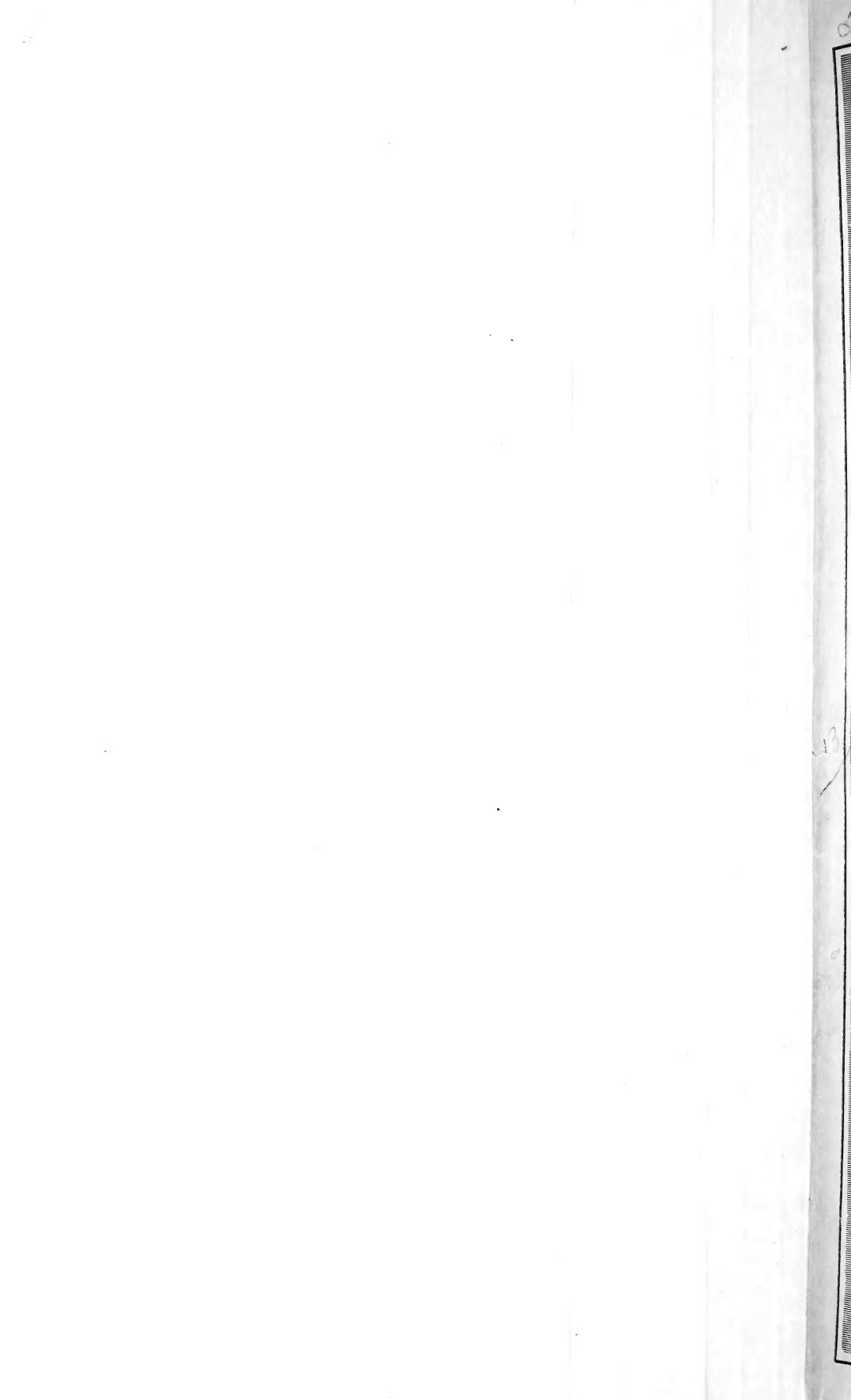


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ESTABLISHED 1802

1889

Jas. M. Thorburn & Co's
ANNUAL
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
of
SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden
 For the Flower Garden
 For the Lawn
 For the Farm
 For the Nursery

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN THE WORLD

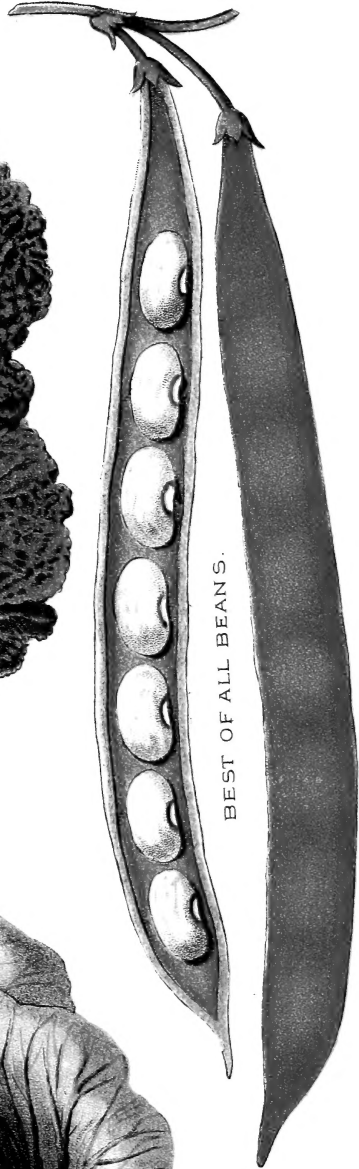
15 JOHN ST.
 NEW YORK.



AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY
CABBAGE.



THORBURN'S
IMPROVED STONE HEAD HEAVY
RED DUTCH CABBAGE.



ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

SEEDS



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

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

WRITE Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

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

SEEDS by Mail or Express.—**8 cents per pound** should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

IT IS VERY Important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

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


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

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

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we sell no seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

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

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

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

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

allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines, not even excepting Corn and Potatoes. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

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

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

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

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

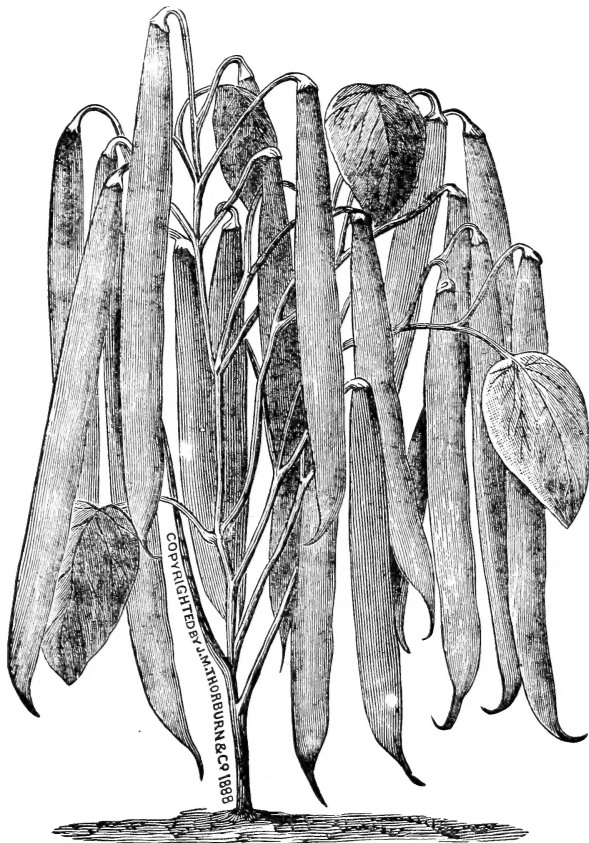
DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do,) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW AND SELECTED STRAINS IN VEGETABLES.

BEAN, RED WINDSOR.

Entirely distinct from all other varieties in color of the seed, which is dark red and very large; in habit of growth and productiveness it corresponds with the old Windsor bean. Per packet of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents.



THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY FLAT, "PRIDE OF NEWTOWN."

BEAN, THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY FLAT, "PRIDE OF NEW- TOWN."

We again call attention to this new bush bean—it is undoubtedly the earliest and most prolific bean in cultivation. Of robust growth, with very long, light green, flat pods. The plants are of very bushy growth and should have plenty of space in the rows; sown thinly, they will produce forty to fifty pods on a plant; the pods are very long, light green, and flat. Per packet of about one hundred beans, 25 cents.

BEAN, VOLGER'S KIDNEY.

A dwarf white kidney bean, and the only white bush bean that is absolutely without strings. Will prove very valuable. Per packet of two oz., 25 cents.

BEAN, "RUBY OF ERFURT."

A new and extremely valuable pole bean. The pods are of a bright rosy hue, and from eight to ten inches long. Entirely distinct from any existing varieties, and of very prolific and long bearing habit; seeds of a tan color. Per packet of two oz., 25 cents.

BEAN, KUMERLE'S DWARF LIMA.

A novelty of great merit. Originated near Newark, New Jersey. Grows two feet high, branching out in all directions; is very productive, and especially desirable in small gardens, as it does not require any poles. Plant in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row; one plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet of twenty-five seeds, 25 cents.

CABBAGE, THORBURN'S IMPROVED STONE-HEAD HEAVY RED DUTCH.

A market gardener's strain of unusual size, color and weight. The result of careful and intelligent selection, it must prove to be very valuable. Its handsome appearance, which is accurately shown in our colored plate, will also commend it. Per packet, 25 cents.

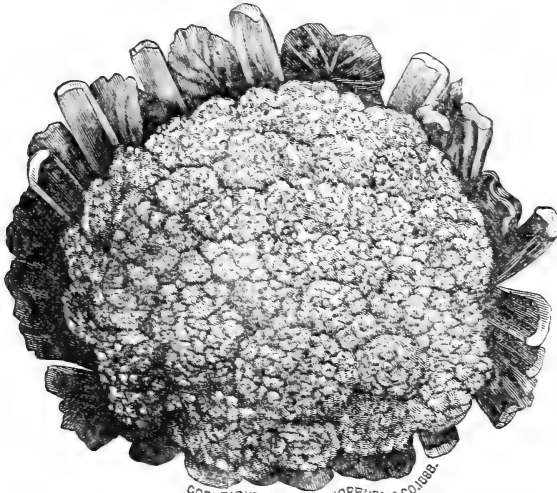
CABBAGE, THORBURN'S "MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK" LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

We again call attention to this as a particularly fine strain of the immense-sized winter cabbages raised on Long Island. Not one failed to head the past season. Per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.

CAULIFLOWER, THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE.

The Very Best and Surest of All.

An experience of four years with this strain enables us to state positively that it is the very best Cauliflower in cultivation, *without any exception*. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and it can be left in the field longer without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn's Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. Per packet, 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.50; per ¼ lb., \$12.50; per lb., \$50.



THORBURN'S GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

in its outside appearance and in its rich salmon-colored flesh, which is of the best quality. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

ONION, MAMMOTH RED GARGANUS or "RUBY KING."

An Italian variety of the largest size; very handsome, mild and of good quality. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

ONION, MAMMOTH RED POMPEII or "COPPER KING."

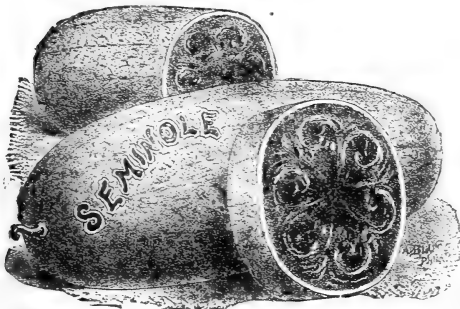
A new Italian Onion of very large size; skin very thin and of a handsome reddish-brown color; flesh pure white, fine-grained and remarkably mild. The race of Italian Onions of extremely large size and mild, excellent flavor is attracting much attention among our American growers, and these two sorts are especially good representatives of the class. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.



THORBURN'S MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK LETTUCE.

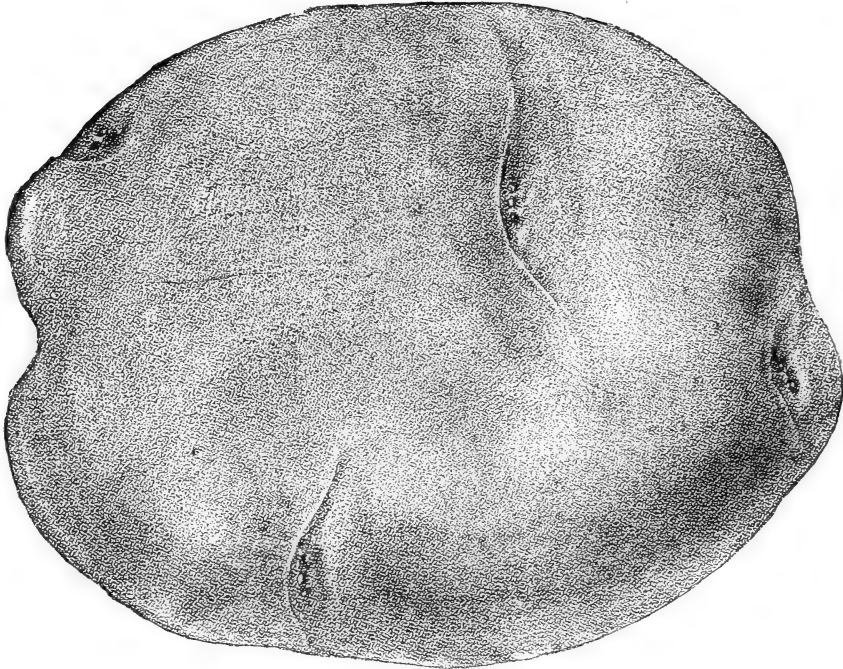
PUMPKIN, JAPAN CROOK-NECK.

A native of Japan, and entirely distinct in shape and appearance from all other varieties. The flesh is rich salmon color, finely grained, and of splendid flavor. The seeds are peculiarly marked, and are easily distinguished from any other variety. As with many other Japan introductions, this is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, being so very distinct. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.



WATER MELON, THE SEMINOLE.

This is a new melon. It is quite early, very large, enormously productive and of most delicious flavor; oblong in shape, smooth and well proportioned. It is of two colors—gray and light-green, the gray color greatly predominating. Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.



RURAL NEW-YORKER NO. 2 POTATO.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEEDLING POTATO, "RURAL NEW-YORKER NO. 2."

This potato, now first offered, is the nearest to perfection of any potato yet introduced, exceeding all other first-class sorts in yield. It originated several years ago on the experimental grounds of *The Rural New-Yorker*, where more than five hundred varieties have been tested practically during the past twelve years. It has been tried there and elsewhere for several years with much care, and critically watched by its experienced originator for the development of weak points, any of which would have caused it to be promptly discarded. So far, it may well lay claim to being very nearly a perfect potato.

The "Rural New-Yorker No. 2" is a potato of most distinct appearance, and could readily be distinguished among a hundred others. It is very large and unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; in form it is oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened; the skin is white, as is the flesh, which is of superior quality. In maturity the variety is intermediate, and its solidity and vigor are such that it has rotted less in very wet seasons than any of the numerous sorts grown with it. The vines are heavy and strong, and the yield of handsome tubers of great uniformity of size is unusually large—less than ten per cent. of the potatoes dug have been of unmarketable size. Among the several valuable features claimed for this new potato are:

First. Distinct appearance—any one who has noticed its peculiar beauty will never fail to recognize it among a thousand. The young sprouts are purple-tipped, which adds to its unique and distinct features.

Second. Large size, and unusual smoothness of skin.

Third. Eyes few, distinct and shallow, so much so that ordinary paring leaves no depression to be afterwards cleaned.

Fourth. Its form is that which is the most approved by all potato lovers.

Fifth. Extreme whiteness of both skin and flesh, and unexcelled table quality.

Sixth. Great vigor in growth and solidity of tuber, enabling it to resist disease and not in a remarkable degree.

Lastly. Uniformity of size, which is much above the average.

The remark of the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker* in this connection is significant: "We do not care to introduce any of the *Rural* seedlings until we are satisfied that they are better than any of the kinds already in the market."

Prices for immediate delivery, per barrel, \$15; per bushel, \$7; per half bushel, \$4; per peck, \$2.50; per half-peck, \$1.50; per pound, 50 cents. By mail postpaid, one pound, 60 cents; three pounds, \$1.50.

SQUASH, "PIKE'S PEAK." (The Sibley.)

We again call attention to this novelty, introduced last season. It originated, we are told, in Missouri, and by reason of its peculiar shape and proximity to the Rocky Mountains, was first named "Pike's Peak." The seed is of very peculiar shape and color, and the Squash is entirely original and distinct, having the stem at the swelled end. The shell is hard and flinty, very thin and smooth. The flesh is solid, thick, a brilliant orange in color, and the very best of edible quality. The weight ranges from eight to eleven pounds. It ripens simultaneously with the Hubbard, though the quality is considerably improved if the squashes are housed a few weeks before using. This is a most attractive and valuable variety, and is meeting with much favor. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.75.

STACHYS TUBERIFERA (Choro-Gi.)

(Roots Only)

This is a new vegetable—not a new strain of an old sort. It is a native of Northern Africa, and belongs to the mint family, but unlike any other of that family, it produces fleshy, tuberous roots, which are excellent prepared as fritters, or for pickling. The plant is quite hardy, and produces abundantly without any special cultivation. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.

PEACH TOMATO.

This tomato is represented as one of the strangest freaks of nature. It resembles a medium-sized peach in size, form and color, with a firm, fleshy texture, giving it a fruity appearance that makes it extremely handsome. The entire fruit is tender, free from core around the stem, and of very superior quality, having a delicious fruity taste, mingled with a sub-acid tomato flavor. Will be found desirable for the table, and particularly valuable for exhibition purposes. Per packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 25 cts.; ¼ oz., 50 cents; 1 oz., \$1.



PEACH TOMATO.

BUFFALO GRASS. (Buchloe Dactyloides.)

This is the celebrated grass of our western plains, upon which immense herds of buffalo and wild cattle live for a considerable portion of the year. It very rarely produces seed, and when it does, only in minute quantities. It is of a short, dense growth, and completely covers the ground, furnishing a very nutritious food for cattle and buffalo. It is well adapted for withstanding long and severe droughts. The foliage is very fine and soft, and would undoubtedly make a fine lawn for dry banks. It should be tested in all localities, both for lawns and for grazing, and will doubtless be found very valuable and enduring. Per oz., \$1.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

These very interesting new wheats (including several varieties of wheat-and-rye parentage) are fully described and illustrated on page 48 and the plate facing it.

NEW JAPAN BUCKWHEAT.

Very productive, with large grains. See Cereals, page 47.

PRINGLE'S PROGRESS OATS.

Dwarf and very productive. See Cereals, page 47.

WILD RICE. (Zizania Aquatica.)

A valuable forage plant for swamps or inundated lands. See page 51.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

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

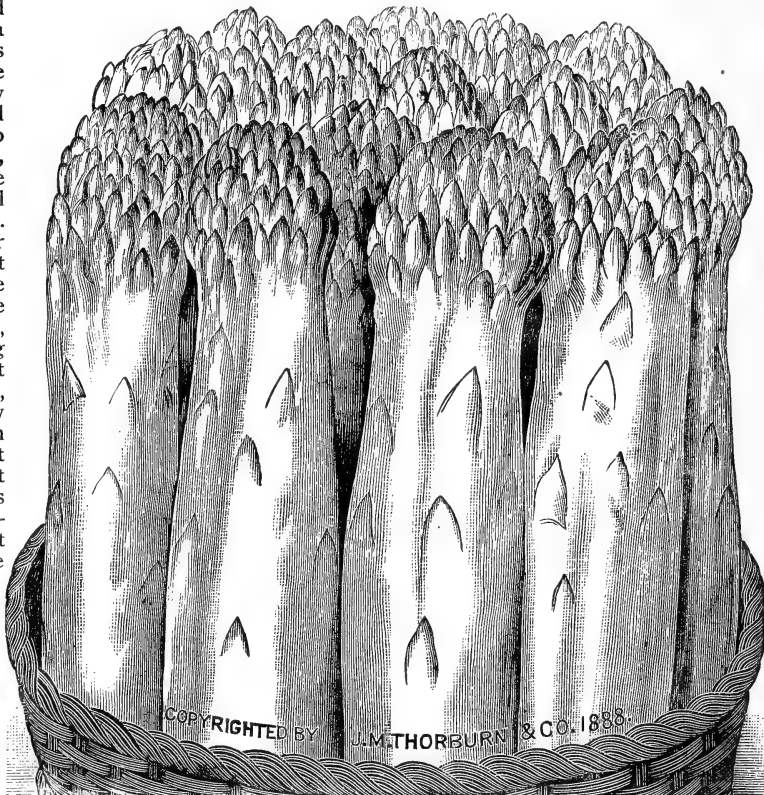
See page 42 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago*. *Spargel*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, we recommend a top dressing of at least six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and one and a-half the other.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, for if every sprout is persistently cut as it appears, the roots weaken and die and there will be no Asparagus next year.



- 15 **Conover's Colossal.** The most approved and standard sort. The famous *Argenteuil* of the French proves to be identical with it . . . Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
 Two year old roots Per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 . . . \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 16 **Palmetto.** Of southern origin; very desirable bright green Asparagus 30 80 3 00
 Two year old roots Per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa. Artichofe.*

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

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
21	French Green Globe. The standard and best variety	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
22	Large Green Naples. Large; light green	75		
23	Largest Paris. A selection of the Green Globe	75		

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered as being far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba. Große Bohnen.*

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

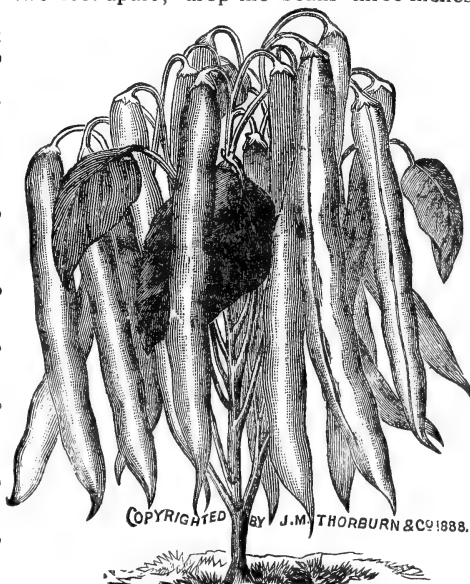
		Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
27	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$4 00
29	Broad Windsor. The largest and best for main crop	25	1 25	4 50
31	Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor	25	1 00	3 50
33	Green Nonpareil. A green "Long Pod"	25	1 00	4 00

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles. Krup-Bohnen.*

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	\$0 30	\$1 25	\$4 50
38	Best of All. Early and of superior quality; round, green fleshy pods	30	1 50	5 00
40	Fulmer's Early. A productive English variety	30	1 25	4 50
42	Early Valentine. Well-known; round green pods	25	1 25	4 00
44	Extra Early Valentine. A selected early strain of this popular bean	25	1 25	4 00
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	1 25	4 00
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	1 00	3 50



THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE BEAN.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS—Continued.

		Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
50	Early Dun Colored. Great yielder, with flat pods	\$0 25	\$1 25	\$4 00
52	Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods	25	1 25	4 00
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods	25	1 25	4 00
56	Marblehead Dwarf Horticultural. Improved strain	25	1 25	4 00
58	Red Kidney. Useful either green or ripe; flat pods	20	1 00	3 50
60	Low's Champion. Very productive, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	30	1 25	4 50
62	Thorburn's Extra Early Refugee. This invaluable new strain has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer. (See cut, page 11)	40	2 00	7 00
64	Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	1 25	4 00
66	Golden Refugee. Round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very desirable	25	1 50	5 00
68	Galega. An improved Refugee; larger and more productive	25	1 00	3 50
70	Extra Early Maine. A new, small kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking, or soup bean	30	1 25	4 00
72	Mexican Tree Bean. Productive white sort	25	1 25	4 00
74	White Valentine. Prolific, and has white seeds; can be used as a shell bean	30	1 50	5 00
76	White Scimeter. Very productive snap	25	1 00	3 50
78	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	25	1 00	3 50
80	White Marrow. Good as either a string or shell bean	25	1 00	3 50

DWARF WAX BEANS.

82	Black-Seeded Wax. Very early and delicious; round yellow pods	30	1 50	5 00
84	White-Seeded Wax. Flat yellow pods	30	1 75	6 00
86	Black-Seeded Golden Butter Wax. Large round pods of good quality; early	30	1 50	5 00
88	Speckled-Seeded Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	30	1 50	5 00
90	Ivory Pod Wax. Very early; round ivory white pods	30	1 75	6 00
92	Lemon Pod Wax. Quite late; pods long, flat and waxy	30	1 75	6 00
94	Crystal Wax. Of rather spreading habit, with round pods	30	1 75	6 00
96	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat yellow stringless pods	40	2 00	7 00
98	Date Wax. Very early; long yellow stringless pods	30	1 75	6 00
100	Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	30	1 75	6 00
102	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	40	2 00	7 00

DWARF FLAGEOLET BEANS.

104	Improved Green-Seeded. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	1 75	6 00
106	Wonder of France, Green-Seeded. Long straight pods of lively green; early and fine	30	1 75	6 00
108	Canadian Wonder, Red-Seeded. Large, broad, flat, green pods; quite prolific	30	1 75	6 00
110	White French, White-Seeded. Used as a shell bean when in the green state	30	1 50	5 00
112	King of the Greens. Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive	60		

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

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

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

		Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	\$0 30	\$1 75	\$6 00
118	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; be either snapped or shelled when used	30	1 75	6 00
127	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 75	6 00
129	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	30	1 75	6 00
130	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender; very productive	40	2 00	7 00
133	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	2 75	10 00

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Continued.

		Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu.
134	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 50	\$3 25	\$12 00
134a	Potato Lima. Thick, round; very productive	40	2 75	10 00
135	Small White Lima. Small, but very excellent in quality	40	2 25	8 00
136	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	50	3 25	12 00
137	Dreer's Lima. Thick, and of fine quality	50	3 25	12 00
138	Dreer's Golden Cluster. Very productive; large, golden yellow, fleshy and tender pods	75		
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	2 00	7 00
162	Black Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	2 00	7 00
167	Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good	50	3 25	12 00
169	White Algerian. Wax pods; great yielder	40	2 25	8 00
171	Transylvania Butter. Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long	50	3 25	12 00
173	Mont d'Or. Early and very productive; golden wax pods	40	2 25	8 00
179	French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious	1 00		

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrüben.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



EDMANDES' BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
193	Extra Early Flat Turin. A new dwarf-growing flat beet with delicate leaves. The outside of the beet is nearly black, and the inside of a deep blood color; it is very tender, sweet and very early	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$2 00
195	Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of rapid growth; dark blood color	10	20	75
197	Extra Early Eclipse. Very early, round-rooted and dark red	10	20	75
206	Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	75
212	Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	10	20	75
213	Edmands' Early Blood Turnip. A market gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	75
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	60
215	Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	20	75
229	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	60
231	Long Smooth Blood Improved. Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort; grows more out of the ground than in, and is highly prized by market gardeners	10	25	1 00

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red	15	40	1 50
243	Dell's. Black leaved	15	30	1 00
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	15	40	1 50
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	15	40	1 50
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian. This and the two following varieties are often grown exclusively for their handsome foliage	15	30	1 00
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian	15	30	1 00
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	15	30	1 00

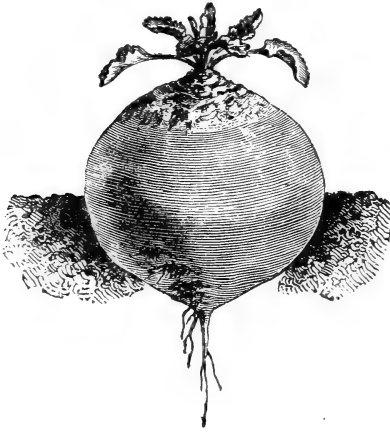


BRAZILIAN BEET.

BEEET-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete manure, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be



		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
260	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
263	Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Same as the preceding, save in color	10	15	40
270	Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	40
272	Kiiver's Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Select type of the preceding	10	15	40
273	Orange Globe. Similar to No. 270, but of a higher color	10	15	40
274	Red Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	40
278	Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	40
280	Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	10	15	50
283	Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain	10	15	50
284	Mammoth Golden Mangel Wurzel. Like above, save in color	10	15	50
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding	10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	10	15	40
293	Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet	10	15	50

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. Broccoli. Spargelfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil.

