## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

# JOHN U. KUIIEREE \& SOY'S 

 ANNUALDescriptive Catalod lí $\mathrm{E}_{\text {qumatif }}$ OF

## SEEDS

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

The Largest Collection to be Found in the World.

## 530 BROAD SIREEI,

 NEWIARIK, N. J. ENTS.

# Annual Catalogue 

## OF <br> Jas. M. Thorburn \& Co.'s SEEDS.

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

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

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

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. Thorburn \& Co., is Johin Street, New York.

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

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

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

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

# New. Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds. 

Ageratum, "Celestial."

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

## Aster, "Snowball."

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

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

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

For cutting and bunching, these splendid new varieties are especially desirable. The flowers, which measure from $21 / 2$ to 3 inches across, are produced on long stalks, and are perfectly round in shape. In separate colors, Apple-blossom, per pkt., 25 cts; Deep Rose, per pkt., 25 cts.

## Berteroa Mutabilis.

This beautiful herbaceous perennial has also been named Alyssum mutabile, and its white spikes of flowers res mble the well known Sweet Alyssum. It makes, however, a much larger bush, growing from $11 / 2$ to 2 feet high, and will afford a large supply of flowers for cutting from early spring to fall. It will thrive wherever the Sweet Alyssum will do well. Per pkt., 10 cts.

## Calendula, "Orange King."

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

## Calendula Suffruticosa.

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

## Cockscomb, "Empress."

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

## Cockscomb, "Queen of Dwarfs."

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


## Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.

This is one of the most richly colored and effective varieties of this magnificent greenhouse Annual. The
 flowers average $21 / 2$ inches across, and have generally a double row of petals. They are of an intense glowing velvety dark crimson color, and are produced true from the seed now offered. Per pkt., 50 cts.

## Delphinium Cardinale. (Scarlet Larkspur.)

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

## Canna, Crozy's Mixture.

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

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

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

## Castor Beans, Carman's Hybrids.

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

## Centaurea Cyanus Flore Pleno.

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

## Centaurea Cyanus Nana Compacta, "Victoria."

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


HALF-DWARF MARGARET CARNATION.

Chrysanthemum Coronarium Imbricatum fl. pl.
This splendid new Double Annual Chrysanthemum differs most markedly from the old types in the ar-


CHATER's HOLLYHocks. rangement of its petals, which, instead of lying flat one upon another, are vaulted and arranged like tiles. The blooms are globular in shape, very double, and of an intensely glowing golden yellow color. These flowers, which are produced profusely till late in the autumn, are unsurpassed for decorative purposes, and preserve their brightness and beauty for about ten days after cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.

## Godetia, "White Pearl."

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

## Magnificent Double Hollyhocks.

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

Per pkt. Per oz.
Double White Per pkt. Per oz.
" Crimson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 125
". LightLavender . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $10 \quad 100$
". Magenta . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 150
" Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 75

## Ipomœa Bronsoni.

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

## Dwarf Perennial Phlox.

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

## Poppy, "Flag of Truce."

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

## Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, "Golden Feather."

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

## Salvia Splendens Compacta Nana.

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


SALVIA SPLENDENS COMPACTA NANA.


## Romneya Coulteri.

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

## Zinnia Haageana Pumila fl. pl.

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

## Zinnia, Tom Thumb Mixed.

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

## Zinnia, Tom Thumb White.

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


DOUBLE PORTULACA.

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

# New and Selected Strains in Vegetables. 

## Bean, "Pride of Newtown."

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

## Beans, Thorburn Extra Early Refugee Wax.

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

## Bean, "The Shah."

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

## Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt-Edge.

The very best and surest of all, without any exception. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snowball, but is a much heavier sort. (See cut, page 19.) Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., $\$ 3.50$.

## Cucumber, Thorburn New Everbearing.

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


THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

A particularly fine strain of the immense-sized winter cabbages raised on Long Island. An unfailing


SELF-FOLDING TRIANON COS LETTUCE. producer of heads of enormous size. Most popular sort for market gardeners. Per oz., 50 cts.

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

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

## Lettuce, Large Boston.

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

## Lettuce, Self-Folding Trianon Cos.

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

## Musk Melon, Sinumway "Giant."

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

## Water Melon, Vau Cluse Red-Flesh.

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

## Pepper, New Brazilian Sweet Upright.

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

## Radish.

## Our Beautiful Forcing Strains.

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

Per oz.
French Scarlet Turnip, for forcing \$0 15 " Scarlet Turnip, WhiteTipped, for Iorcing . . . .


Deep Scarlet Turnip, for brazilian red sweet upright pepper.

Prussian Globe-Shaped, for forcing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
Roman Carmine, for forcing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Non Plus Ultra. Round, scarlet, for forcing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15


WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.


SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.


THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.

Tomato, Thorburn's Long-Keeper.
Now Offered for the First Time.
The following letter gives its origin and history:
Experiment Grounds of The Rural New-Yorker, September 3, 1890.
Messrs. J. M. Thorbtrn \& Co.
Gentlemen: About thirteen years ago I raised all the kinds of Tomatoes popular at that time. Six of each were selected the same day, of apparently the same stage of maturity, and of a bright red color, as well as of the largest size and shapeliest form. These were kept in a darkened room until all were more or less decayed.

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

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

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


FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN. (See page 27.)

[^0]D. W. DeForrest.

## VEGETABLE SEEDS.


#### Abstract

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

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


## Asparagus.

## Asperge. Esparrago. Spargel.

 secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand or sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well under-drained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by $11 / 2$ feet.Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too close. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

Per oz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Per lb.
15 Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous Argenteuil of the French is identical with it . $\qquad$ $\because \ldots$ per 100, s $1 ;$ per 1,000, sr $^{2}$. $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 0 & 10 & \$ 0 & 15 \\ \$ 0 & 40\end{array}$ Two year old roots


## Artichoke.

Artichaut. Alcachefa. Urtidoofe.

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 $i^{n}$ a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready; if left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more are produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

Peroz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Per lb.
21 french Globe. The
standard and best va-
riety . per pkt., 5 cts. . $\$ 030 \quad \$ 0 \$ 0 \quad \$ 300$
22
Large Green Naples.
Large; light green.

$$
\text { per pkt., } 10 \text { cts. . } 7
$$

23
Largest Paris. A selection of the Green Globe . . per pkt., 10 cts.


## BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired.

## ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

Feve de Marais. Haba, Grofe 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 $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. Per pk. Per bu.
27 Farly Mazagan. The earliest of this class . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $8025 \quad \$ 0 \% 75 \% 125 \quad \$ 400$
29 Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans
for main crop, good . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $25 \quad 75125450$
31 Sword Long Pod. A size smaller than Windsor. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $25 \quad 75 \quad 125 \quad 400$
33 Green Nonpareil. A green "Long Pod" . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
$\begin{array}{llll}75 & 1 & 25 & 400\end{array}$

## DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

Haricots Nains. Frijoles. Krup=Bohnen.
Culture.-About the first of May select a warm dry sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make
 drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed, Sow every two weeks for a succession.

36 Ne Plus U1tra. An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive ; also suitable for forcing. $\$ 0 \quad 30 \quad \$ 0 \quad 90 \quad \$ 150 \quad \$ 500$ 38 Best of All. Early and superior; round, green fleshy pods.
40 Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural . . . .
44 Extra Early Valentine. A selected early strain of this popular round-pod bean
46 Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy


## WHITE BEANS.




THORBURN'S EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE WAX BEANS.

69 Boston Small Pea Bean. Very early white bean, very hardy and prolific. Pods generally in clusters of four . .
$69 a$ Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing; a good sort. . . . A new small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early. The pod is neither round nor flat.
72 Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth ...
76 White Scimeter. Very productive snap
25
..................... ..
78 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe 25

White Marrow. Good as either a string or shell bean 25

## DWARF WAX BEANS.

81 Black Waz. Very early and delicious; round yellow pods .
Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods
35

Black Butter Wax. Bears large round pods of good quality
Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality .

30
85 Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods . . . . . . . . . . . .
$85 a$ Bismark Black Wax. New strain, resembling in growth and appearance Wardwell's Kidney Wax. .
86 Crystal Wax. Of rather spreading habit, with round pods.
87 Date Wax. Very early; long yellow stringless pods .
88 Detroit Wax. Is very much like Golden Wax, but is less liable to rust . : .
89 Dwarf Mont d'Or Wax. Gold yellow, stringless; round fleshy pod . . . .
90 Flageolet Red Wax. Flat yellow stringless pods of great length and breadth
94 Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods
95 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods . . . . . .
96 Ivory-Pod Wax. Very early; round ivory white golden pods
97 Thorburn Extra Early Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62 .
$25 \quad 100 \quad 150 \quad 500$

## 70 ExtraEarly Maine.

|  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 | 125 | 450 |
| 75 | 125 | 450 |
| 75 | 125 | 450 |
| 75 | 125 | 400 |
| 75 | 125 | 400 |

$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrr} & & & 1 & 50 & 5\end{array}\right]$

| 2 | 50 | 4 | 00 | 14 | 00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 90 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 50 |  |
| 90 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 50 |  |
| 4 | 00 | 7 | 00 | 25 | 00 |

## FRENCH DWARF FLAGEOLET BEANS.

104 Improved Green-Seeded. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas

| 25 | 75 | 125 | 400 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | 90 | 150 | 500 |  |
| 30 | 90 | 1 | 50 | 500 |
| 30 | 90 | 1 | 50 | 500 |

112 King of the Greens. Of more dwarf habit than No. 106, quite as early and even more productive

# POLE OR RUNNING BEANS. 

Haricots a Rames. Frijole de Bejuio. Stangen=Bohrnet.


CHALLENGER LIMA BEANS. the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight or ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and
Per qt. $1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}$. Per pk. Per bu.

118 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods, long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled when used . . . . . . . . .

| 30 | 90 | 150 | 550 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 30 | 100 | 175 | 600 |
| 35 | 125 | 225 | 800 |

130 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender.
$35 \quad 125 \quad 225 \quad 800$

131 Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$40 \quad 125 \quad 225 \quad 800$

133 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
134 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 135 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality
$40 \quad 1 \quad 50 \quad 275 \quad 1000$

136 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive

| 40 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 9 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 40 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 8 |
| 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | 1 | 75 | 3 | 25 | 1200 |
| 50 | 1 | 75 | 3 | 25 | 12 |
|  |  |  | 00 |  |  |
| 50 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 75 | 10 |

137 Dreer Lima. Thick, and of fine quality . . . . . . . . $40 \begin{array}{llllll}40 & 1 & 25 & 2 & 25 & 800\end{array}$
$137 a$ Speckled Large Lima . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $5_{0} 0$

138 Dreer Golden Cl yellow, fleshy pods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white . . . . . . . $\quad 30$
162 Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean
$35 \quad 125 \quad 200 \quad 700$
167 Giant Red Wax. Pods long, yellow and tender; very good
17 Transylvania Butter. Broad, green, stringless and tender; pods from eight to ten inches long . . . . . $\quad 75$
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods.

| 35 | 125 | 200 | 700 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

179 French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on Pea-brush. per gill, 25 cts. .

[^1]
## Borage.

Bourrache. Borraja. Borretç.
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.

Peroz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Perlb.
183 Borage
$8015 \quad \$ 030 \quad \$ 100$

## BURNET.

## Pimpernelle Petite. Pimpinela. 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.
191 Garden
191 Garden
80 $10 \quad$ §0 $25 \quad \$ 0 \quad 75$.

## Beet.

## Betterave. Remolacha. Salatrüber.

Culture.- Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a suc-
 cession, 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. Per oz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Per lb. 193 Extra Early Flat Turin. A dwarf
growing flat beet with delicate leaves; deep blood color; tender and rery early
$\begin{array}{llll}80 & 20 & \$ 0 & 50 \\ \$ 1 & 50\end{array}$
195 Extra Early Dark Egyptian.
Very early, and of dark blood
color; rather flat in shape . . . . $10 \quad 20 \quad 60$
197 Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red. . . . 1020
206 Dewing Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $10 \quad 20 \quad 60$
212 Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
213 Edmand Early Blood Turnip. A
market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
214 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive . . . . . . . . . . . 10
215 Bastian Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
220 Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
229 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
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
$10 \quad 30 \quad 100$
Foliage Beets.
Kinds of which the Leaves only are used as Spinach; also very Ornamental.
Peroz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Per lb .

| 240 | Ne Plus Ultra. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 242 | Victoria. Metallic red |  | 15 | 40 | 150 |
| $2+3$ | Dell's. Black-leared |  | 15 | 30 | 100 |
| 247 | Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian. |  | 15 | 40 | 150 |
| 248 | Yellow-Ribbed Chilian. |  | 15 | 40 | 150 |
| 249 | Crimson-Veined Brazilian | These are grown exclusively for their handsome | 15 | 30 | 100 |
| 250 | Golden-Veined Brazilian. | foliage | 15 | 30 | 100 |
| 252 | Scarlet-Veined Brazilian. |  | 15 | 30 | 100 |
| 253 | New Dracæna-Leaved |  | 15 | 40 |  |

Beet-Mangel Wurzel, Sugar, etc.


## BEET-MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.-CONTINUED.

inches of either salt hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the


## BROCCOLI.

## Broccoli. Broculi. Spargelfohl.

Culture.-Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil; use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain.


## Brussels Sprouts.

Chou de Bruxelles. Berza de Brusels. Rofenfohl.

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


318 Best French or Roseberry. Very good . . . .......... ... . $\$ 020$ \$0 60 \$2 00
319 Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain . . . . . . . $25 \quad 75 \quad 250$
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality

20
60
200

## CARROT.

## Carotte. Zanahoria. Möhren.

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


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

Per oz. Per $1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Perlb.
321 Extra Early Forcing. Tender
and fine; best for early and late crops and frames.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 0 & 10 & \$ 0 & 30 & \$ 1\end{array} 00$
322 New French Bellot. In size between 321 and 324 . Very early and tender. A most valuable strain for forcing or out of doors.

20
50
150
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots
$10 \quad 25$
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort . . . . . . . . .
328 James' Intermediate. Productive half-long pointed strain. .
$10 \quad 25 \quad 75$

330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort
332 Half-Tong Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain A popular market sort .................................
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder

## 336

## 338

340

## 34 <br> 342 F

344 Best Long Orange. Best for stock feeding.
346 Altringham. Long scarlet; productive
10

348 Long White. Very large; for stock. 10 25 75 10 25 75 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and very short . . . . . 10 10
10 $25 \quad 75$

Lalf-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red; of fine quality . . . . 10
Half-Iong Stump-Rooted, Iuc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive . . . 10
$25 \quad 75$
 10 10

## Cabbage.

Chou. Berza de repollo. Koḥ.
Culture.-Soil for Cabbage should be rich ana heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an
abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall, not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading: in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Trans plant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse
 and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dipit in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Caulitlower 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.

|  | Etampes. A fine extra early, small French sort, with pointed heads |  | \$0 50 | \$150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 354 | Early York. The standard English so | 15 | 40 | 125 |
| 356 | Early Large York. The standard English sort. | 15 | 40 | 125 |
| 358 | Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early | 30 | 80 | 300 |
| 300 | Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety | 20 | 50 | 50 |
| 36. | Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good | 20 | 50 | 150 |
| 364 | Small Farly Ulm Savoy. Small round deep green heads; very early | 20 | 50 | 150 |
| 66 | St. John's Day Early Drumhead | 20 | 50 | 150 |
| 3 C 8 | Stein Farly Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds | 40 | 125 | 400 |
| 370 | Improved Early Summer. A superior second early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality | 30 | 80 | 3 |
| 372 | Selected All-Season. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely | 30 | 80 | 300 |
| 374 | Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed Head | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 376 | Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late | 20 | 60 | 200 |
| 378 | Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 380 | Large Fine Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market. | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 382 | Vandergaw's Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 384 | Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market. | 50 | 175 | 600 |
| 386 | American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 387 | Green Globe Savoy (French). | 20 | 60 | 200 |
| 388 | Southern Green-Glazed. Late; makes fair heads of glossy green. | 20 | 60 | 2 |
| 390 | Red Dutch Solid. A useful sort for pickling. | 25 | 75 | 250 |
| 392 | Thorburn Improved Stone-Head Red Dutch. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage | 80 | 225 | 800 |
| 394 | Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). |  | 25 | 400 |

## CARDOON.

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

Per oz.

