

62161

Thorburn's



SEEDS

1902

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES

These assortments contain only the choicest sorts, and are sure to give satisfaction. The proportions are arranged to suit large and small gardens.

NAMES	VARIETIES	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
		\$5 By mail \$5.75	\$10 By Mail \$11.50	\$18 By Mail \$21	\$25
Beans	Extra Early Refugee Green Pod.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Marvel of Paris Green Pod.	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Stringless Green Pod	½ pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Pole Cranberry	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian, Edmand and Columbian . of each	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape.		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf.		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield and Surehead. . . of each	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Private Stock Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Stump-Rooted	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching of ea	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn.	Early Melrose and Early Cory Sweet Sugar "	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Country Gentleman	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, or.	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers.	Improved White Spine.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle.		½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant.	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved . . of each	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Big Boston and Maximum . . . of each	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Salamander	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Netted Gem and Long Island Beauty of each	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Wonderful Sugar and Cole's Early Water "	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	White Velvet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions.	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Early White Bermuda		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Wethersfield	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnip	Hollow Crown	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas.	Thorburn Extra-Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	The Queen		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Duke of York	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone.			2 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Large Bell.		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Oxheart			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped and Scarlet Turnip . . of each	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Viroflay	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Marblehead	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Democrat and Stone . . . of each	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Beauty and Lemon Blush	"	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	Milan and Yellow Globe . . . of each	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Thorburn Family Ruta-Baga.		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.



Paris Exposition, 1900

GOLD MEDALS

Pan-American Exposition, 1901

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

ONE HUNDRED & FIRST ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

High - Class Seeds



THIS is our Hundred - and - first successive Annual Catalogue. We are growers of and dealers in HIGH-CLASS SEEDS only. Quality is our leading feature.

It is important that orders be sent on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the spring, when we are so busy that there is sometimes unavoidable delay in filling them.

Cultural Directions.—These apply to the climate of New York and vicinity. For more northern or southern localities the necessary changes in time of sowing, etc., will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

When desired we will select suitable seeds if the size of garden or the sum proposed to be expended is stated.

Orders should be written on our order sheet or on a blank sheet separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, or bank bills.

Prices.—The prices quoted are net, and do *not* include free transit, except for seeds in ounces and packets. *All seeds can be had in 5-cent papers, except those otherwise quoted.*

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail or prepaid express. By special arrangement with the express companies we can ship seeds and bulbs at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular rates. We do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail: it is rarely, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way. Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all express orders C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

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Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of subtropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be underdrained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the

same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions, and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage. The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow; but whether weeds appear or not, the ground should be frequently stirred.

Much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Eggplants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed may be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To Prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

Directions for Making a Hotbed

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 3 x 6 feet, and one or two sashes will give early plants enough for a small family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Eggplants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

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A new and most beautiful type obtained from a combination and selection of *A. cærulea*, *glandulosa*, *Stuartii* and *chrysantha*. About 60 per cent of the flowers come flat and are exactly in form and color like those of the clematis, with the spurs entirely eliminated. The flowers are both single and double and are all exceedingly large and beautiful; their novel form, for this family, makes the variety most desirable. Per pkt., 25c.

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The unique and striking appearance of this distinct new Dahlia is shown by our illustration. From the center disc a fringe in color different from and contrasting with the petals stands out like a collar, thus producing the highly ornamental effect shown in our cut. This novelty has been very favorably received by Horticultural Societies in France, where it originated. Per pkt., 30 cts.

New Double Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory

The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated, and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated in coloring, and varies much in form. In the body of this Catalogue we quote various single sorts. We offer here the finest *double* strain ever grown. Per pkt., 15 cts.



NEW DOUBLE IMPERIAL JAPANESE
MORNING-GLORY.

Pansy, "Masterpiece"

This superb new Pansy is distinct from all others in the form of flowers, the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled. The flowers are extremely large and nearly all of them exhibit this peculiarity. The curled petals give the flowers a fuller and more globular appearance than those of other classes of Pansy. This new class is remarkable also for the wonderful combinations of color which it shows, including some tints hitherto unknown in Pansies. The plants are very vigorous and bloom profusely. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Silver-Leaved Star Phlox

(*Phlox Drummondii cuspidata fol. albo-marginatis*)

The leaves of this promising new Phlox are edged with white, as shown in our illustration. The originator says that this pleasing variegation was shown in nearly every one of the plants grown from seed. The plants grow about a foot high, are very free-flowering in shades of rose and carmine, which contrast very effectively with the beautifully variegated foliage. Most of the flowers are toothed like those of the popular Star Phlox. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Phlox Drummondii nana compacta
Isabellina

The color of this new dwarf Phlox is pure yellow, a tint not before shown in the valuable *nana compacta* class. The plants are very dwarf and compact, uniform in growth and height, and the large flowers are borne in great numbers. The splendid effect of this color when massed in groups can readily be imagined, while for edgings and pots it will also prove a valuable addition to the class. Per pkt., 25 cts.



SILVER-LEAVED STAR PHLOX.

Poppy, Single Pæony-Flowered, Miss Sherwood

One of the most delicately beautiful flowers ever introduced, the color being indescribable. It is a shining satiny white, with the upper half of the corolla silky chamois-rose—a combination quite virginal in its delicacy. The plants are very robust, growing about 2½ feet high, with noble foliage. It comes quite true from seed. The flowers are of great substance and fine for cutting. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum grandiflorum

An extra-large-flowering strain of the beautiful hybrids of *Pyrethrum roseum*. The flowers often measure as much as 4 inches in diameter, and present all the variations of color between light rose and deep carmine. Their vivid colors and duration of bloom make them most effective in the open border, either singly or in groups, while the large, long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are unsurpassed for cutting. Few hardy perennials are so handsome. (See illustration, page 8.) Per pkt., 25 cts.



SNAPDRAGON, QUEEN VICTORIA. (See page 8.)

Rudbeckia bicolor superba
semiplena

This fine novelty is a semi-double, or nearly double, variety of the fine *Rudbeckia bicolor superba*, excelling in grace and beauty. In size they are equal to those of the large double Zinnias, and, having very long stems, they are very suitable for cutting purposes. The habit of the plant is very elegant, being compact and bushy, 2 to 2½ feet high, and literally covered with these large flowers, varying in color from golden yellow to brownish yellow, and all with a central dark brown ring and disk. Being a hardy annual of easy cultivation we recommend it to everyone. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Stock "Empress Elizabeth"

Everyone should have this splendid new winter Stock, introduced last year. This is the best of all for pot culture, being very dwarf and covered with large flowers of the brightest imaginable carmine-rose color. Per pkt., 25 cts.



PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM GRANDIFLORUM. (See page 7.)

Snapdragon, Queen Victoria

The plant is distinguished for its elegant, finely cut foliage and its unusually large flowers of brilliant white. They are produced in great numbers, and being on long, graceful stems, they are admirably adapted for cutting for bouquets. (See illustration, page 7.) Per pkt., 30 cts.

New *Salvia splendens*, "Little Lord Fauntleroy"

We have grown *Salvia splendens* on a large scale for many years and have given much attention to the improvement of this splendid plant. The popular *S. splendens compacta* "Bonfire" was introduced by us several years ago, and the splendid novelty "Silverspot" more recently. Our greatest success, however, is the entirely new and distinct dwarf variety now offered to the trade for the first time. On account of its tall growth, the *Salvia* has not been available for bedding in many combinations where its brilliant color would render it most effective. But this new variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than 10 inches from the ground, the 8-inch flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size and brilliancy of the flower spikes surpass anything ever seen in *Salvias* before. For bedding in masses alone, or with plants of equal height, or for borders around beds of taller plants, we know nothing that will be so serviceable or so striking. Price, in packets of 25 seeds, 25 cts. per pkt.

Verbena hybrida erecta, "Löwenmäulchen"

The plant forms a compact, branching bush, with perfectly straight stems. The large, round umbels are set with beautiful Snapdragon-shaped flowers to which the German name of this novelty refers. They are of brilliant defiance red, with distinct white lips in most effective contrast. Splendid for bedding in masses or for borders. Pkt., 25 cts.

FERN BALLS (*Davallia bullata*)

We have imported some of these interesting Ferns from Japan. They are easily grown and occupy little space, being suspended in the room. In the fall the leaves die off, and the plants need a rest for two months, during which time it is recommended to keep them out of doors. The frost does not hurt them, but when taking them in, they should be gradually thawed out. We handle only the long-leaved variety. Price, extra large size 50 cts. each, large size 40 cts. each, second size 30 cts. each.

Specialties and Novelties in Vegetable Seeds

The Houser Cabbage

A new sort that is described as being two weeks later than any other. It is an excellent keeper and very hard-heading. It retains its color and will carry safely through the winter for early spring use better than any other variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; lb., \$7.

Red Pickling Cabbage, "Niggerhead"

The name refers to the extraordinary hardness and blackness of the heads. They are very dark red—almost black—exceedingly solid, heavy and stone hard. For pickling it is the best sort we have seen. Pkt. 20c.

New Sweet Corn, "Premo"

It is a pure *Sweet* Corn and yet is about a week earlier than the Extra-Early Adams. It is, therefore, easily the earliest Sweet Corn grown. This extreme earliness has not been obtained at the expense of size or quality, for the ears measure one to two inches longer than those of the popular Cory. It is said to be exceptionally hardy and can be planted fully as early as the Adams without danger of the seed rotting in the ground. It is also a vigorous grower and very prolific. Per qt., 30 cts.

New Cucumber, "Cumberland"

A new pickling Cucumber of great merit. It is of the hardy, White Spine type, a rapid, strong and vigorous grower and very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over the entire surface, except the extreme stem end; and during the whole period of growth, from the time they first set until fully grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice as a slicing variety as it is for pickles. The flesh is firm but very crisp and tender at all stages. We offer it in full confidence that it will prove to be the best pickling Cucumber known. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.

Giant Crystal Head Lettuce

A new strain of Cabbage Lettuce remarkable for size, firmness, weight, productiveness and long-keeping qualities. The outside leaves are bright green, slightly fringed and tipped red. The inside is crystal white with a yellowish heart, of fine flavor, and very crisp and tender. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

New Pea, "Thomas Laxton"

This splendid new Pea may be justly described as the finest and most remarkable early sort yet introduced. It was obtained by crossing the well-known "Gradus" with a seedling of the extra early type, and in earliness it comes within a day or two of our Extra-Early Market. It grows about 3 feet high, is very productive, the pods being very large and containing 7 or 8 wrinkled peas of largest size and finest flavor. It is said to excel the Gradus by being earlier, hardier in constitution and darker in color. Per pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.

New Potato, "Crine's Lightning"

Since we introduced the now universally esteemed "Carman No. 1," no Potato has been produced that promises so well as the novelty we are now offering. It is an extra early sort, and though the vines and Potatoes grow the entire season the tubers cook well at any size. In quality they are equal to the Carman No. 1, which is the most that could be desired, while in productiveness it outyielded largely both the Carman No. 1 and No. 3. Its most distinctive feature is its color, which may be described as *russet*, and which is quite unlike that of any other. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$6; bbl., \$12.

New Tomato, "Thorburn's Earliest"

The earliest Tomato ever grown. It is five days earlier than Atlantic Prize, of a fine rich scarlet color, a vigorous grower, very productive. The fruits are very large for so early a sort, smooth and of the finest quality. It is especially suitable for growing under glass. Per pkt., 25 cts.

New Tomato, "Thorburn's 1902"

A quite distinct, bright orange-scarlet late variety; very large, smooth and solid, and extremely productive. It is in every respect a novelty of the highest merit. Being a cross-bred seedling, we have tried it for three years and only offer it now that we are sure of its qualities being well fixed. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Please notice that we pay postage or express charges on all seeds in packets or ounces.

See inside front cover of this Catalogue for COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ARTICHOKE

ARTICHAUT *Alcachofa* Artichoke

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.



ARTICHOKE.

2	French Globe. The standard sort	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		35	\$1 00	\$3 50
3	Laon, or Paris Green	40	1 00	4 00
4	Early Purple, or Violet.	40	1 00	4 00
5	Italian Purple	35	1 00	3 50
6	Large Flat Brittany	40	1 00	4 00
7	Jerusalem Artichoke Roots			
	qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4 .			

ASPARAGUS

ASPERGE *Esparrago* Spargel

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs., to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The 1-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 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 and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use,

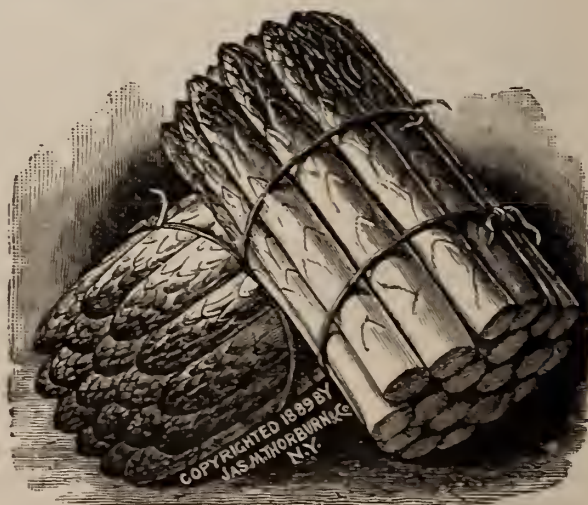
set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
10	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	10	\$0 20	\$0 50
12	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	60

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

		Per 100	1,000
	Colossal. 2-year-old roots	\$0 75	\$5 00
	Palmetto. 2-year-old roots	75	6 00
	Columbian Mammoth White. A fine sort, with large white shoots. 3-year-old roots, extra size	1 00	8 00
	Donald's Elmira. Very large and of fine quality. 3-year-old-roots, extra size.	1 00	8 00
	Eclipse. Delicate light green; very large stalks. 3-year-old roots, extra size	1 00	8 00



ASPARAGUS.

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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; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying of flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

	HARICOTS NAINS	Frijoles	Krup	Bohnen					
					Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	
30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean.				30	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$5 50	
	Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, round, solid.								
32	Marvel of Paris.				30	1 00	1 50	5 50	
	Long, slender, flat pods; very early and productive.								
34	New Everbearing, or Inexhaustible.								
	A new and quite distinct variety, very prolific, and continuing to bear for a long time. The pods are green and flat, and the beans small, white, kidney-shaped.								
35	Triumph of the Frames.				30	1 00	1 50	5 50	
	Dwarf green-seeded; best of all for growing in frames; may be used as a green flageolet shell Bean.								
36	Emperor of Russia.				30	1 00	1 75	6 00	
	Extremely productive; pods round; extra-early.								
37	Vienna Forcer.				30	1 00	1 75	6 00	
	Extra-early, dwarf, very suitable for forcing; extra long, flat, slender green pods; stringless.								
38	Ne Plus Ultra.				30				
	An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing.								
39	Extra-Early Dun-Colored.				25	85	1 50	5 00	
	Very early; round, green pods.								
40	Best of All.				25	85	1 50	5 00	
	Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods.								
42	Extra-Early Valentine.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Early strain of this popular round-podded Bean.								
43	Early Mohawk.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy and productive.								
44	Early Warwick.				25	85	1 50	5 00	
	Extra-early green bush Bean; short flat pods; fine market sort.								
45	Early China.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	White, pink eye; early and bears long; flat pods.								
47	Long Yellow Six Weeks.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Early; leading market sort; full, flat, green pods.								
49	Dwarf Horticultural.				25	85	1 50	5 00	
	Late and productive; flat pods.								
51	Dwarf Chocolate.				30	1 00	1 50	5 00	
	Very early; long, slender, flat green pods.								
52	Longfellow.				30	1 00	1 50	5 50	
	Long, straight, round, solid green pods; very early.								
53	Lightning.				30	1 00	1 75	6 00	
	Extra-early, very productive and of fine quality.								
54	Byer Dwarf.				25	85	1 50	5 00	
	Round pod, very productive and of fine quality.								
56	Stringless Green Pod.				25	75	1 25	4 50	
	Extra-early; stringless; very prolific; round pod.								
57	Giant Green Pod Stringless.				30	1 00	1 50	5 00	
	Improved long-podded strain of above.								
59	Dwarf Lyonnaise.				30	1 00	1 50	5 50	
	A fine sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods.								
60	Victoria Dwarf Flageolet.				30	1 00	1 50	5 50	
	Enormous leaves; very large, handsome beans, white, striped violet; extra long, flat, slender green pods.								
62	Green-Seeded Flageolet.				35	1 25	2 25	8 00	
	Very handsome green beans.								
64	Refugee, Thorburn Extra-Early.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding.								
65	" Late, or 1,000-to-1.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Medium to late; very productive and tender, largely grown for main crop; round pod.								
66	" Golden.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Pods of very light green color; of strong growth, and very productive. One of the best in every respect.								
67	" Galega.				25	75	1 25	4 00	
	Improved, large Late Refugee; nearly flat pods.								



THORBURN PROLIFIC MARKET BEAN.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS

FEVE DE MARAIS Haba Große Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 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 the same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
80	Early Mazagan.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
	The earliest of this class.				
82	Broad Windsor.	30	90	1 50	5 50
	The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans.				
83	Sword Long Pod.	25	75	1 25	4 50
	A size smaller than Windsor.				
84	Green Windsor.	30	90	1 50	5 50
	A green "Long Pod".				
85	Small Horse Bean.	20	65	1 00	3 50
	Half the size of Mazagan.				

DWARF WAX BEANS

90 Thorburn Valentine Wax. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with wax pods. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.



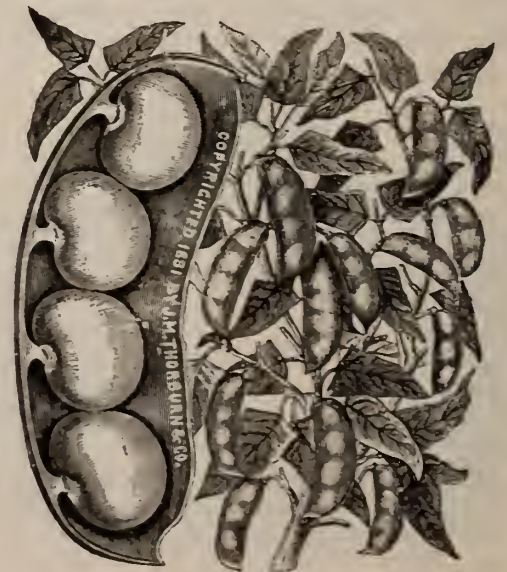
THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

- 92 Thorburn Refugee Wax, Stringless. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 93 Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 95 Black Wax, Challenge. An extra-early strain of Dwarf Black Wax; round pods. Qt. 30c., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 96 Black Wax, Bismarck. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 97 Black Wax, Currie Rust-Proof. Large flat pods; very early and productive. Qt. 30c., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 98 Black Wax, Pencil-Pod. Very slender, long, round pods; late. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.
- 102 Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax; flat pods. Qt. 30 cts., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.
- 103 Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size. Qt. 30c., 1/2pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.

	Per qt.	1/2pk.	Pk.	Bus.
104 Improved Golden Wax. Very early; flat golden pods, long and stringless . . .	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$5 00
105 Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort . . .	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
107 Keeney Rustless Golden Wax. Golden pods, thick and flat when young and semi-round later; stringless; vines inclined to run . . .	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
108 Wardwell Kidney Wax. Early; long, flat, purely wax pods; fine shipper .	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
109 Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome waxy white, flat pods; beans white .	30	1 00	1 50	5 00
112 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
113 Fillbasket Wax. Fine, round pod, stringless; thick-fleshed, tender, productive.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
116 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Very long, thick, solid pods, of finest quality .	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
117 Golden Crown Stringless Wax. (New.) Very productive, stringless, round pods; very early; fine quality . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
118 Stringless Round Pod Wax. (New.) Perfectly round pod; very solid, quite stringless, extremely productive . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

WHITE BEANS

- 120 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (the true Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush .
- | | Per qt. | 1/2pk. | Pk. | Bus. |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 121 Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima, growing only 18 or 20 inches high; it is an immense yielder. | \$0 35 | \$1 25 | \$2 25 | \$8 00 |
| 122 Henderson Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva. Productive . . . | 35 | 1 25 | 2 00 | 7 00 |
| 123 New Everbearing. Extra-early, very prolific; green, flat pods and small white, kidney-shaped beans. (This is the same as No. 34.) . . . | 30 | 1 00 | 1 75 | 5 50 |
| 124 Dwarf White Flageolet. Long white flageolet, with flat green pods; good as a shell bean . . . | 30 | 1 00 | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| 125 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe; for baking . . | 20 | 75 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| 126 White Marrow. Good either green or ripe; for baking . . | 20 | 75 | 1 00 | 3 50 |



THORBURN DWARF LIMA.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

HARICOTS A RAMES *Frijole de Bejuco* Stangen-Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet 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 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seed.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
140	Lima Challenger. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
142	" Large White. Largely grown and highly esteemed	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
143	" King of the Garden. Large in pod and bean	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
144	" Dreer. Thick, and of fine quality	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
150	Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Good as a Snap or as a Shell Bean .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
151	Golden Andalusia. Pure white, round bean; very productive	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
152	Mammoth King Horticultural. An improved extra large-podded strain . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
153	Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn-Hill. Used for planting among Corn	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
154	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
155	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer	25	85	1 50	5 00
156	Southern Creaseback. Long, round, stringless pods; fleshy and tender . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
157	Scarlet Runner. A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
158	Tall July Runner. Earliest of all Pole Beans; medium height, extremely free-bearing; round, green pods, stringless; beans small, white	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
160	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
161	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long and flat	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
162	Lazy Wife. Long green pods of good quality; white beans	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
164	Black German Wax. Yellow pods	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
165	Mont d'Or. Early, productive; golden wax pods	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
166	Improved Golden Cluster. Long golden yellow pods in clusters	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
167	French Yard Long. Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long, and are very slender, like a pipe-stem; very curious; should be grown on pea brush per ½pt., 25 cts. .				

BEETS

BETTERAVE *Remolacha* Salatrübe

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their tops, pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach.

		Per pkt.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
185	Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Round; skin dark blood-red; flesh bright red .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
186	New Crimson Globe. Fine globular shape; flesh rich deep purple, fine quality; very tender and sweet	05	10	20	60
187	Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	05	10	20	50
188	Crosby Egyptian. Extra-early, round, dark red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
189	Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.				
190	Electric. Extra-early, nearly round variety; bright red color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 60c.				
192	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.				
193	Bastian. An early, light-colored turnip Beet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.				
194	Columbia. A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
209	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape, and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.				
210	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; good for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.				
212	Lentz. Extra-early, large, round, light red; small tops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20c., lb. 50c.				
222	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long roots; leaves al- most pure black. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
226	Victoria. Metallic red foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.				
228	Dell. Black-leaved. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.				
230	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.				



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BEETS.

FOLIAGE BEETS

These varieties are grown only for their handsome foliage, which is very ornamental and decorative.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
243 Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
244 Yellow-Ribbed Chilian	05	20	35	1 25
245 Crimson-Veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
246 Golden-Veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
248 Scarlet-Veined Brazilian	05	20	35	1 25
249 Dracæna-Leaved	05	20	40	1 50

MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR BEETS, ETC.

Runkelrüben

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete manure. Sow in May or June (5 to 8 pounds to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 pounds to the acre.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL.


MANGEL-WURZEL

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
260 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; enormously productive under careful culture. 10 lbs. and over, @ 30 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
261 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
263 Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
267 Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort. 10 lbs. and over, 25c. per lb.	10	15	35
268 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
269 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
271 Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35

SUGAR BEETS

In view of the increasing interest in the culture of the Sugar Beet, we have had grown for us, under the direction of men of long experience, a supply of the very choicest seeds of several highly improved varieties. On application we shall be pleased to mail circular giving directions for their culture. We recommend 20 to 25 lbs. of seed to the acre. We offer them, so long as unsold, at the following prices:

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
275 Klein Wanzleben. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
279 Vilmorin Improved. 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
280 White Imperial (best for poor soil). 10 lbs. and over @ 30 cts. per lb.	10	15	35
282 White. Very large; for feeding stock. 10 lbs. and over @ 25 cts. per lb.	10	15	30
283 Queen of Denmark. A new large, smooth variety, remarkably nutritious; by far the best for feeding stock	pkt., 5c. . 10	20	45

 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

BORAGE

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

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
290 Borage	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

BROCCOLI

BROCCOLI *Brocoli* Spargelfoh!l

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 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; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 302 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.



BROCCOLI.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
300 Early White	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
301 Mammoth White	10	40	1 25	4 00
302 Early Purple Cape	10	40	1 25	4 50
303 Purple Sprouting	05	30	85	3 00
304 Veitch Self-Protecting	10	40	1 25	4 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CHOU DE BRUXELLES *Berza de Brusels* Rosenkoh!l

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is 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 Sprout; 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 sorts 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 Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.



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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
310 Best French, or Rose- berry	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
312 Improved Half Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	05	20	60	2 00
314 Improved Dwarf. Com- pact heads	05	20	60	2 00
316 Improved Long Island Grown	10	25	75	2 50

BURNET

PIMPERNELLE PETITE *Pimpinella* Bimpernell

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

320 Garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.
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MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Dear Sirs: The seeds purchased of you this spring were the best I ever used. Though the planting season was bad, I did not have a single failure.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

THOMAS VALENTINE,
Gardener for GEO. S. NICHOLAS, Esq.

Babylon, October 31, 1901.

We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

CABBAGE

CHOU *Berza de repollo* Kohl

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring, instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 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 Cabbage needs 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 2 by 3 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 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them, as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
330 Early Spring. Flat, extra-early, small size	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$4 50
333 Early York. The standard English sort	05	15	50	1 50
334 Large Early York. Larger than the above	05	15	50	1 50
335 Express. Extra-early; small, solid heads of fine quality	05	25	75	2 50
336 Early Jersey Wakefield. The most popular early variety; heads very solid, pyramidal shape, with little outside foliage, and very large considering its earliness	05	30	85	3 00
336a Extra-Early Jersey Wakefield. A somewhat earlier selection of our celebrated standard strain described above	05	30	85	3 00
337 Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above	05	30	85	3 00
338 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; very hard heads	05	15	50	1 50
340 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Valuable for forcing, or for general crop	05	25	75	2 50
341 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of the finest quality; very popular in the south	05	25	75	2 50
342 Surehead Improved. Large, solid heads of fine quality	05	25	75	2 50
343 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	05	25	75	2 50
344 Succession Improved. An excellent second-early, on style of All-Seasons	10	30	85	3 00
345 Filder Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	05	20	50	1 50
348 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	05	20	60	2 00
350 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	05	20	60	2 00
352 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	10	30	85	2 50
353 Thorburn Colossal. A new strain of the Private Stock, obtained by careful selection from immense heads only. It is an unfailing producer of heads of enormous size and of the finest quality. We recommend it as positively the finest winter Cabbage grown	10	30	85	2 50
354 Autumn King. Extra-large solid winter Cabbage	05	30	85	2 50
355 Danish Ball Head Winter, or Hollander. Very round, solid winter sort, largely grown in Denmark for the London market. A fine shipper	10	30	85	3 00
356 Houser. A new, very large, hard-heading late sort; fine keeper	10	60	2 00	7 00
357 Green Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	05	20	60	2 00
358 Thorburn Improved Red Stone Head. Very large, solid red heads	05	30	85	3 00
359 Niggerhead. Very dark red, almost black; the best for pickling	20			
360 Savoy, Early Dwarf. The earliest Savoy variety; fine quality	05	20	50	1 75
361 " Early Vienna. Very small; of delicate flavor	05	20	50	1 75
362 " Early Ulm. Small, round, deep green head; very early	05	20	50	1 75
364 " Thorburn Drumhead. Very fine, improved strain	05	25	75	2 25
367 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai). Grows like Cos Lettuce	10	25	75	2 50

CARDOON

CARDOON *Cardo* Cardon

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
44c Large Solid. Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines . pkt., roc. .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50

 We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage (See page 16)



Golden Self-Blanching Celery (See page 18)



White Plume Celery (See page 18)



PLATE II—THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER (See page 17)

CARROTS

CAROTTE *Zanahoria* Möhren

CULTURE.—Sow No. 450 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in the row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
450 Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground.	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
452 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best early and late crops and frames . . .	05	15	40	1 25
454 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoors.	05	15	40	1 25
455 Paris Exposition. A very fine half long sort, very bright red color and of finest quality; extra-early; fine forcer	05	15	50	1 50
456 Half Short Oxheart (Guerande). Very thick and short	05	10	30	1 00
457 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots; fine for frames	05	10	30	1 00
458 Half Long Pointed. A well-known strain; productive	05	10	30	1 00
459 Half Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
460 Half Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. Very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
462 Half Long Stump, Chantenay. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
463 Carentan. Half long stump-rooted; coreless, red flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
465 Half Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
466 Half Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive; one of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				
468 St. Valery. A thick, intermediate long red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.				
470 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.				
471 White Vosges. Large, thick, short; fine for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				
472 Long White. Very large; for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.				



HALF LONG DANVERS CARROT.

CAULIFLOWER

CHOU-FLEUR *Coliflor* Blumenkohl

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. 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 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
480 Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. The very best and earliest for forcing under glass; very dwarf and compact, with short stem and small leaves. It should not be confounded with entirely different sorts advertised under the same name.	\$0 50	\$6 00		
482 Thorburn Extra-Early Snowball. Our strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground. This is the same formerly called "Thorburn Early Snowball." We now call it Extra-Early to distinguish it from our <i>Large Early Snowball</i>	25	2 25	\$7 50	\$30 00
484 Thorburn Large Early Snowball. A large strain of the above	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
486 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort, maturing immediately after our <i>Large Snowball</i> . It is, without any exception, the best and surest of all	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
487 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Popular with market-gardeners for late crop	25	2 25	7 50	30 00
488 Denmark. On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine	10	1 75	6 00	22 00
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class	10	75	2 00	7 50
490 Lenormand Short Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm	10	75	2 00	7 50
491 Large Algiers. Market-gardener's popular late sort for the south	10	75	2 00	7 50
492 Early London. Large and hardy	05	40	1 25	4 00
493 Walcheren. Very late, hardy variety	05	40	1 25	4 00
494 Thorburn Nonpareil. A first-class standard sort	10	60	1 75	6 00
495 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	05	40	1 25	4 00

CELERY

CELERI *Apios* Sellerie

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 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 6 or 8 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 must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. 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 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 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, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. 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 top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted or "Knob" Celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
510	Thorburn Fin de Siècle. We consider this the largest, hardiest, solidest, crispest, best keeping and best shipping winter Celery we know of.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
516	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market.	05	25	75	2 50
517	Golden Self-Blanching. A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is larger and is golden yellow where the Plume is white.	10	40	1 25	4 50
518	Rose-Ribbed Golden Self-Blanching. A sport from the Golden Self-Blanching, differing only in the handsome rose-tinted ribs; solid.	10	35	1 00	3 50
520	Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow.	05	20	60	2 00
521	Thorburn's Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper; highly recommended.	10	30	85	3 00
522	Perle le Grand. A highly recommended new variety. Full golden heart, and rich flavor, and an excellent keeper.	05	25	75	2 50
523	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping large late sort.	05	20	50	1 50
525	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good, half dwarf, white, solid Celery.	05	20	50	1 50
527	Evans' Triumph. Fine, large, solid green variety.	05	20	60	2 00
529	Crawford Half Dwarf, or Golden Heart. Of vigorous growth, fine flavor.	05	20	50	1 75
530	Dobbie's Invincible White. Medium size, fine solid white.	05	25	75	2 50
534	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid; for soup greens.	05	20	50	1 50
535	Cooper Cutting. For soup greens.	05	15	30	1 00
536	Pink Plume. Same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink. It is of very attractive appearance, rich flavor and long-keeping.	10	25	75	2 50
540	New Rose. Fine flavor; very handsome.	05	25	75	2 50
541	CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, Erfurt. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews. If boiled and served with white sauce, it makes an excellent dish.	05	15	50	1 50
542	Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced, make fine winter salad.	05	20	60	2 00
543	Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage, and small, smooth roots; for soups.	05	20	60	2 00

CHERVIL

CERFEUIL *Perifollo* Benjenlauch

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
550	Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
551	Plain. Like above but not curled.	10	30	1 00
552	Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots.	15	50	1 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
560 Common, or Wild. Used in <i>Barbe de Capucin</i> , a salad much made in France Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the <i>Barbe de Capucin</i>	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
562 Witloof. May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except that in the latter part of summer or fall it should be gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks, when blanched, make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable, dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower	05	15	30	1 00
564 Large-Rooted Magdeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	05	10	20	60

☞ See also Endive, the Chicory of the French

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

MAIZ Maiz Maiz

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stem; 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 properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA-EARLY

	Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains and red cob. Has attained wide popularity	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
582 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cob	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Mammoth White Cory. The ears are double the size of old Cory	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Metropolitan. Large, handsome ears of fine quality; very early	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
586 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort; red cob	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
587 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; white cob	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
588 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
589 Melrose. As early as the Perry Hybrid, and much larger; valuable	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
590 Burbank Early Maine. Large ears of fine quality; extra-early	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
591 Extra-Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn; but grown for early use	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
593 Premo. A new sort said to be earlier than any other and with ears larger than those of the Cory		30			

SECOND-EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE

595 Early Champion. Very large ears, considering its earliness	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
597 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
600 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
601 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
602 Early Evergreen. A week earlier than Stowell Evergreen	05	25	75	1 25	4 00
603 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP

604 Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
605 Asylum. Thick, 12-rowed	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Triumph. Large ear, very white; productive	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Roslyn Hybrid. Large-growing variety of very fine quality	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
613 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	05	20	60	1 00	3 25
614 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	05	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE

620 Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black	05	25	75	1 25	3 50
622 Ne Plus Ultra, or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	25	75	1 25	4 00
624 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
625 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	05	20	60	1 00	3 50
626 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	05	25	75	1 25	4 00
627 Sweet Fodder Corn. Made up of the largest growing Sweet Corns; fine for soiling and ensilage					2 50

☞ For Field Corn, see Cereals, page 50



CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.

COLLARDS

CHOU CABU *Cabu* Blatterfohl

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

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
634	Georgia	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS

MACHE *Macha o Valerianilla* Stetchsalat

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
640	Large-Seeded	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
641	Small-Seeded	05	10	20	50
642	Green Cabbaging	05	15	30	1 00
643	Lettuce-Leaved	05	15	30	1 00

CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE *Pepino* Gurke

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds 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 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 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
651	Cumberland. The best pickling sort yet introduced, being very handsome and productive, with flesh firm but very crisp and tender at all stages of growth; shape very straight and symmetrical	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
652	Thorburn 1896 Pickler. In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain	05	10	25	75
654	Thorburn Commercial Pickle. A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling; very handsome	05	10	25	75
656	Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not	05	10	25	75
659	Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles	05	10	25	75
661	Cool and Crisp. Extra-early and very prolific; long, straight, slender, and very dark green; good either for pickling or slicing	05	10	20	60
662	Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive	05	10	20	50
663	Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	05	10	20	50
664	New Orleans Market. Very productive; a good keeper and shipper; good for forcing or open ground	05	10	20	50
666	White Spine Improved. A very handsome and uniform early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of fine flavor. Largely grown in the south for early shipping to the northern markets	05	10	20	60
668	“ “ Extra Long. A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above	05	10	20	50
670	“ “ Arlington. A fine strain of the Improved White Spine. It is fine either for forcing or for outdoors	05	10	20	60
672	“ “ Peerless. Very early strain	05	10	20	60
673	Evergreen. Very early and prolific; deep green color in all stages of growth.	05	10	20	50
675	Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	10	20	60
676	Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	05	10	20	60
678	Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	05	10	25	80
679	Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive and of uniform small size	05	10	20	50
680	Nichol Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	05	10	20	50
682	Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality	05	10	20	50
683	Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for table use	05	10	20	60
684	White Pearl. The best white sort; it ripens early and is very productive	05	10	20	60
685	Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles	05	10	25	80
686	Japan Climbing. Good for frames or open ground	10	20	60	2 00

NY 1100
H. BURN & Co.



Early Champion
Large Eight-rowed
Early Cory
Perry Hybrid
Hickox Improved
Ne Plus Ultra
Crosby
Metropolitan

PLATE III—SWEET CORN (See page 19)



New York Improved Purple Egg-plant
(See page 22)



White Vienna Kohlrabi
(See page 23)



PLATE IV
Cumberland Cucumbers (See page 20)

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES

(*Concombre espèces Anglaise pour Couches*)

CULTURE. The following are for growing in hotbeds, 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 must not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate, to insure steadiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ *Packets contain from 5 to 15 seeds each, according to sort.*

690 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long dark green fruit . . . \$0 25	Per pkt.	695 Noa's Forcing. Very productive . . . \$0 25	Per pkt.
692 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth 25		696 Goliath. Very prolific 25	
693 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer 25		697 Telegraph. Free-bearing; long and extensively grown; handsome 25	
694 Sutton's Progress. Rich, dark green . . . 25		698 Lockie's Perfection. Fine color 25	
		699 Tender and True. Fine form; good color . 25	

CRESS

CRESSON *Berro o Mastuerzo* Kresse

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 704 and 706 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 704 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. 710 and 712 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 hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad it is a good plan to sow with Water-Cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.



WATER CRESS.

704 Curled, or Pepper Grass \$0 05	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb	Lb.
706 Broad-Leaved 05		10	20	50
708 Broad-Leaved Winter, or Upland 05		10	25	60
		10	75	
		10	35	1 00
				3 50

710 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	10	75		
712 True Water Cress	10	35	1 00	3 50

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* *Pardeblum*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste, without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: \wedge This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough as well.

716 French Garden \$0 05	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
718 Improved Thick-Leaved 10		45	1 25	4 50



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

☞ *We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet*

EGGPLANT

AUBERGINE *Berengena* Eierpflanze

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until weather has become 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. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
720	Improved New York Spineless. The standard, largest and best; large, oval, deep purple; early and productive. (See Plate IV.)	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$3 50
721	Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small ovoid fruit of good quality	05	25	75	2 50
722	Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	05	20	60	2 00
723	Round French. Medium size, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	05	25	75	2 50
724	Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage	05	25	75	2 50
725	Mammoth Pearl. Large, handsome; like New York Improved, but white	10	35	1 00	3 50
726	Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	05	30	85	3 00
727	Round White. Small and ornamental	05	25	75	2 50
728	Long White. Small and ornamental	05	25	75	2 50
729	Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	05	25	75	2 50
730	Black Snake. Cylindrical dark purple, almost black fruits 12 inches long	10	40	1 25	4 00
731	Delicatessen. Very early, pear-shaped; extra productive	10	30	85	3 00

ENDIVE, or CHICORY

CHICOREE *Escarola o Endivia* Endivie

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
740	Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50
741	White Curled. For early use	05	15	50	1 50
743	Broad-Leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter	05	15	50	1 50
744	Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter	05	20	60	2 00
745	Savoy-Leaved (Pancalier)	05	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE *Finocchio di Napoli*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 750 Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

ICE-PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. 755 Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE

CHOU VERT FRISE *Col* Krauskohl

CULTURE.—Nos. 760 to 765 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 766 sow in August and September for early greens. Sow 770 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. Sea Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand.



SIBERIAN KALE.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 760 | Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain; largely grown in the south, being sown in August and Sept. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25c., lb. 75c. |
| 762 | " Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c., lb. 75c. |
| 763 | " Dwarf Brown. Very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts. |
| 765 | " Striped and Variegated. For garnishing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50. |
| 766 | " Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts. |
| 770 | Sea Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50. |
| 772 | Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50. |
| 774 | Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1. |

KOHLRABI

CHOU-RAVE *Colinabo* Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 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 stems above ground are 2 or 3 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, with a fine and delicate flavor.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
780	Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball. (See Plate IV) . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
782	Early White Vienna. For frames	35	1 00	3 25
783	Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort	30	85	2 50
785	Early Purple Vienna. For frames	35	1 00	3 25
786	Large White, or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	50	1 50
787	Large Purple. Productive	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE

LAITUE *Lechuga* Salat

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 812, 815, 823, 826 and 827 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. 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 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, 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, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The afterculture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
808	Giant Crystal Head. A splendid new cabbage Lettuce, very large, solid; outside leaves bright green, inside crystal white with yellow heart, fine flavor; crisp and tender	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
809	Emperor William. (New.) Light yellow, solid head, with brownish spots. Very tender; stands heat well	10	20	60	2 00
810	Thorburn Maximum. The largest, solidest, crispest and best	05	15	30	1 00
812	Improved Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frames . . .	05	20	50	1 50
815	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up	05	20	50	1 50
820	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out early . . .	05	20	50	1 50
821	Thorburn Yellow Winter. The finest of all coldframe sorts	05	20	50	1 50
822	Hubbard Market. A large, white cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground . . .	05	15	40	1 25
823	Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframes or for open ground	05	20	50	1 50
824	Large Boston Market. Very large, solid heads; fine for forcing	05	20	50	1 50
825	Deacon. Large, solid summer cabbage variety	05	15	30	1 00
826	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender; white seed	05	15	30	1 00
827	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large, and of light color	05	15	30	1 00
829	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing . . .	05	15	30	1 00
830	Reichner. Large, white, solid heads; good for forcing or outside	05	15	30	1 00
831	Sensation. A fine, solid head variety; for forcing or open ground	05	15	30	1 00
832	Thorburn Glass-House. For forcing under glass	05	20	60	2 00
835	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	05	15	30	1 00
837	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	05	15	30	1 00
840	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	05	15	30	1 00
841	California Cream Butter. Very large, solid heads; inside very white	05	15	30	1 00
842	New York Cabbage. Large, solid heads; dark green color	05	15	40	1 25
844	Tilton White Star. Excellent for forcing or early outdoor planting	05	15	30	1 00
845	Golden Queen Forcer. Medium size, golden yellow, solid heads; very early . . .	05	15	40	1 25
846	Denver Market. Large, solid heads; good for forcing or outdoors	05	15	30	1 00
847	Improved Salamander. Fine, compact heads; resists summer heat admirably . . .	05	20	50	1 50
848	Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed. A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of New York market-gardeners	05	20	50	1 50
849	Large Gray-Seeded Butter. One of the best; large head	05	15	30	1 00
850	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing	05	15	40	1 25
851	Brigg's Forcing. A first-class new forcing sort	05	15	30	1 00
852	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy	10	30	85	3 00
853	Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet . . .	05	20	50	1 50
854	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well	05	15	30	1 00
855	Hardy Green Hammersmith	05	15	30	1 00
856	Iceberg. Large, solid heads, very handsome; tender and crisp	05	20	50	1 50
857	Mignonette. Distinct russet-colored; very solid and compact	05	20	50	1 50
858	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	05	20	50	1 50
859	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. Finest of all the Cos sorts; resists heat well	05	20	50	1 50

LEEK

POIREAU *Puerro* Porro

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 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 seeds may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
862 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
864 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; fine keeper	05	20	50	1 50
866 Large Carentan, or Musselburgh. Distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	05	20	60	1 75
867 London Summer	05	15	40	1 25

MELON, MUSK

MELON MUSCADE *Melon Muscatel* Cantalupe

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch

the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust, is excellent to sift over young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds, on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed 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.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
870 Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
872 Champion Market. Large, slightly elongated, netted; flesh light green; early	05	10	20	60
874 Netted Gem, Round. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	05	10	20	50
876 Netted Gem, Oblong. Same as above, save in shape	05	10	25	50
883 The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	10	20	60
884 Melrose. Oval, dark green, densely netted; flesh green, shading to salmon	05	10	20	60
885 White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	20	60
886 Rocky Ford. Improved Netted Gem; very sweet and fine-flavored; oblong	05	10	20	60
887 Nutmeg. Named for its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early	05	10	20	60
888 Jenny Lind. Small, green-fleshed; very early; good quality	05	10	20	60
889 Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	05	10	20	60
890 Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack	05	10	25	70
891 Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality	05	10	20	60
892 Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size, oblong; green flesh; late	05	10	20	50
893 French Perfection. Salmon flesh, very sweet; round, netted	05	15	30	1 00
894 Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very early	05	10	20	60
895 The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium-sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	05	10	25	70
896 Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early	05	10	20	60
897 Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	05	10	20	50
898 Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	05	10	20	60
899 Newport. Extra-early, small, round; green flesh of fine flavor	05	10	25	80
900 Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; dark green skin, orange flesh; very sweet	05	10	20	60
901 Perfected Delmonico. Heavily netted, orange-pink flesh, small, round	05	10	20	60
902 Tip Top Nutmeg. An improved strain; very sweet	05	10	20	60
903 Texas Cannon Ball. Round; handsomely netted, green flesh; prolific	05	10	20	60
904 Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	05	10	20	60
905 Long Yellow Cantelope. Yellow flesh, late; well adapted to the north	05	10	20	50
906 Paul Rose. Handsome, oval, new variety; rich orange flesh, very sweet	05	10	20	60
907 Jersey Belle. Deeply ribbed, heavily netted; green flesh; fine quality	05	10	20	60
908 Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; late	05	10	20	60
909 Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	05	15	40	1 25
910 Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh	05	15	30	1 00
912 Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. Suitable for the south only	05	15	40	1 25
914 New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; very late	05	10	20	70

IMPORTED VARIETIES OF MUSK MELON

ENGLISH FRAME SORTS		FRENCH VARIETIES	
920	Royal Favorite. Very fine, white, thick flesh; a most valuable new sort . . . \$0 25	<i>☞ These sorts ripen outdoors here, and are well worthy of cultivation.</i>	
921	Invincible Scarlet 25	930	Red-Fleshed Lyons. Almost solid, orange flesh of the finest quality \$0 25
923	Monroe's Little Heath 25	931	Green-Fleshed Provence 25
925	Blenheim Orange 25	932	Orange-Fleshed Trevoux 25
926	Gilbert's Green Flesh 25	933	Nevers Warted 25
927	Lord Beaconsfield 25		
928	Bishop's Favorite 25		

MELON, WATER

MELON D'EAU *Zandia* Waffermelone

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety. Light soil is best.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
950	Hungarian Honey. A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
955	Jordan Gray Monarch. Largest grown; crimson flesh; late	05	10	20	60
963	Kolb Gem. Large, good shipper; bright red flesh of fine quality; intermediate.	05	10	20	50
964	Pride of Georgia. Round, large; crisp, bright red flesh; intermediate	05	10	20	60
965	The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, rind thin; intermediate	05	10	20	60
969	Dark Icing. Solid, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early.	05	10	20	60
970	Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	05	10	20	60
972	Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	05	10	20	60
973	White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	05	10	20	60
975	Phinney. Early, and of fine quality; red flesh	05	10	20	60
977	Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	05	10	20	50
978	Duke Jones. Large, handsome, dark green; red flesh of fine flavor	05	10	20	60
980	Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	05	10	20	60
981	Cuban Queen. Solid; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	05	10	20	50
982	Blue Gem	05	10	20	60
984	Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	05	10	20	60
985	Black Boulder. Very large, productive; oblong, symmetrical; dark green	05	10	20	60
986	Black Diamond. Dark green, tough skin; large size, round	05	10	20	60
988	Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine flavored; dark green skin, thin rind, flesh solid, scarlet and firm	05	10	20	60
990	Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	05	10	20	50
994	Florida Favorite. An improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	05	10	20	60
997	Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, round; extra-early.	05	10	20	60
1000	Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	05	10	20	50
1001	Cole Early. Medium size; red flesh; green skin	05	10	20	60
1002	Sweetheart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality	05	10	20	60
1003	Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape	05	10	20	60
1004	Apple Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	05	10	20	60
1005	Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	05	10	20	60

MARTYNIA

(For Pickles.) Gemfshorn

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1010	Craniolaria	\$0 05	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1011	Proboscidea	05	25	75	2 50
1012	Lutea	05	25	75	2 50

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO. Newport, R. I.
Gentlemen: I have pleasure in stating that after seven months' trial, I am entirely satisfied with your New Ball-Bearing Mower. It runs easily and does better work, and it costs nothing during the season for repairs. I have used Excelsior, Philadelphia, New Model—all were good in their day. But give me Thorburn's Ball-Bearing now.
 Yours very truly,

(Signed) ROBERT MCLEOD,
 Gardener to D. B. FEARING, Esq.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO. Erskine Park, Lenox, Mass.
Gentlemen: Your Ball-Bearing machine was in constant use here last summer and gave entire satisfaction. I consider it the best machine we ever had.
 Yours very truly,

(Signed) E. J. NORMAN,
 Supt. for MRS. WESTINGHOUSE.

☞ We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

MUSTARD

MOUTARDE *Mostaza* Senf

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

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
1020	Black.	These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1021	White London.	Leaves used for salads while young; grows very rapidly	05	05	10	25
1023	Giant Southern Curled.	Very large leaves	05	10	20	50
1024	Chinese Broad-Leaved.	Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	05	10	20	60

MUSHROOM SPAWN

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON *Seta* Champignonbrut

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOM.

From experience with French and English Spawn we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn. The French spawn should be slightly moistened by sprinkling with water for two or three days before planting.

