> , pure white with large dark carmine violet blotch.....	30
<i>James Carter</i> , light orange red with large pure white blotch.....	15
<i>James Watt</i> , light vermilion, pure white blotch feathered delicate rose.....	40
<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i> , white slightly tinged with rose, streaked and blotched carmine purple.....	25
<i>John Bull</i> , white slightly tinged with sulphur.....	15
<i>La Candeur</i> , white slightly striped with carmine violet.....	75
<i>Lady Franklin</i> , white slightly tinged with rose, finely streaked with carmine and flamed with carmine rose.....	75
<i>La Favorite</i> , rose flamed with carmine, lower petals light yellow.....	40
<i>La Fiancee</i> , pure white, small bluish violet blotch, fine.....	50
<i>La Quintinie</i> , bright orange salmon, effective.....	30
<i>Le Dante</i> , fine dark rose, large pure white blotch.....	40
<i>Leonora</i> , cherry red slightly tinged with orange.....	30
<i>Le Poussin</i> , light red, white blotch.....	20
<i>Lord Byron</i> , brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white, showy.....	15
<i>Lord Granville</i> , straw-color, deep yellow blotch, feathered red.....	20
<i>Lard Raglan</i> , salmon rose, mottled scarlet, very distinct vermilion blotch.....	20
<i>MacMahon</i> , satin orange-color, cherry rose, striped red.....	25
<i>Madame Adele Souchet</i> , white ground flamed with carmine rose, very remarkable.....	30
<i>Madame Basseville</i> , cherry purple blotch on French white ground, white line in the middle of each petal.....	30
<i>Madame Binder</i> , pure white, carmine rose stripes on the lower petals.....	30
<i>Madame de Vatry</i> , French white, purplish carmine blotch.....	25
<i>Madame Furtado</i> , fine rose shading off to a rosy white, flamed with ruby.....	20
<i>Madame Haquin</i> , yellowish white suffused with lilac, lower petals streaked rose on light yellow ground.....	25
<i>Madame Leseble</i> , pure white, large purplish rose blotch.....	30
<i>Madame Monneret</i> , delicate rose with white stripe in the center of each petal, carmine blotch on salmon ground.....	15
<i>Madame Rabourdin</i> , rose flamed with carmine, thin white line in the centre of each petal.....	30
<i>Madame Vilmorin</i> , rose, white center, shaded darker on the edges, white blotch, feathered carmine, remarkable shape and size.....	50
<i>Marechal Vaillant</i> , very brilliant scarlet, large pure white blotch, fine and distinct.....	50
<i>Margarita</i> , white ground slightly suffused with bright carmine, very vigorous.....	25
<i>Maria Dumortier</i> , white slightly streaked with rose, violet purple blotch.....	25
<i>Marie</i> , pure white, with deep carmine blotch.....	25
<i>Mars</i> , beautiful scarlet.....	15
<i>Mary Stuart</i> , white, very slightly tinged with rose and flamed with bright carmine cherry.....	75
<i>Mathilda de Landevoisin</i> , white, slightly tinted with flesh-colored rose, streaked with carmine.....	25
<i>Meteor</i> , very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch, distinct.....	20
<i>Meyerbeer</i> , brilliant scarlet flamed with vermilion, amaranth red blotch.....	30
<i>Mirabilis</i> , light red.....	20
<i>Napoleon III</i> , bright scarlet, white stripe in centre of petals; extra fine.....	15
<i>Nelly</i> , white flamed with carmine rose, large blotch of dark carmine.....	15
<i>Nestor</i> , light yellow, lower petals darker, striped with red.....	35
<i>Ninon de Lenclos</i> , blush flaked with rose.....	25
<i>Norma</i> , pure white, occasionally very slightly suffused with pale lilac.....	50
<i>Ophir</i> , dark yellow with purple blotch.....	25

GLADIOLUS. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepared, cts.
<i>Osiris</i> , purple violet with white blotch.	15
<i>Ossian</i> , bright rose tinged with violet, flamed with carmine, light ground. . . .	30
<i>Othello</i> , light orange red, very effective.	20
<i>Pactole</i> , beautiful yellow slightly tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade; a valuable addition to the limited number of yellow varieties.	60
<i>Picciola</i> , fine satin rose pink flamed with bright carmine, large pure white blotch. . . .	40
<i>Primatice</i> , fine rose slightly tinged with lilac flamed with bright carmine, carmine blotch on white ground; very showy.	40



GLADIOLUS.

<i>Prince Imperial</i> , white lightly tinged flesh-color, carmine violet blotch.	15
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , very bright red, violet feathered white blotch.	50
<i>Princess Alice</i> , delicate lilac slightly tinted with rose, large white blotch, very fine.	75
<i>Psyche</i> , delicate satin rose bordered and flamed with dark carmine, well lighted centre.	1.50
<i>Racine</i> , cherry tinged with violet, centre white.	25
<i>Raphael</i> , deep vermilion, centre white feathered with purple.	30
<i>Redoute</i> , fine rose slightly tinted with violet, flamed with bright carmine, large white blotch.	30
<i>Reine Blanche</i> , pure white, dark carmine blotch; very fine.	60
<i>Reine Victoria</i> , pure white, carmine violet blotch; vigorous.	25
<i>Roi Leopold</i> , bluish rose slightly suffused with orange, shaded deep currant red, white blotch.	25
<i>Rosa Bonheur</i> , white slightly tinged with lilac and flamed with carmine violet, large and dark carmine violet blotch; remarkable.	75
<i>Shakespeare</i> , white very slightly suffused with carmine rose, large rosy blotch. . . .	1.00
<i>Sir Walter Scott</i> , bright ruby rose, carmine veins on light crimson ground, very fine shade.	30
<i>Spectabilis</i> , delicate rose shading off to cherry, light centre, purple blotch on white ground.	40
<i>Stella</i> , white slightly tinted with yellow and rose flamed with carmine.	30
<i>Stuart Low</i> , violet rose flamed with deeper rose, carmine blotch on white ground.	30
<i>Sulphureus</i> , sulphur-colored.	25
<i>Sylphide</i> , white, flamed with carmine, very large purple carmine blotch.	25

GLADIOLUS. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Sylvie</i> , white, slightly edged with delicate cherry rose, throat very clear, perfectly shaped, well open flowers showing the ivory blotch to great advantage	75
<i>Themis</i> , fine spike of delicate satin rose-colored flowers conspicuously flushed with carmine cream-colored blotch, beautiful.....	30
<i>Velleda</i> , delicate rose lilac blotch; very fine	40
<i>Vesta</i> , pure white, purplish carmine blotch on yellow ground	25
<i>Vicomtesse de Belleval</i> , blush, with carmine violet blotch.....	25
<i>Virgil</i> , bright glowing crimson; very handsome.....	30
<i>Virginalis</i> , pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine; delicate	75
<i>Zelinda</i> , bright rose flamed with dark carmine.....	1.00
<i>Zenobia</i> , rose slightly tinted with violet, flamed with dark carmine, large white blotch, feathered with carmine	20

GLADIOLUS. (MIXED FROM NAMED VARIETIES.)

	Per Hundred.	Dozen.	Half Dozen.
<i>Crimson and Scarlet Shades Mixed</i> , (\$2 per 100 not prepaid).....	\$ 50	\$ 75	\$ 40
<i>Light and White Mixed</i>	5 00	1 25	75
<i>Pink and Striped Mixed</i>	4 50	1 25	75
<i>All Colors Mixed</i> , (\$2.00 per 100 not prepaid).....	4 50	75	40
<i>Fine Mixed Seedlings</i> , (\$2.00 per 100 not prepaid).....	4 50	75	40
<i>Small Bulbs</i> , (25 in a packet, per packet			25

GLADIOLUS SEED.

"We wish," says Mr. Henderson, "to remove, as far as possible, the prevalent erroneous idea, that it is a difficult task to raise new and choice varieties of Gladiola from seed. The secret, the only mystery is, that one can with so little trouble and expense produce flowers that will give such intense satisfaction and pleasure. It is no more trouble to raise Gladioli from seed than it is to raise the most common vegetables." From our fine stock of best mixed Gladiolus seeds any one may obtain for his garden, at the second year, the most showy of these showy flowers. The few bulbs not flowering second will flower third year. Sown early in the Spring in a moist place and covered 1 inch deep, will produce small bulbs the first season; take up in the fall as soon as ripe; save during the Winter in a dry cellar free from frost; put out in light, rich soil, free from coarse manure, soon as danger from frost is passed; they will produce flowering bulbs in the following Autumn. Per packet, 10 cents.

DAHLIAS.

The geometrical regularity of the Dahlia flower gives it the appearance of a large floral gem, cut in facets. It is the most artificial of all flowers; it is easy to imagine it growing in little Dutch gardens, among tile walks, Tulip beds and Tea-arbors. This artificial character, with a certain æsthetic value bestowed on a garden by its regular high colored flowers and the fact that it blooms in Fall, makes the Dahlia a great favorite with many. They are great feeders and require a strong, deep, rich soil. Cut off side branches to make top blooms perfect. Somewhat tender; set out when danger from frost is passed. Store in Winter in dry, warm cellar, covered with dry sand. Tubers will be sent as soon as safe from frost. The following varieties will give good satisfaction. Tubers per dozen, \$3.00.



DAHLIA, BUD AND FLOWER.

DAHLIAS. (CONTINUED.)

STANDARD.

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Agnes</i> , pure white.....	30
<i>Aiba Multiflora</i> , white.....	30
<i>Alice</i> , rosa lilac.....	30
<i>Alexander Cramond</i> , maroon, shaded crimson.....	30
<i>Beauty of the Grove</i> , salmon and buff.....	30
<i>British Triumph</i> , crimson.....	30
<i>Cockatoo</i> , yellow with scarlet tips.....	30
<i>Commander</i> , dark scarlet.....	30
<i>Crimson Monarch</i> , fine crimson scarlet.....	30
<i>Crocus</i> , fine yellow.....	30
<i>Dauntless</i> , dark orange with light stripes.....	30
<i>Edward Purchase</i> , crimson.....	30
<i>Flamingo</i> , vermilion-scarlet, large flowers.....	30
<i>Fulgens Picta</i> , scarlet, white tip.....	30
<i>George Goodhall</i> , scarlet.....	30
<i>Gil Blas</i> , crimson and purple on buff ground.....	30
<i>Glory of Summer</i> , glowing salmon scarlet.....	30
<i>Hamlet</i> , coppery red.....	30
<i>John Cocker</i> , black, extra.....	30
<i>Lady of the Lake</i> , blush white.....	30
<i>Madam Bouton</i> , deep yellow.....	30
<i>Maggie Smith</i> , blush.....	30
<i>Mandarin</i> , yellow, lightly striped.....	30
<i>Mrs. Hogg</i> , clear rose.....	30
<i>Miss Ruth</i> , yellow tipped with white.....	30
<i>Mrs. Turner</i> , white laced with purple.....	30
<i>Negro</i> , very dark shaded maroon.....	30
<i>Oblata</i> , pure white.....	30
<i>Pearl</i> , pearly white.....	30
<i>Rosy Queen</i> , rosy purple.....	30
<i>Snowflake</i> , pure white.....	30
<i>Summit of Perfection</i> , dark plum-color.....	30
<i>Tommy Green</i> , maroon tipped with white.....	30
<i>Virgo Maria</i> , white, large flower.....	30
<i>Yellow Beauty</i> , pure yellow.....	30
<i>Yellow Standard</i> , deep yellow.....	30
<i>Best Double</i> , named, per dozen.....	\$3.00
<i>Above Varieties Mixed</i> , without names, per dozen.....	2.00

DAHLIAS. POMPON.

The Pompon or Bouquet Dahlia, has small, very perfect flowers, 1 or 2 inches in diameter and excellent for vases and bouquets. The plant attains ordinary size. Tubers per dozen, \$3.00.

<i>Ardens</i> , brilliant scarlet.....	30
<i>Bird of Roses</i> , rose, tipped with carmine.....	30
<i>Burning Coal</i> , deep yellow edged with scarlet.....	30
<i>Don Pedro</i> , scarlet, white tip.....	30
<i>Dr. Schwebes</i> , crimson, scarlet.....	30
<i>Fairy Child</i> , crimson, white margin.....	30
<i>Guiding Star</i> , pure white, quilled.....	30
<i>Little Agnes</i> , pure white.....	30
<i>Little Beauty</i> , French white.....	30
<i>Little Ellen</i> , blush, tipped with purple.....	30
<i>Little Kate</i> , deep purple; exquisite.....	30
<i>Little Lina</i> , blush, tipped with violet purple.....	30
<i>Little Virginie</i> , rosy purple.....	30
<i>Meteor</i> , bright scarlet.....	30
<i>Rising Sun</i> , large, intense scarlet.....	30
<i>Sambo</i> , dark purple.....	30
<i>Seraph</i> , buff, tipped with orange red.....	30
<i>Best Double</i> , named, per dozen.....	\$3.00
<i>Above Varieties Mixed</i> , without names, per dozen.....	2.00



CHINESE PÆONY.

CHINESE DOUBLE PÆONIES.

The massive luxuriance of Pæony flowers, has long been a prominent decorative element in our gardens, and this sturdy plant is commended alike by its hardiness and its early arrival. Use with Hollyhocks to fill up corners, or to plant in little separate beds. Plants may be increased by separation of the roots. Plant singly four inches deep, 4 feet apart. \$2.00 per dozen.

	Each, prepaid,	cts.	Per doz.
<i>Bicolor</i> , deep rose, yellow centre...	25		\$2.50
<i>Buchanan</i> , blush, crimson and white centre	25	2.50	
<i>Delicatissima</i> , delicate blush rose...	25	2.50	
<i>Double White</i> , free bloomer.....	25	2.50	
<i>Faust</i> , blush, salmon centre.....	25	2.50	
<i>Festiva</i> , pure white, earmine spots in centre.....	25	2.50	
<i>Fragrans</i> , pink, large double, full flower.....	25	2.50	
<i>Humea</i> , purplish rose, full flower.....	25	2.50	
<i>Lutea Variegata</i> , outside flesh color, yellow centre.....	25	2.50	
<i>Pottsii</i> , dark purplish crimson.....	25	2.50	
<i>Victoria Modiste</i> , violet, rose centre.....	25	2.50	

AMARYLLIS.

This lovely plant, named after a nymph of classic times, shows a nymph-like beauty in its shapely blossoms, which are large, drooping, lily-like, and varying in color from a pure white to most vivid crimson. Useful potted, for Winter flowers. The pots for this and all other bulbs, should contain in the bottom a handful of potsherds (broken pots), to secure good drainage, and over this tufty loam. The mould used should also be tufty, to admit free passage of water.

Bulbs should be potted in Spring, in light, rich soil; after flowering may remain in pot until the following season; should be kept cool, but not too moist. When wanted to bloom again, the bulbs should be repotted. Bulbs treated in this way become stronger and send up stems of beautiful flowers.



AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.
(JACOBÆAN LILY.)

	Each, cts.
<i>Bella Donna Major</i> , large trumpet blooms, dark rose and white.....	\$0.75
<i>Formosissima</i> , bright scarlet with golden dots.....	25
<i>Johnsoni</i> , dark red, with white stripe, splendid.....	1.50
<i>Longifolia Alba</i> , large white, very beautiful.....	50
<i>Rosea</i> , very fine rose.....	50
<i>Purpura</i> , every fine red.....	1.50
<i>Lutea</i> , golden yellow.....	25
<i>Vittata</i> , clear white, with red stripes.....	1.75
<i>Zephyranthus Treatie</i> , flowers large, pure white, sweet-scented.....	25

ANEMONE. (WIND FLOWER).

So hardy is this attractive flower that it is named for the wind, on account of growing in exposed places. Endures severest winters. Plant roots as early as possible, in very rich soil, in partial shade. Flowers during late Summer months in greatest profusion; blossoms double or semi-double; colors red, white and blue.

DOUBLE ANEMONES.

	Each, cts.	Per doz.
<i>Chrysanthemum-flowered</i> , finest rose, superb.....	10	\$1.00
<i>Duchess of Lotharingen</i> , deep rose.....	5	50
<i>Harold</i> , blue.....	5	50
<i>Josephine</i> , scarlet.....	5	50
<i>L'Eclair</i> , bright scarlet.....	5	50
<i>L'Oracle du Siecle</i> , scarlet and white.....	5	50

ANEMONE--DOUBLE. (Continued.)



ANEMONE.

	Each, prepaid, cts.	
<i>Lord Nelson</i> , violet blue.....	5	50
<i>Ornement de la Nature</i> , deep blue.....	5	50
<i>Preciosa</i> , fine red.....	5	50
<i>Queen Adelaide</i> , purplish lilac, extra...	5	50
<i>Rose Mignonne</i> , deep fine rose.....	5	50
<i>Hortensis, Rubro Pleno</i> , scarlet.....	5	50

MIXTURES.

<i>Double</i> , fine mixed.....	3	25
<i>Single</i> , fine mixed.....	3	25
<i>Double Scarlet</i> , fine mixed.....	3	25
<i>Single Scarlet</i> , fine mixed.....	3	25

BEGONIA. (TUBEROUS ROOTED).

Large bright, elegant flowers constitute the peculiarity of the tuberous rooted Begonias, which attain a fine growth of 12 or 18 inches. Succeeds in shade or sun. Keep tubers warm and dry in Winter. Increase by separation of tubers. Splendid varieties, producing plants 12 to 18 inches high, blossoms the entire Summer, succeeding well in the shade or sun.

<i>Begonia</i> , tubers.....	40
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CALADIUM.



CALADIUM.

The great, heart-shaped, glossy, velvety leaves of the Caladium are wonders of ornamental foliage. The plant brings us this fine tropic luxuriance of foliage from the swamps of the Amazon River. Plant bulbs when soil is warm--after April, setting them 3 inches deep. In Winter keep warm and dry. Fine effect in showy foliage beds with Ricinus and Canna. Should have same care in Winter as Dahlias.

<i>Calocasia Esculentum</i>	40
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DICENTRA.

(BLEEDING HEART.)



DICENTRA.

By many the *Dicentra Spectabilis* (or Bleeding Heart, as it is sometimes called), is regarded as the finest hardy plant in cultivation. When in full bloom it presents a most striking and beautiful appearance, the flowers being of a delicate rose color and white, with purple tips, growing on sprays from which they hang pendant like so many gems. The foliage is handsome, of a bright transparent green, and the branches are gracefully curved and drooping. It is especially adapted to out-door culture, and when grown in rich soil is from 2 to 3 feet in height. Will endure coldest Winters without protection. Plant 3 feet apart and 2 inches deep.

Grown in pots, plants have a neat, dwarf habit, suitable for house or window culture. For Winter blooming, plants should be potted about first of October, but left out, with some slight protection if weather is severe, until December.

<i>Dicentra Spectabilis</i>	25
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MADERIA VINE. (MIGNONETTE VINE.) Each, prepaid, cts

The glossy, waxen leaves of this dainty vine from the Andes make it perhaps the most liked of all indoor climbers. The leaves are light green above, and rosy chocolate underneath; flowers white and deliciously fragrant. Grows well in garden or pot, hanging baskets or vases; in Fall take up roots (if in garden) and keep warm and dry over Winter. Give tubers same care as Dahlias.



Maderia Vine, tubers, per dozen, 75 cents..... 10

SPIRÆA ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Probably 50,000 roots of this favorite plant are imported annually from England, Holland and Germany. It is very hardy and suitable for border, green-house or dwelling. Used to force for Winter and Easter decorations, for which see directions in books on Floriculture. For borders, plant in shady place 2 inches deep, 2 feet apart.

Spiræa Astilbe Japonica, roots 25

TIGRIDA.

TIGRIDA. (TIGER OR SHELL FLOWER).

One plant of these beautiful Mexican bulbs will continue flowering 2 or 3 months. The large shell-shaped flowers with spotted petals are a great adornment in a border. Grow freely in a light, rich, moist soil; will not succeed where dry. Require considerable water when under cultivation. Plant in May in groups, plants 6 inches apart.

Conchiflora, orange with dark spots, \$1.50 per dozen 15
Grandiflora, bright crimson, \$1.50 per dozen 15

TRITOMA UVARIA. (RED HOT POKER PLANT)

A splendid plant adopted for border, or for single clumps on lawn, where its tall spikes of orange-red flowers make an effective display from August until December. Not injured by frost, but should be protected during the Winter by a covering of coarse manure; remove covering early in Spring; stems 4 feet high.

Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora, roots 25



TRITOMA UVARIA.

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose was brought from the East Indies in 1530, and from that date the Continent of Europe may be said to have preserved its one virgin Queen of flowers.

The monks, who first had the plant, for a long time refused to give it up, and the mind forms an interesting picture of the old monastery gardens in which this plant was first grown and treasured and wondered over. The Tuberose ranks with the Jasmine, the Lily and the Hyacinth in a peculiar waxiness of petal and in an overpowering fullness of fragrance; but it possesses these qualities in an even more entrancing degree. Among flowers it is what Keat's verses is among poems. It should have been grown only for lovers and newborn babes, being as it is the most passionate and the most pure of flowers. For early blooming, bulbs should be potted in rich soil and started in the hot-bed. When weather becomes warm, about middle of June, may be transplanted to the garden to rich, deep, light soil, two inches deep.



TUBEROSES.

Double Large Flowering, per dozen, \$1.00..... 10
Pearl, dwarf, fine for forcing, per dozen, \$1.00..... 10



LILIES.

Eac., prepaid, ets.

It has been well said that the Lilies are the only flowers which have no poor relations. All species of these pure and aristocratic plants are of equally fine family; and how true is this fact will be attested by every one who has observed the uniform elegance, the superfine floral quality of Lilies; or who will question why the very word lily itself yields the mind a certain pleasing sense of refinement. These superb, these chaste flowers are the poets of the floral world; and while their fragrance is like verse, the visible flower seems an emblem of religious adoration—whence the frequent service they are able to render in ecclesiastical decoration. The Queen of Lilies is *Auratum*, a large flower, native of Japan, with a snow-white ground and delicate gold-tinted bands extending down the petals, which are flecked with brilliant carmine red. It has an aromatic perfume, and suffers a slight want of hardiness. The *Tenuifolium* is a beautiful, small-flowering variety, with slender leaves and diminutive flowers of Martagon form and vivid scarlet color. It is the choicest of the small lilies. In selecting the situation for a Lily bed, care should be taken to have the driest spot possible, where water is not liable to stand in Winter. A mulching of straw will be good in Winter. Soil light, rich, a mixture of loam and well rooted manure. Plant 4 in. deep, in Spring or Autumn. They are all alike in cultivation. Grow in the border where they remain and blossom several years. Removal injures them. Thrive best in shade, in the shrubery border, or in large beds in an open grove. July and August is the season for blooming. We send out no small or inferior bulbs. They can be sent safely to any part of the country.



LILIUM JAPONICUM
LONGIFLORUM.



LILIUM AURATUM.

<i>Auratum</i> (<i>Glorious Queen of the Lilies</i>).....	\$0.50
<i>Astrosanguineum</i> , deep red, shaded orange.....	20
<i>Brownii</i> , large trumpet-shaped flowers, white inside, purple outside.....	1.50
<i>Candidum</i> , pure white.....	20
<i>Chalcedonicum</i> (<i>Turk's Cap</i>), bright scarlet.....	50
<i>Excelsum</i> , buff yellow, hardy.....	50
<i>Fortunii</i> , rich deep scarlet, spotted with black.....	25
<i>Humboldtii</i> , deep yellow, beautifully spotted.....	60
<i>Japonicum Longiflorum</i> , pure white, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented.....	25
<i>Lanciofolium Album</i> , delicate white.....	40
“ <i>Punctatum</i> , white, with delicate rose spots.....	50
“ <i>Roseum</i> , white, spotted with rose.....	25
“ <i>Rubrum</i> , white, spotted with red.....	25
<i>Martagon</i> (<i>Turk's Cap</i>), purple.....	25
<i>Pardalinum</i> , yellow, spotted with red.....	25
<i>Præcox</i> , pure white, tinted with rose.....	50
<i>Thumbergianum</i> , orange, spotted with black.....	25
<i>Tigrinum</i> (<i>Tiger Lily</i>), orange salmon.....	20
“ <i>Florepleno</i> , double Tiger Lily.....	50
<i>Tenuifolium</i> (<i>Turk's Cap</i>), vivid scarlet.....	50



FOR this department we have selected strong and healthy plants, which, packed by improved methods known to the florist, will stand a journey of 2,000 miles or several days. A number of plants pack better than a single one. The plants should not be put into the ground until all danger from frosty nights is over; or in the Northern States, toward the last of May. The proper distance for bedding plants is 12 inches apart, except Verbenas, which should be set at 18 inches. Larger plants are set at appropriate distances, never crowding them. When it seems desirable, plants for wintering over may be procured and set out in the Fall. Planting should not be attempted late in the season, or when the ground is very wet or very dry. In setting out, pulverize the soil about the roots carefully and *press it in firmly* around the plant with feet or hands. Shade for some days, and water carefully in morning and evening. There is one point not commonly known to those desiring the very finest flowers on their plants, viz: that water on open blossoms spoils them. Remember this in watering your garden and wet only the soil. In the text under the headings, "Perennials," "Greenhouse Culture," and "Window Gardening," will be found other information on the general care of flowering plants. Some remarks on "Carpet-bedding," will be found further on under "Coleus."

ROSES.

As gold among the precious metals, and as the diamond compared with other gems, so is the Rose in its supremacy of loveliness among the flowers. Poets of all ages have sung of its regnant beauty, and by universal consent it has been crowned Queen of the floral kingdom. By certain of the ancients, Roses were so lavishly employed in their sybaritic feasts as to almost become a symbol of voluptuous prodigality. But in later times their associations are chiefly those of refinement and virtue. Roses are the fit adornment of happy homes. They are alike the solace of the lowly and the delight of the affluent. Among all classes and conditions of people there is a cordial appreciation of their charms. One sense is captivated by their delicate shades of color and grace of form; while by another is enjoyed their exquisite fragrance. Roses add materially to the attractiveness of any dwelling, whether it be a stately mansion or a humble cottage. There is little danger of having them in too great profusion or variety.

Our list embraces a choice selection, including the most popular of the new varieties.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR HARDY ROSES.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.
(HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE.)

This class is the most important and valuable and is especially adapted for out-door cultivation in a climate requiring hardiness of plants. Among the Hybrid Perpetuals we especially recommend the following, of which we can supply strong, vigorous plants to almost any desired extent.

Paul Neyron, probably the largest Rose in cultivation, is of a bright, shining pink color; very full and double; somewhat fragrant; will usually bloom in first season, and freely all Summer. Very desirable.

General Jacqueminot, a first-rate grower; color scarlet crimson, with a velvety bloom; has remarkable handsome buds. A magnificent variety.

La France, a very lovely Rose; color delicate flesh-pink, deepening to crimson in centre; flowers large, full and very sweet; of vigorous growth and a profuse bloomer.

Madame Plantier, one of the finest of the white summer Roses. It is a luxuriant grower, blooms abundantly, and its foliage is very rich and beautiful. Color of flowers a pure, snowy white.

Roses in following list which are marked 25 cents, are \$2.50 per dozen; our selection, \$2.00.

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Alfred Colomb</i> , crimson carmine, very large and fragrant	25
<i>Anne de Diesbach</i> , carmine, delicate shade	25
<i>Auguste Buchner</i> , red scarlet	40
<i>Auguste Mie</i> , delicate pink, free-bloomer	25
<i>Baronne Prevost</i> , pure, rose-pink	25
<i>Baroness Rothschild</i> , light pink, cup-formed	40
<i>Beauty of Waltham</i> , rosy crimson	25
<i>Camille Bernardin</i> , deep red, shaded crimson	40
<i>Caroline de Sansal</i> , pale flesh-color, deepening toward centre	25
<i>Cecil Brunner</i> , bright rose	40
<i>Charles Lefebvre</i> , velvet crimson, large and full	25
<i>Charles Margottin</i> , crimson, very large and fragrant	40
<i>Comtesse de Camondo</i> , deep rose	40
<i>Comtesse de Chabrilant</i> , deep satiny pink, fragrant, medium size	25
<i>Comtesse Nathalie de Kleist</i> , copper red	40
<i>Coquette des Alps</i> , blush white	25
<i>Coquette des Blanches</i> , pure white	25
<i>Crimson Bedder</i> , crimson, shaded scarlet, dwarf	25
<i>Duchess of Edinburgh</i> , pink center, pale rose	25
<i>Edward Morren</i> , deep cherry rose, large and double	50
<i>Exposition de Brie</i> , crimson, large, finely formed	50
<i>Francois Levet</i> , cherry rose	50
<i>General Jacqueminot</i> , crimson scarlet, gorgeous	25
<i>General Washington</i> , bright red with crimson	25
<i>George Moreau</i> , bright red with crimson	25
<i>Giant of Battles</i> , intense crimson, very brilliant and rich, medium size	25
<i>Horace Vernet</i> , brilliant crimson, and illumined with scarlet; large double flower	25
<i>John Stuart Mill</i> , rosy crimson, large, beautifully formed	25
<i>Jules Margottin</i> , bright carmine and pink	25
<i>La France</i> , silvery rose changing to pink, beautiful form	25
<i>La Reine</i> , rosy pink	25
<i>Madame Alfred Leveau</i> , carmine, fine form	50
<i>Madame Plantier</i> , white, fine form	20
<i>Mrs. Jowitt</i> , crimson, shaded with lake, large	50
<i>Mrs. Charles Wood</i> , brilliant red	25
<i>Mons. Thouvenel</i> , velvety red, large full	50
<i>Paul Neyron</i> , deep rose color, beautiful, very large	25

HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR HARDY ROSES. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Prince Prosper d'Areberg</i> , salmon red, carmine in center.....	50
<i>Rosieriste Jacobs</i> , velvety red, shaded with black.....	50
<i>Sydonie</i> , rose color, good bloomer.....	25
<i>Victor Verdier</i> , bright rose, carmine center.....	25

The above are all comparatively hardy, and bloom in May or June. Although called "Perpetual," it should be understood that they are not such early and constant bloomers as the Ever Blooming Roses. Few varieties flower the first year, but when well established will bloom at usual time in early Summer, and at intervals, more or less, during the season. Thorough cultivation and rich soil will facilitate their blooming qualities. These are not well adapted for house culture, as they are uncertain bloomers unless in the open air. Should be cut back in the Spring so as to make a strong growth.

EVER BLOOMING OR MONTHLY ROSES.