[^2]
## CAULIFLOWER.

Chou-Fleur. Coliflor. Blumenfohl.

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

```
482 Extra Farly Dwarf Er- Per oz. Per 1// lb. Perlb.
482 Extra Early Dwarf Er-
    furt. Short stem; very
    fine . per packet, 50 cts. $6 00
4 8 3
    Large Early Dwarf Er-
        furt. Finest strain . .
        . per packet, 25 cts. . . 3 00 $10 00 $40 00
    485 Good Early Dwarf Er-
        furt . per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 50 5 00 20 00
48% Thorburn Early Snow-


\section*{Celery.}

\section*{Celeri. Apio. Sellerie.}

Culture.-Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches-we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench), and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bedwide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this war, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last row. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up

\section*{CELERY-CONTINUED.}
and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on the top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.
The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb.
514
Giant Pascal. A n easily blanched and fine keeping sort of excellent flavor; superior for late use. A selection of Golden Self-Blanching; itself a favorite variety .per pkt., 10 cts. . \(\$ 060 \quad \$ 175 \quad \$ 60\)
Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery
\(20 \quad 50 \quad 150\)
518 Curled-Leaf White (So-calledBouquet). Ornamental foliage.
Improved White per pkt., 10 cts. . \(40 \quad 125400\)
\(20 \quad 60\)
200
Plume. A variety with naturallywhite or light foliage; requires but little quires but little blanch; very early and handsome . .


IMPKUVED WHITE PLUME CELERY. family or market garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . per pkt., 10 cts.
Golden Dwarf. Of fine, tender quality and handsome appearance
\(75 \quad 250\)

528 Boston Dwarf. Rather dwarf; of superior quality when well grown, as it is in the vicinity of Boston
\begin{tabular}{llll}
30 & 85 & 3 & 00 \\
20 & 50 & 1 & 50 \\
25 & 75 & 2 & 50 \\
25 & 75 & 2 & 50
\end{tabular}

530 " " California-grown .
532. Farly Arlington. Quite early and large, and blanches rapidly . . . . . . . . . .

534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor .................................
538 Golden Self-Blanching. A fine solid variety on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white; very ornamental in contrast with the latter
per pkt., 10 ets. .
50 \(150 \quad 500\)

540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Solid and of good flavor ; a favorite sort with market gardeners in some localities
20
50 1 50
s42 Covent Garden Red. Of strong growth and good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are; they are worthy more extended use
\begin{tabular}{lll}
25 & 75 & 250
\end{tabular}

545 Clayworth Prize Pink. A famous red sort . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\(40 \quad 125 \quad 400\)

546 Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews. \(20 \quad 40 \quad 125\)
548 "Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of su-
\(30 \quad 85 \quad 300\)
550 " Apple. Has small foliage and globular smooth roots; small . . . . . . . . \(\quad 20 \quad 40 \quad 125\).

\section*{CHERVIL.}

\section*{Cerfetil. Perifolio. Eemiemland.}

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

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per \(1 \mathrm{~b}{ }^{\text { }}\)
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flaroring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley
. \(\$ 0 \quad 10 \quad \$ 0 \quad 30 \quad \$ 100\)
55:3 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots . . . . . . . . . 20 is 20


witloof.

\section*{CHICORY.}

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per 1 b .
5ั5 Common or Wild. Used in Barbe de Capucin, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the Barbe de Capucin. \$0 \(\begin{array}{lllllll}10 & 80 & 30 & \$ 1 & 0\end{array}\) 5ั56 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 regetable
\begin{tabular}{lll}
10 & 30 & 100
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { อั5\% Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce. } & 10 & 25 & 75\end{array}\)

\section*{Collards.}

\section*{Chou Cabu. Cabu. Blatterfohl.}

Cultcre.-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.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb . 559 Georgia-Grown . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 010\) \(\$ 30\) \$1 00

\section*{CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.}

\section*{Mache. Macha o Valerianilla. Stedfalat.}

Ctlttre.-Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.
561 Large-Seeded
562 Small-Seeded
563 Green Cabbaging
564 Lettuce-Leaved . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10{ }^{25} 75\)

\section*{Cress.}

\section*{Cresson. Berroo Mastuerzo. Kreffe.}

Per oz. Per \(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
*) \(10 \leqslant 0 \div 5 \leqslant 0 \%\)
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)

Ccltere.-Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, \(\epsilon\) very two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 5 \% and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer ; they will also thrive well in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

569 Curled or Pepper Grass .
\(5 i 1\) Broad-Leaved
573 Broad Leaved Winter
575 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress
578 True Water Cress


\title{
Corn, Sweet or Sugar.
}

\author{
Mais. Maiz. Maij.
}

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

EXTRA EARLY.
579 Extra Early Cory. A
\begin{tabular}{ccccc} 
Per & Per & Per & Per & Per \\
ear. & \(\mathrm{qt}\). & \(1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}\). & pk. & bu.
\end{tabular}
very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellentformarket \(\$ 0 \quad 05 \$ 020 \$ 0 \quad 60 \$ 100 \$ 400\)
ว̌0 Northern Pedigree. Very early and very dwarf; small ears
5ั1 Marblehead. One of earliest; dwarf and short thick ears: of good quality for an early sort .
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market. .
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened.
§90 Extra Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use .

\section*{SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE.}

\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 3 & 50
\end{tabular}

GENERAL CROP.
618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early .
618 T .
619 Asylum Thick twelve-rowed . . . . . . . . .
- Asylum. Thick twelve-rowed

620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive
. . . . . . . . . . . . .
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . . . . .
626 Stowell Fvergreen. Remains green a long time and is highly prized . . .
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late.
\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00
\end{tabular}

\section*{LATE.}
630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black. . . . .
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown . . . . . . . .
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet. . . . . . .
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . . . .
\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & \(0 C\) \\
5 & 30 & 75 & 1 & 25 & 5 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
5 & 20 & 60 & 1 & 00 & 4 & 00 \\
& & & & & 2 & 00
\end{tabular}
水 For Field Corn, see Cereals, page 50.

\section*{CUCUMBER.}

\section*{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 \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.

\section*{663 Thorburn's New Ever-}
bearing. Small sized;
very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler per pkt., 10 cts. . \(\$ 150\)
664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand

10 \$0 25 §0 75
665 Extra Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler
666 Large Netted Russian. Very early, large; dark netted skin and white flesh. . . . .
667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive.
668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolifio.. 10 . 10
669 Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use. . . . . . . . . . . . 10 . 25 . 55
670 Extra Iong White-Spined. Very fine shape for market . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 2575\)
671 Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
672 Florida Emerald. Perfectly smooth; very dark green skin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10.30100
673 Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 25 75
6it Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)

676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use
100
67s Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green; very productive,
and of uniform small size . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\(\begin{array}{llll}10 & 30 & 1 & 00 \\ 15 & 50 & 1 & 50\end{array}\)
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
679 Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
682 White Japan. Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp . . . . . \(10 \quad 30100\)
683 Small Gherkin. Very small, burr; used for pickles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.6020

\section*{ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.}

\section*{Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour couches.}

雨 \({ }^{\circ}\) Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.
Culture. - The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and, therefore, the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, covering with a sheet of brown paper till the seeds

\section*{Thorburn's New Everbearing Cucumber.}

Mamaroneck, West Chester Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, i888.
Messrs. J. M. Thorburn \& Co.
Dear Sirs: The new Cucumber is something of a wonder in its way. Cucumbers began to form when the plants wereabout a foot long, and they have continued fruiting abundantly all summer. It looks now as if nothing but a sharp frost would stop them. Owing to its great yield, it seems to me that the new Cucumber will be invaluable to the man who grows pickles. Ijudge that the Early Russian (which I first distributed) is one of its parents. At all events, it is a good thing, and has doubtless "come to stay."

Yours truly,
PETER B. MEAD.

\section*{CUCUMBERS-CONTINUED.}
germinate. Afterwards uncover, and ventilate to ensure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the rines 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.
699 Bismark. Dark green; fine forcer . . . . 8025

T00 Duke of Fdinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth
\%01 Giant of Armstadt. Good bearer
\%02 Blue Gown. Handsome black spine sort
\%03 Swan's Neck
r04 Noa's Forcing. Very productive . . . .
705 Improved Sion House . . . . . . . . . . . 25

т0т Prize Fighter. Standard sort . . . . Per pkt.
\%0s Goliath Very prolific ...........
709 Telegraph. Free bearing, long, and ex tensively grown; handsome 25
710 Lynch's Star of the West. A distinct and handsome sort

25
711 Lancashire Witch . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
712 Cuthill's Black Spine . . . . . . . . . . 25

Packets of above varieties contain from ten to twenty seeds.


BROAD-LEAVED DANDELION.

\section*{DANDELION.}

\section*{Pissenlit. Amargon. pardeblum.}

Culture.-The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart, thin out the plants to tweive inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ersuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are iest, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: \(\wedge\). This excludes the light, and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation-these are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb.
737 French Garden \(\$ 0 \quad 20 \quad \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 150\) 739 Improved Broad-Leaved. Perhaps the best sort
\(30 \quad 100 \quad 300\)

\section*{EgG-Plant. \\ Aubergane. Berengena. Eierpilanje.}

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

Per oz.Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf; very early; small sized ovoid fruit of good quality . . . . . . . . .
\(8030 \$ 0 \quad 75 \$ 250\)
741 Inong Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality.
\(20 \quad 60 \quad 200\)
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple: good quality
\begin{tabular}{llll}
30 & 85 & 300
\end{tabular}

743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large oval purple, and grown very much more extensively than any other sort
\(\begin{array}{llll}50 & 1 & 25 & 5 \\ 0\end{array}\)
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple, dark foliage.
\(44^{=}\)Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental...
(46 Round White. Small and ornamental . . . . . .
747 Long White. Small and ornamental . . . . . . . \(40 \quad 100 \quad 400\) \(40 \quad 100 \quad 400\)
. . . . . 401001400

745 Stxiped. Fruit is striped purple and white . . . . \(40 \quad 100400\)


\section*{Endive.}

Chicoree. Escarola o Endivia. Endiven.

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

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per 1 lb .
\%50 Green Curled Winter. Best for
fall and winter crop . . . . . \$0 \(20 \quad \$ 050 \quad \$ 150\)
751 White Curled. For early use, for which it is useful. . . . . . \(20 \quad 60200\)
752 Green Moss Curled. Small, clear green leaves, mossy and crisp . \(20 \quad 60 \quad 200\)
752a Laciniated. Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter. . . \(20 \quad 60 \quad 200\)
753 Broad-Leaved Escarolle. A sweet variety for fall and winter . . . . . . . . . . . \(20 \quad 60 \quad 200\)

\section*{ICE-PLANT.}

\section*{Ficoide Glaciale. Escarchosa.}

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

> Per pkt. Per oz. 00

757 Clean Seed. .
\(\$ 005 \quad \$ 040\)

\section*{Kale or Borecole.}

\section*{Chou vert Frise. Col. Blätterfohl.}

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


\title{
Kohlrabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.
}

\author{
Chou-Rave. Colinabo. Kohlrabi.
}

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

\section*{Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.}

7S4 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball ...... \$0 25 \$0 \(\% 5\) 7S9 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . . . . . . . . 30 85 300 791 Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive.
\(50 \quad 150\)

\section*{Lettuce. \\ Laitue. Lechuga. Salat.}

Cultcre.-Sow Nos. \(798,799,505,807\) and 815 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except No. 866, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.
797 Selected Buttercup. Beautiful rellow solid, rather under sized heads, for forcing Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.

\[
80.00 \text { en } 20 \text { er }
\]
\[
8020 \quad \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 1 \quad 50
\]
\%s White Forcing Head. Very early; small solid head; one of the best . . . . . . . \(20.20 \quad 150\)
\%99 Thorburn Market Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain: solid large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Taluable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground. . .
\(40 \quad 100 \quad 400\)
800 Cold-Frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market gardeners.
\(20 \quad 60 \quad 200\)
S01 Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass. .
802 Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground.
803 French Blockhead. New French sort
\begin{tabular}{llll}
20 & 50 & 1 & 50 \\
20 & 60 & 2 & 0
\end{tabular}

805 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; rery tender .
S0i Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color
808 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing; very early, and also quite hardy.

\section*{LEEK.}

Poireau. Peurro. porro.
Ctlttre. - 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.
869 Best Large Flag Winter.
Hardy and productive . . .. \$0 20 8050 \$2 00
s70 Summer Flag. Not hardy, but
useful for autumn ......
ard sort; remains long in good condition
\(50 \quad 260\)
S73 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark colored leaves: stout in habit and hardy

20
\(50 \quad 200\)

\section*{Martynia.}
(For Pickles.) Gemienhorn.
Celtire. - Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted.

Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.
sis Craniolaria
Per oz. Per \(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb,
876 Proboscidea

\section*{Mushroom Spawn.}

\author{
Blanc de Champignon. Seta. Champignonbrut.
}

Celttre.-Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter.
 The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mush-

MARTYNIA. rooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung. free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under corer, 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 raried. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure. making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leare this to heat through for a few dars. and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter: fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration "f a week or ten dars the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a
 layer of fresh soil over the heap to a depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English: but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality.
English Spawn. 12 cents per lb. ; 10 lbs .
for \(\$ 1\); 100 lbs. for \(\$ 9\).
French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \(\$ 1\) : in bulk, per 1b., 30 cents.

\title{
Melon, Musk.
}

\author{
Melon Muscade. Melon. Muscatel. Cantalupen.
}

danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the grow. ing 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.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{Ib}\). Per lb.

\section*{878 Champion Market.}

Large size, slightly elongated, densely netted. Flesh light green and very sweet; a good sort . . . . \$0 15 \$0 25 \$0 75
879 Golden Perfection. Highly perfumed; nearly round,loosely netted, becoming golden yellow when ripe. Flesh pale green, very thick and sugary . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh
15
881 The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality . 15
882 Bird Cantaloup. Productive and very large . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