1030	English Spawn.	15 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs., \$9.
1031	French Spawn.	50 cts. per lb.

NASTURTIUM

CAPUCINE *Maraneula* Nasturtium

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



OKRA.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1040	Tall Crimson	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1041	Tall Yellow	05	15	30	1 00
1042	Tall Mixed	05	10	25	75
1043	Dwarf Mixed	05	10	30	1 00

OKRA, or GUMBO

GOMBAUD *Quimbombo* Safran

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1045	Long Green. Dwarf, very productive; long, green pods	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1046	White Velvet. Tender white pods; smooth and velvety in appearance	05	10	20	50
1047	Dwarf Green Prolific	05	10	20	50
1048	Round White. Smooth pod	05	10	20	60
1049	Perkins' Improved. Fine strain	05	10	20	50

ONION

OIGNON Cebolla Zwiebel

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March, and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground.

	Pkt.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1060 White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest of all	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$2 75
1061 " Queen. Pure white; small; flat; extra-early; fine for pickling	05	30	85	2 50
1062 " Pearl, Italian grown. Extra-early; round; white; fine flavor	05	30	85	2 75
1063 " Victoria. Italian, white, globular sort; very large; mild flavor	05	30	85	2 50
1064 " Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort of the N. Y. markets	05	25	75	2 50
1065 " Large Globe (Southport strain). Very large and handsome	05	25	75	2 50
1066 " Tripoli. Large white Italian variety	05	20	60	2 00
1067 " Mammoth Garganus, or Silver King. Large silvery white Italian	05	25	75	2 50
1068 " Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety, early; mild flavor	05	20	50	1 50
1069 " Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). <i>Sold out.</i>				
1070 " Ætna. Fine white Italian variety	05	25	75	2 50
1071 " Dutch Round Hard. One of the best white pickling sorts	05	20	50	1 50
1072 " Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling	05	20	50	1 50
1073 " Bunching, or Italian Silver Skin	05	20	50	1 50
1080 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; early and a good keeper	05	15	40	90
1081 " Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	05	15	40	1 00
1082 " Strasburg, or Dutch. Fine keeper; flat; yellow skin, white flesh	05	15	40	1 00
1083 " Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow	05	15	50	1 25
1084 " Globe Spanish, or Prizetaker. Immense size; globe-shaped	05	20	50	1 75
1085 " Cracker. Flat, extra-early; fine keeper	05	15	30	1 00
1086 " Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of large size, Italian	05	15	50	1 50
1090 Red Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper; large size	05	15	50	1 25
1091 " Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort	05	15	50	1 40
1092 " Early Red Flat. Medium size, very early, mild flavor	05	15	50	1 50
1093 " Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; large size; Italian	05	20	50	1 50
1094 " Australian Brown. Medium size, hard, solid; very early	05	15	30	90
1098 " Bolton Brownish Pink. For sets	05	15	30	90
1099 " Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	05	15	50	1 60
1100 " Victoria. Italian, red, globular sort; very large; mild flavor	05	15	50	1 60
1101 " Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). <i>Sold out.</i>				
1102 " Ætna. A fine Italian variety	05	20	60	2 00
1103 " Bassano. Dark blood-red Italian sort	05	20	60	2 00
1110 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall	05	20	60	2 00
1113 Imported Shallot Seed	10	50		
1115 Potato Onion Seed	10	50		
1117 Chives Seed	25			

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. They are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

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

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50	White Potato Onions	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00	Yellow Potato Onions	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Onion Sets	20	60	1 00	3 75					

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH

ARROCHE Armuella

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

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1120 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1121 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	05	15	30	1 00

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

Cutchogue, N. Y., July 13, 1898.

Gentlemen: I have used your Gilt-Edge, Snowball and Erfurt Cauliflowers for the last 16 years, and always with good success. I have also used other well-known kinds from other houses, but yours always came out ahead. I have also been selling different kinds of Cauliflower seeds for the three years past for the Southold Town Agricultural Society, and the demand is three to one in favor of yours.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed)

HENRY KAELIN,

Purchasing Agent Southold Town Agricultural Society.

PEAS

Pois Chicharos o Guisantes Erbsen

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not overrich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession. Peas may be sown in this vicinity as late as 20th of August. Medium and late Peas must be planted early; Extra-Earlies may be planted again in August. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Pea, 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. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. If the new aphide attacks the peas spray the vines every day with clear water of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS

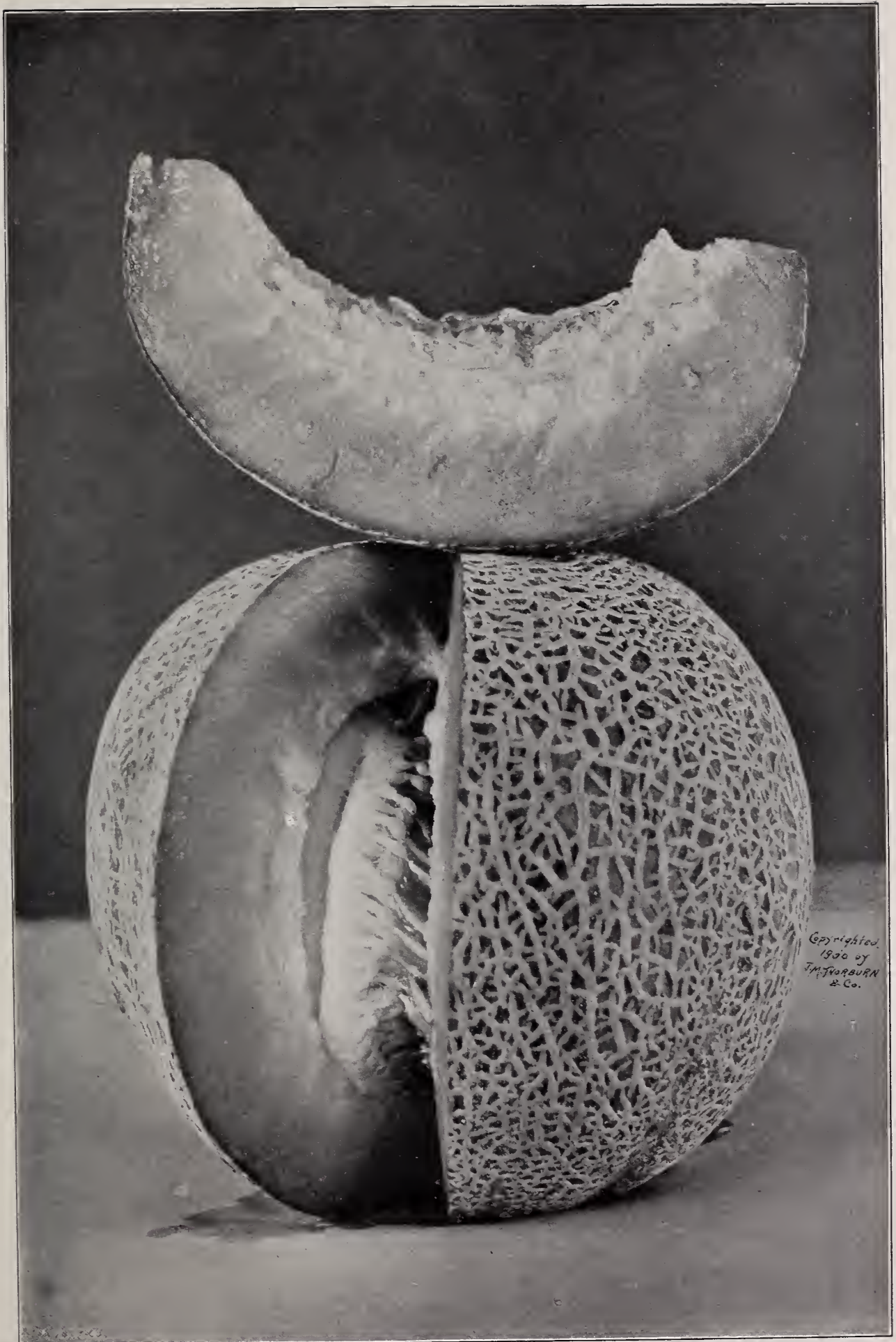
	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1130 Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
1132 First-of-All. First-class selected strain of extra-earlies	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1134 Philadelphia. Resembling First-of-All	3	25	75	1 25	4 75
1136 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-garden sort	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1138 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1139 *Thomas Laxton. For description see novelties pt., 40c.	3	75			
1140 *Gradus. Without doubt the finest extra-early Pea yet introduced; it is in condition to pick about four days after our Extra-Early Market. The pods are very large, and well filled with large wrinkled deep green peas of the very finest quality	3	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
1141 *Exonian. One of the finest extra-early wrinkled sorts	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1142 *American Wonder. Early and productive; fine quality	1	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1143 *Nott's Excelsior. Splendid early wrinkled sort; very prolific	1	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
1144 *Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	30	85	1 50	5 00
1145 *Premium Gem. Early; straight pods, well filled	1	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1146 *McLean Little Gem. Early; straight pods	1½	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1147 *Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1148 *Gregory's Surprise. A fine wrinkled variety, and only four days later than our Extra-Early Market	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1149 *William Hurst. Fine dwarf wrinkled, on style of American Wonder	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1151 *Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods, and peas of the finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	30	85	1 50	5 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

1160 *Daisy. A dwarf, wrinkled, second-early variety, bearing large, well-filled pods, each containing 8 to 10 deep-colored peas of the finest flavor	1½	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
1162 *McLean Advancer. A fine standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1164 *Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1165 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1166 *Everbearing. Long pods, large pea; sow thinly	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1167 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thinly	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1168 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	85	1 50	5 00
1169 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1170 *Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	30	85	1 50	5 00
1171 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1172 Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1173 *Shropshire Hero. Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1174 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS

1181 *Juno. One of the very finest dwarf wrinkled sorts. Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1182 *Admiral Dewey. Enormous pods, large wrinkled peas of finest flavor; very productive	3½	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
1183 *Stratagem. Very large pods; peas of first quality	1½	30	85	1 50	5 00
1184 *Queen. Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	30	85	1 50	5 00



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& Co.

PLATE V—THORBURN LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON (See page 24)



Red Globe Onions (See page 27)



White Globe Onions (See page 27)

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS, continued

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1185 Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and peas; excellent . . . . .	.4	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 25
1186 *Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of best quality. (See Plate VII)	4	30	85	1 50	5 00
1187 White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder . . . . .	.4	20	60	1 00	3 00
1188 Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific; for market . . . . .	.3	20	60	1 00	3 00

SUGAR PEAS (EDIBLE PODS)

Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1190 Giant White. Very large; fine quality . . . . .	.5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1191 Large Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts . . . . .	.4	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1192 Dwarf Sugar. Very early and prolific . . . . .	.1	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1193 Mammoth Gray-Seeded Sugar. Immense pods . . . . .	.5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

Those marked with a star (*) 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.

PARSLEY

PERSIL *Perijil* *Peterjilie*

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1207 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

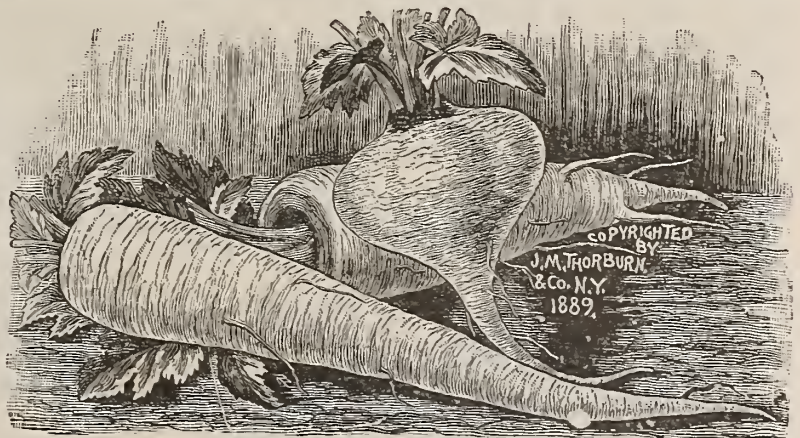
	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1200 Extra Curled. Superior.	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1201 Moss Curled. Very pretty.	05	10	25	75
1202 Fern-Leaved. Fine curled.	05	10	25	75
1204 Plain. The ordinary form.	05	10	20	50
1205 Beauty of the Parterre.				
For edging, and equally good as a condiment	05	15	35	1 00
1207 Hamburg, or Rooted.				
Edible roots	05	10	20	60

PARSNIP

PANAIS *Chirijia* *Pastinake*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

- 1215 Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50c.
- 1217 Long White. A standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 1218 Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60c.
- 1219 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 1220 Early Round. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



PARSNIPS.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that your grass seed has given me every satisfaction. I sowed down about seven acres (four bushels per acre), under very trying conditions of weather, and, contrary to my expectations, I now have a lawn marvelously free from weeds, which was the admiration of all who saw it last summer.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ALFRED J. LOVELESS,
Gardener to JOHN SLOAN, Esq.

Lenox, Mass., January 27, 1899.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.

Gentlemen: I have had splendid success with your special grass mixture, as well as your lawn-restoring grass seed, and I am satisfied that a cleaner or better mixture cannot be gotten anywhere.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HERMAN LIPS,
Gardener to T. M. DAVIS, Esq.

"The Reef," Newport, R. January 28, 1899.

PEPPER

PIMENT *Pimiento* Pfeffer

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1230	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red, 4 to 6 in. long; mild; best for stuffing	\$0 05	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1232	Large Squash. Productive; for pickles	05	30	85	3 00
1233	Oxheart. Heart-shaped, medium size; fine for pickling	10	35	1 25	4 00
1234	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent	05	25	75	2 50
1236	Large Bell. Large bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable	05	25	65	2 25
1237	Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	10	35	1 00	3 50
1238	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor; small.	05	25	75	2 50
1239	Mammoth Golden Queen. Very large fruits; rich, golden yellow color; early.	05	25	75	2 50
1240	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	05	30	85	3 00
1241	Yellow Cherry. Like above, but yellow	05	30	85	3 00
1242	Red Chili. Very productive; very small; red, and very pungent	05	25	75	2 50
1243	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	05	30	85	3 00
1244	Monstrous. Very large, about 6 inches long and 3 inches thick; of mild flavor and valuable for use when green	05	25	75	2 50
1245	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	05	25	75	2 50
1246	Sweet Mountain. Large size; regular, handsome shape, mild flavor; very early. Largely used for mango pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1247	Celestial. At first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured a deep scarlet	05	25	75	2 50
1250	Elephant's Trunk. Long scarlet fruits, shape of an elephant's trunk	10	30	1 00	3 00
1255	Tabasco. Bush 2 feet high; small, long, bright red fruits in clusters; very hot and the best for pepper sauce and pickling	10	30	1 00	3 00
1256	Red Harold. Size, shape and color of Ruby King, but the fruits grow upright above the foliage, thus ripening better. Very mild; fine for stuffing	10	30	85	3 00
1257	Red Pointed Calabrese. Distinct shape, being about 6 inches long; thick and fleshy, ending in a point; dark purple color	10	30	85	3 00

SEED POTATOES

Grown expressly for seed

POMME DE TERRE *Patatas* Kartoffeln

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. 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 for 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 hotbed 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 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom.

SEED POTATOES, continued

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 clean off all the beetles. Three to 4 barrels to the acre.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES

	Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1270 The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> , and the <i>best in quality</i> ; is also very productive and of good size and form	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$2 50	\$4 75
1271 Crine's Lightning. Extra early. (<i>For full description, see Novelties</i>)	1 25	2 00	6 00	12 00
1272 Thorburn's Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh. Very productive and of the finest quality; a first-class early variety.	40	70	2 25	4 00
1273 Bliss' Triumph. Extra early; fine bright red skin, white flesh	50	85	2 50	4 50
1274 Rural New Yorker. Pure white skin and flesh; fine quality; immense yielder.	40	70	2 25	4 00
1276 Early Norther. Extra-early, very prolific; shape of Early Rose; fine quality.	50	85	2 50	4 50
1277 Early Puritan. Very early; white skin and flesh, finest quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1278 Bovee. Extra-early, very productive, of fine quality; flesh white and very dry.	50	85	2 50	4 50
1279 Early Rose. The popular market sort; very early, fine quality; very productive.	40	70	2 25	4 00
1280 Early Fortune. Extra early, oblong, very productive, fine quality	50	85	2 50	4 50
1281 Early Thoroughbred. Of very uniform large size; fine quality; shape and color of Early Rose	50	85	2 50	4 50
1282 Early Ohio. A first-class and very popular extra-early sort	50	85	2 75	5 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES

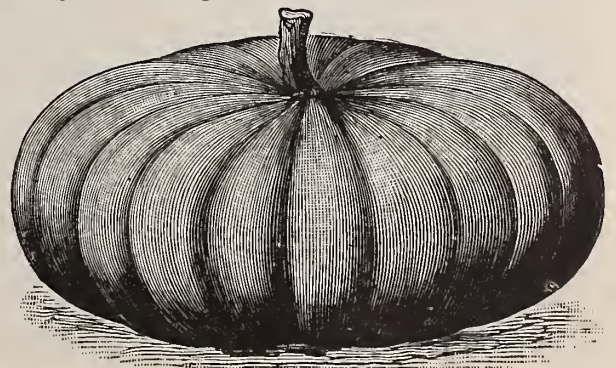
1284 Thorburn New White Peach-Blow. The flesh and skin are pure white and very dry. One of the best for keeping for winter use	50	85	2 50	4 75
1286 Carman No. 1. This most valuable Potato was introduced by us in 1894, and it is a recognized high-class standard sort the world over. The finest second-early Potato ever offered	40	70	2 25	4 25
1288 Carman No. 3. One of the best late Potatoes; the greatest yielder ever introduced; very large tubers; of handsome form and few and shallow eyes	40	70	2 25	4 25
1292 State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot and of superior quality; a fine late variety	50	85	2 50	4 50
1294 Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; an immense yielder	50	85	2 50	4 50

PUMPKIN

POTIRON Calabaza Große Kürbiß

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1302 Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1304 Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow	05	10	20	50
1306 Quaker Pie. Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper	05	15	30	1 00
1307 Winter Luxury. A fine keeper, and one of the best for pies	05	10	25	75
1308 Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	05	10	25	75
1309 Golden Oblong. Orange skin, light yellow flesh; fine quality, good keeper.	05	10	20	50
1310 White Cushaw. A pure white crookneck variety of excellent quality	05	10	25	75
1311 Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1313 Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality	05	10	25	75
1314 Golden Marrow. Oblong-shaped, slightly ribbed; skin golden orange color; fine flavor; one of the best for pies	Per pkt. \$0 05	Oz. \$0 10	¼lb. \$0 25	Lb. \$0 75
1315 Mammoth King. Grows to an enormous size	05	15	50	1 50
1316 Calhoun. Very superior yellow flesh; fine for pies	05	10	25	75
1317 Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety	05	10	25	80
1319 Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive.		10	30	



CHEESE PUMPKIN.

☞ We pay postage or express charges on all seeds bought by the ounce or packet

RADISH

RADIS ET RAVE *Rabanos y Rabanitos* Radies und Rettig

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot

can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. They should be sown in light, rich soil, as a crisp Radish cannot be produced in heavy soils. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast and small turnip-shaped sorts.

Those marked with the asterisk(*) are best suited for market-gardeners.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1330	*Turnip, Early Scarlet. Very early	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1331	" " *Scarlet Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; very early	05	10	25	80
1333	*Turnip, Early Deep Scarlet. Very early	05	10	25	75
1334	" " *Deep Scarlet Forcing. Crisp; matures in 20 days	05	10	25	80
1336	" " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early; for frames or outdoors	05	10	25	75
1337	" " *Scarlet, White-Tipped Forcing	05	10	25	75
1338	" " *Scarlet Gem, White-Tipped Forcing	05	10	25	75
1340	" " Triumph. Very prettily striped or mottled scarlet and white; fine forcer; very attractive appearance	10	25	75	2 50
1341	" " Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	05	10	25	80
1342	" " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra-early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	05	10	25	80
1343	" " Deep Blood-Red. Extra-early forcing sort	05	10	25	80
1344	" " White or Box. For forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	05	10	25	75
1345	" Large White Summer. Of large size; roundish	05	10	20	60
1346	" *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; popular in New York market	05	10	25	75
1347	" *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	05	10	25	75
1350	Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in 6 to 8 weeks	05	10	25	75
1355	*Olive-Shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	05	10	25	80
1356	" Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	05	10	25	75
1357	" White. Mild and fine for summer	05	10	25	75
1358	" Deep Scarlet. Crisp; very early	05	10	25	80
1359	" Red Rocket, Deep Scarlet Forcing. Very early	05	10	25	80
1360	Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	05	10	25	75
1361	" Delicacy. Half-long, smooth, snow-white; fine forcer	05	10	25	75
1365	*Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or outdoors	05	10	20	60
1366	" Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped	05	10	25	75
1367	" *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped	05	10	25	75
1368	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	20	60
1369	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use	05	10	25	75
1370	" White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	05	10	25	75
1371	" Icicle. Pure white, of fine flavor; suitable for forcing	05	20	50	1 50
1375	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	05	10	25	75
1377	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	05	10	25	75
1380	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	20	60
1382	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	20	60
1383	" *Thorburn Improved Half-Long Black Spanish. Very fine strain	05	10	25	75
1384	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	20	60
1385	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	25	75
1386	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	05	10	25	75
1387	" Celestial. The best winter sort; very large, white; solid, crisp	05	10	25	75
1389	Sakurajima Mammoth. By far the largest sort grown, being 3 feet in circumference and weighing 20 to 30 lbs. It is very solid, sweet, crisp	10	30	85	3 00
1390	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-Pod Radish; Rat-Tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled	10	50		



PLATE VII — TELEPHONE PEA (See page 29)



The Thorburn Potato (See page 31)



Carman No. 1 Potato (See page 31)

RAMPION

RAIPONCE *Reponche* Rapunzel-Rübe

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1400	Rampion.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

ROQUETTE

ROQUETTE *Jaramago*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1410	Roquette	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00

RHUBARB

RHUBARB *Ruibarbo* Rhabarber

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which 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, to be spaded under in spring.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1420	Linnæus. The earliest	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1422	Victoria	05	20	50	1 50
1425	ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1 .				



SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal* Hafertwurz

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep and thin out to 6 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 ½ 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. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1430	Long White French	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1435	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior.	05	15	50	1 50

SALSIFY.

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 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1445	Scolymus	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

SCORZONERA

SCORZONERE *Escorzonera* Scorziontwurz

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 pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1450	Scorzonera	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00

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SORREL

OSEILLE *Acedera* Sauerampfer

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 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. It is also used for soups. 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.



SORREL.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1455	Garden, Large French	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1456	" Mammoth Lyons.				
	Extra-large im-				
	proved strain	. 05	20	50	1 50

SPINACH

EPINARD *Espinaca* Spinat

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August 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 in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1460	Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved). Has very large, thick, dark green leaves; the favorite market-gardeners' sort for fall or spring sowing	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1462	Round-Leaved Flanders. A standard sort	. 05	10	15	35
1464	Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	. 05	10	15	35
1466	Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large curled and wrinkled leaves; tender, and of the finest flavor	. 05	10	15	35
1467	Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; leaves large and thick; very long-standing. Best for spring-growing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 15c., lb. 35c.				
1468	Victoria. Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." A fine variety for spring sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 15 cts., lb. 35 cts.				
1469	Prickly, or Winter. Vigorous and hardy, and recommended for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 15 cts., lb. 35 cts.				
1470	New Zealand Summer. This plant is not a Spinach but it is used as such; it grows 1½ feet high and is very prolific; grows well during hot summer weather when the ordinary Spinach cannot be had, and is most valuable for hot climates. The seed should be soaked in hot water before sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.				



SAVOY SPINACH.

SKIRRET

CHERVIS *Zuckerrurzel*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

		Per pkt.	Oz.
1480	Skirret	\$0 10	\$0 40

SPROUTS

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1485 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 22, under head of Kale.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1485	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape	per 100 lbs., \$15			\$0 20
1487	Winter, or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	60

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SQUASH

COURGE Calabaza Speiße Kürbiß

CULTURE.— Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1500	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer; not as early as the White Bush . . .	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1502	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality . . .	05	10	20	60
1504	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety . . .	05	10	20	60
1506	Long Island White Bush. An improved strain of the above, very prolific . . .	05	10	25	75
1507	Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of Early White Bush. Very large . . .	05	10	25	75
1508	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer . . .	05	10	20	60
1509	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above . . .	05	10	20	60
1510	Giant Summer Straightneck. Most of them are <i>straight-necked</i> . . .	05	10	20	60
1512	Cocozell Bush. A fine variety; oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green . . .	05	15	30	1 00

RUNNING VARIETIES

1530	Golden Bronze. Skin dark green; flesh golden yellow, very sweet . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1532	Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter . . .	05	10	25	75
1534	Bay State. Hard, blue shell; for fall or winter . . .	05	10	25	75
1536	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine . . .	05	10	20	60
1537	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality; large size; color green, marked with orange; flesh dry, of fine quality . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1538	Golden Hubbard. The same as the above, but with skin of a bright red . . .	05	10	25	80
1539	Mammoth Warty Hubbard. Immense size, covered with warts . . .	05	15	35	1 25
1541	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh; good flavor . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1543	Marblehead. Gray skin; very productive, fine keeper; dry, sweet . . .	05	10	25	75
1544	Perfect Gem. Round, white; fine quality; for fall or winter . . .	05	10	25	75
1545	Cocconut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific . . .	05	10	25	75
1546	Delicata. Orange-yellow, striped green; small size, but very prolific; it is extra-early, very solid, and a good keeper; flesh dry and of fine quality. . .	05	10	25	75
1547	Fordhook. One of the best winter sorts; fine quality . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1548	Pineapple. Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort . . .	05	10	25	75
1549	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin . . .	05	10	25	75
1550	Winter Crookneck. One of the best winter sorts . . .	05	10	25	75
1552	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1554	Mammoth Whale. New French variety of enormous size; flesh solid, bright orange, of fine quality . . .	05	20	50	1 75

VEGETABLE MARROW

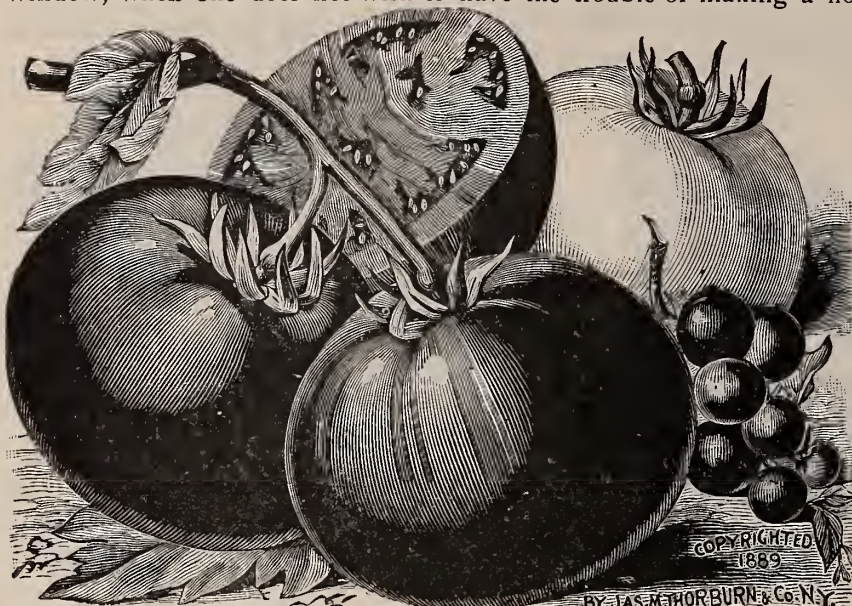
1560	English. The true English strain; cream-color, merging into deep yellow; white flesh; about 9 inches long . . .	05	15	30	1 00
1562	Italian (<i>Cocozelle di Napoli</i>). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young . . .	05	15	30	1 00

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TOMATO

TOMATO *Tomates* Liebesapfel

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots.



TOMATOES.

- 1600 **Thorburn Century.** Very large, extremely productive and as early as Atlantic Prize. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40c., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 1605 **Thorburn Rosalind.** Beautiful rose color; large, uniform, round. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.
- 1606 **Thorburn's Earliest.** The earliest of all. (See novelties.) Pkt. 25 cts.
- 1608 **Thorburn's 1902.** Quite distinct, bright orange-red, large, smooth, solid. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., ¼lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

	Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1610 Thorburn Novelty. Large, solid; deep scarlet; globular shape	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
1615 The Waldorf. (Thorburn.) Perfect shape, large, smooth, solid; rose	05	30	85	3 00
1620 The Democrat. (Thorburn.) The finest large Tomato; bright rose	10	35	1 00	3 50
1625 Burpee's Success. Large, bright scarlet, smooth and solid; very productive.	10	40	1 25	4 00
1630 Thorburn Terra Cotta. Distinct in color, and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	05	30	85	3 00
1632 Thorburn Lemon Blush. Skin and flesh lemon, with a faint rose blush	05	30	85	3 00
1634 Thorburn Long Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive; fine keeper	05	30	85	3 00
1635 Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest; large, solid, smooth, scarlet	05	25	75	2 75
1637 Freedom. Early, regular and uniform; bright scarlet	05	20	60	2 00
1638 Matchless. Extra large; smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid	05	30	85	2 75
1639 Early Ruby. Very early; large size; bright scarlet color	05	25	75	2 50
1640 Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	10	50	1 50	5 00
1641 Crimson Cushion. Extra large; handsome; bright crimson	10	50	1 50	5 00
1642 Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	05	25	75	2 25
1643 Sutton's Best of All. Highly recommended for growing under glass	10	40	1 25	4 00
1646 Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; fruit like the Acme	10	30	85	3 00
1647 Scarlet Champion. Light scarlet color; prolific, early; good quality	10	40	1 25	4 00
1648 Imperial. Early, large, smooth, solid; fine quality; color of Beauty	05	25	75	2 50
1649 Atlantic Prize. Extra-early; smooth, bright red and of good size	05	30	85	3 00
1650 Perfection. Early, regular and productive; reddish scarlet	05	20	60	2 00
1652 Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	05	20	60	2 00
1653 Beauty. Large, smooth, dark, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	05	20	60	2 00
1654 Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	05	20	60	2 00
1655 Combination. Large, smooth, scarlet; for forcing or open	10	35	1 00	3 50
1656 Fordhook First. Extra-early, fine, smooth, solid; medium size	05	30	85	3 00
1657 Acme. Medium size; smooth and good; purplish pink color	05	20	60	2 00
1659 Table Queen. Large, smooth, round, solid	05	25	75	2 50
1660 Honor Bright. Rich, bright red; long keeper and fine shipping sort	05	25	75	2 50
1662 Royal Red. Intense bright red color; good main-crop variety	05	20	60	2 00
1664 Fordhook Fancy. Bushy habit; fruits medium size, smooth and regular	05	25	75	2 50
1665 Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; purplish red	05	25	75	2 50
1666 Trophy Improved. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	05	20	60	2 00
1667 Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	15	50		
1668 Golden Queen. About size and form of Beauty; smooth, golden yellow	05	25	75	2 50
1669 Red Plum. Bright red, round, regular; for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1670 Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
1672 Yellow Pear. Handsome, yellow, pear-shaped fruits	05	25	75	2 50
1674 Red Pear. Fruit handsome and solid; fine for preserves	05	25	75	2 50
1678 Red Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition	05	25	75	2 75
1679 Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form and of a beautiful clear yellow	05	25	75	2 75
1680 Yellow Cherry. For pickles and preserves	05	25	75	2 75
1681 Red Cherry. Small fruits, used for pickles; very handsome	05	25	75	2 75
1682 Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	05	30	85	3 00
1684 Station Upright Tree. The best tree sort, very compact in growth	15	80		
1685 Strawberry (Winter Cherry, or Husk Tomato). Makes fine sauce	05	20	60	2 25

TURNIP

NAVET *Nabo* Rübe

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1766 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first 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 Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1700	Early Milan Purple-Top. Earliest of all, white purple top	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest	05	10	20	50
1706	Scarlet Kashmyr. Small, flat, extra-early, pure white flesh of the finest quality.	05	10	25	75



RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF TURNIP.

1707	White Model. Perfectly globular, snow-white	05	10	20	60
1708	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet.	05	10	20	60
1709	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	05	10	20	50
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Smallest of all, early, distinct flavor; best for pickling	05	10	20	60
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular fall flat sort	05	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	05	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid.	05	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	50
1733	White French, or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	05	10	20	50
1739	Cow Horn. Long, white, in shape resembling a cow's horn	05	10	20	60
1740	Large White Globe. Large English variety	05	10	20	50
1741	Green Globe. Very large, white-fleshed, green top	05	10	20	50
1747	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
1748	Thorburn Yellow Stone. Fine, hard winter sort	05	10	20	60
1749	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Finland. Early and of fine flavor, small, flat, distinct	05	10	25	75
1760	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	05	10	20	50
1761	Yellow Tankard	05	10	20	60
1762	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	05	10	25	75
1763	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	05	10	20	60
1764	Tenoji Flat. Very large, flat Japanese sort, 8 inches in diameter	10	20	60	2 00

- 1766 Rutabaga, Thorburn Family. A fine strain for family use; finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 1767 Rutabaga, Thorburn Purple-Top Improved. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
- 1768 Rutabaga, Champion Purple-Top. Very large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.
- 1774 Rutabaga, White-Fleshed. Large and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent 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 greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

- 1790 Swiss Chard. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



SWISS CHARD.



Seeds of Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 75	
Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	05	10	75
Arnica. Tincture of arnica is made from it	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	75	
Balm. For culinary purposes	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
Basil. Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
“ Sweet. Culinary herb used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 25
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	60	
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	10	60	
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	75
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	40	4 00
Chamomile	<i>Matricaria Chamomilla</i>	10	80	
Coriander. Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	75
Cumin	<i>Cuminum Cyminum</i>	05	10	80
Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	60
“ New Mammoth. Much larger than the above	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	20	1 50
Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	60	
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	10	75
“ Florence. In flavor resembling celery	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	15	1 50
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 50
Gromwell. A medicinal herb	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	10	80	
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities; poisonous	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	05	20	2 00
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	25	2 50
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	15	1 75
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	20	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	20	2 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	05	35	3 50
Marigold, Pot. The flowers dried or fresh are used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
Marjoram, Pot. Used in seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	10	60	6 00
“ Sweet. Used in seasoning	<i>Origanum Majorana</i>	05	20	1 50
Mint, Curled Mint	<i>Mentha crispa</i>	25		
“ Spearmint	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	25		
“ Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	10	75	
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	35	3 50
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	15	1 75
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	75
Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
“ Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	15	1 00
“ Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	15	1 00
Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	75
“ Winter. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	30	3 00
Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in fall and spring	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>	35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.		
Thyme, Broad-Leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	2 75
“ French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	2 75
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	30	2 50

VEGETABLE PLANTS

CABBAGE, Coldframe plants. (<i>Ready in March.</i>)		
	Per 100	1,000
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$1 00	\$7 50
Stein Early Flat Dutch	1 00	7 50
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50
CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe plants. (<i>Ready in March.</i>) 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.		
CELERY PLANTS. (<i>Ready in June.</i>)		
	Per 100	1,000
Golden Self-Blanching	\$0 50	\$4 00
Perfection Heartwell	50	4 00
White Plume	50	4 00
EGGPLANTS, Pot-grown. (<i>Ready about May 15.</i>)		
Improved New York Purple. Large size, grown in 3-inch pots. \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.		

LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock, Transplanted plants, grown in flats. 20c. per doz., \$1 per 100.		
PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted plants, grown in flats. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.		
TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in flats. (<i>Ready about May 1.</i>)		
	Per doz.	100 1,000
Beauty	\$0 25	\$1 50 \$10 00
Thorburn Long Keeper	25	1 50 10 00
Perfection	25	1 50 10 00
Acme	25	1 50 10 00
Trophy	25	1 50 10 00
Ponderosa	25	1 50 10 00

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS

Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal. Two years old	per 1,000, \$5 .	Per doz. 100	\$0 75
" " Palmetto. Two years old	per 1,000, \$6 .		75
" " Eclipse. Three years old, extra size	per 1,000, \$8 .		75
" " Columbian Mammoth White. Three years old, extra size	per 1,000, \$8 .		1 00
" " Donald's Elmira. Three years old, extra size	per 1,000, \$8 .		1 00
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cts. .		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 60		3 50
Horse-Radish Roots. Cut in pieces	20		75
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots	per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4 .		
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cts. .		1 00
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 35 cts. .		3 50

SELECTED LIST OF VEGETABLES FOR COTTAGE-GARDEN

There are so many varieties of each kind of vegetable that it is often difficult to choose the most satisfactory kind for small gardens in which there is not room for a large assortment. The following are standard sorts which we can confidently recommend for such gardens; they have been chosen after careful consideration of the best sorts to give a satisfactory succession.

Beans	Extra-early Valentine.	Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson.
"	Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.	Onion	White Large Portugal.
"	Black Wax, Improved Prolific.	"	Yellow Danvers.
"	Thorburn Dwarf Lima.	Peas	American Wonder.
Beets	New Crimson Globe.	"	Champion of England.
"	Egyptian.	"	Juno.
Cabbage	Early Jersey Wakefield.	Parsley	Extra Curled.
"	Large Late Flat Dutch.	Radish	Turnip Early French Scarlet.
Celery	Thorburn Fin de Siècle.	"	" " Prussian Scarlet Globe.
Carrots	Early Round Parisian.	"	Long Scarlet Short Top.
Sweet Corn	Mammoth White Cory.	Spinach	Round Viroflay.
" "	Stowell Evergreen.	Squash	Summer Crookneck.
Cucumber	White Spine Improved.	Tomato	Beauty.
Endive	Green Curled Winter.	Turnip	Early Milan Purple Top.
Lettuce	Big Boston.	"	Rutabaga Thorburn Family.


 Lists of varieties for any special need will be made on application

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

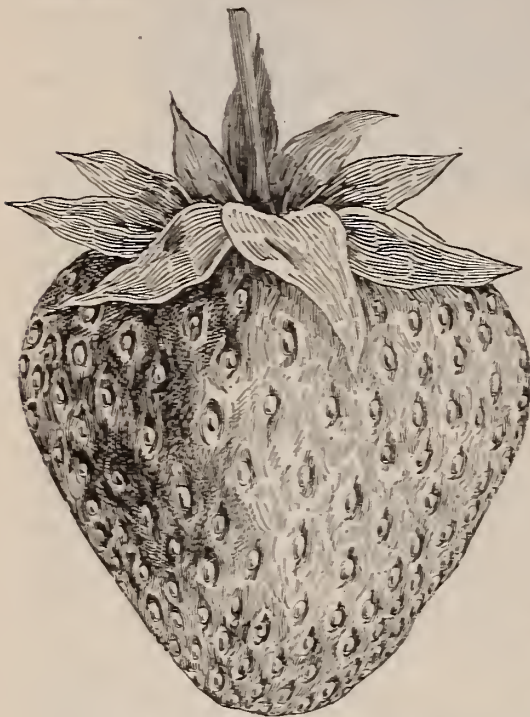
Prices variable

Canary, best Sicily	Per lb. \$0 10	100 lbs. \$5 00	Rape, German	Per lb. \$0 10	100 lbs. \$5 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00	Rib Grass	25	
Hemp	10	5 00	Rough Rice	10	7 00
Lettuce Seed	25		Vetches for Pigeons	10	6 00
Maw, Blue Poppy	15		Prepared Food for Mocking Birds		
Millet	10	4 50	. . . . . per 1-lb. tin, 35 cts. .		
" White French	15	8 00	Gravel for Cages per qt., 6 cts. .		
" Red Siberian	10	5 00	Cuttle-Fish Bone	30	
Rape, English	15	7 00	Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	6 00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

 Layer plants can be had in Spring and again in Fall. Pot-grown plants ready after July 15

	Layer, per 100	Pot-grown per 100
Beder Wood. Very early and productive; large, conical, bright red, excellent quality	\$1 00	\$3 00
Bismarck. Large, firm, brilliant scarlet berries of fine quality; vigorous, and very prolific	1 00	3 00
Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, glossy crimson, firm and solid; of fine, aromatic flavor. Plant vigorous and productive; succeeds on any soil. Mid-season to late	1 00	3 00
Bubach No. 5. A very large berry of dark color. Productive; of fair flavor; largely grown for market. Mid-season	1 00	3 00
Clyde. Very regular bright scarlet berries; large, and of excellent flavor; firm, and a good shipper. Plant remarkably healthy, vigorous and productive. Season early	1 00	3 00
Excelsior. Very early, large, good color, firm and of fine quality. A vigorous grower and very productive	1 00	3 00
Gladstone. Large, early and of good quality. Color red, with red flesh, solid	1 00	3 00
Glen Mary. Of large size. Bright, glossy crimson, of fine flavor; plant is strong and healthy, very prolific and on good soil the berries are large to the end of the season. Early	1 00	3 50
Johnson's Early. A fine new extra-early, of large size and deep red color; glossy, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor	1 00	3 00
Marshall. Large, dark crimson, good; plant luxuriant, but needs rich soil and careful culture. Mid-season	1 00	3 00
McKinley. Large, roundish, crimson; flesh firm and quality good. The plant is vigorous, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect. Season medium to late	1 00	4 00
Nick Ohmer. Very large, dark glossy red, firm and excellent. Vigorous and productive	1 00	3 00
Sample. Berries very large, fine form, rich crimson color; flesh firm, juicy and of excellent quality. With proper cultivation this variety will give the greatest satisfaction	1 00	3 50
Sharpless. Demands rich, strong soil; plant large and vigorous; berries very large, irregular in shape, crimson, moderately firm and of good quality. Mid-season	1 00	3 00
Success. Early, large, bright crimson color, high flavor and continues bearing a long time	1 00	3 00
Wm. Belt. The berries are as large as Bubach, more perfect in shape, just as productive and the color is perfect	1 00	4 00



TOBACCO SEEDS

Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.	Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigars. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.	Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference as a main crop sort. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.
Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.	Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.
Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.	Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.
Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., \$4.	Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.
Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.	Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25c.; per lb., \$2.
Kentucky White Burley. Per oz., 30c.; per lb., \$3.	Virginia "One Sucker." Large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.
Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.	Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cts.; 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 cts.; per lb., \$2.	Zimmer's Spanish. One of the most popular and extensively grown cigar varieties. Very early; finest quality. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.
Oronoka, White Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.	

About Lawns and Lawn Grass Seed

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but the surface should be as much alike in quality as possible. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. The proper time to sow grass seed depends, of course, upon the latitude. In the central and eastern states from March 15 to April 15 is the best time. Seed may also be sown in the fall, provided it is done early enough to secure a good, strong growth before winter sets in. The sowing should be done when the ground is moist, or before an expected rain, and a subsequent rolling is always advisable.

ROLLING.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the land should be gone over with a heavy roller. Winter frosts loosen the soil, and rolling is necessary to compress it again. If grass seed is to be sown, this should be done first and the rolling immediately afterwards. Frequent rollings are recommended.

MOWING.—All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor of root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts. Mowing should therefore be discontinued in time to let the grass grow pretty long before winter sets in.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 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.

THE THORBURN LAWN GRASS

Practically all the very finest lawns in America were produced from this mixture. We could give thousands of testimonials to justify this high claim, but we have space only for the few on the next page. These, it will be noticed, all refer to lawns widely celebrated for their beauty.

The Thorburn Lawn Grass Mixture is composed exclusively of permanent grasses that make a finer and thicker turf the older they become, and yet give a rich green sward in three or four weeks from the time of sowing. For many years we sold this mixture under the name of "Central Park Mixture," but we find that this name is now applied by many dealers to mixtures of their own, differing entirely from ours. We have therefore dropped the name "Central Park," and put up the same seed under the name of Thorburn Lawn Grass. It should be sown at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels to the acre (15 lbs. to the bushel). Per quart, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to re-sow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some Lawn-restoring Grass Seed should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places. Price per quart, 30c.; per bus. of 24 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S LAWN GRASS FOR THE SOUTH

A mixture of grasses that stand extremes of heat and drought well and that are therefore peculiarly adapted for southern lawns. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$5.

THORBURN'S MIXTURE FOR SHADY SPOTS

A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price, per quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

PERMANENT GRASS SEED FOR GOLF LINKS

On application we will send, free of charge, to interested parties, our pamphlet on "The Seeding and Preservation of Golf Links." We have given much attention to this subject, and have seeded most of the finest links in the country. See the references on next page.

Golf Links Mixture. For the grounds in general. Per bushel of 20 lbs., \$2.50.

Putting-Green Mixture. A mixture of extra fine grasses, that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with tramping. Per quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel of 24 lbs., \$6.

N. B. We shall be pleased to make special mixtures for particular purposes, or to suit exceptional conditions of soil, situation or climate—for very sandy or clayey ground, for very dry or wet situations, for steep slopes, terraces, tennis-courts, croquet greens, polo-grounds, etc. We invite consultation about any difficulties experienced in getting the right turf for any purpose or in any place.

Some Celebrated Lawns and Golf Links from Thorburn's Seeds

ST. ANDREWS GOLF CLUB

February 23, 1901.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry, I am pleased to say that the grass seeds supplied by you to the St. Andrews Golf Club the past two seasons have given excellent results, and we intend using them on our greens again this spring along with the fertilizer recommended by you. Our greens-keeper reports that the patent rake which you furnished for removing worm-casts serves the purpose admirably.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH B. THOMAS,

Chairman Executive Committee.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., January 11, 1901.
Cortlandt Street, New York.

Dear Sirs: All the turf of the Baltusrol Links has been grown from seed and fertilizer supplied by your firm, and in accordance with the kind advice that you have given us from time to time, for which the Greens Committee beg to thank you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LOUIS KELLER, *Greens Committee.*

THE GARDEN CITY GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., January 9, 1901.
36 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of the 8th instant, I have to say that we have been using your grass seeds upon our golf course here for the past two or three years. The seeds have proven very satisfactory, and so long as the standard of the past is maintained we shall have no hesitation in continuing their use.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO. L. HUBBELL, *Secretary.*

THE ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., City, January 23, 1901.

Gentlemen: The Rockaway Hunting Club has used your grass seeds for some years on tennis courts and polo grounds. Also, on our new golf course, and our putting greens are, without doubt, the best in the country. The mixtures prescribed by you for specific purposes have always proved effective. We have full confidence in your advice on such matters, and take pleasure in recommending your house.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., January 9, 1901.
36 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Gentlemen: I heartily recommend your grass seeds for golf courses and lawns. We have been using them at the Nassau Country Club for several years with great success.

(Signed) HARVEY MURDOCK,

President Nassau Country Club.

HARBOUR HILL GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York, January 14, 1901.

Gentlemen: In reply to yours of January 8, asking me how the grass seed supplied to the Harbour Hill Golf Club has answered, I can only report favorably. The greens have steadily improved since we commenced using your seed two years ago. We have followed your advice, not only with regard to the greens, but also with regard to the fair-greens and the banks.

The seed which you recommended for the banks has answered splendidly, and we shall need more of it in the early spring.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) OTTO HOCKMEYER, *Greens Committee.*

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., January 9, 1901.
36 Cortlandt Street, City.

Dear Sirs: The Montclair Golf Club has used your grass seeds upon its course for the past two or three years with excellent success. The Club has received great benefit from the advice given by members of your company as to the best seeds to be used in the various kinds of soils.

Yours truly,

(Signed) PAUL WILCOX,

President Montclair Golf Club.

FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York, January 16, 1901.

Gentlemen: I answer yours of the 8th inst. gladly, and say that your services were invaluable, in that you gave me proper seed for the soil I had, and the proper quantities. It all came up in from 4 to 6 days. It was sown the latter part of September, and by the end of October we had a thick turf of the finest grass I have ever seen, and so deeply rooted one could not pull it up.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) PERCY R. KING,

Chairman Greens Committee.

WEE BURN GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York, Noroton, Conn., January 14, 1901.

Gentlemen: I have pleasure in stating that the grass seeds and fertilizers supplied by you for several years to the Wee Burn Golf Club have given excellent results. The present fine condition of our course is undoubtedly due to following your advice as to the kinds of grasses and fertilizers to use.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. CRIMMINS,

President Wee Burn Golf Club.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., New York, February 25, 1901.

Dear Sirs: The Englewood Golf Club has used your grass seeds and fertilizers since the course was started, and the fine condition of our links is the best proof of their quality. Our putting-greens here are often spoken of as among the best in America. They were all formed from your seed. I can also testify to the high quality of your grass fertilizer.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HARRY STARK, *Greens-Keeper.*

GEO. W. VANDERBILT'S BILTMORE ESTATE

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., Biltmore, N. C., February 23, 1899.

Gentlemen: It is a most difficult thing to maintain a grass area in the south, but we have many acres of fine turf at Biltmore—the direct result of using your selected brands of Kentucky Blue Grass seed. Indeed, all of our purchases of seeds from your firm have been most satisfactory and our business relations most agreeable. You have a standing advertisement at Biltmore that is viewed by thousands of visitors every year—a splendid recommendation, but, unfortunately, an advertisement not openly bearing your name.