These are held in high estimation on account of their remarkable delicacy of fragrance, and great variety in shades of color, and especially for their free and constant blooming. While they are not hardy like the Hybrid Perpetuals, they may still endure Northern Winters, if sufficient care is taken for the protection of the plants. In the milder climate of the South no protection is required.

They comprise the Tea, Bourbon, China and Noisette classes. The Tea Roses are distinguished by the slender growth of plants, and the rich tea fragrance of their bloom. The Bourbon and China varieties are stronger growers, and their flowers are large, and double. The Noisettes and Climbers are vigorous growers and bear roses in clusters. They are all especially well adapted for pot culture.



We select from the list the following, which we warrant to give entire satisfaction.

Niphetos, a very choice Tea Rose, large and double; color pure white, tinged with a delicate lemon yellow. The buds are highly esteemed, being much sought after for small bouquets, and for personal adornment. It has a delicious fragrance.

Marechal Niel, one of the largest and most valuable Tea Roses. It is a vigorous grower; its flowers are extra large, very double, and of rich perfume. The color is a rich golden yellow; its buds very large and handsome.

Lamarque, one of the finest of the Noisette, or cluster-growing Roses. It is an unusually vigorous grower, and bears large, full and very double flowers, of a pale canary yellow color—almost white. Very fragrant.

The above Roses we can supply in any desired quantity. Following is our list which comprises only the best varieties:

<i>Adam</i> , rose with salmon center, very sweet, (Tea).....	20
<i>Agrippina</i> , bright crimson, (China).....	20
<i>Baron Alexander de Vrints</i> , delicate rose color, (Tea).....	50
<i>Bon Silene</i> , salmon rose, illumined with carmine, (Tea).....	20
<i>Caroline</i> , rosy flesh color, fragrant, (Tea).....	20
<i>Cloth of Gold</i> , deep yellow, sulphur edges, full centre, (Noisette).....	20
<i>Cornelie Koch</i> , pure white, sometimes yellow tinged, fine bud, (Tea).....	20
<i>Duchesse de Brabant</i> , light to deep rose edged with silver, (Tea).....	20
<i>Fiancailles de la Princess Stephanie</i> , orange yellow, (Tea).....	50
<i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , salmon rose, shaded buff, (Tea).....	20
<i>Hermosa</i> , rose color, very double, (Bourbon).....	20
<i>Imperatrice Eugenie</i> , silvery rose with salmon, (China).....	20
<i>Isabella Sprunt</i> , beautiful, canary yellow, (Tea).....	20
<i>Lamarque</i> , white, sulphur center, with flowers in cluster, climbing, fragrant. (Noisette).....	20

EVER BLOOMING OR MONTHLY ROSES. (CONTINUED.)

Each prepaid, cts.

<i>La Pactole</i> , pale lemon, beautiful buds, (Tea)	20
<i>Louis Phillippe</i> , deep crimson, (Bourbon).....	20
<i>Madame Camille</i> , salmon rose, (Tea)	20
<i>Madame Chedane Guinoiseau</i> , Sulphur yellow.	50
<i>Madame Isaac Pereire</i> , vivid crimson, (Bourbon).....	50
<i>Madame Joseph Schwartz</i> , blush, edges tinted with carmine, (Tea).....	50
<i>Madame Julie Weidman</i> , salmon rose, carmine and yellow in centre.....	50
<i>Marechal Niel</i> , deep canary yellow, fragrant, large, finest yellow rose (Noisette). 20	
<i>Mrs. Bosanquet</i> , light rose, shaded pink, many flowers, (China)	20
<i>Niphetos</i> , pure white, extra large; best Winter bloomer, (Tea)	20
<i>Peerless</i> , crimson, strong grower, (Bourbon).....	20
<i>Phoenix</i> , purplish rose, (Bourbon).....	20
<i>Safrano</i> , saffron and apricot, (Tea)	20
<i>Sanguinea</i> , deep crimson, (China)	20
<i>Souvenir de la Malmaison</i> , flesh color, large and full, (Bourbon)	20
<i>Triomphe de Luxembourg</i> ., coppery rose, large, double, (Tea).....	20
<i>Washington</i> , white cluster, free bloomer, (China).....	20
<i>White Tea</i> , pure white	20

Roses of above list marked 20 cents, \$2.00 per dozen; our selection, \$1.50.

MOSS ROSES.

These beautiful varieties always attract admiring attention on account of the delicate, exquisitely formed moss that covers the flower stems, and provides an elegant setting for the opening buds. The Moss Rose is *perfectly hardy*, and makes a strong, vigorous growth; is therefore well adapted for cultivation in the garden. It thrives in ordinary soil, but will bloom more profusely, and excel in fragrance and beauty if it has thorough cultivation. \$3.50 per dozen.



	Each, cts.
<i>Alice Leroy</i> , pink, semi-double.....	35
<i>Blanche Moreau</i> , pure white.....	35
<i>Captain Ingram</i> , bright carmine, large full flower. ...	35
<i>Comtesse de Murinais</i> , pure white, tinted pink.	35
<i>Elizabeth Rowe</i> , light rose.....	35
<i>Luxembourg</i> , bright crimson scarlet, very sweet ...	35
<i>Madame Edward Ory</i> , rose crimson, large.....	35
<i>Mrs. Wood</i> , deep red with purple	35
<i>Perpetual White</i> , produces handsome mossy buds in large clusters; is noted for its long succession of pure white buds.....	35
<i>Princess Adelaide</i> , pale rose	35
<i>Salet</i> , bright rosy red, pretty buds.....	35

SALET, (MOSS ROSE).

CLIMBING ROSES.

The Climbers are very desirable Roses, being used for ornamental work, in covering arbors, trellises, porches, etc., or to cover unsightly objects. A large plant in full bloom presents a most attractive and beautiful spectacle. The varieties we offer are all hardy and easily trained. \$3.00 per dozen.



BALTIMORE BELLE.
(CLIMBING ROSE.)

	Each, cts.
<i>Anna Maria</i> , pale blush; blooming in clusters.	30
<i>Baltimore Belle</i> , one of the very best of the Climbing Roses; flowers in handsome clusters, giving the effect of a superb mass of bloom when at its height; color white, tinted with rose and carmine; very double.....	30
<i>Gem of the Prairies</i> , crimson, occasionally blotched with white.....	30
<i>Mrs. Hovey</i> , pale, delicate blush, blooming in clusters.....	30
<i>Queen of the Prairies</i> , bright rosy red, white stripe.....	25

ROSES BY THE QUANTITY.

Our stock is first-class in every respect. all Roses being perfectly healthy and thrifty plants, 1 to 2 years old, and *growing upon their own roots*. Customers can rely upon getting what they call for. We also furnish budded roses of most of the varieties named.

Prices, delivered free at Express Office, Rochester or Chicago.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
Hybrid Perpetual.....	\$8.50	\$15.00
Ever Blooming, or Monthly.....	7.00	12.00
Moss.....	11.00	20.00
Climbing.....	8.50	15.00

ABUTILON. (FLOWERING MAPLE.)

A beautiful shrub with pendent flowers and finely cut leaves. The fine variegation of *Thompsonii* leaves is well known. White varieties flower best; sandy loam preferable soil. \$2.50 per dozen.

Each, prepaid, cts.

<i>Boule de Neige</i> , flowers white.....	25
<i>Darwinii</i> , light scarlet, pink veined.....	25
<i>John Hopkins</i> , yellow.....	25
<i>Mesopotamicum</i> , scarlet and yellow.....	25
<i>Roseum</i> , pink.....	25
<i>Thompsonii</i> , foliage mottled with yellow.....	25

ACHYRANTHES.

Ornamental foliage useful for "ribbon gardening." Can be grown in any desired shape and form. Full sunlight necessary to develope their intense color. \$2.50 per dozen.

<i>Aurea reticulata</i> , leaves yellow and green.....	25
<i>Lindenii</i> , leaves blood-red.....	25
<i>Verschaffeltii</i> , leaves pink and carmine.....	25



ABUTILON BOULE DE NEIGE.

AKEBIA.

A hardy Japanese climber, valuable for arbors and trellises, or for covering old trees with festoons of foliage. Climbs 30 feet, in light, rich soil. Sweet-scented.

<i>Quinata</i>	25
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ALTERNANTHERA.

This pretty perennial comes to our gardens from South America. It is a beautiful dwarf bedding plant for edgings. leaves varying in rich colors of yellow, crimson, red and green. \$2.50 per dozen..... 20



ALYSSUM.

This plant, which is not the common Sweet Alyssum, is pretty in baskets, vases or pots, or for rock-work and borders. \$2.00 per dozen.

<i>Double</i> , white, green leaves.....	20
<i>Single</i> , " " " ".....	20
<i>Variiegata</i> , single leaves, white and green.....	20



ALYSSUM.

AMPELOPSIS, (VIRGINIA CREEPER; WOODBINE).

A hardy creeper, known to everyone, and capable of adding the greatest beauty to our houses, piazzas and fences. An old dead tree or stump can be changed to a monument of foliage in a short time, by this splendid vine.

<i>Hederacea</i> (<i>Virginia Creeper</i>), gorgeous in Autumn.....	30
<i>Veitchii</i> , clings to wood, as well as brick or stone walls.....	30

ARISTOLOCHIA. (BIRTHWORT.)

Each, prepaid, etc.

Climbing plants, with large foliage of rich deep green, and flowers very curiously shaped. Quite hardy and great grower.

Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe) 50

ASPIDISTRA.

This oriental plant is beautiful in aquarium; often with leaves 12 inches long, 3 inches wide; sometimes with broad white stripes through centre.

Lurida 30

BEGONIA. (FLOWERING VARIETIES.)

The Begonias are always desired. We offer a varied collection, valuable especially for the flowers. For window culture they require about 70 degrees temperature to flower in perfection. \$2.50 per doz.

Argyrostigma Picta, leaves green, spotted with white, flowers pink 25
Dregei, white, foliage pea-green 25
Fuchsoides, scarlet 25
Glaucophylla Scandens, drooping scarlet 25
Grandiflora Rosea, large trusses of light pink 25
Hybrida Multiflora, rosy-pink 25
Sandersonii, scarlet 25
Weltoniensis, stems red, flowers pink 25
 " *Alba*, flowers white 25

BEGONIA REX.

Always selected where the finest foliage is wanted. We speak elsewhere of the superb color display of its leaves. It is the most suitable plant known for vases, baskets or pots. Should be watered carefully, and below the foliage. \$4.00 per dozen 40

BIGNONIA. (TRUMPET CREEPER.)

This magnificent climber should be grown in rich loam in a sunny position. Its heavy, green foliage and panicles of red trumpet-flowers are well known.

Radicans (Trumpet Creeper), flowers bright red, trumpet-shaped; hardy 25

BOUVARDIA.

Greenhouse evergreen shrubs, whose flowers vary in color from pure white to the deepest scarlet; easily cultivated by dividing roots; should be plunged all Summer so as to obtain strong growth; with plenty of heat and water will flower all Winter. \$3.00 per doz.

Davidsonii, white 30
Hogarth, light scarlet 30
Leiantha, scarlet 30
The Bride, rose-pink 30

CACTUS.

A class of curious and ornamental plants known to every one, of which we have about a dozen varieties, with yellow, scarlet and pink flowers, among them the justly famous night-blooming *Cereus*. They are natives of such dry and hot countries as Mexico and Central America, and our own South-western territories of New Mexico and Arizona; some of them growing to perfection in Colorado. Hence it will be seen that they require dry, sandy soil and plenty of sunlight. Water sparingly while dormant, but when in blossom, freely 50



CANNIA.

CANNIA.

Each, prepaid, cts.

Superb foliage plants, with great luxuriant leaves, varying in color from pale green to deep blood purple. Produce striking effects on lawns in summer months with other large foliage plants, as Caladium, and with a Castor Bean plant for the center of the group. Roots of mixed varieties, \$2.50 per dozen 25

CARNATIONS.

The aristocratic perfection of the Carnation, elsewhere spoken of, is at no time more striking than in Winter, and we offer plants specially for that purpose, possessing double flowers with rich clove fragrance. \$2.50 per dozen.

- La Purite*, rich carmine 25
- Peerless*, white, tinted pink 25
- Peter Henderson*, pure white, extra large 25
- President De Graw*, pure white 25
- Vesta*, pure white, fine 25



CARNATION.

CELASTRUS. (BITTER SWEET).

A handsome twining shrub, with lovely light green foliage, and clusters of orange berries, as well as an orange tinged bark.

- Scandens* (*Bitter Sweet*) 25

CENTAUREA. (DUSTY MILLER.)

These plants from the Levant have ornamental leaves heavily clothed, like velvet, with a white, downy covering, giving them a most lovely silvery effect in a border, especially for beds of Geraniums, Coleus, etc. \$2.50 per dozen.

- Candidissima*, large leaves 25
- Gymnocarpa*, leaves finely cut 25

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The garden Chrysanthemums are the royal family of which the common Ox Eye Daisies are the humble peasantry. They have endless shades of gay colors, which are paraded in the Fall and Winter. Can be grown in any good soil with little care. \$2.50 per dozen.

- Dr. Bozier*, maroon 25
- Laciniata*, pure white 25
- La Coquette*, golden yellow 25
- Madame Dumage*, pink 25
- Ne Plus Ultra*, blush rose 25
- Venice*, pink, light centre 25



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is a floral wonder. The large, tremulous flowers flourish an area of delicate petals unequalled by any other species. It is the finest showy vine for veranda and porches; grows 10 to 20 feet.

- Anderson's Hendersonii* \$1 00
- Coccinea*, new, brilliant coral scarlet, long blooming, hardy 50

CLEMATIS. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Fortuni</i> , white	1 00
<i>Flammula</i> , flowers white, sweet-scented.....	00
<i>Jackmanii</i> , large dark violet-purple flower, 5 inches in diameter	1 00
<i>Lanuginosa Candida</i> , delicate lavender-white.....	1 00
" <i>versicula</i> , blue	1 00
<i>Lord Neville</i> , a fine flower.....	1 00
<i>Madam Van Houtte</i>	1 00
<i>Otto Furbel</i> , desirable new variety.....	1 00
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , blue.....	1 00
<i>Str of India</i> , white, very beautiful.....	1 00
<i>Virginiana (Virgin's Bower)</i> , small white flower	30
<i>Viticella, Vine Bower</i> , purple	50
<i>William Kennet</i> , an excellent sort.....	50

COBÆA.

This rapid climber was introduced from Mexico in 1792, and is one of the best arbor and trellis plants for Summer, as well as being excellent for window gardening.

Each, cts.

Scandens, foliage dark green, flowers purple, 30

COLEUS.

The Coleus is the gardener's paint-box, bearing all the colors on its leaves, ready to be disposed in whatever ornate and parti-colored designs we may choose to display upon our lawns and parterres. In this field there is the greatest opportunity for an interesting exercise of the ornamenting taste possessed by all flower-lovers. The style is very appropriately called "carpet gardening." Whoever has been in English parks will never forget

COBÆA SCANDENS.

the little ornamental bed—curving and quaint designs and mingling arabesques of orange, maroon, blue, canary-yellow, scarlet, silver-white, claret, pale green, purple-black and olive—that look like vari-colored rugs spread at intervals on the smooth lawn. The popular bedding plants are *Achyranthus*, *Alternanthera*, *Centaureas*, *Coleus*, *Geraniums*, *Verbenas*, *Cannas*, *Caladiums*. The most effective and rug-like beds are made, however, with low-growing plants of different colors and forms of leaves, mainly succulent plants. Such are *Sedums* or *Stonecrops*, *Echeverias* or *Leek-like plants*, and *Sempervivums* or *Everlastings*. These must be set so close as to leave no soil visible, and in regular lines or ribbons, so as to produce the desired design. A good book on flower gardening will give the requisite information. *Coleus* is used in larger beds. Sometimes one large circular bed is filled with maroon-leaved *Coleus*, with very striking effect. We have a collection of about twenty-four varieties, of which we name a few of the best. \$2.50 per dozen.

Each, cts.

<i>Bouquet</i> , maroon	25
<i>Brilliant</i> , crimson, edged yellow	25
<i>Fascination</i> , carmine, rose and green	25
<i>Kentish Fire</i> , crimson, marbled purple.....	25
<i>Multicolor</i> , bronze, yellow and crimson.....	25
<i>Pictus</i> , yellow and red	25
<i>The Shah</i> , base crimson, upper part yellow.....	25
<i>Verschaffeltii</i> , dark crimson.....	25

CUPHEA.

A beautiful border and room plant, introduced from Mexico, whose flowers are sometimes called "Fire crackers." Blooms freely in scarlet and white. \$2.00 per dozen.

<i>Platycentra (Cigar Plant)</i>	20
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CYCLAMEN.

Each, pre aid, cts.

Excellent pot plants, neat and dwarf in habit, having exquisite flowers and foliage of pretty forms and beautiful markings. Come from Persia, and require an even temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees.

<i>Persicum</i> , white, with rosy tips.....	30
“ white, with purple centre.....	30
“ violet rose.....	30
“ rosy red, very fine.....	30
“ dark purple red.....	30
<i>Autumnale</i> , white..... per doz.	\$2.00 20
“ red..... “	2.00 20

DAISY.

The pretty Daisy, the Marguerite of Europe, once so neglected, but become suddenly fashionable, is seen at present in all gardens. Grow in shady, rather cool border, in loamy soil richly manured. May be taken up, divided, and replanted 3 or 4 times every season. Need protection in winter; will bloom in spring as soon as snow leaves the ground. \$1.25 per dozen.

<i>Double Red</i>	15
<i>Double White</i>	15
<i>Queen Victoria (Double)</i> , extra large, light red...	15

DAPHNE CNEORUM.

Especially suited for rock-work or edgings to beds, being a hard, trailing evergreen shrub of dwarf habit, producing deliciously sweet-scented bright pink or crimson flowers in April and May, and occasionally in September... 40

DAY LILY.

In rich soils the Day Lily in a short time will make enormous clumps, which bloom abundantly with finely fragrant, trumpet-form flowers in August. Foliage invaluable for bouquets. Grow in partial shade; and if desired, increase by division of the roots in early Spring.

<i>Blue</i>	25
<i>Pure White</i>	25

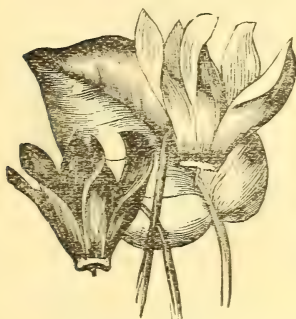
DELPHINIUM. (LARKSPUR).

The splendid flowers and curiously cut leaves of the Larkspur make it an old favorite in our gardens, where it

<i>Chinese</i> , blue and white.....	25
<i>Formosum</i> , large dark blue.....	25



CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA.



CYCLAMEN.



FUNKIA, OR DAY LILY.

will do well in ordinary soil, blooming in the heat of Summer when other blue flowers are scarce.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA. GAS PLANT).

Each, prepaid, cts.

A plant long known to English gardens, lasting year after year. Leaves when rubbed emit a fragrant odor, and the blossoms at moment of opening, emit a gas that can be ignited; flowers on large racemes, sometimes a foot long; very fragrant.

<i>Pink</i>	25
<i>White</i>	25

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ. (WOOLLY BEARD-GRASS).

For the northern climate this finely ornamental grass is better suited than its rival, the celebrated Pampas Grass; the beautiful plumes develop in abundance and are great ornaments to a lawn, or in the center of an ornamental bed.....

25

FEVERFEW. (PYRETHRUM).

Hardy herbaceous perennials; whose ornamental foliage, especially of the Golden Gem ("Golden Feather"), make them excellent edging and bedding plants, The bright rose and pink flowers, large as an Aster, remain perfect a remarkable length of time.

<i>Double White</i>	\$2.50 per doz.	25
<i>Golden Gem, dwarf foliage</i>	2.00 "	20

FORGET-ME-NOT.

The Forget-me-not has the dwarf growth and the intensity of color desirable for beds, edgings, rockeries, window gardens and small pots; it is also much used for bordering graves.

<i>Blue</i>	20
<i>White</i>	20

FUCHSIAS.

In exquisite symetry of form and delicacy of coloring, few flowers can compare with the Fuchsia. It has a certain airy, dainty grace that renders it rarely beautiful, and a window thus adorned is sure to attract the admiring gaze of passers by. Although the Fuchsia is mainly employed as a green-house plant, being a great favorite for house culture and window gardening, it will also bloom abundantly in the open air all Summer long if favorably situated. It will do well on the north side of a building or other shady situation where there is little exposure to the direct rays of the sun. It requires a rich, porous soil, and plenty of moisture, light and air. When grown in pots the Fuchsia requires to be re-potted often, enlarging the pot each time, to produce the finest plants; and by tying the leading shoot to a stick a symmetrical growth will be secured. Water with liquid manure and keep a mulching of 2 inches of moss over the pots in Summer. We offer choice varieties of healthy plants, several of which are excellent Winter bloomers.

Each, cts.



FUCHSIA.

<i>Arabella Improved, corolla rose; sepals white</i>	25
<i>Avalanche, corolla violet; sepals crimson (double)</i>	25
<i>Avalanche (Smith's), corolla white; sepals crimson (double)</i>	25
<i>Brilliant, corolla scarlet; sepals white</i>	25
<i>Carl Halt, corolla crimson, striped with white; sepals white; winter flowering</i> ,	25
<i>Covent Garden (White), corolla lake; tube and sepals white</i>	25
<i>Delight, corolla white; sepals crimson</i>	25
<i>Earl of Beaconsfield, corolla deep carmine; sepals rosy carmine; very large flower</i>	25

FUCHSIAS. (CONTINUED.)

	Each, prepaid, cts.
<i>Elm City</i> , corolla deep purple; sepals crimson scarlet (double).....	25
<i>Gem</i> , corolla violet; sepals crimson; winter flowering (double).....	25
<i>George Felton</i> , corolla violet purple; sepals crimson scarlet (double).....	25
<i>Madame Beant</i> , corolla white; sepals scarlet (double).....	25
<i>Mrs. Marshall</i> , corolla carmine; sepals white; winter flowering.....	25
<i>Pearl of England</i> , corolla cherry red; sepals rosy white.....	25
<i>Speciosa</i> , corolla scarlet; sepals blush white; winter flowering.....	25
<i>Tower of London</i> , corolla violet blue; sepals crimson; large flower.....	25
" <i>Try Me, Oh</i> ," corolla violet; sepals crimson; best single variety.....	25

GERANIUMS.

We offer a great number of beautiful Geraniums, double and single, embracing every shade of scarlet, purple, crimson, rose, carmine, violet, white, salmon, vermilion, etc., with all the best variations in form and painting of leaf. For large beds of flowers they are most suitable of all plants. No other genus represents greater or more successful labor on the part of florists; the wonderfully painted foliage of many varieties is well known, and the garden cannot spare the vivid and pure tints of the flowers, lasting from June to September. Plants intended for winter blooming should be grown in pots through the summer and not be allowed to bloom; or cuttings should be made in September. Geraniums, to bloom well in the house, require to be kept quite cool and to have plenty of air.

SINGLE GERANIUMS.



SINGLE GERANIUM.

<i>Bishop Simpson</i> , salmon pink, shaded with white..	25
<i>Bridal Beauty</i> , white and salmon.....	25
<i>Circulator</i> , rosy lake, fine truss.....	25
<i>Cole's Hill</i> , scarlet, blooms freely.....	25
<i>Colonel Holden</i> , crimson, large flower.....	25
<i>Dick's Seedling</i> , white, with large salmon eye.....	25
<i>Distinction</i> , fine scarlet, handsome foliage.....	25
<i>Favorite</i> , light pink, large truss.....	25
<i>Francis du Bois</i> , salmon, edged with white.....	25
<i>Freak of Nature</i> , centre of leaf white, with green margin; flowers scarlet.....	25
<i>General Grant</i> , scarlet, finest bedder.....	25
<i>Happy Thought</i> , beautiful leaves, similar to silver leaf, yellow centre.....	25
<i>Harry King</i> , vivid scarlet, white eye.....	25
<i>Master Christie</i> , pink.....	25
<i>New Life</i> , scarlet striped salmon and white.....	25
<i>Snowflake</i> , pure white.....	25
<i>Tom Thumb</i> , white.....	25
<i>Wood Nymph</i> , clear pink, free bloomer.....	25

DOUBLE GERANIUMS.



DOUBLE GERANIUM.

<i>Alba Perfecta</i> , pure white, large truss.....	25
<i>Asa Gray</i> , salmon, flowers freely.....	25
<i>Aurora</i> , salmon and white.....	25
<i>Bishop Wood</i> , scarlet.....	25
<i>Candidissima plena</i> , snow white, extra large truss.....	25
<i>Crown Prince</i> , rose.....	25
<i>Duc Desuez</i> , scarlet crimson.....	25
<i>Emily Lemoine</i> , rosy salmon.....	25
<i>Henry Cannell</i> , deep scarlet, large truss.....	25
<i>Jewel</i> , deep scarlet, extra.....	25
<i>Jules Simon</i> , clear rose, dwarf.....	25
<i>La Candeur</i> , blush white, profuse bloomer.....	25
<i>Madame Lemoine</i> , bright pink.....	25
<i>Madame Thibaut</i> , flowers large, perfect, rich rosy pink color, free bloomer.....	25
<i>Simon Delaux</i> , cherry purple, dwarf.....	25
<i>The Ghost</i> , white.....	25

SILVER LEAF GERANIUMS.

Each, prepaid, cts.

<i>Bijou</i> , scarlet.....	25
<i>Mount of Snow</i> , scarlet.....	25

BRONZE, OR GOLDEN LEAF GERANIUMS.

<i>Cloth of Gold</i> , yellow leaf.....	25
<i>Marshal McMahon</i> , yellow, dark bronze zonale mark.....	25
<i>Pride of Mount Hope</i> , similar to Marshal McMahon.....	25

FRAGRANT GERANIUMS.

<i>Apple Scented</i>	25
<i>Dr. Livingstone</i>	25
<i>Rose</i> , true.....	25
<i>Rose Balm</i>	25
<i>Nutmeg</i>	25

IVY LEAF GERANIUMS.

<i>Holly Wreath</i> , light green leaves with broad white margin, rose flower.....	25
<i>L'Elegante</i> , white margin, tinted pink, white flower.....	25
<i>King Albert</i> , double mauve flower.....	25



HELIOTROPE.

GYPSOPHILA.

Great numbers of flowers in loose, graceful panicles; the plant dwarf, and pretty for rockwork, while the everlasting flowers make permanent bouquets for Winter.

<i>White</i>	25
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HELIOTROPE.

The Heliotrope, with its flowery plumes and its fragrance like a breath from heaven, will bloom all the season if kept growing. Heat will be requisite to bring out the flowers in profusion in Winter.

<i>Brilliant</i> , light blue.....	25
<i>Lady Cook</i> , dark violet.....	25
<i>Nelly</i> , bluish white.....	25

HIBISCUS. (WINTER).

The hardy Hibiscus with its large scarlet and crimson flowers, is equally admirable for bedding or pot-culture in window.

<i>Grandiflora</i> , single scarlet and crimson.....	25
<i>Miniatus</i> , semi-double.....	25
<i>Vermillion</i> , scarlet, extra.....	25

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

The old-fashioned Hollyhock, now become so new-fashioned, grows its floral towers with great effect in the garden, and in an incredible variety of colors—white, scarlet, yellow, orange, crimson, rose, maroon, black and variegated. The double flowers are pretty and delicate enough to mingle with Roses and Camellias in the choicest bouquets, which fact alone shows the contrast between the Hollyhock of 30 or 40 years ago, and that of the present day, when seen in mass make a fine display.



HOLLYHOCK.

<i>Assorted Colors</i>	25 cts. \$2.00
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HYDRANGEA.
(PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.)

Paniculata grandiflora, introduced a few years ago from Japan, is one of the finest shrubs for lawn or border. It is a perfectly hardy plant, grows vigorously, and produces immense clusters or spikes of handsome, blush-white flowers. Thorough cultivation and good soil, plentifully enriched with liquid manure now and then, will cause plants to bear an immense mass of bloom. Thomas Hogg is very popular, and Otaksa is a strong grower newly introduced from Japan. All good collections embrace specimens of these superb shrubs.

- Otaksa*, immense trusses of pink flowers..... 30
- Paniculata Grandiflora*, pinkish white; large trusses..... 30
- Thomas Hogg*, pure white; very large..... 30

IVY.

Ivy should have a deep, light soil, and when grown in pots or boxes should be abundantly supplied with water. No one having any bare tree or shed or poles in the yard should fail to cover it with this or some other suitable vine.

- English*, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00 each. Small plants, for edgings, \$1.00 per dozen.
- Kenilworth*, (or *Collisseum*)..... 25
- Variegated Leaves*..... 50

LANTANA.

Rapid growers and constant bloomers, with flowers in clusters similar to Verbenas, and useful for bedding or pots.

- Alba Perfecta*, pure white..... 25
- Lina Entiger*, straw-color..... 25
- Marcella*, lilac, changing to yellow..... 25
- Plicata*, orange, yellow and purple..... 25

LEMON VERBENA.

Grown in every garden for its fragrant foliage, which also has an attractive light green color. It may be taken up after a light frost and put in a cold-frame or cool cellar during Winter, to set out the next May..... 25

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

This pretty emblem of purity and modesty everyone can grow. It should be put under the shade of trees, where it can remain undisputed for many years; otherwise it may not bloom. Or it is very pretty planted in pots with damp moss.

- Pips, or Flowering Crowns*.....50 cents per doz.

☞ \$2.50 per 100, delivered at express office, Rochester or Chicago.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

LOBELIA.

Each, prepaid cts

This, one of the most brilliant plants in cultivation, is a native of our country, though not so easy to find. It grows best on the shady side of the house.

Cardinalis, intense scarlet..... 25

OTHONNA. (RAGWORT).

The handsome yellow flowers, the peculiar fleshy leaves, and the trailing appearance of Othonna make it a peculiarly interesting and fit plant for baskets, vases and rustic designs. It can be increased by cuttings and leaves. Always in bloom.

Crassifolia, per dozen, \$2.00..... 20



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

PANSY.

Remarks on the ruling passion for Pansys and on their cultivation will be found under the head of ANNUALS. The plants sent are strong and healthy, and are selected from a collection of all the leading kinds. If planted early in Spring will flower until dry season, and again in Fall months.

\$1.50 per doz..... 15

PASSION FLOWER.

This curious and beautiful vine, of historic interest in floriculture and poesy, everyone may now procure at a very low price; and it may be increased by cuttings of the root or vine. Will show a mass of delicate blue flowers in early Spring or Summer.....