The following are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
300	Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
302	Early Purple	30	80	3 00
304	Early Walcheren	60	2 00	7 00
306	Early Purple Cape. The standard sort	40	1 00	4 00
308	White Cape	60	2 00	7 00
310	White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
312	Sulphur-Colored	30	80	3 00
314	Chapel's Cream	30	80	3 00

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. Pimpinella. Pimpernell.

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

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

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

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

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



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
318 Best French or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* *Borretzh.*

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

324 Borage	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* *Möhren.*

CULTURE.—Sow No. 330 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



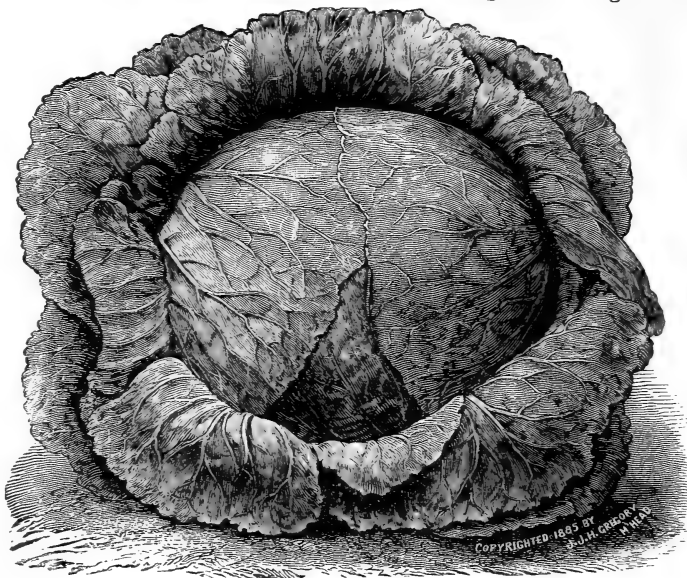
EARLY FORCING CARROT.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
330 Extra Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops, and frames	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
334 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	10	25	1 00
337 Half-Long Pointed. Productive and early	10	25	75
338 James' Intermediate. Productive half-long pointed strain	10	25	75
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
341 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	1 00
342 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	1 00
343 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and very short	10	25	1 00
344 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality	10	25	1 00
345 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	1 00
346 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
347 Best Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	10	25	75
348 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	10	25	75
349 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	50

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* *Rohf.*

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading; in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room.



SELECTED ALL SEASONS CABBAGE.

For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the liquid well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above ground.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
353 Etampes. A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads	\$o 20	\$o 50	\$2 00
354 Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
362 Early Large York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
389 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well-known and most valuable for early	30	1 00	3 50
393 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety	20	50	1 50
394 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	2 00
398 Small Early Elm Savoy. Small round deep green heads; very early	20	50	2 00
402 St. John's Day Early Drumhead.	20	50	1 50
415 Improved Early Summer. A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality; our strain is very superior	30	1 00	3 50
420 Selected All Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	30	1 00	3 50
426 Filder Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	50	2 00
432 Fotter's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	20	50	2 00
433 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
435 Large Fine Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
437 Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort	40	1 00	4 00
462 Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	50	1 25	5 00
464 American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring; of delicate flavor	25	75	2 50
474 Southern Green-Glazed. Late; makes fair heads of glossy green	25	50	2 00
476 Red Dutch Solid. A useful sort for pickling	25	75	2 50
477 Thorburn's Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch. Very large, solid, red heads; one of the finest strains of Red Cabbage . Per packet, 25 c.			
478 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	50	1 50	5 00

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

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



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

499	Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine.	Per packet, 50 cts.	\$8 00		
503	Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain	Per packet, 25 cts.	3 00	\$11 00	\$44 00
		“ “ “ 10 cts.	1 50	5 00	20 00
503a	Good Early Dwarf Erfurt	Per packet, 25 cents	2 50	9 00	36 00
504	Thorburn's Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small but sure header	Per packet, 25 cents	2 50	9 00	36 00
504a	Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Snowball. Large heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation. (See cut on page 7)	Per packet, 25 cents	3 50	12 50	50 00
505	Extra Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class		80	2 75	11 00
506	Lenormand's Short Stem. Has very large heads, white and firm		80	2 75	11 00
507	French Imperial. One of the best for main crop		1 00		
508	Large Algiers. Popular market gardeners' late sort; enormous size		80	2 75	11 00
509	Large Algiers. Italian grown		50	2 00	7 00
510	Early London. Large and hardy		40	1 25	4 50
512	Thorburn's Nonpariel. For late planting		75	2 25	9 00
513	Half-Early Dwarf French. Intermediate in maturing		50	1 50	5 50
514	Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy		50	1 25	5 00
517	Walcheren. Very late and hardy		50	1 50	5 50
519	Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth and very large; late		50	1 50	5 50
520	Ne Plus Ultra. An Italian variety of good size and habit		50	1 50	5 50

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

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

528	Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	Per oz.	\$0 40
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CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Bejenfaugh.

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



CURLED CHERVIL.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
532	Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
536	Tuberos. Has edible roots	20	75	2 50



CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* *Sellerie.*

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, and a month or six weeks later in the Southern States, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench), and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches of space on the outside of the first and last row. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. The weeding is done by horse-power, and the earthing and banking up is mostly done by the plow and the spade. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench

CELERY—Continued.

the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter. If left in the beds where grown, they should be protected by a heavy coat of leaves, straw, etc. The Turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.	
544	Improved White Plume. A variety with naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and handsome, and quite a salable sort	Per packet, 10 cts.	\$0 50	\$1 25	\$5 00
545	Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market garden	Per packet, 10 cts.	50	1 25	5 00
546	Golden Dwarf. Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance	30	75	3 00	
546a	Golden Dwarf. California-grown	20	50	1 50	
547	Boston Dwarf. Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown	30	75	3 00	
547a	Boston Dwarf. California-grown	20	50	1 50	
548	Early Arlington. Quite early, and blanches rapidly	30	75	3 00	
549	Crawford's Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	30	75	3 00	
549a	Crawford's Half-Dwarf. California-grown	20	50	1 50	
551	Golden Self-Blanching. A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white, and contrasts well with that sort	Per packet, 10 cents	80	2 50	9 00
552	New Rose. Fine flavored, crisp, red variety of moderate size	40	1 25	4 00	
553	Covent Garden Red. Of strong growth and good flavor	25	75	2 50	
554	Manchester Red. Very vigorous in growth	25	75	2 50	
556	Dwarf Crimson. A distinct variety, of fine flavor	25	75	2 50	
557	Sandringham Dwarf White. Solid, and of good flavor	20	50	1 50	
558	Giant White Solid. Grows to a large size	25	75	2 50	
559	Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, for soups and stews	20	40	1 25	
560	" Thorburn's Giant. The best of the class; very large	25	75	2 50	
561	" Apple. Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small	20	40	1 25	

CHICORY.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
565	Common or Wild. Used in " <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> ," a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The shoots, which will come up soon, form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i>	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
566	Witloof. Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two to three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a vegetable	10	30	1 00
567	Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots of this form the Chicory of commerce	10	25	75



WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* *Blatterkohl.*

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.	
568	Georgia-Grown	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* *Stehjalat.*

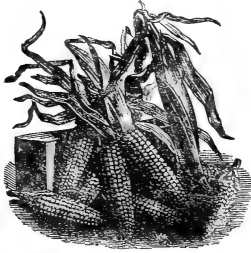
CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of winter, cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.	
572	Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
575	Small-Seeded	10	25	75
576	Green Cabbaging	20	30	1 00
577	Lettuce-Leaved	20	50	1 50

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Mais.*

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



EXTRA EARLY.

		Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
579	Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$4 00
580	Northern Pedigree. Very early and very dwarf; small ears	5	30	90	1 50	5 00
581	Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf and short thick ears; of good quality for an early sort	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
582	Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth; a popular sort	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
583	Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
585	Narragansett. Small ears of good flavor; grains red when fully ripened	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
590	Extra Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for very early use	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.

591	Early Golden Yellow. A sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
599	Crosby's. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
608	Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; desirable variety	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
610	Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
611	Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
612	Amber Cream. Of very strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
616	Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness of flavor	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
617	Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively for market	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

GENERAL CROP.

618	Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
618a	Asylum. Thick twelve-rowed	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
620	Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
622	Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
626	Stowell's Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized	5	20	60	1 00	4 00

LATE.

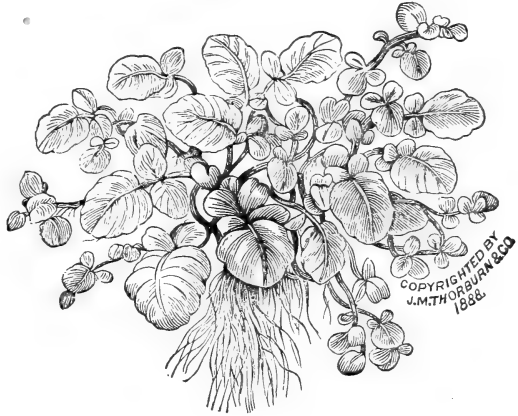
630	Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
634	Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	5	30	90	1 50	5 00
640	Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
644	Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	5	20	60	1 00	4 00
650	Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling					2 00

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 47.

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo. Rreja.*

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 706 and 708 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer; they will also thrive well in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable.



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WATER CRESS.

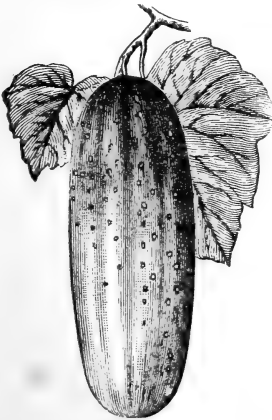
	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
698 Curled or Pepp- er Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
700 Broad-Leaved	10	15	50
703 Broad-Leaved Winter	10	25	75
706 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	75		
708 True Water Cress	40	1 00	4 00

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino. Gurfe.*

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted, with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
710 Early Russian. Very early; short; valuable for small pickles	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
712 Extra Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler	10	30	1 00
713 Large Netted Russian. Very early, large; dark netted skin and white flesh; quite good for the table	10	30	1 00
714 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	10	30	1 00
718 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters	10	30	1 00
720 Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use	10	30	1 00
722 Extra Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market	10	30	1 00
725 Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size	10	30	1 00
726 Florida Emerald. Perfectly smooth; very dark skin	15	40	1 50
727 Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined	10	30	1 00
729 Long Green. Long, crisp, and a popular and reliable variety for pickles	10	30	1 00
733 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim	15	40	1 25
735 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	20	50	2 00
740 Extra Long Grecian. Long and smooth; flesh solid, crisp and fine	30	80	3 00
743 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive, and of uniform small size	10	30	1 00
745 Nichols' Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	10	30	1 00
749 Boston Pickling. A favorite Eastern sort, of fine quality	10	30	1 00
754 Tailby's Hybrid. Very long and superior for family table use	10	30	1 00
757 White Japan. Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp	10	30	1 00
760 Small Gherkin. Very small, burr; used for pickles	20	50	2 00



ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especies Anglaises) pour couches.

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

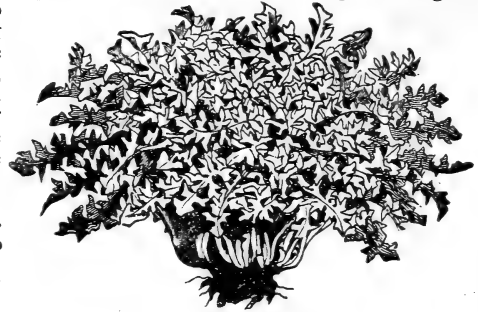
CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
766	Bismarck. Dark green; fine forcer	\$0 25	788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite . . . \$0 25
770	Duke of Edinburgh. Very large		790 Prize Fighter. Standard sort . . . 25
	and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	795 Goliath. Very prolific 25
774	Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	797 Telegraph. Free bearing, long, and
778	Blue Gown 25		extensively grown; handsome . . . 25
779	Swan's Neck 25		799 Lynch's Star of the West 25
785	Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	802 Lancashire Witch 25
786	Improved Sion House 25		804 Cuthill's Black Spine 25

DANDELION.

☞ **PISSENLIT.** *Amargon. Pardebsum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: Λ . This excludes the light, and improves the greens.



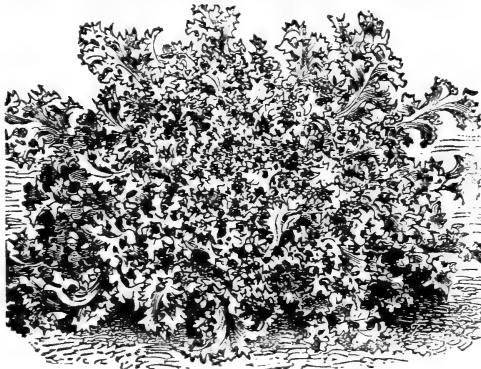
DANDELION.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
809	French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
810	Improved Thick-			
	Leaved	75	1 50	6 00
811	Improved Broad-			
	Leaved	75	1 50	6 00

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia. Endiben.*

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



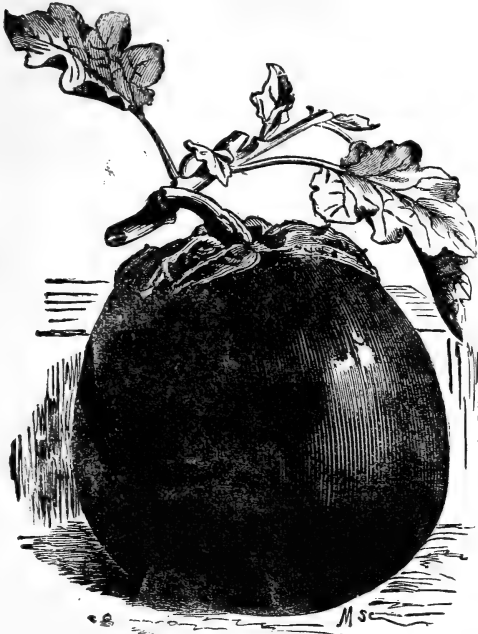
GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
836	Green Curled			
	Winter. Best			
	for late crop	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
840	White Curled. For			
	early use	20	60	2 00
844	Green Moss Curled.			
	Small, clear green			
	leaves, mossy and			
	crisp	20	60	2 00
846	Broad-Leaved Es-			
	carolle. A distinct			
	variety	20	60	2 00

EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena*. Eierpflanze.

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



IMPROVED NEW YORK EGG PLANT.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
812	Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small sized ovoid fruit	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
815	Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	20	60	2 00
816	Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	25	75	2 50
818	Improved New York Purple. The best; large and of fine quality	50	1 25	5 00
822	Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple; dark foliage	40	1 00	4 00
826	Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
834	Round White. Small and ornamental	30	80	3 00
835	Long White. Small and ornamental	30	80	3 00
836	Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	80	3 00

ICE PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza*.

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

847	Clean Seed	Per pk.	Per oz
		\$0 05	\$0 50

KOHLRABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo*. Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
848	Early White Vienna. Handsome and fine; white ball	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
848a	Early White Vienna, Extra Selected. Smooth small foliage	30	1 00	3 50
849	Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball	30	1 00	3 50
851	Large White or Green. Forms a large ball; not so fine as the preceding	15	50	1 50

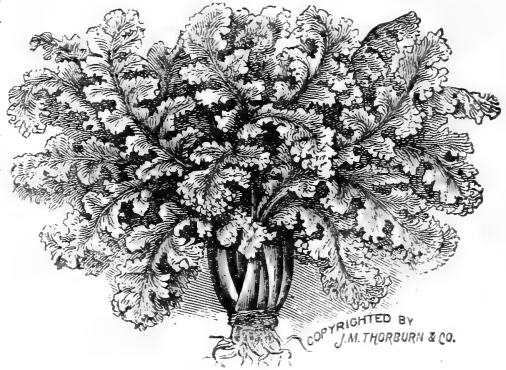


EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. Col. Blätterkohl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 852 to 866 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. Nos. 869 and 870 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 873 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched. The plants are blanched either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial to the plants.



THORBURN'S IMPROVED SIBERIAN KALE.

			Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
852	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch.	Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
853	" Tall Green Scotch.	A taller growth of the above	10	30	1 00
859	" Dwarf Green Erfurt.	Very fine; light green	20	50	1 50
861	" Dwarf Brown.	Very hardy	10	30	1 00
862	" Tall Brown.	Very hardy	10	30	1 00
864	" Mosbach Winter.	Dwarf and very hardy	10	30	1 00
866	" Striped and Variegated.	For garnishing	25	75	2 50
869	" Early Siberian or German Greens.	Useful for early spring	10	25	75
870	" Thorburn's Improved Siberian.	Uniformly dwarf, green curled, and very late and hardy	10	30	1 00
873	Sea Kale.	Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance	30	80	3 00
876	Pe-tsai.	(Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate either cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop	50	1 50	5 00

LEEK.

POIREAU. Peurro. Porro.



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

			Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
879	Best Large Flag Winter.	Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
880	Summer Flag.	Not hardy, but useful for autumn	10	30	1 00
883	Large Rouen Winter.	A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	50	2 00
885	Large Carentan.	A superior variety, with dark leaves; stout and hardy	20	50	2 00
886	Large Musselburg.	Much like the preceding; excellent sort	20	50	2 00

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga*. *Salat*.

CULTURE. Sow Nos. 888, 889, 895, 897 and 905 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 966, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to



blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
887 Selected Buttercup. Quite distinct; has beautiful yellow solid heads, and is suitable for forcing or out-doors	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
888 White Forcing Head. Very early; small solid head; one of the best	20	50	2 00
889 Thorburn's Market Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain of a solid large heading variety, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	30	75	3 00
890 Early Chavigne. Early, compact, white heading	20	50	1 50
891 Hubbard's Market Lettuce. A large white cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or out-of-doors	20	50	2 00
893 Satisfaction. Resembling Salamander	20	50	1 50
894 Henderson's New York Cabbage. Green heading	20	50	1 50
895 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early market sort	20	50	1 50
897 Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	2 00
898 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing; very early, and also quite hardy	20	50	1 50
900 Laciniated Beauregard. Leaves finely cut; good distinct sort	20	50	1 50
905 Tennisball or Boston. A well-known forcing variety; very rapid in growth	20	50	1 50
906 Large Tennisball or Boston. A larger strain than the preceding, but not so quick in maturing	20	50	2 00
907 Stone Tennisball. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	50	1 50
909 Improved Hanson. Large heads; crisp and tender	20	50	1 50
910 Tomhannock. Distinct; first-rate upright-leaved sort; leaves crimped at the edges	20	50	1 50
915 Shotwell's Crown Head. Large and handsome heads; very hardy	20	50	2 00
919 White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
927 Golden Stone Head A handsome head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	20	50	2 00
940 Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably	20	50	1 50
945 Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed Good for main summer or spring crop	20	50	1 50
949 Large Yellow Butter, Grey Seed One of the best; large heads	20	50	1 50
953 White Cos, Romaine Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	50	2 00
956 Green Cos. Long heads; is earlier than No. 953	20	50	2 00
966 American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct, and of good flavor	20	50	2 00

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) *Gemjenhorn*.

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

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
975 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
976 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00

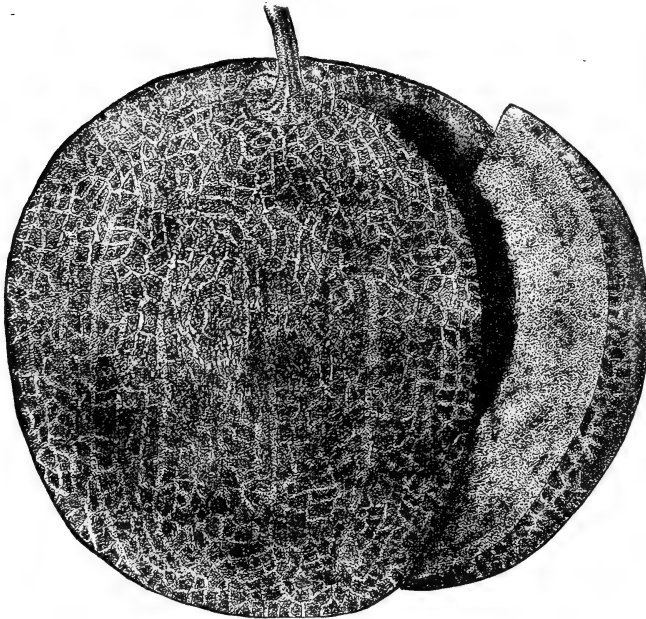


MARTYNIA.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel. Cantaloupe.*

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the



ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod or in pots. The seeds may also be started out-of-doors under hand frames or glasses.

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

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
978	Golden Perfection. A highly perfumed golden nutmeg melon; fine .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
980	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; very good .	15	30	1 00
981	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . .	15	30	1 00
982	Bird's Cantaloup. Productive and very large	15	30	1 00
983	Fine White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	15	30	1 00
984	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh . . .	15	30	1 00
986	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop .	15	30	1 00
986a	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing .	15	30	1 00
987	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety . . .	15	30	1 00
988	Extra Early Hackensack. By careful selection of the earliest, this strain has been fixed to ripen ten days earlier than the Hackensack . . .	15	30	1 00
990	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh .	15	30	1 00
991	Skillman's Netted. Very early; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious .	15	30	1 00
992	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet .	15	30	1 00
994	Ward's Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and wonderfully fine flavored	15	30	1 00
996	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality	15	30	1 00
998	Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first-rate	20	50	1 50
1003	Sill's Hybrid. Green flesh, sweet and of good flavor	15	30	1 00
1004	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and good	15	30	1 00
1013	Long Yellow Cantaloup. Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North . . .	15	30	1 00
1015	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped; highly perfumed; of indifferent quality	20	50	1 50
1016	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume	50	1 25	5 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

		Per pkt.
1028	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
1030	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
1031	Dr. Hogg. Green flesh	25
1033	Blenheim Orange. Scarlet flesh	25
1034	The Squire. Green flesh	25
1035	Sutton's Tom Thumb	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. *Wassermelonen*.

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



GOODWIN'S IMPERIAL WATER MELON.

	Peroz.	Per¼lb.	Per lb.
1036 Hungarian Honey. A very productive and early sort from Hungary. Valuable for northern latitudes; it is perfectly round, with dark green skin; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of first-rate quality . . .	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50
1037 Green and Gold. Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green, making a beautiful contrast when cut; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey . . .	20	40	1 50
1038 Jordan's Gray Monarch. Largest melon grown; outside skin mottled gray; bright crimson flesh, fine; late	15	30	1 00
1040 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper . . .	10	25	75
1040a Pride of Georgia. Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh . . .	15	30	1 00
1041 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet . . .	15	30	1 00
	15	30	1 00
1042 Vick's Early. Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh . . .	15	30	1 00
1043 Oemler's Triumph. An early Russian sort of small size, with red and orange flesh, and quite distinct; very small seeds, which may be eaten with the melon . . .	60	1 50	6 00
1044 Volga. Light pale green, nearly white skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late	15	30	1 00
1045 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed . . .	10	25	75
1046 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well . . .	15	30	1 00
1047 Excelsior. Early; light red flesh . . .	15	30	1 00
1048 Mammoth Iron-Clad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
1049 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh . . .	10	25	75
1051 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh . . .	10	25	75
1053 Early Mountain Sprout. Very early, large and long; mottled skin . . .	10	25	75
1054 Johnson's Christmas. Keeps late . . .	15	30	1 00
1056 Seminole. For description, see Novelties, page 7 . . .	40	1 00	4 00
1057 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality . . .	10	25	75
1060 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . .	10	25	75
1069 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh . . .	10	25	75
1070 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier . . .	20	40	1 50
1073 Goodwin's Imperial. One of our oldest standard sorts, with crimson flesh; quality first-rate; small, nearly round, and one of the earliest to mature . . .	20	40	1 50
1095 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh . . .	10	25	75
1099 Apple Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed . . .	10	25	75
1100 Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed . . .	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza*. *Senf*.

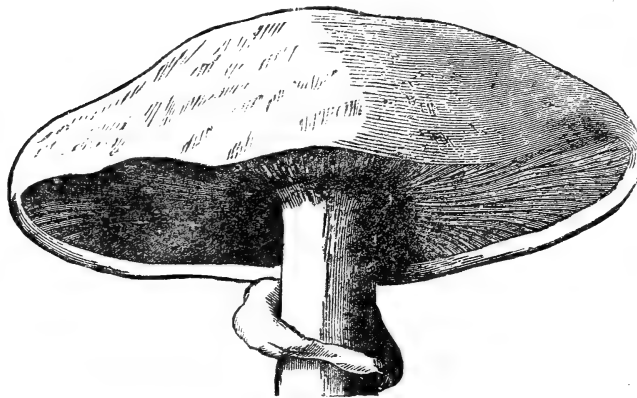
CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Peroz.	Per¼lb.	Per lb.
1105 Black. The seeds form the Mustard of commerce . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1106 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly . . .	5	10	30
1107 White American . . .	5	10	20
1108a Southern Giant. The leaves of this sort are very large . . .	10	20	60
1109 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach . . .	10	25	75
1109a Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with Turnip like root; used for salads . . .	15	40	1 25

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta. Champignonbrut.*

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in



MUSHROOM.

sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through the winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches

deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

English Spawn. 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1; 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3 lb. box, \$1.25; in bulk, per lb., 35 cents.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maranuela. Nasturtium.*

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1110 Dwarf Yellow	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$2 00
1111 Dwarf Crimson	25	50	2 00
1112 Tall Mixed	15	30	1 00
1113 Tall Blood-Colored	15	30	1 00

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo. Safran.*

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

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1114 Improved Dwarf. Very productive; long white pod	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
1115 New Dwarf "Density." Very tender, long pods; one of the best	10	25	1 00
1116 White Velvet. Northern grown; early tender white pods	10	25	1 00
1117 Common Southern. Green	10	18	50

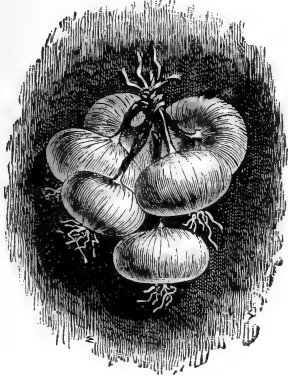


EARLY IMPROVED DWARF OKRA.

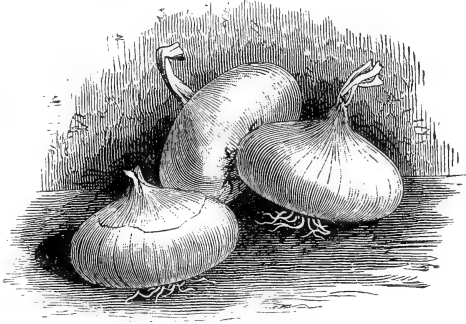
ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. *Zwiebeln*.

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



	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1119 New Adriatic Barletta. A new small white Italian sort, said to be earliest of all the varieties	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
1121 Queen. Very early small white	20	50	2 00
1123 Early White Nocera. Somewhat larger than Queen	20	50	1 50
1129 Large White Portugal. Standard sort, flat	25	75	2 50
1130 Large White Globe. Large Southport strain	25	75	2 50
1132 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early	20	50	2 00
1135 Large Red Globe. Southport strain	20	50	2 00
1138 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper	20	50	2 00
1149 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper	20	50	2 00
1150 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well; a well known variety	20	50	2 00
1153 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain	20	50	2 00
1154 Yellow Strasburg. Large size; also one of the best for sets	20	50	1 50
1155 White Maggiojola. A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early	20	50	2 00
1157 Giant Rocca. Light red, productive and mild; of very large size; does well in the South	15	40	1 25
1158 Pale Red Bermuda. Medium size; fine and early for the South	20	50	1 50
1159 Thorburn's Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling	25	75	2 50
1160 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers	20	50	2 00
1161 Mammoth White Garganus or Silver King. Silvery white Italian	25	75	2 50
	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1161a Mammoth Red Garganus or "Ruby King"	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1161b Large Reddish Pompeii or "Copper King"	25	50	2 50
1162 Red Teneriffe. Early, light brown; for the South	25	75	2 50
1163 White Teneriffe. Early, white; for the South	25	75	2 50
1165 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall	20	50	2 00



ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface, in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year.