Truly yours,

(Signed) C. D. BEADLE,

Supt. Landscape Department, Biltmore Estate.

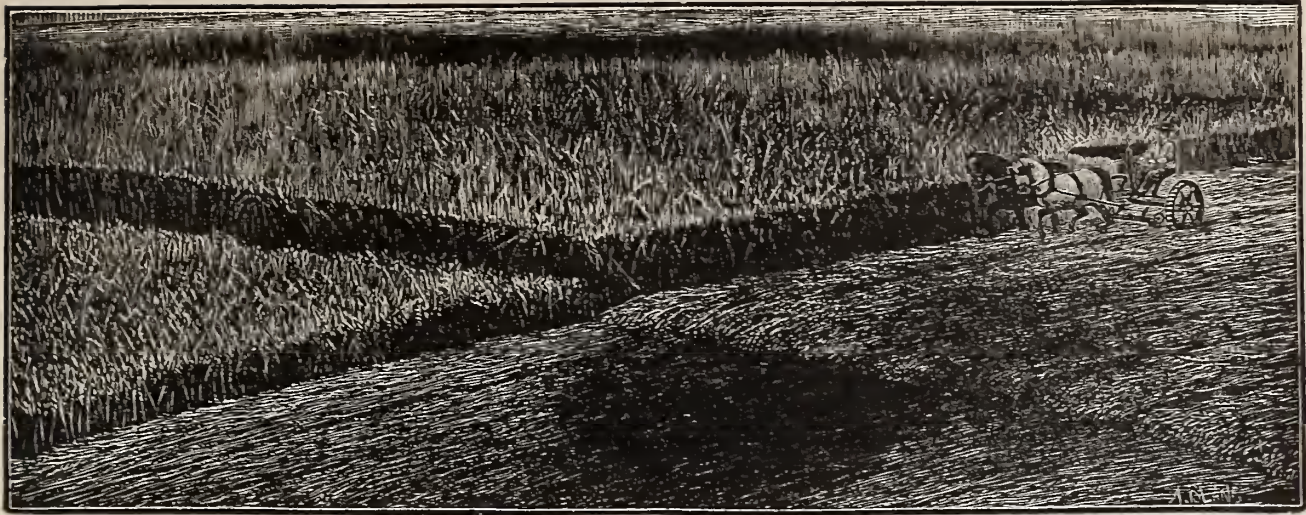
THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., February 24, 1899.

Gentlemen: I take much pleasure in stating that for a number of years we have used here large quantities of your grass seed, and have found the various kinds used to be of the best quality and satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EUGENE CUSHMAN, *Supr.*



GRASS SEED MIXTURES

For Meadows and Pastures

For nearly a hundred years our house has made a specialty of grasses. We were probably the first to introduce to this country, for commercial distribution, the many valuable natural and cultivated foreign species that now take such an important part in our agricultural economy. The formation of permanent pastures and meadows has for many years been a subject of careful study with us, and the following formulæ for seeding grass-lands have received universal recognition.

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude, etc. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 2. For High and Dry Land.	No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.
5 lbs. Red Top.	4 lbs. Red Top.	6 lbs. Red Top.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	4 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ " Creeping Bent Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 " Meadow Brome Grass.	6 " Orchard Grass.
2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ " Crested Dog's-Tail.	2 " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 " Orchard Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.	3 " Meadow Fescue.
2 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Hard Fescue.	1 " Tall Fescue.
2 " Sheep's Fescue.	4 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.
5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	7 " Perennial Rye Grass.
17 " Timothy.	15 " Timothy.	10 " Timothy.
2 " Red Clover.	1 " Rough-Stalk Meadow Grass	1 " Red Clover.
½ " Alsike Clover.	1 " Red Clover.	½ " Alsike Clover.
	½ " White Clover.	
40 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.00.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.00.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.00.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.	No. 5. On Dry Land.	No. 6. On Wet Land.
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.	4 lbs. Red Top.
4 " Red Top.	4½ " Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	5 " Orchard Grass.
½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Brome Grass.	2 " Meadow Fescue.
5 " Orchard Grass.	4 " Orchard Grass.	1 " Tall Fescue.
3 " Sheep's Fescue.	1 " Hard Fescue.	2 " Meadow Soft Grass.
1 " Hard Fescue.	6 " Sheep's Fescue.	6 " Perennial Rye Grass.
1 " Meadow Soft Grass.	½ " Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 " Meadow Foxtail.
6 " Perennial Rye Grass.	6 " Timothy.	8 " Timothy.
1 " Meadow Foxtail.	5 " Perennial Rye Grass.	1 " Rough-Stalk Meadow Grass
7 " Kentucky Blue Grass.	3 " Field Burnet.	8 " Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 " Timothy.	4 " Sainfoin.	1 " Alsike Clover.
½ " Yellow Trefoil.	1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.
1 " Red Clover.	1 " White Clover.	
1 " White Clover.		
40 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.50.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$6.00.	40 lbs. Price per acre, \$5.50.

GRASS SEEDS

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the VERY HIGHEST GRADES.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances

AGROSTIS CANINA (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*). Resembles Red Top (*A. vulgaris*, described below), but is of dwarfer habit, with shorter and narrower leaves. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf, and is



AGROSTIS VULGARIS.

one of the very best grasses for lawns. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry, sandy and sterile. It is a native of Europe, but has been cultivated in our eastern states for many years. Of late years we have been unable to obtain true and pure seed of it here, and we now import it from Europe, where it has been more carefully cultivated. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (*Creeping Bent, or Fiorin*). The distinctive feature of this species is, as the name implies, its compact, creeping, rooting stems. It prefers low bottom-lands, especially if they are somewhat sandy. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong, enduring turf, that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture, it is one of the most valuable of our lawn grasses. If sown alone, 50 lbs. to the acre should be used. Height 1 to 2 feet. (15 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb. 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

AGROSTIS VULGARIS (*Red Top; Herd's Grass*). A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have, and it enters largely into the composition of our best natural pastures. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. It grows well as far south as Tennessee. Height, 1 to 2 feet. The seed, as usually sold, weighs 14 pounds to a bushel. The bulk of this is, of course, chaff, and 4 bushels of it would be required to sow an acre. The absolutely clean or "fancy" seed offered below weighs over 30 lbs. to the measured bushel, and 30 lbs. of it is

sufficient to sow an acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$11.

Fancy Heavy Red-Top Grass. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$22.

AIRA CÆSPITOSA (*Haddock Grass*). A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

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. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Foxtail*). One of the best permanent pasture grasses for rich moist lands. Its chief characteristics are its extreme earliness and its faculty of standing high summer heats without burning. Although it prefers moist, low grounds, yet it accepts drier situations, and makes an earlier spring verdure than any other variety. It should be sown only in connection with other grasses, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre. Height, 2 to 3 feet. (7 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

AMMOPHILA ARUNDINACEA (*Beach Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railway banks, etc. Its strong creeping, matting roots bind the drifting sand into natural embankments against the action of wind and waves. This grass is usually propagated by transplanting in the fall. Where it is necessary to use seed, it should be sown in spring, and ground covered with brush to hold the seed in place until it has taken firm hold. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

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 the 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. From 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre when mixed. Per lb., 90 cts.

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. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ARRHENATHERUM AVENACEUM (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*). See *Avena elatior*.

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. For hay it may be cut twice a year, and for green soiling it may be cut four or five times in favorable seasons. It is very hardy, and withstands extreme drought and heat and cold. It is very valuable for our

GRASS SEEDS, continued

AVENA ELATIOR, continued

southern states, where it is extensively cultivated for winter grazing and for hay. Height, 2 to 4 feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel.) Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.

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. Our seed is true. What is usually sold under this name is *Aira flexuosa*. Per lb., \$1.

BEACH GRASS. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A most valuable grass for our southern states, both for pasture and lawns. It is of dwarf habit, with long creeping stems, rooting at the joints and covering the ground with a matting of fine turf, which no amount of trampling will impair. It is also useful for binding drifting sand and for steep embankments subject to wash. When once established it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pastures. As it cannot endure frost, it is of no value north of Virginia. It thrives in the poorest and sandiest soil, and resists extreme drought and the most intense tropical heat. It should be sown at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$60.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA. See *Poa compressa*.

“ “ **ENGLISH.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

“ “ **KENTUCKY.** See *Poa pratensis*.

BROMUS INERMIS (*Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is much inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils, where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It has been found to do well in the semi-arid regions of the west and northwest on account of its remarkable drought-resisting powers, while its extreme hardiness recommends it for the colder sections of Canada. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping rootstocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$18.

BROMUS MOLLIS (*Soft Chess*). This annual grass is so called because its stems and leaves are downy and soft to the touch. In good soil it rapidly produces an abundant forage, but of poor quality, and little relished by cattle. It can be recommended only for poor, sandy soil, where grasses of better quality would not grow. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

BROMUS PRATENSIS (*Meadow Brome Grass*). A hardy perennial, 2 to 3½ feet high, much used in mixtures for meadows, both for mowing and pasture. It is not recommended to be sown alone except in poor soil, on dry and stony hillsides, where better grasses will not grow. It withstands extreme cold and drought, and if cut before flowering it makes a good hay. If left to grow older, it becomes very tough and indigestible. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

BROMUS SCHRADERI (*Rescue Grass*). In good, rich soil several crops have been cut in a season. It cures into hay of fair nutritive quality, but heavy and difficult to eat. For pasture, or for cutting and feeding green, it is more suitable. When first introduced it was claimed to be enormously productive, yielding five heavy crops in a year, but this and other claims of superiority have not been borne out, and the grass is not now so largely grown. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

CALAMAGROSTIS ARENARIA. See *Ammophila arundinacea*.

CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (*Crested Dog's-tail*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It is, on this account, valuable for hilly situations. It makes a good bottom grass and is very nutritious, and is therefore valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures. It thrives well in the shade, and is valuable for shaded parts of lawns. The color is the same as that of the Kentucky Blue Grass, and it is, therefore, excellent in mixture with that sort. If sown alone 30 pounds to the acre is none too much, but it is recommended only in mixture with other sorts. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Per lb., 65 cts.; 100 lbs., \$60.



AVENA ELATIOR.



BROMUS INERMIS.

GRASS SEEDS, continued

DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass; Cocksfoot*). One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or for mowing. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It is very productive and makes excellent hay. If cut before it flowers it is less hard and the pith of the stem is soft and sweet. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, and is therefore desirable in mixture with that plant. Stock of all kinds are very fond of it, either dry or green, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. After being mown it grows up quicker and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety. It can stand considerable shade, and is recommended as a pasture grass for woodlands. Its tendency to grow in tussocks is diminished if it is sown with other grasses, and also by heavy rolling in the spring. But it is quite unsuitable for lawns. Height, 3 feet. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 3 or 4 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$18.



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (*Orchard Grass*).

For permanent pastures on poor lands it is especially valuable, but it may also be used in meadow mixtures for well-manured clayey lands. In the latter case it has been known to yield a good crop of excellent hay and a very large aftermath. On account of its stooling habit it is not recommended for lawns. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

FESTUCA ELATOR (*Tall Meadow Fescue*). This grass is a native of Europe, but was long ago introduced to this country and is now naturalized and widely grown here. It succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clayey soils. It is very productive and of long duration, and is especially valuable for permanent pasture. Stock of all kinds eat it readily, and its nutritive value is said to be very great. On rich, moist lands it yields a large amount of hay of excellent quality. It is not suitable for lawns. Height, 3 to 4 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$38.

FESTUCA FLUITANS (*Floating Fescue*). A perennial with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild ducks are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.

FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA (*Various-Leaved Fescue*). A very early hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, thriving best in cold, moist soils that are rich in humus and potash. In such soils it yields heavily and is valuable in grass mixtures for permanent meadows, either for mowing or grazing. Its great production of root leaves makes it an excellent bottom grass. Its nutritive value is said to be very high. It grows very well in the shade, and is highly recommended for shaded lawns and woodland parks. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

FESTUCA OVINA (*Sheep's Fescue*). This grass is a native both of America and of Europe. In our northwestern states there are many varieties of it, some of which grow 2 or 3 feet high. It prefers dry uplands, and thrives in poor, shallow, gravelly soils where other grasses would fail. It is very hardy, resisting extreme heat and cold. Though of dwarf growth, it grows thickly, yielding a large amount of very nutritious herbage, which is much relished by sheep. In grass mixtures for pastures on high and dry lands it is especially valuable. Though a "bunch grass," it may be included in lawn mixtures on account of its fine foliage and dwarf, dense growth. Height, ½ to 1½ ft. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25c.; 100 lbs., \$20.



FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*).

DOG'S TAIL. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

ELYMUS ARENARIUS (*Lime Grass*). Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It tends, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, thus serving to prevent the drifting of the sand and to protect an exposed shore from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value. Per lb., 75c.; 100 lbs., \$65.

FESTUCA AUSTRALIS (*Australian Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a very fine and close turf. The color is a rich green and the texture of the grass very fine. It stands drought and heat and makes an admirable lawn grass for the south. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

FESTUCA DURIUSCULA (*Hard Fescue*). This is a variety of *F. ovina*, dwarfed and less vigorous in growth, but possessing all the other valuable characteristics of that variety. It is emphatically a grass for dry lands, doing well on sandy and shallow silicious soils. It is exceedingly hardy and withstands extremes of heat and cold, and also long periods of drought.

GRASS SEEDS, continued

FESTUCA PRATENSIS (*Meadow Fescue*, or *English Blue Grass*). One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and in low valleys rich in organic matter. It should not be grown at all in warm, dry land. It does not reach its full development till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. After being mown it grows again very quickly. The forage, either green or dried, is very nourishing and much relished by cattle, especially when it has been cut young. Height, 2 feet. 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

FESTUCA RUBRA (*Red*, or *Creeping Fescue*). A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf, and especially adapted for dry, sandy soils. It resists extreme drought, and thrives on very inferior soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. It is also valuable for binding shifting sands on the seashore. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA (*Slender Fescue*). This is really a variety of *Festuca ovina*, with much finer leaves. It will grow on very dry and inferior soil, and its dwarf habit of growth and fineness of leaf render it not unsuitable for dry slopes on lawns. It stands grazing well, is very hardy and lasts long, and may therefore be recommended for permanent pasture on high and dry situations. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., \$35.

FOX-TAIL. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

HOLCUS LANATUS (*Meadow Soft Grass*; *Velvet Grass*). This grass is not of much agricultural value, except on peaty or sandy soil, where better sorts will not grow. It is perennial, very hardy and grows rapidly. As a forage plant it is not of the first order, its nutritive value being small; yet it makes a hay that is eaten readily by cattle, especially when it is sprinkled with salt. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$20.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

JOHNSON GRASS. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.

LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*). Although called a perennial, it seldom lasts more than three or four years. It is the most valuable grass of Great Britain, both for pastures and for meadows, occupying there the same relative position of importance that Timothy holds here. The cool, moist climate of England seems to suit it best, yet it succeeds very well in our middle and eastern states, and adapts itself to a great diversity of soils. The seed is large and heavy, and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. It cures into a hay that is rather hard, but having a sweet flavor, and much relished by cattle and horses. Its nutritive value, especially in mixture with Red Clover, is very great. It is excellent in mixtures for quick effects in lawns. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. 60 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 12 cts.; 100 lbs. \$8.

LOLIUM PERENNE, THORBURN'S SELECTED DWARF. A carefully selected, short-seeded, dwarf-growing strain, suitable for lawns. Makes a fine green turf in three weeks. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$13.

LOLIUM ITALICUM (*Italian Rye Grass*). Though lasting two or three years under very favorable circumstances, it is practically an annual. Like the Perennial Rye Grass, it is a remarkably rapid grower, and has, in addition, the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter, and retaining its freshness in the hottest summer months and during prolonged droughts. When sown very thickly, or in mixture with other sorts, it makes a good, dense turf, and it has been used with much satisfaction on lawns as far south as Jacksonville. On rich, moist soils it is exceedingly productive, yielding an abundant cutting in four or five weeks after sowing, and every six weeks after that until late in the fall. For temporary meadows, on soils that are neither too stiff nor too dry, it is one of our most valuable grasses. Height, 1½ to 2½ feet. 50 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 12c.; 100 lbs., \$9.

OAT GRASS. See *Avena elatior*.

ORCHARD GRASS. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA (*Reed Canary Grass*). A very hardy perennial, preferring stiff, wet land, but also doing fairly well in dry, sandy soils. It grows well in ditches and by riversides, where its strong, creeping rootstocks render it valuable for binding the banks. Its seed also affords food for trout and wild fowl. When young it may be cut for green forage for cattle, but in its more matured state it is too coarse for this purpose. Per lb., 75 cts.

PANICUM GERMANICUM (*Hungarian Grass*). One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It grows on any ordinary soil; withstands drought well. As it is of very rapid growth, being ready for cutting within sixty days, it may be sown in this latitude as late as the middle of July for hay, or the middle of August for green fodder. It should be cut just before blooming, Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. (50 lbs. to the bushel.) Price variable.



FESTUCA RUBRA.
(Red, or Creeping Fescue.)



LOLIUM PERENNE (*Perennial Rye Grass*).

GRASS SEED, continued

PHLEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*). A native of Europe, but long ago naturalized in America, where it ranks as by far the most important of hay grasses. Its popular name, by which it is now known the world over, refers to Timothy Hanson, who did most to make it known and appreciated. On moist, loamy or clayey soil it produces a larger hay crop than any other grass. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. Though preferring a moist, temperate climate, it withstands drought and extreme heat and cold. Its hay is very nourishing and can be preserved for a long time. It should be cut when flowering, as if left later the hay becomes hard and coarse. It is often sown along with Red Clover, and the nutritive value of the hay is greatly increased by this mixture. Height, 2 to 3 feet. If sown alone, at least one-half bushel to the acre should be used. The seed weighs 45 lbs. to the bushel. Several grades are always on the market, differing in purity and vitality. It is always most economical to buy the highest grade, known as "Fancy." Market price.

PHLEUM PRATENSE (*Timothy*).

is very permanent and hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, and is one of the first grasses to show a rich green growth in the spring. The creeping roots are formed underground, and make a good turf. It is excellent for pasture, and in good soil grows tall enough for hay. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 45 cts.; 100 lbs., \$40.

POA PRATENSIS (*Kentucky Blue Grass; June Grass*). One of our most widely distributed and valuable native grasses. It combines more points of excellence than any other sort. It is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving every year. Its densely creeping rootstalks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawns. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. Height, 9 to 18 inches. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) 3 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.



POA PRATENSIS.

POA AQUATICA (*Water Meadow Grass*). This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. It also does well in bogs and marshes, and is useful in the same way as *Festuca fluitans*. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$45.

POA COMPRESSA (*Canada Blue Grass*). A very hardy perennial grass, with creeping rootstalks, forming a close and durable turf of fine texture. It grows on the poorest and driest soils, sandy, gravelly or clayey, standing extremes of wetness or drought, and keeping green till the severe frosts of winter. It is said to be especially valuable for dairy pastures, cows feeding on it yielding the richest milk and finest butter. It is distinguished from the Kentucky Blue Grass by its flattened, wiry stems and by its decidedly bluer color. Height, 6 to 18 inches. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) 3 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10.

POA NEMORALIS (*Wood Meadow Grass*). The chief characteristic of this grass is its special fitness for shaded positions in lawns and woodland parks, where other grasses will not grow. It



POA NEMORALIS.

where other grasses will not grow. It forms a close turf, starts very early in the spring, and lasts till frost. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and stands long-continued dry weather and hot suns. It takes, however, two or three years to become well established, and should, therefore, be sown only in connection with other grasses. If the soil is specially suitable it will eventually crowd these out, and make the finest possible sward. It is one of our most valuable pasture grasses, very productive and nutritious. Height, 9 to 18 inches. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) 3 bushels to the acre. Per lb., 18 cts.; 100 lbs., \$14.

POA TRIVIALIS (*Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass*). A spreading, thickly matting, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf, and well adapted for the more shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil, and in sheltered situations, but does not do well on dry land. It is very valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Height, 1 to 3 feet. 20 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$43.

RED TOP. See *Agrostis vulgaris*.

RESCUE GRASS. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

RYE GRASS. See *Lolium Italicum* and *Lolium perenne*.


RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. See *Agrostis canina*.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS. See *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

TIMOTHY. See *Phleum pratense*.

Please note that all the Grass Seeds offered by us are of the very highest grades, both as to purity and germination.

CLOVERS

 Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). One of the most valuable and largely grown forage plants. It requires a deep, rich, well-drained soil. It roots very deeply, the tap-root descending often to a depth of 10 or 15 feet in loose soil. It is, consequently, capable of resisting great droughts. In the West it is the best crop for hay or for soiling. It should be sown alone, in thoroughly prepared deeply plowed soil, at the rate of 15 to 25 lbs. to the acre. The crop should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom. In suitable soil the plant is perennial, and several crops may be cut every year. Height, 1 to 3 feet. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$15.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). A perennial 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north and in high altitudes, and can withstand severe cold. It is recommended as a honey plant for bees. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 22 cts.; 100 lbs., \$19.

BOKHARA CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from 3 to 5 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. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs., \$22.

CHINESE CLOVER, or MILK VETCH (*Astragalus sinicus*). For description see Miscellaneous Seeds. Per lb., 50 cts.

CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Erect annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with bright scarlet flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. In Virginia and southwards it is sown in the autumn for winter and early spring forage. It will not stand severe frost, and cannot be depended upon to stand the winter north of New Jersey. It makes a very valuable crop for soiling, pasturage or green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.



CRIMSON, or SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*).

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza striata*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high; valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow in spring broadcast at the rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

KIDNEY VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis vulneraria*). A deep-rooted, herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses; useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay, or for turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields two hay crops in the season. In this section it should be sown in the spring at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.

MAMMOTH RED, or PEA VINE CLOVER (*English Cow Grass*). Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; most valuable for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre. Price variable.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints. It spreads rapidly, and is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat and cold, dryness and humidity, and accommodating itself to all kinds of soils. It is valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures, its forage being very sweet and nutritious and much relished by cattle. The seed should be sown in the spring. In mixtures, 1 or 2 lbs.; if alone, 8 or 10 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs., \$25.

YELLOW SUCKLING CLOVER (*Trifolium filiforme*). Native of northern Europe. Prefers sandy clay soils; valuable for sheep pastures; recommended in grass mixtures for wet, sandy meadows. Per lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$30.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pasture in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils which are too poor for Red Clover. Also called Black, or Hop Medick and None-such. It is very useful in some sections of the country. Deep-rooting; is sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$12.

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, 8 cents; one bushel, 11 cents; two bushel, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.

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

FIELD CORN

All northern-raised sorts (56 lbs. to bushel)—		Qt.	Bus.
Early Yellow Canada. Very early yellow flint . . .		\$0 15	\$2 00
Farmer's Favorite. Very handsome yellow dent; very prolific; large grain, small cob	15		1 75
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob; very productive.	15		1 75
King Philip. Early, deep yellow, flint	15		1 75
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white dent; late	15		1 75
King of the Earlies. Small cob; yellow dent; said to mature farther north than any other dent variety	15		1 75
Long White Flint, or Sanford. Large, eight-rowed	15		1 75
Longfellow (Yellow Flint). Small cob and large grain.	15		1 75
Pride of the North. Very large ears. (Dent.)	15		1 75
Mastodon Dent. Early, strong-growing, large ears and grains; very productive	15		1 75
Leaming Early. Large, deep grains; bright yellow	15		1 75
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder	15		1 75
Mammoth White Surprise. Very large, dented, deep grain; very productive	15		1 75
Legal Tender. Large, comparatively early	15		1 75
Angel of Midnight. Flint, eight-rowed, good size	15		2 00
Iowa Gold Mine. Dent, early; deep grain	15		1 50
Virginia Horse Tooth. For fodder and ensilage			1 50
Sweet Fodder Corn. (Measured bushel.)			2 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage . per ear, 5c.; 100 ears, \$3.50	20		2 25
Tuscarora, or Flour Corn	20		2 25
Brazilian Flour Corn	20		2 50
Pop Corn, White Rice shelled, per lb., 15c.			
" " " Pearl " " 15c.			



OATS.

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS

All subject to change in price

BARLEY (48 lbs. to the bus.). 2 bus. to the acre.	Qt.	Bus.
Champion Vermont Price variable; about	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common.	15	1 50
Japan. Enormously productive; extra large grains	15	1 50
MILLETS (50 lbs. to bushel)—		
Japan Barn-Yard (<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i>). Excellent for fodder; very productive. Less harsh and woody than any other tall-growing Millet. 1 bushel to acre per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8		
Hungarian. Most valuable soiling plant. Good also for hay or green fodder. 1½ bushels to acre. Price variable.		
White French. Very handsome white grain. Sow same as above per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8		
Red Siberian per lb., 10c.; per 100 lbs., \$5		
Golden. Largely grown for feeding birds. 1½ bushels to the acre . lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50		
Pearl Millet. Very valuable fodder plant for the south lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$10		
OATS. All the approved sorts furnished. 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Price on application.		
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
Mammoth White Winter (new). Enormously productive both in straw and grain. Yields heavy crops with little or no manure. First prize wherever exhibited	20	2 50
WHEAT, WINTER (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1½ bushels to acre—		
Red Clawson. Bald, hardy, great yielder		1 75
Red Cross. Deep red berry, hardy; bald		1 75
Red Rochester. Bald, hardy, great yielder		1 75
White Rover. A new, bald, hardy, very prolific variety		2 00

Forage, Economical and Miscellaneous Seeds

All subject to change in price

ASPERULA odorata (*Waldmeister*). Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 50c.

ASTRAGALUS sinicus (Milk Vetch, or Chinese Clover). Largely grown in Japan for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer for rice fields. It is a clover-like plant, with red and white flowers. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.

AUSTRALIAN SALT-BUSH (*Atriplex semibacatum*). A valuable forage plant recently introduced by the University of California. Experiments show that it thrives in soils on which nothing else will grow, and it is recommended highly for alkali soils and all regions subject to periodical drought. It is very nutritious, and good for all kinds of live stock. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre. The soil should be well plowed and harrowed. The seed may be sown in garden bed and the seedlings planted out when 2 inches high, 7 or 8 feet apart. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.50. Special quotations for large quantities.

BEANS—Common English Horse Bean. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.50.

Soja Bean. The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Is planted at the rate of ½ bushel to the acre, in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, and cultivated same as Indian corn. It does not make very good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder.

	Quart	Bus.
Southern	\$0 20	\$3 00
Medium Early Green	20	5 00
Extra-Early Black	20	5 00
Ito San, Yellow	25	6 00
Green Samarow	25	6 50

Velvet Bean (*Dolichos multiflorus*). Used by the farmers in Florida and Louisiana as a forage plant, and also as a fertilizer plant for turning under just in the same way as the Cow Pea. Stock readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod, are used in place of oats or corn, or mixed with them. As a fertilizer for orange groves the Velvet Bean is said to be unequalled. It is planted in rows 4 feet apart and 1 foot in the row, 2 or 3 beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past. Yield, 20 to 35 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 20c.; per bus., \$3.

BEGGAR-WEED (Florida or Giant Beggar-Weed; *Desmodium tortuosum*). An erect leguminous annual, growing from 3 to 8 feet high, with abundant foliage, valuable as forage or for soil renovation in subtropical regions. It is highly recommended for improving light, sterile, sandy soils by plowing under, and it also makes hay of a fine quality. It should be sown at the rate of 10 pounds of clean seed to the acre, after the ground is warm and moist. The seed should be but very lightly covered. If for hay, it should be cut just as it begins to bloom. Per lb., 50c.; per 100 lbs., \$40.

BROOM CORN (12 quarts to the acre). Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold.

Long-Brush Evergreen. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM CORN, Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Early Japan. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

California Golden

Long-Brush.

Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM—Scotch (*Genista scoparia*).

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 50c.

BURNET—Common

Field (*Poterium Sanguisorba*). Perennial;

makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground

—on dry, sandy or calcareous soils; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April, and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye, Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts., per 100 lbs., \$11.

CANAIGRE (*Rumex hymenosepalus*). Used in the tanning of leather. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., \$4.

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

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Amusement is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5c.; oz., 40c.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. When they are dried, roasted and ground they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15c.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.

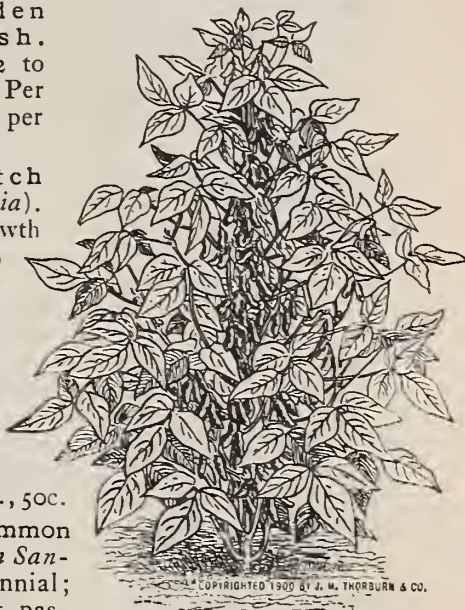
African Limbless. Extremely productive, cluster sort. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Russell Ozier Big Boll. Very prolific. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

COW PEAS (*Vigna Catjang*). Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our southern states; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. They require a deep, rich, sandy soil for best results. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. ½ to 1 bushel to the acre, in drills, 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre if sown broadcast.

Clay. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.

Wonderful. Per qt., 20 cts.; per bus., \$3.



SOJA BEAN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

- DHOURA**—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.
- 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., \$1.50.
- ESPARSETTE**. See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- FENUGREEK**. Annual. 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 cts.; per lb., 25c.
- FLAT PEA**. See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAX SEED**. 1½ bushels to acre. Price variable.
- FURZE** (*Ulex Europæa*). Also known as Whin and Gorse. A perennial leguminous shrub, native of northern Europe. The crushed sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter. It grows well on dry, barren hill-sides and in poor sandy soil, where it makes an excellent forage plant. Sheep are very fond of it. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per oz., 10c.; per lb., 85c.
- GUINEA GRASS**. This name is sometimes applied to Johnson Grass, but the real Guinea Grass does not mature seed in the United States.
- GUIZOTIA oleifera**. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- HEDYSARUM coronarium**, "Sulla." Per oz., 15c.; per lb., \$1.50.
- HEMP**. One bushel to the acre. Price variable.
- HOP SEED**. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED** (*Indigofera tinctoria*). Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS papularia**. A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 75 cts.
- JAPAN CLOVER**. See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN**. See Sorghum.
- JUTE**. Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast. 6 to 7 pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- KAFFIR CORN**. See Sorghum.
- KALE**—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter cabbage. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- KIDNEY VETCH**, or Sand Clover. See Clovers.
- LATHYRUS sylvestris** (*Flat Pea*). A perennial forage plant. The vines when cut dry out readily and make a nutritious hay, which is relished by cattle and horses. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drought. Valuable for plowing under in a green state as a soil renovator to supply nitrogen to poor soils. It is recommended to sow seeds in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- LENTILS**—Best Imported (*Ervum lens*). Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. The leafy stalks make good forage. Per lb., 30 cts.
- LESPEDEZA striata** (*Japan Clover*). A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest season; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. It is also very valuable for plowing under as green manure. It is usually sown in the spring broadcast, at rate of 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 30 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$25.
- LIQUORICE** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). Seed in pods, per oz., 25 cts.
- LOTUS corniculatus** (*Bird's-Foot Trefoil*). Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle and sheep eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. It grows on the lightest and most sterile soils, and can withstand severe droughts. It is excellent for sowing in mixtures for dry pastures. Per lb., 60c.
- LUPINS**—Yellow. Succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is exceedingly valuable for plowing in to improve sandy soils. It makes good forage either green or as hay. The seeds are very fattening when used with hay. Sow in the spring when the ground has become warm, at rate of 90 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.
- White. One of the best plants known for green manure, as it gathers large quantities of nitrogen from the air. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed, when burned, is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- Blue. Used for the same purpose as the white variety. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- MADDER** (*Rubia tinctoria*). A perennial, 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 good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., \$1.
- MADIA sativa**. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. An excellent lubricating oil is extracted from the seeds. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 60 cts.
- MILK VETCH**. See *Astragalus sinicus*.
- MILLETS**. See Cereals, page 50.
- MILLO MAIZE**. See Sorghum, Branching.
- ONOBRYCHIS sativa** (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German). A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne. It is a valuable plant for growing on barren hill-sides. When once well established it lasts for many years. Sow in the spring, covering the seeds quite deeply, at rate of 80 lbs. or 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- OSAGE ORANGE** (*Maclura aurantiaca*). Useful for hedges. Per oz., 10 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$35.
- PEARL MILLET** (*Penicillaria spicata*). A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow the seed in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.
- PEAS**—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. Price variable; about 15 cts. per qt., \$1.50 per bus. See also Cow Peas.
- PYRETHRUM roseum**. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 50 cts.
- POPPY**—Opium. The seed furnishes an agreeable sweet oil, used for the table, for painting and for illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering thinly. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cts.; per lb., \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, continued

POLYGONUM Sachalinense (*Sacaline*). Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. Although known for many years, its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. Reaches a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 50 cts.; per lb., \$5.50.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass (*Urtica nivea*). Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way; when 3 feet high, turn them over and peg down, covering with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., \$1; per lb., \$12.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English. Largely grown in the northern United States and in Canada. It is excellent for sheep pasture, and also for soiling. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June or July, and yet furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 lbs. to acre. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

REANA luxurians (*Teosinte*). A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

RICE SEED, for sowing. Per lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$8. See Wild Rice.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SALT BUSH. See Australian Salt Bush.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS (*Cochlearia officinalis*). Used as a pepper grass. Per oz., 25 cts.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter rye. About 50 pounds to acre. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$9.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.

SORGHUM (18 lbs. to acre if sown in drills. For dry fodder 2 bushels should be sown to the acre).

Early Amber Sugar Cane. Ripens wherever Indian corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Early Orange Sugar Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.

White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Yellow Branching (*Yellow Millo Maize*). Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Branching (*White Millo Maize*). This non-saccharine Sorghum when cut for feeding starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Red Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stalky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages it is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

SORGHUM—Jerusalem Corn. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White Kaffir Corn. Per lb., 15c.; 100 lbs., \$7.

Halepense (*Johnson Grass*). One of the most valuable southern fodder plants.

On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow in August and September, 35 to 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY (*Spergularia arvensis*). Annual.

Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils, may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also, as a fertilizer for light soil. 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.; 100 lbs., \$9.

Giant Spurry. Per lb., 20 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—

Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6 (price fluctuates).

TEASELS—Fullers'. Heads used for combing cloth. Require a good, deep soil; sow in April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 40 cts.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED. See page 40.

VELVET BEAN. See under Beans, page 51.

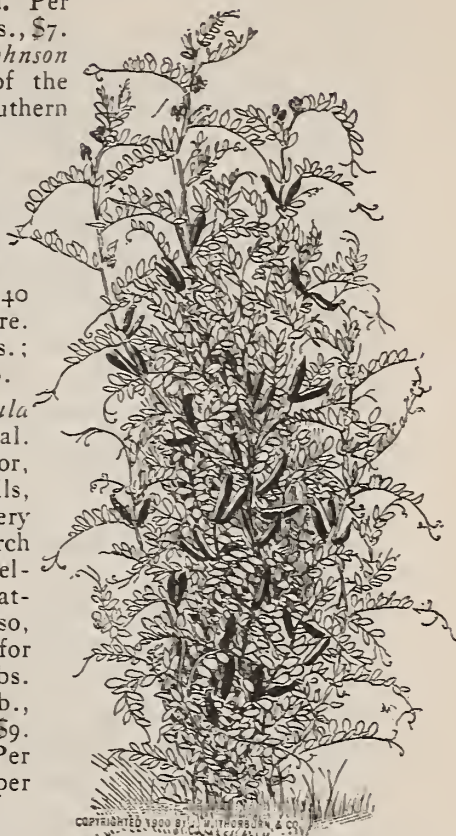
VETCHES—Spring Tares (*Vicia sativa*). Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France or Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. Market price.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, mixed with rye, for a support. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, and can be cut as soon as the bloom appears, and again for the seed. Perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Market price.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but chiefly as an attraction for water fowl. Before sowing soak in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom. In running water, sow out of strong current. Per lb., 25 c.; per 100 lbs., \$15.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. per pkt., 5 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.

YARROW (*Achillea Millefolium*). Thought worthy of cultivation on light soils on account of its nutrient properties. Per lb., \$1.50.



SPRING VETCHES (*Vicia sativa*).

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS


HOW TO GROW THEM

In order to preserve seeds of Conifers and other Evergreen Trees, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 or 4 inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of Deciduous Trees from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. Acorns, Hickory Nuts, Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in earth or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the Locust, Gymnocladus, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. American Elm, Silver Maple, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in 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.

The varieties here offered are on hand now, or are due from foreign countries, having been collected for us of the 1901 crop. As the season advances many sorts become worthless from various causes, or are sold out, and cannot be replaced until the new crop is ready next season.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	\$0 20	\$2 00
alba (White Spruce)	\$0 40	\$4 00	Cupressus		
amabilis (Lovely Silver Fir)	40	4 00	horizontalis (Horizontal Cypress) . .	10	1 00
Arizona. <i>The beautiful Silver Cork</i>			Goveniana (Goven's Cypress)	40	4 00
<i>Fir. Now offered for the first</i>			Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress)	40	4 50
<i>time ¼ oz., \$1 .</i>			macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	10	1 00
balsamea (Balsam Fir)	20	1 50	MacNabiana. <i>True</i> ; spotted foliage.	80	8 00
Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)	50	5 00	pygmæa. From California	40	4 00
Cephalonica (Greek Silver Fir)	35	3 50	sempervirens (Evergreen Cypress)	10	1 00
concolor (California White Silver Fir)	30	3 00	thyoides (White Cedar)	25	2 50
grandis (Great Silver Fir of Oregon)	30	3 00	Daphniphyllum macropodon	25	2 50
magnifica (Superb Silver Fir)	50	5 00	Fir Tree. See Abies and Picea.		
Mariesii (Japanese Silver Fir)	70	7 00	Juniperus		
Mertensiana (Cal. Hemlock Spruce)	75	8 00	communis (European Juniper)	10	40
Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir)	20	1 75	Oxycedrus (Sharp-Leaved Cedar)	10	1 00
pectinata (European Silver Fir)	10	75	occidentalis (Western Cedar)	10	1 00
Pinsapo (Spanish Fir)	25	2 00	Phœnicia (Phœnician Cedar)	15	1 50
Arborvitæ. See Thuja.			Hibernica (Irish Juniper)	15	1 50
Arctostaphylos			Suecica (Swedish Juniper)	15	1 50
pungens (Erect Manzanita)	20	2 00	Sabina (Common Savin)	15	1 25
uva-ursi (Bearberry)	45	4 50	Virginiana (Red Cedar)	10	50
Buxus sempervirens (Evergreen Box)	20	1 50	Virginiana glauca (Silver Cedar)	15	1 25
Cedrus			Norway Spruce. See Picea excelsa.		
Atlantica argentea (Mt. Atlas Cedar)	35	3 50	Picea		
Deodara (Himalayan Cedar)	35	3 50	Ajanensis. From Japan	90	9 00
Libani (Cedar of Lebanon)	35	3 50	Alcoquiana (Japan Fir)	80	8 00
Chamæcyparis obtusa. From Japan	50	5 00	Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce)	40	4 00
Cotoneaster buxifolia (Hardy Evergreen)	20	2 00			

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS, continued

Picea (continued)—		Per oz.	Per lb.	Pinus (continued)—		Per oz.	Per lb.
Engelmannii (Englemann's Spruce)		\$0 80	\$8 00	Strobus (White Pine)		\$0 25	\$2 50
excelsa (Norway Spruce)		15	1 25	sylvestris (Scotch Pine)		20	2 00
nigra (Black Spruce)		40	4 00	Torreyana (Torrey's Pine)		35	3 50
pungens (Blue Spruce)		50	5 00	tuberculata (Tuberclcd Pine)		60	6 00
taxifolia (Washington Silver Fir)		50	5 00	Retinospora. See Chamæcypris.			
Yessoensis. From Japan		1 00	12 00	Scotch Fir. See Pinus sylvestris.			
Pinus				Sequoia			
Australis (Yellow Pine)		40	4 00	gigantea (Big Tree of California)		80	8 00
Austriaca (Austrian Pine)		20	2 00	sempervirens (California Red Wood)		50	5 00
Canariensis (Canary Island Pine)		40	4 00	Spruce Tree. See Abies and Picea.			
Cembra (Cembran Stone Pine)		10	50	Taxus baccata (European Yew)		15	1 50
insignis (Oregon Pitch Pine)		25	2 50	Thea viridis (Tea Plant of Japan)		15	1 50
Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine)		40	4 50	Thuja			
Lambertiana (Sugar Pine)		30	3 00	aurea (Golden Arborvitæ)		15	1 50
Laricio (Corsican Pine)		20	2 00	orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ)		15	1 00
maritima (Seaside Pine)		10	50	compacta (Compact Arborvitæ)		20	1 75
Massoniana (Chinese Pine)		30	3 00	Yucca			
mitis (Short-Leaved Pine)		50	5 00	baccata (Berry-Bearing Yucca)		1 00	
Pinea (Stone Pine)		10	50	gloriosa (Mound Lily)		80	8 00
ponderosa (Heavy Pine)		30	3 00				
rigida (Northern Pitch Pine)		35	3 50				
Sabiniana (Sabine's Nut Pine)		20	2 00				

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

(For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 58)

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Acer		Per oz.	Per lb.	Ash. See Fraxinus.		Per oz.	Per lb.
campestre (European Field Maple)		\$0 10	\$0 40	Asimina triloba (Papaw)		\$0 10	\$1 00
circinatum (Round-Leaved Maple)		25	2 50	Berberis			
macrophyllum (Large-Leaved Maple)		10	75	Aquifolium (Holly-Leaved Barberry)		10	1 25
rubrum (Scarlet Maple)		25	2 50	Thunbergi. Fine for hedges		20	2 00
platanoides (Norway Maple)		10	50	vulgaris (Common Barberry)		10	75
pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple)		10	50	vulgaris purpurea (Purple-Leaved)		15	1 50
palmatum. From Japan		40	4 00	Betula			
Japonicum (Japanese Maple)		40	4 00	Americana alba (White Am. Birch)		15	1 50
Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)		10	75	alba (White European Birch)		10	40
spicatum (Mountain Maple)		30	3 00	lenta (Mountain Mahogany)		25	2 50
Ailantus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven)		10	75	lutea (Yellow Birch)		25	2 50
Akebia quinata. Fine Japan climber		60	6 50	papyracea (Paper Birch)		30	3 00
Alnus				populifolia (Poplar-Leaved Birch)		20	2 00
communis (Common Alder)		10	50	Birch. See Betula.			
incana (Smooth White Alder)		15	75	Boston Ivy. See Ampelopsis Veitchii.			
maritima. From Japan		15	1 50	Brahea			
Oregona (Oregon Alder)		25	2 50	armata		25	2 50
Amelanchier Canadensis (Shad Bush)		20	2 00	edulis		25	2 50
Amorpha fruticosa (Bastard Indigo)		10	75	robusta		30	3 00
Ampelopsis				Broom. See Genista.			
hederacea		10	1 00	Broussonetia			
quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)		15	1 00	papyrifera (Paper Mulberry)		20	2 00
Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)		15	1 25	Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry)		10	1 25
Amygdalus vulgaris dulcis (Sweet Almond)			40	Japonica. From Japan		60	6 00
Andromeda				Calycanthus			
Japonica. From Japan		50	5 00	floridus (Sweet-Scented Shrub)		10	1 00
ligustrina. Five feet high		15	1 50	occidentalis (Western Allspice)		40	4 00
racemosa (Pepper Bush)		30	3 00	Camellia Japonica. From Japan		10	1 25
Aralia spinosa. From Japan		50	5 00	Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree)		25	2 50
Arbutus Unedo (Strawberry Bush)		20	2 00	Carpinus			
				Americanus (Blue or Water Beech)		15	1 50
				Yedoensis. From Japan		50	5 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Carya			Deutzia		
alba (Shellbark Hickory). bu., \$4.50 .		\$0 15	gracilis (Japanese Snowflower) . . .	\$0 40	\$4 00
amara " 4.50 .		15	scabra (White Deutzia)	30	3 00
microcarpa " 5.00 .		15	Diospyros		
Cassia marilandica (Southern Cassia) . \$0 20	2 00		Lotus (European Persimmon)	10	1 00
Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut) .	10	60	Virginiana (Wild Persimmon)	10	75
Catalpa			Dirca palustris (Leatherwood)	25	2 50
Bignonioides (Flowering Catalpa) .	10	75	Dogwood. See Cornus.		
speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)	10	1 00	Edgeworthia		
Teas' Hybrid (Hybrid Catalpa) . . .	20	2 00	papyrifera (Indian Paper Tree) . . .	30	3 00
Ceanothus			Elæagnus		
Americanus (New Jersey Tea)	20	2 00	angustifolia (Oleaster)	20	2 00
divaricatus (Branching Red-Root) .	70	7 00	pungens (Stinging Oleaster)	30	3 00
Cedrela Chinensis	20	2 00	umbellatus. From Japan	35	3 50
Celastrus			Elm. See Ulmus.		
articulatus	50	5 00	Eucalyptus		
scandens (Climbing Bittersweet) . . .	15	1 50	globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum) . . .	35	3 50
Celtis			amygdalina (Messmate)	80	8 00
australis (European Nettle Tree) . . .	15	1 00	corinocalyx (Sugar Gum)	60	6 00
Chinensis. From Japan	60	6 00	piperita (Peppermint Gum)	80	8 00
pumila. From California	20	2 00	resinifera (Forest Mahogany)	1 00	10 00
occidentalis (Hackberry)	15	1 00	rostrata (Flooded Gum)	60	6 00
Cephalotaxus drupacea. From Japan .	30	3 00	viminalis (Manna Gum)	60	6 00
occidentalis (Buttonball Bush)	10	1 00	Euonymus		
Ceratonia Siliqua (St. John's Bread) .	10	75	atropurpurea (Burning Bush)	20	2 00
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	1 50		Europæa (European Burning Bush) . .	10	1 00
Cercis			Japonica. From Japan	15	1 50
Canadensis (American Judas Tree) .	20	2 00	Exochorda grandiflora	35	3 50
Siliquastrum (European Judas Tree). .	15	75	Fagus		
Cherry. See Prunus.			sylvatica (European Beech)	10	50
Chionanthus Virginica (Va. Fringe Tree)	20	2 00	" purpurea (Purple Beech)	20	2 00
Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor) .	25	2 50	Fraxinus		
Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange).	20	2 00	alba Americana (White American Ash)	10	40
Clematis			excelsior (European Ash)	10	40
flammula (White Virgin's Bower) .	15	1 50	" pendula (Weeping Ash)	10	50
paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower).	70	7 00	Ornus (Flowering Ash)	10	50
vitalba (Traveler's Joy)	15	1 50	platycarpa (Carolina Water Ash) . . .	25	2 50
viticella (Purple Virgin's Bower) . . .	15	1 50	pubescens (American Red Ash)	25	2 50
Colutea			Oregona (Oregon Ash)	10	1 00
arborescens (Shrubby Bladder Senna).	10	75	viridis (Green Ash)	10	1 00
Cornus			Fremontia Californica (Califor. Shrub). 1 00		
florida (Flowering Dogwood)	10	50	Furze. See Ulex.		
mascula (Cornelian Cherry)	10	50	Gardenia florida (Cape Jessamine) . . .	40	4 00
macrophylla (Large-Leaved Dogwood)	30	3 00	Gaultheria		
Nuttalli (Nuttall's Dogwood Box) .	15	1 50	Shallon (California Winterberry) . . .	50	5 00
sanguinea (Scarlet Dogwood)	10	75	Genista		
sericea (Silky Cornel)	20	2 00	juncea (Rush-Leaved Broom)	10	75
stolonifera (Osier Dogwood)	10	1 00	scoparia (Scotch Broom)	10	50
Cratægus			tinctoria (Green Broom)	15	1 50
coccinea (Scarlet-Fruited Thorn)	10	80	Ginkgo biloba. See Salisburia.		
Oxyacantha (Hawthorn)	10	50	Gleditschia		
cordata (Maple-Leaved Thorn)	20	2 00	horrida (Horrid Thorn)	15	1 00
Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn)	10	75	Japonica. From Japan	25	2 50
cuneata. From Japan	40	4 00	triacanthos (Honey Locust)		
tomentosa (Black Thorn)	20	2 00	100 lbs., \$25 .	10	40
pyrifolia	20	2 00	Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky		
Cytisus			Coffee Tree)	10	60
alpinus (Scotch Laburnum)	20	1 50	Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)	20	2 00
Laburnum (Laburnum)	10	75	Hamamelis Virginica (Witch-Hazel). . .	20	2 00
Scoparius. See Genista.			Hedera Helix (English, or Hardy Ivy). .	10	75
Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon)	40				

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per lb.
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl. (Double Rose of Sharon)	\$0 15	\$1 25	Plum. See Prunus.		
Idesia polycarpa. A new tree from Japan.	90	10 00	Populus		
Ilex			alba (Abele Tree)	\$0 20	\$2 00
Aquifolium (European Holly)	10	60	nigra	15	1 50
crenata. From Japan	30	3 00	tremula	20	2 00
decidua (Deciduous Holly)	10	75	Prunus		
opaca (American Holly)	10	60	Americana (Wild Plum)	15	1 00
Illicium religiosum	30	3 00	Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	10	1 00
Indigofera tinctoria (Indigo Tree)	20	1 50	maritima (Beach Plum)	15	1 50
Juglans cordiformis. From Japan	10	60	Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree)	20	1 50
cinerea (Butternut)			Quercus—Oaks. All the leading sorts		
per qt., 15c.; per bus., \$3			in season, from \$4 per bus. to		25
nigra (Black Walnut)			Rhamnus		
per qt., 15c.; per bus., \$3			Alaternus (Barren Privet)	10	1 00
regia (English Walnut). 100 nuts, 60c.			catharticus (Buckthorn)	10	1 00
Sieboldii. From Japan	10	60	Rhus		
Kalmia latifolia (Calico Bush)	35	3 50	copallina (Dwarf Sumach)	10	75
Kœlreuteria paniculata (Chinese Bladder Nut)	10	75	cotinus (Smoke Tree)	25	2 50
Laburnum. See Cytisus.			glabra (Smooth Sumach)	10	75
Larch. See Larix.			succedanea (Tallow Sumach)	25	2 50
Larix			typhina (Staghorn Sumach)	15	1 25
Europæa (European Larch)	20	1 50	venenata (Poison Sumach)	15	1 50
leptolepis (Money Pine of Japan)	70	7 00	Ribes		
Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)	10	50	bracteosum (California Black Currant)	75	8 00
Ligustrum			cereum (Fuschia-Flowered)	60	6 00
Japonicum (Japan, or Califor. Privet)	15	1 00	Robinia pseudacacia (Yellow Locust)	10	40
vulgare (Common Privet)	10	75	per 100 lbs., \$25.		
Lilac. See Syringa vulgaris.			Rosa		
Linden. See Tilia.			blanda (Early Wild Rose)	15	1 25
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum)	30	3 00	canina (Dog Rose). For stocks	10	35
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)	10	75	hybrida. Hybrid Rose, Mixed	30	3 00
Locust. See Gleditschia and Robinia.			ruginosa (Sweetbrier)	10	60
Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange)	10	50	rugosa (Ramanas Japan Rose)	20	2 00
Magnolia Kobus. From Japan	30	3 00	setigera (Prairie Rose)	20	2 00
Maple. See Acer.			Wichuraiana	50	5 00
Morus			Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo)	10	80
alba (White Mulberry)	20	2 00	Salix		
nigra (Black Mulberry)	20	2 00	caprea (Goat Willow)	15	1 00
rubra	20	2 00	purpurea (Purple Osier)	15	1 00
tatarica (Russian Mulberry)	40	4 00	Schinus molle (Pepper Tree of Cal.)	15	1 25
Mulberry. See Morus.			Sophora		
Myrica cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle)	15	1 25	Japonica (Japanese Sophora)	10	75
Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle)	20	2 00	" pendula (Drooping Sophora)	15	1 00
Negundo aceroides (Box Elder)	10	60	Sorbus Aucuparia (Rowan Tree)	10	50
Neillia opulifolia	1 25		Spartium multiflorum album (White Portugal Broom)	60	6 00
Nyssa multiflora (Sour Gum Tree)	10	50	Crimson and Gold, per pkt., 25c.		
Oaks. See Quercus.			Spiræa		
Osage Orange. See Maclura.			ariæfolia (Tall California Spiræa)	70	7 00
Paliurus aculeata (Christ's Thorn)	10	40	Douglasii (Douglas' Spiræa)	70	7 00
Paper Mulberry. See Broussonetia.			tomentosa	15	1 50
Pardanthus Chinensis (Blackberry Lily)	40	4 00	Staphylea pinnata (European Bladdernut)	15	1 25
Parkinsonia aculeata	20	2 00	Sterculia platanifolia (Chinese Parasol)	15	1 25
Paulownia imperialis (Paulownia)	15	1 25	Symphoricarpus		
Pistacia vera (Pistachio Nut Tree)	15	1 50	vulgaris (Indian Currant)	15	1 25
Lentiscus (Mastich Tree)	10	1 00	Syringa		
Platanus occidentalis (Buttonball)	10	50	vulgaris (Lilac)	10	1 00
			Japonica (Japan Lilac)	1 25	
			Tamarix gallica (French Tamarisk)	20	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS, continued

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Tecoma radicans (Trumpet Creeper)	\$0 25	\$2 50
Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress)	10	75
Tilia		
Americana (American Linden)	10	75
argentea (Silvery Linden)	10	75
Europæa (European Linden)	10	75
grandiflora (Large-Leaved Linden)	10	75
Ulmus		
Americana (American Elm)	20	2 00
campestris (Common Elm)	15	1 00
Montana (Large-Leaved Elm)	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa (Furze, Gorse or Whin).	10	85

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Viburnum		
acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Arrow-Wood)	\$0 20	\$2 00
Lantana (Wayfaring Tree)	10	1 00
Lentago (Sweet Viburnum)	20	2 00
nudum (Withe Rod)	15	1 50
Opulus (Snowball)	15	1 00
prunifolium (Black Haw)	15	1 00
Tinus (Laurestinus)	10	75
Vitæ agnus-castus (Chaste Tree)	10	75
Walnuts. See Juglans.		
Wistaria		
Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria)	30	3 00
" alba (White Wistaria)	70	7 00
Zizyphus sativa (Cultivated Jujube)	15	1 25

FRUIT SEEDS

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American	\$0 25	\$20 00	
Apricot Pits	20	15 00	
Cherry Pits. Mahaleb	35		
" Black Mazzard	25		
" Domestic	20	15 00	
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00	
" White Dutch	20	2 00	
" Black	30	3 00	
Gooseberry, Mixed . pkt., 10c.	80		
Peach Pits (natural pits)			
qt., 10c.; bus., \$1.50			

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Pear Seed, French	\$0 20	\$1 50	
" Japan	35	3 50	
Plum Pits, Green Gage	20	\$15 00	
" Damson, for grafting	25	18 00	
" Myrobolan	30	25 00	
" Domestic	20	15 00	
Quince Seed	20	2 00	
Raspberry Seed . . . pkt. 10c.	20	2 00	
Strawberry, Mixed . . . 10c.	80		
" Red Alpine " 10c.	1 50		
Wineberry Seed . . . " 25c.			