25

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

These familiar plants are perfectly hardy, increase constantly in size, and produce immense terminal clusters of white, pink, purple and crimson flowers. The fragrance and beauty of the new varieties make them highly desirable. \$2.50 per doz.....

25



PERENNIAL PHLOX.

PETUNIA.

For bedding purposes no plant is more generally useful than this, being easy of cultivation and profuse and show in inflorescence. We have fine double Petunias of any color desired. Double, \$2.50 per doz. Single flowering, \$1.50 per dozen

25

15

PILEA. (ARTILLERY PLANT).

A low growing plant, useful for baskets, stands and rockeries. If, when the flowers are about to expand, the plant be put quickly

in a vessel of warm water, or water be sprinkled on it, the stamens will explode with smoky clouds of pollen, for some minutes, making a perfect picture of minute artillery. Beautiful finely-cut foliage, pinkish-white flowers..... 25

PYLOGYNE SUAVIS.

The power of adornment as a climber possessed by this plant, with its small, glossy green leaves and agreeable flowers, make it excellent for verandas, trellises and window gardens; small, yellowish white blossoms. \$2.50 per dozen

25

PINKS.

Each, prepaid, cts.

It is the Pink which Flora, goddess of flowers, wears at her bosom, that its fragrance may always surround her person. Then copy the fashion and make Pinks the favorite of the button-hole; and in the gardens it is planted that it may there offer its incense to the garden goddess. Our plants are Clove Pinks, double flowers, flowering early in Spring, and fine for borders.

- White Fringed.* \$2. 50 per dozen 25
- White Maroon Margin.* \$2.50 per dozen 25



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

PRIMROSE. (CHINESE).

One of the favorite plants for Winter blooming. It has especial adaptation for window gardening, as it will brighten and beautify its surroundings by a long season of handsome flowers. It is easily cultivated, requiring only good garden soil; care should be taken not to water plants too freely.

- Single White.* 50
- " *Pink* 50
- Double White* 50
- Semi-Double Pink* 50



SALVIA. (FLOWERING SAGE).

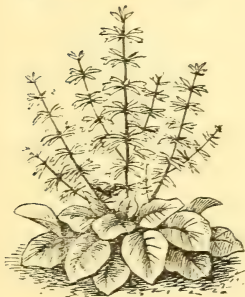
Salvia is a member of the Sage family, sometimes called "Scarlet Sage." Valuable for decorative purposes, the bright scarlet flowers growing in long spikes, making a brilliant appearance. Desirable for greenhouse or window gardening, as it furnishes a fine display in early Winter. Easy of cultivation.

- Scarlet*, the best variety 25

SEDUM. (STONECROP).

Curious and interesting plants, admirably adapted for rock-work, vases, etc. Leaves are thick and succulent, of a sea-green color; has pretty pink flowers, blooms in Autumn. Succeeds well grown in small pots, in light sandy soil.

- Sieboldii*, useful for rockery or vases 25
- Variiegata*, very hardy 25



SALVIA.

SMILAX.

The Smilax, so elegant for decoration of rooms and for making up floral toilets, is known to all. Its glossy, pretty leaves have the property of retaining their form a long time after the vine is picked. \$2.00 per dozen..... 20



SEDUM SIEBOLDII.

VERBENA.

One of the most attractive, useful and fragrant of bedding plants. It may be called the most popular plant of the day. Avoid clayey or sandy soils in making the bed, and do not have the bed on the same spot successive years, as the plants are

VERBENA. (CONTINUED.)

Each, prepaid cts

more liable to be attacked by the aphid at the roots, which is fatal. We have in our collection all the best standard varieties, and also the later varieties. As our plants are grown in pots, they are excellent for shipping by mail or express. We offer twenty-four varieties, no two varieties alike; colors pure white to black.

Twelve Plants, named\$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100
 " " without name 1.00 " 7.00 "



VIOLET. (SWEET).

VIOLET. (SWEET).

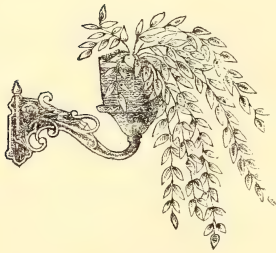
The sweet and lovely violet will find a place in every garden, where it will thrive best if planted in a cool situation.

	Each, cts.
Double White	\$2.00 per doz. 20
" Blue	1.50 " 15

VINCA. (PERIWINKLE; CREEPING MYRTLE).

The deep, cool green of this vine, and the pretty, light-blue flowers, are well known in the gardens and cemeteries. *V. variegata* is also suitable for baskets.

Variegata, blue flowers..... 25



VINCA.

WISTARIA.

There is hardly a house in the land where flower-lovers live that the Wistaria is not seen growing, generally on some veranda, where this unrivalled vine hangs out its endless clusters of white and light purple flowers, as if to make a picture of cool and temperate luxuriance. With it we equal the tropics in floral abundance, and are saved the temperature.

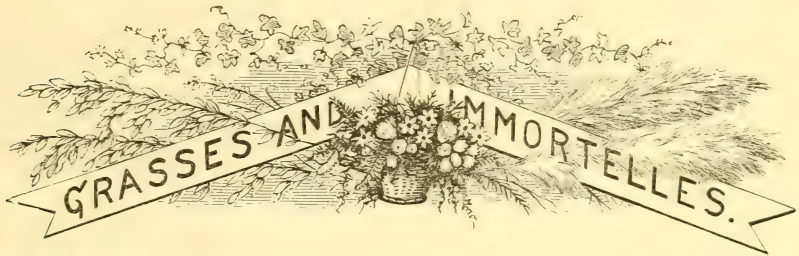
Purple	50
White	75

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (SPANISH BAYONET).

A Mexican and Californian plant, with straight bayonet-like leaves radiating ornamentally from a center. Flower stalk shoots up like a miniature Century Plant in bloom—to which class in fact the Yucca belongs. The flower stem rises to a height of four or five feet, bearing a large spike of yellowish-white bell-shaped flowers.

One Year Old Plants, 30 cts. each; two-year old plants.... 60





BOUQUETS that never fade, vases that never demand refilling, wreaths, crosses, and innumerable other designs of permanent beauty can be made by any industrious hand from the Dried Grasses, Immortelles and Everlastings which are given in the following list. One of the special departments of Hiram Sibley & Co.'s great establishment is devoted to dyeing this stock, and special excellence is claimed for the reason that we do not depend on foreign importations. A number of skilled employees are constantly at work preparing Baskets, Designs, Bouquets; and the dyeing is in the hands of a scientific expert. Under the head of the several Grasses, Everlastings, etc., will be found directions useful to everyone who tries his hand at this pretty style of decoration. In general it is necessary to know that any of these goods received by mail or express are likely to be pressed slightly out of shape. Before unpacking, therefore, place them in a moist atmosphere several hours, or over night; or they may be steamed over a kettle of hot water before handling. Danger of breaking is thus avoided; and the improvement in appearance is great. Pampas Grass plumes in particular are generally packed closely, and if steamed carefully upon being opened, and gently shaken out in a current of warm air, they may readily be restored to their usual graceful proportions. In dyeing our goods the following colors are used: *Blue, Green, Magenta, Orange, Pink, Purple or Violet, Red Rose, Scarlet, and Yellow.* When offers are made "dyed in colors," customers may select any color or colors they prefer. Some of the varieties, however, are not adapted to all the different colors, and are dyed only in those that are suitable. Orders for less quantities than those named below will not be received. Sent prepaid at the prices named.

AGROPYRUM DASYANTHUM.

The Agropyrum is an erect grass, with heads like miniature grain, very pretty and regular. It is suitable for the centre of vase bouquets and may be worked into wreaths and picture-frame decorations; the bleached heads are extremely delicate and rare to see.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20	cts. 1b.	\$2.00
<i>Bleached, pure white</i>	25		2.50
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	25		2.50

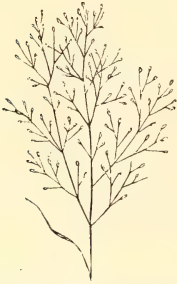
AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.

The delicately bushy heads of this genus, in which the seeds are scattered like a numerous cluster of stars, make it prettiest among fine-heading grasses. It is in fact nebulous or fine-starred, as the name implies. It may be used alone in masses or bunches to fill vases, or in combination with other grasses to set off their more heavy architecture with its ethereal build.



AGROSTIS NEBULOSA.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20	cts. 1b.	\$2.00
<i>Bleached, pure white</i>	25		2.50
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	25		2.75



AGROSTIS PULCHELLA.

A. pulchella differs from the preceding *Agrostis* by being more open in its habit, having a bushy and free where the other has a close, sprayey grace. A bouquet of almost ethereal prettiness can be made by mingling all through the midst of a handful of *Agrostis* 20 or 25 Everlastings of the kind called *Acroclinium*, half white, half pink. The delicate blossoms seem floating in a haze or mist, made by the grass spray.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20 cts.	lb. \$2.25
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white	30	3.00
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	30	3.00

AGROSTIS PULCHELLA.

AVENA SATIVA. (OATS.)

The common oat is valuable to all who possess the art of agricultural decoration. We mean the placing of bunches of the grains, ears of corn, heads of sorghum, broom corn and millet above the mantel and over doors, windows and pictures, as well as in corners and on brackets, in such wise as to make a rich, harvest-suggesting picture of a dwelling-room. A few hunting implements hung artistically on the wall, and some bright fruit pictures increase the effect. For such uses the bleached and dyed oats come in very prettily and interestingly.

<i>Bleached</i> , white	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	20	1.75

AVENA STERILIS. (ANIMATED OATS.)

The curious and ornamental *A. sterilis* is the Animated Oat of the gardens, of which the seeds are caused to move about on the ground by any moisture, such as dew. The plant owes this peculiar property to the contraction and expansion of the awns or beards, according as they are dried or moistened. The phenomenon is an instance of Nature's many devices for seed distribution.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.25
<i>Sun Bleached</i>	20	1.75
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	20	2.00

BRACHYPODIUM PLATYSTACHIUM.

A flat-headed grass of stiff habit that produces a very pretty variety in a dry-bouquet. Native of Egypt.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 25 cts.	lb. \$2.50
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BRIZA MAXIMA. (QUAKING GRASS.)

The nut-like heads of this odd grass resemble in size and shape a very small almond, and they stand in clusters that tremble at the least touch—whence the name, Quaking Grass. In bouquets, etc., they have a solid effect, the contrast with the more bushy grasses being to the advantage of both. In fact the “knack” of making grass bouquets consists in an artistic mingling of the most contrasted forms.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white	25	2.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	20	2.00

BRIZA MAXIMA.

BRIZA MEDIA. (TREMBLING GRASS.)

Briza Media, the English Trembling Grass, is a delicate, dwarf form of the preceding, the heads being about the size of a rice grain. The plant has a straight, upward growth, and is especially pretty when a variety of artificial colors are mingled in a bunch.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white	25	2.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	20	2.00
<i>Tinted</i> , pink	20	1.50





BRIZA MINOR.

BRIZA MINOR.

This lovely and delicate little grass is the maidenhood of which *Briza Maxima* is the maturity. The arching and bending stems are as fine as hair; at their ends and all thro' and thro' cluster the prettily irregular little heads. This curving grace is as attractive as that of the elm-tree boughs, or the yellow, spreading spray of the golden-rods. A pretty group can be made of *Briza Maxima* and *Minor*, with *Agrostis pulchella*.

<i>Natural</i>	oz.	20	cts.	lb.	\$2.00
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....		25			2.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....		25			2.50



BROMUS BRIZÆFORMIS.

BROMUS BRIZÆFORMIS.

The species of *Bromus*, of which a number follow, are all of moderately large growth, and very suitable for mantel vases, etc. They are standard forms among ornamental grasses, and a number may be selected by the purchaser with advantage. *B. brizæformis* is the most ornamental and best known. The stems curve over with just a sufficient grace; the heads are extremely clean and of large, regular size, and narrow almond shape. It is a treasure to florists.

<i>Natural</i>	oz.	15	cts.	lb.	\$1.00
<i>Sun Bleached</i>		20			1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....		25			1.75
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....		20			1.50

BROMUS GUSSONI.

Of an upright, bristly habit, and long bearded. Useful to give a bristling, spray-like effect among other grasses, and also of service in grain vases, filled with wheat, rye, oats, etc.

<i>Natural</i>	oz.	15	cts.	lb.	\$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....		25			2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....		20			2.00

BROMUS HUGHII.

This and *B. Mollis*, are the smallest of the *Bromi*. The heads are numerous, small, grouped in clusters, with short curly beards; altogether pretty and compact:

<i>Natural</i>	oz.	15	cts.	lb.	\$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....		20			2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....		20			2.00

BROMUS MADRITENSIS.

One of the most grass-like of the Grasses, this species, with fine, broom-like beards, delicately tinged purple, has an effect of refined, bushy erectness wherever used, this is very picturesque. It is seen to best advantage in combination with grains, Pampas Grass, Florida Sea Oats, and some of the smaller grasses, as *Briza Maxima* and *Lagurus ovatus*; and with Everlastings.

<i>Natural</i>	oz.	15	cts.	lb.	\$2.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....		25			2.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....		20			2.00

BROMUS MOLLIS.

Another stiff grass, but more loosely bearded than the preceding, and of smaller growth. The silver green color and general fineness of growth make *mollis* a very lovely species.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.59
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....	25	2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	2.00

BROMUS PATULUS.

The ears of *B. patulus* are small and narrow, just heavy enough to bend out gracefully on the stem. The plant is neat; the beards are slightly curled, giving an attractive freedom of appearance to the head. It quite resembles *B. velutinus*.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....	25	2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	20	2.00

BROMUS STERILIS.

This tall species, with slender, finely upright growth, is excellent for the larger styles of decoration; and may be put with grain, Timothy, etc., in large vases or boxes in the corner of the room, or on a bracket; or it may be hung in small sheafs over pictures. Dyed yellow it resembles miniature grain.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....	25	2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	2.00

BROMUS VELUTINUS.

B. velutinus has small grain-like ears with slightly curly beards, and is not too stiff to bend gracefully. Even by itself, a handful placed loosely in a mantel-vase makes a very sightly ornament, and in combination with other grasses it is as ornamental as any of the half-large varieties.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....	25	2.25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	2.00

WE OFFER THE 8 VARIETIES of Bromus named above, in pound package of natural colors, at \$2 per lb., varieties labeled.

CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS.

A tall, erect, but finely sprayed grass; one of the most charming of its kind. Color silvery grey, tinged with purple; general appearance like Red-top. Necessary to all vases.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached</i> , pure white.....	20	2.00
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	2.00

CAREX ACUTA.

A pretty sedge, with rich deep-brown heads; one of the most ornamental additions possible to a dry bouquet or vase of grasses. We insert these sedges in the Catalogue especially for decorative purposes.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$2.00
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CAREX GLAUCA.

Another sedge, with heads shorter and lighter brown than preceding one. Very graceful.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
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CHLORIS TRUNCATA.

An odd, small, purple-headed grass, growing with a single straight stem that bears a minute row of barb-like heads. Useful to give a varied appearance to bouquet and vase.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. 1.50
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CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.

This very curious and pretty variety might have been called the rat's-tail grass, since the smooth, very long, beardless head, with regular cross markings like a head of grain, has that resemblance. It is sufficiently attractive and odd to be included in every bouquet.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Sunbleached</i>	15	1.50
<i>Dyed; in colors</i>	25	2.25

CYNOSURUS ECHINATUS.

This medium sized grass has pretty, plummy heads like a bristly tail, and stiff enough to stand erect. Useful with *Bromus brizæformis*, *Hordeum jubatum* and similar kinds.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Sunbleached</i>	15	1.50
<i>Dyed; in colors</i>	25	2.25

CYPERUS LONGUS.

This beautiful grass, a native of Europe, has neat clusters of nut-brown heads of the width of a pencil point and an inch and a quarter long, resembling numerous bits of delicate braid. The effect of a bunch of this rich color in a bouquet, is unusually pleasing.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 25 cts.	lb. \$2.50
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ELYMUS CANADENSIS.

Tall, straight-growing, flexible, with slightly curving and very long panicles; beards half woolly, half-bristling. General habit coarse, yet graceful and picturesque. For large vases.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Sunbleached</i>	20	2.00
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	25	2.25

ERIANTHUS ALEPOCUROIDES.

Magnificent, soft, woolly and feathery panicles, borne erect on stiff, cane-like stems. The Southern Plume-grass or Fox-tail.

<i>Natural</i>	per doz. stems,	40 cts.;	per 100	\$2.50	
<i>Dyed, in colors,</i>	“	“	75	“	5.00

ERIANTHUS ARGENTEUS.

Very similar to *E. ravenæ*. Tall, graceful plumes silver-grey in color; very downy and grateful to the eye when tastefully arranged in vases.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 25 cts.	lb. \$2.50
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	30	3.00

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

Soft, tall, erect panicles, making extremely lovely plumes. Yellowish or silvery grey; stem straight, cane-like.

<i>Natural</i>	per half doz.	25 cts.;	per doz.	40 cts.	
<i>Bleached,</i>	“	“	25	“	40
<i>Dyed, in colors,</i>	“	“	25	“	40



ERIANTHUS.



FESTUCA RIGIDA.

FESTUCA RIGIDA.

Small, rigid habit, like a minute branching stick of twigs; yet quite curious and ornamental. Light green. Use with *Briza* and *Melica*.

Naturaloz. 20 cts. lb. \$2.00

GLYCERIA NERVATA.

Delicate, slender, tall, pure green, with minute heads profusely and irregularly scattered in the prettiest imaginable way. All the grace of the taller grasses with the minute beauty of small ones.

Naturaloz. 15 cts. lb. \$1.50
Bleached, pure white 20 2.00
Dyed, in colors 20 2.00

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM. (PAMPAS GRASS.)

Every one knows this, the most princely of all grasses, with its plumes often over 2 feet long; a soft, elegant miracle of feathery panicle. Every parlor mantel should have it.

	Each.	Half doz.	doz.
<i>Natural</i> , 15 to 20 inch	30 cts.	\$1.20	\$2.00
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors, "	30	1.20	2.00
<i>Natural</i> , 20 to 40 inch	50	2.00	3.50
<i>Dyed</i> in colors, . . . . .	.50	2.00	3.50



PAMPAS GRASS.

HORDEUM JUBATUM. (SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS.)

Small, and very unlike other grasses. The long, soft beards give it the semblance of a very open soft-bristle brush. The effect in dry bouquets is soft and pretty.

Naturaloz. 20 cts. lb. \$2.00
Dyed, in colors. 25 2.50

JYUCUS ACUTIS.

A great favorite in France, where it is the *Jonc d'Afrique*. A single stem bearing a close, lumpy mass of brown and yellow seeds at one side of the top. Curious and ornamental. Use in thick bunches, or with other grasses, &c.

Naturaloz. 15 cts. lb. \$1.50

LAGURUS OVATUS. (HARE'S-TAIL GRASS.)

Small, single slender stem, bearing a single pretty, ovate panicle, like a wad of cotton, covered with fine heavy beards. Unique, and especially attractive in colors.

Naturaloz. 20 cts. lb. \$2.00
Bleached, pure white 25 2.50
Dyed, in colors. 25 2.50

LASIAGROSTIS ARGENTEA.

Medium sized; loose, erect panicles; very much like a miniature oat, except that the seeds stand erect. Among the prettiest, and specially suited to dying.

Naturaloz. 15 cts. lb. \$1.50
Sun bleached 20 2.00
Dyed, in colors 20 2.00

LUZULA ALBIDA.

Tall, erect, flexible, heads in scattered clumps up and down the stem. Looks like broom-corn before seeds are removed, though less coarse, and of a silvery green color.

Naturaloz. 20 cts. lb. \$2.00
Dyed, in colors 25 2.50



HORDEUM JUBATUM

LUZULA CAMPESTRIS.

Small, sedge-like; panicle of 4 or 5 heads clustered prettily together and tinted purple. Erect and picturesque.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20 cts.	lb. \$2.00
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	25	2.50

MELICA ALTISSIMA.

Slender, erect growth, heads shaken out freely along several inches of the stem, resembling oats, but finer and closer. Dyes splendidly.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Bleached, pure white</i> ..	20	2.00
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	20	2.00

MELICA CILIATA.

Bushy, downy heads, making a single panicle borne erect on a slender stem; delicate purple-silver tint, and almost the loveliest of all small, downy grasses.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20 cts.	lb. \$2.00
<i>Bleached, pure white</i>	25	2.50
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	25	2.50

PHALARIS CANARIENSIS.

This stiff, medium-sized grass, with big ovate heads, is very ornamental. Interesting as the source of Canary seed.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
<i>Sun bleached</i>	20	2.00
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	20	2.00

PHRAGMITIS COMUNIS.

A very loosely, plummy grass, of fine gray-brown hue. Free, natural and elegant. Rather large.

<i>Natural</i>	Per doz.	30 cts.
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POA ERAGROSTIS.

An attractive grass, with erect spikes; natural color purplish.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 20 cts.	lb. \$2.00
<i>Bleached, pure white</i> ..	25	2.50
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	30	3.00

SCIRPUS ERIOPHORUM.

A sedge-like grass, with a beautiful panicle of numerous brown heads; the thick, irregular cluster looks like the head of a Golden-rod, and is equally graceful.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.00
<i>Dyed, green</i>	15	1.50

SETARIA VIRIDIS.

A lovely grass, with single, tail-like, erect, bushy heads. Color light sea-green.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.00
<i>Dyed, in colors</i>	15	1.50

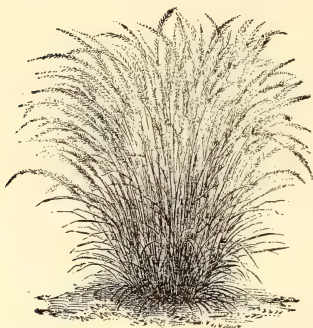
SORGHUM NUTANS.

The beautiful rich brown tops of this graceful Sorghum are excellent ornaments.

<i>Natural</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1.50
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MELICA ALTISSIMA.



STIPA PENNATA.

STIPA PENNATA. (FEATHER GRASS.)

Most delicately beautiful of all the grasses, being almost as evanescent in appearance as thistle down. Each stem is a long, graceful thread, lined its entire length with fine, short hairs, and a bunch of these is indescribably light, hazy and almost ghostly in its beauty.

	oz.	lb.
<i>Natural</i> , long stems, fine quality	15 cts.	\$1.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors, long stems, fine quality	15	“ 1.50
<i>Natural</i> , cleaned, in lots of 10 half oz. bunches		1.50
<i>Natural</i> , cleaned, per bunch		20
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors, cleaned, in lots of 10 half oz. bunches		1.50
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors, cleaned, per bunch		20



SEA OATS.

UNIOLA PANICULATA. (FLORIDA SEA OATS.)

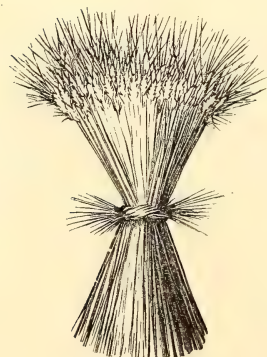
In a heavy way, this grass, improperly called “Oats,” is undoubtedly the most ornamental grass ever grown. Cleanest straw color. Heads flat, serrated; panicles tall, curving, elegant. Wonderfully striking.

<i>Natural</i>	per lb.	\$ 75
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors	“	1 25
<i>Natural</i> , per doz. stems, 25 cts.; per doz. bunches of stems		2 00
<i>Dyed</i> , in assorted colors, per doz. stems, 35 cents; per dozen bunches of 12 stems		2.50

WHEAT.

Our Wheat is the finest bearded Italian, and is very suitable for household adornment, for funerals, &c.

<i>Bleached</i>	oz. 15 cts.	lb. \$1 50
No. 1, in sheaf		1 00
“ 2, “		1 25
“ 3, “		1 50
“ 4, “		1 75



SHEAF OF WHEAT.

COLLECTIONS OF GRASSES.

The varieties of grasses offered are so numerous, and so impossible to describe satisfactorily to whoever has not seen them, that we make up packages of the most interesting and ornamental kinds; thus enabling anyone, however unfamiliar with these plants, to procure a collection of whose excellence he may feel assured.

No. 1—Twenty-five different varieties of Natural Grasses (one pound), for making up bouquets	per collection.	\$1.50
“ 2—Twenty-five different varieties of Natural Grasses (one pound), dyed in colors, fine for bouquets		2 00
“ 3—Fifty named varieties, natural		2 00
“ 4— “ “ “ labeled		2 50

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, Etc.

ACROCLINIUM.



ACROCLINIUM.

Prettiest, most enticing of all Everlastings. Daisy-like, rose and white; exquisite. Of use in all bouquets, etc., but especially lovely with *Agrostis pulchella*, as described under that grass.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> white flowers.....	25 cts.	40 cts.
" rose flowers.....	25	40

AMMOBIUM ALATUM.

Miniature flowers, 2 or 3 in a group, look like pigmy roses. Their smallness makes them specially valuable in working up designs.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , pure white flowers.....	10 cts.	\$1.00
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	15	1.50

GNAPHALIUM LEONOPODIUM.

(EDELWEISS.)

The flower of noble purity, of love, which the youths of Switzerland climb dangerous heights in the Alps to procure for their favorite maiden. Lovely, white, velvety; has the beauty of snow.

Natural, mounted on black cards (3 on a card)..... Per Card, 40 cts.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

(GLOBE AMARANTH.)

The Globe Amaranth or Bachelors' Button, resembles clover in shape, and is of great use in everlasting flower bouquets.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , white flowers.....	15 cts.	25 cts.
" purple flowers.....	15	25
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	30

HELICHRYSUM COMPOSITUM.

Compact, disc-shaped flowers, like small flat Asters; shows colors finely, especially magenta, purple, yellow and orange.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , white flowers.....	20 cts.	30 cts.
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	25	40

HELIPTERUM SANFORDII.

Thick golden bunches of pretty little flowers, like Golden-rod. Very essential in bouquets to give variety.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , golden-yellow.....	20 cts.	30 cts.

RHODANTHE MACULATA.

This sweet, white flower is among the most soft and life-like of the Everlastings, ranking in this respect with *Helipterum* and *Acroclinium*. The size of a small, common Syngia which it resembles.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , white flowers.....	20 cts.	35 cts.
" rose flowers.....	20	35

STATICE INCANA HYBRIDA.

Like the preceding *Statice* is a small flower growing in clusters, which look not unlike Heather blossom, and which add the so much desired sprayey grace to bouquets.

<i>Natural</i> , white.....	1/4 lb.	50 cts.	lb.	\$1.50
<i>Died</i> , in colors.....		75		2.00



EDELWEISS.



HELICHRYSUM.



HELIPTERUM SANFORDII.

WAITZIA GRANDIFLORA.

Rich golden yellow; charming and bright.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , yellow flowers.....	25 cts.	50 cts.

XERANTHEMUM ANNUM.

Lovely, crocus-like flowers, very durable, and showing dyed colors to perfection, especially purple, scarlet and green.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , white, double flowers.....	15 cts.	25 cts.
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	20	35

CAPE FLOWERS.

This fine large showy Everlasting, (*Gnaphalium Cooperii*.) is a native of South Africa and is a standard kind for bouquets and baskets. Finest in white and rose.

	Per 50.	Per 100.
<i>Natural</i> , white flowers.....	70 cts.	\$1.20
<i>Dyed</i> , in colors.....	90	1.55

IMMORTELLES.

Everyone knows the French Immortelle, used everywhere for wreaths, crosses, etc., but few are aware of the exquisite appearance of these single heads, when unmounted. White, rose, pink, yellow and old gold are best colors.



CAPE FLOWER.

	Per Bunch.
<i>Black, Blue, Carnation, Red, Green, Magenta, Old Gold, Orange, Pink, Pure White, Purple or Violet, Red, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, or Assorted Colors</i> ,	60 cts.
	Per 1/2 lb.
<i>Loose or Scrap Immortelles</i>	60 cts.

COLLECTIONS OF EVERLASTINGS.

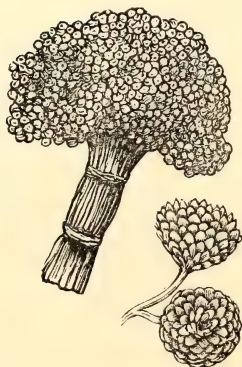
Our two boxes of Everlastings are intended for those who desire a collection of all the most pretty and ornamental kinds and do not feel sufficiently acquainted with this class to make their own selection.

	Per Box.
No. 1— <i>Natural</i>	\$2.00
No. 2— <i>Assorted colors</i>	2.50

We send with each box a card of Edelweiss.

GRASS BOUQUETS.

Anyone who has not preserved grass bouquets, or who has preserved only the more common kinds, such as can be collected from the fields, cannot conceive what grace and beauty the rarer grass bouquets possess, or what permanent adornments they are to a parlor. Our selections are carefully made with reference to varied effect. To persons of exacting tastes the "Natural colors and white," are recommended. In ordering, give *number* (which shows the size), and *letter* (which shows the color). Numbers increase with size, number 1 being the smallest. Customers have the privilege of selecting the colors they prefer.



IMMORTELLES.

	Each.		Each.
No. 1.....	\$ 35	No. 3.....	75
No. 2.....	50	No. 4.....	1.00



GRASS BOUQUET.

- A. Natural colors and white.
- B. White and green.
- C. White and pink.
- D. White, pink and green.
- E. Assorted colors.

BOUQUETS OF "STIPA PENNATA."

(FEATHER GRASS.)

Considered the best style of dry grass bouquet for sending by mail or express, as it stands packing perfectly. The most lovely of all the grasses.

No. 1— <i>Natural</i>	Each. \$ 50
" 2— ".....	1.00
" 3— <i>Assorted Colors</i>	50
" 4— ".....	1.00

BOUQUETS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

All the most interesting and beautiful Everlastings are represented in these bouquets, which are made in colors and with taste; they very closely resemble the artistic natural bouquets made by professional florists.

No. 1.....	Each. 50 cts.
No. 2.....	75
No. 3.....	\$1.00

We also offer an exquisite bouquet of *Acroclinium* and *Agrostis*, for 75 cents each.

BASKETS OF EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Colored and natural Everlastings and Grasses arranged in Swiss baskets: a style of arrangement even more suitable to dried flowers, perhaps, than the bouquet.



SMALL BASKET OF EVERLASTINGS.

No. 1.....	EaCh. \$ 40
" 2.....	60
" 3.....	80
" 4.....	1.00

HANGING BASKETS.