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

	Per quart.	Per ½ peck.	Per peck.	Per bushel.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Top Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00
Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 50
Shallots	30			
Garlic Sets		Per lb.,	35 cents	

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuella.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1169	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$o 15	\$o 30	\$1 00
1173	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil. Peterjilie.*

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1175	Extra Curled. Superior	\$o 10	\$o 30	\$1 00
1178	Moss Curled. Very pretty	10	30	1 00
1181	Fern-Leaved. Fine curled	10	30	1 00
1182	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants	20	50	2 00
1183	Plain. The ordinary form	10	18	50
1185	Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips	10	30	1 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento. Pfeffer.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1188	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$o 30	\$o 80	\$3 00
1189	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; large and thick	60	1 50	6 00
1190	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best	50	1 25	5 00
1192	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	30	80	3 00
1195	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	30	80	3 00
1197	Long Yellow Cayenne. Similar, save in color	30	80	3 00
1199	Large Bell. Large, and of mild flavor	30	80	3 00
1201	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	30	80	3 00
1202	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	30	80	3 00
1204	Mammoth Yellow Sweet Mango. Very thick-meated and mild	40	1 25	4 00



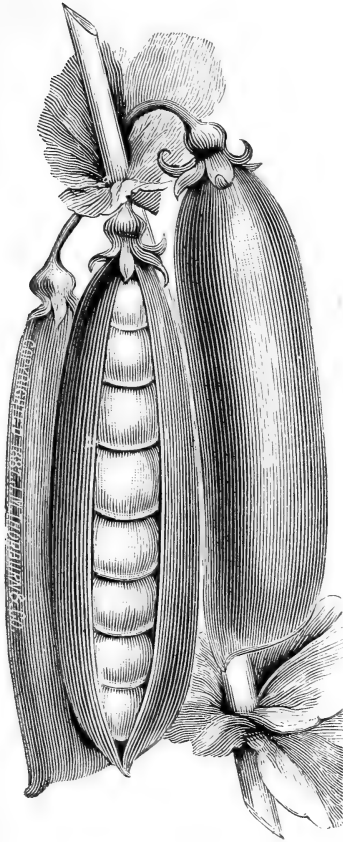
RED CLUSTER PEPPER.

1205	New Golden Upright. quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	50	1 50	5 00
1210	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles	30	80	3 00
1212	Red Chili. Very productive; long, red and very pungent	30	80	3 00
1213	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	30	80	3 00
1214	Yellow Chili. Like 1212, but bright yellow	30	80	3 00
1215	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	30	80	3 00
1216	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor	30	80	3 00
1216a	Celestial. A new Chinese pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet; recommended			
	per pkt., 10c.	1 00	3 00	12 00

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicaros* o *Guisantes*. Erbjén.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, except such sorts as we note to sow thin, and four inches deep. In summer, sow six or eight inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.



THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY MARKET.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1217 Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so ex- tensively used in France for canning and for the table	3.	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$5 00
1218 Thorburn's Extra Early Market. Our standard market garden extra early Pea; productive	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1219 Rural New Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1223 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1224 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1228 * Alpha. An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3.	25	80	1 50	5 00
1238 Daniel O'Rourke, Im- proved. Best strain of extra early	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1243 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3.	25	75	1 25	4 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1257 Kentish Invicta. A good market variety; very prolific	4.	25	75	1 25	4 00
1263 * McLean's Advancer. A fine standard sort, of excellent quality; productive	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1265 * Horsford's Market Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper	2½	25	80	1 50	5 00
1277 * Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1278 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2.	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1280 * Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1283 * Champion of England. A well known standard variety; sow thick	5.	25	75	1 25	4 50
1302 Tall Butter Sugar. Very large flat, fleshy, edible pods, tender and sweet	4.	60	1 75	3 00	12 00
1303 Melting Sugar. Of the same nature as the foregoing	4.	75	2 25	4 00	14 00
1304 Dwarf Sugar. Edible pod	2.	35	1 25	2 00	8 00
1305 Tall Sugar. The well-known edible pod	5.	35	1 25	2 00	8 00
1306 * Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	30	80	1 50	5 00

PEAS—Continued.

LATE CROP.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1324	Culverwell's Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor and a great yielder	4	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$8 00
1325	* Carter's Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first class	4	40	1 50	2 50	10 00
1326	* British Queen. Tall; fine flavored	6	25	80	1 50	5 00
1328	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	5	20	50	75	2 50
1333	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DIWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

1356	* American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1357	* Carter's Stratagem. Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	40	1 50	2 50	10 00
1358	* Abundance. Long, round, well filled pods; sow thin	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1363	* McLean's Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1364	* Minimum. Extra early and very productive	½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1365	* Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	25	80	1 50	5 00
1368	* McLean's Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	25	80	1 50	5 00
1373	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	25	80	1 50	5 00

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

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirivia.* *Pajitinae.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1379	Thorburn's Long Island Hollow Crown. A market gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1380	Hollow Crown. Long roots, depressed at the top	10	20	60
1383	Guernsey or Cup. Standard variety	10	20	60
1384	Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1385	Maltese. Not quite as long as Long White; one of the best sorts	10	20	60
1387	Abbott's Improved. Smooth and quite large; one of the best	10	20	60
1388	Early Round	10	20	60

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* *Große Kürbis.*

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



JAPANESE PUMPKIN.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1390	Large Cheese. Flat; best for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1391	Early Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1391a	Monmouth County Golden. Thick, fine grained flesh; a valuable canner	10	20	60
1392	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	25	1 00
1393	Cushaw. Salmon colored flesh; crooked neck	10	25	75
1394	Bright Red Etampes. Medium size; flat; fine for cooking	20	50	2 00
1394a	Japan Crook-Neck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	15	40	1 25
1395	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	50	2 00
1396	Mammoth Tours. French	10	25	75
1397	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick white flesh; fine for pies	10	30	1 00
1398	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive . Per qt., 25 c.; per bu., \$4			

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata*. *Startojel*.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

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

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Bushel.	Barrel.
1399	The Thorburn. Earliest, and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$1 50	\$3 50
1400	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh; most popular early variety in cultivation	1 50	3 50
1401	Clark's No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive	1 50	3 50
1403	Pearl of Savoy. A cross between Clark's No. 1 and Early Vermont	1 50	3 50
1405	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	2 50	5 50
1407	Mayflower. Like Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier; skin netted	1 50	3 50
1411	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	1 50	3 50
1412	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality very fine	1 50	3 50
1413	Charles Downing. Very handsome in form; quality fine	1 50	3 50
1414	Early Albino. Clouded with flesh color; a promising early variety	1 50	3 50
1415	Early Rose	1 50	3 25

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

1416	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. For description, see Novelties, page 8	7 00	15 00
1417	Snow Queen. Flesh and skin very white; a strong vigorous grower and good keeper	1 50	3 50
1418	Rose's Beauty of Beauties. A seedling of Peach Blow; an enormous yielder; of large, even size, pure white flesh and good quality	1 50	3 50
1419	Great Eastern. A most productive variety, of first-rate quality; skin and flesh pure white; eyes few, and nearly even with the surface	1 50	3 50
1420	Dictator. First quality, nearly round sort, and about two weeks later than Great Eastern	1 50	3 50
1421	Rural Blush. Blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink; heavy yielder	1 50	3 50
1424	Garfield. White variety; skin finely netted, giving it a beautiful appearance	1 50	3 50
1426	White Star. White flesh, of floury texture	1 50	3 50

LATE VARIETIES.

1430	Rose's New Giant. Oblong, flattened, of large size and a great yielder; white skin and flesh, shallow eyes	1 50	3 50
1433	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality	1 50	3 50
1436	Empire State. Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth	1 50	3 50
1441	Dakota Red. Very fine reddish flesh colored skin and pure white flesh	1 50	3 50
1442	Thorburn's Late Rose. Still retains a fair proportion of its old-time popularity; has lately been improved and given a new lease of life	1 50	3 50
1443	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	1 50	3 50
1446	O. K. Mammoth Prolific. Large and productive	1 50	3 50
1450	White Elephant. One of our best; productive and of first quality	1 50	3 50
1451	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality and an excellent keeper	1 50	3 50

RADISH.

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

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.



		Peroz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1485	* French Breakfast. Pink and white; very early, and good for forcing . . . \$0	10	\$0	20 \$0 60
1486	* Earliest Roman Carmine Turnip. Handsome; best for forcing . . .	10	25	75
1487	Prussian Globe-Shaped Carmine Turnip. Fine for forcing . . .	10	30	1 00
1488	* Wood's Early Frame. Long, red, crisp and good for forcing . . .	10	20	60
1489	* Deep Blood Red Turnip. Extra early forcing sort . . .	10	30	1 00
1490	* Deep Scarlet Turnip. Round, early and good . . .	10	20	60
1492	* French Early Scarlet Turnip. Very early; grows quick	10	20	60
1494	* French Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors . . .	10	20	60
1495	Early White Turnip. Flesh pure white and sweet . . .	10	25	75
1497	Early Yellow Turnip. Handsome yellow variety . . .	10	25	75
1499	Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	10	25	75
1502	White Olive-Shaped. Mild and good for summer	10	25	75
1505	* Long Scarlet. Very long, crisp; for frames or open ground	10	20	60
1508	* Improved Chartier. Shades from crimson to white; good and tender	10	25	75
1509	Long Purple. Very dark	10	25	75
1512	Long White Nantes. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1513	Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	10	30	1 00
1515	White Summer Turnip. Roundish; large size	10	25	75
1518	* White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	30	1 00
1520	* Yellow Summer Turnip. Dull yellow, fine flesh	10	25	75
1521	* Golden " " Smooth and bright skin	10	25	75
1523	Purple " " Very dark	10	25	75
1525	* Gray " " Good solid summer sort	10	25	75
1528	* Giant Stuttgart Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	30	1 00
1530	Black Spanish, Round. Good for winter	10	25	75
1533	Black Spanish, Long. The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1534	Long White Spanish. For winter	10	25	75
1536	* Long Grey Laon Winter. Popular French sort	10	25	75
1537	* Scarlet Chinese Winter. Very handsome and distinct; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1539	California Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	30	1 00
1540	Raphanus Caudatus or Edible Pod Radish. (<i>Rat-tailed Radish.</i>) Has edible seed pods, used raw or pickled	40		

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


RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

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



RHUBARB.

			Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1544	Linnaeus. The earliest		\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1545	Victoria		20	50	1 50
	 Roots . . . Each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1 . . .				

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1546	Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

SWISS CHARD, OR SILVER BEET.

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

Swiss Chard. 10 cents per oz., 25 cents per ¼ lb., 75 cents per lb.



SWISS CHARD.

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

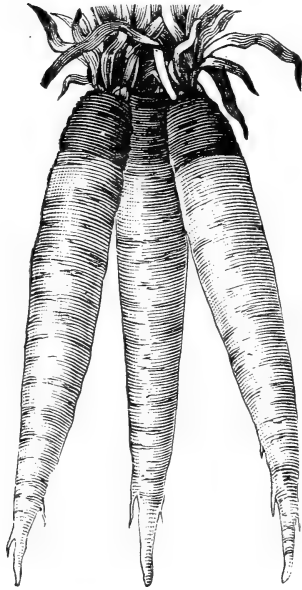
CULTURE.—Sow No. 1565 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September, full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

1565 **Spring Sprouts** or **English Rape.** Per quart, 25 cents.
Winter or Siberian. See Kale, page 24.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal*. *Spaerwurzel*.

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



		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1548	Long White French	..... \$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00
1550	Mammoth Sandwich Island. A			
	large and superior variety	..... 30	75	3 00

SCOLYMUS.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1560	Scolymus	..... \$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera*. *Scorzionwurzel*.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1561	Scorzonera	..... \$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerturzel*.

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

		Per oz.
1562	Skirret	..... \$0 30

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera*. *Sauerampfer*.

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

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1564	Garden	..... \$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



SCORZONERA.

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. *Spinat*.

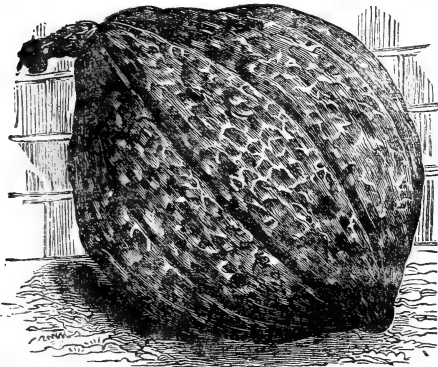
CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) of New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer. For fall use, sow in August all the other varieties, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1566	Large Round Viroflay Thick-Leaved. Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570	Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	40
1573	Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large tender leaves; fine	10	15	40
1575	Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577	Long-Standing Round Thick-Leaved. Dark green; the longest standing before going to seed	10	15	40
1578	Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	40
1579	New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	25	1 00

SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza*. *Speije Kürbis*.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



		Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
1588	Perfect Gem. Round and handsome; fine quality; productive; good either for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
1589	Extra Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early and of most delicate flavor; for fall and winter	10	25	1 00
1590	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	10	25	75
1592	Salem Valparaiso. Large oblong bright orange fruit; of a delicate flavor	10	25	1 00
1594	Early White Scollop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1595	Green Striped Bergen. White, with green stripes; variegated	10	25	75
1596	Summer Crook-Neck. Yellow fruit; distinct, and the best for summer	10	25	75
1597	French Olive. Olive shaped; golden yellow flesh, of good quality	10	25	1 00
1598	Small Coconut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific	10	25	1 00
1599	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	25	1 00
1600	Low's Premium Hybrid. A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor	10	25	1 00
1601	Butman. Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	1 00
1602	Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1603	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1604	Ohio. Smooth skin, salmon pink; fine dry flesh	10	25	75
1605	Marblehead. Resembles No. 1603, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow warted skin; oblong in shape and first-rate for summer or fall	10	25	90
1606a	Essex Hybrid. A fall and winter sort, crossed between Hubbard and Turban; of excellent quality	10	25	1 00
1607	Red China. Of superior quality	10	25	1 00
1608	Thorburn's Japan Red Turban. Fine small bright red winter sort	15	40	1 50
1609	Canada Crook-Neck. Small well-known winter sort	10	25	1 00
1609a	Winter Crook-Neck	10	25	1 00
1610	Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	10	25	1 00
1611	Low's Bay State. A new introduction for fall and winter	10	25	1 00
1612	"Pike's Peak." (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct and very valuable Squash of good quality. For description, see Novelties, page 9	25	75	2 75
1616	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size	20	50	2 00
1617	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong yellow fruit; tender flesh	10	25	1 00

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates. Riebesapfel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes



THORBURN'S NEW JERSEY TOMATO.

and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay, or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

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

		Per oz.	Per 1/2 lb.	Per lb.
1618	Optimus. Solid and productive; bright crimson	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1618a	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	40	1 00	4 00
1619	King Humbert. From Italy; plum-shaped; small of size, and productive	25	75	2 50
1619a	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance	75	2 50	8 00
1620	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1620a	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	30	75	3 00
1621	Livingston's Perfection. Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1622	Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1623	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme	25	75	2 50
1624	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1625	Livingston's Beauty. Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form	25	75	2 50
1626	Thorburn's New Jersey. One of the finest; large, solid, smooth, bright red	40	1 00	4 00
1627	Essex Hybrid. Large, shining; very solid	25	75	2 50
1628	Early Advance. Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early	30	75	3 00
1629	Paragon. Bright color; round	25	75	2 50
1630	Alpha. Very early and productive; not very smooth	25	75	1 50
1631	Trophy, Selected. Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sort	30	1 00	3 50
1632	" With Bronze Foliage. Fruit first-class	30	75	3 00
1634	Improved Queen. Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good	25	75	2 50
1636	Mikado. Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage	30	1 00	3 50
1643	Conqueror. Very early; fine fruit, of medium size	25	75	2 50
1664	Hundred Days. One of the earliest	30	75	3 00
1674	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1676	Golden Queen. Handsome, round, early and productive	40	1 00	4 00
1677	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1678	Improved Large Yellow. Solid and very handsome	40	1 00	4 00
1683	Green Gage. Light yellow	30	75	5 00
1687	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	30	75	3 00
1690	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	30	75	3 00
1693	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	30	75	3 00
1695	White Apple. Nearly white	30	75	3 00
1697	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	4 00	4 00
1700	Strawberry. (Winter Cherry.) Small fruit; used for preserves	30	75	3 00

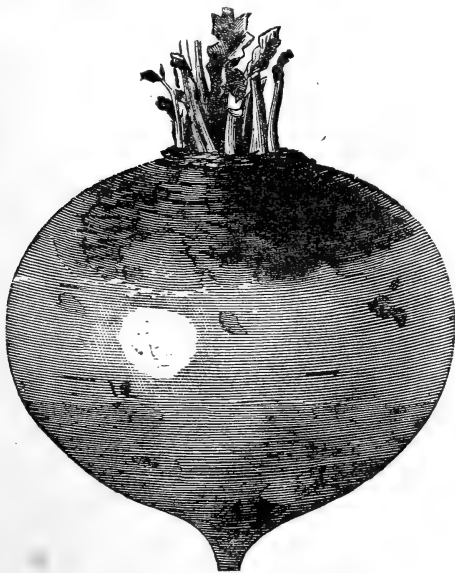


TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774, and also 1728, should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the *Ruta Bagas*) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1701	Purple Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50
1702	White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	10	15	50
1703	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	15	50
1704	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1706	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1710	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	15	50
1713	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1715	Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	15	50
1717	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	15	50
1718	Extra Early Milan. The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top	15	40	1 50
1719	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	15	50
1721	White Norfolk. Globular; late and solid	10	15	50
1723	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	15	50
1725	White Flat or Globe. English white variety	10	15	50
1728	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	15	50
1730	White Model. Perfect in shape, which is globular; snow white	10	25	75
1733	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	15	50
1737	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1739	Green Barrel. Very large white flesh	10	25	75
1741	Jersey Navet. Of odd shape; fine quality	10	25	75
1743	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	25	75
1745	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75
1746	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	15	50
1748	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1750	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	10	15	50
1753	Robson's Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	10	15	50
1758	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	15	50
1764	Montmagny. Yellow, purple top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1766	Improved Ruta Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	15	50
1767	Lincolnshire Improved Ruta Baga. American	10	15	50
1769	White Ruta Baga. Large and productive	10	15	50
1771	Laing's Ruta Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	15	50
1774	Skirving's Ruta Baga. For table or stock; firm flesh	10	15	50



RED-TOP GLOBE-SHAPED TURNIP.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Graines d' Herbes potageves et medicinales.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	Per lb.
		50	10	50
Agrimony. Used in medicine.....	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>			
Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues.....	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	5	25	\$2 00
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative.....	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	5	10	75
Arnica. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	2	50
Balm. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	5		40
Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb.....	<i>Ocymum minimum</i>	5	25	2 50
" Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.....	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>	5	25	2 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine.....	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	5 00
Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for dysentery and diarrhoea.....	<i>Sesamum oriental</i>	5	20	1 50
Boneset. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	10		75
Borage. Leaves used as a salad.....	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	5	15	1 00
Caraway. Seed aromatic.....	<i>Carum Carui</i>	5	10	75
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	50	5 00
Coriander. Seed aromatic.....	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	5	20	1 00
Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal.....	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	5	15	1 00
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities.....	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	50	5 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic.....	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	5	15	1 00
Fox-Glove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	5	25	2 00
Fumitory. " ".....	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Hellebore, White " ".....	<i>Veratrum album</i>	10	3	00
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	5	30	3 00
Henbane. " ".....	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	5	20	2 00
Horehound. " ".....	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Hyssop. " ".....	<i>Hyssopus officinale</i>	5	30	3 00
Lavender. For oil and distilled water.....	<i>Lavandula vera</i>	5	30	3 00
Lithospermum officinale		5	20	2 00
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Levisticum officinalis</i>	5	40	4 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	5	30	3 00
Marigold, Pot. Used in soups.....	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	5	20	2 00
Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning.....	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	5	40	4 00
" Sweet. " ".....	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	5	20	2 00
Pæony. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Pæony officinalis</i>	5	25	2 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	10	60	9 00
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	5	50	5 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities.....	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	5	20	2 00
Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing.....	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	5	15	1 50
Sage, Common. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	5	25	2 50
" Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine.....	<i>Salvia Hominum</i>	5	30	3 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb.....	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	5	20	1 50
" Winter. " ".....	<i>Satureja montana</i>	5	40	4 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters.....	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	5	40	4 00
Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning.....		5	30	3 00
" French.....	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	5	30	3 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities.....	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	5	30	3 00

FRUIT SEEDS.

Graines d' Arbres Fruitières.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed.....	Per bushel, \$5.50; per quart, 25 cents..	
Apricot Pits.....		\$0 25
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb.....		30
" Black Mazzard.....		25
Nectarine Pits.....	Per 100, \$2..	
Currants, Red Dutch.....	\$0 25	2 00
" White Dutch.....	25	2 00
" Black.....	30	3 00
" Cherry.....	25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red, Yellow and Green.....		75
Peach Pits (Natural).....	Per bushel, \$1.25; per quart, 10 cents..	
Pear Seed.....	20	I 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage.....		20
" Damson, for grafting.....		20
" Myrobolan.....		25
Quince Seed.....	20	I 50
Raspberry Seed.....	25	
Strawberry, Mixed.....	50	
" Red Alpine.....	50	
" In twelve distinct sorts.....	I 00	


SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

Graines d' Arbustes pour les Haies.

		Per lb.
Arbor Vitæ, American.....	Thuja occidentalis.....	\$2 50
Barberry.....	Berberis vulgaris.....	I 00
" Purple-leaved.....	Berberis folio purpurea.....	2 00
Broom, Scotch.....	Genista scoparia.....	50
Buckthorn.....	Rhamnus catharticus.....	I 00
Cornelian Cherry.....	Cornus Mascula.....	I 00
Furze or Gorse.....	Ulex Europæus.....	50
Hawthorn.....	Cratægus Oxyacantha.....	50
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia.....	Gleditschia triacanthos.....	50
" Yellow.....	Robinia pseud-acacia.....	50
Norway Spruce.....	Abies excelsa.....	75
Osage Orange.....	Maclura aurantiaca.....	Per bu., \$8.. 50
Privet, Japan.....	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	I 00
" Common Evergreen.....	Ligustrum vulgare.....	I 00
Sheep Berry (Black Haw).....	Viburnum prunifolium.....	I 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.


Differentes especes de Vegetal pour Conserves.

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

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

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes especes de Vegetal pour Salade.

 For prices see body of Catalogue.

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

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES,

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

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

GRASS SEED.

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

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

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

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Agrostis canina. (<i>Rhode Island Bent Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three or four bushels to the acre; for pasture, one to one and a-half bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 46. (12 lbs. to the bus.)	\$0 30	\$25 00
Agrostis stolonifera. (<i>Florin, or Creeping Bent Grass.</i>) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.)	20	18 00
Agrostis vulgaris. (<i>Red-Top Grass.</i>) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs to bus.)	15	9 00
FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed	20	13 00
Aira cæspitosa. (<i>Haddock Grass.</i>) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, doormats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	13 00
Aira flexuosa. (<i>Wood Hair Grass.</i>) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	13 00
Alpecurus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fox-tail Grass.</i>) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heats without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Alpecurus agrestis. (<i>Slender Fox-tail Grass.</i>) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Ammophila arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass.</i>) Valuable on the sandy sea shore, canal banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments. Is of no other agricultural value	40	38 00
Anthoxanthum odoratum. (<i>Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts	85	75 00
Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (<i>Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.</i>) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Avena elatior. (<i>Tall Meadow Oat Grass.</i>) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)	25	20 00
Avena flavescens. (<i>Yellow Oat Grass.</i>) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, such as Crested Dog's-tail, Sweet Vernal, etc., it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre	65	55 00
Beach Grass. See <i>Ammophila arenaria.</i>		
Bermuda Grass. Suitable only to our Southern States (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state number of pounds required	I	75
Blue Grass, English. See <i>Festuca pratensis.</i>		
Blue Grass, Kentucky. See <i>Poa pratensis.</i>		
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass</i>) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	18	13 00

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Bromus mollis. (<i>Soft Chess.</i>) Suited to sandy land	\$0 18	\$13 00
Bromus Schraderi. (<i>Rescue Grass.</i>) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre	35	25 00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass.</i>) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	33 00
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass.</i>) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bushels to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	20	14 00
Dog's-tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus.</i>		
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue.</i>) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	14 00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue.</i>) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis.</i> 40 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue.</i>) A very early grass, native to Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue.</i>) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	14 00
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.</i>) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. 40 lbs. to the acre	20	13 00
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue.</i>) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. 25 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue.</i>) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre	35	28 00
Fowl Meadow Grass. See <i>Poa serotina.</i>		
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus agrestis.</i>		
Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass.</i>) Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. 4 bushels to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)	18	11 00
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum.</i>		
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense,</i> page 50.		
Lolium Italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre	12	7 00
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 3 bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bus.)	12	6 00
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior.</i>		
Orchard Grass. <i>Dactylis glomerata.</i>		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre	50	45 00

GRASS SEED—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bushels to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.)	\$0 10	\$4 50
Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy.</i>) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus. .		
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. By reason of its creeping rootstalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	18	10 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding. 30 lbs. to the acre . .	35	30 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass, June Grass, etc.</i> , and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the Southern States, as it will stand the hottest summers. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	18	10 00
Poa serotina. (<i>Fowl Meadow Grass.</i>) A native grass; fond of low, wet locations; recommended to be sown with Red Top. (The seed is not cleaned)	25	20 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	28 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina.</i>		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium.</i>		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum.</i>		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense.</i>		
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. (<i>Central Park Mixture.</i>) For lawns of any extent. We recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices Per bus., \$3.50		
French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.		

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

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

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

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

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

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in

Formation of Lawns—Continued.

patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.


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

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

CLOVERS.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre . . . \$5	25	\$20 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc, the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times; lasts two years, or more if cut before flowering. 10 lbs. to the acre	40	30 00
Crimson Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late, it furnishes an early green fodder; excellent for soiling. 20 lbs. to the acre	20	15 00
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 49.		
Large Red or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; a variety for plowing under Price variable		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations Price variable		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures	25	20 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00


BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
 Prices variable.		
Canary. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	6 00
Lettuce Seed Per oz., 10 cents	50	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	20	
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	5 00
“ White French	20	10 00
“ Red French	20	
“ Yellow German	10	6 00
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	10 00
“ German.	10	6 00
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	10 00
Vetches for Pigeons	10	5 00
Prepared Food for Mocking Birds Per bottle, 35 cents		
Gravel for Cages Per quart, 6 cents		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots Per quart, 20 cents; per bus., \$3		

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two years old) . . . Per 1,000, \$7			\$1 00
“ “ Palmetto (two years old) \$10			1 50
Chive Plants Per bunch, 25 cents			
Horse-Radish Roots	\$0 25		1 00
Jerusalem Artichoke Per qt., 25 cts.; per bus., \$3.50			
Rhubarb Roots	\$0 10		1 00
Sea Kale Roots			1 25
Stachys tuberifera (Choro-Gi) Roots . . . Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1			
Tarragon Plants (Estragon)	30		3 00

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

	Per 100.
Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Cold frame plants, ready from middle of March on	\$1 25
“ “ “ Hot-bed plants, ready from middle of April on	75
Thorburn's Early Snowball Cauliflower. Cold frame plants, ready from March 15th	3 00
“ “ “ Hot-bed plants, ready from April 15th	1 50
Thorburn's Private Stock Cabbage Lettuce. Cold frame plants, ready from Mar. 15th	1 00
White Vienna Kohlrabi. Hot-bed plants	75
 Egg Plants, Tomato and Pepper Plants in season.	

CEREALS.