883 Fine White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin . . . . . . . . . 15
884 Jenny Iind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh . 15
885 Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop . . . . . . 15
886 Chicago Nutmeg, Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing 15
887 Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety . . . . . . . . . . 15 fixed to ripen ten days earlier than the Hackensack . .


889 Osage (Also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Cocoanut-shaped, yellow flesh, light green netted skin; good quality.
\(15 \quad 30\)ybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh.15
891 Slkillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious.892 Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet.894 Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark green flesh; very early and fine flavored.895 Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh15896 Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
898 Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh :
quality first rate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1515\(25 \quad 75\)
quality first rate.904 Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green15\(\begin{array}{ll}25 & 75 \\ 25 & 75\end{array}\)913 Long Yellow Cantaloup. Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North1515
915 Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality
915 Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality916 Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume25\(25 \quad 5\)
917 Mango Melon or "Vine Orange" (Also called "Tegetable Peach"). Size, shapeand color of an orange. Thick meaty flesh, somewhat like a preserving citron.Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant whenpartially ripe1. 00
2 ..... 15
100 at first but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored.
IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.
Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.
928 Invincible Scarlet .....  \(\$ 025\)
930 Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh ..... 25
931 Dr. Hogg. Green flesh ..... 25
934 The Squire. Green flesh ..... 25
935 Sutton's Tom Thumb ..... 25

\section*{Melon, Water.}

\section*{Melon d'Eau. Zandia. Waffermelonen.}

Culture.-Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.
950 Vau Cluse Red-Seeded. Very early; the shape is elongated, with stem and slightly inclined to point. The flesh is bright crimson, very sweet and not stringy. Seeds are quite a distinct red. This is one of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 15 cts.; per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb} ., 30 \mathrm{cts} . ;\) per lb., \$1.
966 Hungarian Honey. A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; very thin rind and of firstrate quality Peroz.. 15 cts.; per \(\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}\).. 30 cts.; per lb., \(\$ 1\).
967 Green and Gold. Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; it ripens early, is very productive and ranks with Hungarian Honey. Per oz., 15 cts.; per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\)., 30 cts. ; per lb., s1.


968 Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. .
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper

Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper . . . . . . 10 25
970 a Pride of Georgia. Round in shape; large, crisp; bright red flesh. . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25\). 75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind . . . . . . . . . . 10
\(9 \pi_{2}\) Vick Early. Very early, oblong; bright pink flesh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
git Volga. Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late
15
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin dark green skin: of superior quality; white seed.
10
976 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well. .
15
978 Mammoth Iron-Clad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper . . . . . . 10
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh 10
980 Sibley's Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality. 10
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh 10
983 Early Mountain Sprout. Very early, large and long; mottled skin 10
984 Johnson Christmas. Keeps late 10
986 Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first rate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
\(95 i\) Cuban Queen. Solid and heary; skin marked regularly; excellent quality 10
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early . . . . . . . 10
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh . . . . . . . 10
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier. . . \(10^{\circ}\)
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, tine quality; small, nearly round; very early
15
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh 10
1029 Apple Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed 10
1030 Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed

\section*{Mustard.}

Moutarde. Mostaza. Semf.
Culture.- Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fail salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter.

Per oz. Per \(1 / 1 \mathrm{lb}\). Per 1 b .
1035 Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce
1036 White London. Leares used for salad while joung; grows rery rapidly
1037 White American
\(05 \quad 10 \quad 20\)
1039 Chinese Broad Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach
10
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with Turnip-like root; used for salads
\(15 \quad 40 \quad 125\)

\section*{NASTURTIUM.}

Capucine. Maraneula. 27asturtium.
Culture.-Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.


\section*{ONION.}

Oignon. Cebolla. Jwiebeln.


ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.
Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface. in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year they are essential.
\(T\) hese are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.



\section*{Okra or Gombo.}

\author{
Gombaud. Quimbombo. Safran.
}
 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 hotbed, and transplanted.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.


\title{
Orach or French Spinach.
}

\author{
Arroche. Armuella.
}

Culture.-Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

\author{
Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb. \\ 1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves....... \(\$ 015 \quad \$ 0 \quad 30\) Per oz. Per \(1 / 4100\) \\ 1103 White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow . \(15 \quad 30 \quad 100\)
}

\section*{Pepper. \\ Piment. Pimiento. Dfeffer.}

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

110 S Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor
1109 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick.
1110 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, and mild; one of the best
1112 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles.
1115 Long Red Cayenne. Brightred; very productive.
1117 Long Yellow Cayenne. Similar, save in color
1119 Large Bell. Large and of mild flavor
1121 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling
1122 Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles
1125 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes
Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb,
1127 Thorburn Fancy Red Wrinkled. A new variety; about size of the Cherry Pepper, but distinct in appearance; very pretty
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text {. } \$ 100 \quad \$ 250 \\ 510 & 00\end{array}\)
1128 Thorburn Fancy Yellow Wrinkled. Differing from above only in color .
\(\begin{array}{llll}100 & 250 & 10 & 00\end{array}\)
1130 Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
1132 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent
1133 Yellow Chili. Like 1132, but bright yellow; both these sorts are fine for pickling.
\(30 \quad\) s0 \(\quad 300\)

1134 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits
1135 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad. .
1136 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor
1137 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet; the plant is very ornamental when in fruit, showing the contrasting colors.

Per oz. Per \(1 / 1 / \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb. \(\$ 0 \quad 30 \quad \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 300\)
\begin{tabular}{lll}
40 & \(125 \quad 400\)
\end{tabular}
\(40 \quad 125 \quad 400\)
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
\(30 \quad 80 \quad 300\)
.
50
\(75200=0\)

\section*{PEAS.}

Pors. Chicaros o Guisantes. Erbsert.

\begin{abstract}
Ctltcre.-A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cver rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate, the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart.
\end{abstract}


EXTRA EARLY PEAS.
Height Per Per Per Per in feet. qt . \(1 / 2 \mathrm{pk}\). pk. bus.
1140 Small Early French. (Petit Pois.) The true small French Pea, so extensively used in France for canning and for the table
\(4 \$ 025 \$ 080 \$ 150 \$ 500\)
1141 Thorburn Extra Early Market. Our
standard market garden extra early Pea; productive.............21/2 \(25 \quad 85150500\)
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening . .....21/2 250505125400 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker . . . . . 21/2 \(25 \quad 75 \quad 1254 c 0\) 1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; quite produc-
tive . . . . . . . .. . . . . \(21 / 225\)
\(85 \quad 150 \quad 500\) 1151 *A. Apha. An extra early wrink-
led pea; sow thick . ..... 3 25 \(75 \quad 125450\)
Daniel O'Rourize Improved.
Best strain of extra early ; a
favorite sort...........21/2 25 T5 125450
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling
First and Best .
\(25 \quad 75 \quad 125400\)
THORBURN EXTRA EARLY MARKET PEA.

\section*{EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \({ }^{\text {Mcheren }}\) Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality . . . . . . . 21/2 & 25 & 75 & & 00 \\
\hline \(3^{*}\) Horsford Market Garden. On the style of Adrancer; a good cropper & 25 & \% & 125 & 450 \\
\hline 1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(21 / 2\) & 25 & \% & 125 & 450 \\
\hline 1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin & 35 & 125 & 200 & 700 \\
\hline 1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor & 30 & 100 & 175 & 600 \\
\hline 1206 * Champion of England. A well known standard rariety: sow thick & 25 & is & 125 & 400 \\
\hline 1210 *Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a rery superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer & 50 & 150 & 250 & 900 \\
\hline 1226 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts & 60 & 1 \% & 325 & 12 \\
\hline 1227 Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods & 50 & 150 & 250 & 900 \\
\hline 1228 Tall Giant Sugar. Very large edible pods & 60 & 175 & 325 & 1200 \\
\hline 1229 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin & 25 & 75 & 125 & 4 \\
\hline 1231 Blue Imperial. Productive blue pea & 20 & 60 & 100 & 350 \\
\hline MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS. & & & & \\
\hline Dr. McLean. A splendid wrinkled sort for main crop, following Adrancer & 30 & 100 & 1 is & 60 \\
\hline \(1235{ }^{*}\) G. F. Wilson. Very productive, with large and well filled pods & 25 & So & 150 & 500 \\
\hline \% *John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop & 40 & 125 & 200 & \(\div 00\) \\
\hline 12ti Culverwell Telegraph. Very large pods and peas: of excellent flater & 40 & 25 & \(\because 00\) & - 00 \\
\hline 1248 *Carter Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class & 40 & 25 & 200 & 700 \\
\hline 1249 * Ne Plus Ultra. The most popular late pea now in the English market: superior flavor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 & 25 & 80 & 150 & 500 \\
\hline 1251 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder & 20 & 50 & \% & 250 \\
\hline 256 Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific & 20 & 50 & \% & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.}

PEAS, DWARF VARIETIES-GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.



telephone pea. (See page 32.)

1260 *Carter's Stratagem.
Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills \(. .11 / 2 \quad 50 \quad 150 ~ 250 ~ 900\) 1261 *Abundance. L ong, round, well filled pods; sow thin . . . . . . \(11 / 2 \quad 25 \quad 80 \quad 150 \quad 500\)

\section*{1:666 McLean's Blue Peter.} Early; pods long, peas large . . . . . . . . 2/8 \(25 \quad 80 \quad 150 \quad 500\)
1:68 *Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled........ \(1 . \quad 25 \quad 80 \quad 150 \quad 500\)

\section*{12\%1 *McLean's Little Gem.}

Extra early; straight pods
\(25 \quad 80 \quad 150 \quad 500\)
1276 Tom Thumb. Extra
early . . . . . . . 1. \(25 \quad 80 \quad 150 \quad 500\)
榢 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.

\section*{PUMPKIN.}

Potiron. Calabaza. Grofée 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.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb .
1315 Golden Oblong. Very prolific; growing from 15 to 20 inches long . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 0 \quad 10 \quad \$ 0 \quad 30 \quad \$ 1 \quad 00\)
1320 Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best for family use . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 20 \quad 60\)
1321 Early Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 20\)

60
1322 Monmouth County Golden. Thick, fine grained flesh; a valuable canner . . . . . . . . . . 10 20
1323 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin
\(10 \quad 20\)
60
1324 Cushaw. Salmon colored flesh: crooked neck . . . . . . . . . 10
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
13:ita White Cushaw or Jonathan. A crook-neck variety of excellent quality
10
30100 Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb
1325 Bright Red Etampes. Medium size; flat; fine for cooking \(\$ 0 \quad 15 \quad \$ 0 \quad 50 \quad \$ 150\) 1326 Japan Crook-Neck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds
1327 Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome . . . . 2
132S Mammoth Tours. French . . . 10
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bellshaped; thick white flesh; fine for pies
\(30 \quad 100\)
1330 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive . . . . . . .

per qt., 25 c.; per bus., \$4.
LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

\section*{Роtato.}

\begin{abstract}
Pomme de Terre. Patata. Kartoffel.
Cultcre.-In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth
 and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a lisht steeltooth 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.
\end{abstract}

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


\section*{INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.}

1366 Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder.

50
\begin{tabular}{llll}
75 & 2 & 50 & 500 \\
& & \\
75 & 200 & 450 \\
75 & 200 & 450 \\
75 & 200 & 450 \\
75 & 200 & 450 \\
75 & 200 & 450 \\
75 & 200 & 450
\end{tabular}

\section*{LATE VARIETIES.}

1382 State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
\(50 \quad \pi \quad 200 \quad 450\)

1386 Empire State. Wonderfully productive; flesh is very white and floury, of most delicate flavor; skin white and smooth.

50
\(75 \quad 200\)
450

\title{
James M. Thorburn \& Co.'s Catalogue of Seens.
}

\section*{POTATOES, LATE VARIETIES-CONTINUED.}


\section*{PARSNIP.}

\section*{Panais. Chirivia. paftinafe.}

Cultcre.-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.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1409} & \\
\hline & Thorburn Holang \\
\hline & Crown. A market \\
\hline & gardener's strain . \\
\hline 14 & Long White. Stand- \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ard variety . . . \(10 \quad 20 \quad 60\)
1415 Maltese. Notquite as long as Long White: one of the best sorts
\(10 \quad 20\)
60
1417 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; one of the best.. . . . . . . \(1020 \quad 60\)
1418 Farly Round.
10
60

\section*{Parsley.}

\author{
Persil. Perijil. Petersilie.
}

Celture.-Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water and sow early in spring and until middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1437 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1428 & Extra Curled. Superior. . . . . \(\$ 010\) & 10 \$0 30 & \$1 00 \\
\hline 1430 & Moss Curled. Very pretty . . . . . 10 & \(10 \quad 30\) & 100 \\
\hline 1431 & Fern-Leaved. Fine curled. . . . . 10 & 10 - 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1433 & Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment; allow eight inches space between plants. & \(20 \quad 50\) & 150 \\
\hline 1435 & Plain. The ordinary form . . . . . 10 & 1020 & 50 \\
\hline 1437 & Hamburg or Rooted. Forms edible roots, much like Parsnips . & 1030 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{ROQUETTE.}

Roguette. 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 leares is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leares, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have rery much the odor of orange blossoms.

\footnotetext{
Per oz.Per \(\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb.
1439 Roquette \(\$ 0 \quad 10 \quad \$ 0 \quad 30 \quad \$ 100\)
}

\section*{RADISH.}

Radis et Rave. Rabanos and Rabanztos. Radies und Rettig.
Culture.-Sow as soon as the ground is dry in spring, in light rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches


NUN PLUS ULTRA RADISH. 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.
[家 \({ }^{5}\) Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners. Per oz.Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per \(\boldsymbol{\hbar}\). 1440 *Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early . . . . . \$0 \(10 \$ 020 \$ 060\) 1442 *Early French Scarlet Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days . . . . \(15 \quad 30 \quad 100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & 10 & 20 & 60 \\
\hline 1446 & " & " & *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about 20 days. & 15 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1448 & " & " & *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or out-doors & 10 & 20 & 60 \\