These Hanging Baskets are the handsomest floral ornaments we make. Handle and all is swathed in a wavy floating cloud of the lovely Feather Grass, in whose lovely haze colored Everlasting blossoms seem to float. Fine Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts. \$2.00 each.

DESIGNS.

Our department of Designs is becoming extensive, and we keep a large range of forms in stock, as seen below. Sizes and forms not in the list, as well as letters, mottoes, etc., can be specially ordered. The beauty of these structures is great; they rival natural flower decorations, and have the additional merit of permanence. Very admirable for churches, parties, holidays, funerals, etc. Moss, Everlastings and Immortelles are employed.



HORSE SHOE OF EVERLASTINGS.

No. 1—Wreath made of white flowers and moss, (12 inches).....	Each. \$1.50
" 2—Wreath made of colored flowers and moss (12 inches).....	1.50

No. 3—Wreath for Christmas decorations, green and scarlet.....	50
“ 4—Cross made of white flowers and moss (12 inches).....	1.50
“ 5—Cross made of colored flowers and moss (12 inches).....	1.50
“ 6—Horse Shoe made of colored flowers and moss (7 inches).....	75
“ 7— “ “ “ white flowers, very delicate (7 inches).....	75

The following designs are made in unusually perfect style on large box frames of wire, and in the construction white Immortelles are chiefly used, with white Everlastings and occasional pink flowers. Minute sprays of dried Grasses and Fern leaves are interspersed, the entire effect being most lovely and delicate.

<i>Maltese Cross</i>	10 inches.....	Each. \$2.50
<i>Anchor</i>	15 “.....	5.00
<i>Crown</i>	10½ “.....	8.00
<i>Star</i>	10 “.....	2.50
<i>Square, Compass and G</i> (Masonic).....	14 “.....	3.50
<i>Crescent</i>	12 “.....	2.00
<i>Harp</i>	16 “.....	4.00
<i>Lyre</i>	16 “.....	5.00
<i>Pillows</i>	20 “.....	10.00
<i>I. H. S.</i>	14 x 26 “.....	3.00

Each of the above on stand, \$2.00 extra.

<i>Pyramid</i>	20 “.....	4.00
<i>Gates Ajar</i> , very fine, 3 feet.....		25.00
<i>Letters</i> , suitable for making words, such as “Welcome,” “Christmas,” 4 inches high, per dozen.....		1.75
6 inches high, per dozen.....		2.50

HARTFORD FERNS. (LYGODIUM PALMATUM).

The prettiest of all decorative Ferns, known also as Climbing Fern and Concord Fern. Long, vine-like, with delicate sprayed fruit at end; often over a yard long; leaves shaped like a hand; used to twine along picture cards, over windows, up chandeliers, and sometimes around the entire cornice of a room. Per dozen, 50 cents.



HARTFORD FERN.

LYCOPODIUM DENDROIDEUM.

A green decorative material that is not brittle, has long been wanted. By an original process of our discovery we are at last able to supply this want with Lycopodium. It is a perfect bouquet-green, and far superior to French Moss and other similar articles. Will not shake off or break. It is in fact indispensable for Christmas, Hall and Church Decorations, as well as for all work with artificial flowers, Everlastings, baskets, etc., etc. The bright glossy green will never fade. Price per package, as above, 40 cts.; per barrel. (not prepaid), \$10.

FAIRY FLOWERS.

These novelties, made from *Asclepias*, are in fact Fairy Flowers. No other name can be imagined to describe their ghost-like, frail beauty. They have been the rage in the æsthetic world. Per ½ doz. 60 cts.; per doz. \$1.00.



FAIRY FLOWERS.

BUTTON-HOLE BOUQUETS.

These bright-colored little bouquets are skillfully arranged. Very popular at church fairs, military and society parades, and similar enterprises, shows, etc. Beautiful in parlor decoration, when several of these diminutive bouquets are pinned along the edge of lace curtains. Each 15 cents; one dozen \$1.00; two or more dozen, 80 cts. per doz. For fairs, entertainments, etc., where large quantities are required, a liberal discount will be made from above prices. Samples sent on application.

WHITE DOVES.

Perfectly stuffed Doves, used in Churches, on funeral occasions, and very beautifully adapted to use with floral decorations.

Natural, prepared by a superior taxidermist, each. . . . \$3.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the benefit of those who prefer to make up their own baskets, bouquets and other designs, we offer the following:

	Per package:
<i>French Moss</i> , dyed green.....	25 cts.
<i>Florida Moss</i> , natural.....	40
<i>Bouquet, Green</i> , natural.....	25
" " dyed green, not brittle.....	40
<i>Tinfoil</i>	per lb. 50
<i>Florist's Toothpicks</i> , for stemming on.....	per box, 25
<i>Wire</i>	per lb. 60



BUTTON-HOLE BOUQUET.

Bouquet Papers, No. 1, 3¼ in. diameter, 25 cts. per doz.; No. 2, 5 in. diameter, 40 cts. per doz.; No. 3, 6½ in. diameter, 50 cts. per doz.
Bouquet Holders, No. 1, 25 cts. per doz.; No. 2, 40 cts. per doz.; No. 3, 50 cts. per doz.
Swiss Baskets, oval. No. 1, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz; No. 2, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.; No. 3, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; No. 4, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.

To assist our friends in encouraging the culture of flowers among their neighbors, we make these reductions for flower seeds, packets only, and for plants.

For \$1.00, seeds or plants to value of \$1.20.	For \$5.00, seeds or plants to value of \$6.50.
For 2.00, " " " " 2.50.	For 10.00, " " " " 14.00.
For 3.00, " " " " 3.75.	For 20.00, " " " " 29.00.
For 4.00, " " " " 5.00.	

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

The following collections of Flower Seeds in packets (see Colored Plates in this Catalogue), will be sent at reduced prices, as follows:

- Collection No. 1, including Abronia, Antirrhinum, 2 Amaranthus, Sweet Alyssum, 2 Asters, Balsam, Candytuft, Celosia, Convolvulus, and Canna, 60 cts.; (regular price 75 cts.)
- Collection No. 2, including Delphinium, Dianthus, Marigold, Ice Plant, Mignonette, Mimulus, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Pansy, Perunia, Phlox, Portulaca, 75 cts.; (regular price 95 cts.)
- Collection No. 3, including Ricinus, Stock, Verbena, Zinnia, Cobæa Scandens, Convolvulus, Ipomæa, Sweet Peas, Tropæolum, Helichrysum, 2 Ornamental Grasses, 75 cts.; (regular price 85 cts.)
- Collection No. 4, including Pampas Grass, Aquelegia, Double Daisy, Carnation, Hollyhock, Myosotis, Sweet William, Sweet Double Violet, Abutilon, Fuchsia, Geranium, Heliotrope, \$1.50.; (regular price \$1.95.)

The four Collections will be sent for \$3.50 (regular price \$4.50.)

When ordering Flower Seeds or Plants, send for a package of

“FOOD FOR FLOWERS.”

a fertilizer made especially for plants in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, free from offensive odor, largely soluble in water, and producing healthy plants, tending to keep them free from vermin and to promote early and abundant flowers. It gives a rich and brilliant color to leaves and blossoms.

Florists and all who grow flowers have long felt the need of such a dressing. In Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers, this want is well met. It is applied simply by dissolving two tablespoonfuls in a gallon of water and watering the plants with the solution. It is not a stimulant, but a true plant food. Hundreds of testimonials from every section prove the great popularity of this plant fertilizer.

PRICES.—No. 1 *Trial Package*, sufficient for 20 plants for three months, sent by mail, prepaid, for 35 cts.

No. 2. Regular package, for 20 plants one year, by mail, prepaid, 50 cts.

Larger packages in sacks, sent at expense of the purchaser. 5 lbs. 50cts.; 10 lbs. \$1; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.

To be had of any merchant selling our seeds, or you can send to us direct. We advise you to include a package in your order, when sending for flower seeds.

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

For the convenience of our customers we have made up the following collections of the finest varieties of vegetable seed, in quantities to suit any sized garden, from a few rods up to 2 acres. These are made up ready for shipment to avoid delays. No change can be made in them. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 sent by freight or express, at purchaser's expense; Nos. 5 and 6 are sent prepaid. These prices are large reductions from regular rates.

	Col. 1 for \$20 Contains:	Col. 2 for \$15 Contains:	Col. 3 for \$10 Contains:	Col. 4 for \$5 Contains:	Col. 5 for \$2 Contains:	Col. 6 for \$1 Contains:
Beans—Early Valentine	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	½ qt.	pkts.	pkts.
Yellow Six Weeks	1 "	1 "	1/2 "			
Ivory Pod Wax	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1	
Lima	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "			
Beet—Egyptian	3 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	1	1
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip	2 "	1 "			1	1
Long Dark Blood	2 "	1 "	1	1	1	
Swiss Chard	1 "	1 "				
Brocoli—Cabbage Brocoli	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1 pkt.		
Purple Cape	1 "	1 "	1 "			
Brussels Sprouts—	1/2 oz.	1 "				
Cabbage—Winnigstadt	1 "	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.		1	
Jersey Wakeheld	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 oz.		1
Fottler's Brunswick	2 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1	1
Red Dutch	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1	1
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "		1
Carrot—Early Forcing	5 "	4 "	2 "	1 "		
Danvers	5 "	4 "	2 "	1 "	1	1
Cauliflower—Algiers	1 "	3/4 "	2 pkt.	1 pkt.	1	
Celery—Dwarf Crimson	2 "	1 "	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1	1
Turner's Dwarf White	1 "	1/2 "	1 pkt.			
Corn—Minnesota	2 qt.	2 qt.	1 qt.			
Black Mexican	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 qt.		
Dolly Dutton	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "		1	
Stowel's Evergreen	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1	
Corn Salad—	2 oz.	1 oz.	1/2 oz.			
Cucumber—White Spine	3 "	1 "	1 "	1/2 oz.	1	1
Green Prolific	2 "	1 "	1/2 "		1	1
Cress—Selected	2 "	1 1/2 "	1 1/2 "	1/2 "	1	1
Egg Plant—N. Y. Imp. Round Purple	1 "	1/2 "	1/4 "	1/2 "		
Endive—Green Curled	2 "	1 "	1/2 "	1 pkt.		
Kohl Rabi—Selected	1 "	3/4 "	1/2 "	1/4 oz.		
Leek—London Broad Flag	1 "	3/4 "	1/2 "	1/4 "		
Lettuce—B. S. Satisfaction	1 "	1 "	1 "	1/4 "	1	1
Prize Head	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/4 "		
White Batavian	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1/4 "	1	1
Melon, Musk—Christiana	1 "	1/2 "	1 pkt.	1 pkt.	1	1
Nutmeg	2 "	1 "	1 oz.	1/2 oz.	1	1
Melon, Water—Phinney's Early	2 "	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1	1
Cuban Queen	1 "	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1	
Peerless, or Ice Cream	1 "	1 "				
Mustard—White	2 "	1 "	1/2 "	1 pkt.	1	1
Okra Dwarf	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "	1	1
Onion—Yellow Danvers	3 "	2 "	1 "	1/2 oz.	1	1
White Por.ugal	2 "	1 "	1 "	1/2 "	1	1
Queen	1 "	1/2 "	1/2 "	1/4 "	1	
Parsley—Selected	1 "	3/4 "	1/2 "	1/4 "	1	1
Parsnip—Maltese	6 "	4 "	3 "	2 "	1	
Peas—First and Best	2 qt.	2 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1	
Yorkshire Hero	2 "	2 "	1 "			
Blue Peter	2 "	1 "	1 "			
Champion of England	3 "	2 "	1 "	1 "		
Premium Gem	2 "	1 "	1 "			
Pepper—Squash	1/2 oz.	1/2 oz.	1/4 oz.	1/4 oz.	1	
Long Red	1/2 "	1/4 "	1/4 "			
Radish—French Breakfast	3 "	2 "	1 "	1 "		1
Black Spanish	3 "	2 "	2 "	1 "	1	1
Scarlet Turnip	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "	1	
Long Scarlet	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 1/2 "	1	
Salsify	5 "	3 "	2 "			
Spinach—Long Standing	16 "	12 "	7 "	3 "	1	1
Squash—Scollop	2 "	2 "	1 "	1 "	1	1
Crookneck	2 "	2 "	2 "	1 "		
Hubbard	2 "	1 "			1	
Tomato—Livingston's Perfection	1 "	1 pkt.				
Trophy	2 "	1 oz.	1 "	1 "	1	1
Turnip—Strap Leaf	6 "	4 "	3 "	2 "	1	
White Egg	5 "	4 "	2 "	1 "	1	
Hartley's Improved Swede	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "		
Sweet Herbs—Selected	8 pkt.	6 pkt.	4 pkt.	3 pkt.	2	1

FARM OR FIELD SEEDS.

Delivered free at express or freight office at Chicago or Rochester at prices named below, for peck, bushel, and larger lots. No charge for packing or carting. We prepay pound and quart packages at the prices named below.

Quotations for larger quantities will be sent on application.

BARLEY. (*Gerste*, GER. *Orge*, FR.)

For lots of 10 bushels, the prices are 25 cts. per bushel less than named below.

Sibley's Imperial.—A new hybrid barley; originated in 1878 by F. H. Hosford, of Vermont; now offered for the first time; a magnificent 6 rowed variety; grows taller than the Canada 6 rowed; heads long and full, some measuring $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches and containing 85 plump kernels; beards of medium length; tillers freely and hence less seed is required than of the common sorts; sow $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 bushels per acre; a great acquisition to barley growers. *We offer \$100. cash for the largest yield from one pound of seed; send for circular giving particulars.* Pkt. 25 cts.; 5 pkts. \$1.00; lb. \$5.00.

Adams' Heavy.—New; originated by selection, since 1877; now first offered; heads of good size, 6 rowed, well filled with large, plump grains; has yielded 50 bushels per acre on 16 acres; straw medium height, very stiff, standing up 7 to 10 days after the grain is ripe enough to cut; weight 48 to 55 lbs. per bu. Lb. 50 cts.; peck \$1.00; bush. \$3.00.

Manshury.—New in 1882; 6 rowed; originated in Canada; long, heavy dropping heads; straw very strong, does not lodge on the richest land; considered superior for malting; distinguished from common 6 rowed by a slightly redish tinge to the beard of the young heads. Lb. 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00.

Scotch.—An excellent standard sort. Lb. 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00.

Common.—Lb. 40 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50.

BROOM CORN. (*Sorghum saccharatum*.)

Broom corn succeeds best in deep, rich, well drained soil. It is said that Benjamin Franklin found in an imported whisk broom a seed, which he planted; and from that single seed has developed this important branch of agriculture. The varieties we offer are a great improvement on the ordinary sorts.

California Golden.—Good height, 12 to 14 feet; long, fine, stemmed brush; will bleach green, even in the sun. Lb. 45 cts; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.

Missouri Evergreen.—Improved by careful selection with a view to fineness of brush; earliness and pure green color. It is claimed never to grow red or red tipped; height 7 to 9 feet; fine long brush. Lb. 45 cts; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.

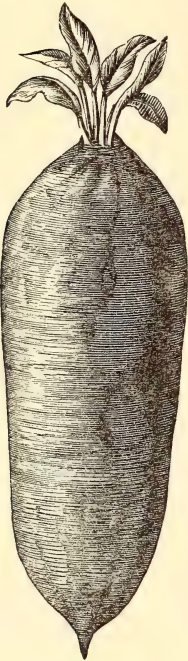
Tennessee Evergreen.—An excellent variety. Lb. 45 cts.; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.

BUCKWHEAT. (*Buchwaizen*, GER. *Sarrasin*, FR.)

Silver Hull.—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. The husk is very thin; the grain is rounder, of a beautiful light gray color; is claimed to save 15 to 20 per cent. in flouring, above the common. Bush. \$1.75; peck 60; lb. 45.

Common.—Extra clean seed, per bush. \$1.; peck 50; lb. 40 cts.

BEETS FOR STOCK AND SUGAR.



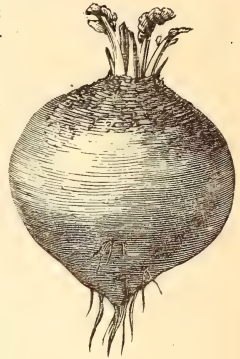
NORBITON GIANT.

White French Sugar.—One of the best for stock, is very rich and fattening. Lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts.

Yellow French Sugar.—Similar to above except in color. Lb. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Imperial White Sugar, (Vilmorin's.)—One of the best for sugar making or for feeding. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

White Sugar, Lane's Improved.—The well known and popular variety for feeding; a great cropper. Lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.



ORANGE GLOBE.

BEET.—MANGEL WURTZEL.

EACH per lb. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

Long Yellow.—Excellent for cattle.

Mammoth Long Red.—Grows to an enormous size, of very fine texture. See prize offer on 3d cover page.

Long Red.—Good size, superior quality; highly prized.

Norbiton Giant.—Extra fine, long scarlet.

Yellow Ovoid.—Excellent for stock; egg-shaped.

Red Ovoid.—Compact and very fine.

Orange Globe.—A splendid variety which we highly recommend; one of the best.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS,—(*Cyperus esculentus*.)

A valuable hog food. The plant produces small underground nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in enormous quantities, sometimes 300 bushels per acre, which the hogs dig for themselves; claimed to be the most fattening hog food grown; excellent for feeding with Corn; the tops also make excellent fodder; extensively grown in the South, where it will yield five times as much as Corn, and is considered of equal value to Corn, bushel for bushel; has proven successful where tried in the North and West; plant a little earlier than Corn, in rows 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the row, one tuber in a place, an inch deep. Soak the tubers in water a week or ten days before planting, changing the water every two or three days. Bush. \$6.00; peck \$2.00; qt., by mail, 55 cts.; pt. 30 cts.

CLOVER. (*Klee*, GER. *Trefle*, FR.)

Prices for bushel and larger lots given on application.

Mammoth or Large Red, (Trifolium pratense.)—Clover is the natural manure for the northern farmer, and should be more generally used, as the cheapest and best renovator of worn soils; 60 lbs. per bu. Lb., by mail, 35 cts.

Medium Red or June Clover, (Trifolium pratense.)—The variety best adapted for hay or pasture, and an indispensable ingredient of mixed Grasses; 60 lbs. per bu. Lb., by mail, 35 cts.

Alsike or Swedish Clover, (Trifolium hybrida.)—The most hardy of Clovers; resists the severest cold, and extremes of drouth and wet; heads round, flesh colored; very sweet and fragrant; liked by bees; yields abundantly; excellent for hay or pasture, especially for lands liable to wash; 60 lbs. per bu. Lb. by mail, 50 cts.

Lucerne or Alfalfa, (Medicago sativa.)—The most valuable of the Clover family; has for the most part failed in the Northern States east of the Rocky Moun-

CLOVER.—(CONTINUED.)

tains, but is remarkably successful on the Pacific coast, and in the Southwest and South; has also succeeded in Vermont and New York State, when grown from American seed. When once established, it endures for many years; grows very rapidly, and three to four crops a year may be cut; adapted only to light, dry soils; should not be sown on heavy clays; sow 25 lbs. per acre, broadcast, or 8 lbs. in drills, in Fall or Spring. Lb., by mail, 60 cts.

Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian, (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—Very rapid growing and especially adapted to warm climates; may be cut three or four times a year; must be sown every Spring; heads long, pointed and of a deep red or carmine color; sow 10 lbs. per acre in Spring. Lb., by mail, 60 cts.

White Dutch, (*Trifolium repens*).—A low, close growing species; round, white heads; very fragrant; best adapted to moist soils but does well on dry land; excellent for sowing with Blue Grass for pasture; sow in Spring. Best imported seed; lb., by mail, 60 cts.

White Dutch.—Best American seed. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Bokhara Clover, (*Melilotus alba*).—One of the best known plants for bee pastures and makes good hay; a heavy cropper. Lb., by mail, 75 cts.

Burr Clover, (*Medicago maculata*).—Also called California Burr Clover and Yellow Alfalfa; every experiment shows it to be a great acquisition to southern farmers; sow 10 lbs. per acre. Lb., by mail, 70 cts., in the burr.

CORN, FOR FIELD PLANTING. (*Mais*.)

For prices of bushel lots see page 138. Quarts, etc., at following prices, sent by mail, prepaid.

Sibley's Pride of the North.—Ninety-day yellow dent; best ever grown; early; hardy; vigorous; uniform ears; small cob; a new hybrid variety, first offered last year. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts. See page 147.

Wauashakum.—The most strictly pedigree field corn grown; shows good breeding as does a thorough-bred horse; originated by E. L. Sturtevant, now Director N. Y. Agric. Experiment Station. Yellow flint; eight-rowed; broad, deep kernels; very dense; weight 64 lbs. per bushel; most prolific of all field corns; has yielded 123 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed is from the originator. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Red Glazed.—An excellent variety, grown extensively in New York State. Qt. 45 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Sibley's Mammoth White Dent.—A superior quality, grown on Mr. Sibley's 40,000 acre farm in Illinois. Prolific in grain and recommended for ensilage. Qt. 45 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Blount's Prolific.—A very prolific, early, white flint variety; producing a large number of ears on each stalk. Best adapted to the South and the middle belt of States, does not mature in the far North. Excellent for ensilage. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Golden Dent.—A magnificent yellow dent. Qt. 45 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Improved King Phillip.—An excellent seed, improved strain, of this popular variety of copper-colored flint corn. Eight-rowed, long ears, small cobs, large kernels, very prolific. Qt. 45 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

White Pearl.—A white flint Corn, grown in the South and West; furnishes the Hominy of commerce and is largely grown for that purpose. Long, handsome ears; stalk large and tall; yields 50 bushels per acre under first-class cultivation. Kernel round, very hard and flinty, and not a good stock Corn on that account. Is proof against weevil. Medium early; makes excellent roasting ears when young. Qt. 45; pt. 25; pkt. 10 cts.

Little Red Cob.—The best sort for the South and matures well in the North. Large ears with a red cob. Kernels white, long and thick, medium hard and heavy. Stalk 6 feet high by 1½ inches through; very leafy and yields a good amount of fodder. Quick growing; planted March 1 to 15, it matures Aug. 1. An excellent stock Corn. Qt. 50; pt. 30; pkt. 10 cts.

Early Favorite Dent.—Sixteen-rowed yellow dent; small cob, medium length, kernels closely packed on the cob; matures early; resembles Sibley's Pride of the North, but without its fixed characteristics. Qt. 50; pt. 30; pkt. 10 cts.

CORN.—(CONTINUED.)

- Early Eight-Rowed*, (*New England Eight-Rowed*, *Early Canada*, or *Yankee*).—Eight-rowed, hard, yellow flint; small cob, kernel very dense and heavy; yields good crops; matures early; a standard sort in New England and New York; carefully selected seed. Qt. 50 cts; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Western Prolific*.—An improved white dent; sixteen-rowed; large, long ears; large deep kernels; very prolific, has yielded over 100 bushels shelled corn per acre. Qt. 45 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Compton's Early*.—A yellow flint; very early and highly prolific; stalks grow eight to ten feet; ears eight-rowed, small cob, well filled, kernels medium size, bright yellow. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.
- Chester County Mammoth*.—Yellow dent; especially adapted for southern and western cultivation; 130 bushels of shelled corn per acre, of this variety, were grown in 1881; single ears often measure over fourteen inches in length. Qt. 50 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

COTTON.

For the benefit of our numerous southern patrons, who are interested in the development of that greatest of southern products, Cotton, we have investigated the merits of the various new varieties of this important plant and selected those named below as giving most promise. It must not be supposed, however, that seed alone will produce large crops. A rich soil and careful culture are necessary to produce the bale and bale-and-a-half per acre crops which profitable farming demands; but good seed is a necessary beginning to all improvement.

- Jones' Improved Prolific*.—Highly recommended by Edward Atkinson, who occupies undisputed position as the most intelligent and progressive cotton manufacturer in this country. Originated by Major J. F. Jones, of Georgia, who won the first prize (\$750) at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition (1882) for largest yield of Cotton, and also for best display. Very prolific, producing under good cultivation nearly 2 bales per acre; one of the finest long stapled varieties; branched, with numerous large 5 podded bolls well distributed over the plant. The *Atlanta Constitution* says it averages 50 bolls to the pound. Lb. by mail 70 cts.; bushel \$5.00.
- Herlong*.—Originated by Dr. W. B. Jones of Georgia. Is becoming well known among progressive planters, and seems remarkably well adapted to upland culture throughout the South. In the rich soil of Texas it often grows to the height of 6 or 8 feet, and there easily produces a bale per acre. One 20 acre field in Georgia, last season, produced 28 bales. It is a strong and vigorous grower; the plant is well limbed, and the limbs and main stalk are well covered with bolls, in most localities the lint sticks firmly in the heads, and in many localities is "storm proof;" short staple. Planted in rows 4 feet apart and thinned to 12 to 14 inches in the row, it covers the entire ground. Lb. by mail, 45 cts.; bushel \$3.00.
- Ozier Silk*.—A remarkably fine variety; long staple; fine fibre. The originator claims for it a large stalk with long branches from the bottom, large, five-podded bolls, the cotton adhering closely; extreme whiteness; long, strong silky fibre, early maturity, endurance of drouth, and great prolificacy. Recommended by Edward Atkinson and other manufacturers; numerous testimonials claim 900 lbs., 1,400 lbs., and similar yields of lint cotton per acre. Lb. by mail, 45 cts.; bush. \$3.00.

COW PEAS.

We offered Cow Peas last season for the first time. We were pleased that our Northern customers had evidently been waiting for the opportunity, as they purchased and grew them largely, and so far as we have heard, with satisfactory results. It is not a Pea, but more properly belongs to the Bean family. For improvement of the soil, the Cow Pea is to the South what Clover is to the North, and is not affected by Clover insects. It is becoming known in the North, also, as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. At the New York State Experiment Farm, the Cow Pea has proved itself to be equal to its reputation. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second crop after Wheat in the North. If desired, the pods may be harvested for the

COW PEAS.—(CONTINUED.)

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. It is highly recommended by those who have tried it, for ensilage, mixed in the silo with green Corn stalks; for this purpose the entire plant is used. Poor, sandy land may be greatly 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. *For Bushel rates see page 138.*

Whip-Poor-Will.—This variety has been greatly improved by one of the most successful North Carolinian farmers. It grows three crops a year in the South and has succeeded in New York state. It is claimed to be one of the best for plowing under to enrich the soil, and also for ensilage and stock fodder. The seeds are large, speckled brown in color. Qt. \$1.25; pt. 70 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Black Eye.—Creamy white, with a large black eye; seed a large round oblong. One of the best for all uses; excellent for table, green or dried. A great favorite in Kentucky. Matures in 60 days in the South, and keeps on producing pods until frost, with an enormous growth of vines; probably will succeed North. Qt. \$1.00; pt. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Black.—Seed all black; called in South Carolina "the poor man's pea" on account of its wonderful prolificacy. Was the best for forage of those grown on the New York State Experimental Farm, but not very prolific in pods as compared with the next. Qt. \$1.00; pt. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Speckled or Calico.—Large seed, black and white in color; very early; good stock food. Very prolific, 2 to 4 pods on a stem. Qt. \$1.00; pt. 50; pkt. 10 cts.

Clay Bank.—Large seed of a blue clay color; used by Southern sugar planters for plowing under to enrich the soil. Qt. \$1.00; pt. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Partridge.—Large seed, a beautiful speckled brown in color; early and prolific; grows three crops a year South; used for green manuring and stock fodder. Qt. \$1.25; pt. 70 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Wild Goose.—Small, mottled chocolate-blue seed; medium yielder; used for stock feeding and plowing under. Qt. \$1.00; pt. 50 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Lady or Rice.—This is the finest of all Cow Peas for domestic use; seed very small, a little larger than a grain of rice; pure white in color. It is very nice cooked with rice, or alone. Qt. \$1.10; pt. 60 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER PLANTS.

The experience of numerous intelligent farmers in all sections of the country indicates that the preservation of green fodder in the form of ensilage is to have a prominent place in our agriculture, in those sections where Winter feeding is necessary and where the pastures dry up badly in Summer. One of the most successful uses of the system is in North Carolina, where an enterprising farmer (whose pastures dry up, and other feed is scarce in August and September,) mixes the Corn stalks and the Cow Pea, vines and grain, in the Silo together, and feeds them with the most satisfactory results, to mules and dairy cows. This is a practical answer to the objection that ensilage contains too little of the nutriment found in grain food; the Cow Pea grain furnishes the required albuminous food. An expensive Silo is unnecessary; the ensilage may be preserved in any pit from which the air can be excluded. A double walled bin in the barn, running to the ground, the boards perpendicular, and the space between the boardings filled in with clay, will answer the purpose as well as any, only providing that the top of the ensilage is tightly covered and heavily weighted. Ensilage may also be well preserved in a hole dug in prairie soil, where the earth will stand up without support; the only thing essential is to keep out the air by air-tight walls and pressure on top. The plants we name below are especially adapted for ensilage purposes wherever they can be grown. Clover and Rye cut green are also used for ensilage. *For bulk prices see page 139.*

Cow Peas.—See "Cow Peas."

Blount's Prolific Corn.—Rapid growing, leafy, succulent stalks. See page 117.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER PLANTS.—(CONTINUED.)