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

	Per Quart.	Per Bushel	
BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel)—			
Champion Two-Rowed Vermont. Early and prolific	\$0 15	\$1 50	
Hulless. Has no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat	25	3 00	
BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel)—			
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 50	
European Silver Hull	15	1 50	
Dark Glazed. From Vermont	15	1 00	
New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	25	3 00	
CORN. (56 lbs. to bushel.) All northern raised sorts—			
	Per Ear.	Per Quart.	Per Bus. Shelled.
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$1 75
Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent	05	15	2 00
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	05	15	2 00
Golden Dent. Western grown	05	15	2 00
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive	05	15	2 00
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent	05	15	2 00
King Phillip. Early dark yellow Flint	05	15	2 00
Long White Flint or Sanford	05	15	2 00
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	15	2 00
Long Yellow. (Flint.) The standard sort	05	15	2 00
Mammoth White Surprise. Very large, dented; deep grains	05	15	2 00
Maryland White Dent. Large, deep grain, late	05	15	2 00
Queen of the Prairie. Very early Dent; Eastern grown	05	15	2 00
Self-Husking. Very early, amber-colored; shelled only		20	3 00
Thoroughbred White Flint. Is of such spreading habit that not more than one kernel should be allowed to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is the most valuable variety now grown	05	15	2 00
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder			1 25
Sweet Fodder Corn. (Measured bushel)			1 75
Rice Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 12 cents.			
OATS. (32 lbs. to bushel)—			
	Per Quart.	Per Bushel.	
Welcome. Heavy white grain, and very productive	\$0 15	\$1 00	
Clydesdale. Very early and remarkably heavy white oat	15	1 00	
Pringle's Progress. A cross between Excelsior and Chinese Hulless; dwarf and very productive	20	1 50	
Canada White	10	85	
" Mixed	10	70	
RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)—			
Spring	15	1 75	
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25	
WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel)—			
Armstrong or Landreth (Beardless). Winter	15	2 00	
Michigan Bronze. Heavy red grain. Winter	30	3 50	
Horsford's Pearl. Light amber grain (beardless). Winter	30	3 50	
New York Spring. Spring	15	2 50	
White Russian (Beardless). Spring	20	2 50	
Saskatchewan (Beardless). "	20	2 50	
Scotch Fife (Beardless). "	20	2 50	

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

Mr. E. S. Carman, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, began his work of improving wheats some fourteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless, white-chaff variety, with amber grain, was selected for the mother plant in the proposed crossings then begun and since continued. They were effected in a thoroughly scientific, painstaking way that has left no room for doubt as to the character of the results. The anthers were removed in every case while they were quite green; the heads operated upon were covered with strong tissue paper immediately after, which was removed only for the purpose of applying the pollen from the variety with which it was desired to effect a cross. In this way hundreds upon hundreds of crosses have been made during the past ten years. Most of them have from time to time been rejected as of no greater value than the well-known kinds already in cultivation; the others have been retained, with the intention of introducing them to the public as fast as they should become fixed in character and give promise of excellence. Of the pure wheat crosses, Nos. 50, 51, 53 and 55 are the first that have ever been offered.

Nos. 2 and 3 are *hybrids between rye and wheat*, though the rye blood does not manifest itself in any way. They are essentially pure wheats. The history of the rye-wheat hybrids—the first ever known to have been effected—is briefly this: Five or six years ago Mr. Carman, scarcely hoping, much less expecting, to meet with any success, used rye pollen on one of his cross-bred wheats. Nine hybrid kernels resulted. These produced eight plants, seven of which had every appearance of wheat (though all were unlike); the eighth plant was neither rye nor wheat, though possessing several marked peculiarities of rye, as, for example, narrow, long heads, a *downy* stem just beneath the head, lighter foliage and earlier maturity. This was the beginning of the rye-wheat hybrids. Rye pollen was again and again used upon these, until now Mr. Carman has seventy-five different strains, the latest of which are by parentage seven-eighths rye. These hybrids, which have attracted a deal of attention both at home and abroad, appear to be very difficult to fix. What they will amount to, except as botanical curiosities, remains to be seen. Some of the heads are marvels as to size and productiveness, while others show a decided inclination towards sterility.

Now, the Nos. 2 and 3, as shown in the photographic illustration (somewhat reduced from life size) are derived from the seven plants above alluded to, which, though by blood half wheat and half rye, do not resemble rye in any respect.

While it is conceded that Mr. Carman's collection of crosses and hybrids are not approached by any other similar collection in the world (indeed, there is no record of the existence of any other rye-wheat hybrids), we have nothing to claim for those of his varieties now for the first time offered for sale, beyond what may be inferred from the appended plain descriptions; neither have we any apology to offer for the high prices which we are constrained to charge. Should they, upon trial in different sections, not disappoint our reasonable expectations as to their hardiness and prolificacy, other varieties will be offered as they shall have become fixed and propagated in sufficient quantities for introduction.

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

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

No. 50. Pure wheat cross. Early. Stem yellow. Heads average over three inches and somewhat club-shaped, seven breasts to a side; chaff white, beardless. Generally four grains to a breast, medium to small in size, hard, and of amber color.

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

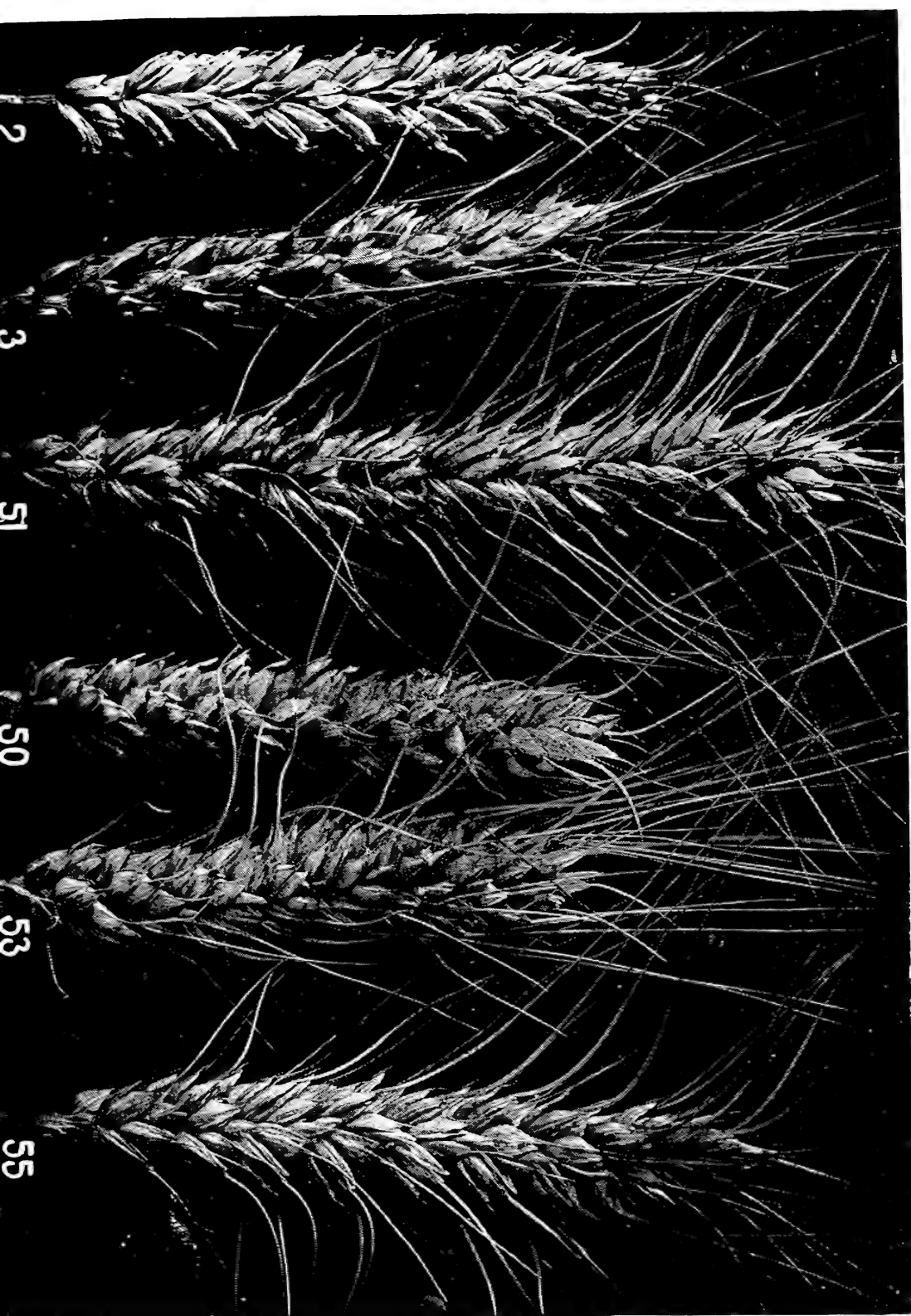
No. 53. Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Stems pink. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side; chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head.

No. 55. Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Stems yellow. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side; chaff white, heavily bearded; three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads; that is, *not* inclined to club.

Having secured these wheats from Mr. Carman, we expect to have them ready for delivery in September, 1889, at which time all orders will be mailed free.

Orders booked in rotation, and must invariably be accompanied by the cash.

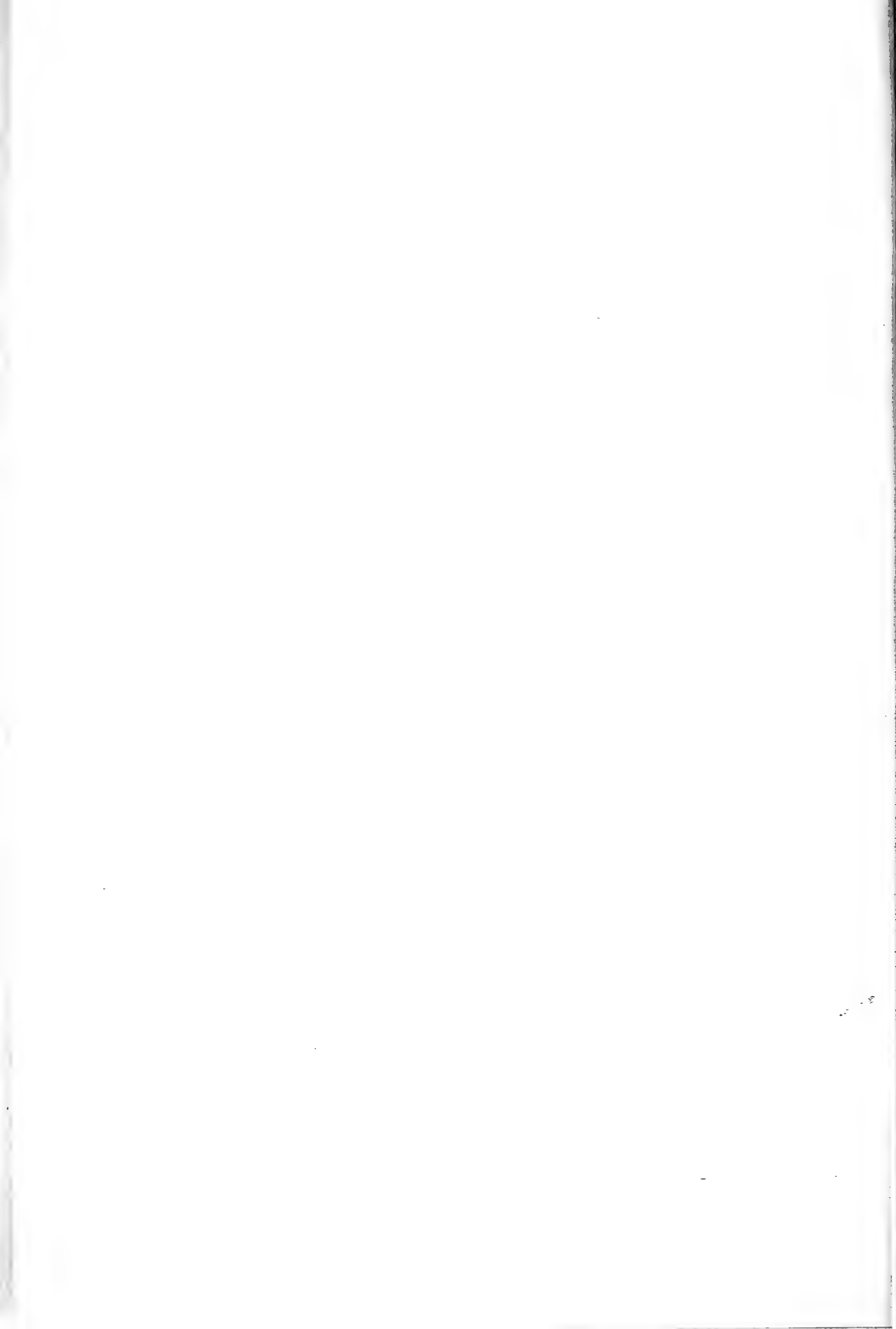
Price for packages containing about twenty-five grains, 25 cents, or the collection of six sorts for \$1.



THE RURAL NEW-YORKER WHEATS.

Nos. 2 and 3, Hybrids—half Wheat and half Rye.

Nos. 51, 50, 53 and 55, Pure Wheat Crosses.



MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

- ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister.*) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white, and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean.*) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the South for either man or beast. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- BROOM CORN.—Long Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bushel, \$3.
Improved Dwarf. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.
California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.
- BROOM, SCOTCH.** (*Genista scoparia.*) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa.*) Per paper, 25 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 10 c.
- CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- COW PEAS.** Adapted to Southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; its chief value is as a green crop to plow under. 1½ bushel to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$3.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima.*) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 c.
- FENUGREEK.** An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- FLAX SEED.** Per bushel, \$3.50; per quart, 25 cents.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæus.*) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per lb., 50 cents; per oz., 10 cents.
- GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- HOP SEED.** Per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria.*) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS PABULARIA.** A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the Northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry Southwestern region. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$8.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JUTE.** An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our Southern States. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeed best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 c.; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra.*) In pods. A perennial plant, the roots of which furnish the Liquorice of commerce. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.
- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 c.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.
Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS-CONTINUED.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high; valuable only in Southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 40 cents; per 100 lbs., \$35.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria.*) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin* of the French and *Esparselle* of the Germans.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used extensively in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil for the best results. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See page 41.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata.*) A valuable fodder plant for the South; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 30 cents; per 100 lbs., \$20.

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

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

PYRETHRUM CINERARIEFOLIUM. The plant from which is made the Persian Insect Powder in Europe, or "Buhach" as made in California. Per oz., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea.*) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the South for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth, and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cts.; per lb., \$9.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte.*) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., \$1.50; per 100 lbs., \$100.

SORGHUM. (<i>Dhoura</i> or <i>Guinea Corn.</i>) White-Seeded		Per lb.	100 lbs.
Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures	15	\$0 15	\$10 00
Early Orange " Ripens about ten days after Early Amber	15	8 00	
Honduras " Ripens twenty days later	15	10 00	
Stewart's Hybrid " Next to Orange in ripening	15	10 00	
Lenk's Hybrid "	15	10 00	

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.



JOHNSON GRASS.
(*Sorghum Halepense.*)

Yellow Branching. Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooing from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The grain is double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non saccharine; useful only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

Rural Branching (*Millo Maize.*) This non-saccharine Sorghum was introduced a few years since. Its great merit is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

Kafir Branching Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.



SILVER CHINA GRASS. (*Ramie.*)

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

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

SERADELLA. A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 30 cents.

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

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 18 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel of 25 lbs., \$3.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in the fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$15.

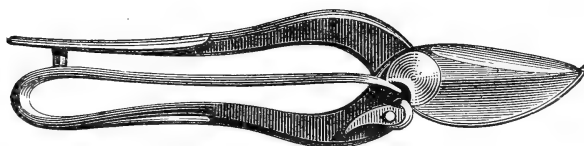
TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
TOBACCO SEED—Connecticut Seed-Leaf	\$0 25	\$2 50
Florida	25	2 50
Imported Havana	40	4 00
James River Virginia	25	2 50
Hester Virginia	25	2 50
Maryland	25	2 50
Ohio	25	2 50
Ruffled-Leaf Virginia	25	2 50
White-Stem Oronoka	25	2 50
Pennsylvania	25	2 50
Yellow Prior	25	2 50
One-Sucker Virginia	25	2 50

VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus, \$3.50.

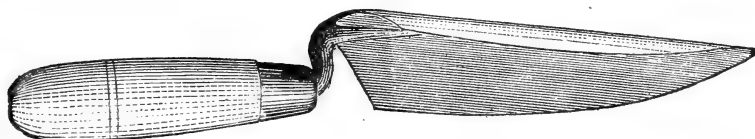
WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. **DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.**—“Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low marshy places, which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible.” Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$18.

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



Perfection Pruning Shears—The Best of All.

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

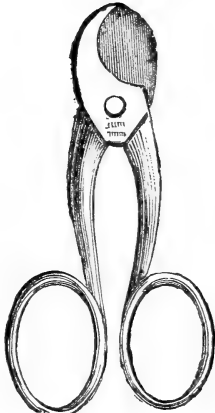


Cast Steel Trowel, Solid Shank.

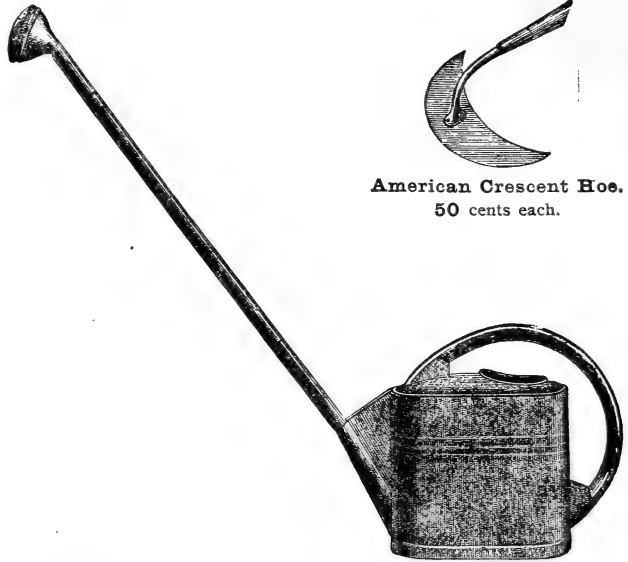
	Each
6 inches	\$0 50
7 inches	60

SOME USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

For complete list, see pages 53-55.

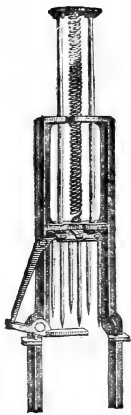


Rose Nippers.
50 cents each.



American Crescent Hoe.
50 cents each.

French Watering Pot. 6 quart size, \$1.00;
8 quart size, \$2.



**Olmsted's Mole
Trap.**
\$1.50 each.



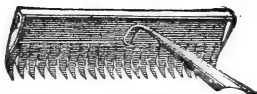
Asparagus Knife. \$1.50 each.



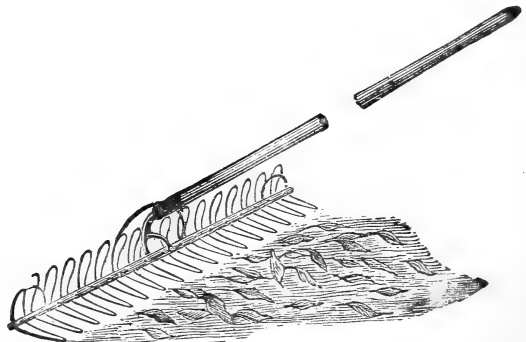
Excelsior Weeder.
25 cents each.



Lang's Weeder.
25 cents each.



Lawn or Daisy Rake. Cast Steel Teeth,
to cut off flower heads or buds
of daisies. \$3 each.



Davis Wire Lawn Rake. Well adapted for gathering
leaves and loose grass on walks or lawns after
mowing. 75 cents each.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

	Each
Asparagus Knives —BEST ENGLISH	\$1 00 and \$1 50
Atomizers —WOODASON BELLOWS. For the effectual application of all liquid insecticides.....	2 00
RUBBER SPRINKLERS. For florists' use and window gardening	1 00
GOLDMAN'S	30
APHICIDE. A convenient and useful sprinkler	50
Bellows —WOODASON'S ATOMIZER. (See above).....	
WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. . . . \$1, \$2 and	3 00
JUMBO POWDER GUN. Made of tin; a good thing.....	50
Bill and Brush Hooks —For heavy pruning with one hand	\$1 50 and 2 00
Canes —BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks.....	\$1 25 per 100
Corn Knives —For cutting off corn-stalks.....	35
Daisy or English Lawn Rakes	\$2 50 and 3 50
Dibbles —HARD WOOD, iron pointed.....	50
Fertilizers —GROUND BONE. 5 lbs., 25 c.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32..	
GUANO. Best Peruvian. 2 lb. boxes, 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market.....	
THORBURN'S FLORALIS OR CONCENTRATED PLANT FOOD. The best Fertilizer for general use.....	2 lb. boxes.. 25
COMPLETE MANURE, POTATO MANURE AND LAWN FERTILIZER. See special list, page 55.....	
SHEEP MANURE, PULVERIZED. 5 lb. package, 30 c.; 25 lb. package, \$1 25, 50 lb. package, \$2; 100 lb. bag, \$3; per ton, \$45.....	
Forks —DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1 00 and 1 50
HAY OR STABLE	75 and 1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED	50 and 1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1 00 and 1 50
Fruit Picker —BEVIN'S PATENT	4 00
Fumigator —APPLEBY'S IMPROVED ENGLISH.....	1 00
Garden Force Pumps —Indispensable in large gardens.....	5 00
Garden Lines —FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet	75
Garden Reels —For above; of wrought iron	50 and 75
Garden Pencils —INDELIBLE BLACK.....per dozen, \$1 50	15
Grafting Wax —In ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages	per lb., 40 cents..
Grass Border Shears —With and without wheel.....	\$3 00 to 4 50
Grass Edging Knives	1 50 to 2 50
Grass Hooks or Sickles —AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.....	35 to 75
Hedge Shears —ENGLISH, 8 to 12 inch blades.....	2 00 to 4 00
Hoes —AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled	50
DRAW OR CORN	60 to 75
GRUB	75 to 1 00
ONION	50
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK	75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH	25 and 85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers.....	50 and 75
Hose Menders —Useful article for repairing rubber hose.....	10
Hyacinth Glasses —Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue) .. \$1.50 and \$3 per doz...	
Insecticides —FIR TREE OIL. A reliable insecticide for in-door use. .per quart, \$1..	
GISHURST'S COMPOUND. A certain remedy for green fly, scale, mealy bugs, etc., etc	per lb. box.. 50
HELLEBORE	per pound, 35 c..

		Each	
Insecticides —PARIS GREEN, Pure per lb., 30 cents..			
WHALE OIL SOAP. In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 c.; 5 lbs., 70 c.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1 75; 100 lb. keg, \$6.			
SULPHUR. For mildew on grapes, roses, etc. per lb., 10 cents..			
TOBACCO DUST. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, etc. per lb., 10 cents; 25 lbs., \$1; 100. lbs., \$3..			
TOBACCO SOAP—Highly recommended per ½ lb. tin.. \$0 25			
TOBACCO STEMS In bales of about 250 lbs.. 4 00			
Knives —ASPARAGUS, English \$1 00 and 1 50			
BUDDING, Best English 75 and 1 50			
CORN 35			
GRASS EDGING \$1 75 to 2 50			
PRUNING, Best English 60 to 2 00			
Labels —WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—			
		—PLAIN—	—PAINTED—
		Per 100 Per 1,000	Per 100 Per 1,000
4	inch.	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 95
4½	inch.	15 80	20 90
5	inch.	15 80	20 1 00
6	inch	20 1 00	25 1 25
8	inch.	40 3 50	50 4 00
12	inch.	55 4 50	55 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—			
3½	inch.	10 60	15 85
6	inch.	25 1 50	25 2 00
3½	inch, copper wired	20 1 75	30 2 25
Each			
Lawn Mowers —HAND AND HORSE. Special price list on application			
Lawn Mower Guards —To fit any mower; to prevent injury to shrubs or plants when mowing. \$1 30 and 1 70			
Lawn Rakes —ENGLISH OR DAISY. 2 50 to 3 50			
DAVIS' STEEL WIRE 75			
WOODEN. In several sizes. 50 to 75			
Mats —ARCHANGEL \$6 per dozen.. 60			
PETERSBURG \$5 per dozen.. 50			
Mole Traps —OLMSTED'S IMPROVED. 1 50			
Plant Sticks —ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 feet; per running foot, 1½ c. SOUTHERN CANES. 7 to 10 ft. long per 100, \$1 25			
Pruning Chisels —With sockets 1 00			
Raffia —For tying; equal to Cuba Bast per lb., 40 cents			
Rakes —FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled 70			
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel, handled 40 to 80			
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.			
Saws —PRUNING. Double edge. 65 and 1 00			
POLE PRUNING. Without handles 1 00			
Scythes —BRUSH. Short blade. 1 50			
ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, in sizes 1 50 and 2 00			
Scythe Stones —ROUND WELSH TALACRE. \$1 50 per dozen.. 15			
" Rifles—TRIPLE EMERY COATED. \$1 00 per dozen.. 10			
Shears —ENGLISH PRUNING. O. G. pattern. 1 50			
GRASS BORDER. With and without wheel. 3 00 to 4 50			
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes. 1 75 to 2 50			
HEDGE. Six sizes. 2 00 to 4 00			
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes. \$2 75 and 3 75			
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes. 2 00 to 3 50			
SHEEP—Extra quality English, for trimming grass 1 25			
Shovels —AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed. 1 25 and 1 50			

		Each
Scissors—GRAPE. For trimming grapes.....	\$1 00 and	\$1 50
POCKET PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' use.....		50
FLOWER GATHERER'S. For cutting and holding the flower....	75 and	1 50
Soap—WHALE OIL. See Insecticides.		
Spades—AMES' BEST CAST STEEL.....	1 25 and	1 50
POST HOLE.....		1 50
Sprinklers—PERFECTION LAWN REVOLVING.....		1 00
RUBBER. Useful for window gardens, etc.....		1 00
APHICIDE. Convenient and useful.....		50
Syringes—BEST BRASS GREENHOUSE. Ten sizes.....	2 50 to	9 00
Thermometers—PORCELAIN. Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales.....		1 50
Trowels—ENGLISH CAST STEEL. Four sizes.....	60 to	1 00
AMERICAN CAST STEEL.....	50 to	60
Watering Pots—FRENCH MODEL. Iron-clad.....	six quart, \$1.50; eight quart	2 00
Weeders—EXCELSIOR.....		25
LANG'S.....		25

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are especially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed.

Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down to grass.

Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.


Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75.

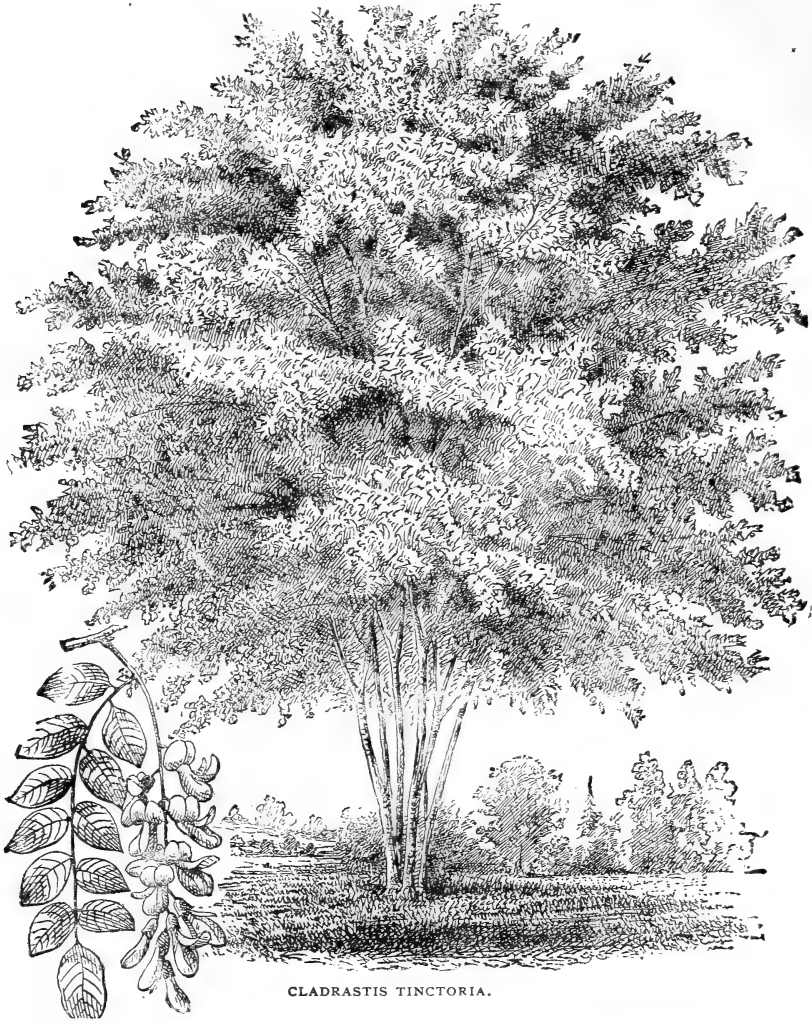
THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich, green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167 lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

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



CLADRASTIS TINCTORIA.


TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

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

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

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies balsamea	Balsam Fir	\$0 20	\$1 50
“ Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	40	4 00
“ concolor	California White Silver Fir	60	6 00
“ Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce; splendid tree	Crop failed.	
“ excelsa	Norway Spruce	15	75
“ Fraseri	Southern Balsam Fir	25	2 50
“ Mariesi	From Japan	75	8 00
“ nigra	Black Spruce	50	5 00
“ Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	30	3 00
“ pectinata	European Silver Fir	15	75
“ pinsapo	Spanish Fir	40	4 00
“ subalpina	California Dwarf Mountain Spruce	75	8 00
“ Sachalinensis	From Japan	75	8 00
“ taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40	4 00
“ Veitchii	From Japan	60	6 00
“ Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60	6 00
Arctostaphylos glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	25	2 00
“ pungens	Erect Manzanita	25	2 00
“ uva-ursi	Bearberry	40	4 00
Azalea arborescens	Smooth Azalea	1 00	10 00
“ Calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub	1 00	10 00
“ Californica	California Azalea	1 50	
“ viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle	75	8 00
Buxus sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20	1 00
Cedrus Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar	40	4 00
“ Deodara	Deodar Cedar	60	6 00
“ Libani	Cedar of Lebanon	25 cts. per cone.	
Citrus trifoliata	From Japan	15	1 50
Cryptomeria Japonica	Japanese Cedar	25	2 00
Cupressus horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
“ Guadalupensis	Guadalupe Island Cypress	40	4 00
“ Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
“ Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	50	5 00
“ macrocarpa	Monterey “	25	1 50
“ MacNabiana	MacNab's “	35	3 50
“ sempervirens	Evergreen “	20	1 50
Juniperus communis	European Juniper	10	50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Sharp-leaved Cedar	\$0 15	\$1 00
"	<i>occidentalis</i> Western Cedar	15	75
"	<i>Phœnecia</i> Phœnecian Juniper	20	2 00
"	<i>prostrata</i> Prostrate Cedar	10	50
"	<i>Utahensis</i> Utah Juniper	25	2 50
"	<i>Virginianus</i> Red Cedar	10	60
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	California Cedar	40	4 00
<i>Picea Ajanensis</i>	From Japan	75	8 00
"	<i>Alcockiana</i> " "	75	8 00
"	<i>amabilis</i> Lovely Silver Fir	50	5 00
"	<i>grandis</i> Great Silver Fir of Oregon	40	4 00
"	<i>magnifica</i> Superb Silver Fir	60	6 00
"	<i>nobilis</i> Noble Fir (from California)	60	6 00
"	" (from Oregon)	80	9 00
<i>Pinus Australis</i>	Yellow Pine	40	4 00
"	<i>Austriaca</i> Austrian Pine	10	75
"	<i>Banksiana</i> Hudson Bay Scrub Pine	1 00	12 00
"	<i>Canariensis</i> Canary Island Pine	40	4 00
"	<i>Cembra</i> Cembra Stone Pine	10	50
"	<i>Cephalonica vera</i> Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
"	<i>Coulteri</i> Coulter's California Pine	40	4 00
"	<i>contorta</i> Twisted Pine	40	4 00
"	<i>excelsa</i> Bhotan Pine	75	7 00
"	<i>insignis</i> Oregon Pitch Pine	30	3 00
"	<i>Jeffreyi</i> Jeffrey's Pine	40	4 50
"	<i>Lambertiana</i> Sugar Pine	30	3 00
"	<i>Laricio</i> Corsican Pine	25	2 50
"	<i>Llaveana</i> Llave's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
"	<i>maritima</i> Seaside Pine	10	50
"	<i>monticola</i> Mountain Weymouth Pine of Cal.	60	6 00
"	<i>monophylla</i> Pinon Pine	25	2 00
"	<i>muricata</i> Bishop's Pine	60	6 00
"	<i>Pinea</i> Stone Pine	10	50
"	<i>ponderosa (Benthiana)</i> Heavy Pine	40	4 00
"	<i>resinosa</i> Red Pine	60	6 00
"	<i>rigida</i> Pitch Pine	35	3 50
"	<i>Sabiniana</i> Sabine's Nut Pine	25	2 50
"	<i>strobis</i> White Pine	20	1 50
"	<i>sylvestris</i> Scotch Pine	25	1 25
"	<i>Torreyana</i> Torrey's Pine	35	3 50
"	<i>tuberculata</i> Tubercled Pine of California	60	6 00
<i>Sequoia gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California	65	6 00
"	<i>sempervirens</i> California Red Wood	40	4 00
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European Yew	25	1 50
"	<i>brevifolia</i> Short-leaved California Yew	1 00	9 00
<i>Thuja aurea</i>	Golden Arbor Vitæ	30	3 00
"	<i>articulata</i> Jointed "	75	
"	<i>occidentalis</i> American "	30	2 50
"	<i>orientalis</i> Chinese "	15	1 00
"	<i>compacta</i> Compact "	25	2 00
"	<i>Siberica</i> Siberian "	40	4 00
"	<i>gigantea</i> Giant Oregon Arbor Vitæ	60	6 00
"	<i>Tartarica</i> Tartarian Arbor Vitæ	30	3 00
<i>Torreya Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	25	2 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Tsuga Caroliniana	From North Carolina	\$1 00	\$10 00
" Sieboldi	From Japan	75	8 00
Yucca angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Yucca	50	
" baccata	Berry-bearing (Adam's Needle)	75	
" brevifolia	Short-leaved	1 00	
" filamentosa	Thready	50	
" rupestris		75	
" Whipplei	Whipple's Yucca	50	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

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

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	Field Maple	\$0 15	\$0 75
" circinatum	Round-leaved Maple	50	3 00
" glabrum	Oregon Maple	25	2 50
" macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	25	1 50
" platanoides	Norway Maple	15	75
" Pennsylvanicum	Striped Maple	25	1 50
" palmatum	Japan Maple	25	2 50
" polymorphum	"	25	2 50
" pseudo-platanus	Sycamore Maple	15	75
" rubrum	Scarlet Maple	25	2 00
" saccharinum	Sugar Maple	15	50
" " var. nigrum	Black Sugar Maple	25	2 00
" spicata	Mountain Maple	15	75
Æsculus flava	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" glabra	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven	25	1 50
Alnus communis	Common Alder	15	75
" incana	Smooth White Alder	20	1 00
" Oregona	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
Amelanchier Canadense	Juneberry	25	2 00
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo	25	1 00
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
" Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy	50	3 00
Andromeda racemosa	Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
" calyculata	Leather Leaf	50	
" Mariana	Sagger Bush	25	
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrono Tree	25	2 50
" Unedo	Strawberry Bush	25	1 50
Aristolochia sippo	Dutchman's Pipe	1 50	20 00
Asimina triloba	Papaw or Custard Apple	15	75
Berberis aquifolium Californicum	Oregon Grape	75	8 00
" nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	75	8 00
" vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" " purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	25	2 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	25	1 50
" alba	White European Birch	15	50
" lutea	Yellow Birch	25	2 00
" nigra	Black Birch	25	2 00
" papyracea	Paper Birch	25	2 00
" pendula	Weeping Birch	25	2 00
Betula populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 00
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	French Mulberry	\$0 40	\$4 00
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-scented Shrub	20	1 25
“ “ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Allspice	50	5 00
<i>Carpinus Americanus</i>	Water Beech	20	1 00
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark		25
“ “ <i>amara</i>	Bitternut or Swamp Hickory		25
“ “ <i>microcarpa</i>	Small-fruited Hickory		25
“ “ <i>porcina</i>	Pig-nut		25
“ “ <i>tomentosa</i>	Mocker-nut		25
“ “ <i>sulcata</i>	Western Shellbark		25
<i>Cassia biflora</i>	Yellow Cassia	20	2 00
“ “ <i>Marilandica</i>	Southern Cassia	40	4 00
<i>Castanopsis Chrysophylla</i>	Western Chinquapin	30	3 00
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa	25	1 50
“ “ <i>bignonioides</i>	Flowering Catalpa	25	1 50
“ “ <i>Kämpferi</i>	Japan Catalpa	30	3 00
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	Branching Red Root	50	
“ “ <i>integerrimus</i>	Entire-leaved Red Root	50	
“ “ <i>sanguineus</i>	Crimson-twigged Red Root	75	
“ “ <i>thyrsiflorus</i>	California Lilac	50	
“ “ <i>velutinus</i>	Soft-leaved Red Root	75	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax-Work or Bitter-Sweet	20	1 50
<i>Celtis Australis</i>	European Nettle Tree	25	1 50
<i>Centrosema Virginianum</i>	Butterfly Pea	60	6 00
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button-Ball Bush	20	1 25
<i>Cerasus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved Cherry	25	1 50
“ “ <i>mollis</i>	Oregon Cherry	25	2 50
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	American Judas Tree	25	2 50
“ “ <i>occidentalis</i>	Californian Judas Tree	60	6 00
“ “ <i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree	20	1 00
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	20	1 25
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Wood	75	7 00
<i>Clematis coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowering Clematis	1 00	12 00
“ “ <i>Pitcheri</i>	Pitcher's Virgin's Bower	60	6 00
“ “ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled “	2 00	
“ “ <i>Virginiana</i>	American “	40	4 00
“ “ <i>Viticella</i>	Purple “	25	1 50
“ “ <i>vitalba</i>	Traveler's Joy	25	1 25
<i>Clethra acuminata</i>	Sweet Pepper Tree	60	6 00
“ “ <i>alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder Senna	20	1 00
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	15	75
“ “ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled Cornel	20	1 50
“ “ <i>alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ “ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	20	1 00
“ “ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	25	2 00
“ “ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	25	2 00
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolia</i>	Box-leaved Shrub	30	3 00
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	20	1 25
“ “ <i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	20	1 25
“ “ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	50
“ “ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	25	1 50
“ “ <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	25	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine Laburnum	\$0 20	\$1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum	20	1 00
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereum	60	
Deutzia scabra	Rough-leaved Deutzia	40	
Dioscorea villosa	Wild Yam	50	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	20	1 50
“ Mexicana	Mexican “	25	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	20	1 00
Elæagnus angustifolia	Oleaster	25	2 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	50	5 00
“ siderophloia	Red Ironbark	75	7 00
“ —Other distinct varieties from Australia		1 50	
Euonymus latifolia	Broad-leaved Burning Bush	25	1 50
“ Europæa	European “ “	25	1 50
Fagus Americana	American Beech	10	60
“ sylvatica	European “	10	50
“ “ purpurea	Purple “	25	1 50
Frangula Purshiana	Oregon Thorn	40	4 00
Fraxinus alba Americana	White American Ash	20	60
“ acuminata	Yellow “ “	20	1 00
“ excelsior	European Ash	20	50
“ Ornus	Flowering “	20	75
“ Oregona	Oregon “	25	1 50
“ pubescens	Soft-leaved Ash	25	1 25
“ quadrangulata	Blue Ash	20	75
“ sambucifolia	Black American Ash	20	75
“ viridis	Green “ “	20	75
Fremontia Californica	California Shrub	75	9 00
Garrya elliptica	Elliptical-leaved Garrya	1 00	
Gaultheria Shallon	Salal	50	5 00
Gaylussacia frondosa	Blue Dangle-berry	30	3 00
“ resinosa	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom	10	50
“ tinctoria	Green Broom	20	1 50
“ juncea	Rush-leaved Broom	20	1 00
Ginkgo biloba (See Salisburia)			
Gleditschia Sinensis	Chinese Thorn	25	1 50
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust	10	50
“ horrida	Horrid Thorn	25	1 50
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree	15	75
Halesia tetraptera	Silver Bell	25	2 50
Hedera Helix	English or Hardy Ivy	20	1 00
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl	Double Rose of Sharon	20	1 50
Ilex verticillatus (See Prinos)			
“ aquifolium	European Holly	20	75
“ opaca	American “	20	75
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	15	1 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut . Per qt., 15 c.; per bu., \$2.50		
“ nigra	Black Walnut . “ 15 c.; “ 2.50		
“ Sieboldi	From Japan	10	50
Kalmia angustifolia	Calico Bush (pods)	25	
“ latifolia	Mountain Laurel	1 00	10 00
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut	20	1 00
Larix Europæa	European Larch	20	1 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Laurus benzoin</i>	Spice-Wood.....	\$0 25	\$1 50
" <i>camphora</i>	Camphor Tree.....	30	3 00
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet.....	20	1 00
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common Privet.....	20	1 00
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum tree.....	40	4 00
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree.....	20	60
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Lake Superior Honeysuckle.....	1 00	10 00
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange (see page 41).....		
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree.....	25	1 50
" <i>Fraseri</i>	Ear-Leaved Magnolia.....	50	6 00
" <i>fuscata</i>	Chinese Tulip Tree.....	50	6 00
" <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia.....	25	1 50
" <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan.....	30	3 00
<i>Melia Azedarach</i>	Pride of China or China Tree.....	20	1 00
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	Canadian Moon-Seed.....	25	1 25
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry.....	25	1 50
" <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos ".....	25	2 00
" <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid ".....	25	2 00
" <i>alba fructo nigra</i>	" ".....	25	2 00
" <i>cedrona</i>	French ".....	40	4 00
" <i>nigra vera</i>	Black ".....	40	4 00
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Candle-berry Myrtle.....	20	1 50
<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Box Elder.....	20	75
" <i>Californica</i>	Californian Box Elder.....	25	1 50
<i>Nelumbium luteum</i>	American Lotus.....	25	2 50
<i>Nuttallia cerasiformis</i>	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful.....	30	3 00
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	Sour Gum-Tree or Tupelo.....	15	60
<i>Oreodaphne Californica</i>	Mountain Laurel.....	25	2 00
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	American Hop Horn-beam.....	25	2 00
<i>Paliurus aculeata</i>	Christ's Thorn.....	20	75
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem Thorn.....	25	2 50
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Paulownia or Empress Tree.....	25	1 50
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange.....	50	
" <i>Lewisii</i>	Lewis's (from California).....	1 00	10 00
<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>	Californian Maybush.....	40	4 00
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Garget.....	25	1 50
<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Pistachio Nut.....	25	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Button Ball, or Plane Tree.....	25	1 00
<i>Poinciana Gilliesii</i>	Gillies's Flower Fence.....	50	
<i>Populus monilifera</i>	Cottonwood Tree.....	30	3 00
" <i>grandidentata</i>	Paper Poplar.....	25	2 50
" <i>tremuloides</i>	American Aspen.....	25	2 50
<i>Prinos glaba</i>	Ink Berry.....	30	3 00
" <i>verticillatus</i>	Winter Berry.....	25	1 50
<i>Prunus Americana</i>	Wild Plum.....	20	1 00
" <i>padus</i>	Bird Cherry.....	25	1 50
" <i>Pennsylvanica</i>	Wild Red Cherry.....	25	2 00
" <i>serotina</i>	Wild Black Cherry.....	20	75
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Hop Tree.....	25	1 00
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	Choke Berry.....	30	3 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bu.			
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Buck-thorn.....	20	1 00
<i>Rhododendron Californicum</i>	Californian Rose-Bay.....	1 00	12 00
" <i>catawbiense</i>	Catawba ".....	75	8 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Rhododendron	maximum American Rose-Bay	\$0 75	\$8 00
"	punctatum Spotted "	1 00	10 00
"	Vaseyi From North Carolina	1 00	12 00
Rhus	Cotinus Smoke Tree	25	2 50
"	copallina Dwarf Sumach	20	1 50
"	glabra Smooth Sumach	25	1 50
"	toxicodendron Poison Ivy	25	1 50
Ribes	bracteosum California Black Currant	75	8 00
"	Lobbii Lobb's Currant	75	8 00
"	sanguineum Red-flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia	pseud-acacia Yellow Locust	10	50
Rosa	canina Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
"	carolina Swamp "	25	2 50
"	fraxinifolia Ash-Leaved "	40	5 00
"	hybrida Hybrid Rose Mixed	30	4 00
Rubus	Nutkanus Salmon Berry	75	8 00
"	spectabilis Showy Raspberry	75	8 00
Salisburia	adiantifolia Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo	20	1 00
Salix	Caprea Goat Willow	25	1 50
"	alba White Willow	25	1 50
"	discolor Glaucous Willow	40	4 00
"	fragilis Brittle Willow	40	4 00
Sambucus	Canadensis Common Elder	25	2 00
"	pubescens Red Elderberry	25	1 50
Sapindus	marginata Carolina Soap-berry	40	4 00
Sassafras	officinale Sassafras	25	1 50
Schinus	Molle Pepper Tree of California	25	2 00
Sophora	affinis Texan Sophora	40	4 00
"	Japonica Japanese Sophora	25	1 50
"	pendula " Drooping Sophora	25	2 00
"	speciosa From Arizona	25	1 50
Spartium	Junceum Spanish Broom	20	1 00
Spiræa	Douglasii Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa	60	7 00
"	ariaefolia Tall California Spiræa	60	7 00
Staphylea	trifolia American Bladder Nut	25	2 00
"	pinnata European	25	1 50
Styrax	Japonica New white-flowered Japan shrub	30	3 00
Symphoricarpus	Kamschatkiensis	75	8 00
Syringa	vulgaris Lilac	25	2 00
"	Japonica New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long, flowers late	2 00	20 00
Taxodium	distichum North Carolina Cypress	10	60
Thea	Chinensis Tea Nut	20	2 00
Tilia	Americana American Linden	20	1 00
"	Americana alba White "	25	1 50
"	argentea Silvery "	20	1 00
"	Europæa European "	20	75
"	grandiflora Large-leaved Linden	10	75
Ulmus	Americana American Elm	25	2 00
"	alata Small-Leaved Elm	30	3 00
"	campestris European "	10	1 00
"	crassifolia Thick-Leaved "	25	2 50
Ulmus	fulva Slippery Elm	30	3 00
"	racemosa Corky "	30	3 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Ulex Europæus</i>	Furze.....	\$0 10	\$0 50
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Texan Horse Chestnut.....	20	1 25
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Swamp Blueberry.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry.....	40	4 00
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.....	25	2 00
“ <i>lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum.....	25	1 50
“ <i>nudum</i>	Withe-Rod.....	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i>	Guelder Rose or Snowball.....	20	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw.....	20	1 00
“ <i>pubescens</i>	Downy Arrow-wood.....	25	2 00
“ <i>tinus</i>	Laurestinus.....	20	1 00
<i>Virgilia lutea</i>	See Cladrastis.....		
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree.....	20	1 00
<i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	Shrubby Wistaria.....	25	2 00
“ <i>Sinensis</i>	Chinese Wistaria.....	50	5 00
<i>Zanthoxylum Americanum</i>	Prickly Ash.....	25	2 50
<i>Zizyphus sativa</i>	Cultivated Jujube.....	20	1 00

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis Æstivalis</i>	\$0 50	\$4 00
“ <i>Californica</i>	30	3 00
“ <i>candicans</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>cinerea</i>	35	3 50
“ <i>cordifolia</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>indivisa</i> (berries).....	25	2 50
“ <i>Lincecumii</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>riparia</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>rotundifolia</i>	40	4 00
“ <i>vulpina</i>	40	4 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis</i> Black Pearl.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ Clinton.....	20	1 50
“ Concord.....	20	1 50
“ Cynthiana.....	30	3 00
“ Elvira.....	20	1 50
“ Herbemont.....	25	2 50
“ Ives' Seedling.....	20	2 00
“ Marion.....	25	2 50
“ Noah.....	25	2 50
“ Norton's Virginia.....	20	1 50

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

	Each
AMERICAN CATTLE DOCTOR. By Geo. H. Dodd, M. D.....	\$1 50
AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By L. F. Allen.....	2 50
AMERICAN GARDENER'S ASSISTANT. By Thos. Bridgeman.....	2 50
ASPARAGUS CULTURE.....	50
BEE-KEEPING. By L. C. Root.....	1 50
BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.....	50
COTTAGE RESIDENCES. By A. J. Downing.....	3 00
COTTON PLANTER'S MANUAL. By A. J. Turner.....	1 25
FLINTS' GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.....	2 00
FRUIT GARDEN. By P. Barry.....	2 50
GRAPE CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller.....	1 50
HEDGES AND EVERGREENS. By J. A. Warder.....	1 50
INSECTS, HOW TO DESTROY.....	30
MUSHROOM CULTURE. By Wm. Earley.....	40
MY VINEYARD AT LAKEVIEW.....	1 25
PEACH CULTURE. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton.....	1 50
PRACTICAL FORESTRY. By And. S. Fuller.....	1 50
PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER. By Lewis Wright.....	2 00
ROSE, ELLWANGER ON THE.....	1 50
SILOS AND ENSILAGE. By Prof. Geo. Thurber.....	50
SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By And. S. Fuller.....	1 50
STEWART'S SORGHUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.....	1 50
SWEET POTATO CULTURE. By James Fitz.....	60
THE SUGAR BEET. By Lewis S. Ware.....	3 50
TOBACCO CULTURE: FULL PRACTICAL DETAILS.....	25
TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH. By Dr. A. Oemler.....	1 50
WHEAT CULTURE. By D. S. Curtiss.....	50
WINDOW GARDENING. By Henry T. Williams.....	1 50

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will “damp off.” When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes afford nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIMULAS, CHINESE.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear

must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during the summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting room, not too warm.

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

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

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

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters.

*designates *ornamental-leaved* plants.

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

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

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

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

1 designates *early*.

2 " *intermediate*.

3 " *late-flowering plants*.

The **fourth column** gives the HARDINESS AND DURATION:

A represents *Annual*, lasting but one year.

B " *Biennial*, lasting two years.

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

E " *Evergreen*.

.. designates in every case, *repetition*.

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

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

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

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

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

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

S " *shrubs*.

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

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

The **sixth column** gives the comparative height of the plants in feet. *Trai.* signifies *trailing*; *Cr.* *creeping*.

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

FLOWER SEEDS.

☞ Flower Seeds mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt of amount annexed.