\hline 1449 & " & " & " *Forcing. New forcing sort, maturing in about 20 days . & 15 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1450 & " & & *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground & 15 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1452 & " & " & Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline 14 & " & & *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved & 15 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1456 & " & " & *Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort. . & 15 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1458 & " & & White. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet. & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline 1460 & " & " & Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market. & 10 & 25 & \%5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Peroz.Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb.
1462 "Large White Summer. Of
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1464 & " & *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market. . . . . . & 10 & 25 \\
\hline 1466 & " & *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin & 10 & 25 \\
\hline 1468 & " & *Grey Summer. Good solid summer sort. & 10 & 25 \\
\hline 1470 & Olive- & Shaped, Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp . . & 10 & 25 \\
\hline 1472 & ، & White. Mild and fine for summer. & 10 & 25 \\
\hline 1474 & " & *French Breakfast. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing & 10 & 20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1476 *Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long \begin{tabular}{l} 
and crisp; for frames \\
or open ground . . . .
\end{tabular} \(1^{10}\)\begin{tabular}{l}
20
\end{tabular}\(\quad 60\)
1478 " " *Chartier White- Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender . . . . . . . . .
1480 ". *Wood Early Frame. Long, \begin{tabular}{c} 
Fed, crisp and good for forcing \\
red
\end{tabular} 10 \begin{tabular}{ccccc} 
& 20 & 60
\end{tabular}

1482 " White Naples. Slender; for summer use . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
1:84 " White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer. .
1486 " Purple. Very dark . . . . . . .
1488 *White Strasburg Summer. Very
\begin{tabular}{lll}
10 & 25 & 75
\end{tabular}


RADISH-CONTINUED.
1490 *White Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large.
Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb.


1492 *Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well . . . . . . \(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
1494 " \({ }^{*}\) Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort . . . \(\begin{array}{llll}10 & 25 & 75\end{array}\) Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
" *Thorburn Improved Long Black Spanish. A fine market gardeners' strain (See cut, p. 36) . . \(20 \quad 50 \quad 1\) ๖ั0
*Long Grey Laon. Popular French sort
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)
1502 Winter Large White Spanish. Fine for winter
1504
\({ }^{6}\) Califormia White Mammoth A very large white winter variety
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)

1506 Raphanus Caudatus (Edible Pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled

40

\section*{Rhubarb.}

\section*{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.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
1514 Iinnæus. The earliest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(8020 \begin{array}{ll}20 & \$ 0 \\ 1515 & \text { Victoria. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ 150 & \$ 150 \\ 50 & 150\end{array}\)
雨 Roots........................ each, 10 cents; per dozen, \(\$ 1\)

\section*{Swiss Chard, or Silver Beet.}

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

Per oz.Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per 1 b . 1520 Swiss Chard. . \(\$ 010 \$ 020 \$ 060\)

\section*{SPROUTS.}

Choux Verts non Pommes.
Culture.-Sow No. 1525 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
1525
Spring Sprouts or English Rape . .
.per qt., 25 cts .
1526 Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved. . . . . \(\$ 010 \quad \$ 025\) \$0 5


\section*{SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.}

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

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
1528 Long White Erench . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 0 \quad 10 \quad \$ 0 \quad 40 \quad \$ 125\)
1530 Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior. \(15 \quad 50\)

\section*{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 \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per 1 lb . 1535 Scolymus.
\(\$ 020 \quad \$ 050 \quad \$ 200\)

\section*{Scorzonera.}

\author{
Scorzonere. Escorconera. Scorjioumurjel.
}

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 \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb. \$0 20 \$0 50 \$2 00

\section*{Sorrel.}

Oseille. Acedera. Sauerampfer.
Cblture.-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.
1544 Garden
Per oz. Per \(1 / / \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb. \(\$ 010 \quad \$ 030 \quad \$ 100\)

\section*{SKIRRET.}

\section*{Chervis. §ucfermurjel.}

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.
1546 Skirret
Peroz. . 8030

Messrs. James M. Thorburn \& Co.
Setauket, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1890.
Dear Sirs: Your salesman recommended to me last spring your Thoroughbred White Flint Corn for Long Island land. I have just finished husking three acres planted with it, and have a yield of 427 bushels of ears. The yield is so much better than any previous yield that I wish to thank both him and you.

Yours very truly,
SELAH B. STRONG


Madison, N. J., May 2, 1890.
Would like to express my pleasure at the result obtained from one packet of Chrysanthemum seed ( 50 cents). Fifty plants came up, and very healthy. Most pleasant surprise, for in several other cases different florists only five or six plants.
E. A. GATTER,

\section*{Spinach.}

Epinards. Espinaca. Spinat.
Colture.-Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows


LONG-STANDING SPINACH. thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August all the other varieties, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.
1566 Large Round Viroflay Thick-
Leaved. Has very large and

1577 Long-Standing Round ThickLeaved. Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed
\begin{tabular}{rrr}
10 & 15 & 40 \\
10 & 15 & 40 \\
10 & 30 & 1
\end{tabular}

1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy
15 Ne New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather
1030
00

\section*{SQUASH.}

Courge. Calabaza. Speife 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.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3 & Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per oz. } \\
& . ~ s o ~
\end{aligned}
\] & & Perlb. \\
\hline 1585 & " White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety & 10 & 5 & 75 \\
\hline 1587 & Green Striped Bush or Eergen. White, with green stripes; variegated & 10 & 25 & \% \\
\hline 1589 & Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct and the best for summer & 0 & 25 & \% \\
\hline 1589 & Summer Crookneck. Long green striped & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline 1590 & Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape, and said to be suitable for frying like the Egg-Plant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & - 10 & 30 & 00 \\
\hline & Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape; green and white striped; an ex cellent summer sort & 10 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 15 & Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter. & . 10 & 30 & 100 \\
\hline 1593 & Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine & 10 & 25 & \% 5 \\
\hline 1594 & Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline 1595 & Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick bright orange flesh; one of the finest winter varieties. & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline 1596 & Turban. Orange & 10 & 25 & 75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1596 Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor
Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb.
1597 Low Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter . . . . \$0 \(10 \$ 025 \$ 075\)
1598 Butman. Salmon colored flesh; dry and fine for late

10
25
1599 Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor.
\(10 \quad 25\)
Essex Hybrid. A good keeper; flesh of excellent flavor.
\[
10
\]

1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality and very prolific . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 25 75

1605 White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine grained and as dry as a boiled chestnut.
\(10 \quad 25 \quad 75\)

1606 Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and first-rate for summer or fall
1607 Red China. Small size; red skin and orange yellow flesh . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
1608 F'rench Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality . . . . . . . . . 10
1609 Pine-Apple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort. . . . . . . . . . 10
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort; green skin . . . . . . . . . . 10
1611 Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality . . . . . . . . 10
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow skin and flesh. 25
1614 English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender Hesh . . . . . . . . . 10

\section*{TOMATO.}

\section*{Tomato. Tomates. Siebesapfel.}

Culture.-Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a win


TOMATOHS. dow, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Trans, plant 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.

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

Peroz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Perlb. Thorburn Long-Keeper. A new and valuable sort. See page 10.

1627 Ignotum. Excellent for family or market use; very prolific; the earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties; heavy and solid30

1628 Optimus. Solid and productive; bright crimson 25
1629 Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red . . . . . . . 25
1630 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance. . . . . . . . .
Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Perfection (Livincston's, Early 25 Perfection. (Livingston's.) Early, regular and productive; red. . . . . . . . . . 25 Favorite. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper . . . . . 25 Beauty. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth; pinkish red; thick flesh and regular form. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25

1 1.37 Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good25
1639 Essex Hybrid. Large, shining red; very solid ..... 25
1640 Early Advance. Bright red; medium sized, smooth, solid; very early ..... 251641 Paragon. Bright red; round and very productive1643Trophy, Selected. Very solid and fine in every way; standard late sortWish Bronzs Foliage. Fruit first-class.
1644

5300 250
\(75 \quad 250\)

300
\(75 \quad 250\)
5250
5 250
5250

250
\(75 \quad 250\)
\% 5250
\(75 \quad 250\)
\% 250
\(75 \quad 250\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}55 & 250 \\ 85 & 300\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{r}300 \\ \hline\end{array}\)

TOMATO-CONTINUED.
1646 Improved Queen. Resembles "Paragon;" large, smooth, solid and good.
1647 Prelude. (Horsford's.) Bright, crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass or out of doors; very early \(\begin{array}{lllll}30 & 85 & 3 & 00\end{array}\)
1648 Mikado. Very large, fairly smooth and solid; skin purplish red; has distinct broad foliage.
1649 Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass as well as for out-door culture; bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\(75 \quad 250\)

1655 Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
1656 Hundred Days. One of the earliest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1659 Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles
1662 Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed.
1664 Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition . . . .
1668 Green Gage. Light yellow .
1672 Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles
1675 Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color
1678 Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid
1680 White Apple. Nearly white.
1682 Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves
1654 Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted for pots . . . per packet, 10 cts. . \(100 \quad 3001000\)
1685 Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small fruit; used for preserves . . \(\quad 30 \quad 85 \quad 300\)

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb . \(\$ 025 \$ 075\) \$2 50

\section*{TURNIP.}

\section*{Navet. Nabo. Rüben.}

Culture.-For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1777 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.


\section*{TURNIP-CONTINUED.}


MILAN STRAP-LEAF TURNIP.

Per oz. Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). Per lb, \& \(10 \quad \$ 0 \stackrel{5}{2} \quad \$ 075\)
1748 Long White Tankard. A good keeper. . . . . . . . . ...
1750 Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1751 Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well.
1753 Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort
1755 Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well . . . . . . . . .
1758 Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well
\begin{tabular}{lll}
10 & 15 & 50 \\
10 & 25 & 75
\end{tabular}

1763 Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct.

75
1767 Montmagny. Yellow, purple top; first-class sort. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10{ }^{1} 10\) 25
1769 Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific . . . . . . . . 10 15
\(17 \% 0\) Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga 10
1772 White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive 40.
\(17 \% 4\) Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10{ }^{10} 15{ }^{1} 50\)
1777 Skirving Ruta-Baga. For table or stock; firm flesh . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(10 \quad 15 \quad 40\)

\[
\text { NaSHUA, N. H., Oct. } 23,1889 .
\]

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

Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., Jan. \(18,1890\).
Messrs. J. M. Thorburn \& Co.
Sirs. The potato (Thorburn) which you requested us to try has proved of most excellent quality and gave a large yield. In the test for quality of fifty-five varieties, it now stands ahead. If you desire further particulars, write me.


\section*{Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline y & officinalis & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pr pkt. } \\
& \$ 80 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline Angelica, Garden. Supposed to have medicinal virtues & Archangelica officinalis & . 5 & 25 & \$2 00 \\
\hline Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative. & Pimpinella Anisum & 5 & 10 & 60 \\
\hline Arnica. Had medicinal qualities & - Arnica montana & 10 & 100 & \\
\hline Balm. Has medicinal qualities & . Melissa officinalis & 5 & 40 & \\
\hline Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary & . Ocymum minimum & & 15 & 150 \\
\hline " Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, & Ocymum basilicum & & 15 & 150 \\
\hline Belladonna. Used in medicine & Atropa Belladonna. & 10 & 50 & 500 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for} \\
\hline Boneset. Has medicinal qualities. & . Eupatorium perfoliatum & & \% 5 & \\
\hline Borage. Leaves used as a salad & . Borago officinalis & & 15 & 100 \\
\hline Caraway. Seed aromatic & . Carum Carui. & 5 & 10 & 60 \\
\hline Catrip. Has medicinal qualities & . Nepeta cataria & 10 & 40 & 400 \\
\hline Coriander. Seed aromatic. & . Coriandru & & 10 & \% \\
\hline Dill. Seeds aromatic, pungent and medicinal & Anethum graveolen & & 10 & \% \\
\hline Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities & Inula Helenium & & 40 & 400 \\
\hline Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic. & . Anethum Fœniculu & & 10 & \% \\
\hline Fox-Glove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities & . Digitalis purpur & & & 201 \\
\hline Fumitory. & . Fumaria officinali & & & \\
\hline Grow Well & . Lithospermum off & & & \\
\hline Hellebore, White. Has medicinal qualities. & . Veratrum album & & 300 & \\
\hline Hemlock. Has medicinal qualiti & Con & & & 30 \\
\hline Henbane. & . Hyoscyamus nige & & & 2 \\
\hline Horehound. & . Marrubium vulg & & & 3 co \\
\hline Hyssop. & . Hyssopus officinale & & & 2 \\
\hline Lavender. For oil and distilled water & . Lavandula vera & 5 & 15 & 150 \\
\hline Lovage. Has medicinal qualities & Levisticum officin & & & 400 \\
\hline Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities & . Althæa officinalis & & & 3 \\
\hline Marigold, Pot. Used in soups. & . Calendula officir & & 15 & 150 \\
\hline Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning & . Origanum Onites & & 40 & 4 \\
\hline Sweet. & . Origanum Majorana & & & 2 50 \\
\hline Pæony. Has medicinal qualities & . Pæony officinalis & 5 & 15 & 150 \\
\hline Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities & . Hedeoma pulegioides & 10 & 60 & 600 \\
\hline Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water & Rosmarinus officinalis & & 40 & 4 \\
\hline Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities. & . Ruta graveolens & 5 & 15 & 1 \\
\hline Saffron. Used in medicine and also in dyeing & . Carthamus tinctorius & 5 & 10 & 1 G \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Sage, Common. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine \(\qquad\)} \\
\hline Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine & Salvia Hominum & 5 & 30 & 300 \\
\hline Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb & . Satureja Hortensis & 5 & 20 & 150 \\
\hline " Winter. " & . Satureja montana & & 30 & 3 \\
\hline Tansy. Generally used fn bitters & Tanacetum vulgare & & 30 & 300 \\
\hline Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning & & 5 & 30 & 300 \\
\hline French & . Thymus vulgaris & 5 & 30 & 300 \\