NATIVE GRAPE SEEDS

	Per oz.	Lb.
Vitis Æstivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50
" cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	25	2 50
" Cognetiæ. From Japan	40	4 00
" indivisa	20	2 00

	Per oz.	Lb.
Vitis monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	\$0 25	\$2 50
" rotundifolia	25	2 50

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS

For prices see under head of Tree Seeds

Arborvitæ, American. Crop failed.	
Balsam Fir	Abies balsamea.
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris.
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea.
" Japanese	Berberis Thunbergi.
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia.
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus.
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula.
Furze, or Gorse	Ulex Europæa.
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha.

Hemlock Spruce	Abies Canadensis.
Locust, Honey, or Three-thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos.
Locust, Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia.
Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa.
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca.
Privet, Japan or California	Ligustrum Japonicum
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare.
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium.

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES

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

Beans, Refugee.	Gherkin.	Pepper, Celestial.
" Lyonnaise.	Melon, Vine, Orange or Mango.	" Sweet Mountain.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Martynia.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Nasturtium, Tall.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	" Queen, and others.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	Pepper, Chili.	" Peach.

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS

For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Escarolle.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Witloof.

FLOWER SEEDS

Practical Directions for Culture, Treatment, Etc.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hotbed 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 2 to 3 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. The soil from old hotbeds 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. 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 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, 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. When the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is 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., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

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 coldframes. They will make strong plants by spring and flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts begin, and then always remove during the day 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 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 hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

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

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the midday 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 sod 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 hotbed 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 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, and watered very sparingly, until they are somewhat established in the new soil, when they may be removed to the light.

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

Primula Sinensis.—Sow the seed in drills in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest-sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds 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 2- or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5- or 6-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 during summer. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted room not too warm; they should not be moved about often.

Cineraria.—This is a rather difficult plant to grow if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warmhouse 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 *Primula Sinensis*. 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. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted the repotting should be continued until the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for as the plants will need copious watering. When the flower-stalks appear manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; this is best done by frequent syringings 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.


Calceolaria.—The seeds are very small and should be sown on the surface of shallow boxes filled with a light, sandy soil which 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 is best. To retain the moisture the box may be covered with panes of glass which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants appear. The box should have plenty of light but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in 8-inch pots. If the plants become root-bound they 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 the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

Pansy.—For spring blooming the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light is essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July and transplant in beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

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 seeds 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, into small pots in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds 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.

Petunias.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear.

SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

 Our complete list of Flower Seeds begins on page 83

ASTER

(Half-hardy Annual)

This great group is so prominent among our finest autumn annuals that special effort has been given to its improvement, with most gratifying results. Its splendid double flowers are now displayed in a perfect luxury of colors and their variety of form is surprising. They need cool weather, with a touch of frost in the air, to bring out their colors, and by hurrying them into bloom too soon we lose much of their beauty.

The Aster's vigor and ease of culture are other factors of its popularity. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October, when the flowers are seen at their best. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April, in coldframe, spent hotbed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime, or of fresh wood ashes, stirred into the surface of the Aster beds, form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots. When given plenty of water and rich, fine soil, Asters can also be grown into beautiful pot plants.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM - FLOWERED.

The plants grow only about 10 or 12 inches high, but the flowers are large and double like chrysanthemums.

- 2250 White pkt., 10
- 2251 Scarlet 10
- 2252 Dark Blue 10
- 2253 Light Blue 10
- 2260 Mixed per oz., \$2 . . 10

TRUFFAUT'S PÆONY PERFECTION. A handsome Aster that grows stiffly erect and about 18 inches tall. The class is remarkable for the brilliant colors of its great incurved flowers.

- 2266 Snow-White pkt., 10
- 2268 Apple Blossom 10
- 2269 Crimson 10
- 2270 Rose 10
- 2271 Scarlet 10
- 2273 Light Blue 10
- 2279 Mixed per oz., \$2 . . 10

VICTORIA. Plants of this magnificent race bear from 10 to 20 fine, beautifully reflexed flowers in an elegant pyramid about 18 inches high. The best sort for pot-culture.

- 2287 White pkt., 10
- 2289 Rose 10
- 2290 Apple Blossom 10
- 2291 Light Blue 10
- 2292 Dark Scarlet 10
- 2294 Mixed per oz., \$2 . . 10

COMET. This, the most artistic-flowered of all the Asters, has become a fixed type in which specialists are continually developing some new strain. The outer petals are wavily reflexed, centering in a whorl of shorter curled and twisted ones, forming flowers of extraordinary size and beauty.

- 2298 Rose pkt., 10
- 2299 Carmine 10
- 2300 Light Blue 10
- 2301 Dark Blue 10
- 2302 Snow-White 10
- 2303 Peach Blossom 10
- 2306 Mixed per oz., \$2 . . 10
- 2308 Giant White 10
- 2310 " Rose 10
- 2311 " Azure-Blue 10
- 2312 " Crimson 10
- 2316 " Mixed per oz., \$2 . . 10

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

- 2328 White pkt., 10
- 2330 Crimson 10
- 2332 Rose 10
- 2333 Dark Blue 10
- 2334 Mixed per oz., \$1.50 . . 10

JAPANESE TASSEL. An unusually distinct and picturesque variety. The flowers are grand in size, and their long petals are so curiously waved and curled as to resemble a Japanese chrysanthemum.

- 2338 Mixed pkt., 10

BALL, or JEWEL. Flowers of this strain are long-stemmed, quite round, and therefore especially desirable for cutting or bunching. Dwarf and free-flowering.

- 2348 White pkt., 10
- 2349 Apple Blossom 10
- 2350 Crimson 10
- 2351 Dark Blue 10
- 2352 Mixed 10

LADY ASTER. An exquisite Aster, distinguished for its profuse bloom, graceful habit and peculiar, straight-edged leaves. Each plant produces 40 or more buds.

- 2356 Pure White (Lady in White) pkt., 10
- 2358 Rose (White, passing to Rose) 10

TRIUMPH. The rich, heavy flowers are elegantly incurved, and have a wonderful depth and brilliancy of color. Height, 10 to 12 inches.

- 2362 Scarlet pkt., 10

BRANCHING. This vigorous type forms broad, handsome bushes, covered with large, long-stemmed and long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect.

- 2365 Rose Pink pkt., 10
- 2366 White 10
- 2367 Deep Carmine 10
- 2368 Lavender 10
- 2369 Mixed per oz., \$1 . . 10

VARIOUS ASTERS—

- 2378 Ostrich Plume, pure white 10
- 2379 " " Rose 10
- 2384 Mignon. Pure white 10
- 2385 Midsummer Triumph, Scarlet. A grand new pot Aster 25
- 2386 Snowball. Pure white 10

ASTER, continued

VARIOUS ASTERS, continued

2392	Mixed	Victoria Needle, or Hedgehog	pkt. 10	2396	Mixed	German Quilled . . oz., 6oc. .	pkt., 5
2393	"	Christmas Tree. Very fine	10	2397	"	Globe-Flowered German	5
2394	"	Giant Emperor	10	2398	"	Single Annual	10
				2400	"	Perennial	10

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS

These collections are put up by the famous German Aster-growers, and they contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection the colors are separate, the collection of 24 Victoria Prize, for instance, containing 24 separate and distinct colors of that class.

24	Victoria Prize	\$1 50	12	Dw'f Chrysanthem'm-Fld.	\$0 75	8	Giant Emperor	\$1 00
18	" "	1 25	6	" " " " " "	50	6	Queen	45
12	" "	90	12	Pyramidal Dw'f. Bouquet .	75	6	Mignon	50
6	" "	50	8	" " " " " "	50	6	Lilliput	40
24	Truffaut's Perfection	1 25	6	" " " " " "	40	12	Imbricated Pompon	90
18	" "	1 00	12	Giant Comet	1 00	6	" " " " " "	50
12	" "	75	8	" " " " " "	75	6	White-Centered Crown	50
6	" "	45	6	" " " " " "	60	6	Ball or Jewel	50
6	Princess (new)	75	12	Large Rose-Flowered	75	6	Goliath	45
18	Dw'f Chrysanthemum-Fld.	1 00	6	" " " " " "	45	6	Washington	50

AGERATUM

For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum, which shows some exquisite and unusual shades of this color. Though ordinarily used in bedding and borders in contrast with such plants as geraniums, perillas, amarantus, etc., the rose, white and blue sorts are all exceedingly attractive when mingled with alyssum, candytuft and similar plants. They grow so well almost anywhere that many combinations are possible for them. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with a continual profuse clustering of pretty brush-like flowers throughout the season. The dwarf blue sorts make fine borders. Sow under glass early in the season or, later, outdoors in a mellow seed-bed. Seeds sown in August will produce good plants for winter flowering.

2420	conspicuum.	This and the next are tender perennials; sow early; flowers white; 1 ft. .	pkt., 5
2422	Lasseauxi.	Rose-colored clusters; 1 ft.	5
2424	Mexicanum (hA).	Parent stock of the hardy annuals below, flowers blue; 1½ ft.	oz., 40c. . 5
2425	" album.	White; 1½ ft.	" 50c. . 5
2426	" Dwarf Blue.	Extra neat; 9 in.; fine for edgings	" 60c. . 5
2427	" Dwarf White.	Pretty for contrast; 9 in.; fine for edgings	" 60c. . 5
2428	" Little Dorrit.	Six inches high, 1 foot across; flowers azure-blue	" 75c. . 10
2430	" Swanley Blue.	A fine new large-flowered sort; 1 ft.	" 75c. . 10
2434	" Mixed.	All annual varieties	" 40c. . 5

ALYSSUM

For borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork and for cutting, we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders sow thickly so as to form masses, and quite early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter bloom sow late in August, and thin the seedlings to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come.

2440	maritimum (<i>Sweet Alyssum</i>).	(hA) Fragrant white flowers all summer . . per oz., 35c. .	pkt., 5
2441	" compactum, Dwarf.	Grows erect; 6 in.	" 50c. . . . 5
2444	" Thorburn's Bouquet.	Very dwarf and compact; best for pots and borders; 3 in.	10
2445	" Little Gem.	Pretty trailer; fine for edgings; very floriferous	per oz., 40c. . 5
2446	" procumbens, White Carpet.	Of trailing habit; flowers profusely	" 50c. . 10
2448	saxatile compactum (<i>Gold Dust</i>).	(hP) Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flower-heads. Grayish foliage. 1 ft.	per oz., 60c. . 5
2450	argenteum.	Similar to the above, but dwarfer; 6 in.	" 60c. . 5

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

(Hardy Perennials)

A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They may also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but such rare sorts as *A. cœrulea* and *A. chrysantha* do best in partially shaded, well-drained nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

2456	caryophylloides.	Oddly striped with red and white; 1½ ft.	pkt., 25
2458	chrysantha.	Flowers large, long-spurred, canary-colored; 3 ft.	10
2460	cœrulea (<i>Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine</i>).	Finest of all. Sepals deep blue, petals white. 3 ft.	25

AQUILEGIA, continued

2464	flabellata nana alba.	White flowers; very early; 1 ft.	pkt., 10
2465	glandulosa vera.	Large, erect blue flowers, with pure white corolla; a splendid flower . . .	25
2466	Hybrids and Species.	A superb mixture of hybrids of Canadensis and blue sorts	10
2468	truncata.	Dwarf, scarlet and yellow; 1 ft.	10
2470	Skinneri (<i>Mexican Columbine</i>).	Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long, crimson, and light green; 3 ft.	25
2472	vulgaris, Double White.	Showy and lasting; 2 ft.	5
2473	"	Mixed. Best colors per oz.,	30c. 5
2474	"	Single Mixed. Many good sorts	" 30c. 5
	Collection of Aquilegia, including 12 choice varieties		50

BALSAM

(*Impatiens Balsamina*. hHA)

A native of India, the garden Balsam loves hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The young plants are quick, sure growers and from seed sown in the open ground in May soon form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way. For the finest flowers choice seed is more than usually essential, for cultivation and selection have wrought wonders with this plant. We offer only the finest *double* sorts.

2480	Double White oz., \$1 .	pkt., 5	2494	Camellia-Flowered, White.	Flowers of extra-ordinary size, double and full-centered, with reflexed petals. The most elegant of all Balsams. per oz., \$1 .	pkt., 5
2481	"	Peach Blossom oz., \$1 .	5			
2482	"	Carmine " \$1 .	5	2498	Camellia-Flowered Mixed .	per oz., 75c. 5
2484	"	Lavender " \$1 .	5	2500	Finest Mixed	" 75c. 5
2486	"	Rose " \$1 .	5		Collections of Balsams, including—	
2487	"	Bright Scarlet " \$1 .	5	6	varieties Improved Camellia-Flowered	65
2488	"	Red, Spotted White " \$1 .	5	12	" Double Rose-Flowered	65
2489	"	Solferino " \$1 .	5	6	" " " "	35
2490	"	Dark Blood-Red " \$1 .	5			
2492	"	Pale Yellow " \$1 .	5			

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

Hardy annuals about a foot high. The seed may be sown in the open ground quite early in spring, and the plants will be in bloom early in summer, and continue until late in the autumn. The flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange, are produced in great profusion, and are strongly effective in beds, borders or backgrounds. The dried flowers are sometimes used for flavoring soups and stews. The first eight varieties are all very double.

2520	officinalis (<i>Pot Marigold</i>).	Rich orange per oz., 20c.	pkt., 5
2521	"	grandiflora. Very large-flowered; new strain per oz., 30c.	5
2522	"	sulphurea. Light yellow, large-flowered, extra choice	" 30c. 5
2523	"	Nankeen. A rich, soft shade	" 25c. 5
2524	"	Meteor. Creamy center, edged with orange; especially attractive	" 25c. 5
2526	"	Prince of Orange. Glittering orange and yellow; very vivid-flowered.	" 25c. 5
2530	"	ranunculoides (<i>Garden Marigold</i>). Handsome double flowers	" 30c. 5
2536	pluvialis (<i>Cape Marigold</i>).	White or ivory	" 25c. 5
2538	Pongei fl. pl.	Handsome double white flowers	" 40c. 5

CALLIOPSIS (Coreopsis)

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground in spring, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting, especially *C. grandiflora* and *C. lanceolata*.

2550	marmorata (hA).	Maroon and gold; 1½ ft. per oz., 30c.	pkt., 5
2552	cardaminifolia (hA).	Red and yellow; 1½ ft.	5
2553	Drummondii (<i>Golden Wave</i>) (hA).	Gold and brown; 1 ft. per oz., 30c.	5
2554	elegans picta (hA).	Yellow and brown; 2 ft.	" 30c. 5
2560	grandiflora (hP).	Large flowers of rich yellow; 2 ft.	10
2562	lanceolata (hP).	Yellow, with brown eye. One of the best yellow flowers for cutting . oz., \$1	10
2563	California Sunbeams (hP).	Flowers very large, in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown; 1 ft.	10
2564	trichosperma (hB).	Hardy biennial; flowers yellow; 2 ft. per oz., 50c.	5
2566	Mixed Annual Sorts		" 30c. 5

CAMPANULA

(*Canterbury Bell*)

These fine old plants are rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture. For outdoor effects, when planted in quantity, they are glorious, and finest full-blown specimens of such varieties as *C. calycanthera* can be transplanted to pots for house decoration by soaking the soil about them with water and lifting with a ball of earth. Sow seed of biennials outdoors early in July and thin or transplant to temporary quarters until October. Transplant, then, 6 or 8 inches apart, in a coldframe, where they will make large plants by spring and are as easily cared for as pansies. The old practice of covering Canterbury Bells with leaves through winter is not satisfactory. Transplant in spring, 18 to 20 inches apart in beds where they are to bloom. In June and July they flower most profusely, and are in fine form a long time. They also make beautiful pot plants for Easter. If sown early in good soil the hardy perennials will bloom early the next year. All varieties like a rich, sandy soil, with good drainage.

2575	CARPATICA (hP). Deep blue; 6 in. For rockeries, borders, beds and edgings . oz.,	50c. . pkt.,	5
2576	“ alba. Flowers white; 6 in.	“ 60c.	5
2578	“ Mixed. Dwarf sorts	“ 50c.	5
2582	MEDIUM Blue (<i>Canterbury Bell</i>) (hB). Blooms first year if sown early; 2 ft. “	30c.	5
2583	“ White. Pretty for contrasts	“ 40c.	5
2584	“ Rose	“ 40c.	5
2586	“ Mixed	“ 30c.	5
2588	“ Double Blue. Rich, heavy, curious flowers, through summer and fall		10
2589	“ “ White. Of waxy appearance		10
2590	“ “ Rose		10
2592	“ “ Mixed		10
2598	“ CALYCANTHEMA (<i>Cup and Saucer</i>) (hB). Handsome blue flowers; symmetrical in growth; often has 35 to 40 large flowers open at the same time on a single plant. Beautiful for pots or borders. Hardy biennial; 2 ft.		5
2599	“ calycanthera alba. A white-flowered variety of the above		5
2602	“ “ Mixed. Shades of blue and white		5
2604	“ Prize Mixture of all colors, Medium, Calycanthera, Single and Double . oz.,	50c.	5
2606	macrostyla. Large, lovely violet flowers; 3 ft. Hardy annual		5
2608	nobilis alba. White, semi-double; 2½ ft.; June. Hardy biennial		10
2610	persicifolia grandiflora, Blue (hP). Hardy perennials, with superb large flowers; for finest effects plant the blue and white varieties together; 2 to 4 ft. June and July		25
2611	“ grandiflora alba. A white-flowered variety of the above		25
	“ grandiflora, Fine Mixed. Very showy		10
2614	PYRAMIDALIS (<i>Chimney Bellflower</i>) (hP). Spikes 3 to 4 ft. tall, erect, pyramidal; flowers large, and of a beautiful blue; blooms in late summer and autumn		5
2615	“ alba. A white-flowered variety of the above		5
2618	Vidali (gP). White, very floriferous; tender perennial; 2 ft.		10
	Collection of Campanulas, including 12 vars. choicest sorts		60

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*)

The Candytufts are among our best white flowers for edgings, for bedding or massing, for rockeries and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow outdoors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. September sowings will give winter-blooming plants. The soil should be rich and the plants well watered. They make many branches, and if some are pruned away the flowers will be larger.

2624	affinis, Dwarf (hA). Neat and pretty bedder; 6 in. per oz.,	25c. . pkt.,	5
2625	amara (hA). White; 1 ft.	“ 25c.	5
2626	coronaria (<i>Rocket Candytuft</i>) (hA). Of candelabra form, with flowers in upright spikes . oz.,	25c.	5
2627	“ Empress. Especially attractive; 1 ft.	“ 60c.	5
2628	“ Little Prince. Very large heads of pure white flowers. Fine for borders and pots; 6 in.		10
2632	odorata (hA). Small white fragrant flowers per oz.,	25c.	5
2634	umbellata (hA). Purple-flowered; 1 ft.	“ 25c.	5
2635	“ carnea. Flesh-colored; 1 ft.	“ 40c.	5
2636	“ Dunnetti. Dark crimson; 1 ft.	“ 25c.	5
2637	“ lilacina. Lilac; 1 ft.	“ 25c.	5
2638	“ carminea. Bright carmine; 1 ft.	“ 40c.	5
2640	“ Queen of Italy. New, dwarf, erect; fine pink flowers; 6 in.	“ 40c.	5
2642	Dwarf Hybrids. Mixed colors. Neat and pretty, and long in bloom; 6 in.	“ 75c.	5
2648	Mixed Annual Sorts	“ 25c.	5

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFTS. These are shrubby, hardy, evergreen plants, and make a magnificent showing the second year from seed. They bloom very early, cushioning rock ledges, borders, or unsightly, rough spaces with banks of bloom. Sow outdoors either in spring or fall in any sunny place.

2656	sempervirens. The white flowers remain fresh nearly a month; 1 ft.		5
2658	Gibraltarica. Beautiful blush-white; 1 ft.		10
	Collection of Candytuft, including 6 vars. choicest annual sorts		30



Victoria Needle Aster (upper) (See page 62)
 Queen of the Market Aster (See page 61)

Imbricated Pompon Aster (See page 62)



Margaret Carnations
(See page 65)



JAPAN PINKS (*Dianthus Hedderwigii*)
(See page 75)

CARNATION

(*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

The splendid Carnation of the florist is a very interesting plant to grow from seed, and it is not over-exacting. Sown under glass in early spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower finely the second summer. For largest, richest flowers we recommend their culture in pots of rich soil, but with many they are also garden favorites, and grown in this way flowers of good quality may be enjoyed all summer if given plenty of water, good soil and a mulch about their roots. With tall varieties neat staking and tying is also necessary. Young plants are perfectly hardy outdoors, but when two or three years old they are injured by winter cold, so that sowings should be made every year.

MARGARET CARNATIONS are an extra vigorous race especially adapted for outdoor culture. They are very neat in habit, and remarkable for their rich profusion of flowers, produced in five months from sowing. For masses of bloom few plants are finer; and for pots, also, their neat habit makes them very suitable. Grown as annuals, from seed sown every spring, they are most satisfactory. Our seed of these varieties is grown exclusively by Mr. Chabaud, in the famous Garden of Carnations, Provence, France.

- 2670 Margaret, Double White. Large, perfect flowers; 1½ ft. pkt., 10
- 2672 " " Yellow. A clear, soft shade; 1½ ft. 25
- 2673 " " Tall Mixed. 2 ft. per oz., \$1.50 . . 10
- 2674 " " Half Dwarf Mixed. 1½ ft. " 1.75 . . 10
- 2675 " " Very Dwarf Mixed. 1 ft. 10
- 2678 GIANT MARGARET. Extra-large and perfect flowering, in a rich variety of colors, including yellow; 80 per cent of the flowers come double; 1 ft. 25

PERPETUAL CARNATIONS. This race has large, elegantly formed flowers, continually abloom upon closely branched, symmetrical plants, often called from their neat habit, "Tree Carnations."

- 2686 Chabaud Perpetual, Double. Mixed, yellow, red, white, etc.; 1½ ft. Blooms in 7 months . 25
- 2687 Dwarf Perpetual (*à tige de fer*). 1 ft. 50
- 2689 Comtesse de Paris. Very dwarf; yellow; comes true from seed 50
- 2691 Mme. B. Chabaud. Flowers yellow, shading to salmon and bright cherry-red 50
- 2693 Giant Perpetual, White. Very large, perfectly double; flowers in seven months after sowing . 50
- 2694 " " Yellow. Eighty per cent come true to color; creamy to golden yellow 50
- 2696 " " Fine Mixed. Enormous flowers, perfectly double; splendid colors 50
- 2698 Rose-Leaved, Mixed. Round petals; 2 ft. 50

BORDER CARNATIONS, ETC. We invite attention to the splendid collections below.

- 2704 Red Grenadine, Double. Brilliant scarlet; 2 ft. 25
- 2706 Early Dwarf Vienna. Fine for garden culture and for cutting; 1 ft. 10
- 2708 Fine Double Mixed. Many colors; 2 ft. 10
- 2710 Double Mixed per oz., \$1 . . 5
- 2712 Ordinary Mixed " 50c. . . 5

Choice Collections, including—

50 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$3 00	12 varieties	Carnation and Picotee	\$1 00
25 " "	" " " "	1 75	6 " "	" " " "	50
18 " "	" " " "	1 25			

CASTOR BEANS. See Ricinus, page 77.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower)

C. cyanus is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes as "Bachelor's Button." These are bright-flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water the flowers increase in size.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING. A dry, sandy soil of moderate fertility seems to suit them best. The last two are elegant new sorts, with large, fragrant flowers of much value for cutting. If started early, inside, they will flower first season.

- 2724 macrocephala. Flower-heads large, showy, bright yellow; 3 ft. pkt., 10
- 2726 odorata Chameleon. Yellow and rose; fragrant; superb 10
- 2728 Margaritæ. Pure white, 2½ inches across, exquisitely lacinated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well budded little bushes. A garden treasure; 1½ ft. 10

PERENNIAL SILVER-LEAVED. These are used for borders or edgings, and thrive anywhere. Flowers white, leaves grayish; height, 1 ft.; half-hardy.

- 2732 candidissima per 1,000 seeds, \$1 . . 10
- 2733 Clementei " " 50c. . . 10
- 2734 gymnocarpa per oz., 80c. . . 10

HARDY ANNUALS. These flower finest in full sun and thin soil. Sow in the open ground in spring.

- 2738 Americana. Flowers lilac-purple; 3 ft. per oz., 40c. . . 5
- 2739 imperialis, Mixed. New; very large-flowered hardy class 10
- moschata. See Sweet Sultan in General List of Flower Seeds.
- 2741 Cyanus (*Blue Cornflower*). Sow plentifully in large, irregular beds; 1½ ft. 30c. . . 5
- 2742 " Emperor William. Rich dark blue; 1½ ft. " 30c. . . 5
- 2744 " Victoria, Dwarf Compact. Only 9 inches high; for pots and edgings; azure-blue . . 10
- 2746 " nana compacta hybrida. Another charming dwarf. All colors mixed; 9 in. 10
- 2748 " Mixed per oz., 25c. . . 5
- 2750 " Double Mixed. Odd and pretty 5

Collection of Centaurea, including 6 varieties *C. Cyanus* (*Cornflower*) 30

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia cristata. h.A.*)

We prize and plant the Cockscombs as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The bright red and crimson varieties are most effective, both in gardens and in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes these flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

2846	Empress, Dwarf Crimson.	Combs immense and vivid; foliage dark; 9 in.	pkt., 10
2847	President Thiers.	Very dwarf; combs bright red	10
2848	All-Aglow.	Large, fiery scarlet combs; quite dwarf	25
2850	Queen of Dwarfs.	Six or 8 inches tall, with ruby heads almost as broad	10
2852	Glasgow Prize.	Dark leaves and crimson combs; 1 ft.	10
2854	Dwarf Large Crimson.	A superb new sort, with enormous combs of richest, deepest crimson. A good plant for exhibitions; 6 in.	10
2856	Dwarf Fiery Scarlet.	A miniature plant, with enormous combs of intense fiery red. New, and a splendid sort	10
2857	Japan Crimson.	The huge combs are much cut and beruffled; 3 ft.	10
2860	Mixed.	Large comb sorts	per oz., \$1 . . . 5

COSMOS

This is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill having recently added much to its beauty. A strong, tall-growing annual, its bold flowers have yet an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some little distance from the house and the garden walks. From seed started early in the house the plants will be 3 or 4 feet high by September, and tossing into the air a perfect storm of bright-colored, daisy-like flowers. Sowing the seed late and in poor soil will dwarf the plants. We offer only the choice large-flowering strains, with an average height of 4 feet.

2870	Charmian.	Pure bright pink, with deep red ring round the eye; large open flower; <i>new</i>	pkt., 15
2871	White Pond Lily.	Large white flowers, with plain-edged petals; quite distinct; <i>new</i>	15
	Giant Fancy.	Flowers often 5 inches wide, and with the petals beautifully fringed.	
2872	" "	White	10
2873	" "	Red. Deep and dark	10
2874	" "	Pink. Bright clear shades	10
2875	" "	Mixed. All shades from pure white to deep crimson	10
2878	Tints of Dawn.	Of compact, bushy growth, early flowering. The handsome white circular flowers are delicately flushed with rose around the center	10
2880	Marguerite.	Petals deeply and irregularly fringed; in various bright colors; exquisitely pretty	15
2882	Single Dahlia-Flowered.	Great flowers of deep, velvety crimson that, but for their lightness, would look like single dahlias	15
2883	Mammoth Perfection	Rosita. Pink	10
2884	" "	Erlinda. White	10
2886	" "	Conchita. Crimson	10
2887	Yellow.	A distinct shade; blooms early and all season; 2 ft.	15
2890	White Pearl.	Dainty and transparent	per oz., 75c. . . . 5
2891	Pink Pearl	. . . . .	" 75c. . . . 5
2894	Mixed	. . . . .	" 50c. . . . 5

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Ordinarily the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. They are sometimes increased by division, but are much more robust when grown from seed. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. These include the Rocket and Hyacinth-flowered, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. Sow seed in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand 6 to 18 inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark and azure-blue, white, buff, rose, apple-blossom, pink, brick-red, red lilac, dark lilac, violet and

DELPHINIUM, continued

fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season we treat them as hardy annuals.

- 2904 Ajacis Dwarf Rocket. Finest colors; beautiful for bedding; 1 ft. per oz., 30c. . pkt., 5
- 2905 " Tall Rocket. Long, showy spikes; 2 ft. " 30c. 5
- 2906 " Ranunculus-Flowered. Double; colors fine; 2 ft. " 30c. 5
- 2908 " Tall Branching. Choice mixed; 2 ft. " 5
- 2910 cardiopetalum. Beautiful blue flowers; 1 ft. per oz., 40c. 5
- 2912 Emperor, Branching Rose. This and the next are splendidly bright and showy, often showing 40 or 50 erect spikes of flowers; 2 ft. per oz., 60c. 5
- 2913 " " White. Beautiful for cutting " 60c. 5

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. These are usually taller than the annuals, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in fall or very early in spring nearly all will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and pretty; habit strong and neat; flower-spikes long and dazzling.

- 2920 Brunonianum. Lovely blue, musk-scented flowers; very distinct; 3 ft. 25
- 2921 cardinale. Orange-scarlet. A California native; 2 ft. 25
- 2922 Cashmerianum. Spreading, many-branched; flowers often 2 in. wide; deep purplish blue; superb; 3 ft. 25
- 2924 Chinese, Mixed (*C. grandiflorum*). The stems have many lateral branches, gracefully set with large flowers ranging from pure white to deep indigo-blue, the paler colors being especially admired. Young seedlings will bloom from midsummer until frost; 2 ft. . per oz., 50c. 5
- 2926 elatum, Blue (*Bee Larkspur*). Soft, clear blue flowers in fine tall spikes; 3 ft. . " 50c. 5
- 2927 " hybridum, Finest Mixed. Very showy " 50c. 5
- 2929 formosum. Brilliant blue, with white center; especially fine and attractive; 3 ft. " 75c. 10
- 2930 hybridum, fl. pl. Finest double sorts in choice colors; a superb mixture; 3 ft. 25
- 2933 nuicaule. The most brilliant species of all, and the only pure bright scarlet. Dwarf and compact in growth, with flower stems of fine length. 1 ft. A native of California 10
- 2934 Zalil (*sulphureum*). Very beautiful hardy perennial, with long spikes of yellow flowers 10

Choice Collections of Delphinium, including—

12 varieties Dwarf Rocket \$0 50	6 varieties Emperor \$0 35
6 " " " 30	6 " Ranunculus-Flowered 30
12 " Tall Rocket 50	8 " Tall Branching 35
6 " " " 30	6 " " " 25
6 " Dwarf Candelabra 35	6 " Hybridum, Finest Double 75

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual incomparably bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn, for earlier germination and bloom the next spring. Also very useful as a pot-plant, and for cut-flowers.

- 2942 Californica. True California Poppy. Rich yellow per oz., 40c. . pkt., 5
- 2943 " alba. Creamy white " 40c. 5
- 2944 " Rose Cardinal. Intense carmine 5
- 2945 " canaliculata rosea. New; most beautiful 10
- 2946 crocea. Pure deep orange per oz., 40c. 5
- 2947 " Double Orange " 75c. 5
- 2948 " Double White 5
- 2950 Golden West. A superb new variety, with very large flowers of deep yellow; 2 ft. 10
- 2952 tenuifolia. Bright yellow; leaves dense and finely cut; 1 ft. 5
- 2954 maritima. Canary-yellow, with orange center; leaves grayish and beautifully cut 10
- 2955 Mandarin. Red-gold flowers, orange within and scarlet without per oz., 50c. 5
- 2957 Hunnemannia. Flowers large, jonquil-yellow; 2½ ft. Blooms well in winter also. New 10
- 2960 Mixed per oz., 30c. 5

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

These daintily elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils and, like pansies, bloom most freely in fall and early spring. They make beautiful close borders, or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flower-sprays, and will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room or coldframe. Once at home in a garden they establish themselves by self-seeding. All the varieties are general favorites. Sow in spring in a warm, sunny border. Most varieties bloom freely the first season and profusely the second. Average height, 6 inches.

- 2970 MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS. A pretty trailer, with blue flowers per oz., 75c. . pkt., 10
- 2971 " " rosea. Rosy flowers; a pretty contrast for blue and white varieties 10
- 2972 " " alba. White; especially pretty per oz., 90c. 10



PLATE XI — CENTAUREA MARGARITÆ (See page 65)



PLATE XII — COSMOS (See page 67)

FORGET-ME-NOT, continued

2974	MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS	elegantissima. Blue; leaves white-edged; very attractive	pkt., 10
2975	"	robusta grandiflora. Grown extensively for cutting. Florets large, sky-blue with yellow eye, in large clusters	10
2976	"	Victoria. Symmetrical and strong-growing; dwarf habit; flowers large, globular, sky-blue, abundant; fine for pots and cutting	25
2977	"	stricta. The new pillar-shaped sky-blue; most beautiful	20
2979	"	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 10
2982	"	AZORICA. Dark blue, with white eye; 1 ft.	25
2983	"	cœlestina. Beautiful light blue; 1 ft.	25
2985	"	dissitiflora. Blooms very early; flowers blue. From Switzerland	10
2987	"	palustris (<i>True Forget-me-not</i>). Blooms the second year abundantly all season; blue and white; 9 in.	10
2989	"	sylvatica. Blue, with yellow eye; likes dry soil; 1 to 2 ft.	per oz., 75c. 10

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)

The tall flower stems of the Foxgloves are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are also very fine. Often the spikes are two or three feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers. Some new sorts rival gloxinias in shadings and markings. Seed may be sown outdoors in spring and the seedlings transplanted where they are to grow, or, preferably, to a coldframe, where they make extra-strong plant, that will flower in magnificent spikes the next season. They are most satisfactory when treated as biennials, sowing the seed every year in rich, deep soil and partial shade. Average height, 2 to 3 feet. Easily cultivated. When the center spike begins to fade it should be cut out and the side shoots will, in consequence, grow more vigorously.

2998	Purple (<i>Common Foxglove</i>).	Best known	per oz., 30c. pkt., 5
3000	White.	Fine and attractive	5
3001	Large-Flowered.	Long racemes of large, bell-shaped yellow blossoms	5
3002	Rose		5
3005	Mixed		per oz., 30c. 5
	DIGITALIS GLOXINIOIDES.	This is a very handsome strain, with long, thick spikes of large flowers in a beautiful variety of colors. The name refers to the gloxinia-like spotted throats of the class.	
3008	gloxinioides, White.	Very handsome; beautiful for cutting	5
3009	"	Purple	5
3010	"	Rose. Bright and showy	5
3012	"	Mixed. All the choice colors	per oz., 40c. 5
3015	MACULATA SUPERBA.	Splendid spotted new strain	" 50c. 5
3017	MONSTROSA, SPLENDID MIXED.	Very large bell-shaped flowers of exquisite beauty; 4 ft.	10
	Choice Collections, including 12 varieties of Foxglove		40

GODETIA

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and to grow in shaded places where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a coldframe, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. They bloom from early spring until frost. Average height, 1½ feet.

3026	Rosamond.	The splendid novelty of last year; large glossy pink flowers	pkt., 20
3027	rubicunda splendens.	Bright red; 1 ft.	5
3028	Princess of Wales.	Dark crimson	5
3029	Lady Satin Rose.	Bright carmine; very effective	5
3030	Fairy Queen.	Large white flowers, with carmine spots	10
3032	gloriosa.	Darkest red, dwarf and compact	5
3033	grandiflora maculata.	Great white flowers, blotched with carmine	5
3035	White Pearl.	Beautiful glossy white flowers	5
3036	The Bride.	White, with blush spots	5
3038	Duchess of Albany.	Satiny white	5
3039	Lady Albemarle.	Dark crimson	5
3040	Lindleyana.	White and red; 1 ft.	5
3042	Bijou.	Of dwarf, bushy habit; lovely blush color	5
3044	Whitneyi.	Compact, with superb rosy flowers blotched with crimson; elegant pot plant	5
3046	"	Brilliant. Carmine; very showy	5
3047	"	Duke of Fife. Intense red, with white spots; large-flowered and showy	5
3048	"	Duchess of Fife. White flowers, with satiny flesh-colored spots; bright red at petal-bases	5
3052	Mixed		per oz., 30c. 5
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties		30

HOLLYHOCK

(*Althaea rosea*)

These stately, old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges, shrubbery, etc., and, in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color-variety is wonderful, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen-gray and almost black. Although Hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June to flower the next year. In final transplanting give each seedling a foot or more space each way for development. Average height, 4 feet. Our seed is of magnificent double varieties grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock.

3058	Bright Pink . . . per oz., \$2.00 . . . pkt., 10	3067	Scarlet pkt., 10
3060	Canary Yellow 1.50 . . . 10	3069	Snow-White per oz., \$1.50 . . . 10
3061	Blood-Red 2.00 . . . 10	3074	Mixed Allegheny 10
3062	Crimson 2.00 . . . 10	3075	Mixed per oz., 75c. . . 10
3063	Golden Yellow 10		Choice Collections, including—
3064	Lilac per oz., \$2.00 . . . 10	12	varieties Hollyhocks, Double Prize \$1 00
3065	Rose 2.00 . . . 10	8	“ “ “ “ 75
3066	Salmon 2.00 . . . 10	6	“ “ “ “ 60

IPOMOEA

(*Moonflower. Morning-Glory. Cypress Vine*)

Of all our climbers for garden and greenhouse, these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded, as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. Ipomœas grow so easily from annual sowings that it is no longer thought necessary to winter over roots or young cutting plants under glass. The large, horny seeds of some varieties should be soaked in hot water before planting. For early flowers sow in hotbeds or pots and boxes under glass, and transplant to rich, deep soil in summer quarters as soon as danger of frost is over, when sowings may also be made in the open ground. We have nothing finer for porches, screens, trellises, etc.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. From early sowings these begin to bloom in June and July and are full of beautiful flowers all the season, often blooming fully until cut down by frost.

3085	Baby Blue. Exceedingly beautiful sky-blue flowers pkt., 20
3086	coccinea. Scarlet flowers; 10 ft. per oz., 15c. . . 5
3087	“ lutea. A yellow-flowered variety “ 20c. . . 5
3089	Imperial Japanese. See Japanese Morning-Glories, page 72 10
3090	“Northern Light.” A beautiful hybrid, with extra large and handsome flowers of a beautiful lavender-pink; blooms very early; 15 ft. 10
3092	hederacea grandiflora. Rich sky-blue flowers with white margin; 15 ft. 5
3093	“ marmorata. Beautifully marbled with light and dark blue; throat pink; 15 ft. . . 5
3094	Nil. Flowers purple; 15 ft. 5
3095	limbata. Violet and white; 5 ft. per oz., 20c. . . 5
3097	Mexicana grandiflora alba. The great white Moonflower; 15 ft. 75c. . . 10
3098	“ “ hybrida. Flowers very large and numerous; blooms earlier; 15 ft. . . 10
3100	bona nox (<i>Good Night, or Evening Glory</i>). Opens large white flowers in the evening; 15 ft. . 5
3101	hybrida Heavenly Blue. The very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky-blue open early in the morning. Unusually distinct and handsome; 10 ft. Sow early 25
3104	Quamoclit (<i>Cypress Vine, Star Flower</i>). A tender annual, with fine cut leaves and small, star-shaped flowers. This, the type, is scarlet-flowered; 10 ft. . oz., 30c. . . 5
3105	“ White “ 30c. . . 5
3106	“ Kerberi. A fine new scarlet-flowered variety that blooms late 10
3108	“ Mixed Cypress Vine per oz., 30c. . . 5
3110	Ivy-Leaved Cypress Vine. Pretty leaves that are deeply lobed and fiery orange-scarlet flowers. A hardy annual per oz., 30c. . . 5

GREENHOUSE CLIMBERS. These handsome vines grow nicely in the open ground, but bloom almost too late to be very useful there, in all except warm climates. Grown in pots, tubs, or greenhouse beds, they flower grandly between October and spring.

3112	Horsfalliæ. A superb West Indian species of vigorous growth. The rich, thick leafage is beautiful; the flowers a deep glossy rose-purple; 15 ft. 25
3113	Learii. Very quick and strong in growth, succeeding admirably outdoors sometimes. The flowers are a beautiful violet-blue; 15 ft. 25
3114	rubro-cœrulea. Bright red; 8 ft. 10
3115	“ alba. White flowers; 8 ft. 10
3116	setosa (<i>Brazilian Morning-Glory</i>). This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 ft. . . 10
3118	chrysantha. Yellow flowers; 10 ft. 10
	Collection, including 12 varieties. Annual sorts 50

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING-GLORY

This race is now celebrated everywhere for extraordinary beauty. One great charm lies in the infinite variety of its flowers and leaves. The latter differ greatly in shape as well as in size, and while some are plain green, others are oddly marbled and blotched with white or yellow. The colors and markings of the flowers are almost indescribable, varying from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. There are velvety single self-colors, a few doubles and semi-doubles, others with quilled or feathered petals, many fancifully bordered, blotched, striped, penciled and marbled, hardly any two plants from a seed packet seeming alike. The vines are wonderfully vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of these large and lovely flowers. In sowing or planting give them about twice as much space as the ordinary Morning-Glory and do not sow quite so early. (For Morning-Glories, see page 70 and General List of Flower Seeds.)