☞ See explanation of figures and signs on page 68.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Beautiful annual trailer.
2075	<i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Constant blooming plants with bright colored bell-shaped flowers; valuable either for house or garden.
2078	<i>atrosanguineum</i>	2 3	..	d. red	..	25	
2080	<i>Darwinii grandiflorum</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
2082	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	..	yel.	6	10	Fine greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented.
2087	<i>Decaisneana</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i>	1	..	..	..	10
2104	Fine Mixed	1	..	mixed	..	10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	Fine large ornamental leaved plants with showy flowers.
2108	<i>spinus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>	2	..	blue	4	5	Monk's Hood. Pretty flowers; very fine.
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	Pretty and hardy.
2122	<i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	1½	5	Showy spring flower.
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i> var.	2 3	..	white	..	5	Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths.
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2138	—“Little Gem”	2 3	..	blue	..	5	
	Agrostemma						See Rose Campion.
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	fhB	scar.	2	5	Very showy in flower, and of fine habit. Should be kept in the house in cold weather, as the plants are rather tender. Sow in hot-bed.
2149	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2150	<i>limifolia</i>	1 3	..	scar.	1½	5	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	..	..	2½	5
2155	<i>Warscewiczii</i>	1 3	..	..	2	5
	Althæa						See Hollyhock and Hibiscus.
2157	<i>Alstrœmeria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	..	3	10	Pretty for conservatory.
2159	<i>Alyssum</i> (Sweet) <i>maritimum</i>	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	Fine bedding plants. The first is the well-known Sweet Alyssum; <i>saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum	1 3	..	..	..	5
2163	<i>saxatile compactum</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2165	<i>Wierzebeckii</i>	1 3	..	..	1½	5
2166	<i>argenteum</i>	1 3	..	..	½	5
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	hA	d. red	3	5	
2168	* <i>bicolor ruber</i>	2 3	..	red	2	5	Ornamental-leaved plants, invaluable for bedding; the foliage is crimson, variegated yellow, etc. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are among the most valuable bedding plants, and are also fine when grown in pots.
2168a	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)	2 3	..	d. red	3	5	
2170	* <i>giganteus</i>	2 3	..	pur.	6	5	
2182	* <i>Henderi</i>	2 3	tA	cr. & y.	4	10	
2190	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i>	2 3	..	red	2½	5	
2192	* <i>salicifolius</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2196	* <i>sanguineus nanus</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
2197	* <i>tricolor</i> (Joseph's Coat)	2 3	..	mixed	dif.	5	
2198	* <i>atropurpureus</i>	2 3	..	dk.pur	2	5	
2199	* <i>Fine Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2202	Amethyst , Winged	2	tA	blue	2	10	} (<i>Browallia</i> .) Greenhouse annuals. Pretty and useful.
2204	White	2	..	white	..	10	
2220	Anagallis , in varieties	1 3	hhP	mixed	2	5	Summer bedding plants.
2223	Anchusa angustifolia	2	hP	pur.	..	5	Evergreen and pretty.
2230	Anemone coronaria	1	..	mixed	2	5	} Anemones are very beautiful spring flowers, and should be in every garden. Thrive best in deep soil. Flowers of <i>A. Japonica</i> are valuable for cutting.
2231	<i>Japonica</i> , Rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—White	3	..	white	..	25	
2233	<i>Pulsatilla</i>	1	..	mixed	½	5	
2237	<i>sylvestris</i>	1	..	white	..	10	
2238	<i>alpina</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
2239	Anemopsis Californica	1	..	gr. & w.	1	25	Handsome flowers.
2240	Angelonia grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25	A tender herbaceous plant. See Snapdragon.
Antirrhinum							
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	5	} The Columbines are fine early, free flowering, hardy border plants. Every garden should have them.
2249	<i>chrysantha</i>	1 3	..	yel.	3	10	
2253	<i>cærulea</i>	1 3	..	blue	..	25	
2257	<i>Canadensis</i>	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
2265	Argemone grandiflora	2 3	hA	white	..	5	} Flowers large and Poppy-shaped.
2266	— <i>lutea</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed.
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	} Sweet-scented, and profuse bloomers.
2285	<i>odorata</i>	2 3	hP	white	½	10	
2286	Aster , Shakespeare	2 3	hhA	mixed	2	10	} These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the autumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and as early winter ornaments in the house. They should be transplanted at least twice. The soil should be rich, and they should be well attended to. They will produce fine large flowers, some varieties closely resembling the finest Chrysanthemums. The varieties are quite distinct in form and color, and very attractive when well grown.
2292	Pyramidal	3	..	..	..	10
2295	Bouquet, Mixed	3	..	..	1	10
2296	Lilliput, Mixed	2 3	..	..	..	10
2298	Chrysanthemum-flowered	3	..	..	1½	10
2300	—White Dwarf	3	..	white	1	10	
2303	German Quilled, Mixed	3	..	mixed	1½	5	
2305	Globe, Mixed	3	..	..	1	5
2308	Large-flowered, Rose	3	..	rose	..	10	
2310	Crown, Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2311a	Washington, White	3	..	white	2	10	
2311b	—Peach Blossom	3	..	rose	..	10	
2311c	—Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2312	New Schiller	3	..	rose	1½	10	
2314	Dwarf White Bouquet	3	..	white	..	10	
2316	Goliath	3	..	mixed	..	10	
2318	Imbricated	3	..	..	..	10
2320	Pæony-flowered	3	..	..	..	10
2324	Dwarf Pompon	3	..	..	1	10
2326	Truffaut's	3	..	..	1½	10
2328	—White	3	..	white	..	10	
2329	—Crimson	3	..	cr.	..	10	
2330	Dark Blood Red	3	..	red	..	10	
2335	Mixed China	3	..	mixed	1½	5	
2337	Perennial, Mixed	3	hP	..	1 to 3	10	
2339	Astragalus Utahensis	2 3	..	w. & pr	..	25	Leguminous plant. Flowers white, with purple top.
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	..	pur.	traï.	10	} Beautiful for rock work and bedding.
2341	<i>Græca</i>	3 5	..	..	..	10
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	<i>Primula auricula</i> .
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	From finest varieties.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness and Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2352	Balsams, Paris White	2	hhA white	2	10	The Balsams are among the finest summer flowering Annuals, being free in bloom and richly colored. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cuttings. They require a good soil and to be kept well watered. The flowers are very useful in floral designs.
2355	—Crimson	2	.. crim.	..	10	
2360	—Rose	2	.. rose	..	10	
2364	—Scarlet	2	.. scar.	..	10	
2365	—Apple Blossom	2	.. flesh	..	10	
2366	—Peach Blossom	2	.. peach	..	10	
2380	—Violet spotted	2	.. spot.	..	10	
2383	—Crimson spotted	2	.. ..	..	10
2385	—Scarlet spotted	2	.. ..	..	10
2394	—Purple	2	.. pur.	..	10	
2400	—Light Citron	2	.. l. cit.	..	10	
2402	—Mixed Double Paris	2	.. mixed	..	10	
2403	—Common Mixed Double	2	.. ..	..	10
2414	—Double Solferino	2	.. ..	..	10
2416	Balsamorhiza sagittata	1	hP yel.	..	25	{ From Rocky Mountains. Resembles a small Sunflower. See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
	Banana					
2418	Baptisia australis	2	.. blue	2	5	False Indigo. Beautiful.
2420	Bartonia aurea	2	hA yel.	3	5	Beautiful and hardy; fragrant in the evening.
2421	—nana	2	.. ..	1½	5
2422	* Beet, Brazilian, Golden-veined	2	hhA mixed	..	5	Beets having no tubers, but beautiful ornamental foliage. Fine for centers of beds.
2423	*—Large-ribbed Scarlet	2	.. ..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined	2	.. ..	..	5
2424	*Chilian	2	.. ..	..	5
2435	*Crown Prince	2	.. red	..	5	
2437	*Victoria	2	.. d. red	..	5	
2450	Begonia, Fine Mixed varieties	1 3	gP mixed	2	25	Flowering varieties. Handsome foliage. Beautiful free flowering plants; fine for bedding.
2451	Rex, Ornamental-leaved	1 3	.. ..	½	25
2452	semperflorens rosea	1 3	.. rose	1½	25	
2452a	—alba	1 3	.. white	..	25	
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Coreopsis</i> .
2454	Bigelovia graveolens	3	hP yel.	..	25	Showy perennials, bearing light yellow flowers in fall.
2455	—Douglasii	3	.. ..	..	25
2457	Blue Bottle, small	2 3	hA mixed	..	5	Showy. (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .)
2460	* Bocconia cordata	2 3	hP white	3	10	Ornamental for single specimens or groups.
2461	*Japonica	2 3	gP ..	4	10	
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA pur.	1	5	One of the finest plants for edgings. Should be sown in hot-bed.
2465	—alba	3	.. white	..	5	
2469	—in vars.	3	.. mixed	..	5	
	Browallia elata					See Amethyst.
	Cacalia					See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	.. rose	¼	5	Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sunny places. Fine for edgings.
2475	speciosa	2 3	.. pur.	¼	5	
2480	umbellata	2 3	hhP ..	½	10	
2482	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	gP mixed	2	25	Seeds are saved from the finest varieties; flowers are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated; peculiar and pretty.
2485	grandiflora, self-colored	2 3	.. ..	..	25
2486	—tigrina pumila compacta	2 3	.. ..	1	50
2490	rugosa	2 3	.. ..	2	25
2492	scabiosæfolia	2 3	.. yel.	..	10	
2492a	pinnata (for bedding)	2 3	.. ..	..	10
2493	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA orange	1	5	The Pot Marigolds are fine for back-grounds, being quite showy, especially "Meteor;" make also excellent pot plants.
2497	—"Nankeen"	2 3	.. yel.	..	5	
2499	—"Meteor"	2 3	.. ..	..	5
2505	pluvialis	2 3	.. w. & p.	..	5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	.. white	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2508	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	hA	r. & y.	1½	5	(Coreopsis.) Fine, showy plants; abundant in bloom and of bright colors.
2516	Drummondii	2 3	..	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata	2 3	hP	yel.	1	10	
2518b	—verticillata	2 3	..	..	1	10
2518c	tripteris	2	..	..	6 to 8	10
2519	Mixed	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	
2520	Callirrhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5		Free flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata	1 3	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica	1 3	gP	mixed	3	25	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula Carpatica	1	hP	blue	½	5	One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on list are very fine for edging and beds. Nos. 2535 and 2545 may be grown in pots.
2533	—alba	1	..	white	..	5	
2534	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2535	grandiflora	2	..	blue	2	5	
2536	—alba	2	..	white	..	5	
2538	medium calycanthea	2 3	hB	..	..	10
2540	—alba	2 3	..	..	..	10
2541	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2543	nobilis alba	3	..	white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis	3	thhP	blue	4	10	
2546	—alba	3	..	white	..	10	
2548	Candytuft (<i>Iberis amara</i>)	1 2	hA	..	1	5		(Iberis.) Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; sweet-scented. They can besown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists; especially the white varieties.
2552	coronaria (Rocket)	1 2	..	..	..	5
2555	odorata	1 2	..	..	..	5
2557	rosea carnea	1 2	..	rose	½	5	
2560	Dunnettii	1 2	..	d. c.	1	5	
2567	—lilacina	1 2	..	lilac	¼	5	
2576	affinis (very dwarf)	1 3	..	white	..	10	
2576a	Giant White "Charmer"	1 2	..	..	1	10
2576b	Carmine	1 2	..	car.	..	5	
2577	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
2577a	Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	..	..	½	10
2578	sempervirens	1	hP	white	¾	10	
2580	Canna , Dark-leaved	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas are very ornamental and tropical looking. Fine for lawns; very handsome.
2581	Warszewiczii	1 3	..	blo'dr.	..	5	
2583	Fine Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2584	Crozy's New Mixture, fine	1 3	..	..	3	5
2587	Canterbury Bells , Blue	1 3	thB	blue	2	5	Campanula or Canterbury Bells. Very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively.
2590	White	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2593	Rose	1 3	..	rose	..	5	
2596	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2598	Double Blue	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
2600	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
2603	—White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2605	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
2608	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yel.	..	5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
2610	Carnation	2 3	hhP	mixed	..	10	Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer. Are highly scented, and the culture of seedlings is very interesting.
2613	Double extra	2 3	..	..	..	25
2618	Tree or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1 3	..	..	..	25
2620	Rose-leaved	2 3	..	..	..	50
2622	Grenadine, single	1 3	..	red	..	10	
2626	Red Grenadine, double	1 3	..	..	..	25
2628	Self-colored	1 3	..	..	..	10
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna	2	..	mixed	1	10	
2638	Castilleja indivisa	2 3	..	b. red	1½	25	Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
2639	miniata	2 3	..	yel.	1	25	
	Castor Oil Bean						See <i>Ricinus</i> .
2640	Catananche alba	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	cerulea	2 3	thP	blue	..	5	
	Catch-Fly						See <i>Silene</i> .

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2646	<i>Cedronella cana</i>	2 3	†hP	pur.	2	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
2647	<i>Celosia</i> <i>Huttoni</i> (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret	1	5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Dwarf Orange Feathered	2	..	orange	1	10	
2647b	Golden Feathered	3	..	yel.	2	10	
2647c	Tall Bright Crim. Feathered	2	..	crim.	..	10	
	<i>Celosia cristata</i>						See Cockscomb.
2648	<i>Centaurea Americana</i>	3	hA	pur.	3	5	} Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
2650	<i>candidissima</i> . 1,000 seeds, \$1 00	3	hhP	white	1	25	
2651	<i>Clementei</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
2655	<i>gymnocarpa</i>	3	..	pur.	..	10	
2658	<i>Cyanus</i> (Blue Corn Flower) Emperor William	2	hA	..	1½	5	
2660	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i>	2	..	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
2663	<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>	1 3	..	red	1	5	} Very pretty, free flowering Annuals. Suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	— <i>albus</i>	1 3	..	white	1	5	
2668	— <i>nanus</i>	1 3	..	red	½	5	
2670	<i>Centrosema Virginiana</i>	2 3	gP	v. bl.	tra.	10	} Of slender twining growth; large violet blue flowers.
2671	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	†hP	white	..	25	
2675	<i>Chelone barbata coccinea</i>	3	†hhP	pur.	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2687	<i>Chorozema varia</i>	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	Chrysanthemum—						
2690	<i>coronarium album</i>	2 3	hA	white	1½	5	} Showy, free bloomers. They should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy, and very desirable.
2693	—Double Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2695	—Double Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2711	<i>carinatum album</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2712	— <i>luteum</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
2713	—“Eclipse”	2 3	..	br.&yl.	1	10	
2714	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
2718	<i>inodorum</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
2721	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
2724	<i>Burrigeaneum</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2728	— <i>hybridum</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
2730	Chrysanthemum Indicum						
	<i>grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	..	3	10	} These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i>	3	..	..	..	10
2733	— <i>pompon</i>	3	..	..	1½	10
2734	— <i>American</i>	3	..	..	3	50
2735	<i>Cineraria hybrida</i>	1	†gP	..	2	25	} From the finest named flowers; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. Very handsome cool greenhouse plants, generally in bloom about the holidays.
2736	— <i>rubra</i>	1	..	lustr's	..	25	
2737	— <i>grandiflora</i>	1	..	mixed	..	25	
2738	— <i>kermesina</i>	1	..	crim.	..	25	
2743	— <i>nana</i>	1	..	mixed	1	25	
2745	— <i>grandiflora alba</i>	1	..	white	..	25	
2746	— <i>Azure Blue</i>	1	..	blue	..	25	
2750	— <i>Double</i>	2	..	mixed	2	75	
2753	<i>maritima</i>	2	hhP	yel.	..	5	
2755	— <i>candidissima</i>	2	..	..	..	5
2758	<i>Clarkia elegans Double</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	1½	5	} Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these is very beautiful, especially the double varieties. They are useful as edging plants or for vases and hanging baskets.
2761	— <i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
2763	<i>pulchella</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
2765	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2766	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	..	bord.	..	5	
2768	<i>White Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	..	white	¾	5	
2778	<i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2779	Clary, Purple Top	1 2	..	pur.	2	5	
2779a	Red Top	1 2	..	red	..	5	
2782	<i>Cleome arborea</i>	2	gP	white	8	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Bean style.
2783	<i>sesquiorgyalis</i>	2	..	pur.	..	10	



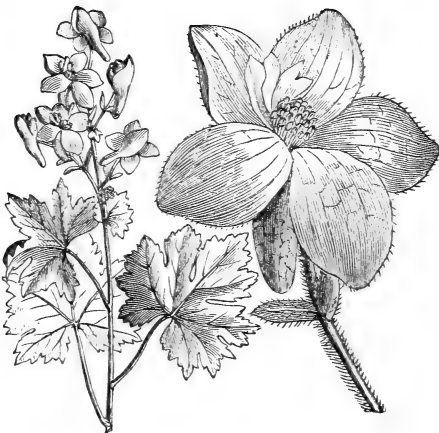
CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.



PRES. THIERS COCKSCOMB.



CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM, DOUBLE



DELPHINIUM CASHMERIANUM.



CINERARIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar.	3 10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.	
2790	—puniceus	1 2	..	crim.	6 10		
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½ 10	} Very pretty for edgings.	
2795	Cockscomb , Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	1½ 5	} (<i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.	
2801	—Sulphur	3	..	sul.	5 5		
2804	—White	3	..	white	5 5		
2806	—Tom Thumb	3	..	crim.	¾ 5		
2808	—Prest. Thiers	3	..	..	10 5
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3 5		
2820	New Moss Head	3	..	var.	1 10		
2823	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	3 5		
2833	* Coleus (Blumei hybrids)	2 3	gP	..	2 25		} Splendid bedding plants.
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia	2	hA	pur.	1 5		} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are good and of fine color.
2838	bicolor	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½ 5		
2839	—alba	1 2	..	white	5 5		
2840	candidissima	2	..	..	1 5
2843	grandiflora	2	..	p. & w.	5 5		
2845	multicolor	2	..	w. & ro.	5 5		
2847	—marmorata	2 3	..	..	5 5
2850	verna	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½ 5		
2852	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	2 5		
2854	Collomia coccinea	2 3	..	s. & y.	5 5	} Fine for bees; also good for pot culture, and pretty.	
2856	grandiflora	2 3	..	yel.	5 5		
2858	Columbine , Common Double	1 3	hP	mixed	2 5	} These are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .	
2860	White	1 3	..	white	5 5		
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1 5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.	
2865	—alba	1	..	white	5 5		
2868	—variegata	1	..	var.	2 5		
2870	Convolvulus minor	1 3	hA	tri.	1 5	} These are fine for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets, blooming for a long time.	
2872	—albus	1 3	..	white	5 5		
2875	—unicaulis	1 3	..	pur.	5 5		
2876	—New Crimson Violet	1 3	..	crim.	5 5		
2877	—roseus	1 3	..	rose	5 5		
2877a	—tricolor, Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	5 5		
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4 10	} Beautiful greenhouse shrub.	
2880	* Cordylone australis	3	..	white	3 25	} Beautiful flowering greenhouse shrubs.	
2882	*indivisa lineata	3	..	..	12 25
	Coreopsis					} See <i>Calliopsis</i> .	
	Corn Flower					} See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .	
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2 5	} Very showy.	
2890	Cosmos bipinnata purpurea	2 3	..	pur.	3 5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.	
2891	—hybridus, Large-flowered Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	10 10		
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	2 3	tA	yel.	3 5	} Curious for pots or garden.	
2894	Cowslip	1	hP	mixed	½ 10	} (<i>Primula</i> .) Spring flower.	
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2	..	pur.	5 5	} A handsome Crosswort.	
2906	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1 5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2908 is well known as "Cigar Plant."	
2908	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	10 10		
2910	purpurea	3	..	pur.	5 5		
2913	eminens	3	..	s. & y.	1½ 10		
2914	Rozzii	1 3	..	y. & r.	1 25		
2915	strigulosa	1 3	..	violet	10 10		
2916	Cyclamen Persicum	1	gbu	mixed	¼ 25		} Bulbs producing lovely flowers in winter and spring; very fine for house culture.
2917	—splendens	1	..	red	25 25		
2917a	—giganteum album	1	..	white	50 50		
2917b	—rubrum	1	..	red	50 50		



DIANTHUS 'MOURNING BRIDE.'



DOUBLE CHINESE PINK.



CENTAUREA AMERICANA.



CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA.



EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double	3	thHP	mixed	6	} These are too well known as favorites with all to need a detailed description. All the varieties are beautiful; the two latter have oddly shaped flowers.	
2919	Double Dwarf	3	..	..	3		
2920	Single, fine strain	3	..	..	10		
2921	gracilis	3	..	..	25		
2921a	Cactus, Scarlet	3	..	scar.	25		
2921b	—White	3	..	white	25		
2922	Daisy , Double White	1	thP	..	¼	} (<i>Bellis</i> .) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> . Early flowering and scented.	
2923	Double Longfellow	1	..	rose	25		
2925	From finest collection	1	..	mixed	25		
	Paris Daisy						
2933	Daphne Mezereum	1	hS	pink	3	25	
2935	Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	..	} Very showy, large, trumpet-shaped flowers.	
2940	fastuosa, Double Mixed	1 2	..	pur.	..		5
2944	Delphinium cardiopetalum	2 3	hA	blue	1	} Handsome plants for large gardens; vary in color from pale to deepest blue.	
2945	Cashmerianum	2 3	thP	..	3		10
2946	formosum	2 3	..	..	..		10
	Dianthus					} See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.	
2956	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	hP	red	2	} Curious dwarf herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a fine odor.	
2958	—alba	1 2	..	white	..		10
2960	—Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..		10
	Digitalis					} See Foxglove.	
2954	* Dracæna Draco	2	gP	white	10	} See <i>Cordylina</i> . Ornamental greenhouse plants, with elegant leaves; very rich and ornamental.	
2966	*indivisa lineata	2	..	..	..		25
2968	*rubra	2	..	red	5		25
2970	*Veitchii	2	..	white	3		25
2972	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
	Echeveria —						} Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for carpet bedding.
2972a	retusa nana . 1,000 seeds, \$0 75	2	gP	yel.	¼	25	
2974	secunda I 50	2	..	..	..	25	
2975	Echinacea angustifolia	1 2	tP	rose	2	10	Beautiful plant from Texas.
2977	Engelmannia pinnatifida	1 3	hP	..	2 3	25	Showy Composite.
2978	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free blooming, like a Heath.
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed	2 3	..	..	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2982	Eryngium alpinum	2 3	hP	blue	..	10	} 2982 from the Alps. 2982a is native, and very fine; flowers keep color for months.
2982a	Leavenworthii	3	hA	pur.	..	10	
2983	Erinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	¼	25	Beautiful for baskets.
2984	Eriogonum umbellatum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	10	Pretty plant from California.
2986	Erysimum Arkansanum	1 2	..	..	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering, and of bright colors.
2988	Peroffskianum	1 2	..	orange	..	5	
2990	Eschscholtzia Californica	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	} Very free bloomers for borders or bedding. The last is good for edging, and the double sorts are very showy. Their bright flowers are desirable in every garden, and are also fine grown in pots.
2990a	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
2990b	—aurantiaca	1 3	..	orange	..	5	
2992	crocea	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2995	—plena	1 3	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia	1 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	Mandarin	1 3	..	o. r. cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Free flowering and pretty.
3005	Eucnide Bartonoides	1 2	tA	yel.	2	10	Fine for rockeries or for pots.
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	hP	white	..	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
3014	* Euphorbia marginata	3	hA	w. & gr.	..	5	Very pretty leaves; showy.

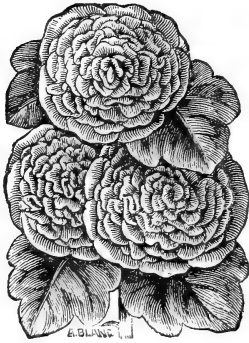
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3018	<i>Eustoma exaltatum</i>	3	gP	blue	2	10	Handsome; from Texas.
3020	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i>	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Are good serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	— <i>albica</i>	1 3	hA	blue	..	5	
3026	<i>Wrangeliana</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
3030	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	..	rose	¼	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
3033	<i>Feverfew</i> , Blood-colored	1 3	†hP	d. r.	2	10	Fine for ribbon gardening.
	Flax						See <i>Linum</i> .
	Forget-me-not—						
3046	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	1 2	†hhP	blue	traï.	10	} All are beautiful. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early flowering.
3048	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	½	10	
3049	— <i>elegantissima</i>	1 2	..	mixed	..	10	
3050	<i>Azoric</i>	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3054	— <i>coelestina</i>	1 2	..	l. b.	..	25	
3056	<i>dissitiflora</i>	1	..	blue	..	10	
3058	<i>palustris</i>	1 2	†hP	b. & w.	¼	10	
3062	<i>sylvatica</i>	1 2	..	blue	1	10	
3065	<i>Foxglove</i> (<i>Digitalis</i>), White	2	..	white	2	5	} The Foxgloves are showy for back-grounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple	1 2	..	pur.	..	5	
3078	<i>Gloxinia</i> -like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3080	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	5	
3082	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	4	5	
3087	Mixed	1 2	..	..	div.	5
3089	Four O'Clocks , Hybrid	2 3	tA	..	2	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) Handsome, free flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped, and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	1	5	
3092	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yel.	traï.	25	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3095	<i>Fuchsia</i> , single, in var.	1 3	gS	mixed	div.	50	"Ladies' Ear Drop." Well known greenhouse plants.
3096	<i>Gaillardia amblyodon</i>	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	5	} Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful, fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated.
3097	— <i>picta</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
3098	— <i>Lorenziana</i>	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3099	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i>	2 3	..	sc. & y.	..	5	
3102	— <i>Salmon Red</i>	2 3	..	sal.	..	5	
3104	— <i>pulchella</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	..	10	
3108	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Ornamental tall plants for borders.
3110	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	
3112	<i>Gamolepis Tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	Fine for beds.
3114	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii?</i>	1	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	<i>Gardoquia Betonicoides</i>	3	†hhP	pur.	1½	10	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Easily grown.
3120	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	} Fine showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3121	— <i>campestris</i>	2	hA	pur.	½	10	
3124	— <i>cruciata</i>	2	hP	blue	1	10	
3125	— <i>Andrewsii</i>	3	..	..	..	10
3126	— <i>crinita</i>	3	hA	..	..	25
3129	<i>Geranium</i> (<i>Zonale</i>), Scarlet	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10		} Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet	1 3	..	..	..	50
3138	— <i>sanguineum</i>	1 3	hP	pur.	1	50	
3141	<i>Gesnera macrantha</i>	1	gP	scar.	½	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	<i>Geum Chilense coccineum</i> pl.	2	hP	scar.	1½	5	} Blooms freely for a long time. Fine for bouquets.
3146	— <i>atrosanguineum</i> fl. pl.	2	..	..	..	10

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price Per Packet
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General Observations.

Seed No.	Seed Name	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price Per Packet	General Observations	
3152	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.	
3153	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5		
3154	<i>laciniata</i>	1 2	..	..	½	5
3156	<i>linifolia</i> (for borders)	1 2	..	..	..	5
3158	<i>nivalis</i>	1 2	..	..	1	5
3160	<i>tricolor</i>	1 2	..	tri.	..	5		
3167	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5		
3170	<i>rosea splendens</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
3173	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	2	gP	blue	½	10	A very handsome plant.	
3174	<i>Gloxinia hybrida</i> , Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light rich soil.	
3176	— <i>crassifolia erecta</i>	1 3	..	..	..	50
3177	— <i>grandiflora horizontalis</i>	1 3	..	..	..	50
3182	<i>Godetia splendens</i>	1 3	hA	p. r.	1	5	All are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals, the colors being beautiful. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> , the largest flowered, is of a crimson blush, makes a fine pot plant, and is good for bedding.	
3183	Princess of Wales	1 3	..	d. cr.	1½	10		
3188	—The Bride	1 3	..	w. & c.	..	5		
3189	—Duchess of Albany	1 3	..	white	..	10		
3190	—Lady Albemarle	1 3	..	crim.	..	5		
3190a	Lindleyana	1 3	..	..	1	5
3190c	"Bijou"	1 3	..	blush	2	5		
3190d	Whitneyi	1 3	..	dr. ose	1½	5		
3191	—Brilliant	1 3	..	car.	..	10		
3194	Schamini	2 3	..	w. spo.	..	5		
3195	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5		
	Golden Feather						See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .	
3196	<i>Grammanthes gentianoides</i>	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	For edgings, pots, or baskets.	
3198	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	3	gP	..	2	25	Fine greenhouse plants, easily grown. From Mexico.	
3199	— <i>inuloides</i>	2 3	hB	..	1½	25		
3199a	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2	..	d. yel.	2½	25		
3200	<i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	5	For baskets; yellow flowers.	
3206	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	1 2	..	white	..	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.	
3207	— <i>rosea</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5		
3211	<i>muralis</i>	1 2	hA	pink	½	5		
3213	<i>paniculata</i>	1 2	hP	white	2	5		
3218	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yel.	..	5		<i>(Hieracium.)</i> Showy plants of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red	3	..	rose	..	5		
3222	White	3	..	white	..	5		
3223	Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	5		
3225	<i>Helenium Douglasii</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	..	5	Free flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.	
3230	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	Heliotrope. These well-known favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. Light rich soil.	
3235	—Chieftain, dark	1 3	..	d. pur.	..	10		
3242	— <i>Voltairianum</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10
3244	—in vars.	1 3	..	mixed	..	10		
3248	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.	
	Hesperis						See <i>Rocket</i> .	
3252	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i>	2 3	hA	yl.&br.	2	5	Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Western Marsh-Mallow. From southern marshes. Large, showy flowers.	
3253	— <i>militaris</i>	2	hP	rose	3	10		
3260	Syriacus, double	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5		
3261	— <i>flavescens</i>	2 3	hP	straw	3	10		
3262	— <i>coccineus</i>	2	tP	scar.	4	10		
3264	— <i>Moscheutos roseus</i>	2 3	hP	rose	3	10		
3265	Hollyhock, Double White	3	thP	white	4	10		<i>(Althæa rosea.)</i> From named varieties, of all shades of color. These plants have been much improved of late years.
3266	—Double Orange	2 3	..	orange	3	10		
3267	—Red	2 3	..	red	..	10		
3268	—Rose	2 3	..	rose	..	10		
3269	—Mixed	3	..	mixed	4	10		
3272	<i>Honesty (Lunaria annua)</i>	2 3	thB	white	2	5	Curious and pretty.	
3274	<i>Humea elegans</i>	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.	
3275	— <i>albida</i>	1 3	..	white	..	10		



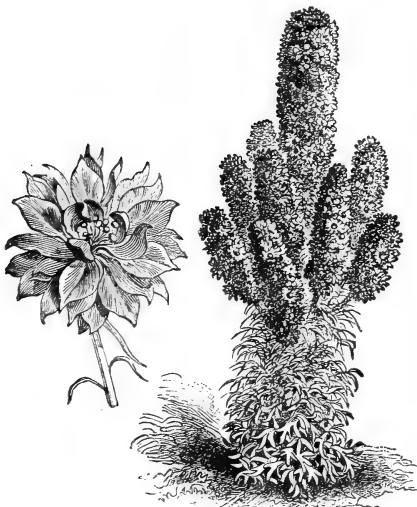
DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.