\hline Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities & Artemisia Absinthi & & & 250 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{FRUIT SEEDS.}


\section*{SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.}

\section*{Arbor-Vitæ, American \\ Barberry}

Purple-leaved
Broom, Scotch
Buckthorn
Cornelian Cherry
Furze or Gorse
Hawthorn
Iocust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia.
Norway Spruce.
Osage Orange
Privet, Japan
Common Evergreen.
Sheep-Berry (Black Haw)

Thuja occidentalis
Per lb.
. . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 200\)
Berber . . . . . . . . . 100
Berberis folio-purpurea. . . . . . . . . . . . 200
Genista scoparia ........... . . . . . . . . 40
Rhamnus catharticus.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Cornus Mascula. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Ulex Europæus ............... . . . . . . . 50
Cratægus Oxyacantha . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Gleditschia triacanthos . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Robinia pseud-acacia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Abies excelsa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Maclura aurantiaca . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Ligustrum Japonicum. . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Ligustrum vulgare . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Viburnum prunifolinm . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150

\section*{VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES,}

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

Beans, Refugee.
Beet, Blood Turnip.
Brussels Sprouts, best French.
Cabbage, Red Dutch.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.
Cauliflower, Early Paris.
Gherkin.

Melon.
Martynia.
Nasturtium, Tall.
Onion, White Portugal.
Queen and others
Pepper, Chili.
Celestial.

Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
Giant Emperor.
Tomato, Yellow Plum.
"
6 Strawberry.
"6 Yellow Cherry.
". Peach.

\section*{VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.}

T졍 For prices see body of Catalogue.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Borage. & Corn Salad. \\
Burnet. & Curled Cress. \\
Celery. & Dandelion.
\end{tabular}

Burnet.
Celery.

\section*{Curled Cress. \\ Dandelion.}

Endive.
Lettuce.
Mustard.

Pepper, Sweet Spanish.
Roquette.
Sorrel.
Water Cress.


Perfection Pruning Shears-The Best of All.

\section*{Complete Assortment of Kitchen Garden Seeds for Private Families.}

Containing the Most approoed and Cboice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.



\section*{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 dronght, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

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

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

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be

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

To Grass a Bank or Terrace.-For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.
Fine Mixed Lawn Grass. (Central Park Mixture.) For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. ( 15 lbs . to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices
. Per bus., \(\$ 3.50\)
French Mized 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., \(\$ 4.50\).

\section*{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.
T. The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per
Agrostis canina. (Rhode Island Bent Grass.) A valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three or four bushels to the acre; for pasture, one and a-half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 50 . ( 12 lbs . to the bus.)
\(\$ 030 \geqslant 2500\)
Agrostis stolonifera. (Fiorin or Creeping Bent Grass.) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door yards or grass plats. Same quantity as the preceding. ( 15 lbs . to bus.)
Agrostis vulgaris. (Red-Top Grass.) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. ( 14 lbs . to bus.)
Faycy Heavy Red-Top Grass, absolutely clean seed
\(20 \quad 1300\)

Aira cæspitosa. (Hassock Grass.) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving well in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. 30 lbs . to the acre
Aira flexuosa. (Wood Hair Grass.) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs . to the acre.

15 1200
Alfilaria. See Miscellaneous Seeds.
Alopecurus pratensis. (Meadow Fox-tail Grass.) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs . to the acre

Alopecurus agrestis. (Slender Fox-tail Grass.) An annual late flowering grass. 20 lbs . to acre


Ammophila arenaria. (Beach Grass.) See Calamagrostis arenaria.
Anthoxanthum odoratum. (True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 10 lbs . to the acre when mixed with other sorts
Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs . to the acre

251500
Avena elatior. (Tall Meadow Oat Grass.) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs to the acre. ( 13 lbs to bus.)...
Avena flavescens. (Yellow Oat Grass.) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species, it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre.
\(75 \quad 6500\)
Beach Grass. See Calamagrostis arenaria.
Bermuda Grass. (Cynodon Dactylon.) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state number of pounds required
Blue Grass, English. See Festuca pratensis.
Blue Grass, Kentucky. See Poa pratensis.
Bromus pratensis. (Meadow Brome Grass.) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs . to the acre
Bromus inermis. (Awnless Brome Grass.) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in the green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs . to acre
Bromus mollis. (Soft Chess.) Suited to sandy land
Bromus Schraderi. (Rescue Grass.) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre .
Calamagrostis arenaria. (Beach Grass.) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves with its tough, wide spreading and thickly matting roots to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value
Cynosurus cristatus. (Crested Dog's-tail Grass.) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs , to the acre.

\section*{GRASS SEED-CONTINUED.}

Per
Dactylis glomerata. (Orchard Grass.) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will en- Per lb. Ioo lbs. dure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. ( 14 lbs. to bus.)
\(\$ 0 \quad 20 \quad \$ 16 \quad 00\)
Dog's-tail. See Cynosurus cristatus.
Festuca duriuscula. (Hard Fescue.) 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.
Festuca elatior. (Tall Fescue.) 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 \(F\). pratensis. 40 lbs . to the acre
Festuca heterophylla. (Various-leaved Fescue.) A very early grass, native to Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs, to the acre . ..
Festuca ovina. (Sheep's Fescue.) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from 6 to 10 inches high. 35 lbs. to the acre
F'estuca pratensis. (Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.) 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
Festuca rubra. (Red Fescue.) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. 25 lbs . to the acre
Festuca tenuifolia. (Slender Fescue.) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited Ior large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs . to the acre.
Fox-tail. See Alopecurus agrestis.
Holcus lanatus. (Meadow Soft Grass.) Inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. 4 bus. to the acre. ( 7 lbs . to bus.)
Hungarian Grass. See Panicum Germanicum.
Johnson Grass. See Sorghum Halepense, page 53.
Iolium Italicum. (Italian Rye Grass.) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs . to the acre.
Iolium perenne. (English Rye Grass.) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre
Oat Grass. See Avena elatior.
Orchard Grass. See Dactylis glomerata.
Phalaris arundinacea. (Reed Canary Grass.) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre.
Panicum Germanicum. (Hungarian Grass.) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. \(11 / 2\) bushels to the acre. Per \(\mathrm{lb}, 100 \mathrm{lbs}\) ( 48 lbs. to bus.) . ............ \(\$ 010\) 100 \(\$ 250\)
Phleum pratense. (Timothy.) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty, or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. \(1 / 2\) bushel to the acre. ( 45 lbs. to bus.) Price variable, from \(\$ 2.50\) to \(\$ 3.50\) per bus. .
Poa aquatica. (Water Meadow Grass.) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs . to the acre.
Poa compressa. (Canada Blue Grass.) 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.
Poa nemoralis. (Wood Meadow Grass.) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs . to the acre


Poa pratensis. (Blue Grass.) It is also known as Green Grass, June Grass, etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. \(11 / 2\) bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre'should be sown. ( 14 lbs . to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed
\(30 \quad 2400\)
41) 3500 sheep have for it a merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of horses and號 which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. 20 lbs. to the acre
vilulu
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See Agrostis canina.
Rye Grass. See Lolium.
Sweet Vernal Grass. See Anthoxanthum odoratum.
Texas Blue Grass. See Tricodia stricta.
Timothy. See Phleum pratense.
Tricodia stricta. (Poa arachnifera.) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very lightabout 7 lbs . to the bushel . . Per lb., \(\$ 3\); per oz., 25 cents

\section*{Clovers.}

Per lb. Per
Alfalfa. (Lucerne.) 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
Alsike Clover. (Trifolium hybridum.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs . to the acre. .
25. 1900

Bokhara Clover. (Melilotus alba.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut
before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs to acre
Crimson Clover. (Trifolium incarnatum.) An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; excellent for soiling. 20 bs. to the acre.
\(30 \quad 2500\)

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (Anthyllis Vulneraria.) A deeprooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs . of seed per acre
arge Red or Pea-Vine Clover. (Trifolium pratense.). The English Cow Grass; for plowing under . . . Price variable .
Medium Red Clover. (Trifolium pratense.) Is a perennial, but of very few years duration; nutritious, and valuable in moist locations

Price variable
White Clover. (Trifolium repens.) Valuable for lawns and pas-
\(35 \quad 3000\)
\(20 \quad 1200\)
tures
Yellow Trefoil. (Medicago lupulina.) May be cultivated either
Per alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre. \(80 \quad 25\). \(\$ 1600\)


\section*{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; twobushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

要 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.
BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel)-
Per qt. Per bus.


Hulless. Hãs no hull, or husk, and considerably resembles wheat, except that the grains are about double the size of the largest wheat

25
BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel)-
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common. .

\section*{European Silver Hull}

15
125
Dark Glazed. From Vermont
New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety .

15
125
CORN. ( 56 lbs. to bushel.) All north- Per ern raised sorts-
ear
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8005
Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent ...... 05
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) . . 05
Golden Dent. Farmer's favorite 05

Golden Beruty. (Dent.) Large and productive
05

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent
\(\begin{array}{llll}15 & 15 & 1 & 75\end{array}\)
King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint.

0515
Long White Flint or Sanford .
05
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain
\(0515 \quad 175\)

Long Yellow. (Flint.) The stand-
ard sort . . .
\(05 \quad 151\) \%

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain. .
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain.
05 15 1 is large ears an
stern grown.
\(05 \quad 15 \quad 1\) i5

Queen of the Prairie, Very early Dent; Eastern grown. .
Rural Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one ker-
nel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and
smallness of stock recommend it as a fodder plant, while for ensilage purposes it is most valuable.

05
15
1 is


Sweet Fodder Corn. (Measured bushel.)
In ears, per lb., 10 cents
OATS. (32 lbs. to bushel)-
Welcome. Heavy white grain; very productive
Clydesdale. Very early and remarkably heavy white oat
100
Prince Edward's Island Black
100
Canada White.. 8.5

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)
Spring .
Winter Excelsior150

WHEAT. ( 60 lbs to bushel.)-
Armstrong or Landreth (Beardless). Winter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(15 \quad 250\)
Early Red Clawson. Earliest of all winter wheats. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25400
Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20 2 20
Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. See page 51 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Mediterranean Winter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15 2 5
Horsford's Pearl. Light amber grain (beardless). Winter. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(20 \quad 300\)
New York Spring. Spring
\(15 \quad 250\)
White Russian (Beardless). Spring
50
Saskatchewan (Beardless).
20) こ 5

\title{
Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats.
}

\author{
With Strong Stems; Hardy and Prolific.
}

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

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

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

The crop of these crosses and hybrids was last year so limited that they were offered (under numbers) in very small quantities, and at an almost prohibitive price, viz. : 25 cents for 25 seeds. Permanent names have now been given and the price reduced.
WILLITS (offered last year as No. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color and apparently hard.
ROBERTS (offered last year as No. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. Chaff brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium size, dark amber color.
BAILEY (offered last year as No. 50). Pure wheat cross. Early. Heads average over three inches and somewhat club-shaped, seven breasts to a side; chaff white, beardless. Generally four grains to a breast, medium to small in size, hard, and of amber color.
STEWART (offered last year as No. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong.
BEAL (offered last year as No. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded-often ten to a side ; chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet-sometimes five-fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head.
JOHNSON (offered last year as No. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side ; chaff white heavily bearded; three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads.

\section*{DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING IN TRIAL QUANTITIES.}

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

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

Price for each variety:
Per ounce ..... \$0 25
Per \(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\). ..... 75
Per \(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}\). ..... 00
Per I lb. ..... 50
Per 5 lbs. ..... 500

\title{
Miscellaneous Seeds and Seeds of ECONOMICAL PLANTS.
}

ALFILARIA. See Erodium cicutarium.
ASPERULA ODORATA. (Waldmeister.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as Maitrank. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
BEANS-Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs.. \(\$ 7\).
Soja hispida. (Soja Bean.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to tive, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dre weather; very valuable for the south for either man or beast. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs ., \(\$ 11\).
BROOM CORN-Iong-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., s7.
Improved Dwarf. Perlb., 15 cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lb} ., \$ 7\). California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs ., 8 \%.
BROOM, SCOTCH. (Genista scoparia.) The young growth of this shrub is chietly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
BURNET-Common Field. Per lb., 2s cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12\).
CAPER TREE. (Capparis spinosa.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 75 cents.
CATERPILIARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents.
CHICORY-Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
COTTON-Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs ., \(\$ 7\).
COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; its chief value is as a green crop to plow under. \(11 / 2\) bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents: per bushel, 83 to 83.50 .
DHOURA-Guinea Corn. See Sorghum
ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. A valuable forage plant, growing throughout the State of California and extending to British Columbia, New Mexico and Mexico, where it is called "Altilaria." It belongs to the geranium family, and will grow two feet high. Makes an excellent fodder plant, either in the green state or cured as hay. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \(\$ 1\).
ESPARSETTE. See Onobrych is sativa.
ESPARTO GRASS. (Stipa tenacissima.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 60 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.
FLAX SEED. Price variable
FURZE. (Clex Europaus.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.
GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia. from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.
HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., \(\$ 1\).
INDIGO SEED. (Indigofera tinctoria.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.
IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., 83.
JAPAN CIOVER. See Lespedeza striata.
JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz.. 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
KAFEIR CORN. See Sorghum.
KIDNEY VETCH or Sand Clover. See Clover, page 49.