- Pearl Millet.**—(*Penicillaria spicata*.)—Also called Egyptian or East Indian Millet. The seed will not mature in the northern states, but the plant grows to enormous size as far North as the upper middle belt. In the South it is becoming very popular, as it furnishes the first green food in Summer for the teams, and is one of the most leafy of all fodder plants. Sow in light, sandy soil, well manured, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; thin to a foot apart in the row, as the plants tiller remarkably and grow better when so thinned. If cut when small for feeding green, it produces a second crop. Is much liked by all farm stock and is very nutritious; is one of the best of fodder crops for the South. Lb. 45 cts.
- German or Golden Millet.**—A medium early grass; a great yielder and one of the best of hay and fodder crops; large close heads; seeds round and golden yellow. Lb. 30 cts.
- Hungarian Grass, (Millet.)**—(*Panicum Germanicum*.)—The popular forage grass in dry sections and dry seasons; endures drouth remarkably; may be sown after hay is cut and mature a crop same season; leafy stalk, slender heads. Lb. 35 cts.
- Common Millet.**—(*Panicum Miliaceum*.)—Height 2 to 3 feet; succulent stems; leaves broad and numerous; grows rapidly and matures early; heads open; seeds glossy, oval, somewhat flattened; can be planted as late as July 20th, and mature a crop of hay the same season; sow 3 pecks per acre. Lb. 35 cts.
- Brown Dhoura.**—(*Sorghum vulgare*.)—Also called Indian Millet, Guinea Corn, Chocolate Corn, Ivory Wheat and Pampas Rice. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height; yields a large amount of fodder, much liked by stock; also grown for the grain which it produces liberally. Sow in good Corn soil in drills 3 feet apart, seeds 3 to 4 inches apart in the drill; when grown for grain give the same space as Corn. Is highly esteemed in the South for its grain which is used for stock food. Lb. 35 cts.
- Rural Branching Sorghum, (Millo Maize.)**—A wonderful branching Sorghum which grows in bush-like form. It throws out new suckers from all the lower joints and thus produces an enormous amount of excellent forage; sow in 3 feet drills, seed 5 or 6 inches apart in the drill, in fertile Corn soil.
- Sibley's Mammoth White Dent Corn.**—See page 117.
- Southern White Dent.**—For Ensilage. The variety so popular among ensilage enthusiasts; succulent leafy stalks and soft grain. Bush. \$2.50; peck 75 cts.
- Sweet Fodder Corn.**—One of the largest leaved, succulent stalked varieties of Sweet Corn; superior for green fodder or ensilage; excellent for milch cows. Bush. \$2.50; peck 75 cts.
- Prickly Comfrey.**—Enormously productive of thick, broad leaves; desirable for feeding all kinds of stock; especially adapted to dry climates and sections where other fodder plants are scarce; will endure severest drouth and grows fastest in hottest weather; in rich soils produces 40 to 50 tons of green fodder per acre; is always fed green; may be set in Spring or early Fall; may be cut four or five times a season; should never be planted in low, wet land; set the roots 3 to 4 feet apart, in rich ground; 4,000 to 5,000 roots required per acre. Roots, per doz., prepaid 40 cts.; per 100 not prepaid \$2.50; per 1000, \$20.

FLAX FOR FIBER AND SEED.

[*Flachs*, GER. *Linum usitatissimum*, LIN.]

America grows more Flax than any other country, and uses less of its invaluable fiber than the smallest of other Flax-producing countries, yet consumes enormous quantities of its manufactured products. Western farmers, however, are now awakening to the vast possibilities of this industry, and the coming season will see thousands of acres devoted to Flax growing for the fiber. We have taken especial pains to import, at great expense, from the leading Flax producing countries, seed of the best fiber Flax. Each of these varieties will be found of unusual excellence for this purpose. We also offer the American grown seed for ordinary planting. The imported seed will doubtless give a much finer fiber and more satisfactory results.

FLAX.—(CONTINUED.)

Rotterdam.—Best Holland Flax. Bush. \$6.00; peck \$1.75; lb. 45 cts

Riga.—Best Russian. Per bu. \$6.00; pk. \$1.75; lb. 45 cts.

Sibley's American.—Best American grown. for seed growing. Bush. \$2.50; peck 75 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

GRASS SEEDS. (*Grass Samen.*)

In *Sibley's Farmers' Almanac* for 1883, (price 10 cents), Prof. W. J. Beal of the Michigan Agricultural College, has a valuable and interesting article on Grasses, their cultivation and varieties. Prof. Beal has made the most careful study of this subject, perhaps, of any man in America, and has experimented with the cultivation of different varieties for many years. Having recently purchased the largest warehouse in Chicago, the "North-western," we are in a position to handle Grass seeds in large quantities, and to sell the best qualities at lowest market rates. Bushel lots are subject to changes in market prices.

We will quote prices for larger quantities as requested.

Timothy, (*Phleum pratense*).—Carefully cleaned and selected seed. Lb. by mail, 30 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

Orchard Grass, (*Daactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most promising pasture grasses, and very desirable for sowing with Red Clover; much liked by cattle and endures close grazing. 14 lbs. per bush. Sow 3 bush. per acre. Lb. by mail, 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bush \$2.50.

Pacey's Perennial Ray, (*Lolium perenne*).—This name is given to the highest grade of Rye Grass. It is the staple meadow and pasture Grass of Great Britain; is highly recommended for pastures or lawns by Dr. Sturtevant of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. It makes a remarkably close sod. It is very nutritious and adapted to almost all soils and climates. 24 lbs. per bush.; sow 12 lbs. per acre. Lb. by mail, 55 cts.; peck \$1.; bush. \$3.

Italian Rye Grass, (*Lolium Italianum*).—An excellent Grass for all climates, except the extreme North; especially desirable for pastures; in England considered the best for green fodder; 18 lbs. per bu.; sow 1 to 2 bush. per acre. Lb. by mail, 50 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.

Meadow Fescue, (*Festuca pratensis*).—Long, flat leaves, with firm texture; blossoms between Red Clover and Timothy; valuable for meadow or pasture; grows rapidly; desirable for permanent meadows and pastures; sow 1 bush. per acre. Lb. by mail, 60 cts.

Taller Fescue, (*Festuca elatior*).—Leaves longer, broader and firmer than the above; produces large crops on strong, rich, heavy land, and one of the very best in dry climates. It roots deeply and endures drouth. Sow 1½ bush. per acre. Lb. by mail, 60 cts.

Giant or Heavy Fescue, (*Festuca arundinacea*).—Resembles Taller Fescue, but is stouter; yields heavily; roots firmly and deeply; unsurpassed for enduring drouth; a little coarse but very promising for dry regions. Lb. 60 cts.

Evergreen Grass, or Taller Oat Grass, (*Avena elatior*).—Matures early; roots deeply and starts quickly; vigorous and hardy; good for hay or pasture; has succeeded wonderfully in Michigan. 12 lbs. per bush.; sow 3 bush. per acre. Lb., by mail, 75 cts.; bush. \$3.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass, (*Poa pratensis*).—The widely and favorably known pasture and lawn Grass; succeeds best in rich soils; if cut for hay, must be cut early; suitable as far South as Tenn.; 14 lbs. per bush.; sow 2 bushels per acre. Lb., by mail, 40 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.

Fowl Meadow, (*Poa serotina*).—An excellent substitute for Timothy in low meadows; makes good hay; superior to Red Top; sow 2 bush per acre. Lb. by mail, 40 cts.

Meadow Foxtail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, though a month earlier; desirable for cool, damp situations for permanent pasture; 5 lbs. per bush.; sow 3 bush. per acre. Lb., by mail, 70 cts.

Red Top, or Pa. Herd-Grass, (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—Thrives best on low land, grows well on moist soils; suitable for pastures or hay; 14 lbs. per bush. Lb. by mail, 35 cts.; peck. 60 cts.; bush. \$2.

GRASS SEED.—(CONTINUED.)

- Rhode Island Bent*, (*Agrostis canina*).—Resembles Red Top; is well adapted to either moist or dry land; makes a fine grazing Grass, though not a very thick sod; excellent for lawns; 12 lbs per bush. Lb. 40 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.
- Sweet-scented Vernal Grass*, (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—Especially desirable for the lawn, or about dwellings on account of its fragrant odor, continues green through the season. Lb., by mail, 60 cts.
- Crested Dogstail*, (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—Valuable for sheep pastures on dry, hard soil and hills, and for lawn use; sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 70 cts.
- Wood Meadow*, (*Poa nemoralis*).—Starts early; grows rapidly; much liked by stock; is very nutritious; may be grazed closely; sow 30 lbs. per acre. Lb. 60 cts.
- Sheep's Fescue*, (*Festuca ovina*).—Desirable for high and dry pastures where other Grasses do not thrive; sow 30 lbs. per acre. Lb., by mail, 45 cts.
- Red Fescue*, (*Festuca rubra*).—Admirably adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes on account of its strong, creeping roots; sow 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. by mail, \$1.45.
- Johnson's Grass*, (*Sorghum halopense*).—A large, strong growing grass, especially adapted for southern cultivation; succeeds well in the South and is very popular where grown; is also called Guinea Grass, Means Grass, Egyptian Grass, Cuba Grass, and Green Valley Grass; good for hay or pasture; stands drouth well; sow 1 bu. per acres. Lb., by mail, 45 cts.; bush. \$5.
- Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*, (*Poa trivialis*).—Very nutritive and much liked by cattle, horses and sheep; especially suitable for moist, rich soils in sheltered situations; sow 20 lbs. per acre. Lb., by mail, 55 cts.
- Lawn Grass Mixture*.—Suitable for ordinary uses; sow 3 to 4 bu. per acre. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.50.
- Lincoln Park Lawn Mixture*.—Especially prepared for the Chicago parks; highly recommended by the park commissioners; sow 3 to 4 bu. per acre. Lb., by mail, 60cts.; peck \$1.20; bush. \$4.

OATS. (*Hafer*, GER. *Avoine*, FR.)

In ten bushel lots, prices are 25 cents per bushel less than named below.

- White Eureka*.—A new white Oat introduced into northern Iowa by German farmers, where it has developed remarkable qualities for great prolificacy, far surpassing the now famous *White Russian* variety. Tall, stiff straw; long, spreading heads; very early; free from rust; large, plump, heavy grains; weight 45 lbs. per bushel. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00.
- White Novelty*.—Another excellent variety introduced into northern Iowa, and developed by German farmers; differs from *White Eureka* in having a "side" panicle; large, plump, very heavy grains; weight about 42 lbs. per bu.; bright yellow, stiff straw, not liable to lodge; a great yielder. This and the *White Eureka* were first in their section the past season. Lb. 50; peck 60; bush. \$2.
- Red Rust-Proof*.—The widely known Oats of the South; very prolific, and strictly rust proof. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 60 cts., bush. \$2.00.
- White Winter*.—For the South; A new rust-proof Winter Oats; thoroughly acclimated as far north as Virginia; sown in September, they mature in early Summer before drouth sets in; best adapted to rich uplands, and do well on drained bottom lands; excellent for winter pasturage and is improved by grazing. Lb., by mail, 45 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$1.75.
- Board of Trade*.—Claimed to be the earliest variety in cultivation, ripening 10 to 12 days earlier than any other, enabling the grower, by planting a portion of this variety, to prolong the season and harvest all without injury; straw stiff; the grain of a slightly grayish tinge, plump and heavy; very prolific. Lb., by mail, 45 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$1.75.
- White Champion*.—Weight 46 lbs. per bushel; one of the best medium-late varieties; a remarkably sure cropper; yielding from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; not liable to lodge, and when it does, straw bends from about the second joint, so that it may be readily cut with the reaper. The grain is large, plump and heavy. Sow early as possible in Spring. Lb. 40; peck 50; bush. \$1.50.

OATS.—(CONTINUED.)

- White Schoenen*.—Weight 46 lbs. per bu.; a rank and strong growing Oat; grain large, plump and white; very prolific and popular. Lb., by mail, 40 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.25.
- Pringle's Hybridized Hulless*.—First sent out in 1881 and has met with remarkable success. It is a hybrid between the Excelsior and the Chinese Hulless Oats; tall, stiff straw, with a broad, numerous seeded panicle; very prolific; in experimental plots has yielded 164 bushels per acre; highly recommended for milling purposes on account of its freedom from husk and brand, and the large size of the grain. Lb., by mail, 60 cts.; peck \$1.50; bush. \$5.00.
- White Probstfeier*.—Introduced from Germany; weight 35 to 40 pounds per bushel; rank grower; not liable to lodge; very prolific; grain large and plump, with very thin husk. Lb., by mail, 40 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.25.
- White Zealand*.—An absolutely rust-proof Oat; straw medium height; heads long, well filled; Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush \$1.75.
- White Challenge*.—A White Oat of great productiveness and superior quality; straw long and stiff; head compact and close set with plump, heavy grains. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush. \$2.00.
- White Russian*.—This variety had a great run last year, and where the true variety was sown, proved very popular; very prolific, with strong, bright straw, free from rust; heads of great length, well filled with plump, heavy grains. Lb. by mail, 40 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.25.
- Washington*.—A very popular variety in many localities, yielding at least $\frac{1}{2}$ more than common sorts; straw stiff and strong. Lb. 40; peck 50 cts.; bush. \$1.50.
- Golden*.—Grown in central Illinois; claimed to resist rust better than any other variety in that section. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bush \$2.00.

POTATOES.

[*Kartoffel*, GER. *Potatu*, SP. *Pomme de Terre*, FR. *Solanum tuberosum*, LIN.]

The short crop of 1881 and the importation of Potatoes from Europe, taught the American people and American farmers something of the importance of the one vegetable which finds its way to every table of every civilized country, which is second only to bread with scores of millions of people, and the chief food of many barbarous and savage nations. This poor man's friend, and rich man's necessity, deserves much better cultivation than it usually gets. In spite of the great improvements in varieties, some of the most popular and valuable (as, for example, the Early Rose,) have become so badly run out by careless cultivation, that it is extremely difficult to get a supply of them for seeding. The Potato demands a light sandy loam soil for the highest production. In such a soil the Potatoes are most likely to mature early, be bright, smooth, of good size, free from disease, and of good eating quality. It should be slightly moist, but the danger of wet soils producing disease is almost certain. Old sod plowed in Fall will yield good crops; clover sod is better still. Cold moist land will grow large tubers, which are coarse and poor. The most thorough plowing is essential. Use no fresh manure; use old, well-rotted stable manure, if any. Plaster, ashes, and bone fertilizers containing potash, are the best for Potatoes. Organic manures promote rot and other diseases; mineral manures prevent them. Plant one eye in a hill (cut from the surface to the center of the tuber), 3 or 4 inches deep, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly, destroy all weeds; cease cultivation when tubers are well set. For valuable hints on Potato Growing, see *Sibley's Farmer's Almanac*, price 10 cents.

For bushel and barrel prices see page 141.

Dakota Red.—New; hybridized by C. G. Pringle of Vermont; a large, very handsome, long, round Potato; thrives well on both sand and clay soils; our Western New York Potato growers, who have tried it, say it is the best they ever grew. It tastes much like the good old Peachblow; does not shrink in cooking; is solid, mealy and fine grained; the outside skin peels off in boiling and leaves the inside intact, not crumbling to pieces; eyes irregular, some smooth, some deep, but few of them; skin firm, reddish-flesh colored; flesh white; vine stocky and keeps green through drouth, by reason of the roots

POTATOES.—(CONTINUED.)

growing deep into the soil. We control the entire stock of this variety, and there is but little of it. Lb., by mail, \$3.

Garfield.—A hybrid between a seedling of the Early Vermont and the Excelsior; round-oval in form; skin smooth and white; flesh pure white, fine grained, mealy; of excellent flavor; vines stocky and not affected by drouth; the tubers grow closely about the root and are of uniformly large size; excellent market and table variety; very productive; medium early; claimed to be the best white skinned Potato. Lb., by mail, 70 cts.

Telephone.—A hybrid from the Snowflake and Peachblow; matures with the Early Rose; quality equal to the Snowflake; extra early; very productive; in the trial test produced 8 pounds to the hill, while 12 other varieties only produced 4 pounds; tubers large and handsome; skin smooth, white; flesh white, fine grained; a vigorous grower and an excellent keeper; somewhat affected by drouth; awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Lb., by mail, 70 cts.

Belle.—Very handsome; highly prized at the West; has a fair, smooth, white skin, with very few and shallow eyes and long oval in form; flat; remarkably fine outline; few or no small tubers; a remarkably fine market variety on account of attractive appearance and excellent quality. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Arundel Rose.—New; originated in a field of Beauty of Hebron Potatoes, near Rochester. It closely resembles the Early Rose, but is a great improvement on that excellent variety. Tubers oblong, large; skin and flesh white; quality superior; an excellent keeper. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

White Rose.—A magnificent late variety, 2 weeks later than Early Rose. Tubers a long oval of uniform size; skin white, slightly russet; flesh a beautiful white, fine grained, of superior quality. Vines medium size, covered with large leaves; a very liberal producer and a good keeper. We consider it one of the best varieties we offer. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Early Beauty of Hebron.—Introduced in 1878. Resembles Early Rose, but matures a week earlier; grows very rapidly, which helps it withstand the attacks of insects; skin smooth, white, sometimes pinkish tinted, but becomes pure white in Winter; good size; very productive; excellent keeper; flesh white, solid, and of delicate flavor. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

White Star.—A new variety of 1881, and one of the very best in cultivation. It originated from seedlings of the Excelsior crossed with the White Peachblow. It is a great favorite wherever grown, both East and West. Habit vigorous; vines strong, stocky, and foliage dark green; well calculated to withstand the Colorado beetle. Tubers large, uniform and handsome; yield remarkably prolific, is said to resist blight; it is medium early, and is one of the best keepers; skin smooth, white; flesh of unusually pure white color; excellent for baking or boiling, fine floury texture and delicious flavor. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

St. Patrick.—This is an enormously productive variety of fine quality. Tubers round, oblong; flesh solid, white, of good flavor; skin very white, smooth, with few and shallow eyes. It is a strong and hardy grower, and withstood the rot of 1881 remarkably well. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Mammoth Pearl.—A new variety of 1881, well liked wherever tried; originated in Ohio, selected as the best from over 2,500 seedlings. Is a vigorous grower; claimed by the originator "to produce a crop in spite of bugs, of good table qualities, handsome, free from rot; never hollow, skin white; cooks like a ball of flour; eyes few, and even with the surface; in shape oblong round; ripens in August; very productive." Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Pride of America.—Originated by the father of Brownell's Beauty, from a cross between the Eureka and White Peachblow, and combines the wonderful productiveness and keeping qualities of both. Closely resembles the Snow Flake, but ripens a few days later and is adapted to as great a variety of soils; is more productive, larger, and produces very few small tubers. Is an excellent keeper, retains its good qualities throughout the season, and resists disease well; quality nearly equal to Snow Flake; flesh fine grained and snow white; cooks unusually well, is solid and has no hard center or core. Vines

POTATOES.—(CONTINUED.)

medium height, foliage light green and stocky. Prof. Tracy, the distinguished horticulturist of the Missouri Agricultural College, pronounces it the best Potato he ever grew; and says: "it has no fault that he can find." Lb. 50c.

Early Ohio.—A seedling of the Early Rose; similar in color and habit of growth; round, oblong in form; several days earlier and more productive than the Early Rose; is of fine quality and gives general satisfaction wherever tried; a very desirable market Potato, North or South. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Snow Flake.—A Potato could not be much better than this for the table. It is of medium size, oblong in shape, and very white; smooth skin and with few and shallow eyes, and all the tubers are of uniform size. The flesh is of exceedingly fine grain, snow-white when cut, remarkably light and porous, and of delicate nutty flavor. It keeps through the Winter, Fall and Spring, without deterioration; is adapted to almost every soil and locality. It is not a large yielder, but its quality is unsurpassed. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Chicago Market.—This Potato had a great run last season, and so far as we have heard has given entire satisfaction. Originated by D. S. Heffron, who introduced the Early Rose. The Chicago Market resembles the Early Rose in many respects, but is earlier and has all the vigor of a new variety. Large, uniform; skin light flesh color; partially russet coated, eyes few and shallow; flesh white, dry and of excellent flavor; is one of the largest croppers. Superior for family use and for market. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

White Elephant.—The largest of all Potatoes. Yields enormous crops of very handsome, *always solid* tubers, which seem to have the extremely valuable characteristic of resisting disease, remaining sound until late the following season. Produced large crops in the drouth of last season, where all others failed. Vines of stout and vigorous habit, resisting blight. Tubers large and long; skin white and smooth, slightly reddish about the eyes; flesh white, good flavor, and of excellent cooking qualities. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Clark's No. 1.—Originated in New Hampshire. Similar to but earlier than Early Rose, and yields much more; has succeeded remarkably well in the West. Tubers oblong, fair and of good size; skin white with faint flesh tint; flesh white, mealy, cooks well, and is of excellent flavor. The handsomest at the last exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We consider it one of the best. Adapted to both family and market gardens. Lb. 50 cts.

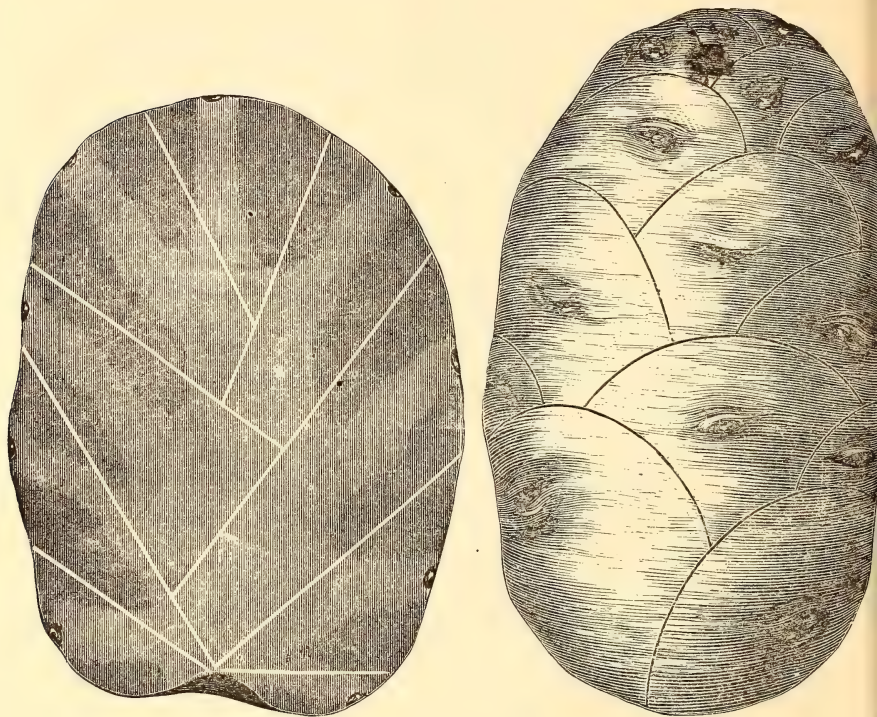
American Magnum Bonum.—As we write, our grower brings in 15 tubers of this sort, taken from 3 hills, which weigh 15 lbs. No small ones were in these hills. All are good samples; round and flat in form; all are solid; much resembles the Peachblow in character; few eyes indented; superior table quality; good keepers. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.

Burbank's Seedling.—A seedling of Early Rose, of Massachusetts origin. The tuber is oblong, white skinned, with few eyes slightly depressed; flesh white, fine grained, dry and floury; cooks well. Nearly all the tubers are of a marketable size and all are solid; very attractive in appearance. It is very productive, especially on the sandy loam of river bottoms; has produced 1000 bushels on 2 acres on Long Island. Is an excellent keeper and improves toward Spring. It is medium early and in some sections is the standard late Potato. Lb. 50 cts.

Early Vermont.—For 9 years has sustained a high character; 1 to 2 weeks earlier than Early Rose; tubers uniform, large size; few and shallow eyes; its superior cooking and eating qualities are universally commended; it grows compactly in the hill and its hardy, vigorous habits exempt it from disease where many old varieties succumb. Its general appearance is almost identical with that of the Early Rose. A first-class certificate was awarded it by the English Royal Horticultural Society. Succeeds well in the South. Lb. 50 cts.

Dunmore.—Originated in Vermont; large, fair, round tubers; smooth, white skin, making a beautiful appearance; fine quality; yields enormously; no hollow ones. Those who place the Burbank at the head, consider the Dunmore second only to that variety. Lb., mail, 50 cts.

Whipple Seedling.—A late, dark skinned variety, white flesh; tubers long, round; it is very prolific, and an excellent keeper. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.



HOW TO CUT SEED POTATOES.

The experiments of Dr. Sturtevant at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, last season, are valuable endorsements of and explain the frequent custom of planting single eyes of seed Potatoes. The manner of cutting these eyes is of great importance. The above illustration, on the left, shows a vertical section of a Potato. By soaking the thin slice in water tinted with carmine, Dr. S. discovered that there is what may be called a central stem to the tuber, with which the eyes are directly connected by smaller stems, in the same way that buds grow on the ends of twigs on the branches of a tree. The theory is that by cutting the eyes deep to the center, as shown in the illustration, they secure more nutriment, by thus conforming to the structure of the tuber, as the absorption and feeding takes place within these definite lines of vital tissue. In the experiment, single eyes cut deep, yielded over six times as many merchantable tubers as those cut shallow, nearly one-fourth more than ordinary cuts, and nearly double the yield from whole tubers; and the small potatoes were about one-half less from the single eyes cut deep than from other methods of seeding. Proper cutting means an increase of at least 25 per cent. on the product, and a great saving in the seed used. The two illustrations taken together, plainly indicate how the tubers should be cut to single eyes.

Sibley's Grain and Farm Seeds Manual, history, culture, descriptions of all Grains and Root Crops; by the best writers in America; illustrated; price, 10 cts.

RYE. (*Roggen*, GER. *Seigle*, FR.)

Spring.—An excellent catch crop where Winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a Fall crop has not been planted. Our seed is from the famous Houghton Farm, Orange Co., N. Y., the only private experimental farm in America. The seed is of superior quality; the straw averaged 4 feet and the yield of grain was 18 to 20 bushels. Lb. 50 cts.; peck \$1.; bu. \$2.50.

White Winter.—Superior cleaned seed for Fall sowing. Lb. 45; peck 60; Bu. \$1.75.

SORGHUM. (*Sorgho*, *Sorghum sucre*.)

The Sorghum syrup and sugar industry is yet in its infancy, but from personal observation and experience we believe that it is destined to a high rank in agriculture, from the Sugar Cane belt of the South to the southern limit of the Spring Wheat region of the North. Plant in warm corn soil, rather poor than rich, or at least manured with mineral fertilizers, as ashes, bone-meal, potassic manures, etc., in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart to let the sunlight reach the stalks and lower eaves to perfect the development of sugar. Sow about 4 quarts of seed per acre.

For bulk prices, see page 142.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb. 45 cts.

Kansas Orange.—A popular and successful variety from Kansas; claimed to make the best sugar of any Sorghum in that section; is a little later than the Amber. Lb. 50 cts.

Golden Rod.—A much liked and successful variety in the South; used for syrup making by planters north of the sugar cane districts. Lb. 50 cts.

African Wheat.—A species of Sorghum with plume-like heads; very prolific in a fine quality of grain, the flour of which makes excellent batter cakes, and is much esteemed in the South for bread and for stock and chicken food. Is unsuitable for syrup making. Lb. 50 cts.

Brown Doutra, (*Sorghum vulgare*.)—Produces a large amount of grain, which is much liked in the South as a food grain. It has yielded 60 bushels per acre in Kansas, and a California grower claims 200 bushels per acre. Lb. 65 cts.

Egyptian Rice Corn.—Another variety of Sorghum, especially adapted to dry sections, as it withstands drouth remarkably. Grain nearly round and white; highly esteemed for bread making and stock food. Lb. 50 cts.

Rural Branching Sorghum.—See "*Ensilage and Fodder Plants*," page 120.

SWEDISH OR RUSSIAN TURNIP. (*Ruta-Baga*.)

[*Kolrab in der Erdegebler*, GER. *Nabo rutabaga*, SP. *Chou rutabaga*, FR.]
Brassica campestris nabo-brassica, LIN.

All of the following, per lb. 75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25; 2 oz. 15; oz. 10; pkt. 5 cts., except as noted.

Bangholm.—Largely grown in England and Canada.

Hardy Purple Top.—Very hardy and choice.

Hartley's.—One of the best and most productive; very large.

Laing's Purple Top.—Only strap-leaved variety; one of the earliest. Lb. 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; 2 oz. 15 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; pkt. 5 cts.

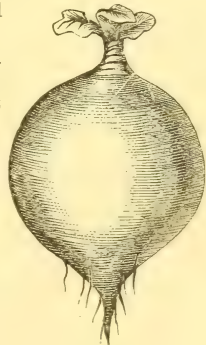
Marshall's Purple Top.—Very choice and productive.

Shamrock.—A fine variety.

Skirving's Purple Top.—A very popular variety wherever grown; hardy, solid, one of the best field varieties and good for the table; yellow fleshed.

White Swede, or Russian.—A white market variety, good for table or stock.

White Sweet German.—Very superior for table use, unsurpassed for stock feeding; a good keeper.



HARTLEY'S.

SUNFLOWER.

[*Helianthus annuus*. LIN.]

The Sunflower is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a valuable farm crop. Its seeds are excellent food for poultry, of which it has yielded 50 bushels per acre. The leaves are claimed to make excellent cattle fodder. The plant affords efficient protection from malaria and should be liberally planted in hedges about the house in all districts where that insidious disease prevails. The seeds afford an excellent oil which is one of the best of table oils and is useful in other ways. It is said that 50 bushels of seed will yield 50 gallons of oil. The Chinese use the seed in dying silks; its oil as a lubricant and illuminant and for soap making, its leaves to adulterate Tobacco. It is claimed that its flowers supply the best bee food, and that the oil cake is superior to linseed as cattle food.

Large Russian.—Heads a foot across. Lb., by mail, 50 cts.; peck \$2.; bush. \$7.

TOBACCO.

[*Tabac. Nicotiana tabacum*. LINN.]

Rich sandy loam produces the finest quality of leaf; and heavy new soils and green manures produce coarse leaf which burns badly. Wood ashes and commercial potash fertilizers are the best for Tobacco. The seed bed must be very light; it is well to burn a brush heap upon it some months before seeding. We offer for sale seed of the thoroughly tried varieties. *Prices by mail:*

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—The quality of this sort is well known. Our seed is all from the best plants. It is perhaps the variety best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is comparatively hardy and endures the cold well. Lb. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80; 2 oz. 40; oz. 25; pkt. 10 cts.

White Burley.—This is the variety considered superior for manufacturers' use; is well adapted to northern culture, and continues to improve in the South. Lb. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 2 oz. 75 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Havana.—The best of all for the manufacture of cigars, but inclined to deteriorate. Lb. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 2 oz. 75 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; pkt. 10 cts.

Latakia.—One of the new sorts which we can especially recommend; it is rapidly increasing in favor. Lb. \$5; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2.60; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1.40; 2 oz. 75; oz. 40 pkt. 10 cts

Big Oronoko.—One of the best for dark wrappers and for heavy shipping. Lb. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 2 oz. 70; oz. 40; pkt. 10 cts.

Blue Pryor.—Fine mahogany color; much liked by manufacturers for wrappers or for filling; sends up only one set of succors. Lb. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 2 oz. 70; oz. 40; pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Oronoko.—Unexcelled for fine bright yellow leaf. Lb. \$4.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 2 oz. 70; oz. 40; pkt. 10 cts.

WHEAT. (*Waizen*, GER. *Ble*, FR.)

Our Grain and Farm Seed Manual, (ready in January, price 10 cts.) contains an interesting history of Wheat, Indian Corn and other Grains, valuable essays on grain culture, and descriptions of best varieties, by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, Director New York Agricultural Station, B. F. Johnson, the noted agricultural writer, and other high authorities on these subjects.