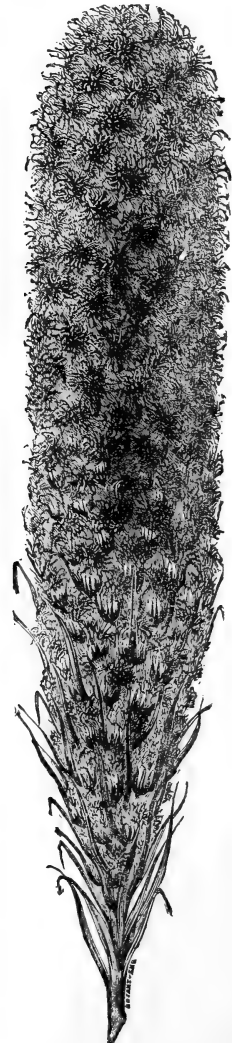
GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price Per Packet	General Observations.
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	†hhP	yel.	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans	2 3	hBu	white	2 to 3	10	Very handsome.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	10	} Showy, bright green leaves ; large, showy flowers.
3281a	pyramidatum	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 to 5	10	
3281b	aureum	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 to 3	25	
3282	Iberis sempervirens	1	. . . . .	white	¾	10	Very pretty. See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant	2 3	tA	. . . . .	½	5	Curious and pretty.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	. . . . .	pur.	1½	10	} Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable. See Balsam.
3287	Sultani	2 3	gP	scar.	1	10	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	†hhP	blue	¾	10	Curious and pretty.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	†tB	orange	1½	5	} Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	. . . . .	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	. . . . .	1½	5	
3302	Iris Kämpferii	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	Beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	oxypetala	2	. . . . .	lav.	1½	25	
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3306	Ivesia Gordoni	1 2	hP	yel.	½	25	Free flowering.
3308	Jacob's Ladder	2	. . . . .	blue	1	5	} Beautiful hardy old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White	2	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	2	hA	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	} The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio	2	. . . . .	pur.	. . . . .	5	
3320	Mixed	2	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3321	Jamesia Americana	2	hS	white	3	25	} Flowers nearly all summer. Beautiful.
3322	* Joseph's Coat	3	tA	tri.	2	5		See also Amarantus.
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea	2	. . . . .	d. v.	. . . . .	5	
3332	—kermesina	2	. . . . .	v & red	. . . . .	5	
3333	—in vars.	2	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3334	Lantana , in vars.	1 3	gS	. . . . .	2	5	Exceedingly free in bloom.
3336	Larkspur , Dwarf Rocket	2 3	†hB	. . . . .	1	5	} Fine free-blooming plants, Should be in every garden, being very rich in colors. Nothing can be finer when in flower. See also <i>Delphinium</i> .
3337	Tall Rocket	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	5	
3338	Chinese	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	5	
3340	Mixed Hybrid	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	10	
3342	Branching	2 3	hA	. . . . .	2	5	
3343	Ranunculus-flowered	2 3	†hP	. . . . .	1	5	
3340	Bee	2 3	. . . . .	b. & w.	3	5	
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	. . . . .	red	2	5	} Showy and free flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautiful mottled foliage.
3352	—alba	2	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
3352a	—Mixed	2	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3353	arborea variegata	2	hhP	red	3	10	
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	. . . . .	10	Fine lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yel.	½	25	} Curious; the "Edelweiss" of the Swiss Mountains.
3358	Leptosiphon aureus	2	hA	orange	½	5	
3360	androsaceus	2	. . . . .	blue	1	5	} Fine for edgings or rockeries; blooms in masses.
3361	—alba	2	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
3365	densiflorus	2	. . . . .	blue	. . . . .	5	
3374	hybridus	1 3	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3377	Liatris punctata	2 3	hhP	pur.	. . . . .	10	} Blazing Stars. All handsome plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3378	pycnostachya	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	10	
3379	spicata	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	10	
3380	scariosa	2 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price Per Packet	General Observations.	
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	1	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.	
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	½		
3391	Maroccana	2 3	hP	rose	¾		
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	2 3	hP	violet	traï.		
3394	Linum flavum	2 3	thhP	yel.	¾	Flax. Handsome, free flower- ing plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants. Grow in sandy soil.	
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum	2 3	hhA	crim.	5		
3394b	Kingii	2 3	tP	yel.	1		
3394c	Lewisii variegatum	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3		
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1½	Fine; like the Gentians.	
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	2 3	hhA	orange	6	Beautiful and curiously formed flowers.	
3398	tricolor	2 3	hA	tri.	2		
3400	Lobelia cardinalis	2	hP	scarlet	10	All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings, and rib- bon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with Scarlet Geraniums.	
3406	Erinus grandiflora superba	1 3	hhP	d. b.	½		
3412	—speciosa	1 3	hP	blue	10		
3415	—Paxtoniana	1 3	hP	b. & w.	1		
3415a	—Crystal Palace	1 3	hP	blue	10		
3415b	—Mixed	1 3	hP	mixed	10		
3415c	kermesina	1 3	hP	crim.	10		
3416	gracilis	1 3	hP	blue	10		
3416a	—alba	1 3	tA	white	traï.		
3420	Lindleyana rosea	1 3	hP	rose	1		
3422	ramosa	1 3	thhP	blue	10		
3424	splendens	1 3	tP	scar.	2		
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2		Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	tetragonolobus	2	hA	yel.	¾		
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding	2	hP	crim.	3	Graceful, showy flowers good for back-ground.	
3432	Love-in-a-Mist	1 2	hP	blue	1		
3435	White Double	1 2	hP	white	5	(Nigella.) Curious and or- namental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.	
3436	Blue Spanish	1 2	hP	blue	5		
3438	White Spanish	1 2	hP	white	5		
3439	Mixed Spanish	1 2	hP	mixed	5		
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	hP	white	2	The Lupin family, annual or perennial, are among the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Some are specially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage, and good habit. They will flourish in any soil, but a rich loam will pro- duce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. The flowers are pea-shaped and the plants free flowering, meriting extensive cultivation.	
3446	atroviolaceus	2 3	hP	v. & w.	2		
3450	Cruikshankii	2 3	hP	var.	3		
3452	Dunnettii superbus	2 3	hP	white	5		
3454	Hartwegii	2 3	hP	b. & pk.	5		
3456	—albus	2 3	hP	white	5		
3458	coelestinus	2 3	hA	l. b.	3		
3460	hirsutus	2 3	hP	blue	2		
3460a	—ruber	2 3	hP	rose	5		
3463	hybridus insignis	2 3	hP	d. r.	5		
3465	luteus	2 3	hP	yel.	5		
3470	mutabilis	2 3	hP	var.	3		
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	½		
3473	pilosus	2 3	hP	blue	3		
3479	polyphyllus	2 3	hP	white	2		
3483	pubescens	2 3	thB	violet	3		
3484	subcarnosus	2 3	hP	white	2		
3489	sulphureus	2 3	hA	sul.	1		
3493	tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3		
3498	Mixed Annual	2 3	hA	mixed	5		
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	Showy plants for borders, being free bloomers. They are finely colored, and should be in every garden.	
3505	—alba	1 2	hP	white	5		
3506	—Mixed	1 2	hP	mixed	5		
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1		
3509	Haageana hybrida	1	hP	mixed	10		
3513	Madia elegans	2	hA	yel.	2	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.	
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	hP	red	5	Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.	
3520	—alba	2 3	hP	white	5		
3522	—Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	5		
3524	Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scar.	4	Beautiful.	



MARIGOLD, "EL DORADO." (See page 83.)



NEMOPHILA MACULATA. (See page 85.)



PANSY, LORD BEACONSFIELD. (See page 85.)



PAPAVER UMBROSUM. (POPPY.) (See page 87.)

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price Per Packet	General Observations.
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>	2 3	tA white	1½	10	} Very pretty, neat flowering plants for edges.
3678	— <i>cœrulea</i>	2 3	.. rose&b	..	10	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA w&pur	1	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserves extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
3682	— <i>oculata</i>	1 3	.. b. & w.	..	5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i>	1 3	.. pur.	..	5	
3686	<i>insignis</i>	1 3	.. blue	..	5	
3690	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	.. white	..	5	
3694	— <i>marginata</i>	1 3	.. bord.	..	5	
3698	<i>maculata</i>	1 3	.. spot.	½	5	
3700	Mixed	1 3	.. mixed	div.	5	
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i>	2 3	hhA ..	3	5	{ Species of Tobacco; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	2 3	gP w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edges.
3706	<i>frutescens</i>	2 3	hP ..	2	10	
	Nigella					See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA b.w.&y	½	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i>	2	.. white	..	5	
3713	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	.. b. & w.	..	5	
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>	2	.. b. & v.	1	5	
3718	<i>prostrata</i>	2	.. blue	trai.	5	
3719	<i>Nuphar advena</i>	2	hP y. & p.	1	10	Yellow Pond Lily.
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP pink	¾	5	} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>capensis</i>	2 3	.. w. b.	..	5	
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	†hP r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	Oenothera					See Evening Primrose.
3725	<i>Opuntia Engelmannii</i>	1	tP yel.	4	10	Prickly Pear; curious
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP blue	1½	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea-blossoms.
3730	<i>niger</i>	2 3	.. pur.	3	5	
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP yel.	½	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA ..	trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pœonia officinalis</i>	2	hP red	1½	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i>	2	.. blush	..	10	
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA pk.&d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy, Black	1 3	†gP black	½	10	} (<i>Viola tricolor.</i>) All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, or very early in spring, and preferably in a frame.
3753	Lord Beaconsfield	1 3	.. violet	..	10	
3754	Quadricolor	1 3	.. 4-color	..	10	
3755	Striped	1 3	.. strip.	..	10	
3758	Emperor William	1 3	.. blue	..	10	
3759	Fawn Color	1 3	.. fawn	..	10	
3760	Light Blue	1 3	.. l. bl.	..	10	
3762	Violet-margined	1 3	.. mar.	..	10	
3763	Gold-margined	1 3	.. ..	..	10
3765	Five-blotched (Odier)	1 3	.. spot.	..	25	
3767	Trimardeau	1 3	.. blotch	..	50	
3768	Black Blue	1 3	.. bk.&bl	..	10	
3769	Bronze	1 3	.. bronze	..	10	
3770	White	1 3	.. white	..	10	
3773	Azure Blue	1 3	.. blue	..	10	
3777	Pure Yellow	1 3	.. yel.	..	10	
3781	Candidissima, "Snow Queen"	1 3	.. white	..	10	
3786	atropurpurea	1 3	.. dk.pur	..	10	
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i>	1 3	.. pr.&w.	..	10	
3788	Mixed	1 3	.. mixed	..	10	
3789	Hybrid, largest English	1 3	.. ..	..	25
	Paris Daisy					{ See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens.</i>

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3790	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Fancy	2 3	gP	mixed	2	cts. 25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	<i>Pentstemon</i> <i>Clevelandi</i>	2 3	hP	crim.	..	10	} Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flowering. As bedding plants nothing can be more ornamental. They do best in a mixture of loam and leaf mould.
3805	<i>digitalis</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3807	<i>heterophyllus</i>	2 3	..	pink	..	10	
3810	<i>Palmeri</i>	2 3	..	w. & ro.	..	10	
3812	<i>Cobœa</i>	2 3	..	w. & p.	..	10	
3814	<i>Eatoni</i>	2 3	..	ver.	..	10	
3818	<i>Jaffrayanus</i>	2 3	..	az blue	1	10	
3820	<i>spectabilis</i>	2 3	..	pur.	4	10	
3823	<i>grandiflorus</i>	2 3	..	lav. bl.	3	10	
3824	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	var.	10	
3830	* <i>Perilla</i> <i>Nankinensis</i>	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	* <i>laciniatus</i>	2	..	..	..	5
3840	<i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red	..	5	} Showy for back grounds.
3842	White	3	..	white	..	5	
3850	<i>Petunia</i> <i>grandiflora</i> <i>alba</i>	2 3	†hhP	white	2	5	} These are very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house, or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any kind of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form.
3853	— <i>purpurea</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	5	
3855	German Dark Purple	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3857	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	..	pr. & w.	..	10	
3858	<i>hybrida unicaulis</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
3860	German <i>Kermesina</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	
3861	Emperor (large flowers)	2 3	..	mixed	..	25	
3863	<i>plena</i> (finest double)	2 3	..	..	..	50
3864	Double Lilliput	2 3	..	..	1	75
3866	Finest Single Mixed	2 3	..	..	1½	25
3868	Mixed Single	2 3	..	..	..	5
3870	New Double Fringed	2 3	..	..	..	75
3871	"Inimitable" <i>nana compacta multiflora</i>	2 3	..	..	¾	10
3871a	<i>venosa</i>	2 3	1½	10	Charming.
3872	<i>Phacelia</i> <i>congesta</i>	2	hP	pur bl.	..	5	Fine for bees.
3873	<i>Phlox</i> <i>Drummondii</i> <i>alba</i>	2 3	hA	white	1	10	} This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beautiful colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and especially fine effects may be had in planting masses of contrasting colors.
3875	— <i>atropurpurea striata</i>	2 3	..	stri.	..	10	
3880	—Black Warrior	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3887	—Gen. Grant	2 3	..	flesh	..	10	
3888	— <i>variabilis atropurpurea</i>	2 3	..	pur.	..	10	
3893	— <i>Leopoldi</i>	2 3	..	w. cr.	..	10	
3894	— <i>fimbriata rosea alba striata</i>	2 3	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
3898	— <i>marmorata rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3900	— <i>Radowitzii</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3903	— <i>oculata alba</i>	2 3	..	w. & l.	..	10	
3906	— <i>Hortensæiflora</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3908a	— <i>Clevelandi</i>	2 3	..	wh & sc	..	10	
3913	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3916	— <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3919	—Dwarf Blood Red	2 3	..	d. red	..	10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	2 3	..	crim.	¾	25	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball	2 3	..	white	½	10	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball	2 3	..	fire	..	25	
3926	—Dwarf Chamois Rose	2 3	..	flesh	..	25	
3927	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	1	5	
3930	— <i>grandiflora lilacina</i>	2 3	..	lilac	..	10	
3935	— <i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
3936a	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3936b	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
3936b	— <i>Isabellina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3937	— <i>splendens</i>	2 3	..	s.c. & w	..	10	
3938	—half dwarf	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3939	— <i>stellata splendens</i>	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3940	—Mixed, large-flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3942	—Double White	2 3	..	white	..	50	
3944	<i>hybrida superba</i>	2 3	hP	mixed	3	10	

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Time of Flowering
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General Observations.

						cts.	
3947	Picotee, White Ground	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely scented; few flowers more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground	2 3		y. & sp.		50	
3951	Slate Ground	2 3		slate		50	
3957	Mixed	2 3		mixed		10	
3960	—Extra fine	2 3				50	
3963	Pinks, Chinese Double	2 3	fhB		1	5	(<i>Dianthus</i> .) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contain some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed.
3970	—Heddewig's	2 3				10	
3971	—Mourning	2 3		dark		10	
3972	—Diadem-flowered	2 3		mixed		10	
3975	—Imperial	2 3				5	
3975 ^a	—alba plena	2 3		white		5	
3975 ^b	—atrosanguinea plena	2 3		d. scar		5	
3980	—Cut-leaved (<i>laciniata</i>)	2 3				10	
3987	—Dwarf	2 3			½	5	
3995	<i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	fhP	var.		5	
3997	— <i>Gardnerianus</i>	2 3		mixed	1	5	
4003	— <i>plumarius</i> (<i>Grass Pink</i>)	1 2		r. & w.	½	5	
4004	—Fringed	2 3				5	
4010	— <i>superbus nanus</i>	2 3		white		5	
4014	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	Well-known greenhouse shrub. Flowers scented. California Poppy.
4016	<i>Platystemon Californicus</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4018	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	2	hB	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell-Flower.
4019	—album	2		white		10	
4022	<i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4025	— <i>gracilis</i>	2 3		red		5	
	Polemonium						See Jacob's Ladder.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	fhP	mixed		10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest	1				25	
	Pond Lily, Yellow						See <i>Nuphar advena</i> .
4035	Poppy, Perennial (<i>bracteatum</i>)	1		red	2	5	(<i>Papaver</i> .) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; they are also fine for cut-flower uses. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering.
4040	Eastern (<i>orientalis</i>)	1		r. & w.		5	
4042	Scarlet	1	hA	scar.		5	
4045	Pæony-flowered	1		mixed		5	
4047	Carnation	1		red		5	
4050	Double White	1		white	1½	5	
4057	<i>Ranunculus</i> flowered	1				5	
4064	<i>umbrosus</i>	1		crim.		5	
4064 ^a	<i>Danebrog</i>	1		sc. & w.	1	5	
4064 ^b	Double Crimson King	1		crim.	1½	10	
4065	Mixed	1		mixed		5	
4067	<i>Portulaca splendens</i>	2 3	tA	pur.	¾	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best annuals for bedding. <i>Oculata</i> , with red stalk, is very fine. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Bloom best in a light, sandy soil. The seed will not germinate.
4068	—Bronze	2 3		bronze		5	
4069	—Red Carnation Striped	2 3		strip.		5	
4070	— <i>Thellusonii</i>	2 3		scar.		5	
4071	—Pheasant's Eye	1 2		r. & w.		5	
4072	—albiflora	2 3		white		5	
4074	—aurantiaca	2 3		orange		5	
4076	—Gold Striped	2 3		gold		5	
4082	—Light Straw	2 3		yel.		5	
4085	—Light Rose	1 2		l. rose		5	
4087	— <i>alba oculata</i> (red stalk)	2 3		w. & p.		5	
4088	— <i>sulphurea</i>	2 3		yel.		5	
4089	— <i>Thorburni</i>	2 3				5	
4090	— <i>rosea</i>	2 3		rose		5	
4091	—White and Red Striped	2 3		strip.		5	
4092	—Mixed	2 3		mixed		5	
4095	—Large-flowered Flesh	2 3		flesh		5	
4097	—Rose	2 3		rose		5	
4100	—Salmon	2 3		sal.		5	
4105	—Buff	2 3		buff		5	
4107	—Striped	2 3		strip.		5	
4111	Double Scarlet	2 3		scar.		25	
4114	—Orange	2 3		orange		25	



PHLOX DRUMMONDII FIMBRIATA. (See page 86.)



RICINUS GIBSONI. (See page 98.)



SALVIA SPLENDENS. (See page 90.)



ZINNIA ROBUSTA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 93.)

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4117 Portulaca , Carnation Striped	2 3	tA	car. st.	½	25	Observation continued. nate till hot weather sets in, and should therefore be sown late.
4118 —Double Salmon	2 3	..	sal.	..	25	
4120 —White	2 3	..	white	..	25	
4127 —Purple	2 3	..	pur.	..	25	
4130 —Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4133 Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4137 Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4140 Primula cortusoides	2	..	red	1	10	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. Parryi</i> is one of the finest flowering; long leaves.
4143 Japonica	2	..	mixed	..	10	
4145 English Yellow Primrose	2	..	yel.	..	10	
4147 Parryi	2	..	cr.pur.	½-1	25	
4156 Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25		The Chinese Primroses (Primula Sinensis) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers.
4157 —Bright Red	3	..	b. red	..	25	
4158 —alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4159 —globosa, finest mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4161 —punctata atropurpurea	3	..	pur.sp.	..	25	
4169 —filicifolia alba	3	..	white	..	25	
4170 —Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4171 —rosea	3	..	rose	..	25	
4174 —globosa rubra	3	..	red	..	50	
4176 —alba	3	..	white	..	50	
4183 —spiciflora	3	..	crim.	..	25	
4187 —Mixed	3	..	mixed	..	25	
4190 —plena rubra	3	..	red	..	75	
4193 —alba	3	..	white	..	75	
4195 —plena, in var.	3	..	mixed	..	75	
Primrose , Even'g (<i>Oenothera</i>)						The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of a rich sulphur color, and profuse flowering.
4203 bistorta	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4205 Drummond's	1 3	†tP	yel.	1	5	
4207 Large-flowered	2 3	hP	..	3	5	
4210 Lamarck's	2 3	..	..	1½	5
4220 Rose	1 3	..	rose	1	5	
4222 taraxacifolia alba or acaulis	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4227 tetraptera	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4230 Mixed Annual	2 3	..	mixed	div.	5	
4233 Pyrethrum atrosanguineum	2 3	hP	dk. sc.	1	10	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4235 Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	10	
4237 Parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yel.	¾	10	
4237a —"Golden Gem"	2 3	..	..	..	10
4239 Reseda crystallina	2 3	hA	gr. yel.	1	5	Varieties of Mignonette; very curious.
4252 alba	2 3	..	..	..	5
4254 Rheum palmatum	1	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4258 Rhododendron arboreum	1	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270 Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Beans are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance, when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds.
4270a Africanus	2	..	div.	8	5	
4275 Gibsoni	2	..	violet	5	5	
4276 macrophyllus	2	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277 Cambodgensis	2	..	..	5	5
4278 cœruleus	2	..	blue	6	5	
4280 macrocarpa	2	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4288 sanguineus	2	..	red	6	5	
4289 purpureus (species from the Philippines)	2	..	pur.	..	5	
4289a Mixed	2	..	mixed	6 to 8	5	
4290 Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	25	Ornamental in fruit. For greenhouses.
4294 Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	..	..	10
4295 Rocket , Sweet	2 3	†nP	w. & p.	..	5	From California; fine flowers, resembling a Poppy. Free blooming and sweet-scented.
4300 White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4325 Rose Campion	2	..	rose	1	5	(<i>Lychnis</i> .) Free blooming and pretty.
4327 White	2	..	white	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
4330	Rose of Heaven (<i>Viscaria</i>)	2 3	hA	rose	1	} (<i>Viscaria</i> .) Profuse flowering. Fine for beds. They are easily grown and can be made very useful.	
4333	White	2 3	..	white	5		
4336	<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	..	sc. & w.	1½		
4340	Dark-eyed	2 3	..	r. & p.	¾		
4343	<i>oculata cœrulea</i>	2 3	..	blue	2		
4345	<i>flos Jovis</i> (<i>Jove's Flower</i>)	2	hP	red	1½		
Rose of Sharon							
4350	Rudbeckia <i>amplexicaulis</i>	2	..	yel.	3	} Showy large yellow flowers, with brown cone; for backgrounds and shrubberies.	
4351	<i>maxima</i>	3	..	y.b. ce.	6		
4355	Ruellia <i>ciliosa</i>	3	..	blue	trai.	25	Showy, with long flowers.
4356	Salpiglossis <i>azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	} These annuals have very showy, large flowers, mottled, veined, and self-colored; fine for beds.	
4360	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	..	scar.	10		
4366	<i>nana</i>	2 3	..	mixed	½		
4367	<i>in vars.</i>	2 3	..	..	1
4370	Salvia <i>argentea</i>	1	†hP	white	3	} Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free flowering, and showy.	
4380	<i>patens</i>	2	†tP	blue	25		
4387	<i>Rœmeriana</i>	2	hP	crim.	1		
4390	<i>splendens</i>	3	†hhP	scar.	2		
4395	<i>Greggii</i>	2 3	tP	d. red	1 to 3		
4397	Sanvitalia <i>procumbens fl. pl.</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria <i>Calabrica</i>	2 3	..	red	1	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.	
4403	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	5		
4410	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	½		
4414	Saxifraga <i>Aizoon</i>	2	..	white	1	} Fine for rock work, on which they are beautiful.	
4415	<i>Huettiana</i>	2	hA	..	½		
4417	Scabiosa <i>candidissima</i>	2 3	2½	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.	
4420	Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	5		
4422	Dwarf Double	2 3	..	..	1½
4425	Schizanthus <i>Grahami</i>	2 3	hhA	s. & o.	2	} Elegant and very free blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange. Fine for bedding.	
4427	<i>pinnatus</i>	2 3	..	p. v.	1½		
4430	<i>porrigens papilionaceus</i>	2 3	..	bk. eyd	5		
4433	<i>retusus</i>	2 3	..	r. & o.	2		
4436	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	5		
4440	<i>in vars.</i>	2 3	..	mixed	div.		
4443	Schizopetalon <i>Walkeri</i>	1 2	hP	white	¾	10	Curious fringed flowers.
4444	Scutellaria <i>canescens</i>	1 3	..	blue	2 to 3	25	Useful for backgrounds.
4446	Scyphanthus <i>elegans</i>	2 3	tA	yel.	2	10	Fine greenhouse climber.
4450	Sedum <i>cœruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	¾	10	} The Stone Crop is curious and showy. Plant in sandy soil; fine for carpet beds.
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	Mixed	2	..	mixed	¾	10	
Senecio <i>elegans</i>							
4455	Sensitive Plant	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	See <i>Jacobaea</i> .
4460	Silene <i>Armeria</i> (<i>Catch-Fly</i>)	1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	} (<i>Catch-Fly</i> .) Bright colored, free flowering annuals; showy and pretty. Plant in light, rich soil.
4461	<i>pendula</i>	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4462	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4463	<i>ruberrima</i>	1 2	..	rose	..	5	
4467	<i>Eastern</i>	1 2	hP	..	2	5	
4470	Silphium <i>integrifolium</i>	1 2	..	yel.	4 to 6	25	Free flowering and showy.
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>)	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
4480	Snapdragon , <i>Car.</i> and <i>White</i>	2	†hP	c. & w.	1½	10	} The <i>Antirrhinum</i> is one of the finest border perennials. The plants are free
4483	<i>Crimson and White</i>	2	..	cr. & w.	..	10	
4485	<i>Striped</i>	2	..	strip.	..	5	
4488	<i>Scarlet and White</i>	2	..	s. & w.	..	5	
4490	<i>Scarlet</i>	2	..	scar.	..	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

Time of Flowering and Duration
Color of the Flower
Height in Feet
Price per Packet

General Observations.

	Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
4492 Snapdragon, White	2	fhP	white	1½	} Observation continued. flowering, and succeed in any kind of soil. Should be in all gardens.
4493 luteum	2	..	yel.	5	
4495 Mixed	2	..	mixed	5	
4497 Fine Dwarf	2	..	..	½
4498 Tom Thumb, Mixed	2	..	..	10
4499 Sphæralcea acerifolia	2 3	hhP	pink	3	} An ornamental greenhouse plant from Mexico. Pretty, showy annual.
4500 Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	
4502 Spiræa anæfolia	2	hS	white	3	} Beautiful shrubs flowering profusely.
4504 aruncus	1 2	hP	..	3 to 4	
4507 Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	½	Very pretty.
4509 Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	} Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514 incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	10	
4515 sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	
4516 candidissima	2 3	..	white	10	
4518 Stenactis speciosa	2 3	hP	pur.	2	Showy purple Composite.
4520 Stephanophysum longifolium	2 3	hhP	scar.	1½	} An Acanthaceous plant with bright colored flowers. Fine for bouquets; scented.
4525 Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	10	
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—					
4528 Dwarf White Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	} (<i>Mathiola</i> .) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the German varieties, which are put up in assortments. The flowers are very fragrant, and every garden should have some of the double varieties, as nothing can be finer. They are not only of attractive form and color, but richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for cut-flower work.
4530 —Chestnut	1 2	..	brown	10	
4530a —German Bouquet	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4532 —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	10	
4534 —Light Blue	1 2	..	l. b.	10	
4540 —White	1 2	..	white	10	
4540a —semperflorens	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4541 —Brilliant Rose	1 2	..	br. ro.	10	
4542 —Fine Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4546 —Large-Flowered	1 2	..	..	10
4546a —Canary Yellow	1 2	..	l. yel.	10	
4546b —Blood Red	1 2	..	d. red	25	
4546c —Shining Purple Carmine	1 2	..	pur.	25	
4548 Ordinary Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	5	
4550 Intermediate White	1 2	..	white	10	
4552 —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	10	
4554 —Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4554a Perfection	1 2	..	..	10
4555 Large-Flowering Emperor White	1 2	..	white	10	
4555a — —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	10	
4556 Wall flower-Leaved	1 2	..	white	10	
4556a —Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	10	
4558 —Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4560 Winter Crimson	1 2	..	crim.	10	
4565 —Dwarf Crimson Bouquet	1 2	..	..	25
4567 —White	1 2	..	white	10	
4570 —Finest Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	10	
4571 Purple Queen	1 2	..	pur.	5	
4572 Scarlet Queen	1 2	..	scar.	5	
4572a White Queen	1 2	..	white	5	
4573 Mixed Queen	1 2	..	mixed	5	
4573a Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	} Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574 Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	
4577 White	2 3	..	white	5	} (<i>Centaurea</i> .) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4580 Yellow	2 3	..	yel.	5	
4582 Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	5	
4584 Sunflower, Californian	2 3	hP	d. y.	2 to 5	} (<i>Helianthus</i> .) Showy for backgrounds and shrub-beries. Like the <i>Eucalyptus</i> , good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective.
4586 Texan Double	3	..	yel.	4	
4588 Giant Double	3	hA	..	5	
4589 Tall Double	3	..	..	5
4590 Dwarf Double	2 3	..	..	3
4592 Green-centered	3	..	y. & gn.	5	
4594 Globe-flowered	3	..	yel.	5	

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Sweet Peas							See <i>Lathyrus</i> , page 94.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit; admired by all.
4598a	Pure White	2 3	..	white	..	5	
4598b	Auricula-flowered	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4598c	Dunnettii	2 3	..	d. crim.	..	5	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5	
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scar.	2	5	The <i>Caalias</i> are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange	2	..	orange	..	5	
4613	Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
4614	Thermopsis Caroliniana	1 2	hP	yel.	1½	25	Pretty leguminous plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets.
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	fhP	blue	1½	5	Pretty.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma Uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Planted out in summer, they make strong flowering plants; very showy.
4620	MacOweni	3	..	saffron	2	25	
4621	corallina	3	..	red	3 to 4	25	
4621a	nobilis	3	..	..	..	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	fhB	..	3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra	1 2	..	red	..	5	
4627	Mixed	1 2	..	mixed	..	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-Glass	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	..	..	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4636	Verbena hybrida	2 3	hhP	mixed	traï.	5	All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties.
4640	—Scarlet Defiance	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4641	—Black Blue, white eye	2 3	..	bl. & w.	..	10	
4643	—candidissima (pure white)	2 3	..	white	..	10	
4644	—auriculæflora	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4646	—Italica striata	2 3	..	strip.	..	10	
4648	—cœrulea	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
4649	—Scarlet Mixed	2 3	..	scar.	..	10	
4650	—Finest Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	10	
4652	Vernonia Lindheimeria	2 3	..	pur.	4 to 6	10		Iron Weed.
4653	Veronica, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	½	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardi	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white)	2 3	tP	white	1	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea	2 3	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba	2 3	..	ro & wh	..	10	
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	..	blue	¾	10	(Viola.) All possess great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar	1 2	..	..	..	10	
4669	White	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen	1 2	..	pur.	..	10	Fine early flowering. See Violets.
4675	—alba	1 2	..	white	..	10	
4677	Virginian Stock (Malcomia)	1 2	hA	red	1	5	Early flowering and fine.
4680	White	1 2	..	white	..	5	
4682	Wall Flower	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
4684	Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
4686	German Double	1 3	..	..	..	10	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora	1 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free flowering.
4689	—alba	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4692	gloxinoides	1 3	..	b. & w.	..	5	
4693	Worms	2 3	..	scar.	1	5	Seeds are quite curious.
4694	Wigandia Viguieri	2 3	ttP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet
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General Observations.