LEFNTILS-Best Imported. Succeeds best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 10\).
LUPINS-Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs , \(\$ 3\). 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 \(1 \mathrm{lb}, 20\) cents; per 100 lbs ., 89 .
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., zs.
LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 40 cents; per 100 lbs , \(\$ 35\).
MADDER. (Rubia tinctoria.) A perennial plant, the roots of which. when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS-CONTINUED.}

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
MILIO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Rural Branching.
ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (Sainfoin, French; Esparsette, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs , to the acre. Per lb, 15 cents; per 100 lbs ., \(\$ 8\).
OSAGE ORANGE. (Maclura aurantiaca.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 45.
PEARI MITLLET. (Penicillaria spicata.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., s 14.
PEAS-Canada Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.
POPPY-Opium. The seed furnishes about thirtyfive per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \(\$ 1\).
PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which is made insect powder in Europe. Per oz., \(\$ 1\). RAMIE-Silver China Grass (Urtica nivea.)
 This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way; and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \(\$ 8\).
REANA LUXURIANS. (Teosinte.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \(\$ 1.25 ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}\)., \(\$ 80\).
SORGHUM. (Dhoura or Guinea Corn.) WhiteSeeded. Perlb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs ., \(8 \%\).
Farly Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 5\).
Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.
Ienk's Hybrid Sugar Cane. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 8\).
Ealepense. (Johnson Grass.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 25 cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12\).

SORGHUM-Yellow Branching. Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the Rural Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. It possesses all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of forage, green feed or cured fodder that it fur nishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the Rural Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs ., 88.

Rural Branching. (Mil. lo Maize.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut
 for feedingitstarts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor ; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs ., \(\$ 10\).
Kaffir Branching Corn or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 10\).
SAINFOIN. See Onobrychis.
SCURVY GRASS. (Cochlearia officinalis.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.
SERADELIA. A fine fodder, of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds wellin a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 12\).

seradella.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS-CONTINUED.}

SNAILS. Used in the same as Caterpillars. Per paper, 10 cents.
SPURRY. (Spergula arvensis.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its green state or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs . to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 9\).


SUNFLOWER-Large Russian. Per lb., 12 cents; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 7\).
TEOSINTE. See Reana luxurians.
TEASELS-Fuller's. The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the south they may be sown in the fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silk-worms, instead of the leaves of the mulberry. Per lb., 25 cts. ; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 14\).
TOBACCO SEED-Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown in this country. Makes excellent cigars and delightful aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cts. ; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Burley Kentucky White. Now the most popular variety grown in the west. Our seed grown from originator's stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.
Connecticut Seed-工eaf. The popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents, per lb., \(\$ 2\)
Florida. Light brown variety grown in the south, where it is considered valuable. Per oz., 25 cents ; per lb., \$2.
Harby. A Turkish variety which stands heat and drought beyond all others, and may be topped to twenty-five leaves or more. Superior to Latakia, and possessing a very agreeable odor and flavor. Per oz., 25 cents, per lb., \(\$ 2\).

TOBACCO SEED-Havana. Seed gathered for us from a celebrated plantation of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., 83.50 .
Ohio. White-leaf, very large. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.
Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Yer oz., 25 cts. ; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard va iety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., \(2 \tilde{0}\) cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \&i.
Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.
Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties as possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine-the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Virginia, Hester. Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \(\$ 2\).
Virginia, One-Sucker. Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.
VETCHES-Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., ミ3.50.
WIID RICE. (Zizania aquatica.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. It is also valuable to the sportsman as a bait for wild fowl. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest, especially of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and North, as is well known, made great use of this Zizania as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food, the rice having been found to be of superior flavor. Directions for Sowing.-"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom, and in places where there are but few weeds. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low marshy places, which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \(\$ 1650\).
WORIS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per packet, 10 cents.

\section*{From the "London Garden."}

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

\title{
Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites.
}
Asparagus Knives-Best Exglish
Each.
Atomizers-Goldman's. A convenient and useful sprinkler ..... \$1. si and 300
Bellows-Woodason's Powder For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc ..... \(\$ 1.50\) to 200
Bill and Brush Hooks-For heavy pruning with one hand ..... \(\$ 1.25\) per 100
Canes-Bamboo, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks
S2 50 to ..... 35
Daisy or English Lawn Rakes ..... 50
Dibbles-Hard Wood, iron-pointed

5 lbs., 25 cts. : \(50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.25 ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}\)., \(\$ 2\); per ton, 332

5 lbs., 25 cts. : \(50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.25 ; 100 \mathrm{lbs}\)., \(\$ 2\); per ton, 332
Gúano. Best Peruvian.
Fertilizers-Ground Bone.
Fertilizers-Ground Bone.2 lb . boxes, 25 cents ; per \(100 \mathrm{lbs} ., 84\); per bag or ton, according to marketThorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. The best Fertilizer for general
use 2 lb . boxes,27
Complete Mandre, Potato Mantre and Lawn Fertilizer. See special list, page 59Sheep Mandre, Pllverized. An excellent lawn fertilizer . . . 5 lb . packages, 30 cts . ;25 lb . packages, \(\$ 1.25\); 50 lb . package, \(\$ 2 ; 100 \mathrm{lb} . \mathrm{bag}, \$ 3\) : per ton, \(\$ 45\)
Forks-Digging or Spading \$1 00 to ..... 150
Hay or Stable ..... is to 125
Ladies' Short-Handled. ..... 50 to 100
Manure, Long and Short-Handled. ..... 100 to 150
Fruit Picker-Bevin`s Patent ..... 400
Fumigator-Improved Exglish. For fumigating with Tobacco ..... sl and 200
Garden Force Pumps-Indispensable in large gardens ..... 600
Garden Lines-Finest Braided, 100 feet ..... 35
Garden Reels-For above; of wrought iron 50 and ..... 75
Garden Pencils-Indelible Black. per dozen, \(\$ 1\) ..... 10
Grafting Wax-In \(1 / 4,1 / 2\) and 1 lb . packages per lb., 40 cts.
Grass Border Shears. ..... \$2 25 to 275
Grass Edging Knives 150 to ..... 200
Grass Hooks or Sickles-American or English ..... 35 to 75
Hedge Shears-Exglish, 8 to 12 inch blades ..... 200 to 300
Hoes-American Crescent, Handled ..... 50
Draw or Cors ..... 60 to ..... 75
Grib ..... \% 5
Onion
Prong or Potato Hook.50
Sclffle, Dutch or Pesh ..... 25 to ..... 85
Triangular. Used also as Tree Scrapers ..... \%5
Hose Menders.-Useful article for repairing rubber hose ..... 10
Hyacinth Glasses.- Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue). \(\$ 1.50\) to \(\$ 2.50\) per dozen
Insecticides.-Fir Tree Oil. A reliable insecticide for in-door use
Gishurst's Compouxd. A certain remedy for green fly, scale, mealy bug, etc. . lb. box ..... 50
Hellebore per lb., 35 cts
Woodason's Poultry-Lice Killer. per lb., 25 cts
Paris Greer, Pure per lb., 30 cts
Whale Oil Soap. For washing trees, etc.; very effective.In boxes of \(2 \mathrm{lbs} ., 30 \mathrm{cts}\); \(5 \mathrm{lbs} ., 70 \mathrm{cts}\); \(10 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1 ; 20 \mathrm{lbs},, \$ 1.75 ; 100 \mathrm{lb} . \mathrm{keg} ., \$ 6\).
Sulpher. For mildew on grapes, roses, etc . per lb., 10 cts. ; 10 lbs., 60 cts.Tobacco Dest. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, etc.
Tobacco Soap. Highly recommended. per \(1 / 3 \mathrm{lb}\). tin, ..... 25
Tobacco Stems In bales of about 250 lbs . ..... 350
Knives-Asparagus, English. ..... 150
Bedining, Best English ..... 75 to 150
Cons ..... 35
Grass Edging ..... \$1.20 to 200Prening, Best English60 to 200



NEW MODEL LAWN MOWER.


EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN MOWER.

\section*{LAWN MOWERS.}

\section*{THE NEW MODEL.}

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

\section*{Net Prices, No Discount.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{14}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN MOWER.}

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

\section*{Net Prices, No Discount.}


\section*{NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN MOWER. Net Prices, No Discount.}

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class. 25 -inch cut, without Seat or Shafts \(\$ 4000\) 35 -inch cut, with Seat and Shafts \(\$ 8000\) 30 " with Seat and Shafts 6600 40 10000


NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN MOWER


No. 1, \$2.25.
Iadies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, \(121 / 2\) inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches


No. 2, \$3.75.
Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, \(14 \frac{1}{2}\) inches; diameter, \(15-16\) inches.


No. 3, \$5.50.
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, \(11 / 2\) inches.


\section*{No. 4, \$6.00.}

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter. \(11 / \frac{1}{2}\) inches.


No. 5, \$6.00.
Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses. This syringe is in general use with horticulturists in the United States and Europe. With side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, \(11 / 2\) inches.


No. 6, \$7.00.
Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and GooseNeck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, \(11 / 2\) inches.


Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.


Rubber Sprinkier. \(\$ 1\).


Woodason's Atomizer. \$2.

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

Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, 81.
Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.

\section*{ROLLERS.}

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.
 GARDEN.
With weights to keep handle erect ; a convenient style.
Diam. Weight.

[密 With Whiffle, si extra; with Sha t or Pole, same price.

\section*{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.

\section*{THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.}

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to \(31 / 2\) per cent. ; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent. ; sulphate of potash, 7 to \(\pi \mathbb{1} / 2\) 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 regetables. and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price-In 167 lb . bags, per ton, \(\$ 35\); single bags of \(167 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 3.50\); per bag of \(75 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2 ; 50 \mathrm{lbs}\)., \(\$ 1.50\); 25 lbs., \(\$ 1\); 10 lbs., 50 cents.

\section*{THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.}

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, \(41 / 2\) 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 \(167 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 4\); per bag of \(75 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 2.50 ; 50 \mathrm{lbs} ., \$ 1.75\); 25 lbs ., \(\$ 1\); 10 lbs., 50 cents.

\section*{THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.}

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent. ; phosphoric acid, all soluble, \(51 / 2\) to 7 per cent. ; actual potash, \(71 / 2\) to \(81 / 2\) 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 !b. bags, per ton, \(\$ 43\); single bags of 167 lbs., \(\$ 4\); per bag of 75 lbs., \(\$ 2.50 ; 50 \mathrm{lbs}\)., \(\$ 1.75\) 25 lbs ., \(\$ 1\); 10 lbs ., 50 cents. Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

\section*{Some Useful Implements.}

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


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


Three Sizes- \(\$ \mathrm{r}, \$ 2, \$ 3\).


Lang's Weeder. 25 cts .


Reel and Line.


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

nouglas spruce. (Abies Douglasii.)

\section*{TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.}

\section*{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 mach water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of Deciduous Trees from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. Acorys, Hickory-Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnets should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnoclades, 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 plant ing; but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in the summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other Deciduous Trees and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

\section*{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-fire cent packets may be ordered.


\title{
evergreen tree seeds-Continued.
}


\section*{DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.}

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


\section*{deciduous tree and shrub seeds-Continued.}


\section*{deciduous tree and shrub seeds-Continued.}


\section*{DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-CONTINUED.}


\section*{DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS-CONTINUED.}


\section*{GRAPE SEEDS.}

\section*{NATURAL VARIETIES.}

Vitis Astivalis Californica candicans cinerea. cordifolia indivisa (berries) Lincecumii monticola riparia vulpina.

\section*{CULTIVATED VARIETIES.}


Black Pearl 200
150
Clinton 100
Cynthiana. .
150Herbemont.Ives' Seedling.100
or Jacques ..... 200

Norton's Virginia . . . . . . . . . . . . \(20 \quad 150\)
150

\section*{BOOKS.}

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
American Cattle Doctor. By Geo. H. Dodd, \\
M. D.
\end{tabular} & My Vineyard at Lakeview . . . . . . . . . . 8125 Peach Culture. By Hon. J. Alexander Fulton 150 \\
\hline American Farm Book. By L. F. Allen . . . 250 & Practical Forestry. By And. S. Fuller . . 150 \\
\hline American Gardener's Assistant. By & Practical Pocltry Keeper. By Lewis Wright ¿ 00 \\
\hline Bridgeman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250 & Rose, Ellwanger on the. . . . . . . . 150 \\
\hline Sparagus Culture. . . . . . . . . . . . . 50 & Silos and Ensilage. By Prof. Geo. Thurber . 50 \\
\hline Bee-Keeping. By L. C. Root . . . . . . 150 & Small Freit Celturist. By And. S. Fuller. . 150 \\
\hline Broom Corn and Brooms. . . . . . . . . . 50 & Stewart's Sorghum and its Products. . . . . 150 \\
\hline Cottage Residences. By A. J. Downing . . . 300 & Sugar Beet Culture. By A. H. Almy. . . . . 100 \\
\hline Flint's Grasses and Forage Plants . . . . 200 & Sweet Potato Culture. By James Fitz. . . 60 \\
\hline Fruit Garden. By P. Barry. . . . . . . . 200 & The Sugar Beet. By Lewis S. Ware . . . . . 350 \\
\hline Grape Culturist. By And. S. Fuller... . . . 150 & Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details. . 25 \\
\hline Hedges and Evergreens. By J. A. Warder. . 150 & Truck Farming at the Solth. By Dr. \\
\hline Insects, How to Destroy . . . . . . . . . 30 & Oemler . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150 \\
\hline Mushroom Culture. By Wm. Earley . . . . 40 & Wheat Culture. By D. S. Curtiss. . . . . 50 \\
\hline Mushroom Culture. By W. Robinson. . . . 50 & Window Gardening. By Henry T. Williams . 150 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
FLOWER SEEDS.
}

\author{
Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.
}

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).-Sow in April or May, according to the latitute, 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 oung seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else uhere 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 co 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, aud when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primlla, Chinese.-The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March till the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good stocky plants, and they must therefore be re-potted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots. until they are in five or six inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting room, not too warm.

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

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

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

\title{
EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.