Packets and pounds sent prepaid, larger lots not prepaid, at following prices: Ten bushel lots at 25 cts. per bushel less than the prices given below.

FOR SPRING AND FALL SOWING.

Black-Bearded Centennial.—A remarkable new variety; very handsome; large, long, full heads with strikingly showy black beards. It has immense heads with breasts as close and beard as long as those of barley; its tall, heavy stems reaching above other kinds. Its large, light colored kernels, two to three times as large as other wheat, make it extremely attractive, and stamp it at once as the coming wheat. In a large number of heads the average number of breasts per head was 107, the number of grains 104; 58 bushels per acre have been grown; took the first premium offered by the *Rural New Yorker*, among 100 lots exhibited. The long beards drop off as it matures, In Spring

WHEAT.—(CONTINUED.)

Wheat regions it is a Spring Wheat, and in Winter Wheat sections, especially in the East, it is a Winter Wheat. Prof. A. E. Blount of Colorado, who last year grew 160 kinds of Wheat, writes us, "It certainly is the most fascinating variety I ever handled." Pkt. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00; peck \$8.00.

Golden Grains, (Palestine Minmoth.)—Claimed to be the largest and most productive White Wheat in the world. The grains are three times the size of common Wheats, and has yielded 64 bushels per acre. It was brought from Palestine five years ago; is very hardy, with long, stiff straw standing well; stools heavily, producing 25 to 70 stalks from a single grain; heads long, beardless, closely filled with plump grains, having but little chaff; is a Spring Wheat in the West and a Winter Wheat in the East; stands freezing and thawing well; grows with a beard until it begins to ripen, when the beard falls off. Pkt. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00; peck \$8.00.

HALLETT'S PEDIGREE WHEAT.

No wheats have attained such a world-wide reputation as the Pedigree Wheats of Major Hallett, of England. By a system of careful selection and breeding for 25 years, Hallett has produced wheats of wonderful prolificacy and superior quality, which have been the basis of the improvement of wheat in nearly every country of the globe. They often yield 60 bushels per acre. We have procured a limited quantity of this seed, direct from Major Hallett, which we recommend for trial for Spring sowing and for Fall sowing in the lower Winter wheat belt.

Hallett's Pedigree Original Red—Grown from a single grain in 1857 and re-started in each succeeding year for 25 years (up to 1881), from the proved best single grain. Pkt. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00; peck \$8.00.

Hallett's Pedigree Victoria—Grown from a single grain in 1861 and re-started in each succeeding year for 21 years, up to 1881, from the proved best single grain. Pkt. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.00; peck \$8.00.

SPRING WHEAT.

French Imperial.—Is especially noted for its plump, hard kernels, which weigh 62 to 64 lbs. per bushel; the grain is graded "extra heavy No. 1 hard"; is very popular in the North-West where tried; said to be best adapted to soils of medium fertility, as very rich soils tend to make too much straw. Numerous yields are reported of 40 bushels per acre, and some of 45 bushels. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; peck \$1.25; bush \$4.00.

Velvet Chaff, Blue Stem.—A new and distinct variety; beardless, with white, velvet-like chaff and stem just below the head when green, with a beautiful blue bloom which disappears as the wheat ripens, when the straw assumes a bright, golden yellow; entirely free from rust; grains hard, similar to Scotch Fyfe but much more productive; of excellent milling qualities. Pkt. 15 cts. lb. 60 cts.; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.00.

White Towse.—A magnificent White Spring Wheat from Montana; three sample heads contained respectively 115, 109 and 107 grains. Some of the spikelets or breasts have 7 to 10 grains; 140 to 190 stalks and heads have been counted from one grain. The straw is stiff; the grain does not shell out when ripe; makes first class flour and often yields 50 bushels per acre. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.00.

White Hungarian, (White Fyfe)—A beardless white flint wheat, with long, smooth heads well covered with chaff; not easily shelled in harvesting; good stiff straw; claimed to be the lightest colored Spring wheat grown; recommended for localities north of latitude 41. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; peck \$1.00; bush. \$2.50.

White Russian.—A beardless white chaff Wheat with amber colored grain; the best Spring Wheat in many north-western sections and is very popular in the north-east; adapted to the whole northern Spring wheat belt; has long, strong, healthy yellow straw, standing several days after ripening; the long heads are well filled with plump grains of 60 to 62 pounds weight per bushel; numerous yields of 40 to 50 bushels per acre are reported. Pkt. 15 cts; lb. 45 cts; peck \$1.00; bush. \$2.50,

WHEAT.—(CONTINUED.)

- Eldorado*.—A remarkable variety, with branching heads, 4 to 6 branches on each side of the head, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch long, each well filled with grains; kernels white, hard; bright yellow chaff; a large yielder in California and the extreme North-West; deserves a trial. Pkt. 15; lb. 60; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.
- Mediterranean Spring*.—A Spring variety of the famous Red Winter Wheat of the same name; heads broad, kernels very large, plump and hard. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$2.50.
- Scotch Fyfe*.—The old established, popular Spring Wheat of the North-West. Our seed is most carefully selected and extra cleaned Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; kp. \$1.00, bu. \$2.50.

WINTER WHEAT.

- Sibley's Mediterranean Hybrid*.—A hybrid of the Diehl and Red Mediterranean; originated in Northern New York; is 5 years from the crossing and with its characteristics quite well fixed; heads broad, medium length, and full of large, hard, plump, heavy, red grains; blue straw, stiff and of medium height; now first offered for sale; a great acquisition; we consider it the most important addition to Winter Wheats in many years. Pkt. 25; lb. \$1.; peck \$8.
- Martin's Amber*.—Originated in Pennsylvania, in 1878; being a cross upon the Red Mediterranean; the young plant lies upon the ground, thus affording protection to its own roots; the following spring it stools and grows rapidly, it being claimed to surpass every other variety in the number of stalks from one seed in ordinary cultivation; has taken three first prizes in consecutive years at the Pennsylvania State Fair; the broad straw is of average length and of good strength; heads beardless, 4 to 7 inches long, good sized, full and plump grains of beautiful amber color with a very thin hull; pronounced by millers an A 1 Wheat for flour. Yields with ordinary cultivation 30 to 40 bushels per acre; usual weight 63 pounds per bushel; requires only three pecks of seed per acre, owing to its remarkable stooling properties; Pkt. 15; lb. 70; peck \$3.50.
- Silver Chaff*.—A famous Wheat from California. The editor of the RURAL NEW YORKER has been growing this wheat for several years, and its flour is now the only kind used in his family, on account of the superior quality of the bread produced from it. It also is the most prolific of any wheat on the Rural Farm, heads heavy and well filled with hard, amber colored grains. The chaff is silver white, hence the name. Pkt. 15, lb. 60; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.
- Red Chaff*.—The favorite wheat of Oregon, named from its light, russet colored chaff; straw medium height, golden yellow color; heads 3 to 5 inches long, well filled with large red grains. Pkt. 15; lb. 60; peck \$1.25; bush. \$4.00.
- Velvet Chaff*.—A hardy, productive wheat, especially adapted to bottom lands or heavily manured soils, although it yields well on clay and rolling ground. It is claimed not to freeze out on black soil, like the Clawson or Fultz; bright red chaff and light red grain. An experiment in Ohio showed it to be the best of 16 varieties; very stiff straw. Pkt. 15; lb. 45; peck \$1.; bush. \$2.50.
- Red Mediterranean*.—The standard Red Winter Wheat; heads broad and well filled with good, plump grains of hard, red, glutinous wheat, of the very best milling qualities. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.00.
- Fultz*.—Beardless; very hardy and productive; straw of medium length and very strong; heads of good size and well filled with amber colored grains of excellent flouring quality; grown largely in Pennsylvania and the upper Southern States, and some parts of the West. Pkt. 15; lb. 45; peck 75; bush. \$2.
- Clawson*. (*Seneca*)—A well known highly prolific, White Winter Wheat; beardless, with red chaff. Pkt 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.00.
- Turkey*, (*Russian or Bulgarian*)—A variety that is sweeping all others before it in Kansas. A leading Kansas farmer says that with him it is almost as hardy as Rye. Its yield is full 20 per cent. greater than any other he knows of and has not been affected by the wettest seasons; straw below medium height, soft, making good feed, and very strong; heads broad; grain light red; very hard; much used for mixing with the "No. 1 hard" of the North-West. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts; peck 75 cts.; bush. \$2.00.

WHEAT.—(CONTINUED.)

Red Rust Proof. (for the South.)—A wheat which has been tried in all southern wheat growing sections and found to be rust proof, which is a great desideratum, as rust is a great obstacle to wheat growing in the South. pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; peck \$1.00; bush. \$2.50.

Early Rice Wheat. (for the South.)—Highly endorsed by southern farmers and southern State Boards of Agriculture; has large, long, full heads; several days earlier than Fultz or Lancaster, more prolific and heavier; of superior milling quality; highly recommended for southern growing. Pkt. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; peck \$1.00; bush. \$3.00.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania Aquatica.*)

The Wild Rice of the North and West; a valuable forage plant for swamps and over-flowed land; also sown along water courses to attract water fowl; an excellent fodder either green or cured. Per lb., by mail, 95 cts.

BIRD SEED.

Our trade in the best quality of seeds for bird food, last year, required 30 car loads to supply the demand, and this is largely a wholesale trade to the merchants, of whom Sibley's Fine Bird Seed can always be obtained. Our mixture is guaranteed to be of the finest quality, thoroughly cleaned and mixed in proportions recommended by the best German fanciers. By mail, prepaid.

Finest Mixed Bird Seed, lb. 30 cts.

Best Canary Seed, lb. 30 cts.

Best Hemp Seed, lb. 25 cts.

Best Millet Seed, lb. 25 cts.

Maw, (Blue Poppy), lb. 40 cts.

Lettuce Seed, lb. 50 cts.

Best Cuttle Bone, each 10 cts.

YOUNG BOTANISTS, PAY ATTENTION!

A MICROSCOPE PREMIUM.

We will give a handsome Microscope, having an inch objective and an inch eye piece, with fine screw movement, mounted in a superior manner with all appurtenances, enclosed, in a black walnut case, for the collection of native Grasses containing the largest number of varieties, with or without names, sent to us prepaid, before September 1st, 1883. The Microscope is made by a celebrated firm who are unsurpassed for workmanship, and for practical purposes is equal in value to any of the instruments costing several hundred dollars. The collections submitted are to become our property. If any of the collections not winning the prizes are found to be of value, they will be paid for liberally.

BOY FARMERS.

We propose to give you \$200 in cash prizes for the best crops, as detailed below, which you shall grow in 1883 from seed obtained from us.

First.—To boys of the North-West, including Mich., Wis., Min., Ill., Ia., Neb., Mo., and Kansas: for the best acre of Sibley's Pride of the North Corn \$25; for the second best, \$15

Second.—To boys of Ohio, N. Y. and Penn. for the best acre of Sibley's Pride of the North Corn, \$25; second best, \$15,

Third.—Boys of New England, New York and New Jersey: for the best acre of Waushakum Corn, \$25; second best, \$15.

Fourth.—Boys of the South-West, including Ky., Tenn., Ark., Miss., La., and Texas: for the best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of garden vegetables, \$25; second best, \$15.

Fifth.—Boys of the South-East, including Vir., W. Va., Del., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ga. and Ala.: for the best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of vegetables, \$25; second best, \$15.

Any boy or girl under 18 years of age can compete for the prizes, which shall be awarded by the committee of the nearest Town or County Fair association. For further particulars, send for our "Boy Farmers' Prize Circular."

TREE SEED.

By Dr. John A. Warder, Vice President American Forestry Association

HANDLING OF TREE SEEDS — TIME TO PLANT — CULTIVATION — TRANSPLANTING —
PLANTING OUT—TREATMENT OF THE YOUNG TREES IN THE PLANTATION.

Having procured your seeds it becomes an important matter what to do with them. Some are best planted as soon as possible; the Elms and Soft Maples are of this class. They should be sowed in shallow drills, and if lightly covered and pressed they germinate at once, and make nice plants the first Summer. When first up they are very tender and should be slightly shaded, by lath frames, leafy brush or a moderate mulching. They will need to be kept clear of weeds by cultivator and hoe between the rows and by hand-weeding of the beds. The seed bed should be well prepared, and the seeds can be raked in, or if very small they may lie upon the surface and be rolled, or patted with a board or the back of the spade, watered and shaded. The old rule of the gardeners may be followed as to the depth of covering—twice the diameter of the seed—but if the soil and season be dry a greater depth may be desirable.

Hard Maples, Ash, Apple, Pear, Thorns, Catalpas, Ailanthus, Linden, Locust, Cherry, Peach and Plum stones, the Pines, Spruces and other conifers, may be kept over the Winter in a cool room; from which vermin must be excluded. Some of these, however, may be planted in the Fall, or can be wintered best out-doors on the ground and slightly covered with a roof of boards, or by an inverted box. Others have their vitality preserved by mixing with damp, *not wet*, sand, which excludes the air and retains a degree of humidity that aids their germination when sown in the Spring. Some of the larger seeds and nuts require especial care if they be not planted at once. The Chestnuts and Horse Chestnuts and some Acorns, when too moist will mould and spoil, losing their vitality—when kept too dry they become hard and are lost from that cause, hence it is safest to sow them in the Fall, and before they have suffered from either extreme. It is recommended to mix such seeds with sand and keep them in a cool place. If the sand be too wet they are very apt to decay. The Walnuts, Hickories, Acorns, Peach, Cherry and Plum and many others, may be sown at once in drills and exposed to the frosts, but some that make a very small top the first season had better be sown pretty thickly in shallow boxes of soil; these can be transplanted into nursery rows the next season, when the top roots will need to be shortened. As a rule all plants of this class will need to be transplanted at one or two years from sowing. The shortening of the roots will cause them to branch and become more fibrous.

Some hard seeds preserve their vitality a long while, and require special treatment to encourage germination. Heat and cold, fermentation and digestion, have all been called to our aid. Some, like the Red Cedar, are sown in beds and allowed to remain until the second year; others are put with fermenting material into what is known as the rot-heap, and left there until they begin to germinate; when they must be planted. Thorns and some other hard seeds are fed to poultry which are confined, so that the manure and partially digested seeds can be sown together. The hard beans of the Locust and some other refractory seeds need to be treated to scalding water as a preparation for sowing. Others are exposed to moisture and frosts out-doors; such are Walnuts, Hickories, Peach stones, Wild Cherry, &c.

In the treatment of young plants, whether in rows, beds or boxes, the plants must be kept clear of weeds and should be supplied with sufficient moisture; shaded when young, and cultivated between the drills.

Transplanting—If not sown too thickly, a large majority of our deciduous trees may be planted out in their permanent stations at one year old; others re-

quire first to be *schooled*, by transplanting them at one or two years, from the seed-bed to other beds, or they may be at once lined-out in nursery rows and there cultivated until large enough for forest planting.

The bedding out of young Evergreens from the seed-bed may be a thinning out of the largest, leaving the smaller. It can be done in the Spring just as the buds swell. The plants are set closely, well-firmed and shaded if necessary. Or the shifting can be safely practiced in the Summer, after the terminal buds have been formed. Shading will then be required for a few days, and boards set on edge around the beds will protect from the winds, which might seriously affect them when removed from the thickly set seed-bed.

When ordered by mail, add 16 cents a pound for postage to prices named below.

Quotations for larger quantities will be sent on application.

EVERGREEN TREE SEED.

		Per lb.	Per oz.
<i>Abies alba</i>	<i>White Spruce</i>	\$ 4.00	\$.40
" <i>Canadensis</i>	<i>Hemlock Spruce</i>	5.00	50
" <i>Douglassi</i>	<i>Douglass Spruce</i>	7.00	70
" <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Norway Spruce</i>	75	20
" <i>Menziesii</i>	A valuable Ornamental Tree.....	8.00	80
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Box</i>	3.00	30
<i>Cedrus Libani</i>	<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>		60
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<i>Blue Gum Tree</i>		1 50
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	<i>American Holly</i>	1.00	20
" <i>acquistifolium</i>	<i>English Holly</i>	2.00	25
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	<i>Red Cedar</i>	1.00	20
" <i>communis</i>	<i>American Juniper</i>	1.50	20
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Cleaned of pulp.....	3.50	40
<i>Picea amabilis</i>	<i>Fir</i>	7.00	70
" <i>grandis</i>	<i>Fir</i>	8.00	80
" <i>balsamea</i>	<i>Balsam Fir</i>	2.50	25
" <i>Frazeri</i>	<i>Frazer's Fir</i>	4.00	40
" <i>Nordmanniana</i>	<i>Fir</i>	8.00	80
<i>Pinus montana</i>	<i>Mountain Pine</i>	3.00	30
" <i>strobus</i>	<i>White Pine</i>	2.50	30
" <i>rigida</i>	<i>Pitch Pine</i>	3.00	30
" <i>Sabiniana</i>	<i>Nut Pine</i>	5.00	50
" <i>Austriaca</i>	<i>Austrian Pine</i>	1.50	20
" <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>Scotch Pine</i>	2.00	20
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	<i>California Big Tree</i>	10.00	1.00
" <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>Red Wood</i>	6.00	60
<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	<i>American Yew</i>		50
" <i>baccata</i>	<i>English Yew</i>	3.00	30
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<i>American Arbor Vite</i>	3.00	30
" <i>gigantea</i>	<i>Giant Arbor Vite</i>	10.00	1.00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEED.

<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<i>Sugar Maple</i>	1.50	20
" <i>rubrum</i>	<i>Red Maple</i>	2.50	30
" <i>striatum</i>	<i>Striped Maple</i>	3.00	30
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	<i>Oregon Maple</i>	2.00	30
" <i>campestre</i>	<i>European Cork Maple</i>	1.50	20
" <i>platanoides</i>	<i>Norway Maple</i>	1.00	15
" <i>psuedu-platanus</i>	<i>Scamore Maple</i>	1.00	15
<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>	<i>European Horse Chestnut</i>	50	
" <i>glabra</i>	<i>Ohio Buckeye</i>	50	
<i>Ailantus glandulosa</i>	<i>Ailanthus</i>	2.00	20
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	<i>American Alder</i>	2.00	20
" <i>glutinosa</i>	<i>European Alder</i>	2.00	20
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i>	<i>Service Berry</i> Popular in the West.	4.00	40
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	<i>Pawaw Tree</i>	2.50	25
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Berberis</i>	1.50	20
<i>Betula alba</i>	<i>European White Birch</i>	1.50	20

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEED.—(CONTINUED.)

		Per lb.	Per oz.
		\$	\$
Betula populifolia.....	American White Birch.....	\$ 2.50	\$ 25
“ lenta.....	Sweet Birch. For cool, moist places	3.00	30
“ papyracea.....	Paper Birch.....	3.00	30
“ rubra.....	Red Birch.....	3.00	30
“ excelsa.....	Yellow Birch.....	3.00	30
Catalpa speciosa.....	Hardy Catalpa. The most valuable trees for prairie planting.....	2.00	30
“ Tea's Japan Hybrid.....	An improved Catalpa.....	10.00	1.00
“ Koempferi.....	Yellow Flowering Japan Catalpa.....		75
Castanea vesca.....	Chestnut. Valuable for fruit and wood; fast growing; succeeds anywhere.....	40	
Crataegus oxycantha.....	English Hawthorn.....	1.00	20
Carpinus Americana.....	American Hornbeam. Valuable.....	2.50	25
Carya tomentosa.....	Hickory Nut.....	Bush. \$6.	25
“ alba.....	Shellbark Hickory. Valuable timber; needs moist good soils... Bu. \$6.	25	
“ microcarpa.....	Hickory.....	Bush. \$6.	25
“ olivæformis.....	Pecan Nut. Valuable for its fruit, for South and Middle belt; fast growing.....	Bush. \$10.00	50
Diospyros Virginiana.....	Persimmon. Valuable, strong, durable wood.....	2.00	20
Eucalyptus globulus.....	Blue Gum. Not hardy north; suitable for rapid growing; in extreme South should be planted in fever districts.....	7.00	75
Fagus ferruginea.....	American Beech. Best suited to cool heavy soils.....	1.50	20
“ sylvatica.....	European Beech.....	1.50	20
Fraxinus excelsior.....	English Ash.....	1.50	20
“ Americana.....	White Ash. Its valuable timber now nearly exhausted should be renewed; will grow anywhere except in a desert.....	1.50	20
Gleditschia triacanthos.....	Honey Locust. The famous hedge plant; also grows to large size; wood hard, durable, and of great strength.....	40	10
Juglans cinerea.....	Butternut; bush. \$3.00.....	15	
“ ligra.....	Black Walnut. Highly Valuable; should be planted in the south and west, along water-courses; fast growing; bush. \$3.00.....	15	
“ Regia.....	English Walnut. Should be grown for its valuable fruit.....	40	
Larix Europæa.....	European Larch.....	1.25	20
“ Americana.....	American Larch.....		75
Liquidambar styraciflua.....	Sweet Gum. For South; fine grained, handsome, durable wood.....	5.00	50
Liriodendron tulipifera.....	Tulip Tree.....	40	15
Maclura aurantiaca.....	Osage Orange. One of the most valuable of Hedge Plants; makes fine trees on the western plains; wood endures for centuries.....	75	10
Morus alba.....	White Mulberry.....	3.00	30
“ Moretti.....	Moretti's Mulberry.....		75
“ multicaulis.....	For silk worms; valuable; grows fast.....		1.00
Magnolia acuminata.....	Cucumber Tree. Rapid growing; 75 feet; straight, beautiful trunk... ..	1.50	20
Ostrya Virginica.....	Ironwood. Should be planted South and West.....	3.00	30
Platanus occidentalis.....	American Plane.....	1.50	20

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEED.—(CONTINUED.)

		Per lb.	Per oz.
Platanus orientalis.....	European Plane	1.50	20
Pyrus Americana.....	Mountain Ash	1.50	20
Quercus virens.....	Live Oak. First of Oaks, for South- ern and Middle belt.....	50	
" castanea.....	Chestnut Oak. Very handsome for West and North; bush, \$9.00....	50	
" rubra.....	Red Oak. For any cool, deep soil; bush, \$6.00.....	25	
" macrocarpa.....	Burr Oak. Fastest growing Oak; for North and Middle belt; bush, \$7	25	
Rhus glabra.....	Smooth Sumach.....	1.50	20
Robinia pseud acacia.....	Black, or Yellow Locust.....	50	
Tilia Europaea.....	European Linden. Very handsome	1.50	20
" Americana.....	Basswood Linden.....	1.50	20
Ulmus Americana.....	American Elm. Grandest of trees; needs moist soil.....	3.00	30
" fulva.....	Slippery Elm.....	3.50	40
" campestre.....	English Elm. Very Handsome.....	1.50	20

FRUIT TREE SEED.

Apple qt. 50 cts.; Currant oz. 50 cts.; Cherry, Mazzard, clean, qt. 50 cts.; Cherry, Mahaleb qt. \$1.25; Peach stones subject to market prices; Pear, market prices; Plum pits per qt. 50 cts.; Quince lb. \$2.00, oz. 25 cts.

Apple, Cherry, Plum, and other tree seeds by the bushel at market prices.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED

FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, OR A GIVEN AREA OF GROUND.

Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500 plants.	Marjoram.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants.
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 60 ft. drill.	Martynia.....	1 oz. to 30 ft. drill.
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 qt. to 300 hills.	Melon, Musk.....	1 oz. to 150 hills.
Beans, Pole.....	1 qt. to 200 hills.	Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Beet.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	Nasturtium.....	1 oz. to 30 ft. drill.
Brocoli.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Okra.....	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Onion, Seed.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Onion, Tops.....	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill.
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	Onion, Sets.....	1 qt. to 20 ft. drill.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill.
Celery.....	1 oz. to 8,000 plants.	Parsley.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.
Chicory.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	Peas.....	1 qt. to 150 ft. drill.
Collard.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.
Corn, Sweet.....	8 qts. to 1 acre.	Pumpkin.....	1 qt. to 400 hills.
Cress.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	Radish.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 200 hills.	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 80 ft. drill.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	Sage.....	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill.
Endive.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.
Garlic, Bulbs.....	1 lb. to 10 ft. drill.	Savory.....	1 oz. to 300 ft. drill.
Gourd.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.	Squash, Summer.....	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Kale.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Squash, Winter.....	1 oz. to 10 hills.
Kohl Rabi.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 5,000 plants.
Leek.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 10,000 plants.
Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.

FARM SEEDS, PER ACRE.

Beans, dwarf.....	3 to 5 pks.	GRAIN—Rye.....	1½ to 2 bu.
" pole.....	2 "	Buckwheat.....	3 pks.
Beet, Mangels.....	8 lbs.	GRASSES—Fowl Meadow.....	2 bu.
Broom Corn, drills.....	10 "	Meadow Fescue; English Blue.....	1 "
Cabbage, for transplanting.....	4 to 8 oz.	Sweet Vernal.....	2 "
Carrot, 30 inch drills.....	2 lbs.	Millet.....	½ "
Flax.....	6 pks.	Hungarian.....	½ "
Hemp.....	5 "	Kentucky Blue.....	2 "
Melons.....	2 lbs.	Mixed Lawn.....	3 "
Onion, drills, 5 lbs. for sets.....	30 "	Orchard, alone, 2, with clover.....	1 "
Peas, dwarf, drills.....	6 to 8 "	Perennial Rye.....	1 to 2 "
" broadcast.....	3 bu.	Red Top or Herds.....	20 lbs.
Potatoes.....	2 to 10 "	Timothy.....	12 "
Pumpkin.....	2 qts.	Timothy with Clover.....	6 "
Sorghum.....	6 lbs.	Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.
Squash.....	3 "	Clover, Alsike.....	6 lbs.
Tomato, for transplanting.....	2 oz.	" Crimson Trefoil.....	8 "
Turnip, drills or broadcast.....	1 lb.	" Large Red with Timo'hy.....	6 "
GRAIN—Corn, field, 6 qts., sweet.....	8 qts.	" Large Red alone.....	8 "
Wheat.....	6 to 8 pks.	" Lucerne or Alfalfa.....	8 "
Barley.....	1½ to 2½ bu.	" Medium Red.....	8 to 10 "
Oats.....	2 bu.	" White Dutch.....	5 "

SEEDS BY WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

SENT AT BUYER'S EXPENSE.

Farmers and market gardeners purchasing seeds in quantity can take advantage of the prices named below. At these prices the articles are packed and delivered at express offices and railway depots, in Rochester or Chicago. *The freight or express charges are to be paid by the purchaser on receipt of goods; no charge for packing or carting.* For prices of seeds, plants, etc., sent by mail or express, *charges prepaid*, see the preceding descriptive lists. The varieties in **Black Face** type are recommended as the most desirable.