- 3198 Finest Single Mixed. Large-flowered; all colors per oz., 25c. . pkt., 5
- 3199 Fringed Single Mixed. All beautifully fringed " 50c. 10
- 3200 Double-Flowered Mixed. Superb mixture of double sorts 15
- 3201 Giant "Mikado." The largest-flowered of all 10
- 3202 New Yellow. Pure light yellow flowers and very curious, crinkled, sleepy foliage; quite distinct. 10

NASTURTIUMS

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close. Plant the seeds an inch deep, and thin seedlings to 10 or 12 inches apart. The rows for bedding varieties should not be less than a foot apart, for tall varieties 4 feet.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum nanum*)

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing and most profusely the whole season. A bed of them in full bloom is a perfect glory of color, and a good 6 x 20 foot bed will yield about 1,000 flowers per day. Average height, 9 inches.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3210 Aurora. Yellow; veined . oz., 20c. . pkt., 5 3211 Beauty. Yellow and scarlet . oz., 20c. . 5 3212 Chameleon. Curiously splashed with crimson, bronze and yellow; different colors on same plant . oz., 30c. . 5 3213 cœruleo-roseum. Bluish rose. " 15c. . 5 3215 Crimson " 15c. . 5 3216 Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow and carmine oz., 20c. . 5 3218 Empress of India. Deep crimson; fine dark foliage oz., 20c. . 5 3219 Golden King. Golden yellow. " 20c. . 5 3220 Golden Cloth. Golden yellow leaves, scarlet flowers oz., 20c. . 5 3222 King of Tom Thumbs. Intense scarlet oz., 20c. . 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3224 King Theodore. Black, velvety. oz., 25c. pkt., 5 3225 Lady Bird. Yellow and red . . oz., 25c. . 5 3226 Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet oz., 20c. . 5 3228 Rose " 15c. . 5 3229 Ruby King. Dark red " 20c. . 5 3230 Spotted " 15c. . 5 3232 White, or Pearl " 15c. . 5 3234 Yellow " 15c. . 5 3236 Lilliput. Only about 6 inches high; great variety of beautiful new colors . oz., 30c. . 5 3238 Mixed per lb., \$1; oz., 10c. . 5 <p>Collections, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 varieties Tom Thumb Nasturtiums 50 8 " " " " 35 |
|---|---|

TALL, or CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

(*Tropæolum majus*)

Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., these can also be grown as pot-plants for winter-flowering, as screens, or as trailers for hanging baskets and vases. Sow plenty of seed in drills, and thin to 6 inches. They bloom most quickly and profusely in poor soil. Their flowers are usually a little larger than those of the dwarf sorts. Average height, 5 feet.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3244 Chameleon. Various . oz., 15c. . pkt., 5 3245 Dark Crimson " 15c. 5 3246 Edward Otto. Brownish lilac . oz., 25c. . 5 3247 Golden-Leaved. Scarlet flowers. " 15c. . 5 3248 hemisphæricum. Orange " 15c. . 5 3249 Orange " 15c. . 5 3250 Pearl. Whitish " 15c. . 5 3252 Rose " 15c. . 5 3254 Scarlet " 15c. . 5 3255 Scheuerianum. Spotted " 15c. . 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3257 Scheuerianum. Striped . . oz., 15c. . pkt., 5 3258 Schillingi. Yellow, spotted . . oz., 15c. . 5 3259 Schulzi. Darkest-leaved " 15c. . 5 3260 Striped " 15c. . 5 3262 Yellow " 15c. . 5 3266 Fine Mixed . . . per lb., 75c. . " 10c. . 5 <p>Choice Collections—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 varieties Tall Nasturtiums 50 8 " " " " 35 |
|---|--|

PANSY, continued

3344	Trimardeau Giant Striped	per oz., \$3.00 . pkt., 25
3346	" " Azure-Blue	" 3.00 . . . 25
3347	" " Black-Blue	" 3.00 . . . 25
3349	" " Mixed	" 2.50 . . . 25
3352	Victoria. A fine deep solid wine-red	" 2.00 . . . 10
3353	White, with Black Center. Very showy	" 1.25 . . . 10
3354	Yellow, with Black Center. Splendid	" 1.25 . . . 10
3355	Yellow Gem. Pure yellow, without eye	" 1.50 . . . 10
3358	Mixed. Ordinary strain	" 75 . . . 5
3360	Fine Large English. All colors mixed	" 1.25 . . . 10
3362	Parisienne, Mixed. New strain; handsome, large-flowering	" 2.00 . . . 10
3364	THORBURN SUPERB. The richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the finest colors, largest flowers and most beautiful forms	per oz., \$5.00 . . . 25
3366	TUFTED PANSIES. A splendid strain, including all the finest colors	25
Choice Collections. These are put up with great care and will give splendid results.		
24	varieties Pansy or Heartsease \$1 25	8 varieties Pansy or Heartsease \$0 60
18	" " " 1 00	6 " " " 50
12	" " " 75	

PETUNIA HYBRIDA

(hhA)

Once fairly started the Petunias grow almost as easily as weeds and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. The Large-Flowered strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety. Seed of the Double and Giant-Flowered Petunias is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand-fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. Sow in hotbed, coldframe, or in boxes of fine soil in the sunny windows of a warm room in April or May, and transplant about a foot apart in garden beds. Seed of the double varieties has not so much vitality as that of single sorts and needs a little more care in watering to be sure of germination. We have no better plants than the Petunias for beds and masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. They will grow in almost any soil and bloom profusely through long droughts. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors.

SINGLE LARGE-FLOWERED. These have flowers 4 or more inches across. Our strains are superb, and the collections offered contain only the finest varieties. Average height, 1½ feet.

3376	White. Clear paper-white flowers of unusual size	pkt., 10
3377	intus aurea. Large, yellow-throated, crimson flowers	25
3378	Crimson Giant "Midnight." Great flowers of deepest crimson	25
3380	Purple. Royal in color and size	25
3382	Rose. A charming shade	25
3383	The Rainbow. Of richest colors, with yellow, penciled throats	50
3385	Ring of Emerald. Pink and crimson, bordered with green	50
3386	alba magnifica. A new variety, with large flowers of the clematis shape	50
3388	superbissima. Grand flowers of various colors, with richly tigered throats	50
3390	Thorburn Superb Giant. A strain of surpassing beauty, with flowers extremely large and deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and elegantly fringed	25
3392	Superb Single Mixed. Offers a grand variety of colors	25

FRINGED LARGE-FLOWERING. These have deeply cut and fluted margins.

3394	White, "Snow Storm." Finest white in this section	25
3395	Crimson	25
3397	Titania. Beautiful velvety purple flowers with broad white margins	50
3398	Ruffled Giants. Extra large flowers, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed	50
3399	THORBURN'S CENTURY PRIZE. An unrivaled strain of fringed, ruffled, giant-flowered sorts in most beautiful colors. Our novelty of last year	50
3400	Mixed Fringed	25
3402	Perfection. Choicest fringed sorts	50

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING. Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful either for house, garden or conservatory. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows.

3404	Double Mixed	50
3405	" Fringed Mixed. Flowers large and much beruffled; very choice	75
3407	" " Lady of the Lake. Exquisite flowers of finest size and purest white	75
3409	" " Snowball. A grand pure white; extremely double; extra large flower	75

SINGLE BEDDING VARIETIES. Smaller-flowered sorts, found most valuable for beds and masses.

3415	Countess of Ellesmere. Dark rose, with fine white throat	10
3416	Inimitable Dwarf. Bushy little plants, covered with masses of star-shaped flowers; 5 to 8 in.	10
3417	venosa. Various colored; beautifully veined	10
3422	Mixed Single. Very fine colors, striped and blotched	per oz., \$1.25 . 5

Collections of Petunias. These contain only the finest varieties.

12	varieties Single Large-Flowering \$1 00	6	varieties Double Fringed 80
6	" " " 60	12	" Double Large-Flowering \$1 50
12	" Double Fringed 1 50	6	" " " 80

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, ETC.

(Flame Flower)

The annual Phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. Few flowers are so easy to grow from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little cost and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and if given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture, as trailers, and as an undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. The first sowings should be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring; later ones in May, either where the plants are to bloom, or on a seed-bed, as the Phlox transplants readily. In transplanting set the taller kinds about a foot apart; if planted too thickly they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the flowers and seed-pods makes the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Average height, 1 foot.

- 3428 atropurpurea striata. Dark purple, with white stripe pkt., 5
 - 3429 Black Warrior. Deep dark red 5
 - 3430 Radowitzii. Pure white 5
 - 3431 coccinea. Blazing scarlet; very effective. 5
 - 3433 cuspidata (*Star of Quedlinburg*). Star-shaped; many colors . per oz., \$1. 10
 - 3435 Mixed. All colors 50c. . 5
- DWARF VARIETIES.** Plants of this charming section grow only 6 or 8 inches high, and form dense masses of bloom all summer. They are especially useful for beds, edgings, pots, etc.
- 3438 Surprise. Brilliant vermilion, with pure white star center; splendid for groups and edgings pkt., 15
 - 3439 Snowball. Pure white 10
 - 3440 Fireball. Bright flame-red 10
 - 3441 Chamois Rose. Very fine 10
 - 3442 Fancy Mixed per oz., \$2. 10
- GRANDIFLORA.** This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts. Showy and constant.
- 3443 alba oculata pkt., 10
 - 3444 atropurpurea 10
 - 3445 Crimson 10
 - 3448 Isabellina. Yellow 10

- GRANDIFLORA, continued**
- 3449 Leopoldii. Very fine pkt., 10
 - 3450 Chamois Rose. A soft shade 10
 - 3451 Eclipse. Rosy violet, blue-veined 10
 - 3452 Half-Dwarf Blood-Red. Dark, velvety red; only 9 inches high 10
 - 3453 " " Crimson Bouquet. Rich 10
 - 3454 rosea 10
 - 3456 coccinea. Large brilliant scarlet 10
 - 3457 alba. Pure white 10
 - 3459 kermesina. Vivid crimson 10
 - 3460 splendens. Scarlet and white 10
 - 3462 stellata splendens. Star-like crimson. 10
 - 3463 William I. Scarlet striped 10
 - 3464 Mixed. Various large-flowering sorts per oz., 75c. . 10

Collection, including—
10 varieties Phlox Drummondii 50

PERENNIAL PHLOXES. These hardy Phloxes make large bushes about 3 feet high and bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

- 3470 Phlox decussata, Mixed pkt., 10
- 3471 Large-Flowered White Perennial 25
- 3472 Large-Flowered Hybrids Mixed 25

PINK (Dianthus)

In this large and greatly varied genus are some of our most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. They are hardy biennials that bloom finely the first season, remaining green all winter and blooming the next year also, if lightly protected. Old plants flower the earliest, but as young ones give the largest, finest flowers, sowings are made every year. Seed can be sown under glass in spring, or in an open sheltered bed. The seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 12 inches apart; dwarf ones about 6 inches. If especially large, brilliant flowers are desired, a bed of well-mixed turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decayed manure should be prepared for them. Average height, 1 foot.

- 3478 Dianthus dentosus hybridus. Pretty lilac flowers pkt., 5
 - 3479 " superbus, Dwarf Double White. Very double, snowy flowers; fine form; 9 in. 5
- CHINENSIS** (*China, or Indian Pinks*). The flowers of all are double and showy.
- 3482 Double White China Pink 5
 - 3483 " Dark Red China Pink. A rich, constant color 5
 - 3484 " Mixed China Pink. All best colors per oz., 40c. . 5
- HEDDEWIGII** (*Japan Pinks*.) Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed.
- 3486 Single Mixed per oz., 75c. . 5
 - 3487 " Queen of Holland. Splendid pure white Japan Pink introduced two years ago 10
 - 3488 " Eastern Queen. Rose-colored flowers, 2 to 4 inches across; splendidly striped and stained. 10
 - 3489 " Crimson Belle. Flowers large and handsome; dark red 10
 - 3490 " The Bride (Little Gem). White, with purple center 10
 - 3491 Double Mixed per oz., 75c. . 10
 - 3492 " "Mourning Pink." Very large, double flowers of blackish crimson, fringed white 10
 - 3494 " diadematus (*Diadem Pink*). Magnificent in color and variety . . . per oz., \$1.25 . . 10
 - 3495 laciniatus, Salmon Queen. Beautiful rosy salmon; single 10
 - 3496 " Oriental Beauty. Petals wide, crinkled, richly marked with pink, white, etc. 10
 - 3498 " Single Mixed. Fringed flowers of all colors per oz., 75c. . 5
 - 3499 " Double Mixed " \$1.25 . . 10

PINK (DIANTHUS), continued

IMPERIALIS, FL. PL. (<i>Double Imperial Pink</i>). Robust, bushy growers, with large double flowers.	
3502	Double Mixed per oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
3503	" Dark Red. A deep, rich color 5
3504	" Dwarf White. Great snowy flowers; 9 in. 5
3505	" " Mixed per oz., 50c. . . 5
PLUMARIUS (<i>Sweet May Pinks</i>). These are the fine, fragrant perennials of old-time gardens, still reckoned among the most beautiful of all Pinks for massing and cutting.	
3507	Pheasant's Eye. Pretty fringed flowers 5
3508	Scoticus (<i>Double Scotch Pink</i>). A new series of exquisite colors; ours is the very finest strain 25
3509	semperflorens (<i>Perpetual Pink</i>). Double, semi-double and single; of various colors; fragrant. 10
3510	Single Pink, Mixed per oz., 40c. 5
3511	Double and Semi-Double Grass Pinks. Pretty flowers of delicate colors 10
	Collections of Pinks, including 12 varieties Fine China 50
	" " " " 8 " " " 40
	" " " " 6 " " " 30

POPPY (Papaver)

Before tulips are fairly gone our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies, which, in some one or other of their many forms, continue to enliven it with a profusion of bright blooms until frost. No other flower so bold and brilliant has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise, and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; effective among shrubbery. Average height, 2 to 4 feet.

3513	bracteatum. Scarlet; 3 ft. per oz., 50c. . pkt., 5
3514	Orienteale. Enormous flowers of deep flashing scarlet; entirely hardy anywhere; 3 ft. 10
3515	" Mixed Hybrids. Finest shades 10
3517	nudicaule (<i>Iceland Poppy</i>). These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown early every year; 1 ft. 10
3518	" aurantiacum. Orange. All this class has crimped petals and peculiar grace 10
3519	" album. Pure white 10
3520	" Mixed Iceland Poppies per oz., 75c. 10

ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

3521	Thorburn Giant White. White flowers of grand form and size; 3 to 4 ft. 10
3522	Maid of the Mist. Pure white, single, very large, deeply fringed; 3 to 4 ft. 10
3524	Mephisto. Beautifully fringed; varies from red and black to rose and white 5
3525	Flag of Truce. Pure white, large and showy flowers per oz., 75c. 10
3526	Shirley. Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy; a favorite for cutting 75c. 10
3528	glaucum (<i>Tulip Poppy</i>). Striking, tulip-shaped flowers of intensely brilliant scarlet; dwarf 10
3529	pavonium (<i>Peacock Poppy</i>). Intense scarlet, with broad bands of purplish black 5
3530	umbrosum. Rich crimson, spotted with black 5
3531	lævigatum. Scarlet, with white marks at petal bases; very showy 10
3533	Danebrog. Large, single, scarlet, with white cross at base of petals 5
3535	Double White per oz., 25c. 5
3536	" Scarlet " 25c. 5
3537	" Mikado. Large white flowers, attractively fringed with rose " 25c. 5
3538	" Cardinal. The immense scarlet flowers last unusually well 10
3539	" American Flag. White, bordered with scarlet 10
3540	" Carnation-Flowered. Very double, fringed, colors dazzling per oz., 20c. 5
3541	" Pæony-Flowered. Large, handsome flowers of many colors " 20c. 5
3542	" Ranunculus-Flowered. Flowers small, finely formed, double " 30c. 5

Collections of Poppies, including—

12 varieties	Double Carnation-Flowered 50	6 varieties	Double Dwarf Pæony-Flowered 30
12	" Double Pæony-Flowered 50	6	" Ranunculus-Flowered 30

PORTULACA

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, and has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions, though hot sun and a light sandy soil suit it best. Nothing is prettier for beds, edgings, rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. Through the driest, hottest seasons it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden



PLATE XIII

THORBURN'S MIXED TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM (See page 72)



PLATE XIV—THORBURN'S SUPERB MIXED PANSIES (See page 74)

PORTULACA, continued

by gayest flowers. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care; it can be transplanted in full flower. Average height, 6 inches.

SINGLE VARIETIES. Each strong plant will cover a space about 2 feet in diameter.

- 3546 splendens. Crimson pkt., 5
- 3547 Rose Carnation-Striped 5
- 3548 Thellusonii. Scarlet 5
- 3549 albiflora. Pure white 5
- 3550 aurea. Deep golden yellow 5
- 3551 Thorburni. Beautiful bright yellow 5
- 3552 rosea. Rich rose 5
- 3554 Mixed per oz., 50c. 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES. The flowers are so full and perfect as to resemble tiny roses; toward the close of the season they will increase in size and beauty. As the full double flowers do not produce seed it must be saved from semi-double flowers growing with the full doubles. The product of that seed will produce many single flowers. As these bloom earlier, they can be pulled out like weeds. When the full doubles appear cuttings can be made from them and the bed extended indefinitely with only full double flowers.

DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued

- 3556 Double Scarlet pkt., 15
- 3558 " Yellow 15
- 3560 " Bright Rose 15
- 3561 " Bright Red 15
- 3562 " Striped 15
- 3563 " Rose 15
- 3564 " Golden 15
- 3565 " White 15
- 3566 " New French White 15
- 3567 " Purple. Odd and rich 15
- 3570 " Mixed per oz., \$5 10

Collections, including—

- 12 varieties Portulaca, single 60
- 6 " " double 60

RICINUS

(Castor-Oil Plant)

Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects, and may be used in a variety of ways. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge; the lower-growing, dark-leaved sorts are beautiful for dotting here and there among Cannas, scarlet Pelargoniums, etc. Tall varieties grow from 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves several feet across and beautifully lobed. Half-hardy annuals.

- 3574 Borboniensis. Violet; 10 ft. per oz., 15c. pkt., 5
- 3575 Africanus. Bright colors; 8 ft. 5
- 3576 Gibsoni. Violet-bronze; 5 ft. 5
- 3577 macrophyllus. Dark purple; 6 ft. 5
- 3578 Cambodgensis. Leaves glistening red-maroon; stems nearly black; 5 ft. per oz., 40c. 5
- 3579 macrocarpus. Deep purple; 5 ft. 5
- 3580 Philippinensis. Immense leaves; 6 ft. 5
- 3581 " purpureus. Rich purple. 5

- 3582 sanguineus. Red stems and seeds; 6 ft. pkt., 5
- 3583 Zanzibariensis. Surpasses all in size and beauty of colors, which include glaucous-green, coppery brown, metallic red, brownish purple, red-maroon and bronze; 8 to 10 ft. . per oz., 50c. 5
- 3588 Mixed " 15c. 5

Collections, including—

- 12 varieties Ricinus, choicest sorts 50
- 6 " " " " 30

SALVIA


(Flowering Sage)

The Salvia is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. For pot culture, for cutting, for borders, and for forming bushy, hedge-like lines in the garden it is very valuable. Sow seed in window-boxes or frames, in March or April, and set the plants outdoors after danger of frost is past; or sow outdoors in May. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil. Both the tender and hardy perennial sorts bloom the first year and all are treated as annuals.

- 3592 argentea (hP). Silvery leaved; flowers white; blooms in spring; 3 ft. pkt., 5
- 3593 farinacea (hA). Light blue flowers in great abundance; forms a neat bush; 3 ft. 5
- 3594 patens. A handsome tender perennial, with erect spikes of superb rich blue flowers in summer 25
- 3595 Rœmeriana. Crimson-flowered; 1 ft. 5

SPLENDENS. These are the well-known bedders, single plants of which carry hundreds of long, flaming flower spikes open at one time, keeping up the display until frost. The European *Salvia coccinea*, a very inferior variety, is often mistaken for this.

- 3597 splendens grandiflora, Scarlet. A rich-flowered bedder; 3 ft. per oz., \$1.50 10
- 3601 " compacta erecta "Bonfire." Our well-known compact Salvia—the freest-blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming scarlet spikes; 2½ ft. 25
- 3602 " erecta. Long dark scarlet sprays; very brilliant; 3 ft. 10
- 3603 " Golden Foliage. The yellow foliage and red flowers contrast brightly; 3 ft. 25
- 3604 " "Silverspot." A striking new variety originated by us, with rich green leaves elegantly spotted with yellow. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and lavishly borne; the habit of the plant is neat and compact; 2½ ft. 25

 For our superb new Dwarf Salvia, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," see Novelty section

STOCKS, continued

AUTUMNAL AND LATE-FLOWERING SORTS, continued		3659	BROMPTON, White Winter	pkt., 25
3654	INTERMEDIATE White	3660	" Empress Elizabeth. Splen-	did carmine-rose; dwarf ;
3655	" Crimson		for pots and groups	25
3656	" Mixed	3661	" Mixed Winter	25
3658	BROMPTON, Scarlet Winter			

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS

GERMAN TEN WEEKS		12 varieties	Giant Perfection	\$0 60
24	varieties Dwarf Large-Flowering	6	" "	40
18	" " "	8	" Wallflower-Leaved, Large-Flowered	60
12	" " "	6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	50
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	" Dwarf Perpetual	40
10	" Pyramidal Dwarf Large-Flowering.			
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "			
12	" Large-Flowering Emperor	8 varieties	Intermediate German	\$0 60
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	50
12	" Dwarf Bouquet	4	" East Lothian Autumn	40
6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12	" Fine Winter	80
6	" Victoria Bouquet	6	" " " " " " " " " " " "	50
8	" Tree, or Giant	6	" Dwarf Bouquet Winter	50
			AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.	

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

Very stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. A few plants of the tall sorts can be placed here and there throughout the grounds with telling effect; it is the gardener's art to know how to locate them. Their golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery, and for backgrounds and screens nothing could be finer. Their long stems and wonderful lasting qualities also make them valuable as cut-flowers. Like the Eucalyptus, they are said to be good for absorbing the miasma of low grounds. Plant the seed in the open garden in spring, and thin the plants to stand 3 or 4 feet apart. The height of the different varieties varies greatly; all those below are hardy annuals.

3670	argyrophyllus (<i>Texas Silver Queen</i>). Has handsome silvery foliage and a profusion of small, elegant single flowers; 4 ft.	per oz., 20c.	pkt., 5
3671	Henry Wilde. Tall, small-flowered, graceful, single	" 15c.	5
3672	Primrose-Colored. Graceful flowers of a lovely color; beautiful for cutting. "	" 20c.	5
3674	macrophyllus giganteus. Huge leaves and yellow flowers; 5 ft.	" 15c.	5
3675	cucumerifolius (<i>Miniature Sunflower</i>). Of pyramidal growth; covered with hundreds of bright orange, small, single flowers; 3 ft.		5
3676	" Stella. New, handsome, large-flowered primrose-yellow	per oz., 50c.	5
3677	" Orion. A very handsome new variety, with petals twisted like those of the best cactus-shaped Dahlias; excellent for cutting	per oz., 75c.	10
3678	" hybridus fl. pl. A splendid mixture of new double and semi-double varieties		10
3680	Double California. Dark yellow; 2 to 5 ft.	per oz., 15c.	5
3681	" Globe-Flowered. Ball-shaped; blooms late; 3 ft.	" 15c.	5
3682	" Green-Centered. Odd and attractive; 3 ft.	" 15c.	5
3683	" Dwarf. Beautiful to grow in masses of 6 or more plants set about 3 feet apart. Each stem is tipped with a fine dahlia-like flower, 3 inches across, and of brightest golden yellow; 2½ ft.	per oz., 15c.	5
3685	" Dwarf Variegated. Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow		5
3686	Single Russian. Giant-flowered; 5 to 8 ft.	per oz., 10c.	5

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*. hP)

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is a hardy perennial, easily grown and flowering the second year from seed.

3689	White Single	per oz., 40c.	pkt., 5
3690	" Double		5
3691	Dark Crimson Single		5
3692	" Double		5
3693	Auricula-Flowered	per oz., 40c.	5
3694	Mixed Single	" 30c.	5
3695	" Double	" 75c.	5
	Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William		30

SWEET PEAS

(*Lathyrus odoratus*)

Through the skill of specialists the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it took such a strong hold on popular fancy. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching, and bloom earlier and more freely, some varieties showing 3 to 4 blooms on a stem. Many new colors, deep, dark, brilliant and delicately lovely, have appeared in the blossoms, often in combinations exquisite and indescribable. There are flowers, too, of quite distinct shapes, some of which are a great improvement upon the Sweet Pea of the old type.


A deep, rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis, or a row of brush between. For each double row make the drills about 5 inches deep and 9 or 10 inches apart. Sow plentifully, covering about 2 inches deep, and by degrees, as the vines grow up, fill the trenches with soil. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers are from seed sown in fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 4 or 5 inches deep, giving them level culture.

THORBURN'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS

ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING—

1 pkt. each of 80 named varieties, our selection . \$2 50 | 1 pkt. each of 20 named varieties, our selection . \$0 75
 1 " " 40 " " " " " " . 1 40 | 1 " " 10 " " " " " " . 40

EIGHTY NAMED VARIETIES

 All five cents per packet except Mont Blanc

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3699	Admiration. Self-colored, in a delicate shade of mauve	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3700	Alice Eckford. Rich cream-tinted standard; white wings	10	25	75
3701	America. Bright blood-red striped; very distinct	10	20	60
3702	Apple Blossom. Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	20	50
3703	Aurora. Flowers extra large; standard and wings flaked and striped bright orange-salmon on white ground	10	20	60
3704	Black Knight. Deep maroon self-color	10	20	60
3705	Blanche Burpee. Superb, pure white; immense size, perfect form	10	20	50
3706	Blanche Ferry, Extra-Early. Pink and white; ten days earlier than the ordinary sort	10	20	50
3707	Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	10	20	60
3708	Boreatton. Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	60
3709	Butterfly. Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge	10	20	50
3715	California. Very light soft pink, a shade lighter than Blushing Beauty	10	20	60
3716	Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	10	20	50
3717	Captivation. Light magenta, self-colored	10	20	60
3718	Chancellor. Bright orange-pink	10	25	75
3719	Coquette. Deep primrose, shaded fawn	10	25	75
3720	Countess of Cadogan. Reddish mauve standard; wings violet-blue	10	25	75
3721	Countess of Radnor. Standard delicate lavender, wings dark mauve; lovely	10	20	60
3722	Countess of Powis. Orange, suffused with light purple	10	25	75
3723	Countess of Shrewsbury. White wings, rose standard; very beautiful	10	20	60
3724	Crown Jewel. Creamy white, veined with violet-rose	10	20	60
3732	Dorothy Tennant. Standard rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	60
3736	Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret; self-colored flowers; extra large	10	20	50
3737	Duke of Sutherland. Purplish maroon standard, indigo-blue wings	10	20	60
3738	Duke of Westminster. Standard rosy maroon; wings violet-purple	10	25	75
3739	Earliest of All. Blossoms like Extra-Early Blanche Ferry, but earlier	10	25	75
3740	Eliza Eckford. White, shaded and edged with light pink on standard	10	20	50
3743	Emily Eckford. Porcelain-blue, suffused with reddish mauve	10	20	50
3744	Emily Henderson. Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	60
3745	Emily Lynch. Rose-pink standard; wings light pink and primrose, hooded	10	20	60
3746	Fashion. Light purplish carmine; a distinct color and very pretty	10	25	75
3747	Gray Friar. Beautiful grayish lavender, on white ground	10	20	60
3748	Golden Gate. Lavender and pinkish lavender, blended and shaded	10	20	50
3749	Gorgeous. Standard bright orange; wings bright orange-rose. Very bright and showy; a superb new variety	10	25	75
3752	Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	20	50
3753	Hon. F. Bouverie. Standard flesh-pink; wings rosy buff	10	25	75
3755	Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink	10	20	60
3758	Lady Grisel Hamilton. Pale lavender-blue; very fine	10	25	75
3759	Lady Mary Currie. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac	10	25	75
3760	Lady Nina Balfour. Very beautiful mauve	10	20	60
3761	Lady Penzance. Beautiful bright rose; splendid form	10	20	50



PLATE XV

THORBURN'S SWEET PEAS
(See page 80)



Hunnemannia fumariæfolia
(See page 94)



Sunflower, "Stella"
(See page 79)

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES, continued

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3762 Lady Skelmersdale. Pale rose-pink standards; wings white suffused lavender	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3763 Little Dorrit. Pink standard; white wings; beautiful	10	20	50
3764 Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
3765 Lottie Hutchins. Pale primrose, striped with light pink	10	20	60
3766 Lovely. Deep rose at base of standard and wings, shading to pale pink and bluish at edges	10	20	60
3768 Maid of Honor. Almost white, with light bluish lavender edge	10	20	60
3769 Mars. Bright crimson-scarlet wings, fiery scarlet standard	10	20	60
3770 Mrs. Dugdale. Beautiful deep rose; unexcelled for cut-flowers	10	25	75
3771 Mrs. Eckford. White, delicately shaded with primrose	10	20	60
3772 Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked with bright rose	10	20	50
3773 Modesty. Very delicate pink; a beautiful flower	10	25	75
3774 Mont Blanc. Last year's novelty; the earliest of all; large, pure white . pkt., roc. .	25		
3775 Navy Blue. Bluish purple standard; navy blue wings. New and distinct; very blue; the best dark blue yet introduced	15	30	1 00
3776 Oriental. Bright pink, suffused with orange and primrose	10	20	60
3777 Othello. Deep glossy maroon; splendid new variety	10	25	75
3778 Ovid. Standard and wings rosy pink, margined rose	10	20	50
3779 Peach Blossom. Salmon-pink standards; soft pink wings	10	20	60
3779a Pink Friar. White, delicately suffused with carmine-rose	10	25	75
3780 Prima Donna. Light blush pink; very beautiful; large flower	10	20	60
3781 Prince Edward of York. Cerise standard and crimson wings. Large open form and vigorous vine	10	20	60
3782 Prince of Wales. Fine bright rose; self-colored	10	20	60
3783 Princess Beatrice. Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	50
3783a Princess of Wales. Striped mauve on white ground	10	25	75
3784 Queen Victoria. Light primrose yellow	10	20	60
3785 Ramona. Very large flowers; creamy white, shaded pale pink	10	20	50
3786 Royal Robe. Delicate pink standard; wings soft blush pink	10	20	60
3788 Royal Rose. Fine deep rose-colored	10	20	60
3789 Sadie Burpee, White Seed. The largest pure white Sweet Pea	10	25	75
3790 Sadie Burpee, Black Seed. Pure white; hardier than the white-seeded	10	25	75
3791 Salopian. Splendid brilliant scarlet; best of all	10	20	50
3793 Sensation. White, suffused with faint rose	10	20	60
3794 Shahzada. Dark maroon, shaded purple	10	20	60
3795 Stella Morse. Primrose, flushed pink; very beautiful	10	20	50
3796 Venus. Salmon-buff; standard delicately shaded with rosy pink	10	20	50


SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
3798 THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
3799 Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10	20	30	50
3800 Choice Mixed	10	15	25	40

DWARF CUPID SWEET PEAS

An entirely distinct race of Sweet Peas, growing only about 6 inches high. Of very compact neat bushy habit, and with flowers as large and as fragrant as those of the tall sorts. Excellent for pots, borders or masses.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
3802 White. Large pure white flowers; very floriferous	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
3803 Pink. Very bright pink and white flowers; very vigorous	10	25	75
3804 Alice Eckford. Cream tinted cerise standards; white wings	10	25	75
3805 Beauty. White, shaded and edged light pink	10	25	75
3806 Primrose. Light primrose-yellow blossoms; same as tall Primrose	10	25	75

 All five cents per packet except Mont Blanc

PERENNIAL PEAS AND OTHER SPECIES

(*Lathyrus latifolius*, Etc.)

These have not the fragrance of Sweet Peas, but bloom through a long season, are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They make a beautiful screen for rocks, stumps, fences, stony banks, etc. Height, 2 to 8 feet.

3812 <i>latifolius</i> , White (hP). Valuable for cut-flowers in midsummer; 4 to 8 ft. . per oz., 50c. . pkt., 5			
3813 " Scarlet. Brilliant-flowered; perhaps the handsomest form of the type . per oz., 30c. . 5			
3814 " Pink Beauty. Blossoms white, veined, edged and shaded rose-pink . " 50c. . 5			
3815 " Mixed Everlasting Peas " 40c. . 5			
3818 Lord Anson's Blue (hA). Strong-growing; dark purple-blue; 3 to 5 ft. . " 15c. . 5			
3819 " White (hA). A pretty white-flowered form of the last " 15c. . 5			
3820 <i>rotundifolius</i> (<i>Persian Everlasting Pea</i>) (hP). Low-growing; flowers copper-red; likes shade. 5			
3822 <i>tingitanus</i> (<i>Tangier Scarlet Pea</i>) (hA). Dark red-purple; blooms early; 3 ft. . per oz., 15c. . 5			

VERBENA HYBRIDA

In rich soil single plants of this pretty perennial creeper (flowering the first season) will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower-umbels. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window-boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Plants raised from seed are not only cheaper, but more vigorous, producing more and larger flowers for a longer season than those grown from cuttings. Moreover, seedling Verbenas are often fragrant, particularly among the white and blue sorts. For early spring bloom, sow the seeds under glass in February; for later flowers, sow in March or April. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil, cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly, and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high, transplant into other boxes. Use a liberal amount of manure in the beds that are to receive them, and plant out 10 to 15 inches apart each way in May. Give a sunny position. The plants bloom from early summer until frost. Our seed is saved from very fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.

3840	Scarlet. Fine bedder	pkt., 10
3841	" Defiance. Intensely brilliant scarlet, fine for bedding	10
3842	Blue-Black, White Eye	10
3844	Yellow. Primrose color	10
3845	Golden-Leaved (<i>Cloth of Gold</i>). Bright yellow foliage and flowers of various colors	10
3847	candidissima. Large trusses of purest white flowers	10
3848	auriculæflora. Brilliant flowers of fine size, each with a large white eye	10
3850	Italica striata. Brightly striped	10
3851	cœrulea. Bright blue in various shades	10
3853	Mixed	per oz., 75c. 5
3854	Finest Mixed. Extra choice	" \$1.50 10
3856	Mammoth Mixed. Plants and flowers are unusually large; the strain is extremely floriferous and the colors splendid	per oz., \$2.50 10
	Collection, including 6 varieties Verbena	50

LEMON VERBENA

(*Verbena citriodora, Aloysia*)

An attractive greenhouse shrub, grown for the delightful citron scent of its light green leaves. It is easily grown from seed and becomes quite tall with age, but is usually pruned back to a pretty bush form.

3860	Sweet-Scented Verbena	pkt., 10
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ZINNIA

(*Youth and Old Age*)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are very choice.

TALL DOUBLE. Showy, large-flowered; beautiful for borders and groups; 2 feet.

3870	Carmine	per oz., 40c.	pkt., 5
3871	Crimson	" 40c.	5
3872	Flesh-Colored	" 40c.	5
3874	Lilac	" 40c.	5
3875	Purple	" 40c.	5
3876	Rose	" 40c.	5
3877	Scarlet	" 40c.	5
3878	Violet	" 40c.	5
3880	White	" 40c.	5
3882	Yellow, Sulphur	" 40c.	5
3884	" Golden	" 40c.	5
3885	Mixed	" 30c.	5
3886	Pompon. Odd and beautiful little flowers, with petals forming a smooth cone	per oz., 50c.	5

DWARF DOUBLE. These are of compacter and neater habit than the tall varieties, with flowers quite as handsome.


3888	Purple	per oz., 50c.	pkt., 5
3889	Salmon	" 50c.	5
3890	Large Robust. Magnificent, extra large flowers of rich scarlet		5

DWARF DOUBLE VARIETIES, continued.

3892	Scarlet "Fireball." Dazzling fiery scarlet	per oz., 75c.	pkt., 10
3894	Bright Scarlet	per oz., 75c.	5
3895	White "Snowball"	" 75c.	10
3896	Yellow, Sulphur	" 50c.	5
3898	" Golden	" 50c.	5
3902	Mixed	" 40c.	5
3904	Lilliput, Scarlet Gem		10
3905	" White		10
3906	" Mixed		10
3908	Tom Thumb Mixed. Dwarfs about 6 inches high. Beautiful for beds, edgings and cutting	per oz., \$1	10
3910	Haageana. Yellow; 1 ft.	" \$1	10
3911	" Mixed	" \$1	10
3912	Curled and Crested Mixed. Long petals, gracefully curled and crested.		10
	Collections of Zinnia, including—		
	10 varieties Beautiful Double		50
	6 " "		40
	8 " Dwarf Double		50
	6 " "		40

For Greenhouse Flower Seeds and many other rare and valuable Annuals and Perennials, see pages 83 to 105.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

 Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS EMPLOYED IN THIS LIST

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants. This mark (‡) prefixed indicates the *climbers*.

The third column presents in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING, thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer. 2 designates *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
3 designates *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The fourth column gives the DURATION OF CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A	represents <i>Annual</i> —lasting but one year.	S	represents <i>Shrubs</i> —plants of bushy habit.
B	“ <i>Biennial</i> —lasting two years.	g	“ <i>greenhouse plants</i> .
P	“ <i>Perennial</i> —lasting three or more years.	Bu	“ <i>bulbous plants</i> .
E	“ <i>Evergreen</i> —retaining foliage the entire year.	.	designates, in every case, <i>repetition</i> .

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

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

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

NUMBER AND NAME <small>‡ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4000 Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Bears pretty scarlet fruits.
4004 Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	} Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
4005 —grandiflora . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
4006 arenaria . . . . .	.	.	yellow	.	5
4008 ‡Abrus precatorius	gP	purple	12	5	“Prayer Bean.” Pretty climber.
4012 Abutilon compactum “Fireball.”	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	} Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
4013 Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .	.	.	.	.	25
4014 Darwini . . . . .	.	.	.	.	25
4018 Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	25
4024 Acacia dealbata	1	.	yellow	6	10	} Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches, and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 4031 is a very charming, floriferous and fragrant shrub. Seeds should be soaked in hot water before sowing, then planted in sandy peat in a temperature of 55° to 60°, and potted off when large enough.
4025 armata . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
4026 decurrens . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
4027 Farnesiana . . . . .	.	.	.	10	5
4028 lophantha . . . . .	.	.	.	6	5
4029 melanoxyton . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
4031 mollissima floribunda . . . . .	.	.	.	7	25
4032 myrtifolia . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10
4038 Fine Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	10
4044 Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	} Leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
4045 spinosus	2	.	purple	.	5	
4048 Achimenes, Best Mixed	gP	mixed	1 ½	25	Saved from finest collection.
Aconitum—						
4050 Napellus (Monk’s Hood)	hP	blue	4	5	} Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
4051 pyramidatum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
4056 Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5
4062 Acroclinium roseum	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	} Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers, much used for winter decorations. Flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
4063 —album . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5
4064 —Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5
4065 —Double Rose . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	10
4066 —White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10
4072 ‡Adlumia cirrhosa	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4078 Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	scarlet	1	5	} Attractive, bright flowers. 4078 is intensely red, with black center.
4079 æstivalis “ 25c.	1	.	crimson	.	5	
4080 vernalis . . . . .	.	hP	yellow	1 ½	5
4086 Agapanthus umbellatus	tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. Beautiful.
4092 Agathæa cœlestis	1 ½	10	“Blue Daisy.” Forwinter bloom.
Ageratum	See page 62.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
							cts.	
Agrostemma—								
4098	Cœli-Rosa (Rose of Heaven)	2 3	hA	rose	1	5	The Rose of Heaven is very free-flowering and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Champion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.	
4099	—alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4104	coronaria (Rose Champion) . . . . .	. . . . .	thP	rose	. . . . .	5
4105	—Dark Blood-Red . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	d. red	. . . . .	5
4106	—White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4109	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5
4110	Flos Jovis	rose	5		
4116	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	hhA	scarlet	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.	
4117	—alba . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5
4118	linifolia . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	scarlet	1½	5
4119	myrtifolia . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2½	5
4120	Warszewiczii . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	5
Althæa rosea See Hollyhock, page 70.								
4128	Alströmmeria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	4128 is a brilliant yellow with red streaks.	
4129	Mixed . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	10
Alyssum See page 62.								
4135	*Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	tA	d. red	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants. Of easy culture, doing best in rich, loamy soil. For best results, sow in hotbed in April and transplant to the open at end of May.	
4136	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	red	2	5
4137	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	d. red	3	5
4138	*caudatus, "Love-Lies-Bleeding" . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
4139	*coleifolius . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
4140	*Henderi . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	cr. & y.	4	5
4142	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	red	2½	5
4144	*salicifolius . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	purple	. . . . .	5
4146	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	diff.	5
4147	*—giganteus . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6	5
4148	*—splendens . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	5
4149	*atropurpureus . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	dk. & p'r	2	5
4150	Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.								50
Amethyst See Browallia.								
4160	Ammobium alatum	2	hhP	white	5	Pretty Everlastings of easy cultivation.	
4164	—grandiflorum . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
4170	Anagallis, in variety	1 3	hhA	mixed	5	Plant in sunny situation.	
4200	Anchusa capensis	2	purple	1½	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.	
4220	Barrelieri . . . . .	. . . . .	hP	d. blue	2	25	
4230	Anemone coronaria, Single Caen.	1	mixed	5	Beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 4233 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting. 4230 is the beautiful Caen strain of single Windflowers.	
4231	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10
4232	Japonica rosea	3	. . . . .	rose	. . . . .	10
4233	—alba, "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	25
4234	occidentalis . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	10
4236	sylvestris . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1½	10
4240	Angelonia grandiflora	gP	purple	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.	
4246	Antigonon leptopus	pink	diff.	5	Handsome greenhouse climber. See Snapdragon.	
Antirrhinum See page 62.								
Aquilegia								
4250	Arabis alpina	1 3	hP	white	¾	10	"Rock Cress," or "Snowy Milkmaid." Fine for rockeries.	
4254	Aralia Sieboldii	2	hhP	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrubs from Japan.	
4258	Arctotis grandis (new)	hA	w. & y.	2	20	For description, see Novelties.	
4260	Ardisia crenulata	2 3	gS	red	5	25	Fine decorative plant, bearing bright coral berries.	
4266	Argemone grandiflora . oz., 40c.	hA	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.	
4267	—lutea " 40c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	yellow	. . . . .	5
4272	†Aristolochia Sipho	2	hP	br. & yl.	30	25	A. <i>Sipho</i> is the "Dutchman's Pipe," a hardy climber.	
4273	elegans . . . . .	. . . . .	gP	pu. & w.	20	25	
4276	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA	yellow	1	25	Rich yellow-maroon.	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4280	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	purple	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
4281	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallowwort; free bloomer.
4282	— <i>atrosanguinea</i>			dk. red		5	
4283	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose-p.		5	Swamp Milkweed.
4286	† <i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1		white	12	10	} Very beautiful fern-like foliage; fine for bouquets. <i>A. Broussonetti</i> has very graceful foliage and bright scarlet berries.
4287	<i>Sprengeri</i>		gP			25	
4288	<i>plumosus nanus</i>				1	25	
4290	<i>Broussonetti</i>		hP		10	10	
4296	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	} Sweet-scented, long-bloomers; for borders or rockwork.
4297	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff)		hP	white	1½	5	
	Asters						See page 61.
4302	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1		purple	trai.	10	} Resembling <i>Alyssum</i> in character; fine for rockwork or bedding. <i>A. Eyrii</i> has lovely large, dark blue flowers.
4303	<i>Eyrii</i>			blue		10	
4304	<i>Græca</i>	1 3				10	
4305	<i>Leichtlinii</i> (rosy carmine)			carmine		25	
4311	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1		mixed	½	25	{ (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color.
4317	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hS		2	25	Seeds from finest varieties.
	Bachelor's Button						See <i>Gomphrena</i> .
	Balsam Apple and Pear						See <i>Momordica</i> .
	Balsams						See page 63.
4320	† <i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
	<i>Banana</i>						See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
4324	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	2	hP	blue	2	5	{ (False Indigo.) It has beautiful light blue flowers.
4328	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yellow	3	5	} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
4329	— <i>nana</i> " 60c.				1½	5	
	*Beet—						
4335	Brazilian, G'ld'n-veined, oz., 20c.					5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
4336	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
4337	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.					5	
4338	*Chilian Scarlet-rib'd . . . " 20c.					5	
4339	*—Yellow-ribbed . . . " 20c.					5	
4340	* <i>Victoria</i> " 20c.					5	
4341	* <i>Dracæna</i> -leaved . . . " 20c.					5	
4344	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberos-rooted.		gP	mixed		25	
4346	Double Tuberos-rooted					75	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 4352 and 4353 are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 4356 has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edging. <i>B. Erfordi</i> is a free-blooming, rosy carmine variety; fine for groups.
4347	Fringed Single Tuberos					50	
4348	<i>Erfordi</i>			carmine		25	
4349	* <i>Rex</i> , ornamental-leaved			mixed	1	25	
4352	<i>semperflorens</i>			rose		25	
4353	— <i>alba</i>			white		25	
4354	—Vernon, red, for borders			red		25	
4355	——"Bijou," bright scarlet			scarlet	½	25	
4356	—fol. aureis, yellow-leaved				1	25	
	Collections of <i>Begonias</i> , includ'g— 12 vars. Tub'ous-root'd; fine col's					\$1 75 1 00	
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>						See Daisy.
4363	<i>Benincasa cerifera</i>	2 3	tA	yellow	6	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4369	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i>		hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i> .
4374	Blue Bottle						See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
4378	* <i>Bocconia Japonica</i>		tP	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
4382	<i>Bouvardia Jacquini</i>		gP	scarlet	2	25	{ Handsome greenhouse evergreen.
4386	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	purple	1	5	} (Swan River Daisy.) For edging. Should be started in hotbed.
4387	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
4388	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4394	<i>Browallia elata</i>	2	gA	blue	2	10	} (Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 4397 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.
4395	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
4396	—Mixed			mixed		10	
4397	<i>Rœzii</i> (fine for pots)			white		25	
4398	<i>speciosa major</i>		gP	blue		25	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
4404	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	tA	red	5	cts. 10	Very pretty ornamental gourd.
4408	Bupthalmum cordifolium		hP	yellow	1	5	Ornamental hardy perennial.
4412	Cacalia coccinea		hA	scarlet	2	5	} (Tassel Flower). Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
4413	lutea			orange		5	
4414	Mixed			mixed		5	
4418	Cactus, Mixed		hhP		diff.	25	Start in greenhouse in moist sand
4422	‡Calampelis scabra	3	‡hP	orange	6	10	Fine climber for trellises.
4426	Calandrinia Burridgi	2 3	hA	red	1/2	5	} Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
4427	discolor per oz., 50c.			rose		5	
4428	speciosa " 30c.			purple	1/4	5	
4429	umbellata		hhP	violet	1/2	10	
Calceolaria hybrida—							} Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions are given on p. 60.
4435	Large-flowered, self-colored		gP	mixed	2	25	
4436	—Tigered, or Spotted					25	
4437	—Dwarf Tigered				1	25	
4438	—Tigered and Self-colored				2	25	
4440	rugosa (shrubby)				1	50	
4446	Calceolaria pinnata		hA	yellow		10	} Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
4447	scabiosæfolia					5	
Calendula							See page 63.
4452	Calla Æthiopica	3	gP	white	1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
Calliopsis							See page 63.
4458	Callirrhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trail.	5	} Free-flowering, of pretty colors Start in frame early.
4459	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
4463	Camellia Japonica . per oz., 25c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
Campanula							See page 64.
4469	‡Canary-Bird Flower . . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yellow	10	5	(<i>Tropæolum Canariense</i> .)
Candytuft							See page 64.
4475	*Canna, Dark-leaved . . oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	} Cannas, or Indian Shot, are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses.
4476	*Green-leaved " 20c.					5	
4477	*Queen Charlotte			sc. & yel.		10	
4478	*Crozy's Finest Mixed . oz., 75c.			mixed	3 1/2	10	
4484	Cannabis gigantea . per oz., 20c.		hhA		10	5	(Giant Hemp.) For backs of borders.
Canterbury Bells							See Campanula.
4490	Carduus Benedictus	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} (Blessed Thistle.) <i>C. Marianus</i> has large, variegated leaves; fine for edging.
4492	*Marianus					5	
Carnation							See page 65.
4498	Castilleia indivisa	2 3	‡hhP	b. red	1 1/2	25	} Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts.
Castor Oil Plant							
4504	Catananche alba		hA	white	2	5	} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free-flowering.
4506	cœrulea		‡hP	blue		5	
Catchfly							See Silene.
4510	Cedronella cana		hP	purple	3	5	Purplish crimson flowers.
4516	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret		5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants. Nos. 4522-23 produce very large plumes, which resemble an ostrich feather. Sometimes do not attain to perfection till autumn.
4518	Thompson's Superb Feathered			crimson		10	
4519	Pyramidal red, scarlet-tipped			r. & sc.		10	
4522	Ostrich Feather Crimson			crimson		10	
4523	—Orange			orange		10	
Celosia cristata							See Cockscomb, page 67.
Centaurea							See page 65.
4528	Centaureidium Drummondii	2	hA	yellow	1 1/2	5	Pretty little Composite.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
						cts.	
Centranthus—							
4534	macrosiphon . . . per oz., 30c.	1 3	hA	red	1	5	} Very pretty free-flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
4535	—albus " 30c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4536	—nanus " 30c.	. .	. .	red	1/2	5
4537	—Mixed " 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	1	5
4540	†Centrosema grandiflora	1 2	hP	var.	8	10	"Butterfly Pea." Very pretty.
4543	Cerastium tomentosum	2 3	†hP	white	trail.	50	Fine edging plants; pretty.
4546	Cerinthe retorta . . per oz., 40c.	. .	hA	yellow	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
4548	Chamæpeuce Casabonæ	hP	. .	2	5	Fishbone Thistle. Decorative.
4550	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	†hhP	purple	2	5	} Very pretty; bright color.
4551	—hybrida, Mixed . per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4556	Chorizema varium	1 3	gS	scarlet	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
Chrysanthemums							See page 66.
Cineraria hybrida—							
4562	White	1	†gP	white	2	25	} Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. <i>C. stellata</i> is a fine new strain with small flowers; excellent for bouquets.
4563	Azure Blue . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	25
4564	Crimson, Large-flowered . . . . .	. .	. .	crimson	. .	25
4566	Blood Red, Large-flowered . . . . .	. .	. .	d. red	. .	25
4567	stellata (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	vars.	. .	25
4570	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25
4571	—Large-flow'r'd Half Dwarf . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	50
4572	—Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	2	50
4574	—Double	2	. .	. .	. .	75
4578	Cineraria maritima . per oz., 40c.	. .	hhP	yellow	. .	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
4579	candidissima " 50c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
Clarkia							See page 66.
4585	Clary, Purple-top . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	purple	. .	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
4586	Red-top " 25c.	. .	. .	red	. .	5
4587	White top . . . . .	. .	. .	white	1 1/2	5
4589	†Clematis coccinea hybrida (new).	2 3	hP	mixed	6	25	} (Virgin's Bower.) Excellent for trellises, verandas, etc. 4589 has large bell-shaped flowers of every shade of color. <i>C. paniculata</i> is fragrant, rapid-growing and free blooming. For other sorts, see <i>Tree Seeds</i> .
4590	Davidiana . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	5	25
4591	Jackmanni Hybrids . . . . .	. .	. .	vars.	10	10
4593	Flammula . . . . .	. .	. .	white	15	5
4594	ligusticifolia . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	12	5
4595	paniculata . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10-40	10
4598	Virginiana . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	15	5
4604	Cleome pungens	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil Plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
4605	speciosa . . . . .	. .	hA	purple	. .	10
4610	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scarlet	3	10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing pea-shaped flowers. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing.
4611	puniceus . . . . .	. .	. .	crimson	6	10
4615	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tricolor	1/2	10	Very pretty for edgings.
4620	†Clitoria ternatea	2 3	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climber.
4621	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
4626	†Cobæa scandens . . per oz., 75c.	. .	†tP	purple	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4627	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
4628	macrostemma (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	. .	10
4634	†Coccinia Indica	tA	red	6	10	} Ornamental gourd marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
Cockscomb							
4640	Coffea Arabica	gS	white	5	50	} Coffee Tree. Very ornamental. White flowers, scarlet berries.
4646	*Coleus. Fine hybrids . . . . .	. .	gP	. .	2	25
Choice Collections, including—							} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
12 varieties Coleus						\$1 25	
6 " "						75	
4650	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia . oz., 50c.	2	hA	purple	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored, and excel-
4651	bicolor " 25c.	1 2	. .	p. & w.	1 1/2	5	
4652	—alba " 30c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4654	candidissima " 30c.	2	. .	. .	1	5
4656	grandiflora " 30c.	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
4657	multicolor " 25c.	. .	. .	w. & ro.	. .	5



CALENDULA GRANDIFLORA.



ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.



SINGLE DAHLIA.



BEGONIA REX.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>5/8</i> oz. at <i>oz.</i> rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
							cts.
Collinsia, continued—							
4658	multicolor marmorata . oz., 25c.	2 3	hA	w. & ro.	1	5	lent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
4659	verna " 40c.	1 3	. .	bl. & p.	1/2	5	
4662	Mixed " 25c.	. .	. .	mixed	2	5
4668	Collomia coccinea . per oz., 25c.	2 3	. .	s. & y.	. .	5	
4669	grandiflora " 25c.	yellow	. .	5	Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
Columbine							
4675	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
4676	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4678	*—variegata . . . . .	. .	. .	var.	2	5
‡Convolvulus, Tall—							
4684	aureus superbus	2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. 4688 has large flowers in great variety of exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage. For Japanese Morning Glory, see page 72.
4685	major, Morning Glory . oz., 15c.	. .	hA	mixed	10	5	
4686	—Double Morning Glory . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4690	Mauritanicus . . . . .	. .	hP	blue	trail.	10
Convolvulus, Dwarf—							
4696	tricolor per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	. .	1	5	These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time. For climbing sorts, see above.
4697	—White " 25c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4698	—unicaulis " 25c.	. .	. .	purple	. .	5
4699	—Crimson-violet. " 25c.	. .	. .	crimson	. .	5
4702	—Rose " 25c.	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
4704	—Mixed " 25c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Choice Collection, including—							
8 vars. Convolvulus minor 35							
4710	*Cordyline australis	3	gS	white	3	10	Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decorations.
4711	*indivisa lineata . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	10
Coreopsis							
Cornflower							
4716	Corydalis nobilis	2 3	hP	yellow	3/4	10	See Calliopsis, page 63.
4720	Cosmidis Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> , page 65.
Cosmos							
4726	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	2 3	tA	yellow	3	5	Beautiful hardy perennial.
4729	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Very showy.
4735	Crucianella stylosa	2	. .	purple	. .	5	See page 67.
‡Cucumis—							
4740	erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd).	2 3	hhA	yellow	8	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
4741	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	. .	. .	. .	5
4742	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	. .	. .	10	5
4743	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	. .	. .	6	5
4744	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4748	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	. .	15	5	
Cucurbita							
4754	Cuphea miniata	3	†hhP	crimson	1	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4741 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4755	platycentra	1 3	. .	s. & w.	. .	10	
4756	purpurea	3	. .	purple	. .	5	
4757	eminens . . . . .	. .	. .	s. & y.	1 1/2	10
4758	Rœzlii	1 3	. .	yel. & r.	1	10	
4762	strigulosa . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	. .	10
Cyclamen giganteum—per 100 seeds							
4768	—album "Mont Blanc" . \$1.50	1	gBu	white	3/4	25	Sow the seed in small boxes or seed pans, in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mould and sand. Cover lightly with moss, which remove after the seed germinates. Prick out into small pots when the flowers have two leaves. The plants flower in 10 or 12 months from time of sowing.
4769	—atropurpureum 1.50	. .	. .	d. red	. .	25
4770	—superbum 1.50	. .	. .	w. & r.	. .	25
4772	—variegatum 1.50	. .	. .	c. & w.	. .	25
4774	—roseum, bright rose 1.50	. .	. .	rose	. .	25
4778	—Mixed 1.50	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25
4780	Persicum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1/4	10
4781	—Papilio (new) . 10 seeds in pkt.	. .	. .	. .	3/4	50
4786	‡Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	yellow	8	10	
4790	Cyperus alternifolius	1	tP	apricot	2	25	
Cypress Vine							
							Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.
							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , page 70.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
4796	Dahlia, Fine Double . . oz., 75c.	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. "Jules Chretien" is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. A valuable bedding sort, flowering through the summer from June to October in great profusion. Also fine for pots.
4797	Double Dwarf . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	10
4799	Monarch (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
4800	Cactus, Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4802	Dw'f single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	. .	. .	. .	1 ½	10
4804	Jules Chretien very dw'f, " 1.50	. .	. .	scarlet	1	10
	Choice Collections, including—						
	12 vars. beautiful Single Dahlia.					\$1 00	
	6 " " " " " "					60	
4810	Daisy, Double White . per oz., \$5	1	†hP	white	¼	25		(Bellis perennis.) The poet's favorite; very popular flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
4811	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	25
4812	Double Snowball . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
4814	Double Finest Collec. . oz., \$5	. .	. .	mixed	. .	25
	Daisy, Paris						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
	Daisy, Swan River						See <i>Brachycome</i> .
4818	Daphne Mezereum	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering and scented.
4822	Datura metelloides	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	. .	5	Very showy and large, trumpet-shaped flowers. 4823 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
4823	cornucopia . . . . .	. .	. .	w. & pr.	. .	10
4824	Golden Queen . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	10
4826	fastuosa, Double White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4827	—Double Violet . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	. .	5
4828	—Double Mixed . per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
	Dianthus						See Pink, Carnation and Picotee.
4834	Dicentra eximia	2 3	hP	flesh	1 ½	10	Fine native species. <i>D. eximia</i> has very handsome foliage.
4835	chrysantha . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	10
4838	Dictamnus Fraxinella	1 2	. .	red	2	10	Fine herbaceous plants. The leaves, when rubbed, have a lemon odor. Leave undisturbed for years.
4839	—albus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
4840	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10
	Digitalis						See Foxglove.
4844	†Dolichos Lablab . . per oz., 15c.	. .	hA	purple	10	5	(Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens. No. 4848 is a most beautiful large white-flowered new variety from Japan.
4845	—albus " 15c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4846	—Mixed " 15c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4847	giganteus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4848	Japonicus, "Daylight" . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4849	lignosus . . . . .	. .	gP	purple	. .	5
4850	Purple Soudan . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	. .	10
4856	*Dracæna Draco	2	gP	white	. .	25	
4857	*indivisa lineata . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4858	*rubra . . . . .	. .	. .	red	5	25
4860	*Veitchii . . . . .	. .	. .	white	3	25
4864	Dracocephalum Moldavicum	3	†hP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
4866	Duranta Plumieri	1 2	gS	. .	15	10	"Golden Dew Drop." Very pretty.
4868	Echeveria secunda	2	gP	yellow	¼	25	Interesting greenhouse succulents, which are largely used for "carpet" bedding. <i>E. Purpusi</i> is a new hardy species; flowers red, with orange center and foliage white-powdered.
4869	metallica . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
4870	laciniata and pulverulenta hybrids . . . . .	. .	. .	vars.	. .	25
4871	agavoides . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	25
4872	Purpusi (splendid; new) . . . . .	. .	hP	red	. .	25
4876	†Echinocystis lobata	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4878	Echinops Ritro . . per oz., 50c.	blue	2	5	Fine for bees.
4886	Elsholtzia cristata	hA	lilac	1 ½	5	Fine for bees.
4892	Emmenanthe penduliflora	yellow	1	25	"California Golden Bells."
4894	†Eopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental Gourd.
4900	Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	div.	50	Free-blooming, like Heath.
4920	Erica (Heath). Finest Mixed	2	25	Charming evergreen shrub.
4922	Erigeron aurantiacus	hP	orange	1	10	"Double Orange Daisy." Fine.
4924	Erinus alpinus	2	. .	blue	¼	10	Beautiful for baskets.
4928	Eryngium coelestinum	2 3	1 ½	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
4934	Erysimum Arkansanum, oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	yellow	. .	5	Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
4935	Peroffskianum " 30c.	. .	. .	orange	. .	5

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
		<small>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>					
4940	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	2 3	gS	scarlet	4	10	<i>E. crista-galli</i> is the Coral Tree, a splendid greenhouse shrub, with large racemes of bright, deep scarlet flowers. See page 68.
4943	<i>vespertilis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	6	25
	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>						
4948	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i> . . .	1 2	hA	rose	1	5	Very graceful little plants. Extremely showy when grown among grass.
4949	<i>Breweri</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4960	<i>Eupatorium Fraseri</i>	3	†hP	white	. .	5	No. 4960 is fine for cutting, forming large clumps. "Bonaset." A fine wild flower. "Joe-Pye-Weed."
4961	<i>ageratoides</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3	5
4962	<i>perfoliatum</i> . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	. .	10
4963	<i>purpureum</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	pink	5	10
4970	* <i>Euphorbia marginata</i> . oz., 3oc.	. .	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	Very pretty leaves; showy. 4971 is a fine new carmine variety.
4971	* <i>heterophylla</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	carmine	. .	10
4976	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i>	hB	pink	1	5	Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
4977	<i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	. .	5	
4978	<i>Wrangeliana</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4979	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4985	<i>Fenzlia dianthiflora</i>	1 2	. .	rose	1/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening. Sow in pots half filled with crocks, the other half being filled with fine sifted, sandy, peaty loam. The soil should be watered and allowed to drain before sowing, as the spores might be washed away by watering afterwards. Cover the pots with pieces of glass, set them in saucers of water and keep well shaded. When the little plants are formed prick off into separate pots.
	Ferns—						
4990	<i>Acrostichum crinitum</i>		gP			25	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
4991	<i>Adiantum concinnum</i> . . . . .		. .			50
4992	— <i>gracillimum</i> . . . . .		. .			25
4993	— <i>mondulum</i> . . . . .		. .			50
4994	<i>Alsophila Australis</i> . . . . .		. .			25
4995	<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> . . . . .		. .			25
4996	<i>Asplenium Hookeri</i> . . . . .		. .			25
4997	<i>Blechnum bulbiferum</i> . . . . .		. .			25
4998	Mixed Ferns . . . . .		. .			25
	Collection, including 12 of the finest sorts					\$1 25	
	Feverfew						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	Flax						See <i>Linum</i> .
	Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>) . . .						See page 68.
5004	Four O'clock, Hybrid . oz., 2oc.	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
5005	<i>longiflora alba</i> 25c.	2	. .	white	. .	5	
5006	Variegated-leaved 2oc.	2 3	. .	mixed	. .	5	
5007	Tom Thumb, White. 3oc.	. .	. .	white	1	5
5008	" " Mixed. 3oc.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
	Choice Collections, including—						
	10 vars. Four O'clock					45	See page 69.
	8 " " "					30	
	6 " " " Strip-l'v'd					30	
	Foxglove						
5014	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>	1 2	hP	yellow	traï.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
5018	<i>Freesia refracta alba</i>	3	gBu	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.
5024	<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i> (for vases) .	1 3	gS	blue	traï.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.
5025	<i>triphylla</i> , charming dark-leav'd .	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	50
5026	<i>hybrida</i> , Finest Mixed Single . . .	. .	. .	mixed	div.	50
5028	Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50
5029	Double and Single Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50
	Collection of Fuchsias, including 12 choice varieties					75	
5034	<i>Gaillardia amblyodon</i>	2 3	†hhP	fine red	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil and in an open sunny situation.
5035	<i>grandiflora maxima</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	golden	. .	10
5036	<i>picta</i> . . . . .	. .	hA	yellow	. .	5
5037	— <i>Lorenziana</i> . . . per oz., 5oc.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
5038	— <i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	sc. & y.	. .	5
5039	— <i>Salmon-Red</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	salmon	. .	5
5040	—Mixed per oz., 4oc.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
	Collection of <i>Gaillardia</i> , including 6 choice varieties					40	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
		<i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>					
5050	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	} Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
5052	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
5058	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yellow	. .	5	Fine for beds.
5062	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
5066	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	†hhP	purple	1 1/2	5	Worthy of cultivation.
5070	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
5074	Genista Canariensis	2	tP	yellow	2	10	} Very ornamental and free-flowering.
5078	Gentiana acaulis	1	. .	d. b.	1/4	10	
5079	campestris	hA	purple	1/2	25	} Fine, showy hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
5080	cruciata . . . . .	. .	hP	blue	1	10
5081	crinita (Fringed Gentian) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1/2	25
5086	Geranium (Zonale) . . oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scarlet	1 1/2	10	} The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions, see page 60. See, also, Pelargonium.
5087	Double Scarlet . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50
5088	sanguineum; quite distinct . . . . .	. .	hP	purple	1	50
5089	Apple-scented . . . . .	. .	. .	pink	. .	25
5096	Gesneria macrantha	1	gP	scarlet	1/2	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
5097	Extra Mixed	2	. .	mixed	. .	50	
5102	Geum Chiloense coccineum pl.	hP	scarlet	1 1/2	5	Blooms freely for a long time.
5103	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.	5	Fine for bouquets.
5107	Gilia Achilleæfolia	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free-blooming annual; fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawns in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
5108	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
5109	—rosea . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
5110	capitata . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
5111	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
5112	laciniata . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1/2	5
5114	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5116	navalis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	5
5118	tricolor . . . . .	. .	. .	tricolor	. .	5
5120	rosea splendens . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
5122	Mixed per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
5128	Glaucium luteum	2 3	†hP	yellow	. .	5		} (Horned Poppy.) Showy border plant, with gray foliage.
5134	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	1/2	10	
5140	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	1 3	†gP	mixed	. .	50	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. "Defiance" is of an intense, glowing scarlet. "Cyclops" and "Goliath" are splendid new varieties. If started inside in February will bloom in summer.
5141	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50
5142	—horizontalis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	50
5143	—grandiflora "Defiance" . . . . .	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	50
5144	—French Tiger'd and Spott'd . . . . .	. .	. .	spotted	. .	50
5146	—gigantea, "Cyclops" . . . . .	. .	. .	car. & w.	. .	50
5147	—"Goliath" . . . . .	. .	. .	v. & w.	. .	50
	Godetia						See page 69.
	Golden Feather						See Pyrethrum, page 100.
5154	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	} The Globe Amaranths are among the most popular of the Everlastings. Their round heads of flowers are also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5155	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
5156	—violacea . . . . .	. .	. .	violet	. .	5
5157	—carnea . . . . .	. .	. .	pink	. .	5
5158	—striata . . . . .	. .	. .	striped	. .	5
5159	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .	. .	. .	v. red	1/2	5
5160	— — — — — alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
5162	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	1	5
5164	aurea superba . . . . .	. .	. .	orange	. .	5
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Globe Amaranth					30	
5170	Gourd, Mock Orange	2	tA	yellow	15	5	} Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with
5171	Egg-shaped . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	5
5172	Apple-shaped . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5173	Pear-shaped . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5174	Onion-shaped . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5175	Novelty . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<p><i>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i></p>							
Gourd, continued—							
5176	Hercules' Club	2	tA	yellow	15	5	curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes. No. 5175 is a very large dipper-shaped variety, capacity from a quart to a gallon, with strong, well-shaped handle.
5177	Sugar Trough					5	
5178	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd)					5	
5180	—Miniature					5	
5182	Powder Horn					5	
5184	Dipper					5	
5185	Dish-cloth				8	5	
5186	Mixed				10-15	5	
Collection, including—							
12 vars. Gourds, small 50							
5190	Grammanthes gentianoides		hhA		1/2	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
5194	Grevillea robusta . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
5198	Gunnera manicata		hP	red	6	25	Beautiful decorative lawn plants, with leaves 7 to 8 inches long.
5199	scabra				4	25	
5204	Gypsophila elegans . per oz., 30c.		hA	white	2	5	Fine for bouquets. Free-bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
5207	—rosea 30c.			rose		5	
5209	muralis 50c.			pink	1/2	5	
5210	paniculata 40c.		hP	white	2	5	
5216	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yellow		5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
5217	Red			red		5	
5218	White			white		5	
5220	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
5224	Hedysarum coronarium		thB	red	3	5	So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a climber.
5226	—album			white		5	
5230	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yellow	2	5	Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
5236	Helichrysum bracteatum		hA			5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5237	—album			white		5	
5238	—atrosanguineum			d. red	1	5	
5239	—atrococcineum			d. scar.		5	
5242	—Mixed			mixed	2	5	
5244	macranthum			rose		5	
5245	monstrosum, Double			mixed		5	
5246	—Dwarf Double				1/2	5	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Double 50							
10 " " 45							
6 " " 30							
6 " Dwarf 30							
5250	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	purple	2	10	(Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil. Mad. de Blonay is a splendid white-flowered variety, suitable for bouquets.
5251	Mad. de Blonay			white		10	
5252	Chieftain (dark)			d. pur.		10	
5253	White Lady			white		10	
5254	grandiflorum			d. pur.		10	
5256	Voltaireanum					10	
5258	Lemoine's Giant			mixed		10	
5260	Fine Mixed . . per oz., \$1.50					10	
Collections Heliotrope, includ'g—							
12 choicest varieties 90							
6 " " 50							
5264	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yellow	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5265	corymbiflorum			white		10	
5269	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink		10	(Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
5270	—New Hybrids			mixed		25	
Hesperis							
See Rocket.							
5280	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3		crimson		25	Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
5284	Hexacentris mysorensis		hhA	sc. & yl.	6	25	From Canary Islands.
5288	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.		hA	yl. & br.	2	5	Showy annuals. No. 5290 is the Rose of Sharon. No. 5294 has very large flowers of sulphur color, with purple center.
5290	Syriacus, Double 30c.		hS	w. & p.	6	5	
5291	"Crimson Eye"		hA	w. & cr.		10	
5294	"Golden Bowl"			l. yel.	4	10	
5296	Moscheutos roseus		hP	rose	3	10	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
						cts.	
	Hollyhock						See page 70.
5300	Honesty (<i>Lunaria biennis</i>)	2 3	tB	purple	2	5	Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
5302	<i>Humea elegans</i>	1 3	tB	rose	5	10	
5303	— <i>albida</i>			white		10	Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
5305	† <i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	(Climbing Hop.) No. 5306 has beautiful variegated foliage.
5306	— <i>variegatus</i>					10	
5309	<i>Hunnemannia fumaricifolia</i>	2 3	tB	yellow	1	5	Large, showy flowers; splendid.
5314	<i>Hyacinthus candicans</i>		hBu	white	2-3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
5316	<i>Hypericum elegans</i>	3	hP	yellow	1½	5	Bright green leaves; large, showy flower.
5317	<i>densiflorum</i>				3	10	
	<i>Iberis</i>						See Candytuft, page 64.
5320	Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>) . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
5322	<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i>	2		purple	1½	5	(Touch-me-not.) Beautiful; 5324 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
5324	Sultani, scarlet	2 3	gP	scarlet	1	25	
5325	—Queen Carola, chamois			rose		25	
5326	—Mixed			mixed		25	
5330	<i>Ionopsidium acaule</i>	1 3	tB	blue	¼	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
	<i>Ipomœa</i>						See page 70.
5334	<i>Ipomopsis aurantiaca</i>	3	tB	orange	1½	5	Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
5335	<i>elegans</i>	2 3		scarlet	3	5	
5336	<i>sanguinea</i>	1 3	hB		1½	5	
5337	Mixed			mixed	3	5	
5340	<i>Iris Kämpferi</i>	1 2	hP		2	5	No. 5340 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
5341	<i>tenax</i>	2		purple	¾	10	
5344	<i>Isotoma petraea</i>	1	hA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
5350	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue		5	(Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
5351	White			white		5	
5354	Jacobæa, White Senecio		hA			5	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
5355	Purple Senecio			purple		5	
5356	Mixed			mixed		5	
	Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
5360	*Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tricolor	2	5	See also Amaranthus.
5364	<i>Justicia multiflora</i>		gP	scarlet	3	25	Splendid pot-plant.
5368	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i>	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
5369	— <i>atroviolacea</i>			d. v.		5	
5370	— <i>kermesina</i>			v. red		5	
5372	—Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
5374	† <i>Kennedyia cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
5375	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3		scarlet	4	25	
5376	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2		d. red		25	
5378	<i>Comptoniana</i>			purple		25	
5380	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>		hA	green	3	5	Summer Cypress. Handsome.
5384	Lantana, Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs.
5386	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>	1 2	gP	rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.
	Larkspur						See Delphinium, page 67.
5389	<i>Lasthenia Californica</i>	1	hA	yellow	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
	Lathyrus						See Sweet Peas, page 80.
5392	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2		red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
5393	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5394	—Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
5395	<i>arborea variegata</i>		hP	red	3	10	
5397	<i>Layia elegans</i>		hA	y. & w.	1	5	Pretty yellow and white flowers.
5398	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white		10	Fine; lemon-scented foliage.

NUMBER AND NAME <i>1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5402	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	3	hP	yellow	1/2	cts. 25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
5406	<i>Leptosyne maritima</i>		hhA		2	10	Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage. 5407 has large golden flowers, fine for cutting.
5407	<i>Stillmani</i>			golden		25	
5410	<i>Leptosiphon aureus</i>	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	Fine for edging or rockeries; blooms in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
5411	<i>androsaceus</i>			blue	1	5	
5412	<i>—albus</i>			white		5	
5413	<i>carmineus</i>			carmine		10	
5414	<i>densiflorus</i>			blue		5	
5415	<i>—albus</i>			white		5	
5418	<i>hybridus</i>	1 3		mixed		5	
5422	Mixed per oz., 40c.					5	
5426	<i>Leucanthemum uliginosum</i>		hP	white	1 1/2	10	Large flowers; fine for cutting.
5434	<i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
5438	<i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2		white		5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edging, and very good for rockwork.
5439	<i>—splendida</i>	2 3		purple	1/2	5	
5440	<i>Maroccana</i>			rose	3/4	5	
5444	<i>Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)</i>		hP	violet	trail.	5	
5448	<i>Linum flavum</i>		†hhP	yellow	3/4	10	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot-plants.
5449	<i>grandiflorum rubrum</i> . oz., 20c.		hhA	crimson		5	
5450	<i>Lewisii variegatum</i> . . " 6cc.	1 2	†hP	li. & w.	3	5	
5454	<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i>	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
5458	<i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>		hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
5459	<i>tricolor</i>		hA	tricolor	2	5	
	<i>Lobelia</i>						See page 71.
5464	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>		tP	d. rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
5465	<i>coccineum</i>			scarlet		25	
5469	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
5470	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	purple	3/4	5	
5474	Love-Lies-Bleeding . . oz., 20c.			crimson	3	5	(<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers; tall habit.
5480	Love-in-a-Mist . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		blue	1	5	(Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
5481	White Double . . " 25c.			white		5	
5482	Blue Spanish . . " 30c.			blue		5	
5483	White Spanish . . " 30c.			white		5	
5484	Mixed Spanish . . " 25c.			mixed		5	
5488	Mixed, all sorts . . " 25c.					5	
5492	<i>Lupinus Cruikshankii</i>	2 3	hP	var.	3	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 5500 grows 5 or 6 feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 5504 is a fine native perennial, with lovely, light blue flowers. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. Dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All varieties are free-flowering, attractive, bright, easily grown.
5493	<i>Hartwegii</i>			b. & pk.		5	
5494	<i>—albus</i>			white		5	
5495	<i>hirsutus</i>		hA	blue	2	5	
5496	<i>—ruber</i>			rose		5	
5497	<i>luteus</i>			yellow		5	
5498	<i>mutabilis</i>		hP	var.	3	5	
5499	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
5500	<i>polyphyllus</i>		hP	blue	5	5	
5501	<i>—Mixed Perennial</i> . oz., 30c.			mixed		5	
5502	<i>subcarnosus</i>		hA	white	2	5	
5504	<i>diffusus</i>		hP	blue		10	
5506	<i>tricolor elegans</i>			o. & ro.	3	5	
5510	Mixed Annual . . per oz., 20c.		hA	mixed		5	
	Collection of <i>Lupinus</i> , including 12 choicest varieties					40	
5516	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scarlet	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants; 5519 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
5517	<i>—alba</i>			white		5	
5518	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
5519	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
5520	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>		hP	mixed		10	



CELOSIA, OSTRICH FEATHER.



GILIA TRICOLOR.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



LARKSPUR.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.



AFRICAN MARIGOLD.



TULIP POPPY.

NUMBER AND NAME <small>¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5526	<i>Madia elegans</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yellow	2	5	{ Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
5530	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3	. .	red	. .	5	{ Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
5531	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
5532	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
5537	<i>Malva miniata</i> . . . . .	. .	tA	scarlet	4	5	{ Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
5540	‡ <i>Mandevillea suaveolens</i> . . . . .	. .	gP	white	10	10	{ Beautiful greenhouse climbers; very fragrant. See page 71.
	Marigold						
5546	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i> . . . . .	. .	hhA	w. & sp.	1½	5	{ Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
5547	— <i>proboscidea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	. .	. .	vio. sp.	. .	5	
5548	— <i>lutea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	5	
5549	— <i>formosa</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
	Marvel of Peru						See Four O'clock, page 91.
5554	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i> . . . . .	. .	hA	white	2	5	{ (Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
5555	— <i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5556	"Golden Ball" (very beautiful). . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	1¼	25	
5560	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i> . . . . .	. .	hhA	white	½	5	{ Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
5566	‡ <i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	†gP	purple	10	10	{ Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
5567	— <i>Barclayana</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	bl. & w.	. .	10	
5568	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10	
5570	— <i>Emeryana rosea</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	10	
5572	— <i>purpurea grandiflora</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	10	
5574	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10	
5578	* <i>Melianthus major</i> . . . . .	. .	gP	brown	. .	10	Has very ornamental foliage.
5582	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.
5586	‡ <i>Melothria scabra</i> . . . . .	. .	hhA	l. blue	10	10	Tropical vine.
5590	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i>	1 2	tA	tricolor	½	5	{ Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pots. 5594 is the "Ice-Plant."
5591	— <i>album</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
5592	— <i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . . .	. .	tP	yellow	. .	25	
5594	— <i>crystallinum</i> . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	. .	5	
	Mignonette						See page 71.
5600	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . . per oz., 75c.	. .	. .	pink	¾	5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
5604	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	1 2	†hP	scarlet	1½	10	{ Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free-flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits. See Musk Plant.
5605	— <i>cupreus</i>	1 3	hA	mixed	. .	10	
5606	— <i>Rœzlii</i>	2 3	. .	yellow	½	25	
5608	— <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	1 3	. .	spotted	1	10	
5610	— <i>grandiflorus</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	
5614	‡ <i>Mina lobata</i> . . . . .	. .	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomers.
5618	<i>Molucella spinosa</i>	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	{ A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
5622	<i>Momordica balsamina</i> . . . . .	. .	hhA	yellow	10	5	{ Handsome ornamental gourds. 5622 is the Balsam Apple and 5623 the Balsam Pear. 5624 is the Squirting Cucumber.
5623	— <i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5624	— <i>Elaterium</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5625	— <i>involucrata</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	
	Monk's-Hood						See Aconitum.
5629	Moon-Flower						See <i>Ipomœa Mexicana</i> .
	Morning Glory						See pages 70 and 72.
	Mourning Bride						See Scabiosa.
5632	<i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	. .	. .	. .	10	Handsome ornamental gourd.
5636	<i>Musa ensete</i> . . . 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br	. .	25	{ (Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
5639	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	{ Musk-scented Mimulus.
5640	—New Compact . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	⅓	10	
	Myosotis						See Forget-me-not, page 68.
	Nasturtium						See page 72.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>1/4 oz. at 21 oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
5644	<i>Nægelia hybrida</i>	1 3	gP	var.	1/2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plant.
5646	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> . Pink . .	2 3	hP	pink	4	10	} Indian Lotus. Splendid hardy water Lilies.
5647	—White			white		10	
5650	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i>		tA		1 1/2	5	} Very pretty and neat flowering plant for edging. 5652 is a new and very beautiful variety.
5651	— <i>cœrulea</i>			ro. & b.		5	
5652	<i>strumosa Suttoni</i>		hA	var.		25	
5658	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . oz., 20c.	1 3		w. & pu.	1	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and for edging, in rockeries, or in the garden.
5659	— <i>oculata</i>			b. & w.		5	
5660	<i>discoidalis</i>			purple		5	
5662	<i>insignis</i> per oz., 20c.			blue		5	
5663	— <i>alba</i> " 20c.			white		5	
5664	— <i>marginata</i>			bord.		5	
5666	<i>maculata</i> per oz., 20c.			spotted	1/2	5	
5668	Mixed " 20c.			mixed	diff.	5	
	Choice Collection, including— 8 vars. <i>Nemophila</i>					30	
5674	<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	2 3	gS	red	10	10		Oleander. Ornamental shrub.
5678	<i>Nertera depressa</i>		gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
5682	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant) . .		hhA		3	5	} Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
5683	<i>colossea</i>				10	25	
5684	<i>glauca</i>				3	5	
5685	<i>paniculata</i>			yel. & gr.		10	
5686	<i>sylvestris</i>					10	
5690	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>		gP	w. & li.	1	10	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or for edgings.
5691	<i>frutescens</i>		hP		2	10	
	<i>Nigella</i>						See Love-in-a-Mist.
5696	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	1/2	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
5697	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
5698	<i>lanceolata</i>			b. & w.		5	
5699	<i>paradoxa violacea</i>			b. & v.	1	5	
5704	Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
5710	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	3/4	5	} Pretty dwarf plant.
5711	— <i>Capensis</i>			w. b.		5	
5714	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	<i>Oenothera</i>						See evening Primrose, page 100.
5716	Orchids, Mixed		hP	mixed	diff.	25	Fine open-ground species.
5718	<i>Orobus lathyroides</i>	2 3		blue	1 1/2	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
5719	<i>niger</i>			purple	3	5	
5722	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yellow	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
5724	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	white	trail.	5	Showy Composite.
5728	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	2	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
5729	<i>Sinensis</i>			mixed		10	
5730	<i>arborea</i> (Tree Pæony)				3	10	
5736	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>		hA	blush	1 1/2	5	Very good Everlasting.
5740	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	rose		5	Pretty rose flowers.
	Pansy						See page 73.
	Paris Daisy						See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
5746	‡ <i>Passiflora cœrulea</i>		hhP	blue	10	10	} Called "Passion Flower" on account of a fancied resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
5747	<i>edulis</i>			white	25	10	
5748	<i>gracilis</i>		hhA		10	10	
5749	<i>incarnata</i>		hhP	pink	25	10	
	Peas, Sweet						See page 80. Perennial Peas, see page 81.
5754	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Fancy		gP	mixed	2	25	} Beautiful greenhouse plants. 5756 has magnificent flowers.
5756	<i>Odier</i> (superb)					50	
	Pentstemon—						
5760	<i>Murrayanus</i>		hP	scarlet	3	10	} Beautiful herbaceous perennials; very hardy and free-flowering; fine for bedding; as varied in color as Gladioli.
5761	<i>spectabilis</i>			blue	2	10	
5762	<i>Cobæa</i> , splendid			w. & b.		10	
5764	Mixed European . per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	

NUMBER AND NAME <small>1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
5770 * <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . per oz., 2oc.	2	hhA	purple	1 1/2	5	} Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
5771 * <i>laciniata</i> " 2oc.	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5775 <i>Persicaria</i> , Red	3	hP	red	. .	5	} Showy for backgrounds.
5776 White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
Petunia						See page 74.
5780 <i>Phacelia congesta</i>	2	hA	pur.-bl.	. .	5	} Excellent for bees. <i>P. Parryi</i> is a beautiful rich, deep blue.
5782 <i>Parryi</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	d. blue	. .	10
5788 † <i>Phaseolus Caracalla</i>	2 3	hhA	lilac	5	10	} Curious fragrant flowers. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5790 <i>multiflorus</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	scarlet	15	5
<i>Phlox Drummondii</i>						See page 75.
5796 <i>Phormium tenax</i>	gP	white	6	10	} (New Zealand Flax.) 5798 has handsome variegated foliage.
5798 —fol. variegatis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
5802 <i>Phygelius capensis</i>	scarlet	3	25	Showy greenhouse perennial.
5806 <i>Physalis lobata</i>	hP	violet	1	10	} (Ground or Winter Cherry. <i>P. Francheti</i> is a most ornamental new variety from Japan.
5807 <i>Francheti</i> . . . . .	. .	†hP	scarlet	2	15
5812 <i>Picotee</i> , White Ground	hhP	w & sp.	. .	50	} From show varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
5813 Yellow Ground . . . . .	. .	. .	y. & sp.	. .	50
5815 Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	50
5818 Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
<i>Pink</i> (<i>Dianthus</i>)						See page 75.
5824 <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gP	white	3	5	} Handsome greenhouse shrubs from Australia and New Zealand.
5825 <i>nigrescens</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	10
5826 <i>eugenioides</i> . . . . .	. .	gS	white	20	10
5827 <i>tenuifolium</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	10
5828 <i>Platystemon Californicum</i>	2 3	hA	yellow	1	5	(California Poppy.)
5834 <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	2	hP	blue	2	10	} (Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants. <i>P. Mariesi</i> is a fine dwarf, dark blue variety.
5835 —album . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
5836 <i>Mariesi</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	1	10
5840 <i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>	2 3	hhA	yellow	1/2	5	} Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
5842 <i>affinis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
5844 <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	red	. .	5
<i>Polemonium</i>						See Jacob's Ladder.
5848 <i>Polyanthus</i>	1 3	†hP	mixed	. .	10	} (Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
5849 Finest . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
5850 Gold-Laced . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25
<i>Poppy</i>						See page 76.
<i>Portulaca</i>						See page 76.
5856 <i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i>	hP	purple	1 1/2	10	} Showy and hardy border plants.
5857 Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Collection, including 6 vars. <i>Potentilla</i> , choicest					75	
5863 <i>Primula cortusoides</i>	3	. .	red	. .	10	} These are the hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. Forbesi</i> has pretty rosy lilac flowers, and is fine for pots. <i>P. verticillata</i> has large white powdered leaves and golden flowers. <i>P. stellata</i> is a splendid new decorative pot-plant.
5864 <i>Cashmeriana</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	1/4	25
5866 <i>Japonica</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	1	10
5867 <i>Forbesi</i> . . . . .	. .	†hP	lilac	. .	25
5868 English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	. .	hP	yellow	. .	10
5874 <i>obconica grandiflora alba</i>	2	†gP	white	1/2	25	
5875 —rosea . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	25
5876 <i>verticillata</i> . . . . .	. .	hP	yellow	1	25
5877 <i>stellata</i> (Star Primula) . . . . .	. .	gP	mixed	. .	50
5882 <i>Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra</i>	3	. .	fr. red	3/4	25	
5883 —coccinea . . . . .	. .	. .	b. red	. .	25
5884 —alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
5885 —punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	. .	. .	pur. sp.	. .	25
5886 —cœrulea . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	50
5887 —kermesina splendens . . . . .	. .	. .	crimson	. .	25

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
							cts.
Primula, continued—							
5888	Sinensis fimbriata, Mixed . . .	3	gP	mixed	¾	25	able for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
5889	— — filicifolia alba			white		25	
5890	— — — rubra			red		25	
5891	— — — Mixed			mixed		25	
5892	— — globosa rubra			red		25	
5894	— — — alba			white		25	
5896	— — — Mixed			mixed		25	
5898	— — plena rubra			red		75	
5899	— — — alba			white		75	
5904	— — — Mixed			mixed		75	
Collections of Primulas, includ'g—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed . . .					\$1 50	
	10 " " " "					1 25	
	8 " " " "					1 00	
	6 " " " "					75	
	6 " " " Double					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
5910	<i>Cenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	purple	2	5	The <i>Cenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders; <i>C. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>C. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
5912	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3		yellow	1	5	
5914	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	hB		3	5	
5916	— <i>Lamarckii</i>				1½	5	
5917	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
5918	— <i>taraxacifolia alba</i> or <i>acaulis</i> .	2 3	hA	white		5	
5919	— <i>tetraptera</i>					5	
5920	— Mixed Annual . per oz., 30c.			mixed	diff.	5	
5924	<i>Pyrethrum atrosanguineum</i>		hP	dk. sc.	1	5	No. 5930, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edging, and makes a moss-like tuft. 5932 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort. 5926 is a magnificent new variety with flowers often 4 inches in diameter on long stems; fine for cutting.
5925	— <i>roseum hybridum</i> Double			mixed	2	25	
5926	— — <i>grandiflorum</i> (New)				3	25	
5927	— — Single Mixed				2	5	
5929	<i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white		5	
5930	<i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yellow	½	5	
5932	— <i>selaginoides hybridum</i>					10	
5933	— — Golden Gem					5	
5938	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>	1		white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
5939	<i>Collinianum</i>					5	
5944	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	tA	r. & w.	1	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5945	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
5946	— Mixed			mixed		10	
5948	<i>Manglesii</i>			r. & w.	½	10	
5952	<i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrub.
	<i>Ricinus</i>						See page 77.
5956	<i>Rivina humilis</i>	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
5960	Rocket, Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	†hP	w. & pur.		5	
5962	White " 20c.			white		5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
5964	<i>candidissima</i>	2			1½	10	
5969	<i>Romneya Coulteri</i>	2 3	hhP		2	10	California Tree Matilija Poppy. Fine fls., resembling a poppy.
5974	<i>Rosa multiflora nana</i>		hP	mixed		25	
	Rose Champion						See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
	Rose of Heaven						See <i>Agrostemma Cali-Rosa</i> .
	Rose of Sharon						See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
5980	<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2		yellow	3	5	Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone. No. 5982 has large yellow flowers with dark spots.
5981	<i>speciosa</i>					5	
5982	<i>superba</i>					10	
5986	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	2 3	†gP	blue	½	25	From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.
5989	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>		hhA		1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-col-
5990	<i>coccinea</i>			scarlet	1	5	
5992	Emperor (<i>superbissima</i>)			mixed		25	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
		<i>¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>						
Salpiglossis, continued—						cts.		
5993	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	2 3	hhA	blue	½	5	} ored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment. No. 5992 is a splendid new large-flowered strain.	
5997	Tall Mixed . . . " 60c.	. .	. .	. .	1	5
Collections, including—								
	8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall . .					40		
	8 " " Dwarf . .					40		
	6 " " " " . .					35		
Salvia							See page 77.	
6000	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	hA	yellow	½	5	} Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.	
6006	Saponaria Calabrica . . oz., 40c.	. .	. .	red	1	5
6008	—alba	white	. .	5	} Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.	
6009	—Scarlet Queen (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	scarlet	. .	5
6012	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5		
6016	Sarracenia flava	yellow	. .	10	Pitcher Plant, or Indian Cup.	
6020	Saxifraga Aizoon	2	. .	white	1	25	} Curious little plants; especially adapted for rockwork.	
6026	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	hA	. .	2½	5		
6027	—Double Snowball	5	} The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 6029 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.	
6028	Black Purple . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5
6029	minor aurea fl. pl. (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	golden	. .	10
6030	Caucasica (splendid) . . . . .	. .	hP	lilac	. .	10	
6034	Mixed Tall . . . per oz., 40c.	. .	hA	mixed	. .	5		
6035	Dwarf Double Mixed. " 40c.	. .	. .	. .	1½	5
Collections of Scabiosa, includ'g—								
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35		
	6 " " " "					30		
	8 " Tall Large-flowered					35		
	6 " " " "					30		
6040	Schizanthus Grahmi	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	} Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple, spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, become fine foliage plants with masses of blossoms.	
6041	pinnatus . . . . .	. .	. .	p. v.	1½	5
6042	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .	. .	. .	bk. eyd.	. .	5
6043	retusus . . . . .	. .	. .	r. & o.	2	5
6044	—albus . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6048	Mixed per oz., 30c.	. .	. .	mixed	diff.	5
Collection, including—								
	6 vars. Schizanthus					30		
6052	Schizopetalon Walkeri	2	hA	white	¾	10		Curious fringed, fragrant flowers.
6056	Schrankia uncinata	3	hP	red	2	10		} Like Sensitive Plant, its leaves droop at the slightest touch.
6060	Scotanthus tubiflorus . . . . .	. .	tP	white	15	25	
6064	Sedum cœruleum	2	hA	blue	¼	10	} (Stone Crop.) Showy little plants, excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.	
6065	Maximowiczii . . . . .	. .	hP	yellow	1	10	
6066	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	¾	10
Senecio elegans							See Jacobæa.	
6072	Sensitive Plant . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	. .	5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.	
6074	Shortia Californica	hA	yellow	1	5	Handsome yellow Everlasting.	
6080	Silene Armeria	1 2	. .	red	. .	5	} (Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockwork or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.	
6081	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6082	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6083	orientalis . . . . .	. .	hP	rose	2	5	
6084	pendula, rose . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	1	5	
6086	—Double Rose . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
6088	—ruberrima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
6089	—Bonnetti, dark stems . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
6090	Mixed per oz., 20c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6098	‡Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10		} For table and house decoration. Fine for florists.
Snapdragon							See page 78.	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
6104	Solanum, White Egg-plant	3	tA	white	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are fine decorative plants and well worth cultivating. <i>S. giganteum</i> is the largest and handsomest of all, having flowers 3 inches in diameter.
6105	Scarlet Egg-plant			scarlet		5	
6106	Striped Egg-plant			striped	2	5	
6108	pseudo-capsicum nanum		gP	white	1	10	
6109	Wetherill's Hybrid		tA	blue	2	10	
6110	robustum	2 3		purple	3	10	
6112	capsicastrum		gP	yellow	2	10	
6114	giganteum			white	4	10	
6115	Hendersoni			purple		10	
6116	Warszewiczoides			white	3	10	
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Solanum					45	
6122	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yellow	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
6126	Spiræa arifolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
6128	aruncus		hP		3-4	10	
6132	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rockwork or edges of flower beds.
6135	Stachys lanata	3	hP	striped	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
6140	Statice Bonduelli	2	tA	yellow	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
6141	incana hybrida		hP	mixed		5	
6142	sinuata	2 3	tA	blue	1	5	
6143	candidissima			white		5	
6145	Suworowi, bright rose		hA	rose		5	
6149	Perennial Sorts Mixed		hP	mixed	1 1/2	5	
6154	Stenactis speciosa			purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
6158	Stephanophysum longifolium		hhP	scarlet	1 1/2	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
6162	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented. See page 78.
	Stocks, German Ten Weeks						
6168	Strelitzia augusta	2 3		white	10	50	("Bird of Paradise Flower.") Fine greenhouse perennials.
6169	Reginæ			o.&pur.	5	25	
6174	Streptocarpus, Veitch's New Hybrids	1 2		mixed	2	50	Very ornamental, profuse blooming greenhouse plants.
6180	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine.
6184	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	purple	1 1/2	5	(Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals, with long stems and fragrant flowers. Do not transplant. Fine for cutting.
6185	White			white		5	
6186	Yellow			yellow		5	
6189	Mixed			mixed		5	
	Sunflower (Helianthus)						See page 79.
6194	Swainsonia alba grandiflora	1 3	gP	white	2	50	Elegant greenhouse plants, easily grown in sandy, peaty soil.
6196	Ferrandi carminea			carmine		50	
	Sweet Peas						See page 80.
	Sweet Sultan						See Sultan.
	Sweet William						See page 79.
6212	Tacsonia Van Volkemii	2 3		scarlet	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
6218	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yellow	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See, also, Marigold.
6219	signata pumila	2 3	hA			5	
	Tassel Flower						See Cacalia.
6224	Tecoma Smithi (splendid)		gP	lemon	6	50	Large heads of rich lemon flowers, flushed orange.
6241	†Thunbergia alata		hhA	buff	5	10	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
6242	—alba			white		10	
6243	—aurantiaca			orange		10	
6244	—Bakeri			white		10	
6246	—Fryeri			orange		10	
6247	—sulphurea			sulphur		10	
6248	—intus alba			p. yel.		10	
6252	—Mixed			mixed		10	

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height In Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
6258	Tommasinia verticillaris	2 3	hP	yellow	1	cts. 25	Splendid single lawn plant.
6262	Torenia Fournieri	tA	purple	. .	25	} For borders and baskets. 6265 is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 6262 is fine for pots.
6263	—“White Wings” . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	25
6265	Bailloni . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	25
6269	Trachelium cœruleum	2	†hP	blue	1 1/2	5	Valuable; border or greenhouse.
6274	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus).	gA	5	Fine long-blooming annuals.
6278	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	gP	white	4	10	} (Snake Gourd.) So called from the shape of its fruit.
6279	coccinea	2	. .	yellow	. .	10	
6280	palmata	3	. .	white	. .	10	
	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	purple	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.
6286	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or.-red	3	10	} (Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
6287	MacOwani . . . . .	. .	. .	r.&yel.	1 1/2	25
	Tropæolum						See page 72.
6293	Tunica saxifraga	2	. .	white	1	5	Pretty for rockwork.
6296	Tydæa hybrida grandiflora	gP	mixed	. .	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
6300	Valeriana alba	1 2	†hB	white	3	5	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
6304	rubra . . . . .	. .	. .	red	. .	5
6306	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6310	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Beautiful for borders or pots.
6313	Venus' Looking-Glass oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	3/4	5	} (Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant. 6315 gives about 50 per cent of double flowers.
6314	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6315	Double . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
6316	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2	1	5	} A handsome border flower. easily grown.
6320	Verbascum pannosum	hP	yellow	5	10	} Fine decorative plant. Beautiful white, woolly leaves.
6321	Blattaria . . . . .	. .	. .	pink	4	10
	Verbena hybrida						See page 82.
6326	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora	2 3	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented lvs.
6329	Veronica, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Pretty for borders; fine colors.
6332	Vicia Gerardii	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	} Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
6334	fulgens . . . . .	. .	. .	d. red	. .	10
6340	Vinca alba (pure white)	tP	white	. .	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor windows and borders or beds; very pretty.
6341	rosea . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	. .	10
6342	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	ro. & w.	. .	10
6343	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	10
6349	Violets, Sweet-Scented	1 2	. .	blue	1/2	10	
6350	The Czar	10	} (Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
6351	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
6359	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen . . . . .	. .	tP	purple	1/2	10
6360	—Mauve Queen	10	} Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
6361	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
6365	Virginian Stock . . . per oz., 20c.	hA	red	1	5	} (<i>Malcolmia maritima</i> .) Early flowering and fine.
6366	White . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6368	Crimson King . . . . .	. .	. .	crimson	. .	5
6369	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6375	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3	. .	sc. & w.	1 1/2	5	} Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
6376	oculata . . . . .	. .	. .	rose	3/4	5
6377	—cœrulea . . . . .	. .	. .	blue	. .	5
6378	—alba . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6379	—Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6384	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	5
6388	Wallflower, Brown . . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	1 1/2	5	} (<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> .) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bed-
6389	Yellow . . . . .	. .	. .	yellow	. .	5
6390	Harbinger, Early . . . . .	. .	. .	golden	. .	5
6392	Mixed . . . . .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
6394	German Double . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



SALVIA SPLENDENS, SILVERSPOT.