}

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

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

The second column gives the botanical name, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates ornamental-leaved plants.
The dash ( - ) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.
in vars. designates in varieties, or mixed colors.
f. 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.
\[
\begin{array}{lll}
2 & \text { " } & \text { intermediate. } \\
3 & \text { " late-flowering plants. }
\end{array}
\]

The fourth column gives the duration or character, and hardiness.
A represents Annual, lasting but one year.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline B & " & Biennial, lasting two years. \\
\hline P & " & Perennial, lasting three or more ye \\
\hline E & " & Evergreen. \\
\hline S & " & Shrubs. \\
\hline g & " & greenhouse plants-such as do best when kept under glass. \\
\hline bu & " & bulbous plants-plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
.. 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 ( \(\dagger\) ) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the
 climate of the middle Atlantic States, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way.

> h represents hardy-plants for open border.
> hh " half-hardy-plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
> t " tender-requiring protection.

The fifth column gives the color in full, except as abbreviated below :
ap. for apetalous. . . . . bff. for buff. . . . . . . . lav. for lavender . . . . . scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black . . . . . . . car. " carmine . . . . . ptd. " painted . . . . . . spot. " spotted.
br. " brown . . . . . cr. " crimson. . . . . . pur. " purple . . . . . . stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor . . . . . . sul. " sulphur . . . . . . var. " variegated . . . . ver. " vermilion.
The sixth column give the comparative height of the plants in feet under ordinary cultivation; trai. signifies trailing; cr. stands for creeping.

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

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

\section*{FLOWER SEEDS.}

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

\section*{NUMBER and NAME.}

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.


General Observations,



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.


AGERATUM MEXICANUM


BARTONIA AUREA.

amarantus caudatus.
(" Love-lies-bleeding."')


CHRYSANTHEMUM MULTICAULE.







CANDYTUFT.


single dahlia.


GAILLARDIA LORENZZIANA.

godetia, lady albemarle
NUMBER and NAME.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Christmas Rose & & & & & cts. & See Helleborus niger. \\
\hline 2690 & Chrysanthemum (Annual)coronarium album & 23 & hA & white & 1120 & 5 & \\
\hline 2693 & -Double Yellorr. & & & yellow & & 5 & Showy free bloomers. They \\
\hline 2695 & -Double Mixed. & & & mixed & & 5 & should be grown in gardens in \\
\hline 2711 & tricolor album. & & & white & & 5 & large beds. where they will \\
\hline 2712 & -luteum . . & & & yellow & & 5 & how their bright colors finely. \\
\hline \(2 \sim 13\) & -"Eclipse " & & & br.s 51. & 1 & 10 & Perfectly hardy, and rery de- \\
\hline \(2 \pi 14\) & -Mixed Single . & & & mixed & & 5 & sirable. C. multicaule is a val- \\
\hline \(2 \pi 14 a\) & -Mixed Double & & & . . & & 10 & uable bedding plant. \\
\hline 2715 & Burridgeanum & & & W. \& r. & & 5 & \\
\hline 2717 & multicaule (fine bedder) & & & yellow & \(1 / 4\) & 5 & \\
\hline 2718 & inodorum, Double & & & white & 1 & 10 & For bouquets or edgings. \\
\hline 2721 & frutescens (Paris Daisy) & & & & & 10 & C. frutescens is the Paris Daisy. \\
\hline \(2 \pi 23\) & uliginosum (fine for cutting) & & †hP & & & 25 & \} or "Marguerite." \\
\hline 2730 & Chrysanthemum Indicum grandiflorum & 3 & hP & mixed & 3 & 10 & These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract \\
\hline 2731 & Japonicum. & . & & & & 10 & so much attention; bloom late \\
\hline 2733 & -pompon. & & & & 11/2. & 10 & in fall. \\
\hline 2735 & Cineraria hybrida. & 1 & \(\operatorname{tg} \mathrm{P}\) & & 2 & 25 & \\
\hline 2736 & -rubra. & & & lustr's & & 25 & From the finest named flowers; \\
\hline 2737 & -grandiflora & & & mixed & & \[
25
\] & very beautiful and showy, the \\
\hline 2738
2743 & -kermesina.,. & & & crim & & \[
25
\] & colors beingdistinct and bright. \\
\hline 2743
2745 & -nana & & & mixed & 1 & 25 & Very handsome cool green- \\
\hline 2745
2748 & -grandiflora alba & & & white & & \[
25
\] & house plants, generally in \\
\hline 2748
2750 & - Azure Blue . & & & blue & & 25 & bloom about the holidays. \\
\hline 2750
2753 & maritima (Dusty Miller) & 2 & hhP & mixed yellow & 2 & \({ }^{5}\) & For ribbon gardening; have sil- \\
\hline 2755 & -candidissima(Dusty Miller). & & & & & 5 & \(\}\) very foliage. \\
\hline 2758 & Clarkia elegans, Double & 2 & ha & mixed & 11/2 & & ery pretty, free flowering, and \\
\hline 2761 & -purpurea plena & & & purple & & 5 & of easy cultivation. A bed of \\
\hline \({ }_{2} 263\) & pulchella & & & rose & & 5 & these is very beautiful, espec- \\
\hline 2765
2766 & -alba & \(\cdots\) & & white & & 5 & ally the double varieties. \\
\hline 2768 & Wharginata & \(\cdots\) & & bord. & \[
3 /
\] & 5 & They are useful as edging \\
\hline 2778 & Mixed. & & & mixed & & 5 & ing baskets. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2779 \\
& 2779 a
\end{aligned}
\] & Clary, Purple-Top Red-Top & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
purple \\
red
\end{tabular} & 2 & \[
\underset{5}{5}
\] & \(\} \begin{aligned} & \text { (Salvia hominum.) Odd but pret- } \\ & \text { ty flowers. }\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline 2782 & Cleome arborea & 2 & gP & white & 6 & 10 & Curious; very ornamental, in \\
\hline 2783 & sesquiorgyalis & & gA & purple & & 10 & \} Castor Oil Bean style. \\
\hline 2785 & Clianthus & 12 & gS & & & & ) Greenhouse plants, bearing \\
\hline 2790 & puniceus & & & crim. & 6 & 10 & f showy, pea-shaped flowers. \\
\hline 2792 & Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella & 2 & hA & tri. & \(1 / 2\) & 10 & Very pretty for edging. \\
\hline 2795 & Cockscomb, Pres. Thiers & 2 & & crim. & 3/4 & 10 & \\
\hline 2 297 & Empress Dwarf Crimson & & & & & 10 & \begin{tabular}{l}
soil, the heads will be large. \\
full, bright colored and very
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 2799 & Queen of Dwarfs & & & rose & 1/2 & 10 & pretty. Can be preserved for \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2800 \\
& 2812
\end{aligned}
\] & Glasgow Prize Japan Scarlet. & & & crim. & \[
{ }_{3}^{2}
\] & 10 & winter bouquets by cutting off \\
\hline 2823 & Japan Scarlet & 23 & & scarlet mixed & \[
3
\] & \[
\stackrel{5}{5}
\] & the heads before they are ripe, \\
\hline 2833 & Coleus & & gP & & 2 & 25 & Splendid bedding plants. \\
\hline 2835 & Collinsia Bartsiæfolia & & h A & purple & & & \\
\hline 2838 & bicolor . & 12 & & p. \& w & 11/2 & 5 & \\
\hline 2839 & -alba. & & & white & & 5 & Free Howering Annuals. If sown \\
\hline 2840 & candidissima & 2 & & & 1 & 5 & in autumn, will stand the win- \\
\hline 2843 & grandiflora & & & p. \& w. & & 5 & ter, and flower early in spring. \\
\hline 2845 & multicolor & & & w. \& ro. & & 5 & All the species are good and of \\
\hline 2845 & -marmorata & 2 & & & & 5 & fine color. \\
\hline 2852 & verna. & & & bl. \& p. mixed & \[
1 / 2
\] & \[
5
\] & \\
\hline 2854 & Collomia coccinea & 23 & & & & & \\
\hline 2856 & grandiflora & 3 & & yellow & & \[
5
\] & Fine for bees; also good for pot
culture, and pretty. \\
\hline 2858 & Columbine, Common Double & 13 & hP & & & 5 & These are very free flowering. \\
\hline 2860 & White & & & white & & 5 & See Aquilegia. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NUMBER and NAME.}

All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.





MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.;


NEMOPHILA MACULATA.


HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.


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


AFRICAN MARIGOLn, "EL DORADO.'

NUMBER and NAME.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3225 & Helenium Douglasii . & 23 & hP & yellow & 2 & cts. & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Free flowering Composite, with } \\ \text { yellow flowers. }\end{array}\right.\) \\
\hline 3230 & Heliotropium Peruvianum . & 13 & gP & purple & & 10 & Heliotrope. These well-known \\
\hline 3235 & Chieftain (dark) . . . . & . . & g & d. pur. & . & 10 & favorites are highly valued for \\
\hline 3242 & Voltairianum. . & . . & & & & 10 & their scented flowers. They \\
\hline 3244 & in vars & & & mixed & & 10 & should have light rich soil. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3248} & Helleborus niger & 12 & hP & pink & 1 & 10 & Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering. \\
\hline & Hesperis . . . . . . . . . . . . & & & & & & See Rocket. \\
\hline 3252 & Hibiscus Af & 23 & ha & yl. \& br. & 2 & 5 & Showy Annuals. \\
\hline 3253 & militaris. & 2 & hP & rose & 3 & 10 & Distinct flowers. \\
\hline 3260 & Syriacus, Double & 23 & hS & W. \& p. & 6 & 5 & The Rose of Sharon. \\
\hline 3261 & flavescens. . & . & hP & straw & 3 & 10 & Western Marshmallow. \\
\hline 3262 & coccineus. & 2 & tP & scarlet & 4 & 10 & From southern marshes. \\
\hline 3264 & Moscheutos roseus & 23 & hP & rose & 3 & 10 & Large, showy flowers. \\
\hline 3265 & Hollyhock, Double White & - 3 & thP & white & 4 & 10 & \\
\hline 3266 & Double Crimson . . . . & 23 & & crim. & & 10 & varieties, of all shades of color. \\
\hline 3267 & -Canary Yellow . . . . . & . . & . . & yellow & . & 10 & These plants have been much \\
\hline 3267 a & -Light Lavender. . . . . . & - & & lav. & & 10 & improved of late years, and are \\
\hline 3268
3269 & Mixed Magenta. . . & 3 & & red & & 10 & improved of late years, and are now very desirable. \\
\hline 3269 & Mixed. & 3 & & mixed & & 10 & \\
\hline 3272 & Honesty (Lunaria annua) & 23 & thB & white & 2 & 5 & Curious and pretty. \\
\hline 3274 & Humea elegans & 13 & +hhP & rose & 5 & 10 & \} Sweet-scented. Should be kept \\
\hline 3275 & -albida & . . & . . & white & . . & 10 & \(\}\) in pots first season. \\
\hline 3276 & Hunnemannia fumariæfolia & 23 & - . & yellow & 1 & ธ & Large, showy flowers. \\
\hline 3279 & Hyaci & - . & hBu & white & 2 to 3 & 10 & A fine summer Hyacinth. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3281} & Hy & 3 & hP & yellow & 11/2 & 10 & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Showy, bright green leaves; } \\
\text { large, showy flowers. }
\end{array}\right.
\] \\
\hline & Iberis & & & & & & See Candytuft. \\
\hline 3284 & Ice Plant & 23 & tA & white & 1/2 & 5 & Curious and pretty. \\
\hline 3286 & Impatiens glanduligera . . & 2 & & purple & 11/2 & 5 & \(\{\) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable \\
\hline 3287 & Sultani (fine plant) . . . & 23 & gP & scarlet & 112 & 25 & \(\{\) and free blooming. \\
\hline 3292 & Ionopsidium acaule & 13 & thhP & blue & 1/4 & 10 & Curious and pretty. \\
\hline 3294 & Ipomopsis aurantiaca & 3 & +tB & & & & ) Showy and beautiful; colors very \\
\hline 3298 & elegans . . & 2
1 & bB & scarlet & \[
3
\] & 5 & bright. Seed should be started \\
\hline 3299 & sanguinea & 13 & hB & . . & 11/2 & 5 & ) in the house. \\
\hline 3302 & Iris Kæm & 1 2 & hP & mixed & 2 & 5 & Beautiful Japan Iris. \\
\hline 3305 & Isoto & 1 & hha & cream & 1 & 10 & Showy and beautiful. \\
\hline 3308 & Jacob's Iadder . & 2 & hP & blue & 1 & 5 & (Beautiful hardy old-fashioned \\
\hline 3310 & White . . . . & . & & white & . & 5 & \} flowers. \\
\hline 3312 & Jacobæa, White Senecio. . & - & hA & -• & & 5 & ) The Senecios are all free-flower- \\
\hline 3316 & Purple Senecio . . . & - & & purple & & 5 & ing plants, good for the border \\
\hline 3320 & Mixed . . & . & & mixed & . & 5 & ) and for pots. \\
\hline 3322 * & *Joseph's & 3 & tA & tri. & 2 & 5 & See also Amarantus. \\
\hline 3324 & Kaulfussia amelloides. & 2 & ha & blue & 1 & 5 & Fine for edging; good habit and \\
\hline 3327
3332 & - atroviolacea & . & & d. v . & . . & 5 & color. The high colors are best \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3332 \\
& 3333
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
-kermesina \\
-in vars.
\end{tabular} & . & & v.\&red mixed & & 5 & for pots. \\
\hline 3334 & Lantana, in vars. & 3 & gS & - . & 2 & 5 & Exceedingly free in bloom. \\
\hline 3336 & Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket. & 23 & thB & . & 1 & \(\stackrel{5}{5}\) & \\
\hline 3337 & Tall Rocket . . & . . & & . & 2 & 5 & \\
\hline 3338 & Chinese & . & & . . & & 5 & Fine free-blooming plants. \\
\hline 3342 & Branching. & \(\cdots\) & hi & & 2 & 15 & ing very rich in colors. Noth- \\
\hline 3343 & Ranunculus-flowered & & thP & & 1 & 5 & ing can be finer when in flower. \\
\hline 3346 & Bee. & & & b. \& w & 3 & 5 & See also Delphinium. \\
\hline 3347 & Imperial Branching, Rose. . & & ha & rose & 2 & 10 & \\
\hline 3347 a & --White. . & & & white & & 10 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




\section*{NUMBER and NAME.}

Ale All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.

\(\square\)

General Observations.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3830 \\
& 3837
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
*Perilla Nankinensis \\
*laciniatus
\end{tabular} & 2 & hha & purple & 11/2 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { cts. } \\
5 \\
5
\end{array}
\] & Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \$ 40 \\
& 3542
\end{aligned}
\] & Persicaria, Red White & .\(^{3}\) & hP & red white & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
\] & \} Showy for back grounds. \\
\hline 3850 & Petunia, White & 23 & thhP & & 2 & 5 & \\
\hline 3853 & Purple & & & purple & & 5 & \\
\hline 3555 & German Dark Purple . & & & & 11/2 & 25 & These are very ornamental plants \\
\hline 3857 & Countess of Ellesmere & & \(\cdots\) & pr.sw. & & 10 & producing freely fragrant and \\
\hline 3858 & unicaulis (distinct). & & & purple & & 10 & beautiful flowers, and continu- \\
\hline 3860 & German Crimson & & & crim. & & 25 & ing a long time in bloom. They \\
\hline 3561 & Emperor (large flowers) & . . & \(\cdots\) & mixed & & 25 & do well in the garden, house or \\
\hline 3863 & plena (finest double) & & & & & 50 & conservatory, and will thrive \\
\hline 3864 & Double Lilliput. & & . & & 1 & 50 & in almost any sort of soil. The \\
\hline 3866 & Finest Single Mixed & & . & & 11/2 & 25 & newer varieties are of brilliant \\
\hline 3865 & Mixed Single & & & & & 5 & colors and fine form. \\
\hline 3870 & New Doubled Fringed. & & & & & 75 & \\
\hline 3871 & "Inimitable" nana compacta . & & \(\cdots\) & & \(3 / 4\) & 10 & \\
\hline 3871a & venosa (veined) . . . & & & & 11/2 & 10 & Charming. \\
\hline 3872 & Phacelia congesta & 2 & hP & pur. bl. & & 5 & Fine for bees. \\
\hline 3873 & Phlox Drummondii alba. & 23 & hA & white & 1 & 5 & \\
\hline 3875 & -atropurpurea striata & & & strip. & & 5 & \\
\hline 3880 & -Black Warrior & & & d. red & & & \\
\hline 3888 & -variabilis atropurpurea & & & purple & & 5 & \\
\hline 3893 & -Leopoldi. . & & & w. cr. & & 5 & \\
\hline 3894 & -fimbriata rosea alba striata & & & ro. \& w & & 5 & \\
\hline 3900 & -Radowitzii . & & & white & & 5 & \\
\hline 3903 & -oculata alba. & & & W. \& 1 . & & 5 & \\
\hline 3906 & -Hortensiæfiora & & & rose & & 10 & This is a very elegant genus of \\
\hline 3908 & -Clevelandii & & & wh.\&sc. & & 10 & flowering plants, being highly \\
\hline 3916 & -coccinea & & \(\cdots\) & scarlet & & 5 & colored, especially P. Drum- \\
\hline 3917 & -cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) & & & mixed & & 10 & mondii, an annual, the varieties of which are of the most beau- \\
\hline 3919 & -Dwarf Blood Red & & \(\cdots\) & d. red & & 10 & tiful colors. A bed of these \\
\hline 3921 & -Dwarf Crimson Bouquet & & & crim. & & 10 & will be highly prized for good \\
\hline 3923 & -Dwarf White Snowball . & & & white & 1/2 & 25 & habit, richness of color, and \\
\hline 3925 & -Dwarf Fireball. . & & \(\cdots\) & fire & & 25 & duration and profusion of \\
\hline 3926 & -Dwarf Fancy Mixed & & & mixed & & 25 & bloom. All grow well in pots \\
\hline 3927 & -Mixed. & & & & 1 & 5 & or as trailers. By making two \\
\hline 3930 & -grandifiora lilacina & & & lilac & & 10 & or more sowings they will flow- \\
\hline 3931 & - Chamois Rose & . & & rose & & 10 & er till frost. Should be grown \\
\hline 3932 & --Eclipse (blue-veined). & & & blue & & 10 & in rich, loamy soil, and espec- \\
\hline 3935 & - -coccinea & & - & scarlet & & 10 & ially fine effects may be had in \\
\hline 3936 & - -alba.. & & \(\cdots\) & white & & 10 & planting masses of contrasting \\
\hline 3936a & - -rosea . . & & & rose & & 10 & \\
\hline 39365 & - Isabellina. & & & yellow & & 10 & \\
\hline 3937 & --splendens. & & & sc.\&w. & & 10 & \\
\hline 3938 & --Half Dwarf. & & & mixed & & 10 & \\
\hline 3939
3940 & --stellata splendens . & & & crim. & & 10 & \\
\hline 3940
3942 & --Double White-flowe & & & mixed & & 10 & \\
\hline 3943 & -Double Red. & \(\cdots\) & & red & & 25 & \\
\hline 3944 & hybrida superba (perennial) & & hP & mixed & & 10 & \\
\hline 3947 & Picotee, White Ground & & hhP & w. \& sp. & 2 & 50 & \\
\hline \({ }_{3}^{3949}\) & Yellow Ground & & & y. \& sp. & & 50 & and beautiful, and finely scent- \\
\hline \({ }_{3957}\) & Mixed. \({ }^{\text {S }}\). & & & slate
mixed & & 10 & ed; few flowers are more at- \\
\hline 3960 & -Extra Fine & & & & & 50 & active. \\
\hline & Pink- Dianthus Chinensis, Double & & & & & & \\
\hline 3963 & Dianthus Chinensis, Double
Mixed & & thB & & 1 & & \\
\hline 3965 & - -Double White & & . . & white & & 5 & (Dianthus.) Beautiful and orna- \\
\hline 3967 & dentosus hybridus & & & lilac & & 10 & mental genus: for beauty and \\
\hline 3969 & Heddewigi, Single Mixed & . & & mixed & & 5 & sweetness contain some of the \\
\hline 3971 & -Double Mixed . . . . & & & & & 10 & most prized flowers we possess. \\
\hline 3973 & -diadematus, Double Mixed & & & & & 10 & The leares of the hardy peren- \\
\hline 3975
3977 & -laciniatus, Single Mixed & . & & & & 5 & nials are green all winter. \\
\hline 3977
3979 & --Double Mixed & & & & & 10 & Many can be grown in pots and \\
\hline 3979 & imperialis, Double Mixed & & & & & 5 & kept in the house. No garden \\
\hline 3981
3983 & -Double Dark Red & & & red & & 5 & should be without some of the \\