	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 OZ.	OZ.	pkt.
ARTICHOKE —See page 1.						
Giant Green Globe or Crown	\$ 3.25 bush.	\$ 1.65 peck.	\$ 0.90 qt.	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.30	
Jerusalem, tubers shipped after danger of frost is past....	3.00	1.00	20			
Red Brazilian, tubers shipped after danger of frost is past.	3.00	1.00	20			
ASPARAGUS —See page 2.						
Conover's Colossal (roots \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1,000),.....	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.			
Moore's New Cross-Bred (roots, \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000),.....	50	30	20	15	10	5
BEANS —Dwarf or Bush—See page 2.						
Early Red Valentine.....	7.00 bush.	3.75 peck.	2.00 qt.	1.00 pint.	50	5
White Valentine.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Early China Red Eye.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Early Round Yellow Six Weeks.....	5.50	1.50	25	15		10
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	5.00	1.50	25	15		10
Early Rachel.....	5.00	1.50	25	15		10
Early Mohawk.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Gallega or Large Refugee.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Early Refugee, or "Thousand to One,".....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Horticultural.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
Mexican or California Prolific Tree Bean.....	12.00	3.50	75	45		20
Soja (Dwarf Japanese).....	15.00	5.00	80	50		25
Corn Hill.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
White Navy, or Pea Bean.....	6.00	1.60	30	20		10
White Marrow.....	6.00	1.60	30	20		10
White Kidney.....	6.00	1.60	30	20		10
Red Kidney.....	5.50	1.50	30	20		10
BEANS —Wax or Butter—Dwarf—See page 3.						
Early Ivory Pod Wax.....	9.00	2.50	50	30		10
Golden Wax.....	7.00	2.00	35	20		10
Black Wax, (Dwarf German).....	7.00	2.00	35	20		10
White Round Wax.....	7.00	2.00	35	20		10
Crystal Wax.....	9.00	2.50	50	30		10
BEANS —Running or Pole—See page 4.						
Large White Lima.....	10.00	3.00	50	30		10
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10.00	3.00	50	30		10
Horticultural, (Speckled Cranberry).....	8.00	2.50	40	25		10
Dutch Case Knife.....	8.00	2.50	40	25		10
German Black Wax.....	8.00	2.50	40	25		10
Giant Red Wax.....	12.00	3.50	50	30		10
Concord.....	8.00	2.50	40	25		10
Southern Prolific.....	9.00	2.50	40	25		10
Yellow Podded Princess.....	12.00	3.50	50	30		10
Golden Butter, (Mont d'Or).....	12.00	3.50	50	30		10
Scarlet Runner.....	9.00	2.50	40	25		10
BEANS —English—See page 4.						
Taylor's Broad Windsor.....	9.00	2.50	50	30		10
Seville Long Pod.....	9.00	2.50	50	30		10
BARLEY —See page 115.						
Sibley's Imperial.....	5 pkts.	\$1.00				25
Adams' Heavy.....	3.00	1.00	30			
Manshury.....	2.00	60	30			
Scotch.....	2.00	60	30			
Common.....	1.50	50	20			
BORECOLE OR KALE —See page 4.						
Dwarf German Greens.....	75 lb.	40 ½ lb.	25 ¼ lb.	15 2 OZ.	10 OZ.	5 pkt.
Green Curled Scotch.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
BROCOLI —See page 5.						
Early Purple Cape.....	5.00	2.50	1.30	70	40	10
Walcheren.....	6.00	3.00	1.75	1.00	55	10
Cabbage.....	8.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	50	10
Early Summer.....	5.00	2.50	1.30	70	40	10
BRUSSELS SPROUTS —See page 6.						
Finest Imported.....	1.25	65	35	25	15	5
Roseberry.....	1.50	80	45	25	15	5

	lb.	1/2 lb.	1/4 lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
BEET —See page 5.	\$1.00	\$.60	\$.35	\$.20	\$.10	cts. 5
Dark Red Egyptian Turnip	50	30	20	15	10	5
Early Blood Turnip	1.00	60	35	20	10	5
Henderson's Dwarf Pine Apple	1.50	80	40	20	10	5
Dell's Flower Garden	50	30	20	15	10	5
Early Bassano	50	30	20	15	10	5
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip	50	30	20	15	10	5
Long Dark Blood	50	30	20	15	10	5
BEET —Chard or Kail—See page 5.						
Beck's Improved Sea Kail	75	40	20	15	10	5
Swiss Chard or Large Ribbed White	75	40	20	15	10	5
Yellow	75	40	20	15	10	5
BEET —For Stock and Sugar—See page 110.						
White French Sugar	40	25	20	15	10	5
Yellow French Sugar	40	25	20	15	10	5
Imperial White Sugar (Vilmorin's)	50	30	20	15	10	5
White Sugar, Lane's Improved	50	30	20	15	10	5
BEET —Mangel Wurzel—See page 110.						
Long Red	50	30	20	15	10	5
Red Ovoid	50	30	20	15	10	5
Norbiton Giant	50	30	20	15	10	5
Mammoth Long Red	50	30	20	15	10	5
Long Yellow	50	30	20	15	10	5
Yellow Ovoid	50	30	20	15	10	5
Orange Globe	50	30	20	15	10	5
BROOM CORN —See page 115.	bus.	peck.	lb.			
California Golden	4.00	1.25	25			
Missouri Evergreen	4.00	1.25	25			
Tennessee Evergreen	4.00	1.25	25			
BUCKWHEAT —See page 115.						
Silver Hull	1.75	60	25			
Common	1.25	50	20			
CABBAGE —See page 6.	lb.	1/2 lb.	1/4 lb.			
Early Jersey Wakefield	8.00	4.00	2.25	1.15	75	10
Early Winningstadt	2.50	1.30	70	40	25	5
Early French Oxheart	1.50	80	40	25	20	5
Little Pixie or Tom Thumb	2.00	1.00	60	35	25	5
Early Etampes	5.00	2.50	1.40	75	40	10
Early Wyman	5.00	2.50	1.40	70	35	5
Early Schweinfurth	3.00	1.50	90	50	30	10
Early Sugarloaf	1.50	80	40	25	20	5
Early Dwarf York	1.50	80	40	25	15	5
Large Early York	1.50	80	40	25	15	5
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	4.00	2.00	1.20	65	35	5
Early Drumhead	2.50	1.30	70	40	20	5
Henderson's Early Summer	8.00	4.00	2.25	1.25	75	10
Fottler's Brunswick Drumhead	5.00	2.50	1.40	75	40	10
Large Late Drumhead	3.00	1.50	80	40	20	5
Stone Mason Marblehead	5.00	2.50	1.30	70	40	10
Mammoth Marblehead	5.00	2.50	1.30	70	40	10
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	4.00	2.00	1.25	65	35	10
St. John's Day	4.00	2.00	1.25	65	35	5
Filderkraut	3.00	1.75	90	50	30	10
Earliest Blood Red Erfurt	4.00	2.00	1.25	65	35	10
Fine Red Dutch	2.00	1.00	60	35	20	5
Green Glazed	5.00	2.50	1.40	75	40	5
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy	1.50	80	40	25	20	5
Early Drumhead Savoy	1.50	80	40	25	20	5
Green Globe Savoy	1.50	80	40	25	20	5
CARROT —See page 8.						
Long Orange	80	40	25	15	10	5
Danvers	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Early French Scarlet Forcing	1.25	75	40	25	15	5
Early Scarlet Short Horn	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Scarlet Nantes Half Long	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Scarlet Intermediate	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Long Red Surrey	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Long Red Altringham	80	40	25	15	10	5
Large Yellow Belgian Green Top	75	40	25	15	10	5
Large White Belgian Green Top	75	40	25	15	10	5
Half Long Scarlet Carentan	1.25	75	40	25	15	5
CHICORY —See page 9.						
Long Red Madgeburg	1.00	50	30	20	10	5
CAULIFLOWER —See page 9.						
Erfurt Earliest Dwarf					10.00	50
Early Dwarf Erfurt					1.50	10
Early Snowball	20.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	5.00	25
Algiers	12.00	6.00	3.50	1.80	1.00	10
Vetch's Autumn Giant	10.00	5.00	2.75	1.40	75	10
Early Paris	10.00	5.00	2.75	1.40	75	10
Le Normand's Short Stemmed	12.00	6.00	3.50	1.80	1.00	10
Italian Giant	10.00	5.00	2.75	1.40	75	10
Early Walcheren	6.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	75	10
Early London	6.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	75	10
COLLARDS —See page 9.						
True Southern	2.50	1.40	80	50	25	5

	lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
CELERY —See page 10.						
Boston Market.....	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.80	\$1.00	\$	50
Dwarf Crimson.....	2.00	1.20	.75	.40	20	5
Golden Dwarf.....	8.00	4.00	2.25	1.20	60	10
Half Dwarf.....	6.00	3.00	1.80	1.00	60	10
Perfection Heartwell.....					1.50	25
Turner's Dwarf White.....	2.50	1.25	.75	.40	25	5
Seymour's Solid White.....	1.75	.90	.50	.35	20	5
Sandringham Dwarf White.....	2.00	1.00	.70	.40	20	5
Celeriac.....	1.75	.90	.50	.35	20	5
Flavoring for Soups.....	.50	.30	.25	.20	10	5
COW PEAS —See pages 118-119.						
Black Eye.....	bush.	peck.	qt.	pint.		
Black.....	4.00	1.20	.75	.40		10
Black.....	4.00	1.20	.75	.40		10
Speckled or Calico.....	4.00	1.20	.75	.40		10
Clay Bank.....	4.00	1.20	.75	.40		10
Whip-Poor-Will.....	6.00	1.75	1.00	.60		10
Partridge.....	6.00	1.75	1.00	.60		10
Wild Goose.....	4.00	1.20	.75	.40		10
Lady or Rice.....	5.00	1.40	.80	.50		10
COTTON —See page 113.						
Ozier Silk.....	3.00	.75	.25			
Herlong.....	3.00	.75	.25			
Jones' Improved Prolific.....	5.00	1.50	.50			
CLOVER —See pages 116-117.						
Alsike.....				30		
Lucerne or Alfalfa.....				40		
White Dutch, Imported, lb. 40 cts.; American seed.....				30		
Crimson Trefoil.....				15		
Large Red.....				15		
Medium Red.....				15		
Burr, in the burr.....				50		
Bokhara.....				55		
CORN —TABLE VARIETIES—See pages 10-11.						
Early Orange, new.....	10.00	3.00	.65	.35	20	
Early Minnesota.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Early Adams.....	3.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Amber Cream.....	5.00	1.50	.25	.20	10	
Narragansett.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Asylum.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Potter's Excelsior.....	6.00	1.75	.40	.25	10	
Stowell's Evergreen.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Mammoth.....	5.00	1.50	.25	.20	10	
Egyptian.....	4.50	1.50	.25	.20	10	
Crosby's Early.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Rochester—Eight-rowed Early.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Black Mexican.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Early Marblehead.....	6.00	1.75	.40	.25	10	
Moore's Early Concord.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Dolly Dutton.....	6.00	1.75	.40	.25	10	
CORN —FIELD—See page 117.						
Sibley's Pride of the North.....	4.50	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Washington.....	4.00	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Red Glazed.....	2.00	.75	.20	.15	10	
Early Eight Rowed (Early Canada, or Yankee).....	2.00	.75	.20	.15	10	
Blount's Prolific.....	3.50	1.00	.25	.20	10	
Compton's Early.....	3.00	1.00	.25	.20	10	
Sibley's Mammoth White Dent.....	3.00	1.00	.25	.20	10	
Golden Dent.....	2.50	.75	.20	.15	10	
Early Favorite Dent.....	2.50	.75	.20	.15	10	
Improved King Philip.....	2.00	.75	.20	.15	10	
Chester County Mammoth.....	3.00	1.00	.25	.20	10	
White Pearl (White Flint or Hominy).....	2.50	.75	.20	.15	10	
Little Red Cob, (for South).....	4.00	1.25	.25	.20	10	
Western Prolific.....	2.50	.75	.20	.15	10	
POP CORN —See page 11.						
Chicago White Parching, (Bushel lots on Ears).....	4.50	1.50	.40	.25	10	
Rice Parching, (Bushel lots on Ears).....	4.50	1.50	.40	.25	10	
CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS—See page 116.	6.00	2.00	.35	.20		
CORN SALAD —See page 11.						
Large Seed.....	1.00	.50	.30	.20	10	5
CUCUMBER —See pages 11-12.						
Boston Pickling.....	1.25	.65	.35	.20	15	5
Early Frame.....	.80	.50	.25	.15	10	5
Early Green Prolific.....	1.25	.75	.40	.25	20	5
Early Cluster.....	1.00	.50	.25	.15	10	5
Early Russian.....	.80	.50	.25	.15	10	5
Early White Spine.....	.80	.50	.25	.15	10	5
Improved White Spine.....	.80	.50	.25	.15	10	5
Long Green.....	1.00	.50	.30	.20	10	5
Gherkin.....	2.50	1.40	.80	.50	35	10
CUCUMBER —Foreign Varieties—See page 12.						
Giant of Arnstadt.....						25
Sooly Qua—new.....						25
The Model.....						25
Long Green Southgate.....						10
Victory of Bath.....						10

Corn in Ten Bushel Lots, at 25 cents per bushel discount.

	lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts. 10
CUCUMBER—Foreign varieties—See page 12. (Continued.)						
Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....						
Godfrey's Black Spine.....						
CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS—See page 12.						
Broad Leaved Garden.....	50	30	20	15	10	5
Double Curled.....	50	30	20	15	10	5
Plain Leaved.....	50	30	20	15	10	5
Water.....	3.50	1.80	1.00	60	35	5
DANDELION—See page 13.						
Improved Broad Leaved.....	4.00	2.00	1.20	75	35	10
EGG PLANT—See page 13.						
Long Purple.....	3.00	1.75	1.00	60	30	5
Round Purple.....	3.00	1.75	1.00	60	30	5
New York Improved Round Purple.....	6.00	3.00	2.00	1.20	60	10
Black Pekin.....	6.00	3.00	2.00	1.20	60	10
ENDIVE—See page 13.						
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	1.75	1.00	60	35	20	5
Green Curled.....	1.75	1.00	60	35	20	5
French Moss Curled Green.....	2.25	1.25	75	50	35	5
ENSILAGE AND FODDER PLANTS—See pages 110-120.						
Pearl Millet.....		2.50	25			
German or Golden Millet.....	2.50	75	10			
Common Millet.....	1.75	50	10			
Hungarian Grass, (Millet).....	1.75	50	10			
Southern White Dent Corn.....	2.50	75				
Sweet Fodder Corn.....	2.50	75				
FLAX FOR FIBER AND SEED—See pages 120-121.						
Rotterdam.....	6.00	1.75	25			
Riga.....	6.00	1.75	25			
Sibley's American.....	2.50	75	15			
GRASS SEEDS—See pages 121-122.						
Timothy.....	2.50	75	10			
Orchard Grass.....	2.50	75	10			
Pacey's Perennial Ray.....	3.00	1.00	35			
Italian Rye Grass.....	2.50	75	30			
Meadow Fescue.....			40			
Taller Fescue.....			40			
Giant, or Heavy Fescue.....			40			
Evergreen Grass, or Taller Oat Grass.....			55			
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	2.00	60	20			
Fowl Meadow.....			20			
Meadow Foxtail.....			50			
Red Top, or Pennsylvania Herds-Grass.....	2.00	60	15			
Rhode Island Bent.....	2.00	60	20			
Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass.....			40			
Crested Dogstail.....			50			
Wood Meadow.....			40			
Sheep's Fescue.....			25			
Red Fescue.....			1.25			
Johnson's Grass.....	5.00	1.50	25			
Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.....			35			
Lawn Grass Mixture.....	2.50	75	30			
Lincoln Park Lawn Mixture.....	4.00	1.20	40			
HOP SEED.....						
					75	20
HEDGE SEED						
Honey Locust.....			40			
Osage Orange.....			40			
KOHL RABI—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—See pages 13-14.						
lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.				
Early Purple Vienna.....	2.25	1.25	75	50	30	5
Early Smooth Purple.....	1.75	1.00	60	35	20	5
LEEK—See page 14.						
London Broad Flag.....	1.00	60	35	25	20	5
Musselburgh.....	3.00	1.50	80	50	30	5
LETTUCE—See pages 14-15.						
Black-Seeded Satisfaction.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Frankfort Head.....	1.75	1.00	60	35	20	5
All the Year Round.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Marvel, or Red Beson.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Neapolitan Cabbage.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Tennis-Ball Black-Seeded, (or Tom Thumb).....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
White Tennis-Ball, (or Boston Market).....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Black-Seeded Simpson.....	2.50	1.40	75	40	20	5
Prize Head.....	2.50	1.40	75	40	20	5
Boston Curled.....	2.50	1.40	75	40	20	5
Simpson's Early Curled.....	1.50	80	50	30	15	5
Crisp German Cabbage.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
White Batavian.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
White Chavigny.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Large White Stone Summer.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
Malta Large Drumhead.....	1.25	70	40	25	15	5
Early Curled Silesian.....	1.25	70	40	25	15	5
Early White Cabbage.....	1.75	1.00	60	35	20	5
American Gathering.....	2.25	1.25	75	40	20	5
California Gardener's, (new).....	3.00	1.60	1.00	50	25	5

	lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
LETTUCE—See pages 14-15. (Continued.)						
Satisfaction White-Seeded	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$.60	\$.35	\$.20	cts. 5
Gray-Seeded Butter, (new)	4.00	2.00	1.00	60	40	5
Hanson	2.00	1.20	.75	40	20	5
Green-Fringed	4.00	2.00	1.00	60	40	5
Giant White Cos	2.00	1.20	.75	40	25	5
Paris White Cos	1.75	1.00	.60	35	20	5
MARTYNYA—See page 16.						
Proboscidea	3.00	1.60	1.00	50	30	5
MUSK MELON—See pages 10-17.						
Christiana; Improved	2.50	1.40	.80	50	30	10
Surprise	1.00	.60	.35	25	15	5
Casaba, or Long Persian	.80	.45	.25	15	10	5
Jenny Lind	1.00	.60	.35	25	15	5
Prolific Nutmeg	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Pine Apple	1.00	.60	.35	25	10	5
Skillman's Fine Nettle	1.60	.60	.35	25	10	5
Sutton's Green Citron	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
White Japanese	1.25	.65	.40	25	15	5
Green Nutmeg	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Hackensack	1.00	.55	.30	20	10	5
Bay View	1.00	.50	.30	20	10	5
WATER MELON—See pages 17-18.						
Scaly Bark, (new)	4.00	2.25	1.25	75	50	20
Pinney's Early	1.00	.55	.30	20	10	5
Peerless, or Ice Cream	1.00	.55	.30	20	10	5
Georgia Rattlesnake	1.00	.55	.30	20	10	5
Gipsy	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Black Spanish	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Citron	1.00	.55	.30	20	10	5
Long Island	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Orange (new)	1.00	.55	.30	25	10	5
Mountain Sweet	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Cuban Queen, (Valparaiso or Excelsior)	2.00	1.00	.60	30	15	5
California	1.50	.80	.50	25	15	5
MUSTARD—See page 18.						
Black or Brown	40	25	20	15	10	5
White	40	25	20	15	10	5
Chinese White	50	30	20	15	10	5
MUSHROOM SPAWN—See page 18.						
English, in bricks	8 lbs. \$1.00	15				
NASTURTIUM—Indian Cress—See pages 18-19.						
Tall Dark Red	1.25	.65	.35	25	15	5
Tall Yellow	1.25	.65	.35	25	15	5
OKRA OR GOMBO—See page 19.						
Tall	.60	.35	.25	15	10	5
Dwarf, White	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
ONION—See pages 10-20.						
Large Red Wethersfield	1.50	.80	.45	25	15	10
Extra Early Red	2.00	1.10	.60	35	20	10
Red Globe	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
White Globe	4.00	2.00	1.25	65	35	10
White Portugal	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
Large Yellow Dutch	1.00	.55	.30	20	15	10
Yellow Danvers	1.25	.65	.35	20	15	10
Danvers Yellow Globe	1.75	.90	.50	30	20	10
ONION—Foreign Varieties—See pages 19-20.						
Red Bassano of Genoa	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
Large Red Italian Tripoli	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
Large White Flat Italian Tripoli	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
Bermuda						25
White Calabria	3.00	1.60	.85	45	25	10
Red Genoa	3.00	1.60	.85	45	25	10
New Silver White Etna	3.00	1.60	.85	45	25	10
New Pale Red Etna	3.00	1.60	.85	45	25	10
Neapolitan Marzajole	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
Large Yellow Strasburg	1.00	.55	.30	20	15	10
White Queen	3.50	1.80	1.00	55	30	10
Golden Queen					1.00	25
Giant Rocca of Naples	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
White Silverskin	2.00	1.10	.60	35	20	10
Early White Naples	2.50	1.30	.70	40	20	10
White Lisbon	2.00	1.10	.60	35	20	10
Silver White Nozera	3.00	1.60	.85	45	25	10
OATS—See pages 122-123.						
White Eureka	2.00	.60	.30			
White Novelty	2.00	.60	.30			
Red Rust Proof	2.00	.60	.30			
White Winter	1.75	.60	.25			
Board of Trade	1.75	.60	.25			
White Champion	1.50	.50	.20			
White Schoenen	1.25	.50	.20			
Pringle's Hybridized Hulless	5.00	1.50	.40			
White Probstieir	1.25	.50	.20			

OATS—See pages 122-123. (Continued.)		bush.	peck.	lb.	¢	¢	cts.
White Zealand	.....	\$1 75	\$ 60	\$ 25			
White Challenge	.....	2.00	60	30			
White Russian	.....	1.25	50	20			
Washington	.....	1.50	50	20			
Golden	.....	2.00	60	30			
Centennial	.....	1.25	50	20			
PARSLEY—See page 21.		b.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
Fern Leaf	.....	1.50	80	45	30	20	5
Double Curled	.....	75	40	30	25	15	5
Moss Curled	.....	1.00	50	30	25	15	5
Plain	.....	60	35	25	20	10	5
Hamburg	.....	60	35	25	20	10	5
PARSNIP—See page 21.							
Maltese	.....	60	35	25	20	10	5
Long White Dutch	.....	60	35	25	20	10	5
Abbott's Hollow Crown	.....	60	35	25	20	10	5
PEAS—SMOOTH VARIETIES—See pages 21-22.		bush.	peck.	qt.	pl.	pkt.	
Sibley's First and Best	.....	8.00	2.25	30	20	10	
Extr. Early Kent	.....	3.00	1.50	25	15	10	
Kentish Invicta	.....	8.00	2.25	30	20	10	
Tom Thumb Dwarf	.....	8.00	2.25	30	20	10	
Carter's First Crop	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Bishop's Early Long Dwarf Pod	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Blue Imperial Dwarf	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Caractacus	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Daniel O'Rourke	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Philadelphia Extra Early	.....	6.00	1.75	30	20	10	
Dwarf White Marrowfat	.....	2.75	1.00	20	15	10	
Large Black Eyed Marrowfat	.....	2.50	1.00	20	15	10	
PEAS—WRINKLED VARIETIES—See pages 22-23.							
Bliss' American Wonder	.....	15.00	4.50	75	40	10	
Blue Peter	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Alpha	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Advancer	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Champion of England	.....	6.50	2.00	35	25	10	
Stratagem	.....					25	
Telephone	.....				75	50	10
Yorkshire Hero	.....	6.50	2.00	35	25	10	
Premium Gem	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Little Gem	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Telegraph	.....					50	10
Laxton's William I.	.....	10.00	3.00	50	30	10	
Eugenie	.....	8.00	2.50	50	30	10	
Napoleon	.....					50	10
PEAS—Edible Podded—See page 24.							
Tall White Sugar	.....	12.00	3.00	50	30	10	
Tall Gray Sugar	.....	14.00	3.50	50	30	10	
Dwarf White Sugar	.....	12.00	3.00	50	30	10	
Dwarf Gray Sugar	.....	14.00	3.50	50	30	10	
PRICKLY COMFREY. Roots, 40 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000. See page 120.							
POTATOES—See pages 123-126.		Bbl.	bush	peck.	lb.		
Dakota Red—new	.....				3.00		
Belle	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	30		
Garfield—new	.....	25.00	12.00	5.00	50		
Telephone—new	.....	22.00	10.00	4.00	50		
Arundel Rose	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
White Rose	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	30		
Early Beauty of Hebron	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
White Star	.....	6.00	3.00	1.00	30		
St. Patrick	.....	6.00	3.00	1.00	30		
Mammoth Pearl	.....	5.00	2.50	75	30		
Pride of America	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	30		
Early Ohio	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Snow Flake	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Chicago Market	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	20		
White Elephant	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	30		
Clarke's No. 1	.....	5.50	2.50	1.00	30		
American Magnum Bonum	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Burbank's Seedling	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Early Vermont	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Dunmore	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
Whipple's Seedling	.....	4.50	2.00	75	30		
PEPPER—See pages 23-24.		lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
Bull Nose	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Cayenne	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Long Red	.....	2.50	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Long Red	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Red Cherry	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Sweet Spanish	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Squash or Tomato Shaped	.....	2.75	1.50	1.00	60	30	5
Sweet Mountain	.....	3.50	2.00	1.10	60	35	10
Red Chili	.....	4.00	2.25	1.25	75	40	5

For lots of 3 bbls., deduct 25 cts. per bbl.; lots of 5 bbls., 50 cts. per bbl.
Shipped after danger of frost is past.

	lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
PUMPKIN —See page 24.						
Cashaw.....	\$ 80	\$ 50	\$ 30	\$ 20	\$ 10	c.s. 5
Large Cheese.....	60	40	25	20	15	5
Connecticut Field.....	35	25	20	15	10	5
Sweet.....	1.25	70	40	25	10	5
RADISH —See pages 24-26.						
Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Early Long Scarlet.....	50	30	25	15	10	5
Early Long Scarlet Short Tip.....	50	30	25	15	10	5
Wood's Early Frame.....	75	40	45	15	10	5
French Breakfast White Tip.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
Golden Globe.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
Long White Naples.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
Olive Rose.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
Olive Scarlet.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
Olive White.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
Olive Gray.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
Scarlet Turnip.....	50	30	25	15	10	5
White Turnip.....	50	30	25	15	10	5
Yellow Turnip.....	50	30	25	15	10	5
Large White Russian.....	2.00	1.25	75	40	25	5
Black Spanish Long.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
Black Spanish Round.....	60	40	25	15	10	5
White Spanish.....	1.25	70	40	25	15	5
California Mammoth White.....	1.00	60	40	25	15	5
Chinese Rose Winter.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
Chinese White Winter.....	75	40	25	15	10	5
RHUBARB —See page 26.						
Linnæus.....	1.50	60	50	30	20	5
Victoria.....	1.50	60	50	30	20	5
RYE —See page 127.						
Spring.....	2.50	1.00	30			
White Winter.....	1.75	60	25			
SUNFLOWER —See page 128.						
Large Russian.....	7.00	2.00	30			
SORGHUM —See page 127.						
Early Amber Cane.....	5.00	1.50	25			
Kansas Orange.....	3.00	1.00	25			
Golden Rod.....	5.00	1.50	25			
African Wheat.....	3.00	1.00	25			
Brown Dhoura.....	4.00	1.25	40			
Egyptian Rice Corn.....	3.00	1.00	25			
Rural Branching, or M.llo Maize.....	4.00	1.25	30			
SWEET, POT, and MEDICINAL HERBS —See pages 31-32.						
Angelica.....	1.50	90	50	30	20	5
Anise.....	1.00	60	40	20	10	5
Balm.....	2.50	1.50	80	50	30	5
Basil, Sweet.....	2.50	1.50	80	40	20	5
Borage.....	1.50	90	50	30	15	5
Burnet.....	2.00	1.00	60	30	15	5
Chervil.....	2.00	1.00	60	30	15	5
Caraway.....	1.00	60	40	20	10	5
" for flavoring.....	75	45	30	20	10	5
Coriander.....	1.00	60	40	20	10	5
" for flavoring.....	75	45	30	20	10	5
Cummin.....	2.00	1.00	60	30	15	5
Dill.....	1.00	60	40	20	10	5
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.00	60	40	20	10	5
Horehound.....	4.00	2.00	1.20	75	40	5
Hyssop.....	2.50	1.50	80	40	20	5
Lavender.....	1.00	60	40	25	20	5
Majoram, Sweet.....	2.50	1.50	80	40	25	5
Rosemary.....	4.00	2.00	1.20	75	40	5
Rue.....	1.50	80	40	20	10	5
Saffron.....	1.50	80	40	20	10	5
Sage.....	2.00	1.00	60	30	20	5
Savory, Summer.....	1.50	90	50	30	20	5
Thyme, Broad Leaved English.....	4.00	2.00	1.20	75	40	5
Wormwood.....	2.50	1.50	80	40	30	5
SALSIFY —VEGETABLE OYSTER—See page 27.						
New Blue Flowered French.....	2.50	1.40	80	50	30	5
SCORZONERA —See page 27.						
Scorzonera, or Black Salsify.....	2.25	1.25	75	50	30	5
SEA KALE —See page 26.						
Sea Kale.....	2.50	1.40	75	40	25	5
SPINACH —See pages 20-27.						
Winter Round.....	30	25	20	\$ 15	10	5
Long Standing.....	40	25	20	15	10	5
Round or Summer.....	30	25	20	15	10	5
Savoy Leaf.....	30	25	20	15	10	5
Thick-leaved Round.....	30	25	20	15	10	5
Prickly, or Winter.....	30	25	20	15	10	5
Viroflay.....	30	25	20	15	10	5
SQUASH —See pages 27-28.						
Boston Marrow.....	80	45	30	20	10	5

	lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	oz.	pkt.
SQUASH —See pages 27-28. (Continued.)						
Butman	\$.75	\$.45	30	\$.20	\$ 10	5
Hubbard	1.00	.50	30	20	10	5
Marblehead	.75	.45	30	20	10	5
Mammoth	1.80	1.00	60	35	20	5
Summer Golden Crookneck	.75	.45	30	20	10	5
Turban	.75	.45	30	20	10	5
White Bush Scollop	.75	.45	30	20	10	5
Yellow Bush Scollop	.75	.45	30	20	10	5
Perfect Gem	2.00	1.25	75	40	20	5
Essex Hybrid	1.25	.75	50	30	20	5
Vegetable Marrow					20	10
TARRAGON —See page 28.						
Best Imported, (roots, 25 cents each; per dozen, \$2.75.)						20
TOMATO —See pages 28-30.						
Rochester; 5 pkts. \$1.00						25
Mayflower	6.00	3.00	1.00	90	50	10
Acme	2.50	1.50	.75	40	25	5
Livingston's Perfection	2.50	1.50	.75	40	25	5
Essex Early Hybrid	2.50	1.50	.75	40	25	5
Garfield	3.00	1.60	.90	50	30	5
Trophy	3.50	2.00	1.00	60	35	5
Canada Victor	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Hathaway's Excelsior	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
General Grant	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Conqueror	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Large Red Smooth Round	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Extra Early Red	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Hubbard Curled Leaf	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Paragon	2.50	1.40	.75	40	25	5
Cherry Yellow	3.00	1.60	.90	50	30	5
Cherry Red	3.00	1.60	.90	50	30	5
Pear-shaped Yellow	3.00	1.60	.90	50	30	5
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry	3.00	1.60	.90	50	30	5
TURNIP —See pages 30-31.						
Purple Top White Globe	.75	.40	.25	15	10	2
Purple Top White Globe	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Extra Early Munich, Purple Top, (New)	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Montmagny	1.00	.60	.35	25	15	5
Purple Top Strap Leaf	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Early White Top Strap Leaf	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
White Six Weeks, or Snow Ball	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Early White Flat Dutch	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
White Egg	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
Jersey Navet	.75	.40	.25	15	10	5
White Flat Norfolk	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
White Garden Stone	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Mammoth Purple Top	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Cow Horn	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Pomeranian White Globe	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Red Tankard	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Yellow Dutch	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Yellow Malta	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Yellow Stone	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Yellow Scotch, or Aberdeen	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Seven Top	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
TURNIP —RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDE—See page 127.						
Bangholm	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Hardy Purple Top	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Hartley's	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Laing's Purple Top	.60	.35	.20	15	10	5
Marshall's Purple Top	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Shamrock	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
Skirving's Purple Top	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
White Swede, or Russian	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
White Sweet German	.50	.30	.20	15	10	5
TOBACCO —See page 128.						
Connecticut Seed Leaf	2.25	1.25	.75	40	25	10
White Burley	4.75	2.50	1.40	75	40	10
Havana	4.75	2.50	1.40	75	40	10
Latakia	4.75	2.50	1.40	75	40	10
Big Oronoko	4.00	2.25	1.25	70	40	10
Yellow Oronoko	4.00	2.25	1.25	70	40	10
Blue Pryor	4.00	2.25	1.25	70	40	10
TREE SEED —See pages 132-135.						
WHEAT —For Fall or Spring Sowing—See page 128.						
Black Bearded Centennial	8.00	.75				25
Golden Grains	8.00	.75				25
Hallett's Pedigree Wheat—See page 129.						
Hallett's Pedigree Original Red	8.00	.75				25
Victoria White	8.00	.75				25
Spring Wheat —See pages 129-130.						
French Imperial	4.00	1.25	.40			15
Velvet Chaff Blue Stem	4.00	1.25	.40			15

	bush.	peck.	lb.	\$	\$	pkt.
WHEAT— <i>Spring</i> —See pages 129-130. (Continued.)						
White Towse.....	\$4.00	\$1.25	\$ 40			cts. 15
White Hungarian (White Fyfe).....	2.50	1.00	25			15
White Russian.....	2.50	1.00	25			15
Mediterranean Spring.....	2.50	1.00	25			15
Scotch Fyfe Improved.....	2.50	1.00	25			15
Eldorado.....	4.00	1.25	40			15
WINTER WHEAT—See pages 130-131.						
Mediterranean Hybrid.....		8.00	75			25
Martin's Amber.....		3.50	50			15
Silver Chaff.....	4.00	1.25	40			15
Red Chaff.....	4.00	1.25	40			15
Velvet Chaff.....	2.50	1.00	25			15
Red Mediterranean.....	2.00	.75	25			15
Fultz.....	2.00	.75	25			15
Clawson.....	2.00	.75	25			15
Turkey.....	2.00	.75	25			15
Red Rust Proof.....	2.50	1.00	25			15
Early Rice Wheat.....	3.00	1.00	25			15
WILD RICE—See page 131.						
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NOVELTIES FOR 1883.