SWEET WILLIAM.



ZINNIA.



VERBENA.

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
6396	Wallflower, continued— Single Annual.	1 3	hA	mixed	1 1/2	10	ders. No. 6396 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
	Collections of Wallflower, includ'g 12 vars. Double German.					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
6400	Whitlavia grandiflora, per oz., 4oc.	purple	. .	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
6401	—alba " 4oc.	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6404	gloxinioides . . . . .	. .	. .	b. & w.	. .	5
6408	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3	. .	scarlet	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
6412	Wigandia Vigieri	†:P	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
6418	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	purple	2	5	} One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
6419	—album . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6420	—multiflorum . . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5
6421	—album . . . . .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
6422	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	. .	. .	purple	. .	5
	Collection, including— 6 vars. Xeranthemum.					30	
6426	Yucca baccata	2 3	hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
6430	filamentosa . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
6432	gloriosa . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	10
	Zinnia						See page 82.

MIXED ANNUALS FOR WILD GARDEN

Bright colored, summer-flowering, easily grown hardy annuals in the greatest variety for sowing broadcast. Per oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; 1/2 lb., 55 cts.; lb., \$1, postpaid.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

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

NUMBER AND NAME		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
6500	*Agrostis nebulosa	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} ery fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
6501	pulchella . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6502	minutiflora . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
6506	*Andropogon argenteus	3	hP	. .	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
6509	Arundo Donax . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	10	5	
6510	*—fol. variegatis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
6515	Avena sterilis	2 3	hA	. .	3	5	
6520	Briza geniculata	2	. .	. .	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 6522 is very pretty for bouquets.
6521	gracilis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6522	maxima . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	5	
6528	Bryzopyrum siculum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	3/4	5	Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
6534	Bromus briziformis . . . . .	. .	hP	. .	3	5	} No. 6534 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
6535	macrostachys . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6536	madritensis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
6540	Chloropsis Blanchardiana . . . . .	. .	tP	. .	. .	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
6544	Chloris barbata vera . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
6550	Chrysurus cynosuroides . . . . .	. .	hA	. .	1	5	

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS

Free by mail at prices affixed

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

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

All strictly our own selections

To facilitate selecting seeds for special purposes, we have prepared the following lists. Particulars and prices will be found in body of the catalogue.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS

Abronia umbellata,	Cuphea,	Mignonette,
Ageratum Mexicanum,	Dianthus Chinensis,	Mimulus moschatus,
Alyssum maritimum,	Digitalis, assorted,	Pansy,
Amarantus tricolor,	Gaillardia,	Phlox Drummondii,
Ammobium alatum,	Gaura Lindheimeri,	Reseda odorata,
Aquilegia chrysantha,	Gilia tricolor,	Silene, Mixed,
Aster,	Globe Amaranths,	Smilax,
Balsams,	Godetia, assorted,	Spraguea umbellata,
Cacalia coccinea,	Gypsophila,	Statice, assorted,
Calliopsis lanceolata,	Heliotropium grandiflorum,	Stevia serrata,
Callirhoë pedata,	Iberis odorata and amara,	Stocks, Ten Weeks,
Centranthus macrosiphon,	Kaulfussia amelloides,	Verbena,
Chrysanthemum inodorum,	Leptosiphon,	Viola tricolor (finest),
Collinsia bicolor and verna,	Lobelia Erinus,	Viscaria oculata,
Cosmos,	Malope grandiflora,	Zinnia, all the double varieties.

LIST OF FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR HANGING BASKETS

Ageratum Mexicanum,	Eschscholtzia tenuifolia,	Nemophila insignis and maculata,
Alyssum maritimum,	Eucharidium grandiflorum,	Pansy,
Asparagus Sprengeri,	Fenzlia dianthiflora,	Petunia,
Aubrietia deltoidea,	Gilia rosea splendens,	Portulaca, Double,
Calandrinia umbellata,	Iberis amara,	Sanvitalia procumbens,
Cerastium tomentosum,	Limnanthes Douglasii,	Saponaria Calabrica,
Clintonia pulchella,	Lobb's Nasturtium,	Sedum cœruleum,
Convolvulus Mauritanicus,	Lobelia gracilis,	Silene pendula,
" aureus superbus,	Love-Lies-Bleeding,	Spraguea umbellata,
Cosmidium Burridgeanum,	Lupinus nanus,	Verbena,
Dwarf Nasturtiums,	Mignonette,	Virginian Stock.
	Mimulus moschatus,	

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Abrus precatorius,	Cobæa scandens,	Maurandya,
Adlumia cirrhosa,	Convolvulus,	Mina lobata,
Aristolochia,	Cypress Vine,	Moon-Flower,
Asparagus,	Dolichos,	Nasturtium, Tall,
Balloon Vine,	Humulus,	Passiflora,
Calampelis scabra,	Ipomœa,	Phaseolus Caracalla,
Canary-Bird-Flower,	Kennedyia,	Smilax,
Centrosema grandiflora,	Lapageria rosea,	Sweet Peas,
Clematis,	Lathyrus,	Thunbergia,
Clitoria,	Lophospermum,	Tropæolum
	Mandevillea suaveolens,	

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets

Acroclinium,	Helichrysum,	Shortia Californica,
Ammobium,	Helipterum,	Xeranthemum.
Gomphrena,	Rhodanthe,	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS

For prices and descriptions, see body of Catalogue

Abobra viridiflora,
Ardisia crenulata,
Balsam Pear and Apple,
Benincasa cerifera,
Bryonopsis,
Coccinia Indica,

Cucumis,
Cucurbita,
Cyclanthera explodens,
Echinocystis lobata,
Eopepon vitifolius,
Gourds,
Melothria scabra,

Momordica,
Mukia scabrella,
Phaseolus,
Scotanthus,
Solanum,
Trichosanthes.

A SELECTED LIST OF FLOWERS THAT NO GARDEN SHOULD BE WITHOUT

Asters,
Balsams,
Candytrift,
Cosmos,
Centaurea,
Chrysanthemums,
Delphiniums,
Eschscholtzias,

Foxgloves,
Gaillardia,
Marigold,
Nasturtiums,
Pansy, finest,
Petunia, finest,
Phlox Drummondii,
Poppy,

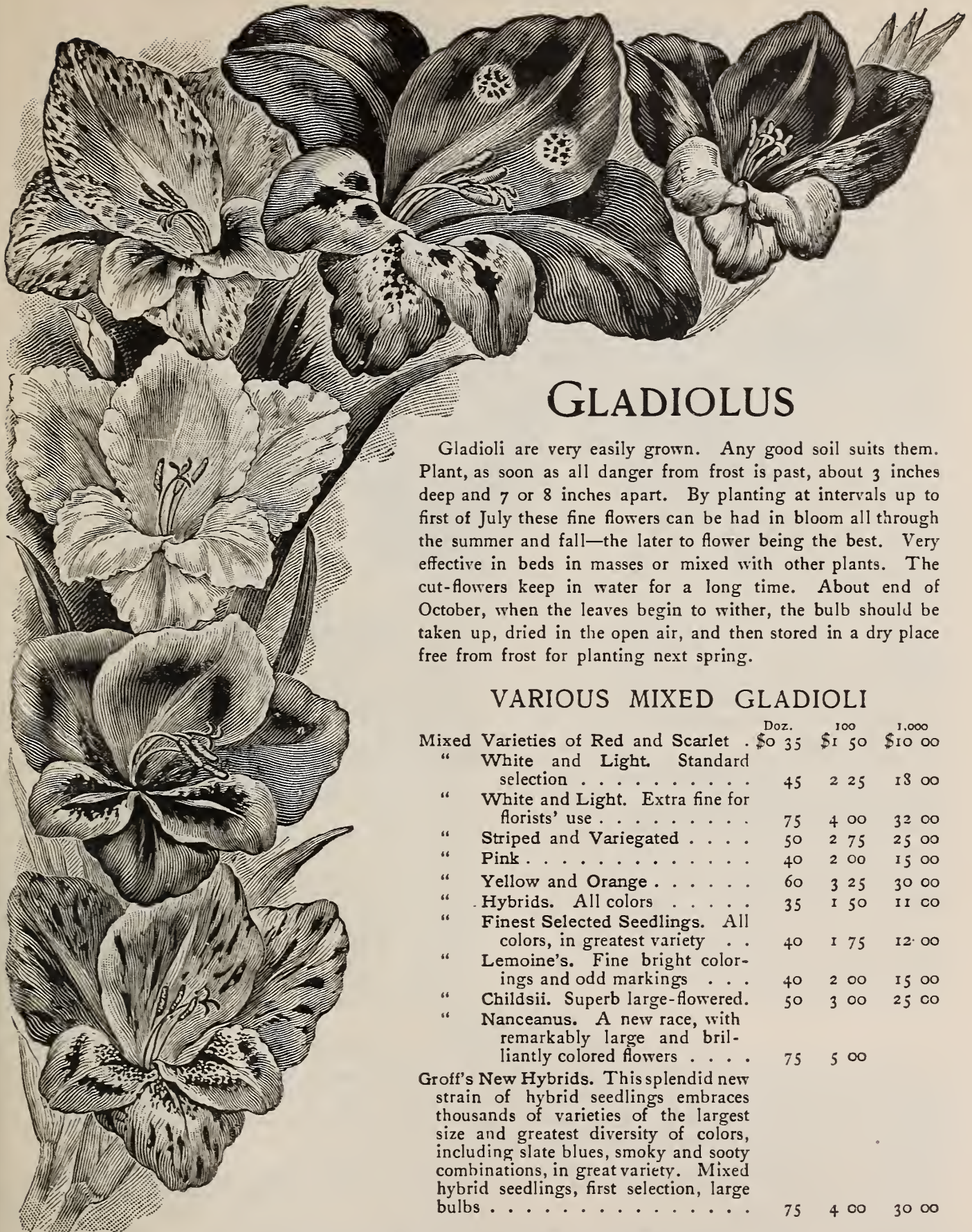
Pyrethrums,
Salvia splendens,
Scabiosa,
Sunflower,
Sweet Peas,
Verbenas,
Vincas,
Zinnias.

PALM SEEDS

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer. Customers are invited to let us book their orders to be sent from time to time as fresh shipments arrive.

	Pkt.	100 seeds		Pkt.	100 seeds
Areca lutescens	12 seeds,	\$0 25	\$1 25	Dracæna Veitchii	20 seeds, \$0 25 \$1 00
“ rubra	12 “	25	1 25	Geonoma Schottiana	8 “ 25 2 50
“ sapida	8 “	10	1 00	“ gracilis	8 “ 25 2 50
“ Madagascariensis	10 “	25	2 00	Kentia Belmoreana	12 “ 25 1 50
Brahea filifera (Washingtonia)	25 “	10	30	“ Forsteriana	12 “ 25 1 50
“ robusta	15 “	10	50	“ Canterburyana (Um-	
Chamædorea elegans	8 “	25	2 50	“ brella Palm)	12 “ 50 3 00
Chamærops Canariensis	8 “	10	1 00	“ Morei	10 “ 50 4 00
“ elegans argentea	12 “	25	1 25	Latania Borbonica	12 “ 10 50
“ excelsa	25 “	10	30	Licuala grandis (Fan Palm)	12 “ 25 1 50
“ humilis	20 “	10	40	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-	
Cocos australis	8 “	25	2 50	“ nana)	10 “ 25 2 00
“ Bonnettii	8 “	25	2 50	“ Martini	8 “ 25 2 50
“ campestris	10 “	25	2 25	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm)	8 “ 15 1 00
“ plumosa	10 “	25	2 25	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine)	15 “ 25 1 25
“ flexuosa	10 “	25	2 25	Phœnix Canariensis	12 “ 10 60
“ Weddelliana	8 “	25	2 50	“ dactylifera (Date	
“ Yatai	6 “	25	3 50	“ Palm)	12 “ 10 50
Corypha australis (Cabbage				“ reclinata	15 “ 25 1 25
Palms)	10 “	10	60	“ rupicola	10 “ 25 2 00
Dracæna australis	20 “	10	25	“ tenuis	8 “ 10 1 00
“ indivisa	25 “	10	25	“ Zanzibariensis	10 “ 25 2 00
“ “ lineata	25 “	10	25	Pritchardia filamentosa	20 “ 25 1 00
“ Draco	15 “	25	1 50	Sabal Blackburniana	12 “ 25 1 25
“ rubra	25 “	25	75	Seaforthia elegans	8 “ 10 1 00

In April we shall have *Cycas revoluta* stems (Sago Palm) in various sizes direct from Japan



GLADIOLUS

Gladioli are very easily grown. Any good soil suits them. Plant, as soon as all danger from frost is past, about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart. By planting at intervals up to first of July these fine flowers can be had in bloom all through the summer and fall—the later to flower being the best. Very effective in beds in masses or mixed with other plants. The cut-flowers keep in water for a long time. About end of October, when the leaves begin to wither, the bulb should be taken up, dried in the open air, and then stored in a dry place free from frost for planting next spring.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLI

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and Scarlet	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00
“ White and Light. Standard selection	45	2 25	18 00
“ White and Light. Extra fine for florists’ use	75	4 00	32 00
“ Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	25 00
“ Pink	40	2 00	15 00
“ Yellow and Orange	60	3 25	30 00
“ Hybrids. All colors	35	1 50	11 00
“ Finest Selected Seedlings. All colors, in greatest variety	40	1 75	12 00
“ Lemoine’s. Fine bright colorings and odd markings	40	2 00	15 00
“ Childsii. Superb large-flowered.	50	3 00	25 00
“ Nanceanus. A new race, with remarkably large and brilliantly colored flowers	75	5 00	
Groff’s New Hybrids. This splendid new strain of hybrid seedlings embraces thousands of varieties of the largest size and greatest diversity of colors, including slate blues, smoky and sooty combinations, in great variety. Mixed hybrid seedlings, first selection, large bulbs	75	4 00	30 00

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI

	Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes	\$0 10	\$1 00
Amalthee. Pure white; large violet-red blotch, ground of the corolla velvety violet	15	1 25
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large rose blotch, striped white in the center	10	1 00
Ariane. White ground, tinged rosy lilac, bordered and flamed carmine-rose	15	1 25
Astarte. Compact, finely shaped spike of large flowers, pale rosy lilac streaked with rose	15	1 25
Baucis. Fine spike, with large flowers of rose, slightly tinged salmon; blotch dark amaranth-red.	15	1 25

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLI, continued

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Benvenuto. Brilliant light orange-red, white blotch	\$0 15	\$1 25	Leander. Lilac shading to carmine, white band in middle of petal and white blotch on lower petals	\$0 15	\$1 25
Brenchleyensis. Bright vermilion-scarlet per 100, \$1.50 .	05	40	Le Phare. Brilliant fiery red; very showy	10	1 00
Cameleon. Fine truss of slaty lilac flowers, flamed orange, white bands down the middle of each petal; large, creamy white blotch, streaked violet .	15	1 25	Leviathan. Large flowers of delicate bright rose, flamed and striped carmine; amaranth blotch on creamy white ground	15	1 25
Carnation. Fleshy white, tinged at the edges with the richest carmine, the lower petals blotched purplish carmine.	15	1 25	Madame Monneret. Delicate rose per 100, \$2.50 .	05	45
Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose per 100, \$2 .	05	40	Marechal Vaillant. Very bright scarlet, with large pure white blotch	15	1 25
Christopher Columbus. Very large, rosy carmine flamed red, large violet-red blotch on lower petals, marbled and spotted crimson	15	1 25	May. Fine pure white flaked rosy crimson, superb spike. <i>The best of all for forcing in greenhouse</i> . per 100, \$3.50.	10	75
Conquete. Bright cherry-red, pure white blotch, upper petals striped rose.	15	1 25	Muriilo. Fine cherry-rose on a light ground, white blotch with a white stripe down the middle of each petal .	20	2 00
Crepuscule. Splendid spike; flowers lilac-rose, flushed carmine, and with violet on the edges of the petals . . .	15	1 25	Napoleon III. Bright scarlet; white line in each petal per 100, \$2 .	05	40
Diamant. Extra-large, fleshy white; throat ivory white, blotched and streaked carmine	15	1 25	Ophir. Dark yellow, purple blotch . .	10	1 00
Eldorado. Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red	20	2 00	Pepita. Golden yellow, slightly striped carmine at the edges of the petals towards the end of the flowering season.	15	1 25
Escarboucle. Dark carmine-red, pure white band and blood-red blotch on lower petals	10	1 00	Primatice. Fine rose, tinged with lilac, flamed bright carmine, carmine blotch on white ground	15	1 25
Fatma. Ivory white, striped bright rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground	15	1 25	Professor Maxime Cornu. Large flowers of a blood-red color, streaked deep vermilion	20	2 00
Feu follet. Well-opened flowers with ivory white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges . .	10	1 00	Protee. Bright rose flowers, the inner sepals glazed lilac, the white blotch edged rosy violet	20	2 00
Flamboyant. Large flowers, fiery scarlet; very effective	10	1 00	Pyramide. Handsome spike; large, well-expanded flowers of the brightest and most delicate orange-rose	10	1 00
Formosa. Very delicate bright satiny rose, striped with carmine on the edges; blotch creamy white	15	1 25	Reine Blanche. Pure white, dark carmine blotch; very fine	10	1 00
Fra Diavolo. Large, bright orange-rose flowers, flushed violet-red; large yellow blotch	15	1 25	Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Large flowers of bright crimson-red, flamed and edged garnet, lower petals spotted golden yellow	20	2 00
Isaac Buchanan. Very fine yellow . .	10	1 00	Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine-rose; large rosy blotch. <i>Fine for forcing</i>	15	1 50
John Bull. White, tinged with sulphur.	10	75	Snow-White. Superb pure white . . .	20	2 00
La France. Pure white, flamed carmine towards the edges, large amaranth blotch on creamy white ground . . .	15	1 25	Sultana. Satin-rose, flamed carmine, purple-carmine blotch on white ground	10	1 00
Lamarck (de). Large flowers, cherry-colored, tinted orange, blazed red, large pure white stain	10	1 00	Surprise. Rose-amaranth; very late-blooming variety	10	75
			Van Dyck. Crimson-amaranth, striped with white; very fine	10	1 00

NEW GIANT CHILDSI GLADIOLI

Very tall and erect, often 4 or 5 feet high, with spikes of bloom over 2 feet long. The flowers are of great substance and of gigantic size, frequently 7 to 9 inches across. Every color known among Gladioli is represented, and many never before seen, particularly blues, smoky grays and purple-blacks, all having beautifully mottled and spotted throats, made up of white, crimson, pink, yellow, etc.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Bowdoin. Very large flower, light orange-scarlet, with pure white throat. \$0 10	\$1 00	Hohokus. Large, flaming crimson, with bright magenta mottled throat . \$0 20	\$2 00		
Boston. Flaming scarlet, with pure white, violet mottled throat	10	1 00	Livonia. Light red, with white mottled throat	10	1 00
Columbia. Light orange-scarlet, blotched and penciled bluish purple .	10	1 00	Mrs. Beecher. Rosy crimson; white throat, marked carmine	10	1 00
Dr. Sellev. Large spikes and flowers of great substance. Deep, rich, rosy crimson, penciled darker. Throat pure white, mottled and spotted . .	10	1 00	Nezinscott. Blood-scarlet, crimson-black blotches	10	1 00
Henry Gillman. Deep salmon-scarlet, with pure white bands through each petal, and throat peculiarly mottled .	10	1 00	Sacramento. Deep, coral-scarlet, with white mottlings in throat	10	1 00
			Splendor. Rose-magenta stain, with purple and white mottling	15	1 50
			Torch Light. Scarlet, mottled white .	10	1 00



FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS

Most valuable, decorative plants for conservatory or window-boxes. They may also be planted outside after the ground has become warm, in rich, light soil, and in a sheltered situation.

Price of all Caladiums, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen

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|---|---|
| <p>Albert Edward. Green ground, carmine midribs, pink and white blotches.</p> <p>Alphonse Karr. Carmine center, with red spots on green ground.</p> <p>Barbacena. Green ground, overlaid bronze-carmine spots.</p> <p>Beethoven. Green ground suffused white; gray-green midribs, with pink lines.</p> <p>Boildeau. Deep green, with crimson-rayed center.</p> <p>Candidum. White ground, green midribs, veins and margins.</p> <p>Esculentum (Elephant's Ear). Large size bulbs.</p> | <p>Louis Duplessis. Green ground, spotted white; carmine midribs and veins.</p> <p>Max Kolb. Green margins, shading to center, gray-green lake midribs; irregular crimson blotches.</p> <p>Osceola. Dark green ground, gray-green midribs and white blotches; vigorous grower; strong.</p> <p>Perle du Bresil. Green midribs, veins and margins; white ground, suffused pink, crimson blotches.</p> <p>Porto Bello. Green ground, carmine center and midribs, carmine blotches.</p> <p>Reine Victoria. Dark green ground, speckled white; crimson spots, black stems.</p> <p>Wightii. Green ground, with crimson and white spots.</p> |
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AMARYLLIS

Extremely ornamental greenhouse plants, with large, fragrant, beautifully colored flowers. The most suitable soil is good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and some sand. Good drainage is very important. The growing season is from early spring until about September, when the plants should be kept cool and allowed to rest until February. They require plenty of sunshine, but in the flowering season a light shading tends to preserve the blossoms longer. Frequent disturbance of the roots is to be avoided. Established bulbs in large pots should have a top-dressing each year when starting, and manure water during the growing season.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Belladonna. Violet and white; flowers in large umbels; fragrant	\$0 20	\$2 00	Graveana. Dark orange	\$2 50	
“ Major. A large and improved form of the preceding	30	3 00	Longifolia rosea. Rose; hardy	25	\$2 50
Cleopatra. Red, white margin	3 50		“ alba. White; hardy	30	3 00
Crocea. Scarlet, with white	2 00		Orientalis. Fine; rare variety	3 50	
Formosissima (Jacobæan Lily). Pretty scarlet flowers; may be planted outside in the spring	15	1 25	Ornatum. White, finely striped rose	3 00	
			Prince of Orange. Bright orange	2 50	
			Vittata Mixed. Striped red and white	50	5 00
			Mixed Hybrids. Beautifully colored hybrids; large bulbs	55	5 50

DAHLIAS



NYPHÆA.

DOUBLE DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Most valuable for decorative purposes. The following are 8 of the finest in cultivation:

	Each	Doz.
Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, distinctly tinged delicate pink	\$0 20	\$2 00
Wilhelm Miller. Brilliant purple; extremely free; flowers large and distinct	15	1 50
Sir Trevor Lawrence. Brilliant glowing crimson	15	1 50
Zulu. Rightly named the "Black Dahlia." Jet black, changing to black-maroon as the flowers fully expand	15	1 50
Black Beauty. A grand dark maroon	15	1 50
Nymphæa. An exquisite light pink, tinted lighter toward the center	15	1 50
Oban. Large; rosy lavender	15	1 50
Red and Black. Red, margined black	15	1 50

DOUBLE CACTUS DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum, deeper and more velvety toward the center	\$0 15	\$1 50
Loreley. One of the finest of the pink varieties. The outer petals are of a soft pink, gradually shading lighter towards the center, which is a creamy white	15	1 50
John H. Roach. The finest pure yellow Cactus Dahlia to date. Medium size, full and perfect form, pointed petals	15	1 50
Beatrice Martin. Fine delicate pink, petals irregularly twisted; most elegant	15	1 50
Gloriosa. Bright scarlet; twisted petals	15	1 50
Mrs. Peart. Cream-white; distinct	15	1 50

POMPON, or BOUQUET DAHLIAS

DOUBLE SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

	Each	Doz.
Aleta (new). An exquisite quilled, lovely bright shrimp pink. Absolutely full to the center	\$0 25	\$2 50
Red Hussar. A grand new variety, with flowers of regular form. The color is purest cardinal-red, without trace of purple or crimson	25	2 50
A. D. Livoni. Best clear, soft pink	15	1 50
A. Pepperhorn. Large bright crimson	15	1 50
Miss May Lomas. Large; free and delicate; pure white, suffused soft lavender; one of the best	15	1 50
White Swan. Pure white, on long stems; strong, vigorous grower	15	1 50
Bird of Passage. White, tipped red-pink	15	1 50
Crimson Ball. Bright crimson-purple; fine	15	1 50
Emily. Varies from rosy lavender to white, suffused lavender	15	1 50
Mrs. Dexter. Very large; rich salmon	15	1 50
Psyche. Primrose, shaded rose; free	15	1 50
Queen of Yellows. Pure canary yellow	15	1 50

	Each	Doz.
Canary. The finest pure yellow Pompon, always full to the center, and a profuse bloomer	\$0 15	\$1 50
Daybreak. Color of Daybreak carnation. One of the best	15	1 50
Little Beauty. Delicate shrimp pink of full round form, and beautifully quilled petals; it has long, graceful stems especially adapted for bouquets	15	1 50
Guiding Star. Pure white; a great favorite.	15	1 50
Catherine. Best pure yellow. Fine form, long stems	15	1 50
Fairy Queen. Sulphur, edged peach	15	1 50
Prince Charming. White, penciled, suffused and heavily tipped purple-pink	15	1 50
Snowclad. The best white Pompon	15	1 50

SINGLE DAHLIAS (Butterfly Class)

Invaluable for cutting, being of bright colors, light and artistic, on long, graceful stems.

Silvion. Rich velvety cardinal, with a broad white stripe running through the center of each petal	Each	Doz.	Novelty (the Fragrant Dahlia). Bright pink, spotted, penciled and striped deep, rich crimson	Each	Doz.
	\$0 25	\$2 50	John Cowan. A very fine, rich scarlet	15	1 50
Mars. White and violet, bordered and shaded dark rich crimson, tipped white; rich and effective	25	2 50	Fashion. Velvety maroon, light disk. Fine light-colored sort	15	1 50
Pauline. Large, of regular form; pure white, bordered violet, margined dark glowing crimson. The white stripe runs through the entire length of the petal	25	2 50	Mrs. Bassett. Maroon, striped lilac	15	1 50
			Snow Queen. Best pure white single	15	1 50
			Yellow Gem. A deep golden yellow	15	1 50

LILIES

For stateliness of habit, beauty of form and variety of coloring, the Lily is without a rival among bulbous plants. Many of the species are delightfully fragrant. Though they may nearly all be called hardy, it is well to protect them against frost in winter by a covering of ashes or litter. They are easily grown, and require little care. They do best in a light, well-drained soil. Some peat or leaf-mould may be used to advantage. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure, but thrives in ordinary light soil. They all prefer a partial shade, and the taller sorts must have protection from high winds. Many of the stronger-growing kinds are well adapted for planting among shrubs.

Auratum (<i>Golden-Banded Lily</i>). The grandest of all hardy Lilies; flowers white, spotted with maroon, having a bright yellow band through each petal. 9 to 11 inches in circumference. per 100, \$10	Each	Doz.	Martagon. Scarlet. 2 to 3 feet	Each	Doz.
	\$0 15	\$1 50	Philadelphicum. Bright orange red, with black spots. 2 feet	10	1 00
11 to 12 inches in circumference. per 100, \$17	25	2 50	Speciosum album Krætzneri. Beautiful pure white flowers of large size	20	2 00
Auratum pictum. Flowers like those of the common Auratum, with yellow band through each petal. It is beautifully spotted with rich crimson	50	5 00	Speciosum rubrum. White, shaded rose and spotted deep red	15	1 50
Auratum Virginale. Large, pure white flowers, with yellow-banded petals	65	6 50	Speciosum rubrum Melpomene. Very dark, crimson-spotted flowers of large size	20	2 00
Batemanni. Bright apricot	15	1 50	Superbum (<i>Turk's Cap Lily</i>). Deep orange-red, thickly spotted. 4 to 6 ft.	10	1 00
Brownii. Beautiful flowers of immense size, inside creamy white, outside shaded chocolate-purple	40	4 00	Thunbergianum aurantiacum. Orange-red, with purplish spots. 1 foot	15	1 50
Canadense. Our native "Meadow Lily;" graceful, drooping, bright yellow flowers, spotted red; 1½ to 3 feet	10	1 00	Thunbergianum citrinum. Handsome, lemon color. 1 foot	15	1 50
Canadense flavum. Light yellow; 1½ to 3 feet	15	1 25	Thunbergianum erectum. Yellow. 2 ft.	15	1 50
Canadense rubrum. Red; 1½ to 3 ft.	15	1 25	Thunbergianum Kikak. Apricot-yellow. 3 feet	15	1 50
Excelsum (<i>Testaceum</i>). Lovely cream-colored flowers, tinged with apricot; very fragrant, elegant and stately. 5 ft.	50	5 00	Thunbergianum Prince of Orange. Orange-yellow. ½ foot	15	1 50
Kramerii. White, slightly tinged with red.	15	1 50	Tigrinum (<i>Tiger Lily</i>). Orange-salmon, spotted black. 3 feet per 100, \$3.50	08	75
Leichtlinii. Orange-red, with crimson spots. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	Trigrinum splendens. Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies	10	1 00
Longiflorum. Large, pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers.			Tigrinum flore pleno. Double Tiger Lily; bright orange-red, with black spots. 4 to 5 feet	10	1 00
7 to 9-inch size	15	1 50	Umpeilatum. Mixed	10	1 00
9 to 10-inch size	20	2 00			

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Splendid pot-plants for the house or greenhouse and especially valuable for bedding, flowering in the greatest profusion throughout the summer. For bedding they should be started in hotbed in March and April. The hollow end of the bulb should be up and but slightly covered. They should get very little water until the plants are growing.

Single Crimson	Each	Doz.	100	Single Mixed	Each	Doz.	100
" Scarlet	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$6 00	Double White	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$5 00
" Rose	10	1 00	6 00	" Yellow	20	2 00	12 00
" White	10	1 00	6 00	" Scarlet	20	2 00	12 00
" Yellow	10	1 00	6 00	" Mixed	20	2 00	11 00

LARGE-FLOWERING FRENCH CANNAS



QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

- Allemania.** Exceptionally large flowers; upper petals salmon, with broad border and markings of golden yellow, foliage dark green. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Alphonse Bouvier.** The best tall crimson. A strong grower with bright green foliage. 6 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Alsace.** The nearest approach to a white Canna yet introduced; flowers on opening are of a pale sulphur-yellow, changing to creamy white. 4½ feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Austria.** Pure canary yellow; fine large open flowers, with but few traces of reddish brown dots in the center of the two inside petals. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Black Beauty.** Large massive foliage of the richest bronzy purple color shaded with black. Where foliage effect alone is desired, nothing richer can be found. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.
- Cinnabar.** Cinnabar red edged golden yellow; a fine red flower of great substance. 4½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

- Florence Vaughan.** One of the finest yellow-spotted varieties. Bright golden yellow, spotted red; foliage rich green. 4 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Furst Bismarck.** Rich scarlet crimson, of large size, entirely distinct. 3½ feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Italia.** Bright orange-scarlet, with broad golden-yellow border; the foliage is large and heavy, similar to that of the *Musa Ensete*. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- J. D. Eisele.** Vermilion-scarlet, overlaid with orange; large size, green foliage. 3½ feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Mrs. Geo. A. Strohle.** Extra large bright amaranth red flowers in many-flowered trusses; bronzy purple foliage. 5 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Madame Crozy.** Bright crimson-scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 4 feet. Foliage bright green, and very massive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Mlle. Berat.** The nearest approach to a pink. Very effective when planted in conjunction with yellows and high-colored reds. 4 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- President McKinley.** Brilliant crimson with scarlet shading. 3 feet; foliage deep green with chocolate margin. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Queen Charlotte.** The finest gilt-edged variety. Bluish-green foliage; large flowers of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow. 3 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy.** Very fine gilt-edged variety; flowers large, intense crimson, bordered with golden yellow. 3 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Souv. de Mme. Leonie Viennot.** Dark green foliage; flowers carmine, edged golden. 4 feet. 25 cts. \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.
- Stadtrath Heidenreich.** Large spreading flowers 5½ inches across, pure scarlet; foliage dark green with bronze markings. 4½ feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Secretaire Chabanne.** Rich salmon-color. Fine for massing with other high-colored sorts. 4 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- Wilhelm Bofinger.** Large bright green foliage; flowers rich scarlet overlaid with orange-scarlet; very free-flowering. 3½ feet. 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

MONTBRETIAS

Hardy, summer-flowering bulbous plants that are becoming more popular every year. They should be planted in groups and left undisturbed. Ordinary garden soil and a sunny position suit them.

Bouquet Parfait. Vermilion, with deep yellow center	Each	Doz.	100	Elegans. Bright yellow, outside streaked with vermilion	Each	Doz.	100
	\$0 06	\$0 60	\$3 00		\$0 05	\$0 40	\$2 50
Crocsmiæflora. Large; bright orange, tinged scarlet	05	35	2 00	Etoile de Feu. Bright vermilion, with deep yellow center	08	75	5 00
Drap d'Or. Rich yellow; very large, handsome flowers	06	60	3 00	Golden Sheaf. Bright yellow	06	60	3 00
Eldorado. Large, golden yellow flowers; very floriferous; dwarf	06	60	3 00	Pottsii. Orange and scarlet; very free-flowering and vigorous in growth	05	30	1 50

NEW LARGE-FLOWERED JAPAN IRIS (IRIS KÆMPFERI)

Irises are of easy culture, requiring very little attention after once being planted. They do best in a light, rich, sandy soil, and in a sunny situation. Good drainage is very important. The following new varieties of *Iris Kæmpferi* are remarkable for the beauty of their colors and their stateliness of habit. Some of them send up 10 to 12 flower spikes 3 feet high, each bearing 2 to 4 enormous blossoms, measuring 8 to 10 inches across, and of the most delicate and beautiful colors, markings and combinations; no other flowers excel them in richness. They require a liberal supply of water when growing.

DOUBLE				SINGLE			
	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Yvette Guilbert. Mauvish blue, with white center	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00	McKinley. Porcelain - blue, with purple petals	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Cardinal. White, red-bordered	15	1 50	10 00	Ambrogio Maggi. Purple, shaded mauve	15	1 50	10 00
Mont Blanc. Pure white	15	1 50	10 00	Adolph. Violet-striped	15	1 50	10 00
La Nuit. Dark blue	15	1 50	10 00	Virgilius. White, with light rose petals	15	1 50	10 00
Queen of Violets. Violet	15	1 50	10 00	Blanche Moreau. Pure white	15	1 50	10 00
Rose Tendre. Rosy white	15	1 50	10 00	Margot. Grayish white, with violet veins	15	1 50	10 00
Admiration. Dark purple-striped	15	1 50	10 00	Marianne. Pink	15	1 50	10 00
Masterpiece. White, violet veins; dark center	15	1 50	10 00	Fairy Queen. Light rose, with purple petals	15	1 50	10 00
Mixed Large-Flowering Double Japan	10	1 00	7 50	Mixed Large-Flowering Japan Single	10	1 00	7 50
Ordinary Mixed Japan Irises. Grown in Holland. Not so large-flowered or so varied in color	60	50	2 50				

CHINESE PÆONIES

The old-fashioned double Pæonies are too well known to require description. Their popularity is due to their great merit—their easy culture, the handsome appearance of the plant, and the brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed, richly colored flowers. Among hardy herbaceous perennials, the Chinese Pæonies rank about first for lawn, or flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. They are all hardy.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Double White	\$0 30	\$3 00	Double Pink	\$0 20	\$2 00
" Crimson	20	2 00	" Mixed	20	1 75

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
ANEMONE—				HYACINTHUS candicans	\$0 10	\$0 75	\$4 00
Coronaria, Blue Lord Nelson.				INCARVILLEA Delavayi.			
Double	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$3 50	Splendid hardy perennial, with handsome foliage and large, rosy purple flowers	50	5 00	
" Blue Prince Albert.				IXIAS, Finest Mixed. 2 for 5c.		20	80
Double	05	40	2 50	MADEIRA Vine Roots	10	1 00	
" Scarlet L'Eclair.				MILLA biflora. Pure waxy white.	05	40	2 50
Double	05	45	3 00	OXALIS, Mixed. 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
" Scarlet King of the				RANUNCULUS—			
Scarlets. Double	05	45	3 00	Persian Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
" Scarlet Mix'd Double.	05	45	3 00	French Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
BABIANA, Mixed. Mixed colors; charming for pots	05	45	3 00	Turban Mixed . . . 2 for 5 cts.		20	1 00
BESSERA elegans (Coral Drops).	05	50	3 50	SPARAXIS, Finest Mixed	05	20	1 00
CALADIUM esculentum	20	2 00		TIGRIDIA (Tiger Flower)—			
CINNAMON Vine Roots	05	60	3 50	Grandiflora alba. White	10	75	4 00
COOPERIA—				Conchiflora. Yellow	08	60	3 50
Drummondii (Evening Star)	05	45	3 00	Pavonia. Red	08	60	3 50
Pedunculata. White, fragrant	05	45	3 00	Canariensis. Yellow	08	60	3 50
Oberwetteri. Bright green	05	45	3 00	Lilacea. Carmine and white	08	60	3 50
CYCLOBOTHRA flava	05	40	2 50	TUBEROSES—			
DICENTRA spectabilis (Dielytra)	20	2 00	12 00	Dwarf Double	05	45	2 00
EUCHARIS Amazonica. Fine white-flowering greenhouse plant. No greenhouse should be without this most beautiful flower	50	5 00		Albino. Early, single white	05	50	2 50
GLOXINIAS, Finest Mixed	12	1 25	7 00	Variegated-Leaved. Single	05	50	2 50
HABRANTHUS. Hybrids from Texas	20	2 00		ZEPHYRANTHES—			
				Rosea. Rose	05	50	3 00
				Candida. Pure white	05	40	2 50

Insecticides and Remedies for Plant Diseases

BUG DEATH

This is a fungicide, insecticide and plant-food combined, which has been used for three years with first-class results. 1-lb. package, 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; 12½-lb. package, \$1; 100-lb. package, \$7.

Perfection Shaker for applying above, 65 cts. each.

COPPERDINE

A combined fungicide and insecticide, used simply by adding water in proportion of one pound of the paste to 16 gallons of water. It prevents black rot, downy mildew and anthracnose of the grape, pear leaf-blight, apple scab, mildew, etc. It kills codlin moths, pear insects, peach and apple borers, currant worms, cabbage worms, potato bugs and caterpillars. 1-lb. box, 25 cts., makes 16 gallons spray; 5-lb. box, \$1, makes 80 gallons spray.

FIR-TREE OIL

For greenhouse and house plants. It destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. It is the best insecticide for scale, aphid, red spider, mealy bug, thrip and worms. Dilute in the proportion of 1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Apply with vaporizer or syringe. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.

FIR-TREE OIL SOAP

This is the same as the Fir-Tree Oil, but in soap form. It is useful for the same purposes. Mix at rate of 1 ounce to a gallon of water, and apply with bellows or syringe. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

Effective against almost all kinds of insects. Per ½-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND

A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST

For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.

HELLEBORE, POWDERED

An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, caterpillars, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water—1 oz. to 3 gallons. Per 2-lb. box, 35 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; ½-lb. box, 12 cts.

LEMON OIL

For destroying scale, caterpillar, mealy bug, red spider, greenfly, etc. Directions on can. ½ pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 75 cts.; gal., \$2.

LITTLE'S ANTIPEST

A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gals. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gals.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gals.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal. ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.

NIKOTEEN

A powerful insecticide, specially prepared for use in greenhouses and conservatories. Per pint bottle, \$1.50.

NIKOTEEN APHIS PUNK

It kills bugs under glass and does not injure sensitive blooms or foliage. 60 cts. per box of 1 doz. rolls; \$6.50 per case of 1 doz. boxes.

PARIS GREEN

Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cts.; ½-lb. can, 20 cts.; ¼-lb. can, 15 cts. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

SLUG SHOT (HAMMOND'S)

Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHUR, POWDERED

Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 100 lbs., \$4.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per 3-oz. box, 10c.; 8-oz. box, 20c.; 10-lb. box, \$3.

TOBACCO DUST

If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10c.; 5-lb. package, 30c.; 10-lb. package, 50c.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

TOBACCO STEMS

For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs., \$4.50.

"ROSE LEAF" TOBACCO EXTRACT

A perfectly pure, highly concentrated extract of tobacco, most effective for destroying all insects and scale on plants. Our "Rose Leaf" pamphlet gives full directions for applying. Pint cans, 30 cts.; qt., 50 cts.; gal., \$1.25.

X L ALL VAPORIZING COMPOUND

A new patent compound for fumigating greenhouses. It comes in small cakes of about an ounce weight, each of which will effectually fumigate 1,000 cubic feet of space. The cake being placed in the patent fumigator first melts and then passes entirely away as vapor. Directions for use sent with the fumigator. Price 40 cts. per cake. Special fumigators for using the above, small size, \$1; large size, \$1.25.

WHALE-OIL SOAP

For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 15c.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs., 90 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$7.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, or FUNGIROID

For all fungous diseases, such as mildew, and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. Dry, 1-lb. box, 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over at 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. keg, \$6; liquid, 1 gallon, \$1.25.

High Grade Registered Fertilizers

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. They are registered with the authorities of the state of New York and the analysis is guaranteed.

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

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent; actual potash, 6 to 7 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$38; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 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, \$45; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; available phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; actual potash, 5 to 6 per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top-dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$48; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4.50; per bag of 100 lbs., \$3; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

CLAY'S CELEBRATED FERTILIZER

On account of the high reputation which this Fertilizer has in England, and as we have had many inquiries for it by gardeners here, we have imported some from Messrs. Clay & Son, which we offer at the following prices. It is undoubtedly one of the best manures for all horticultural purposes, either in greenhouse or garden, and we believe its high reputation is well deserved. It is productive and lasting, and notwithstanding its apparently high price, it is quite economical.

PRICES IN BAGS

1 cwt. (112 lbs.), \$7. ½ cwt. (56 lbs.), \$4. ¼ cwt. (28 lbs.), \$2.25. ⅛ cwt. (14 lbs.), \$1.25.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A very rich, pure natural manure. It is excellent as a top-dressing for lawns. Its effect is immediate and very lasting. There is nothing better for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil. It is recommended for use in the vegetable garden, promoting a steady and rapid growth. It makes a rich and safe liquid manure—1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10 lbs., 50 cents; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; ton, \$30.

BONE FERTILIZERS

Pure Ground Bone Meal, No. 1. This finely pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture. It decomposes very rapidly, and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$30.

Ground Bone, No. 2. This is coarser than the above, and is suitable for general purposes, for top-dressing for lawns, and for garden and field crops. Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per ton, \$36.

Ground Bone, No. 3. A little coarser than No. 2. Per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.

Crushed or Coarse Bone, No. 4. Being much coarser, this takes effect more slowly, but is correspondingly more permanent. 100-lb. bag, \$2.75; per ton, \$43.

BOWKER'S FOOD FOR FLOWERS

A dressing made expressly for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, odorless, and producing early and abundant blossoms, and healthy, luxuriant plants. One small package is enough for thirty plants for three months. Decidedly the best dressing for potted plants.

Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts.

OTHER FERTILIZERS

Blood and Bone Fertilizer per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$34.

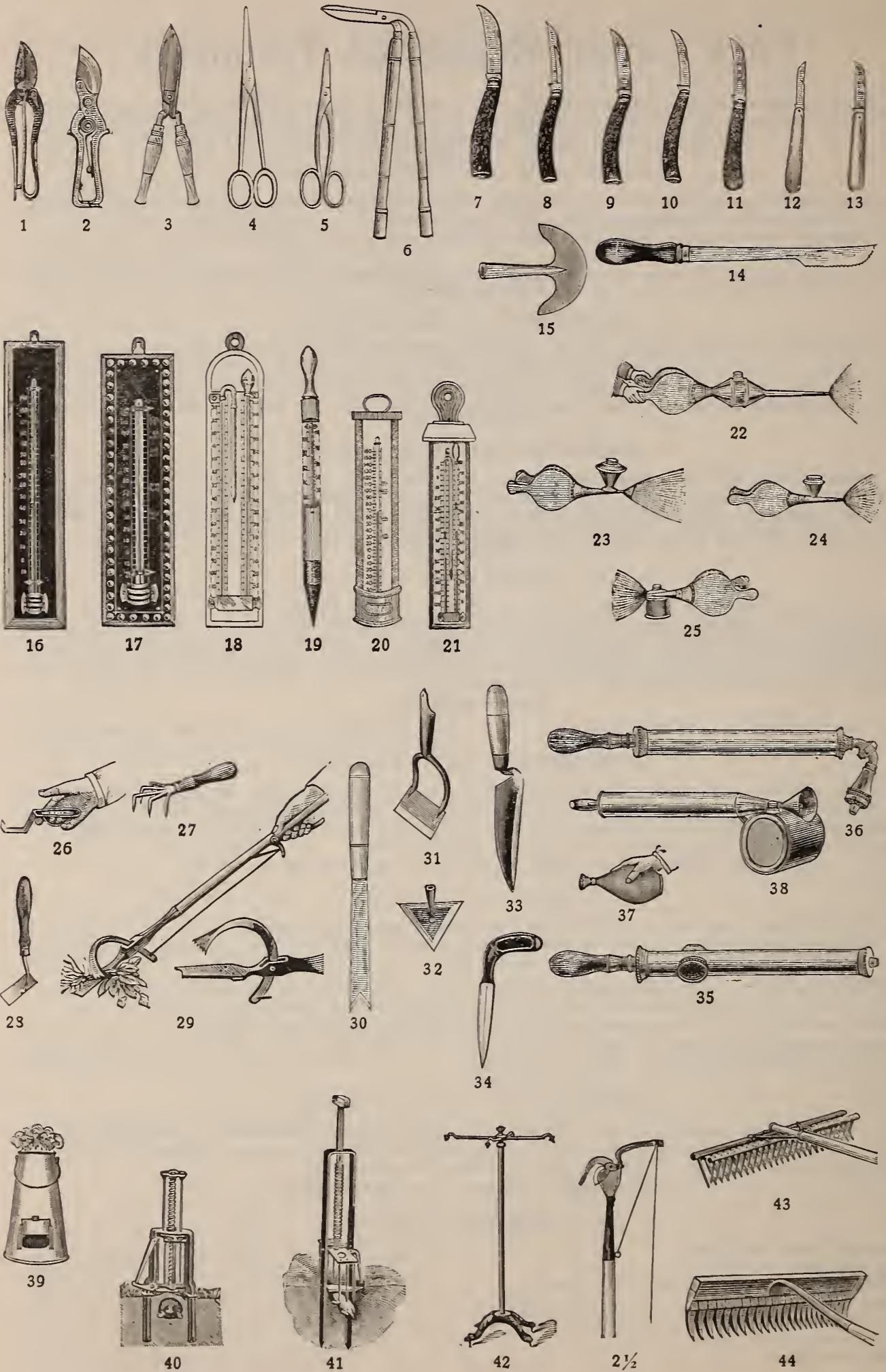
Horn Shavings, Fine Grade per 100 lbs., \$5; per ton, \$60.

Imported Scotch Soot. In 100-lb. bags only per bag, \$4.

Nitrate of Soda 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

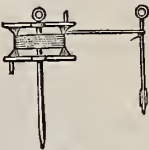
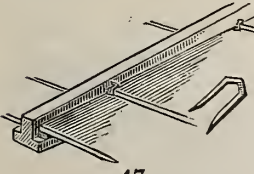
Unleached Wood Ashes per bag of 100 lbs., \$1.50; per barrel of about 200 lbs. to 300 lbs., \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; per ton, \$20.



Cotton Seed Meal per 200-lb. bag, \$4.50, per ton, \$38.