\hline 3983 & nanus albus, Dwarf Double White & & & & & & varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fra- \\
\hline 3986 & -Double Mixed Dwarf . & & & mixed & & 5 & grance cannot be surpassed. \\
\hline 3988 & Plumarius, "Pheasant Eye," & & & & 1 & 5 & \\
\hline 995 & -Semi-double Grass Pink & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

NUMBER and NAME.

6 R All Flower Seeds delivered free by mail.



THE SHIRLEY POPPY.


SALPIGLOSSIS.


SALVIA SPLENDENS.


SUNFLOWER, "TEXAS SILVER QUEEN."


IIOLA TRICOLOR. (LARGE PANSY.)

NUMBER and NAME．
（1）All Flower Seed＇s delivered free by mail．
－

4203
4205
4207
4210
4220
4222
4227
4230156413 T

Primrose，Evening－ Enothera bistorta
－Drummondii －grandifiora －Lamarckii －rosea －taraxacifolia alba or acaulis． －tetraptera． －Mixed Annual

Pyrethrum atrosanguineum Tchihatchewii． Parthenium aureum
-"Golden Gem"

\section*{Reseda crystallina．}
alba．
Rheum palmatum
Rhododendron arboreum
Ricinus Borboniensis arboreus Africanus Gibsoni
macrophyllus
Cambodgensis（finest dark） cœruleus macrocarpa sanguineus purpureus（species from the Philippines） Mixed －Carman＇s New Hybrids
Rivina humilis
Romneya Coulteri．
Rocket，Sweet． White
Rose Campion White
Rose of Heaven（Viscaria） White
elegans picta Dark－eyed． oculata cœrulea flos Jovis（Jove＇s Flower）

\section*{Rose of Sharon}

Rudbeckia amplexicaulis
Salpiglossis azurea coccinea nana． in vars
Salvia argentea patens． Rœmeriana splendens －compacta nana




\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
－※ー．ホーさ \\
－\(\omega \omega\)－\(\omega\) coco
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  \\
\hline  \\
\hline ．．．Hoterno \\
\hline arererererorer \\
\hline 8ッャロ呙 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & 18.0 \\
\hline が，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \\
& \text { an } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { 20 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Enotheras are fine，free－ flowering plants，best for back－ grounds or shrubbery borders； \(\boldsymbol{E}\) ．acaulis has large shining white flowers，quite transpar－ ent．E．Drummondii is of a rich sulphur color，and profuse flow－ ering．

The last two，known as Golden Feather，are fine for edgings； No． 4237 makes a moss－like tuft．

Varieties of Mignonette；very curious．
Ornamental Rhubarb
Grand evergreen shrubs．

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．

Ornamental in fruit．For green－ houses．
From California；fine flowers， resembling a Poppy．
Free blooming and sweet scented．
（Lychnis．）Free blooming and
pretty．
（Viscaria．）Profuse flowering． Fine for beds．They are easily grown and can be made very useful．

See Hibiscus Syriacus．
Showy large yellow flowers，with brown cone．
These annuals have very showy large flowers，mottled，reined and self－colored；fine for beds．

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．


NUMBER and NAME.
Sgos All Flower Seeds Celivered free by mail.


Stocks (German Ten Weeks) -

4534
4540
4541
4542
4546
\(4546 a\)
4546
45
\(4546 c \quad-\) Shining Purple Carmine .
Cut-and-Come-Again
Ordinary Mixed.
Intermediate White.
-Crimson. . .
-Mixed
Perfection (very large)
\(4554 a\)
\(4554 b\)
4 55
Large-Flowering Emperor .
4556 Wallfower-Leaved.
\(45 ั ว ั 6\)
4558
45060
4560
4567
\(45 \% 0\)
\(45 \% 1\)
\(45 \%\)
\(4572 a\)
4573
\(4573 a\)


4577
4550
4582
Sunflower-
Helianthus annuus, Single Russian
- -Primrose-colored
-macrophyllus giganteus -cucumerifolius (cucumberleaved)
-argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen" - California Double.
-Globe-flowered Double
-Green Centered Double.
-Dwarf Double.
———Variegated foliage.
Swainsonia atrococcinea.
Swan River Daisy
Sweet Peas
4598

4598 b Auricula-flowered.
Dunnettii
Dwarf Light Blue. . . . . . .
-Brilliant Rose.
-Fine Mixed
- Large-Flowered
-Canary Yellow.

Fine White
Hallifower-Leaved. -Mixed
Winter Crimson.
.

-Dwarf Crimson Bouquet
-White
Finest Mixed
Purple Queen
Scarlet Queen
Mixed Queen
Styrax Japonica
Sultan, Sweet, Purple White
Yellow
Mixed
1

1
\[
3
\]


S
white
purple white yellow mixed

10
5 (

Bell-shaped flowers, followed bv white berries: fine.
(Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.

Showy for back-grounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds; the large flowers are also very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.

See Brachycome, page 74 .
See Lathyrus, page 94.
A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit: admired by all.

Beautiful greenhouse vine.
Pretty, and fine for bedding.
See also Marigold.
The Cacalias are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.

Pretty leguminous plant.
For borders and baskets.
Pretty.
Interesting plant.
An ornamental clover.

NUMBER and NAME.

All Flower Seeds, delivered free by mail.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 4619 & Tritoma Uvaria. & 3
2 & hhP & or. red
white & 3
1 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { cts. } \\
10 \\
\text { ј }
\end{gathered}
\] & \{ Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom. Pretty for rock work. \\
\hline 4624 & Valeriana alba & 12 & thB & & 3 & 5 & \\
\hline 4626 & rubra. . & . . & & red & & 5 & Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers. \\
\hline 4627 & & & & & & 5 & \\
\hline 4628 & Venidium calendulaceum & 23 & hha & orange & 1 & 5 & Pretty. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4630 \\
& 4633
\end{aligned}
\] & Venus' Looking-Glass White & & hA & blue white & \(3 / 4\) & \[
\stackrel{5}{\square}
\] & \[
\} \begin{aligned}
& \text { (Specularia.) } \\
& \text { ing plant. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 4635 & Venus' Naivelwort (Omphalodes linifolia) & 2 & & & 1 & 5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A handsome border flower, easily } \\
& \text { grown. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 4636 & Verbena hybrida & & hhP & mixed & trai. & 5 & \\
\hline 4640 & -Scarlet Defiance & & & scarlet & & 10 & All of this genus are extremely \\
\hline 4641 & -Blue Black, white eye . & & & bl. \& w. & & 10 & ering profusely either as pot \\
\hline 4643 & -candidissima (pure white) & & & white & & 10 & ering profusely either as pot \\
\hline 4644 & -auriculæflora . . . & & & mixed & & 10 & seeds are saved from fine \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4646 \\
& 4648
\end{aligned}
\] & - Italica striata & & & strip. & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
\] & named varieties, and will pro- \\
\hline 4650 & -Finest Mixed & & & mixed & & 10 & duce healthy plants, with flow- \\
\hline 4651 & -Mammoth Mixed & & & & & 10 & ers of fine colors. \\
\hline 4653 & Veronica, Mixed & 2 & hP & & 1/2 & 10 & retty for border; fine colors. \\
\hline 4654 & Vicia Gerardi & 23 & ha & violet & 4 & 10 & retty pea-shaped flowers. \\
\hline 4657 & Vinca alba (pure white) & & tP & white & & 10 & ) Fine for conservatory, parlor \\
\hline 4662 & rosea & & & rose & & 10 & \(\}\) windows, and borders or beds; \\
\hline 4663 & alba & & & ro.s & & 10 & very pretty. \\
\hline 4665 & Violets, Sweet-scented & 12 & & blue & 1/2 & 10 & ( Viola.) All possess great beauty \\
\hline 4667 & The Czar & & & & & 10 & \(\}\) and fragrance. The seed takes \\
\hline 4669 & White & & & white & & 10 & a loug time to germinate. \\
\hline 4673 & Viola cornuta, Purple Queen & & & purple & & 10 & Fine and early flowering. See \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4677 \\
& 4680
\end{aligned}
\] & Virginian Stock (Malcomia) White. & & hA & red white & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
\] & \} Early flowering and fine. \\
\hline & Viscaria & & & & & & See Rose of Heaven. \\
\hline 4682 & W all-Flo & 13 & tP & brown & 11/2 & & ) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, \\
\hline 4684 & Mixed & & & mixed & & 5 & of fine colors; useful as spring \\
\hline 4686 & German & & & & & 10 & bedders. \\
\hline 4688 & Whitlavia grandiflora. & & ha & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 4689 \\
& 4692
\end{aligned}
\] & -alba & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
white \\
b. \& W
\end{tabular} & & 5 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free } \\
& \text { flowering. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 4693 & Worms & 23 & & scarlet & 1 & 5 & Seeds are quite curious. \\
\hline 4694 & Wigandia Viguieri & & ttP & red & 4 & 10 & Fine tropical leaves. \\
\hline 4696 & Yucca baccata & & hhP & gr & ) & 10 & Very showy, attractive plants for \\
\hline \(4 \pi 01\) & brevifolia & & & & 15 & 10 & the sub-tropical garden, with \\
\hline \(4 \pi 05\) & Whipplei & & & & & 10 & ) numerous large white flowers. \\
\hline & Zinnia, Double- & & & & & & \\
\hline 4708 & White. & & ha & white & 2 & 5 & \\
\hline 4709 & Purple & & & purple & & 5 & \\
\hline 4710 & Yellow & & & yellow & & 5 & Fine bedding and border plants, \\
\hline 4711 & Scarlet & & & scarlet & & 5 & blooming long and abundantly. \\
\hline 4712 & Salmon Rose . & & & rose & & 5 & Beds of these are greatly ad- \\
\hline 4714 & Dwarf Crimson & & & crim. & 1 & 10 & mired. The colors are varied \\
\hline 4715 & -Blood Red. & & & red & & 10 & and bright, and the plants \\
\hline 4716 & Mixed Striped & & & strip. & 2 & 5 & easily grown. Should be more \\
\hline 4717 & -Pompon. & & & mixed & 11/2 & , & extensively cultivated, as the \\
\hline 4718
4719 & - Large Robust & & & & , & 10 & varieties have been much im- \\
\hline 4719 & -Tall & & & & & 5 & proved of late. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{VINES AND CLIMBERS.}



\section*{ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.}



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.


GLOBE AMARANTHS.

\section*{SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS,}

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.


\section*{ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.}

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




\section*{PALM SEEDS.}





VARIOUS TYPES OF ASTERS.

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

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

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

COLLECTIONS OF BEAUTIFUL ASTERS.



\section*{GERMAN TEN-WEEKS AND OTHER STOCKS.}

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

These assortments will be found superior in all respects, containing only the very best varieties.
圂密 In ordering, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

\section*{COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS, CONTAINING-}


\section*{ASSORTMENTS OF FLOWER SEEDS.}

Collections of


\title{
COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS. \\ Free by Mail at Prices Affixed.
}

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


枵 All Strictly Our Own Selection.

\title{
LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT.
}

Per oz.
Ageratum Mexicanum, "Dwarf Blue Gem" . \$0 40
Alyssum maritimum (Sweet)
40 compactum . . . . . . . . 50
Asters, Mixed China . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Truffaut's Fine Mixed . . . . . . . . . 200
Large Double White . . . . 200
Balsams, Mixed Double Paris . . . . . . . . . 40
Double Pure White. . . . . . . . . 100
" Scarlet . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
" Pink . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
" Lavender . . . . . . . . . . 75
" Solferino . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Balloon Vine. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Beet, beautiful ornamental sorts-
Ne Plus Ultra, very dark crimson foliage 15
Dell's Black-leaved, foliage black . . . . 15
Victoria Metallic, blood-red foliage . . . . 15
Chilian Large Scarlet Ribbed . . . . . . 15
" " Yellow " . . . . . 15
Brazilian Crimson-Veined . . . . . . . . 15
Golden " . . . . . . . 15
Scarlet " . . . . . . . 15
Calliopsis, Mixed Single . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
Double . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Canary Bird Flower . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Candytuft, Best White ... per lb., 75 cents . 20
Giant White "Empress" . . . . . 75
Dunnett's Crimson. . . . . . . . . 35
Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Canna, Fine Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Crozy's Fine Dwarf sorts . . . . . . 50
Carnation Pink, Common . . . . . . . . . . . 60
Extra Fine Double Mixed . . 300
Centaurea candidissima . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
gymnocarpa. . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Cineraria maritima (Dusty Miller) . . . . . . 40
Cobæa scandens . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson "Empress" . . . 125
Mixed "Glasgow Prize" . . . . . 125
Scarlet Japan . . . . . . . . . . . 75
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory) Mixed per lb., 40 cts .
minor, Dwarf . \(6 \quad 50\) cts. . 25
10

Cosmos hybridus, Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\% 5\)

Per oz.

Cypress Vine, Red or White

\(\$ 040\)

Four O'Clocks (Mirabilis), Finest Mixed per lb., 60 cts.

10
Dwarf White . . . . . . . . . 25
Gaillardia picta Lorenziana . . . . . . . . . . 60
Globe Amaranths . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30
Holiyhocks, Splendid Double Mixed . . . . . 75
Double Crimson . . . . . . . . . 125
" Light Lavender . . . . . . 100
". White........... 100
Iarkspur, Dwarf Rocket . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Ininum grandiflorum rubrum (Crimson Flax) . 25
工upinus, Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 20
Marigold, "Meteor" . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
African Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . 35
El Dorado . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40
French Mixed. . . . . . . . . . . . 35
Mignonette, Sweet . . . . . . per lb., 75 cts. . 15
"Crimson Queen" . . . . . . . . . 35
"Golden Queen" . . . . . . . . . . 35
Miles' Spiral . . . . . . . . . . . 35
French Machet . . . . . . . . . . 75
Nasturtium, Tom Thumb "Empress of India" 35
Scarlet . . . . . . . 15
Mixed . . . . . . . 15
Nemophila, Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Pansy, Mixed; according to quality of flower .
from 75 cts. to 500
Peas, Sweet, Mixed . . . . . . per lb., 40 cts . 10
Petunia, Fine Mixed, spotted and striped . . . 100
Phlox Drummondii, Fine Mixed . . . . . . . . 50
" Large-Flowering, Mixed . 75
" Dwarf Crimson Bouquet. . 200
" " White Snowball . . 490
" grandiflora splendens . . . 100
"Star of Quedlinburg" . . 200
Pink, Mixed Double China . . . . . . . . . . . 40
Poppy, Mixed Carnation . . . per lb., 75 cts.
Portulaca, Splendid Mixture. . . . . . . . . . 40
Best Mixed Double . . . . . . . . 500
Pyrethrum "Golden Feather" . . . . . . . 75
Ricinus (Castor Bean) Mixed . per lb., 75 cts . 10
Salvia splendens, rich scarlet . . . . . . . . 150
Smilax, fine climber for pots or forcing . . . . 125

\section*{LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT-CONTINUED.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Per oz. & Peroz. \\
\hline Snapdragon, Mixed Tall . . . . . . . . . . . 8035 & Thunbergia, fine Mixed . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 040\) \\
\hline Mixed Dwarf . . . . . . . . . . 00 & Verbena, Hybrid Mixed . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 1\) to 300 \\
\hline Stock, English Ten-Weeks, Mixed . . . . . . 75 & Wallflower . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35 \\
\hline Finest German Ten-Weeks . . . . . . 200 & Zinnia, Finest Double Mixed . . . per lb., \$4 . 40 \\
\hline . Winter, or Brompton . . . . . 400 & Double Dwarf Crimson . . . . . . . 60 \\
\hline Sunflower, Double Californian . . . . . . . 20 & Mixed Lilliput. . . . . . . . 150 \\
\hline New Texas Silver Queen . . . . 40 & Robusta . . . . . . . . . . 75 \\
\hline Sweet William, fine Mixed . . . . . . . . 30 & ¢ Dwarf . . . . . . . . . . . 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS.}


Callirrhoe pedata
Centranthus macrosiphon.
Dwarf
Chrysanthemum inodorum
Collinsia bicolor. verna minata. miniata.

Dianthus Chinensis
Digitalis, assorted
Gaillardia picta "Aurora Borealis"
color
Globe Amaranthus, assorted
Godetia, assorted. ..... \$0 05
Gypsophila paniculata ..... 5
muralis. ..... 5
Heliophila araboides ..... 10
Heliotropium grandiflorum. ..... 10
Iberis odorata ..... 5
umbellata ..... 5
amara ..... 5
Kaulfassia amelloides ..... 5
Ieptosiphon (Gilia) densiflorus. ..... 5
Lobelia Erinus ..... 5
gracilis ..... 5
Malope grandiflora ..... 5
Mimulus moschatus ..... 10
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora ..... 10
Reseda odorata "Machet" (Mignonette) ..... 10
Silene, Mixed ..... 5
Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) ..... 10
Spragruea umbellata. ..... 25
Statice, assorted ..... 5
Stevia serrata ..... 10
Stocks, Ten-Weeks ..... 10
Verbena, assorted ..... 5
Viola tricolor (finest) ..... 25
Viscaria oculata ..... 5
Zinnia, all the double varieties ..... 5
LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS.

Ageratum Mexicanum nanum
Alyssum maritimum
Aubrietia deltoidea
Per pkt. \(\$ 005\) 5 10
Calandrinia umbellata
Cosmidium Burridgeanum
Cerastium tomentosum
Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella
Convolvulus Mauritanicus . aureus superbus.
Dwarf Nasturtiums
Eschscholtzia tenuifolia
Eucharidium grandiflorum
Fenzlia dianthiflora
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Fenzlia dianthiflora . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 25 \\ \text { Gilia nivalis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 5\end{array}\)
rosea splendens
5
Heliophila araboides . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10
Iheris amara. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 rosea

5

\section*{Per pkt.}
Lobelia Erinus and varieties ..... \(\$ 005\)
gracilis and varieties ..... 5
Lupinus nanus ..... 5
sub-carnosus ..... 5
Mignonette ..... 5
Mimulus moschatus ..... 10
Nemophila insignis ..... 5
maculata ..... 5
Pansy, varieties (finest) ..... 25
Petunia, spotted and striped ..... 25
Portulaca, Double ..... 10
Sanvitalia procumbens (Double) ..... 5
Saponaria Calabrica ..... 5
Sedum cœruleum ..... 10
Silene pendula ruberrima ..... 5
Spraguea umbellata. ..... 25
Verbena (finest) ..... 10
Virginian Stock ..... \(b\)

INDEX.

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{sueag XeM әว} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    ## Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 28, 1800.

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

[^1]:    00

[^2]:    480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines.
    $\$ 040$