NEW, RARE, OR ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE VEGETABLES.

Descriptions of these varieties will be found on the pages indicated.

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WAUSHAKUM CORN.

The most strictly pedigree Indian Corn ever grown. Yellow Flint, 8-rowed. Originated by Dr. E. L. Sturtevant (now director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station), upon Waushakum Farm, Massachusetts, 8 years ago, by careful selection and skillful breeding from selected stock. Is the most perfect shaped ear of any variety. The kernels are very compactly set upon the very small cob and are dense and heavy; weight over 64 pounds per bushel. The seed we offer was grown on Waushakum Farm, and from seed selected by Dr. Sturtevant.

Great Prolificacy.—The careful breeding and cultivation of this Corn on rather poor soil, for a series of years, has given it great hardiness, power to withstand drouth, and great yielding capacity on good soils. It often yields 100 bushels and has gone as high as 123 bushels of shelled Corn per acre.

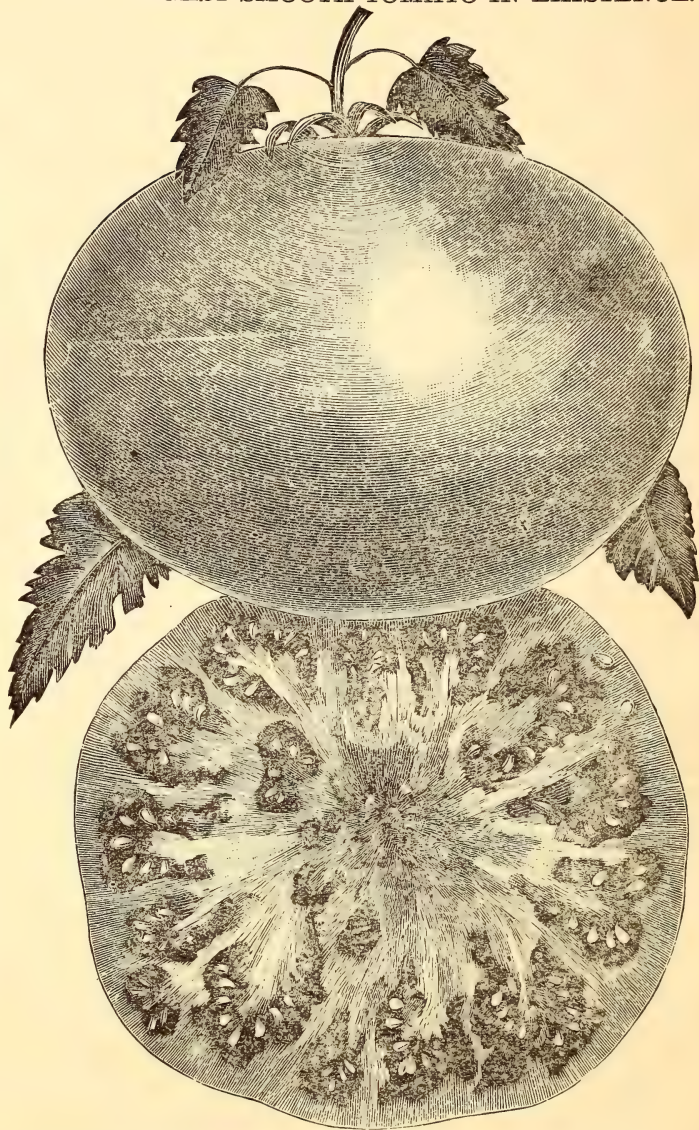
Habit of Growth.—The stalks are below the average in height and size. Nearly every stalk bears an ear, and often 2 and 3 ears. The small stalks permit thicker planting than larger stalked varieties, which is one reason for its great producing capacity. These characteristics are more fixed by careful breeding than those of any other Indian Corn. See page 117.

Cabbage Brocoli, page 5, deserves the special attention of our Southern patrons.

A NEW TOMATO.

THE LARGEST SMOOTH TOMATO IN EXISTENCE.

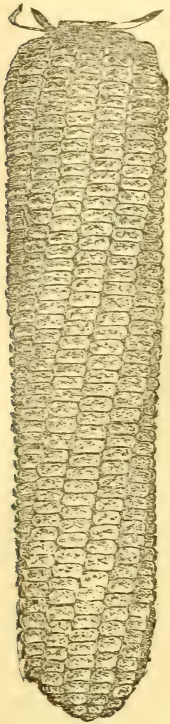
THE TOMATO IS ONE-HALF LARGER THAN THIS ILLUSTRATION.



THE MOST REMARKABLE TOMATO YET PRODUCED.

The Rochester.—Originated by F. H. Horsford, of Vermont, (who originated the Mayflower Tomato and also the new Hybrid Barley which we offer). A hybrid between Lester's Perfected and the Acme; and is an own sister to the Mayflower, but is much larger and ripens but a day or two later. Largest of smooth Tomatoes, and the smoothest large Tomato; shape very round and smooth; beautiful color, of dark, purplish red. Flesh very solid, no core; fewest seeds of any Tomato; remarkably delicious flavor; firm and smooth skin, indicative of good shipping qualities. We have kept ripe specimens without decay for two weeks after they have traveled 500 miles. Very vigorous in growth; does well on any soil; a good yielder. The illustration is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the natural size. Now first introduced; we control the entire stock. Per pkt. 25 cts.; 5 pkts. \$1.

SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH CORN



This remarkable Corn passed through the trying Corn season of 1882, triumphantly. In Iowa, where it originated, and in many other sections, it has been the only Corn that ripened without injury from frost. It ripened in Vermont and other parts of New England, where Dent Corn, heretofore, has been an entire failure. It was originated in extreme Northern Iowa six years ago, by a practical farmer and seed grower of over 30 years' experience. It is, without doubt, the *best Yellow Dent Corn ever grown*.

Earliness.—It ripens three weeks to a month earlier than any other Dent Corn. It matures and is out of the way of frost and drouth in 90 days.

Hardiness.—Is perfectly hardy, and its rapid growth fits it for most Northern sections.

The Ears are uniform and of good size; 16 rowed. The cob is as small as that of a small eight rowed variety; the kernels are, therefore very closely set upon the cob and are very long and compact in structure, rich in oils and of deep orange yellow color.

Yield.—It is very prolific, bearing freely, and we claim that with proper cultivation it will yield more No. 1 marketable Corn than any other variety.

Price, not prepaid, per quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00; per bag (2½ bushels), \$9.00; 10 bushels, \$3.75 per bushel. Prepaid, by mail, qt. 50 cts.; pint. 30 cts.; pkt. 10 ear 25 cts.

A NEW LATE CABBAGE.

Excelsior.—New; one of the largest, finest heading, second early Cabbages we have seen; heads flat, large and very solid; short stemmed; leaves not curled; sure to be very popular with market gardeners and as a late field crop; excellent quality. Shape similar to Fottler's Brunswick, but earlier. Pkt. 25 cts.

Sibley's Grain and Farm Seeds Manual, contains the only correct history of Indian Corn ever written, and historical accounts of other grains, by Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant; a paper on Corn Culture by B. F. Johnson; an essay on Grasses, by Prof. W. J. Beal; a paper on Flax for Fiber, and other valuable matter. Price only **10 cts.**

TELL US HOW YOU LIKE OUR SEEDS.

Probably two millions of farmers and gardeners used our seed last season, as we sold over *twenty-one million* packages during the year. We hope to be able to make the number of our patrons three millions during the coming year, as we shall keep up to the high standard we have adopted for the quality and trueness to name of our seeds. We claim to be, already, the largest growers of seed in the world, (as the head of this house is the largest farmer in the world), and the indications now are that the coming year will place us at the head of the list as the most extensive seed dealers. That our business has doubled within three years, is the strongest evidence that our seeds give satisfaction. We want to know more particularly, however, direct from our patrons, as to whether our seeds please them.

Tell us if our seeds germinate well.

Tell us if the plants or crops produced are true to name.

Tell us if the varieties you plant are satisfactory in the quality of their products.

Tell us what varieties are best adapted to your locality, describing your soil.

Complaints are equally acceptable with praise; but do not blame the seed if the soil, or lack of fertility, or poor cultivation, or weeds, or insects, or disease, or the season, is the cause of failure.

In other words, we want to make the farms and gardens of our millions of friends and customers, so many Experiment Farms in every County of every State and Territory, for the mutual benefit of this vast army of cultivators. We shall take these reports and formulate the statements made, and use them for the improvement of our seeds in every way possible, and to inform other cultivators of the valuable facts so collected.

In sending the above reports please address

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,

SEED DEPARTMENT,

Rochester, N. Y.

PURE SEED,

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

QUALITY IS THE STANDARD OF VALUE DETERMINED IN OUR OWN TEST GARDENS AND EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS.

Good goods are the foundation and superstructure of success in all business. Good seed is the first essential to good crops, on which the prosperity of the whole country depends. We have therefore organized within our own establishment a careful system of examination and testing of all the seeds we offer for sale. We have a Test Garden and Experimental Grounds, covering about 19 acres. Here we plant samples of seed offered us by other growers, and watch the resultant growth for purity as to name, and for quality. New varieties are carefully tested and compared, and we offer no novelties and until satisfied of their value. Further than this, *every bag* of seed received at our warehouses in Chicago or Rochester is at once sampled at each end and the centre, and these samples are tested by a skilled gardener for their germinating qualities. If a certain high percentage of the seeds germinate, and are satisfactory in other respects, they are placed on sale; if otherwise, they are rejected. All purchased seeds are taken on condition of their coming up to the standard of quality, and payment is withheld until the test is made. The result of the test is marked upon a tag on each bag, so that the quality of its contents may be known at a glance. Therefore our customers may be sure of always getting of us seed of the highest quality and true to name.

SOME VERY BAD SEED.

The importance of our Test Garden system may be seen at a glance by reference to certain experiments by well-known investigators. Prof. Nobbe, of the Experiment Station at Tharandt, Germany, was the first to begin seed investigation, in 1869. His first examination was of grass seed, and one of samples showed *less than 30 per cent. of the sort which it was named*. This led to an investigation of the stock of the prominent seed houses, which resulted in the establishment of over 45 stations in Germany largely devoted to this object. Prof. Nobbe found the average per cent. of pure seed in commercial samples to be 59, with 41 per cent. of weed seed and dirt. Of the 59 per cent. of pure seed, only 18 per cent. were capable of germinating. A sample of Orchard grass contained seeds of 45 other plants. A sample of Meadow Fox-tail showed 95 per cent. of dead seeds. Three tons of so-called Red Clover contained two tons of Yellow Clover. Old seeds were renovated by boiling, drying, roasting, etc. Weed seed and ground and colored quartz rock were used to adulterate other seed. A pound of Red Clover contained 11,400 seeds of other plants, such as Thistle, Sorrel, Milkweed, Knotweed, Rabbit Clover, Blueweed, Burdock, Goosegrass, Pigweed, Ox-eye Daisy, Dodder, and numerous others, including some of the worst of weeds. "The farmer who sows this Clover Seed," says Prof. A. R. Ladoux, "distributes with it the germs of 680 Blueweeds, 21,400 Dodder, and 5,983 Daisies per acre, to say nothing of 215,843 seeds of other useless or hurtful weeds.

In samples of American seeds, Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, found the following percentages of seed capable of germinating: in Salsify 14, in Onion 47, in Cabbage 46, Lettuce 57, Carrot 51, Beet 50, Squash 13, Red Clover 82, Orchard Grass 50, Timothy 69, Kentucky Bluegrass 4, etc.

From the investigations of Prof. Ladoux, at the North Carolina Experiment Station and Prof. S. W. Johnson, at the Connecticut Experiment Station, we make the following results: Samples of Kentucky Blue Grass had only 5 per cent. capable of germinating; Red-top, 42 per cent.; Timothy, 62 and 23; Red Bloom, 93, 78, 35, 29, etc.; Parsnip, 29; Onion, 63; Celery, 24; Cabbage, 85; Lettuce, 40. The impurities were weed seeds of the worst description, sand and dirt.

Every farmer has experienced vexation, difficulty and great loss on account of bad seed purchased of careless seedsmen. Every farmer knows the value of seed which shall increase the yield and quality of his products. The increase of a single bushel per acre in the yield of the wheat, corn and oats of the country would make an increase in the value of those crops alone of over 164 millions of dollars per year, which would be more than doubled by a similar increase in other crops. *This can all be accomplished by good seed!*

We have set our mark high. We propose to TEST ALL SEEDS, to OFFER ONLY THE BEST, so that the name of HIRAM SIBLEY & COMPANY on a package of seed anywhere in the world, shall be the synonym for *PURE SEED*.

BURR OAKS FARM.

THE LARGEST FARMER IN THE WORLD, WHO IS ALSO A GREAT SEED GROWER.

[From an article in the Agricultural Review, New York, August, 1882: an account of a trip and the personal observation of its editor.]

The largest cultivated farm in the world is Mr. Hiram Sibley's 40,000 acre "Burr Oaks Farm," situated about 100 miles South of Chicago, Ill. It was formerly known as the "Sullivant Farm," and has the most extended reputation of any in the world.

Burr Oaks Farm is eight miles square. When it is considered that ten acres of land favorably located will produce a living for a family; that 40 acres in many sections is a fair-sized farm; 100 acres a large one, and 300 a great one, some idea of the magnitude of the "Burr Oaks Farm" may be had. The largest farm in the State of New York, which is also owned by Mr. Sibley, contains 3,500 acres. Burr Oaks is equal in size to 800 fifty-acre farms, to nearly 600 of 80 acres each, and to 400 of 100 each. Divided into tracts of 80 acres, one-fourth of a mile wide, and placed side by side, they would be 266 miles long—almost a third of the distance between Chicago and New York. The land is gently rolling, and is the highest point between Chicago and Cairo, as it is also the summit farm of Illinois. Four rivers take their rise on the farm, and water is obtained on all parts of the estate at a depth of 9 to 24 feet, and there are many never-failing wells upon it. The soil is a black loam 18 inches to 3 feet deep, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. It is very fertile, and is adapted to all kinds of grain, fruit and root crops. Its elevation and undulating character enables effective drainage, and constitutes it one of the most healthy places in the West. The whole tract is under cultivation except about 2,000 acres, and this portion is in good natural pasturage. Among the principal crops planted in 1882 were 7,500 acres of corn, 2,400 acres of flax, 1,460 acres of oats, 646 acres of rye, 300 acres of millet, 28 of trial potatoes, 40 of cucumbers for seed, 1,820 of meadow, and there are 3,700 acres of

fenced pasturage. A large portion of the various crops are for supplying seed for the firm of Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill.; 165 acres were planted in the *Sibley's Pride of the North* corn for seed.

A LIBERAL TENANT SYSTEM.

Instead of hiring all the labor, Mr. Sibley adopted the plan of interesting as many as possible in the working of the farm, by apportioning it into tracts of 80 to 320 acres, erecting a house and barn on each, locating good men with their families on them, and giving them a share of the crops for their labor, he furnishing the land, buildings and seeds, and directing the kinds of crops to be raised, and the method of cultivation: 146 farmers are thus engaged, and 134 houses and barns have already been erected for their use. More are in course of construction. Thus far over \$100,000 have been spent by Mr. Sibley in improvements.

Fifty to 60 hands are constantly employed, and a great deal of work, such as ditching, building, fencing, planting hedges and breaking land, is done by contract. Sixty horses and mules are also used by Mr. Sibley, independent of those worked by the other farmers, which number 1,029. Seventeen hundred head of cattle, 1,220 sheep and 1,135 hogs are now kept, and the sight of the cattle and sheep together in the 2,600 acre pasture lot—a tract in one vast field equal to 26 100-acre farms—is a sight of beauty and interest to those fond of stock. Fifty head of cattle make a fine showing; but when you come to look over 1,700 in one bunch, scattered over a vast field, feeding, a sight is witnessed not soon to be forgotten. There are on the farm accommodations for the care of 2,500 head, besides sheep and hogs. When Mr. Sibley took the place there was but a single cow on the whole tract. He imported 700 heifers from the East, from which 600 calves have been raised. These he sold to the farmers at mere cost to enable each to start a herd for milk, and each one now has a complement of cows, besides other stock. There are now upwards of 3,000 on the place.

THE RESULTS.

The productions of the farm last year were 225,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of flaxseed, 15,009 bushels of oats, 3,000 tons of hay. Eight hundred head of cattle and 600 hogs were sold, and five carloads of miscellaneous seeds were shipped to Hiram Sibley & Co. There are 65 corn-cribs on convenient parts of the farm, with a combined storage capacity of of 250,000 bushels of corn. An elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity, run by a 50 horse-power steam engine, is located in the centre of the place, on the Wabash Railroad, which runs from Chicago to St. Louis through the farm from north to south. It contains a mill, and has a capacity for shelling and loading 25 cars of corn a day; it is the largest on the whole line of the road, and the best in the State outside of Chicago or Peoria. It cost over \$20,000 to build, and is a most substantial and convenient structure. There is more corn supplied from this point than from any other on the line of the Wabash system of over 5,000 miles of road. There is also a flax mill on the farm near the elevator run by a 30 horse-power steam engine, and used for converting flax straw into coarse spinning stock used for bagging purposes and for upholstering. It is one of the best in the country, and has a capacity of 3 tons per day. There are several fine groves of trees on the farm. Near the centre of Burr Oaks, covering 150 acres, is a native forest, the principal one in that section of country, and highly prized.

Much attention has been given to ditching on Burr Oaks Farm, and naturally with the most profitable results. At one time there were 400 miles of ditches on

the place. One piece of land that was under water 6 feet, by careful draining has been so improved that it can be driven over, and produces over 3 tons of hay to the acre. The most careful economy is practiced on the farm, and every detail connected with its management is watched with the closest attention. The corn stalks are fed to the cattle. In this way 7,500 acres were utilized last year. Cattle are brought upon the place in the Fall to consume stalks and hay. Everything is done on a basis of intelligence and thought. The most improved machinery is used and the most advanced methods employed in every department. Over \$100,000 worth of machinery and implements have been placed on the farm by Mr. Sibley,

THE TOWN OF SIBLEY.

The crowning point in Mr. Sibley's work on Burr Oaks Farm is the creation of a town within two years that will equal in enterprise any place of its size in the United States—named Sibley by its people, in honor of the proprietor of Burr Oaks. It contains over 100 buildings, including neat and comfortable residences, good business warehouses, schools, churches, and the largest and best hotel on the line of the road between Chicago and St. Louis.

Near the principal street of Sibley stands a large warehouse devoted entirely to the storage and care of seeds for the firm of Hiram Sibley & Co., grown on the farm. Here they are garnered, cured, cleaned and taken care of until wanted by the firm in Chicago or Rochester. It is four stories in height, and has a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is well arranged, and entirely adapted to the use for which it is employed,



BOOKS FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A carefully selected list of the best books for farmers, planters and gardeners, sent to any address post-paid on receipt of price. Send for our Special Catalogue of Farm and Garden Books, **free**.

American Farm Book, Allen	\$ 2.50
American Weeds and Useful Plants, Darlington	1.75
American Rose Culturist	30
American Grape Growing and Wine Making, Husman	1.50
Three Seasons in European Vineyards, Flagg	1.50
Farm Homes, In-Doors and Out-Doors, Leland	1.50
Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, Downing. Dictionary for Fruit Growers	5.00
Selected Fruits, by Chas. Downing	1.50
Gardening for Profit, Henderson; valuable and practical	1.50
Gardening for Pleasure, Henderson	1.50
Gardening for the South, White	2.00
Practical Floriculture, Henderson	1.50
Hand Book of Plants, Henderson	3.00
Cranberry, Eastwood on	75
Cranberry Culture, White	1.25
Small Fruit Culturist, Fuller	1.50
Luscious Fruits; how to grow small fruits in the family garden	10
A Poultry Book; fowls and eggs	10
Play and Profit in my Garden, E. P. Roe	1.50
Success with Small Fruits, E. P. Roe; the best book; beautifully illustrated.	5.00
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Onions; how to raise them profitably	20
Cultivation of the Potato—\$100 Prize Essay	25
Wheat Culture; how to double the yield	50
Potato Pests, by C. V. Riley; how to fight them	75
Tobacco Culture; full of practical details, by 14 practical Tobacco growers	25
Chemistry of the Farm; by R. Warrington, Rothamstead, Eng.; latest and best.	1.00
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Every Man his own Cattle Doctor; by Geo. Armitage; a magnificent work; 834 pages, 350 illustrations, showing diseases and treatment	7.50
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Hand-Book of Grasses; John Henderson; a practical book for farmers	1.50
Farmers' Book of Grasses and other Foreign Plants; Johnson; for South	50
Farming for Profit; Reed; a veritable cyclopædia	3.00

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Since the issue of our last annual catalogue we have greatly enlarged this department. The liberal patronage bestowed by an appreciative public the past season has encouraged us to add a more complete assortment of desirable garden and horticultural tools and implements.

In selecting these for our increasing trade we shall exercise the same judgment and care that we have in the past, and our customers may rely upon procuring of us the best manufacturers of this country or Europe can produce for their requirements, and adapted to the different localities for which they are intended. In extending our list, we have possibly overlooked some articles that would be of service to many of our customers in remote sections of the country, and as we aim to cater to the wants of all, we invite correspondence and will endeavor to procure for our patrons such implements as may be wanted for their use. We shall spare neither expense or exertion to make this feature of our business popular with those for whose interests it was established,

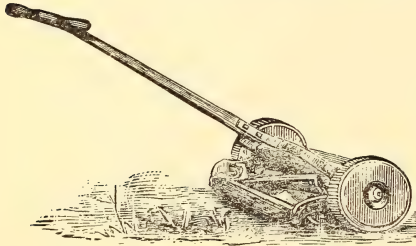
We shall issue about January 1, 1883, a catalogue, devoted entirely to illustrations and descriptions of agricultural implements and machines, including those designated in this book, but not illustrated for want of sufficient space to display them. These *Implement Catalogues* we will mail upon application, free.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.

Warranted to work as represented when properly managed. When ordering machines, mention width of cut and style.

Do not forget that the Philadelphia was the first side-wheel lawn mower. The old hard-working roller machines have now nearly disappeared from the market. That all side-wheel lawn mowers of any value are built under licenses granted by the manufacturers of the Philadelphia to use part of the Passmore patents; and that as long as these patents are valid, the Philadelphia will be the only machine that has what we consider the most important features of a perfect Lawn Mower. It is not the two driving wheels alone that have won the Philadelphia its reputation as THE BEST.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE.



The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers have attained such a world-wide reputation that several imitations have been placed on the market, which, while lacking many of the qualities of good Lawn Mowers, so much resemble the Philadelphia in general appearance, that care is necessary to avoid deceit.

PRICE LIST.

“THE CITY.” Width, 10 inches. Weight, 21 lbs. **PRICE. \$11.00**

PHILADELPHIA, STYLE D.

Especially recommended for small places.

Style D.	10 inches.	6 1/4 inch	Wheels.	25 lbs.	\$13 00
“ D.	12 “	6 1/2 “	“	23 “	15 00
“ D.	14 “	6 1/2 “	“	30 “	17 00

STYLE M, WITH SILENT RATCHETS.

Especially recommended for private grounds.

Style M.	14 inches.	7 inch	Wheels.	36 lbs.	\$17 00
“ M.	16 “	7 “	“	38 “	19 00

STYLE M, WITH SPRING RATCHETS.

Especially recommended for parks and public grounds.

Style M.	16 inches.	7 inch	Wheels.	38 lbs.	\$19.00
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“ M.	20 “	7 “	“	46 “	23.00
“	18 7/8.	15 “	8 1/2 “	“	51 “ 19.00

STYLE H, OPEN WIPER—HIGH SPEED.

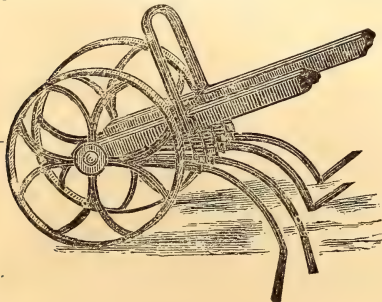
Style H.	14 inches.	7 inch	Wheels.	37 lbs.	\$17.00
“ H.	16 “	7 “	“	39 “	19.00
“ H.	18 “	7 “	“	44 “	21.00

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

It gives me pleasure to recommend your “Philadelphia” Lawn Mowers and Sweepers, which have given us general satisfaction; and we use them almost exclusively in the Park. I prefer the “Philadelphia” to any Mower I know of.

O. BENSON, Superintendent.

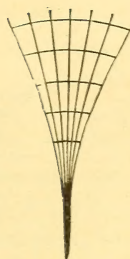
STRADDLE HOE.



This machine straddles the row and can be set to hoe within one-half inch of the plants. It has 2 blades, one each side, which are adjusted by springs. The machine will pay for itself in two days because it works so close, cutting up the small weeds and leaving a very narrow strip to be weeded by hand.

Price \$6.00

FAN TRELLIS.

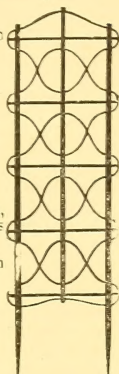


18 inch Fan,	.....	\$ .75 dozen
24 " " "	.....	1.25 " "
30 " " "	.....	1.75 " "
3 1/2 feet " "	.....	5.00 " "
4 " " "	.....	6.00 " "
5 " " "	.....	8.00 " "
6 " " "	.....	9.00 " "
7 " " "	.....	11.00 " "
8 " " "	.....	12.00 " "

VERANDA TRELLIS.

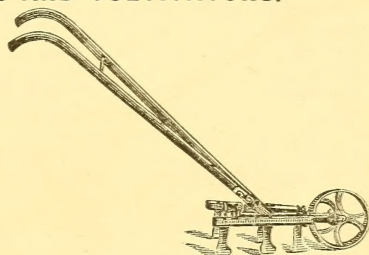
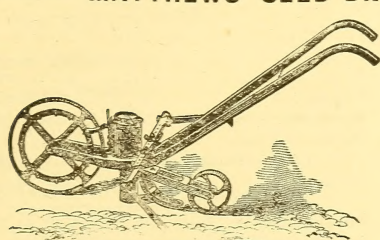
This is by far the most ornamental and substantial Trellis made, being especially adapted to out door use for high-climbing shrubs and vines.

5 feet	.....	\$8.00 dozen
6 " "	.....	9.50 " "
7 " "	.....	11.50 " "
8 " "	.....	13.00 " "
9 " "	.....	15.00 " "
10 " "	.....	18.00 " "
11 " "	.....	21.00 " "
12 " "	.....	24.00 " "



Our Trellises are all made of wood and rattan, and painted green. Discount to the trade.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILLS AND CULTIVATORS.

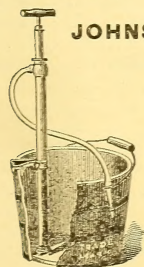


No one who raises vegetables, whether in large or small quantities, can afford to be without a reliable Seed Drill. It is one of the greatest time and labor saving implements in use. The Matthews' Seed Drill will sow with perfect regularity and at any desired depth all varieties of garden seed. It opens its own furrow, drops, covers, and rolls the earth down over the seed, at the same time marking off for the next row, at any desired distance. It is fitted with an ingenious contrivance, called the Indicator, attached to the side of the seed cup, which by turning until the name of the seed to be planted comes under the pin, you have a hole of the proper size at the bottom of the seed cup, and the machine is ready for operation. Price, boxed, \$13.00.

MATTHEW'S HAND CULTIVATOR can be adjusted to any desired width to run between the rows of small garden crops. Price, \$6.00.

Matthew's Combined Seed Drill and Hand Cultivator, will plant all kinds of seed with equal facility as the Seed Drill. It has a Cultivator attachment, which, after the seed is all planted, is a splendid implement about the garden. Price \$15.00. Send for special Descriptive Circular

JOHNSON'S HAND FORCE PUMP. Price \$8.00.



CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

ALBANY CORN PLANTER.

HEXAMER'S PRONG HOES.

At prices named, goods are delivered free of expense at Railroad depot or Express Office, at Chicago or Rochester.

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PREMIUMS

AT STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

We offer for the competition of our patrons, at all Fairs in 1883, the following valuable premiums. Each exhibit (except those of Flowers and Vegetables) must be accompanied by a sworn statement, giving dates of planting and harvesting, kind of soil, amount and kind of manure, methods and amount of cultivation, and the yield.

For the best acre of *Sibley's Pride of the North Corn*, three traces of ears to be exhibited: at State Fairs, one Albany Corn Planter; at District Fairs, one Matthew's Seed Drill, or Solid Silver Engraved Cups of same value.

For the best exhibit and yield from one pound of *Sibley's Imperial Barley*: at the State Fairs, one Matthew's Seed Drill; at District Fairs, one Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sower, or Silver Cups. (See \$100. cash prize offer under "Barley.")

For best one-fourth acre *Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurtzel*, or best one-fourth acre *Orange Globe Mangel Wurtzel*, or best one-fourth acre of *Danvers Carrot*: at State Fairs, one Matthew's Seed Drill, or 14 inch Philadelphia Lawn Mower; at District Fairs, one Cahoon's Broadcast Seed Sower, or a 10 inch Lawn Mower, or Silver Cups.

For the best acre of *Yellow Danvers Onion*, from California grown seed: at State Fairs, Solid Silver Cup, worth \$15.00, or a 14 inch Lawn Mower; at District Fairs, a 10 inch Lawn Mower, or Silver Cup, (\$10.00).

[The excellent results obtained by gardeners who have tried it, in all sections, induce us to interest our customers in California grown Onion seed, by offering these prizes. This seed is furnished this season at the price of the best Eastern grown seed, lb. \$1.45.]

For the largest and best display of *Vegetables* or *Flowers*: at State Fairs, a 14 inch Lawn Mower, or Solid Silver Cup engraved, value \$15.00; at District Fairs, a 10 inch Lawn Mower, or Silver Cup, value \$10.00.

The above to be grown from seed purchased of us, and to be exhibited with the following card:

GROWN From
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.'S SEED,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., and CHICAGO, ILL.

Upon receipt of certificate of award from the Secretary of the Fair, the premiums will be sent to the successful competitors.

TAKE NOTICE, that these premiums are offered for competition at every State and District Fair in the United States in 1883.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO'S. SEED CATALOGUE.



ROCHESTER, N.Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.