Horticultural Implements and Garden Requisites

The numbers correspond to the illustration numbers on page 118

- Asparagus Knives. English (saw blade) (Fig. 14). ^{EACH} \$1 00
 " " American 35
- BELLOWS—**
 Woodason's Double-Cone Powder (Fig. 22) . . . 3 00
 " " Single Cone. Large size (Fig. 23) 2 00
 " " " Small size (Fig. 24) 1 00
 " " Atomizer. Large size (Fig. 25) 2 00
 " " " Small size 1 25
- Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning . . . 1 50
- Canes, Bamboo, 7 to 10 feet long
 per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10 .
- Carnation Supports, Model Extension (Fig. 45).
 . per doz., 50 cts.; per 100, \$3 .
- 
- Dibbles. All iron (Fig. 34) 35
- Flower Vases, Pot Saucers and Rolling Stands. See page 121.
- Forks, Digging or Spading . 75c. to 1 00
 " Hay or Stable 50c. to 75
 " Ladies' Short-Handled or Strawberry Forks 40
 " Manure, Long and Short-Handled 75 cts. to 1 00
- Fruit Pickers 35
 " " Allen's 75
- Fumigator, "Eureka." For fumigating with tobacco stems (Fig. 39)
 No. 1 holds 1/2 peck stems 1 50
 No. 2 holds 1 peck stems 2 00
 No. 3 " 1/2 bushel stems 2 50
- Galvanized Wire Stakes. For roses, etc.
 3 feet . doz., 40c.; 100, \$2.50 .
 4 " " " 50c.; " 3.00 .
- 
- Garden Lines, Finest Braided, 100 feet 50
 " Reels, for above; of wrought iron (Fig. 46).
 75 cts. and 1 00
 " Pencils, Wolff's Indelible Black 15
- Glazing Points, Van Reyper's Perfect (Fig. 47).
 per 1,000, 75 cts.; pincers for same 50
- 
- Gloves, Gardener's Goatskin. per pair, \$1
- Grafting Wax. In 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. packages . . lb., 30 cts. .
- Grass Border Shears. See Shears, page 120.
- Grass Edging Knives (English) 1 75
- Grass Hooks, or Sickles, Best English, welded back 35 cts. to 70
 " " Borden's Scythe-Shaped 75
- Hedge Shears. See Shears, page 120.
- Hoes, Draw or Corn 45
 " Grub 75
 " Scuffle, Dutch or Push, 4 to 9-in. (Fig. 31) 45 cts. to 70
 " Triangular (Fig. 32) 90
- Horse Boots. The best make . . per set, \$9 .
- HOSE NOZZLE, "Bordeaux." For 1/4-inch pipe or 1/2-inch hose 75
 Child's "Rainmaker" Nozzle 50
 American Ball. With or without spike . . . 50
 Coupling and Stock. Has 1/4-inch pipe thread which fits the Bordeaux Nozzle 25
 Gem Graduating, for 3/4-inch hose 60

- Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose \$0 10
- Hose, Rubber, Finest "Wallabout." Three-ply. 3/4-inch, in any length, at 15 cts. per foot. 1 inch, in any length, at 21 cts. per foot.
 " " "Electric." 3/4-in. at 20c. per ft.
- HOTBED SASH. Best quality.
 Unglazed. 3 x 6 feet 1 10
 Glazed. 3 x 6 feet p.r doz., \$35 . 3 00
- Hyacinth Glasses. (See Bulb Catalogue.)
- KNIVES—**
 Saynor's Celebrated English. The best make.
 " No. 938, Pruning (Fig. 7) 1 75
 " No. 196, Pruning, 2 blades (Fig. 8) . . . 2 25
 " No. 187, Pruning (Fig. 9) 1 50
 " No. 312, Pruning (Fig. 10) 1 50
 " No. 80, Pruning (Fig. 11) 85
 " No. 400, Budding (Fig. 12) 1 35
 " No. 401, Budding (Fig. 13) 1 35
 " No. 343, Budding, 2 blades 1 50
 " No. 403, Budding, Long-handled . . . 1 50
- Asparagus. English (saw blade) (Fig. 14) . 1 00
 " American. Useful for removing dock, dandelion, plantain, etc., from lawns 35
- Grass Edging (Fig. 15) \$1.75 to 2 25
- Labels, Wooden Pot and Garden—
- | | PLAIN | | PAINTED | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Per 100 | 1,000 | Per 100 | 1,000 |
| 4 inch | \$0 15 | \$0 60 | \$0 15 | \$0 90 |
| 4 1/2 " | 15 | 80 | 20 | 1 00 |
| 5 " | 15 | 90 | 20 | 1 25 |
| 6 " | 20 | 1 00 | 25 | 1 35 |
| 8 " | 40 | 3 50 | 50 | 4 00 |
| 12 " | 55 | 4 50 | 65 | 5 00 |
- Labels, Wooden Notched Tree—
- | | PLAIN | | PAINTED | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Per 100 | 1,000 | Per 100 | 1,000 |
| 3 1/2-inch | \$0 10 | \$0 60 | \$0 15 | \$0 90 |
| 6 " | 20 | 1 50 | 25 | 2 00 |
| 3 1/2 " (cop. wired) | 20 | 1 75 | 30 | 2 25 |
- Lawn Rakes. See Rakes, page 120.
- Lawn Sweeper, "Model No. 1" 10 00
- Leaf-Mould per 1 barrel bag, 1 50
- MANURE SPREADER, Kemp's. Spreads stable manure, coarse or fine, very evenly, either broadcast or in drills.
 No. 1 holds 30 bushels 100 00
 No. 2 " 50 " 110 00
- Mastica. For glazing greenhouses, sashes, etc.
 . per qt., 40 cts.; per 1/2-gal., 70 cts.; per gal. 1 25
 " Glazing Machine (Fig. 48) 1 00
- 
- Mats, for Covering Sashes. Made of jute, stitched through; hemmed with canvas and thickly padded; size 76 inches by 76 inches; one mat covers two sashes (Fig. 49).
 No. 1. Both sides jute 1 25
 No. 2. One side jute, the other side waterproof duck 1 75
- 

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

MOLE TRAPS—

Olmsted's Improved (Fig. 40)	EACH	\$1 50
The Reddick. Is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a perfect trap (Fig. 41)		75
Moss, Sphagnum, per 1 barrel bag	1 00	
" " per 5 barrel bale	4 00	
Moth Catcher, Hazeltine's	85 cts. and	1 00
Peat, Rotted, per 1 barrel bag	1 50	
" Orchid, per 1 barrel bag	1 50	
"Pillar-Catter" Tree Protector. See page 124.		
Pincers, for glazing-points	50	
"Planet Jr." Drills. See page 124.		
Plant Stakes, Round, Painted Green.		

	Per doz.	Per 100
2 feet	\$0 25	\$1 75
3 "	50	3 50
4 "	75	5 00
5 " Extra heavy	1 10	7 50
6 " " "	1 50	9 50
Southern canes, 7 to 10 ft. long.		
. \$10 per 1,000		1 25

PLANT STAKES. Square, light weight, hard wood, painted green, creosoted end.

	Per 100	Per 1000
2 feet	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 "	70	6 00
4 "	80	7 00
5 "	90	8 00
6 "	1 00	9 00

Pruners, Waters' Long-Handled Tree.



51

4 feet	75
6 "	80
8 "	1 00
10 "	1 10
Raffia, for tying (Fig. 51). per lb., 20c.; 5 lb., 90c.; 10 lbs.	1 50

RAKES—

"Automatic" Lawn Rake (Fig. 43). A backward motion of the operator will clean all the teeth at once. 26-teeth size, 80 cts. each; 38-teeth size 1 00

The "Lawn King." Teeth very close. Will not tear sod as other lawn rakes do. 26-teeth size, 35 cts. each; 38-teeth size 50

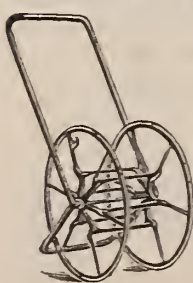
Steel Wire, for lawns 60

Wooden, for lawns 30

Finley Rotary. See page 124 12 00

English or Daisy (Fig 44) \$3 to 3 50

American Garden. Steel handled . 40 cts. to 60



52

Reels, Hose, Tubular Iron Fig. 52). Very light weight, frictionless, and the wheels so high that they are very easily worked. They never break or wear out.

No. 10, for 100 feet 3/4-inch hose	2 75
No. 20, for 150 feet 3/4-inch hose	3 00
No. 30, for 500 feet 3/4-inch hose	5 00

Rollers. See page 126.

Rubber Hose. See Hose, page 119.

Saws, Pruning, various sizes and kinds . 70c. to 1 25

Scissors, Grape. Best English for thinning the bunches 90 cts., \$1.25 and 1 50

 " Flower Gatherer \$1.25 and 1 50

Scythes, English Lawn. Cast steel, 34 to 38 inches \$1.50, \$1.60 and 1 75

Scythe Stones, Round Dressed Talacre EACH

 per doz., \$1.50 . \$0 15

Scythe Rifles, Triple Emery-Coated . doz., \$1 . 10

Seed Sower. Little Giant 2 00

SHEARS—

Perfection Pruning (Fig. 1). The best made.

No. 1. 7 inches	2 00
No. 2. 8 "	2 50
No. 3. 9 "	3 00
No. 4. 10 "	3 50

Watch-spring English Pruning (Fig. 2) . . 1 50

Hand-Pruning, Wiss' Solid Steel. Two sizes.

9 inches	2 25
10 "	2 50

Pole-Pruning, Wiss' (Fig. 2 1/2). Two sizes . \$2.50 and 3 00

Ladies' Small Pruning 35

German Pruning 75

Waters' Long-Handled Tree Pruners. See under Pruners, above.

Hedge Shears, English (Fig. 3), 8- to 11-inch blade. Four sizes \$2 to 3 00

Grape Scissors, Best English (Fig. 4). For thinning the bunches . . 80 cts., \$1.10 and 1 25

Flower Gatherer (Fig. 5) \$1.25 and 1 50

Grass Border Shears, Best English (Fig. 6). 8, 9 and 10 inches . . \$2.50, \$2.75 and 3 00

Spring Grass, English. For trimming grass . 1 25

 " " American. 7 inches 1 00

 " " " 6 inches 75

Shovels, Ames' Best Cast Steel. Square and diamond-pointed; long or short handles . . 1 50

Silkalene per lb., \$1 .

Spades, Ames' Best Cast Steel 1 50

Sprayers. See pages 122 and 123.

SPRINKLERS—

Scollay's Rubber (Fig. 37) 1 00

 " Angle-Neck Rubber 1 00

Tyrian Rubber 75

Lawn Sprinklers, Peck's Improved (Fig. 42). Standard 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, throwing a fine shower over an area of 60 feet.

4-arm sprinkler	2 75
8-arm sprinkler	3 00
Twin Comet. See page 122	5 00
Water Witch, No. 3	75
" " No. 4	1 25

Syringes. See page 122.

Tree Protecting Band. See page 124.

Trellis "Multum in Parvo." Made of wood, easily adjusted, requires no stakes. For all annuals that require support, but especially for tomatoes.

No. 1. 15 feet	2 00
No. 2. 20 "	2 75
No. 3. 25 "	3 25

THERMOMETERS

Oxidized Metal Scale, Polished Back (Fig. 16).

8-inch size	75
10 " "	1 00
12 " "	1 25

Oxidized Metal Scale, Carved Back (Fig. 17).

8-inch size	75
10 " "	1 00
12 " "	1 25

Self-Registering, Polished Back (Fig. 18).

8-inch size	2 50
10 " "	3 00
12 " "	3 50

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES, continued

SIZES AND PRICES OF CEDAR TREE TUBS, continued

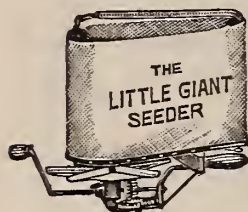
Outside Diameter	Length of Staves	EACH
No. 3, 21 inches	18 inches	\$3 75
No. 4, 18 "	16 "	3 00
No. 5, 16 "	4 "	2 75
No. 6, 14 "	12 "	2 35
No. 7, 13 "	11 "	2 00
No. 8, 12 "	10 "	1 75

Flower Tubs, Union. Made of cypress, painted green, with iron hoops and feet and handles; perforated bottom; very strong. (See Fig. 60, page 121.)

No.	Diam.	Height	EACH
No. 1,	11-in. diam.	by 13 in. high	\$0 75
No. 2,	13 "	" 14½ "	1 00
No. 3,	15 "	" 16 "	1 40
No. 4,	18 "	" 20 "	2 00
No. 5,	21 "	" 24 "	2 50

THE LITTLE GIANT SEED-SOWER

It weighs but three pounds, is cheap and always in order. Will sow Clover, Timothy, Flax, Wheat, Oats and Millet. \$2.



SYRINGES

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1⅛ inches. No. 1, \$2.50.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1⅛ inches. No. 2, \$4.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 in.; diameter 1½ in. (See cut No. 35, page 118.) No. 3, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of the syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. No. 4, \$6.50.

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, 1½ inches. (See cut No. 36, page 118.) No. 6, \$7.50.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window-gardening. \$1.

Scollay's Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler. For spraying under leaves. \$1.

Tyrian Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides. \$1.25 and \$2.

Cyclone Sprayer. (See cut No. 38, page 118.) 75 cts.

"TWIN COMET" LAWN SPRINKLER

The globe, or body, of the sprinkler is made in two parts, and by means of the swiftly revolving arms and intermediate gears, the upper half is made to revolve slowly, carrying the hose nozzle from which a full stream of water is thrown far out beyond the sprinkle of the arms.

With an ordinary pressure of water, 20 pounds or upwards, it will thoroughly sprinkle an area of 80 feet in diameter. The nozzle and the tips on end of arms are adjustable and can be set so as to sprinkle any desired space, or the nozzle can be set perpendicular to send the water upwards in a straight stream like a fountain. A perforated disc or rosette can be attached in place of the nozzle tip, discharging instead of a solid stream a fine mist at the center of the sprinkle of the arms. With the exception of the legs all parts are of solid brass, heavily nickled. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other sprinkler made. Price, \$5.



"FRUITALL" SPRAY PUMP

All working parts of brass, including plunger, gland, valve, valve seats and strainer. The air chamber is of steel. The only spray pump which can be mounted on or removed from barrel or tank by the simple adjustment of two thumb screws. It is held firmly by clamp at top, and is adjustable to large or small barrel. To mount the "Fruitall" Spray Pump, saw a rectangular hole 4½ inches x 6½ inches in head of barrel next to stave. Put the pump down through this hole in the barrel, having adjustable clamp hook over the stave with thumb screws on the outside. A small spud at lower extremity of cylinder holds pump securely on bottom of barrel. Price, *Outfit A* Pump with one lead 10 ft., ½in. discharge hose, with "Seneca" (or Vermorel) Spray Nozzle, \$9.50. An 8-foot Iron Extension Pipe for tree-spraying fitted to attach can be supplied for \$1.50 extra.



MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP

Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows. Price, \$4.

MYERS' BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.

THE "SUCCESS" KNAPSACK SPRAYER

A knapsack and bucket Sprayer combined. 5-gallon copper tank. Brass pump with bronze ball valves. For spraying plants with Bordeaux mixture or other fungicides. As now made this Sprayer can be used either as a knapsack or bucket Sprayer, the illustration as here given showing its use as a knapsack. To be used as a bucket Sprayer, the handle and lever are removed, and the extra handle with which the outfit is provided is placed in position as shown by the dotted lines. It is provided with a mechanical agitator. It is also provided with a handle at the center of the top of the tank. This greatly increases the convenience of the outfit, especially when used as a bucket sprayer, as it can be readily carried from place to place. We also furnish a special attachment for under-spraying. Price, complete, as shown in cut, \$12.



LEGGETT'S CHAMPION POWDER GUN

For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides, such as Paris green, hellebore, sulphur, tobacco dust, fungicoid. It is well made, and weighs only 5 pounds. The style of it is shown by our illustration. Without the tubes it is 27 inches long, but when the four tubes are attached it is 10 feet long, and it throws the powder several feet beyond that. It holds one quart of powder, and is easily operated. An invaluable machine for use in orchard, garden or field. The length of it is such that the poison is kept at a safe distance from the operator. The regular outfit consists of six nozzles, two straps, oil can and four tubes. Price, complete, \$7.50.

WOODASON'S DOUBLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

An excellent Bellows for applying powder insecticides in greenhouse, garden or field. The powder can easily be evenly distributed in any direction, under or over the foliage, without waste. (See page 118, No. 22.) Price, \$3.

WOODASON'S SINGLE-CONE POWDER BELLOWS

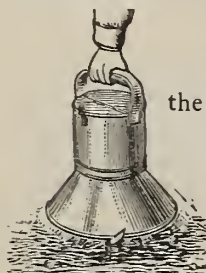
The style of these is shown by our cuts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 118. They come in two sizes, the smaller one being most suitable for use in the conservatory. Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.

WOODASON'S ATOMIZER

An excellent article for applying strong liquid insecticides, as it throws it out in a spray as fine as mist, and distributes it lightly, evenly, and without any waste. The small size is recommended for use in the house. (See page 118, No. 25.) Price, large size, \$2; small size, \$1.25.

NORTON'S PLANT DUSTER

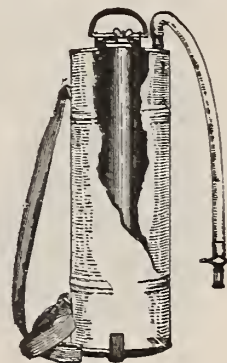
Excellent for dusting potatoes, etc., being fitted with a guard which confines the powder to the plant and prevents it from being blown away. Price, 85 cts.



NORTON'S PLANT DUSTER.

JUMBO POWDER GUN

Suitable for persons having only a few plants to treat. It is 4 inches in diameter and holds 4 ounces of powder and serves its purpose admirably. Price, 25 cts.



"AUTO-SPRAY" PUMP

A self-operating sprayer of simple construction, durable, easy to carry and to work. Made of galvanized iron and solid brass and copper, with four-ply rubber hose. For spraying trees, shrubs, cleaning windows, etc. A perfect pump. Price, \$4.50.

"AUTO-SPRAY" PUMP

WATER BARREL TRUCK, ETC.

(Combined Sprinkler, Leaf-Rack and Hand-Cart)

The barrel is easily disconnected from the truck either while full or empty. The following extra attachments can be furnished if required: (1) Box with trunnions and spring catch, forming a dumping hand-cart. (2) A sprinkler for watering walks and lawns. (3) A leaf-rack.

PRICES

Truck and barrel, 2 1/2-inch tire	\$11 00
" " " 4 " "	12 00
" " " with sprinkler, 2 1/2-inch tire	16 00
" " " " 4 " "	17 00
" " " " hand-cart box, 2 1/2-inch tire	15 00
" " " " 4 " "	16 00
" " " " leaf-rack, 2 1/2-inch tire	15 00
" " " " 4 " "	16 00



USED AS HAND-CART.



USED AS LEAF-RACK.

TREE PROTECTING BAND "PILLAR-CATTER"

For preventing caterpillars, etc., from crawling up the trees. Made of waterproof paper with a sticky coating and a cotton batting stitched to the edges. When tacked around the tree no insect can pass it. Price, 15 cts. per yard.

THE STEVENS HAND-FERTILIZER SOWER

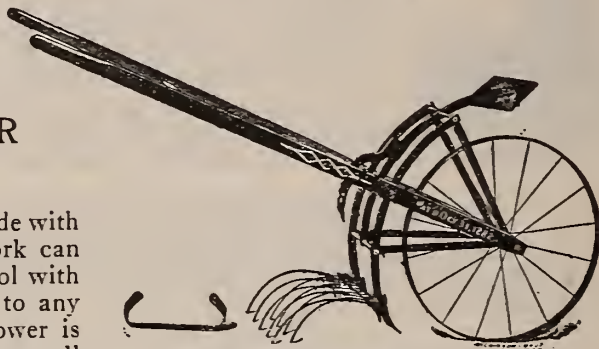
Sows all kinds of lawn dressing and other commercial fertilizers, wood ashes, lime, etc., in large or very small quantities. It can also be successfully used for fertilizing strawberry beds, and other garden and field work; is excellent for sifting wood or coal ashes, sawdust or dry sand on icy walks; will also sow damp sand by removing two blades. The hopper is 34 inches long and holds one and one-half bushels. Weight of machine, 83 pounds. It is well made and nicely painted. Price, \$12.



THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR

(Six tools in one)

The Garden King Cultivator is the only garden tool made with attachments on each side of a frame, so that any kind of work can be done by reversing or turning the tool over. The only tool with handles attached to the axle of the wheel and adjustable to any height person. The wheel is high (23 inches); the power is applied against instead of down on the axle, as in tools with small wheels or those where the handles attach to a frame. These features make the Garden King run one-half easier than others. Made with reversible bull-tongue blades, which can be kept sharp. All steel except handles. It may be used as a *Hand-Hoe*, *Cultivator*, *Hand-Plow*, *Seed-Coverer* and *Double Shovel*, and it is also furnished with a weeder attachment that will cultivate and keep the soil in perfect condition. Price complete, with all attachments, \$5.



THE GARDEN KING CULTIVATOR.

"Planet Jr." Seed Drills, Etc.

"PLANET JR." No. 1. Combined Drill-Seeder and Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill-seeder, a single wheel-hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds three pints and as a seeder is like the No. 5, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at any distance. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops. Price, \$9.

"PLANET JR." No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill-Seeder, Single Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This has long been the most popular combined tool made. It is an excellent seed sower, a first-class double or single wheel-hoe, an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient garden plow. Price complete, \$11. As a Drill only, \$8.

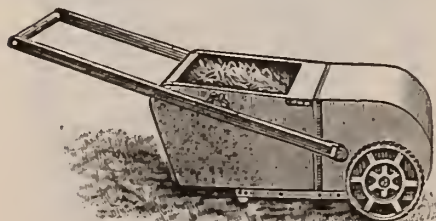
"PLANET JR." No. 11. Double Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch, are undisturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. Seven pairs of tools go with the complete wheel-hoe. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel. Price, \$8.50.

"PLANET JR." No. 12. Double Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Identical with No. 11 Wheel-Hoe, except that it has fewer attachments, and is sold at a correspondingly less price. Price, \$6.50.

"PLANET JR." GRASS EDGER. It will edge straight or curved work—paths, drives, borders or flower beds—at the speed of a mile an hour. It should be the constant companion of the lawn mower. Price, \$6.

Finley Rotary Lawn Rake

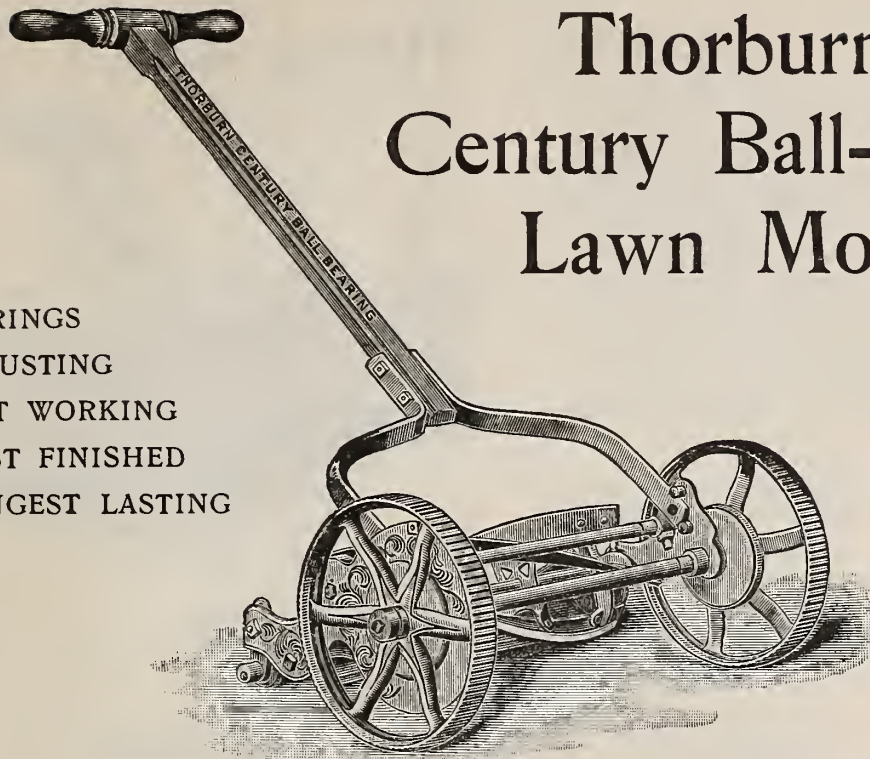
Our cut shows the general appearance and construction of this Rake. The principle is not unlike that of a carpet sweeper, with steel teeth in the blades, where the brush comes in the sweeper. The movement of these blades, being rotary, causes a blast or suction in revolving, and the loose grass, leaves, twigs and any loose litter, are forced back into the basket, which, when filled, is easily removed, so that the contents may be dumped, ready to be carried away. It can be easily adjusted to fit any work by simply turning two nuts. It can be adjusted so as to scarify the ground, remove summer grass, worm casts, etc., or raised so as merely to skim the surface of the grass. It is a very decided acquisition to tools for work, and has met with instant favor wherever introduced. No well-arranged lawn outfit can do without the Finley Lawn Rake. Price, free on board New York, \$12.



FINLEY ROTARY LAWN RAKE.

Thorburn's Century Ball-Bearing Lawn Mower

BALL BEARINGS
SELF-ADJUSTING
EASIEST WORKING
FINEST FINISHED
LONGEST LASTING



The Thorburn Century Ball-Bearing, made expressly for us, is in every respect **THE BEST LAWN MOWER** ever made.

THORBURN'S CENTURY BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER is a marvel of simplicity, as one screw adjusts both bearings. It has a simple self-adjusting device, which keeps the bearing properly adjusted for a long time without any attention; it has our double interchangeable ratchet; bearings wide apart; terrace-cutting arrangement, and we guarantee it to do a greater variety of work, and do it easier, than any ball-bearing mower now on the market. Our Patent Noiseless Grass Catcher can be applied to it.

NET PRICES of Thorburn's Century Ball-Bearing Mower

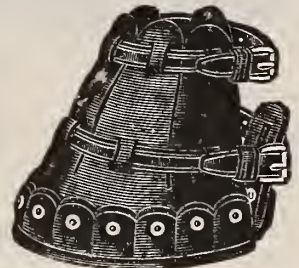
14-inch cut	\$8 50	18-inch cut	\$10 50
16-inch cut	9 50	20-inch cut	11 50

GRASS CATCHER BOXES

12-inch	\$1 50
14-inch	1 60
16-inch	1 85
18-inch	2 00
20-inch	2 15

HORSE BOOTS

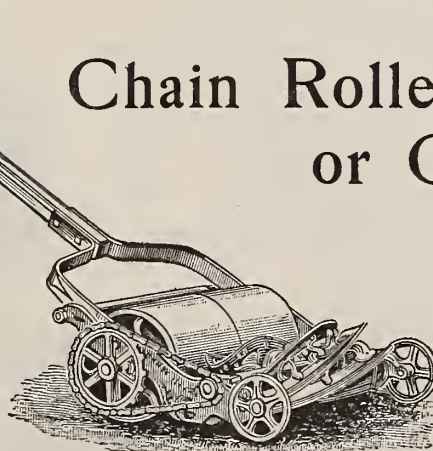
Made of very strong, heavy leather, closely riveted. The best make. Price per set of four, \$9.



HORSE BOOT.

Chain Roller, or Golf Mower

This Mower is made to meet the demand for a machine that will more perfectly cut borders, verges, etc., and yet retain all the other features necessary in a Mower for general work. The great advantage of this Mower is the substitution of a bicycle chain for the gears generally used in this style of mower. This reduces the friction to a minimum. The machine with 6 blades is highly recommended by most of the leading golf clubs in America for work on putting-greens.



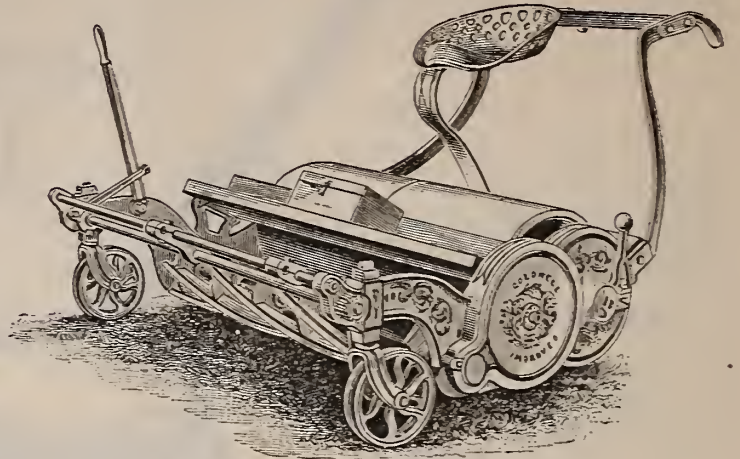
THE BEST FOR
PUTTING-GREENS

NET PRICES, free on board New York

	4 Blades	6 Blades		4 Blades	6 Blades
12-inch cut	\$11 00	\$12 00	18-inch cut	\$15 00	\$16 00
14-inch cut	12 00	13 00	20-inch cut	16 00	17 00
16-inch cut	13 00	14 00			

Coldwell Improved Horse Lawn Mower

This well-known standard Mower has side-draft attachment, to enable the horse to walk on the cut grass only, and caster rollers, which will not mark the lawn. Evenness of cut is assured by an adjustment which raises or lowers the two sides at the same time by means of a simple lever movement; the same lever serves the purpose of raising the knives from the ground when driving over gravel walks or roads. The Mowers are fitted up with steel shafting and composition split bushings, and great care is taken to have the workmanship perfect.

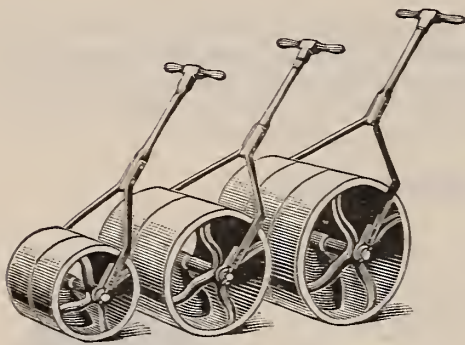


EACH MOWER IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO THE PURCHASER

NET PRICES, free on board New York

25-inch cut, no shafts	\$38 00	35-inch cut, complete	\$78 00
30-inch cut, complete	65 00	40-inch cut, complete	95 00

Cast-Iron Hand Lawn Rollers



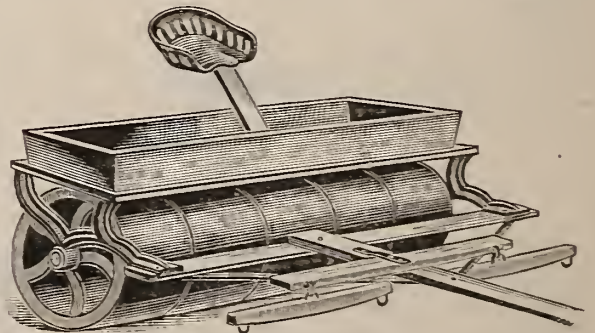
	DIAMETER	LENGTH-SECTIONS	WEIGHT	NET PRICE
No. 1.	15 inches;	15 inches in 2;	150 lbs.	\$6 25
No. 2.	15 "	" " 3;	200 lbs.	8 00
No. 3.	20 "	" " 2;	225 lbs.	9 50
No. 4.	20 "	" " 2;	250 lbs.	10 25
No. 5.	20 "	" " 1;	250 lbs.	10 25
No. 6.	20 "	" " 3;	300 lbs.	12 00
No. 7.	20 "	" " 3;	350 lbs.	14 00
No. 8.	24 "	" " 2;	400 lbs.	16 00
No. 9.	24 "	" " 3;	450 lbs.	18 00
No. 10.	24 "	" " 3;	500 lbs.	20 00
No. 11.	28 "	" " 3;	500 lbs.	20 00
No. 12.	28 "	" " 3;	600 lbs.	24 00
No. 13.	28 "	" " 4;	650 lbs.	26 00

Cast-Iron Horse Land Rollers

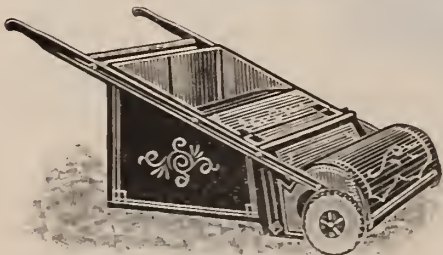
(With either Pole, for two horses, or Shafts, for one horse. In ordering, state which you want)

	DIAMETER	LENGTH-SECTIONS	WEIGHT	NET PRICE
No. 14.	20 inches;	4 feet in 4;	850 lbs.	\$38 00
No. 15.	20 "	" " 5;	1,000 lbs.	43 00
No. 16.	24 "	" " 4;	1,100 lbs.	48 00
No. 17.	24 "	" " 5;	1,250 lbs.	52 00
No. 18.	30 "	" " 5;	1,500 lbs.	65 00
No. 19.	30 "	" " 6;	1,700 lbs.	70 00

With Whiffletrees and Neck Yoke . \$3.00 extra
 With Scraper 6.00 "



Lawn Sweeper, "Model No. 1"



LAWN SWEEPER, "MODEL NO. 1."

Designed for use on ordinary lawns, small parks, tennis courts, etc. The brush is fan-shaped, and revolves very rapidly, throwing the litter backward. Price, \$10.

GALVANIZED WIRE TOMATO SUPPORT

Will not rust or rot out. Is easily set. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page
Abobra.....	83	Canes, Bamboo.....	119	Eutoca.....	91
Abronia.....	83	Cannas.....	86, 114	Evergreens.....	54
Abrus.....	83	Canterbury Bell.....	64	Everlastings.....	107
Abutilon.....	83	Caper tree.....	51	Fennel	22
Acacia.....	83	Cardoon.....	16	Fenugreek.....	52
Acanthus.....	83	Carduus.....	86	Ferns.....	91
Achimines.....	83	Carnation.....	5, 6, 65	Fertilizers.....	117
Aconitum.....	83	Carnation supports.....	119	Fertilizer Sower.....	124
Acroclinium.....	83	Carrots.....	17	Fetticus.....	20
Adlumia.....	83	Castilleia.....	86	Flax seed.....	52
Adonis.....	83	Cauliflower.....	17, 39	Flower Seeds, Collections of.....	107, 108
Agapanthus.....	83	Catananche.....	86	Flower Seeds, Culture of.....	59, 60
Agathæa.....	83	Caterpillars.....	51	Flower Seeds, General List of.....	83-105
Ageratum.....	62	Cedronella.....	86	Flower Seeds, Novelties in.....	5-8
Agrostemma.....	84	Celery.....	18, 39	Flower Seeds, Selected List of.....	61-82
Althæa.....	84	Celosia.....	6, 67, 86	Flower-pot saucers.....	119-121
Alonsoa.....	84	Centaurea.....	65	Flower-pot rolling stands.....	119, 121
Alströméria.....	84	Centranthus.....	87	Flower tubs.....	121
Alyssum.....	62	Centrosema.....	87	Flower vases.....	119
Amarantus.....	84	Cereals.....	50	Forage seeds.....	51-53
Amaryllis.....	111	Chard, Swiss.....	37	Forget-me-not.....	68, 69
Ammobium.....	84	Chelone.....	87	Forks.....	119
Anagallis.....	84	Chervil.....	18	Four o'clock.....	91
Anchusa.....	84	Chicory.....	19, 22, 51	Foxglove.....	69
Anemone.....	84, 115	Chrysanthemums.....	66	Fragaria.....	91
Angelonia.....	84	Cineraria.....	87	Freesia.....	91
Annuals, Culture of.....	59	Cinnamon Vine.....	115	Fruit-pickers.....	119
Annuals, Mixed.....	105	Clarkia.....	66	Fruit seeds.....	58
Antigonon.....	84	Clary.....	87	Fuchsia.....	91
Aquilegia.....	5, 62, 63	Clematis.....	6, 87	Fumigators.....	119
Arabis.....	84	Cleome.....	87	Fungicides.....	116
Aralia.....	84	Cliaanthus.....	87	Furze.....	52
Arctotis.....	5	Clitoria.....	87	Gaillardia	91
Ardisia.....	84	Clovers.....	49	Gardenia.....	92
Argemone.....	84	Cobæa.....	87	Gaura.....	92
Aristolochia.....	84	Cockscomb.....	67	Genista.....	92
Arnebia.....	84	Coffea.....	87	Gentiana.....	92
Artichoke.....	10	Coldframes.....	3	Geranium.....	92
Arundo.....	105	Coleus.....	87	Gesneria.....	92
Asclepias.....	85	Collards.....	20	Geum.....	92
Asparagus.....	10	Collinsia.....	87	Gilia.....	92
Asparagus, Ornamental.....	85	Collomia.....	89	Gladiolus.....	109, 110
Asperula.....	51, 85	Columbine.....	62, 63	Glaucium.....	92
Asters.....	5, 61, 62	Commelyna.....	89	Glazing points.....	119
Atomizers.....	122, 123	Convolvulus.....	89	Gloves, gardeners'.....	119
Aubrietia.....	85	Cooperia.....	115	Gloxinia.....	92, 115
Auricula.....	85	Cordyline.....	89	Godetia.....	69
Azalea.....	85	Corn, Field.....	50	Golf mower.....	125
Balloon Vine	85	Corn-salad.....	20	Gomphrena.....	92
Balsam.....	63	Corn, Sweet.....	9, 19	Gourds, Ornamental.....	92, 93, 108
Baptisia.....	85	Corydalis.....	89	Grass catcher boxes.....	125
Barley.....	50	Cosmidium.....	89	Grafting wax.....	119
Barrel truck.....	123	Cosmos.....	6, 67	Grasses, Ornamental.....	105
Bartonia.....	85	Cotton.....	51, 89	Grass mixtures.....	43
Beans.....	11-13, 51	Cow peas.....	51	Grass seeds.....	44, 48
Beets.....	13, 85	Cowslip.....	89	Grape seeds.....	58
Beggar-weed.....	51	Cress.....	21	Greenhouse seeds.....	59
Begonias.....	85, 113	Crucianella.....	89	Grevillea.....	93
Bellows.....	119, 123	Cucumber.....	9, 20, 21	Guinea grass.....	52
Benincasa.....	85	Cucumis.....	89	Guizotia.....	52
Bessera.....	115	Cultivator, Garden King.....	124	Gunnera.....	93
Bidens.....	85	Cuphea.....	89	Gynerium.....	106
Biennials, Culture of.....	59	Cyclamen.....	89	Gypsophila.....	93
Bird seeds.....	39	Cyclobothra.....	115	Hand cart	123
Bocconia.....	85	Cyperus.....	89	Hanging-basket collection.....	107
Books.....	4	Dahlia	6, 90, 112	Hawkweed.....	93
Borage.....	15	Daisy.....	6, 90	Hedge plants.....	58
Borecole.....	22	Dandelion.....	21	Hedysarum.....	52, 93
Bouquet collections.....	107	Daphne.....	90	Helichrysum.....	93
Bouvardia.....	85	Datura.....	90	Heliotropium.....	93
Brachycome.....	85	Delphinium.....	67, 68	Helleborus.....	93
Broccoli.....	15	Dhoura.....	52	Hemp.....	52
Broom.....	51	Dibbles.....	119	Herbs.....	38
Broom corn.....	51	Dicentra.....	90, 115	Heuchera.....	93
Browallia.....	85	Dictamnus.....	90	Hibiscus.....	93
Brussels Sprouts.....	15	Dolichos.....	90	Hoes.....	119
Bryonopsis.....	86	Dracæna.....	90	Hollyhock.....	70
Buckwheat.....	50	Duranta.....	90	Honesty.....	94
Bulbs.....	109-115	Echeveria	90	Hooks.....	119
Bupthalmum.....	86	Edelweiss.....	95	Hop seed.....	52
Burnet.....	15, 51	Eggplant.....	22, 39	Horse Boots.....	125
Cabbage	9, 16, 39	Emmenanthe.....	90	Hose.....	119
Cacalia.....	86	Endive.....	22	Hose couplers.....	119
Cactus.....	86	Erianthus.....	106	Hose menders.....	119
Caladium.....	111, 115	Erica.....	90	Hose nozzles.....	119
Calampelis.....	86	Erigeron.....	90	Hose, Rubber.....	119
Calandrinia.....	86	Eryngium cœlestinum.....	90	Hotbeds.....	3
Calceolaria.....	86	Erysimum.....	90	Hotbed Sash.....	119
Calendula.....	63	Erythrina.....	91	Humea.....	94
Callirrhœ.....	86	Eschscholtzia.....	68, 91	Humulus.....	94
Calla.....	86	Esculent Plants and Roots.....	39	Hunnemannia.....	94
Calliopsis.....	63	Esparette.....	52	Hyacinth glasses.....	119
Campanula.....	64	Esparto grass.....	52	Hyacinthus.....	94
Camellia.....	86	Eucharidium.....	91	Hyacinthus candicans.....	94
Canaille.....	51	Eulalia.....	106	Hypericum.....	94
Canary-bird Flower.....	86	Eupatorium.....	91		
Candytuft.....	64	Euphorbia.....	91		

	Page		Page		Page
Iberis.....	64, 94	Nemesia.....	98	Scolymus.....	33
Ice Plant.....	22, 94	Nemophila.....	98	Scorzonera.....	33
Impatiens.....	63, 94	Nerium.....	98	Scythe-rifles and stones.....	120
Implements.....	119-124	Nertera.....	98	Scythes.....	120
Indigo seed.....	52	Nicotiana.....	98	Scurvy grass.....	53
Insecticides.....	116	Nierembergia.....	98	Sedum.....	101
Introductory.....	1, 2	Nolana.....	98	Seed sower.....	120, 122
Ionopsidium.....	94	Nycteria.....	98	Seradella.....	53
Ipomœa.....	70	Oats.....	50	Shears and Scissors.....	119, 120
Ipomopsis.....	94	Okra, or Gumbo.....	26	Shortia.....	101
Iris.....	52, 94, 115	Onions.....	27	Shovels and Spades.....	120
Jacobæa.....	94	Onobrychis.....	52	Shrub seeds.....	54-58
Jacob's Ladder.....	94	Orach, or French Spinach.....	27	Sickles.....	109
Japan clover.....	52	Orchids.....	98	Silene.....	101
Justicia.....	94	Osage Orange.....	52	Silkalene.....	120
Jute.....	52	Oxalis.....	98, 115	Skirret.....	34
Kaffir corn.....	52	Pœonia.....	98	Smilax.....	101
Kale.....	22, 52	Palm seeds.....	108	Snails.....	53
Kaulfussia.....	94	Pansy.....	7, 73, 74	Snapdragon.....	8, 78
Kennedya.....	94	Parsley.....	29	Solanum.....	102
Kochia.....	94	Parsnip.....	29	Sorghum.....	53
Kohlrabi.....	23	Passiflora.....	98	Sorrel.....	34
Knives.....	119	Peas.....	9, 28, 29, 52	Sphenogyne.....	102
Labels.....	119	Peat.....	120	Spinach.....	27, 34
Lantana.....	94	Pelargonium.....	98	Spirea.....	102
Lapageria.....	94	Pencils.....	119	Spraguea.....	102
Lathyrus.....	52	Pentstemon.....	98	Spray pumps and Sprayers.....	122, 123
Lavatera.....	94	Peonia.....	98	Sprinklers.....	120, 122
Lawn grass seed.....	41, 42	Peonies.....	115	Sprouts.....	34
Lawn mowers.....	125, 126	Pepper.....	30, 39	Spurry.....	53
Lawn rake.....	120, 124	Perennials, Culture of.....	59	Squash.....	35
Lawn sprinkler.....	122	Perilla.....	99	Stakes, Galvanized Wire.....	119
Lawn sweeper.....	119, 126	Persicaria.....	99	Statice.....	102
Leaf mould.....	119	Petunia.....	74	Stevia.....	102
Leaf rack.....	123	Phacelia.....	99	Stocks.....	7, 78, 79, 103
Leek.....	24	Phaseolus.....	99	Strawberry Plants.....	40
Lemon Verbena.....	94	Phlox.....	7, 75	Strelitzia.....	102
Lentils.....	52	Phormium.....	99	Streptocarpus.....	102
Leontopodium.....	95	Phygelius.....	99	Styrax.....	102
Leptosiphon.....	95	Picotee.....	99	Sunflower.....	53, 79
Leptosyne.....	95	Piller-Catter.....	124	Swainsona.....	102
Lespedeza.....	52	Pincers.....	120	Sweet Peas.....	80, 81
Lettuce.....	9, 23, 39	Pink.....	75, 76	Sweet Sultan.....	102
Liquorice.....	52	Pittosporum.....	99	Sweet William.....	79
Lilies.....	113	Planet Jr. implements.....	124	Syringes.....	122
Limnanthes.....	95	Plant duster.....	123	Tacsonia.....	102
Linaria.....	95	Plant stakes.....	120	Tagetes.....	71, 102
Lines, Garden.....	119	Platycodon.....	99	Teasels.....	53
Linum.....	95	Podolepis.....	99	Tecoma.....	102
Loasa.....	95	Polyanthus.....	99	Teosinte.....	53
Lobelia.....	71	Polygonum.....	53	Thermometers.....	120, 121
Lophospermum.....	95	Poppy.....	7, 52, 76	Thunbergia.....	102
Lotus.....	52, 95	Portulaca.....	76, 77	Tigridia.....	115
Love-in-a-Mist.....	95	Potatoes.....	9, 30, 31	Tobacco seed.....	40
Lupins.....	52	Potentilla.....	99	Tomato.....	9, 36, 39
Lupinus.....	95	Powder guns.....	123	Tomato Support.....	126
Lychnis.....	95	Primrose.....	100	Torenia.....	103
Madder.....	52	Primula.....	99	Tree seeds.....	54-58
Madeira Vine.....	115	Pruners, Tree.....	120	Trellis.....	120
Madia.....	52, 97	Pumpkin.....	31	Tritoma.....	103
Malope.....	97	Pyrethrum.....	7, 52, 100	Trowels.....	121
Malva.....	97	Radish.....	32	Tuberose.....	115
Mandevillea.....	97	Raffia.....	120	Tunica.....	103
Mangel-wurzels.....	14	Rakes.....	120	Turnip.....	37
Manure spreader.....	119	Ramie.....	53	Twine.....	120
Marigold.....	63, 71	Rampion.....	33	Tydæa.....	103
Martynia.....	25, 97	Ranunculus.....	115	Valeriana.....	103
Mastica.....	119	Rape.....	53	Vegetable Marrow.....	35
Mastica machine.....	119	Reana luxurians.....	53	Vegetable plants.....	39
Mathiola.....	97	Reels.....	119	Vegetable seeds.....	10-37
Matricaria.....	97	Rhodanthe.....	100	Vegetable seed collections.....	2d p. cover
Mats.....	119	Rhododendron.....	100	Vegetables, Culture of.....	2, 3
Maurandya.....	97	Rhubarb.....	33	Vegetables for pickles and salads.....	58
Melons.....	24, 25	Rice.....	53	Vegetable seeds, Novelties in.....	9
Mesembryanthemum.....	67	Ricinus.....	77	Venidium.....	103
Mignonette.....	71	Rivina.....	100	Verbascum.....	103
Milla biflora.....	115	Rocket, Sweet.....	100	Verbena.....	8, 82, 102
Millets.....	50	Rollers.....	126	Veronica.....	103
Millo maize.....	52	Romneya.....	100	Vetches.....	53
Mimosa.....	97	Roquette.....	33	Vicia.....	103
Mimulus.....	97	Rosa multiflora.....	100	Vinca.....	103
Mina lobata.....	97	Rudbeckia.....	7, 100	Vine collection.....	107
Miscellaneous bulbs and roots.....	115	Rye.....	50	Violets.....	103
Miscellaneous seeds.....	51-53	Sacaline.....	53	Viscaria.....	103
Mole traps.....	120	Sainfoin.....	53	Wallflower.....	103
Momordica.....	97	Saintpaulia.....	100	Watering pots.....	121
Montbretias.....	114	Salpiglossis.....	100	Watermelon.....	25
Moonflower.....	70	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.....	33	Weeders.....	121
Morning-glory.....	6, 72	Salt bush.....	51	Wheat.....	50
Moss, Sphagnum.....	120	Salvia.....	8, 77	Wheelbarrows.....	121
Musa.....	97	Sanvitalia.....	100	Whitlavia.....	105
Mushroom spawn.....	26	Saponaria.....	101	Worms.....	53, 105
Muskmelon.....	24, 25	Sarracenia.....	101	Xeranthemum.....	105
Musk plant.....	26	Saws, Pruning.....	120	Yarrow.....	53
Mustard.....	26	Saxifraga.....	101	Yucca.....	105
Nægelia.....	98	Scabiosa.....	101	Zea.....	106
Nasturtiums.....	26, 72, 73	Schizanthus.....	101	Zephyranthes.....	115
Nelumbium.....	98	Schizopetalon.....	101	Zinnia.....	82

THORBURN'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

That May be Sown in Each Month from February to September in the Vicinity of New York.

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Early Beans Early Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	<i>SOW IN HOTBED</i> Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato <i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Asparagus English Beans Beets Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Cucurber Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
THE THORBURN POTATO Is the Very Best and the Very Earliest	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Bean, B. Windsor Beets Carrot Leek Onion Peas Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Spinach Early Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Cress Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip All Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip	<i>IN OPEN GROUND</i> Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for coldframes Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
					THORBURN EXTRA EARLY MARKET PEAS Are the Best	THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER Largest Surest Finest	TRIANON COS LETTUCE The Best Self-closing Cos Lettuce

J. M. THORBURN & CO., SEEDSMEN, NEW YORK



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