No.	Name	Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
4696	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	2 3	hhP gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	<i>brevifolia</i>	2 3	.. ..	15	10
4702	<i>macrocarpa</i>	2 3	.. ..	6	10
4705	<i>Whipplei</i>	2 3	.. ..	2	10
4708	<i>Zinnia (Double) violacea</i>	2 3	hA violet	..	5	
4710	<i>elegans alba</i>	2 3	.. white	..	5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late.
4712	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	.. scar.	..	5	
4714	<i>lutea</i>	2 3	.. yel.	..	5	
4716	<i>purpurea</i>	2 3	.. pur.	1½	5	
4718	<i>Salmon Rose</i>	2 3	.. sal.	..	5	
4719	<i>Orange</i>	2 3	.. orange	..	5	
4719a	<i>Dwarf Crimson</i>	2 3	.. crim.	..	10	
4720	<i>Mixed Double</i>	2 3	.. mixed	..	5	
4721	<i>Mixed Pompon</i>	2 3	.. ..	..	10
4722	<i>grandiflora robusta</i>	2 3	.. ..	2½	10
4723	<i>Striped Zebra</i>	2 3	.. ..	1½	10

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

4727	<i>Aristolochia Sipho</i>	2	hP yel. br.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	.. white	12	25	Most beautiful foliage.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary Bird Flower</i>	2 3	hhA yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4736	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	2 3	.. w.& gr.	..	5	Balloon Vine; pretty fruit.
4754	<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	2 3	hP white	15	5	Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza. Should have support where planted.
4756	<i>Flammula</i>	1 2	.. ..	..	5
4758	<i>graveolens</i>	2	.. yel.	30-40	10	
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	1 2	hB blue	15	10	Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	<i>—alba</i>	1 2	.. white	..	10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i>	2 3	†tP pur.	20	10	Rapid growing; fine.
4769	<i>—alba</i>	2 3	.. white	..	10	
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	2 3	hhA gold	5	10	Pretty, and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	<i>major (Morning Glory)</i>	2 3	hA mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i>	2 3	hP blue	tra.	10	
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>	2 3	gP pur.	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784	<i>—alba</i>	2 3	.. white	..	5	
4786	<i>in varieties</i>	2 3	.. mixed	..	5	
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	†hB red	3	5	French (Bush) Honey-suckle.
4792	<i>—album</i>	3	.. white	..	5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA gr.	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>	2 3	hA scar.	10	5	These are very beautiful free blooming plants, and useful for covering verandas, trellis work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." No. 4817 is very similar to the Moon Flower, but blooms thirty to forty-five days earlier. Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	<i>—lutea</i>	2 3	.. yel.	..	5	
4807	<i>Horsfallia</i>	2 3	tP rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>	2 3	tA blue	..	5	
4810	<i>—marmorata</i>	2 3	.. mar.	..	5	
4812	<i>Nil</i>	2 3	.. pur.	..	5	
4814	<i>limbata</i>	2 3	.. v.& w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grandiflora alba</i>	3	.. white	15	10	
4817	<i>—hybrida</i>	2 3	.. ..	..	5
4820	<i>bona nox (Good Night)</i>	2 3	.. ..	..	10
4824	<i>Learii</i>	2 3	gP v. b.	..	25	
4826	<i>rubra cœrulea</i>	2 3	.. b. & r.	8	10	
4828	<i>——alba</i>	2 3	.. white	..	10	
4834	<i>Madame Anne</i>	2 3	hA sc. & w.	10	5	
4835	<i>quamoclit</i>	2 3	tA scar.	..	5	
4837	<i>—alba</i>	2 3	.. white	..	5	
4840a	<i>hederæfolia coccinea</i>	2 3	.. scar.	..	5	
4842	<i>in varieties</i>	2 3	.. mixed	..	5	
4845	<i>Kennedya Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP blue	12	25	These are fine profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3	.. scar.	4	25	
4856	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	.. d. red	..	25	

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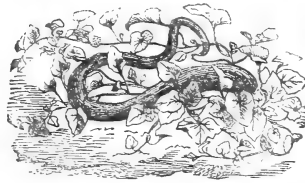
Time of Flowering and Hardiness and Duration Color of the Flower Height in Feet Price Per Packet

General Observations.

							cts.	
486r	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Peas), Butterfly	1 3	hA	red	4		5	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The variety of color and the sweet-scented flowers make them desirable for every garden. To bloom early, the seed should be sown in the autumn. The finer varieties bear much larger flowers, and are delightfully fragrant.
4861a	—“Adonis,” carmine	1 3	.	car.			5	
4862	—White	1 3	.	white			5	
4864	—Light Blue and Purple	1 3	.	l.b.&p.			5	
4865	—Dark Red	1 3	.	d. red			5	
4868	—Blush	1 3	.	blush			5	
4872	—Tricolor, Captain Clark	1 3	.	tri.			5	
4874	—Black Purple	1 3	.	pur.			5	
4876	—Striped	1 3	.	strip.			5	
4877	—Vesuvius	1 3	.	dk.red			5	
4878	—Invincible Scarlet	1 3	.	scar.			5	
4879	—Princess Beatrice	2 3	.	car.			5	
4879a	—Painted Lady	2	.	rose			5	
4880	—Mixed	1 3	.	mixed			5	
4882	Everlasting	2	hP	crim.	8		5	
4884	—White	2	.	white		10	5	
4884a	Lord Anson's	1 3	.	blue	6		5	
4884b	—albus	3	.	white			5	
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2 3	tP	d.&ro.	8	10	10	Showy plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	tgP	pur.	10	10	10	
4890	Barclayana	1 3	.	bl.&w.		10	10	Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4892	alba	1 3	.	white		10	10	
4894	Emeryana rosea	1 3	.	rose		10	10	
4895	purpurea grandiflora	1 3	.	pur.		10	10	
4896	semperflorens rosea	1 3	.	rose		10	10	
4900	in varieties	1 3	.	mixed		10	10	
4901	Mina lobata	1 3	tA	wh.&r.	15	25	25	Curious; free bloomer; fine. See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana grandiflora alba</i> .
	Moon Flower							
4902	Nasturtium (Tall), Blood Cold	2 3	.	d. red	5	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	Yellow	2 3	.	orange		5	5	
4906	Schillingi, bright yellow	2 3	.	o. yel.		5	5	
4910	Scheurman's	2 3	.	spot.		5	5	
4910a	—coccineum	2 3	.	scar.		5	5	
4912	hemisphericum	2 3	.	orange		5	5	
4912a	Roeglianum	2 3	.	pur.		5	5	
4912b	Passiflora cœrulea	2 3	hP	blue	10	10	10	The Passion Flower; very pretty and curious.
4913	—grandiflora	2 3	.		6	10	10	
4914	—gracilis	2 3	.	white	10	10	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla	2 3	.	lilac	5	10	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)	2 3	gP	white	6	10	10	
	Sweet Peas							Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty. See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
4916	Thunbergia alata	2 3	thhP	bff.&d.	5	5	5	
4918	—alba	2 3	.	white		5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them.
4920	—aurantiaca	2 3	.	orange		5	5	
4922	—Bakeri	2 3	.	white		5	5	
4924	—Fryeri	2 3	.	orange		5	5	
4926	—sulphurea	2 3	.	sul.		5	5	
4928	—intus alba	2 3	.	white		5	5	
4930	—in varieties	2 3	.	mixed		5	5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	5	5	
4934	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed		5	5	
4936	—Brilliant	2 3	.	d. s.		5	5	
4938	—Crystal Palace	2 3	.	br. red		5	5	
4944	—Queen Victoria	2 3	.	scar.		5	5	
4946	—Lucifer	2 3	.			5	5	
4948	—Spitfire	2 3	.			5	5	
4948a	—Crown Prince of Prussia	2 3	.			5	5	
4948b	—Lilli Smith	2 3	.	cr. sc.		5	5	
4950	—fulgens	2 3	.			5	5	
4954	pentaphyllum	2 3	tgP	o. & y.		10	10	
4956	tricolorum	2 3	.	o. & p.		25	25	These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or out-door decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also <i>Nasturtium</i> . Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.



SMALL GOURDS.



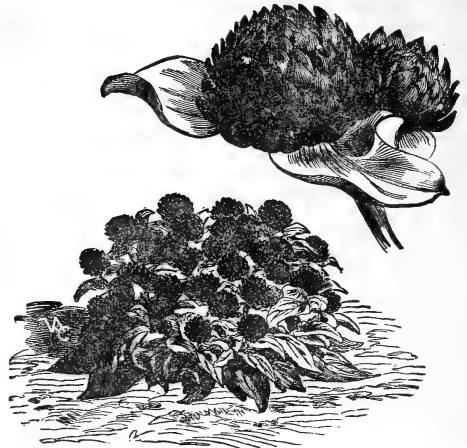
SNAKE CUCUMBER.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS & FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

		All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.					General Observations.	
		Time of Flowering and Duration	Hardiness	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet		
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	}	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4966	Benincasa cerifera	2 3		yel.		10		Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2		red	5	10	}	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2 3			6	10		Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning red.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus	2 3	hhA	yel.	8	5	}	Extremely rapid growth and bear curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, and is useful in the kitchen.
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2				5		
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3			10	5		
4976	grossulariæformis	2			6	5		
4978	odoratissimus	2				5		
4980	perennis	2 3			15	5		
	Cucurbita							See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2			8	10		Curious.
4981a	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25		Ornamental.
	Gourds—							
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	}	Fine for screens, being very rapid growing, with curious fruits. No. 4990 is the Dipper Gourd, and No. 4982 the Mock Orange.
4983	Egg-shaped	2			10	5		
4984	Apple-shaped	2				5		
4986	vittata (green bottom)	2			15	5		
4988	Hercules' Club	2				5		
4989	Sugar Trough	2				5		
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)	2				5		
4991	— (Miniature)	2				5		
4994	Melopepo (Miniature)	2			10	5		
4996	— striped	2			12	5		
4997	Mixed	2			10-15	5		
5006	Martynia proboscidea	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5		Curious; fine for pickles.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3		yel.	10	5	}	The well-known Balsam Pear and Apple.
5010	charantia	2 3				5		
5012	Elaterium (Squirting Cucumber)	2 3				5		
5014	Mukia scabrella	3				10		Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5		Scarlet Runner bean.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white		25		Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg Plant	3	tA		1	5	}	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg Plant	3		scar.		5		
5025	Striped Egg Plant	3		stri.	2	5		
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum	3	gP	white	1	10		
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid	3	tA	bl.	2	10		
5042	robustum	2 3		pur.	3	10		
5046	capsicastrum	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10		
5047	Hendersoni	2 3		pur.		10		
5047a	Warszewiczoides	2 3		white	3	10		
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3			4	10	}	Snake Cucumber. Curious.
5050	coccinea	2		yel.		10		
5052	palmata	3		white		10		



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS,

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	} One of the most beautiful Everlastings; much used for winter bouquets, and in some floral work.	
5056	—album	2	..	white	5		
5057	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	5		
5058	—roseum, double	2	..	rose	10		
5059	—album, double	2	..	white	10		
5060	Ammobium alatum	2	hhP	..	2	5 } Pretty, and easily cultivated	
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2	3	hA	red	1	} The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets.
5064	—alba	2	3	..	white	5	
5066	—carnea	2	3	..	pink	5	
5070	—striata	2	3	..	stri.	5	
5071	—nana compacta	2	3	..	v. red	½	
5073	—in vars.	2	3	..	mixed	1	
5074	—aurantiaca	2	3	..	orange	5	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	2	3	..	yel.	2	} Eternal Flowers. All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets.
5078	—album	2	3	..	white	5	
5080	—macranthum	2	3	..	rose	5	
5081	—Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	5	
5086	Blood Red	2	3	..	d. red	1	
5098	monstrosum, double	2	3	..	mixed	2	
5100	—dwarf	2	3	..	..	½
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10 } Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.	
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2	3	..	rose	10	} Very beautiful, delicate-looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba	2	3	..	white	10	
5118	Manglesii	2	3	..	rose	½	
5119	—Mixed	2	3	..	mixed	1	
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album	2	..	white	5		
5125	—multiflorum	2	..	pur.	5		
5126	—album	2	..	white	5		
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl.	2	..	pur.	10		

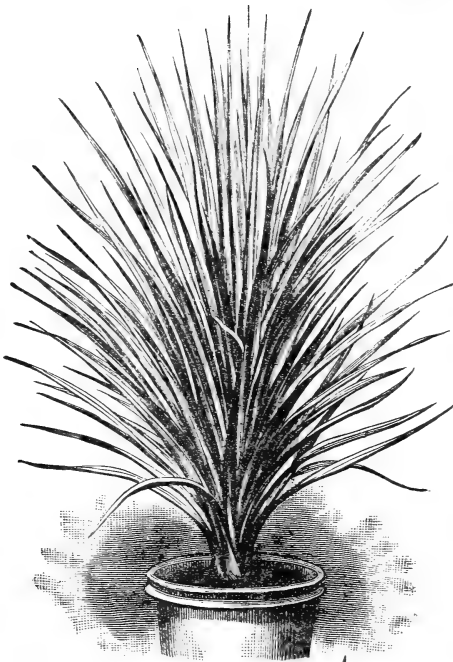


Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.	Time of Flowering and Duration		Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
	Time of Flowering	Duration				
5128 * <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 pulchella	2	.	.	.	5	
5132 minutiflora	2	.	.	.	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	.	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i>	3	.	.	10	5	
5140 *—fol. variegata	3	.	.	.	10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental.
5142 * <i>festucoides variegata</i>	3	.	.	4	10	
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	.	3	5	Animated Oats. Curious.
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	.	.	1	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152 gracilis	2	.	.	.	5	
5154 maxima	2	.	.	1½	5	
5158 <i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>	2	.	.	¾	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160 <i>Bromus brizæformis</i>	2	hP	.	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162 macrostachyus	2	.	.	.	5	
5164 madritensis	2	.	.	.	5	
5165 <i>Ceratochloa pendula</i>	2 3	.	.	.	25	Elegant for clumps.
5165a <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	.	.	25	Pretty.
5166 <i>Chloris barbata</i>	2	.	.	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 truncata "vera"	2	.	.	¾	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	.	1	5	Pretty ornamental grass.
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	.	.	1½	5	} Job's Tears; so-called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear drop.
5174 Chinensis	2 3	.	.	.	5	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	.	.	2	10	
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i>	2	hP	.	.	5	Handsome Dog's Tail Grass.
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	.	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> , Wire Grass, is common in door-yards.
5176a corocona	2 3	.	.	.	5	
5176b Indica	3 3	.	.	.	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	.	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	.	1	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets.
5182 amabilis	2	.	.	.	5	
5183 Abyssinica	2	.	.	.	5	
5184 maxima	2	.	.	.	10	
5185 suaveolens	2	.	.	.	5	



MUSA ENSETE. (See page 83.)



DRACÆNA INDIVISA. (See page 77.)



ARECA BAUERI.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

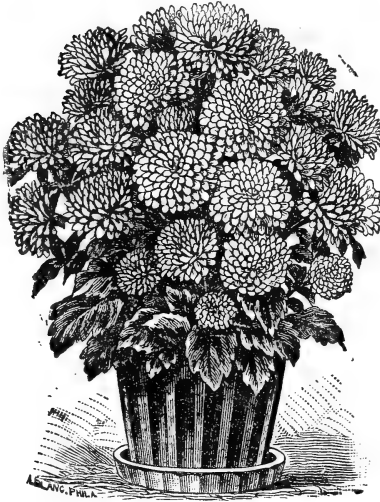
All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	apet.	10	cts. 5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*—foliis variegatis	2 3				10	
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	2 3			5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5195	<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>	2 3			2	5	
5196	<i>glauca</i>	2 3				10	} Fescue Grass. Ornamental.
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>	2 3	tP			10	
5200	<i>Japonica</i>	2 3			6	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i>	2 3			8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>	2 3				5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5205	— <i>niveo vittatum</i>	2 3				10	
5207	*— <i>fol. variegatum</i>	2 3				10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>	2 3				10	
5210	* <i>roseum</i>	2 3				10	
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA		2	5	Squirrel Tail Grass.
5214	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3			½	5	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3			2	5	Hare's Tail Grass.
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>	2 3	hP		3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	2 3			4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grass.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>	2 3			3	10	
5228	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3			1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5229	<i>Poa amabilis</i>	2 3			2	10	Pretty ornamental grass.
5230	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA		1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP			5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	<i>elegantissima</i>	2				10	
5237	<i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3				10	A very pretty grass.
5242	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3			4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248	<i>Zea Japonica</i>	2	hA		3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize	2				5	

PALM SEEDS.

<i>Areca Baueri</i>	10 seeds, \$0	25	<i>Kentia Belmoreana</i>	8 seeds, \$0	25
“ <i>lutescens</i>	10	25	“ <i>Forsteriana</i>	8	25
“ <i>Sapida</i>	12	25	“ <i>Canterburyana</i>	10	50
<i>Caryota urens</i>	10	10	“ <i>Morei</i>	10	75
<i>Chamærops Canariensis</i>	10	25	<i>Latania Borbonica</i>	10	10
“ <i>excelsa</i>	25	10	<i>Musa Ensete (Abyssinian</i>		
“ <i>humilis</i>	25	10	Banana) . . . 100 seeds, \$2.	10	25
<i>Cocos Australis</i>	10	25	<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	15	10
“ <i>Bonetti</i>	8	25	<i>Phoenix Canariensis</i>	10	10
“ <i>campestris</i>	8	25	“ <i>dactylifera</i>	10	10
“ <i>plumosa</i>	8	25	“ <i>tenuis</i>	8	25
“ <i>flexuosa</i>	10	25	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i>	8	10
<i>Corypha Australis</i>	10	10	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	15	10

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.



DWARF BOUQUET ASTER.

There is such a great variety of form and coloring in this beautiful class of plants that it is not remarkable that they continue in high favor. In no other class of Annuals can such rich colors and varied fine forms be obtained.

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

COLLECTIONS OF BEAUTIFUL ASTERS.

Containing—					
No.	Varieties.	Price	No.	Varieties.	Price
1—18	Double Quilled German	\$0 50	62—6	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	\$0 30
4—12	“ “ “	40	62a—6	Lilliput-flowered	25
7—6	“ “ “	25	63—12	Chrysanthemum-flowered	65
9—16	Double Dwarf German	60	64—8	“ “	45
10—12	“ “ “	50	66—6	“ “	35
13—6	“ “ “	25	67—18	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flow'd	75
16—12	Dwarf Bouquet	50	69—12	“ “ “	50
17—8	“ “	40	70—8	“ “ “	40
19—6	“ “	25	72—6	“ “ “	30
25—6	Shakespeare	30	75—12	Large-flowered Rose	60
28—12	Pyramidal German	50	75a—8	“ “ “	50
31—6	“ “ “	25	75b—6	“ “ “	40
35—12	Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	50	76—6	Victoria Needle	50
36—8	“ “ “	40	80—6	White-centered Crown	35
39—6	“ “ “	25	83—12	Betteridge's Quilled	50
40—12	Giant Emperor	80	84—8	“ “	40
41—8	“ “	60	86—6	“ “	25
45—6	“ “	45	89—8	Victoria Prize	50
46—24	Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 00	92—6	“ “	40
48—18	“ “ “	90	92b—12	Needle or Hedge-hog	55
51—12	“ “ “	70	93—6	“ “	35
54—8	“ “ “	55	95—12	Uhland Globe	50
54a—6	“ “ “	40	98—6	“ “	30
57—12	Imbrique Pompon	50	101—8	Schiller	35
58—8	“ “	40	102—6	“	25
60—6	“ “	25	104—6	Goliath	35
61—8	Dwarf Pæony Perfection	40	106—6	Washington	50



DWARF GERMAN STOCKS.



WALL-FLOWER-LEAVED STOCKS.

GERMAN TEN WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.

Sow at the same time and treat in precisely the same manner as given on preceding page for Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

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

COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS, CONTAINING—

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
107—24	Dwarf German Ten Weeks...	\$1 25	140— 8	Giant Perfection Ten Weeks...	\$0 50
110—18	" " "	1 00	143— 6	" " "	40
113—12	" " "	75	146—10	Wall-Flower-leaved Dwarf....	60
115— 8	" " "	50	147— 6	" " "	40
116— 6	" " "	40	152— 8	Intermediate German	50
119—13	Dwarf Bouquet Ten Weeks...	65	152a- 6	" " "	40
120—20	" " "	40	153— 6	Dwarf Perpetual.....	40
121—24	Dwarf Large Fl'g Ten Weeks. I	50	155— 4	East Lothian Autumn.....	40
125—18	" " "	I 25	161—12	Fine Winter	60
128—12	" " "	85	162— 8	"	50
131— 8	" " "	60	164— 6	"	40
132— 6	" " "	50	165— 4	Dwarf Bouquet Winter.....	40
134— 8	Pyramidal Dwarf Large Fl'g .	60	167— 5	Corcadeau Winter	40
137— 6	" " "	50	170—12	Double German Wall-Flower. I	00
138— 8	Tree or Giant Ten Weeks....	75	171— 8	" " "	75
139— 6	" " "	50	173— 6	" " "	50

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

COLLECTIONS OF

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
176— 6	Alpine Plants.....	\$0 40	195—50	Carnation and Picotee.....	\$3 00
178—12	Amarantus (ornam'l foliage)	40	196—25	" "	2 00
180—12	Aquilegia	50	197—18	" "	I 50
182—10	Balsams, French Camellia-flowered	75	198—12	" "	I 00
183— 6	Balsams, French Camellia-flowered Improved	60	199— 6	" "	60
185— 6	Begonias, Tuberos - rooted, fine colors.....	I 00	202— 6	Centaurea Cyanus (Corn Bottle)	40
187—12	Campanula	50	205—12	Chrysanthemums, Annual.	40
189—25	Cannas (fine).....	I 50	206— 6	" "	40
190—12	" "	75	210— 6	Coleus	75
191— 8	" "	50	211—12	"	I 50
192— 6	" " Dark-leaved..	50	214— 8	Convolvulus Minor.....	35
			216— 6	Cyclamen Persicum and Grandiflorum.....	I 00

ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS—CONTINUED.

No.	Varieties.	Price.	No.	Varieties.	Price.
220—12	Dahlia, Beautiful Single.....	\$1 00	315—24	Pansy or Heartsease.....	\$1 25
221— 6	" " " ".....	50	316—18	" " " ".....	1 00
223— 6	Delphinium hybridum fl. pl..	75	317—12	" " " ".....	75
224—12	Digitalis (Fox-Glove).....	40	318— 8	" " " ".....	60
230—12	Ferns.....	1 25	319— 6	" " " ".....	50
232—12	Fuchsia.....	1 00	323—12	Peas, Sweet.....	50
233— 6	Gaillardia.....	35	324— 8	" " Large-Flowered.....	35
235—6	Globe Amaranths (Ever- lasting Flowers).....	35	327—12	Petunias, Fine Large-Fl'g... I	25
237— 6	Godetia.....	30	328— 6	" " " ".....	75
239—12	Gourds, ornamental.....	50	329—12	" " Double Fringed... I	50
242—25	Grasses, ornamental.....	1 00	330— 6	" " " ".....	90
243—12	" " " ".....	50	331—12	" " Double..... I	50
246—12	Helichrysum or Eternal Fl's.	60	332— 6	" " " ".....	80
247—10	" " " ".....	50	338—12	Pinks, Plumarius (Grass Pink) 2	00
248— 8	" " " ".....	40	339—12	" " Fine China.....	50
249— 6	" " " ".....	30	340— 8	" " " ".....	40
250— 6	" " Monstrousum nanum flore plena.....	30	341— 6	" " " ".....	30
254—12	Heliotrope.....	1 00	345—10	Phlox Drummondii, beautiful	75
255— 6	" " " ".....	60	348—12	Poppies, Double Carnation ..	40
260—12	Hollyhocks, Double Prize .. I	00	349—12	" " Pæony-flowered ...	40
261— 8	" " " ".....	75	350— 6	" " Double Dwarf Pæo- ny-flowered.....	30
262— 6	" " " ".....	60	351— 6	" " Ranunculus Fl'd....	30
265—12	Ipomæas, Hardy.....	40	354—12	Portulaca, beautiful.....	60
268— 5	Jacobæa, Dwarf Double....	40	355— 6	" " Double..... I	00
270— 6	Lantana.....	50	358— 6	Potentilla, Double.....	75
272—12	Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket ...	60	362—12	Primula, Chinese Fringed... I	50
273— 6	" " " ".....	40	363—10	" " " "..... I	25
274—12	" " Tall Rocket.....	50	364— 8	" " " "..... I	00
275— 6	" " " ".....	35	365— 6	" " " ".....	75
276— 6	" " Robust Bismarck.	35	366— 6	" " " Double ... I	50
277— 6	" " Dw'f Candelabrum	40	370—12	Ricinus (Castor Oil Bean) ...	50
278— 6	" " New Emperor....	35	371— 6	" " " ".....	25
279— 6	" " Ranunculus Fl'd ..	35	374— 8	Salpiglossis, Tall.....	40
280— 8	" " Tall Branching....	40	375— 8	" " Dwarf.....	40
281— 6	" " " ".....	30	376— 6	" " " ".....	35
284—12	Lobelia.....	50	380— 8	Scabious, Dwarf Double....	35
285— 6	" " " ".....	40	381— 6	" " " ".....	30
287—12	Lupins.....	35	382— 8	" " Tall Large Fl'd ..	35
290—10	Marigold, Double French ...	40	383— 6	" " " ".....	30
291— 6	" " " ".....	30	385— 6	Schizanthus.....	40
292— 6	" " " African... I	30	387—12	Snapdragon, Finest Tall ...	50
295—12	Marvel of Peru.....	45	388— 6	" " " ".....	40
296— 8	" " " ".....	30	390— 8	Solanum.....	60
297— 6	" " " Var'd leaved	30	392— 6	Sweet William, fine.....	40
300—10	Mignonette.....	50	394—12	Tropæolum Lobbianum ...	50
305—12	Nasturtium, Tall.....	40	395— 6	" " " ".....	40
306— 8	" " " ".....	30	398— 6	Verbena.....	50
307—12	" " Dwarf Tom Thumb.....	40	400— 6	Xeranthemum.....	35
308— 8	" " Dwarf Tom Thumb.....	30	403—10	Zinnia, Beautiful Double ...	50
310— 8	Nemophila.....	40	404— 6	" " " ".....	40
			405— 8	" " Dwarf Double.....	60
			406— 6	" " " ".....	50

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.

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

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum nanum</i>	\$0 05	<i>Lobelia Erinus and varieties</i>	\$0 05
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>	5	<i>gracilis and varieties</i>	5
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	10	<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	5
<i>Calandrinia umbellata</i>	10	<i>subcarnosus</i>	5
<i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	5	<i>Mignonette</i>	5
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	25	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	10
<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i>	10	<i>Nemophila insignis</i>	5
<i>Convolvulus Mauritanicus</i>	10	<i>maculata</i>	5
<i>aureus superbus</i>	10	<i>Pansy, varieties (finest)</i>	25
<i>Dwarf Nasturtiums</i>	5	<i>Petunia plena and spotted</i>	25
<i>Eschscholtzia tenuifolia</i>	5	<i>Portulaca (Double)</i>	10
<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	5	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens (Double)</i>	5
<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	25	<i>Saponaria Calabrica</i>	5
<i>Gilia nivalis</i>	5	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	10
<i>rosea splendens</i>	5	<i>Silene pendula ruberrima</i>	5
<i>Heliophila araboides</i>	10	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
<i>Iberis amara</i>	5	<i>Verbena (finest)</i>	10
<i>rosea</i>	5	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	5
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